

Victim-Centered Primary Evidence for the Mass Incarcerations and Immense Rights Violations in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

(with emphasis on 2017-present)

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Summary

Since early 2017, China's northwestern Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) has seen an unprecedented rise in the incarceration of its ethnic minority citizens - notably, the Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Hui. In the vast majority of cases, the arrested persons have not committed any provable crime, with thousands of testimonies attesting to their detention as being due to such reasons as (a) having previously gone abroad, (b) being religious, (c) being in contact with the outside world, (d) using foreign phone apps (such as WhatsApp), or (e) simply being influential members of their society.

Both government procurement documents and satellite images have revealed the recent construction of a large network of "re-education camps" to hold the detainees, with conservative estimates putting the detained in the hundreds of thousands and upper estimates reaching into the millions. Simultaneously, a comparable number have been given formal prison sentences - often ranging from 10 to 20 years - and have been locked away in the expanding prison system. Many have spent, and continue to spend, significant time in police custody. Furthermore, those outside these forms of detention have not been free either, as many have been subjected to forced job placement while others have been kept under strict local surveillance or house arrest, with confiscated documents making it impossible to leave. Underage children with parents detained have also been left in a compromised position, in some cases being sent to state-run boarding schools (i.e., "orphanages").

A great number of media, NGO, and research reports - as well as the Chinese government's own leaked directives - have documented the abovementioned claims, and it is not our goal to review them here. Rather, the present report aims to complement all of this from the "ground level", by considering the primary evidence linked directly to specific individuals who have been impacted by the Chinese government's policies. Namely, this document includes:

- 1) 60 detailed eyewitness accounts, mainly from former detainees, that describe the reality of not only Xinjiang's detention facilities but also the lives of those outside.
- 2) 5 letters from detention, which illustrate the ideological coercion and/or pressure applied to those interned.
- 3) 5 appeals from those who have been sentenced, formal written complaints from their lawyers, or general letters to authorities from victims.
- 4) 582 short summaries of victims from the "Karakash List", a local administration document from Qaraqash County that was leaked abroad in 2019 and tells what the local residents have been through in the government's own words.
- 5) 61 official court documents, which not only prove the detentions of certain individuals but also show how the legal system in Xinjiang formally turns allegedly innocent citizens into official criminals.
- 6) 37 official notices that prove the detention, arrest, or sentencing of certain victims, in addition to often providing their official detention reasons.
- 7) 702 short notes from Urumqi police, written in 2017-2019, that explicitly mention the detentions of certain individuals.
- 8) 9 full-length reports from Urumqi police, with the same source as the above, that

show the detailed workings of the police system while mentioning the surveillance and detention of specific individuals.

- 9) A review of the 30+ different police tags and how they were applied to over 600000 natives of Xinjiang, 36023 of whom are documented as victims, with the tags corroborating the detention statuses for some of them.
- 10) 2 analysis reports from Xinjiang's integrated joint operations (IJO) center, which focus on concrete individuals and their personal connections.
- 11) 6 case reports written by Xinjiang police, often for the simultaneous detention of multiple individuals.
- 12) 2 interrogation scripts, as sourced from internal police files, which, while written as a conversation between police and detainee, appear to have been prepared in advance for the detainee to sign.
- 13) A statistical summary of the "Konasheher list", a 2017 document from Konasheher County that was leaked abroad in late 2021 and that lists the names, ID numbers, addresses, criminal charges, prison terms, and prisons for over 10000 of the county's approximately 300000 residents.
- 14) An authentication, statistical analysis, and additional follow-up for a list of over 18000 Uyghurs sentenced between 2009 and 2015, which was leaked together with the "Konasheher list" above.
- 15) 2690 cases, drawn from court documents and police/government records, where both the victim's official charge and what they actually did are known, thus allowing to decode what the official - often abstract - charges actually mean in practice.
- 16) The precise detention rates for 71 villages/neighborhoods, as sourced from local government records, police files, and reports, showing explicitly how communities in various parts of southern Xinjiang lost 5-15% of their populations, with the rates often climbing to 20-50% for adult men specifically.
- 17) 10 translated transcripts of phone calls made by Radio Free Asia's Uyghur service to local Xinjiang offices, in which the local staff provide sufficient admission to confirm that a certain individual has been detained, disappeared, or died.
- 18) 20 official communications from government bodies, diplomats, and international organizations that formally confirm the detentions of certain victims.
- 19) 18 investigation notices issued by procuratorates and disciplinary commissions in China, which confirm that a given individual - typically, a government official - was placed under suspicion and formally investigated.
- 20) 11 Chinese state-media reports covering the detention of certain victims, as told from the state perspective.
- 21) 45 side-by-side photos of victims before and after their detention, visually showing the physical transformation - sometimes very striking - undergone while they were detained.
- 22) 12 links to miscellaneous multimedia, generally photos or videos, that come from Xinjiang and help prove the status of a given victim.

As illustrated by extensive documentation, the repressions in Xinjiang did not begin in 2017 - that is only when they drastically intensified - and the above evidence also includes

accounts and documents pertaining to victims detained between 2010 and 2016. However, while also helpful to understanding the nature of the repressions, these are the minority, and the major focus nevertheless remains on victims interned in 2017 and later. In a similar vein, it should be noted that not all of the victims documented are ethnic minorities, with some members of the Han ethnic majority being persecuted also (often for holding views critical of the government or belonging to various "heterodox" religious groups). Though not a representative majority, their cases are also reported.

In concluding, we find it necessary to remind that shahit.biz is not an official organization, but rather an independent project with a (modest) crowdfunded budget. We are staffed by part-timers and volunteers, some of whom are nonetheless de facto experts on Xinjiang and the recent events there, having close ties to the region and a fairly good/native command of both the local languages and Mandarin Chinese. While we cannot offer an official seal of quality with the materials provided in this report, we must nevertheless remind that our role is, first and foremost, that of a facilitator, as the sources for virtually all of the information provided here are readily available - either directly or in the corresponding victim's shahit.biz entry. We encourage anyone who wants to use the materials in a professional capacity and build on them to go through the sources themselves, should they deem it necessary. Corrections are welcome.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in Urdu script, which appears to be 'شہادت بیز' (Shahidat Biz).

the shahit.biz team

1) For a more general overview of the crisis in Xinjiang, we strongly recommend Magnus Fiskesjo's comprehensive bibliography: <https://uhrp.org/bibliography/>

2) This report is real-time adaptive. It is generated daily, and is structured and populated based on the most recent data. Its online, interactive version may be found at: <https://shahit.biz/eng/#evidence>

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Section 1

Eyewitness Accounts

The majority of the accounts presented here come from former detainees, of whom a small fraction were detained during the earlier ("lighter") repressions (2010-2016), with the majority detained during the mass-incarceration period starting in early 2017. Of these, some were in what the Chinese government has deemed "training centers", while others were in police custody or formal prisons. It should be noted that the word "prison" may frequently be used by the witnesses to refer to custody and camp, in addition to "camp" being used for police custody as well, and that it is at times difficult to tell which type of detention the victim was actually in. In the cases where it is not completely clear if the detainee's facility was a camp or a (custody) detention center, we have chosen the latter when there was explicit mention of interrogation and investigation but little mention of "study".

A small fraction of accounts come from people who themselves were not detained but were eyewitnesses to the detention of a certain victim. Some accounts talk less about hard detention and serve to illustrate instead the kind of psychologically abrasive police state that Xinjiang essentially became. In the case when a given account deals with multiple forms of detention, we have chosen to categorize based on the one form that we believe the account best represents.

While it is difficult to corroborate and verify most of the claims in a given eyewitness testimony, when taken together they offer a very piercing and illuminating "ground zero" view of the situation. Our recommendation to the reader is that they read critically while being on the lookout for reappearing patterns and motifs. We have also provided tables to summarize the different claims made by the eyewitnesses.

Summary of Claims

The following table provides a summary of eyewitness claims, as a more concise alternative to the accounts themselves. The check mark means that the eyewitness explicitly claims that a given event/phenomenon took place, while the cross mark means that the eyewitness explicitly states that the given event/phenomenon did not. In the case that the eyewitness does not comment on the event/phenomenon explicitly, the space is left blank. These claims are based solely on the eyewitness accounts recorded in our database, which are generally the earliest detailed accounts given publicly by the eyewitnesses - as such, any claims that appeared in accounts given by the eyewitnesses later on are not included.

Camp witnesses

eyewitness	days in detention	light						medium						heavy							
		poor nutrition	non-halal food	crowding	invasive surveillance	unsanitary/unhealthy conditions	cutting/shaving of hair	forced to lie	physical restraints	violence (interrogation)	violence (punishment)	violence (arbitrary)	administration of unknown medicine	sexual problems	death	suicide or attempt at	rape	denial of medical treatment	murder (intentional)	murder (unintentional)	organ harvesting
Zhazira Asen	600	✓				✓			✓		✓		✓					✓			
Gulbahar Haitiwaji	566	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓							
Gulzira Auelhan	450	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓											
Zharasbek Auelaqyn	416	✓		✓	✓	✓					✓										
Ergali Ermek	396			✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓						✓	
Baqytali Nur	390	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			x			
Erbaqyt Otarbai	390			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓				x			
Zhalyn Muqiat	350			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓							✓			
Zagi Qurmanbai	310			✓	✓					x	x	x				x	x	x	x		
Tursunay Ziyawudun	300					✓		✓										x			
Rahima Senbai	300	✓									✓										
Murathan Aidarhan	300	✓		✓		✓					✓							x			
Anar Sabit	300	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓				✓			
Tabysqan Magrupqan	270	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓					x			
Adalgazy Zhakai	270	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓							x			
Zharqynbek Otan	240				✓	✓					✓										
Qelbinur Sidiq	240	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	

Gulbahar Haitiwaji

The following is a summary of "Rescapee du goulag chinois" ("A Survivor of the Chinese Gulag"), the memoirs of mass-incarceration survivor Gulbahar Haitiwaji, originally co-written in French with Rozenn Morgat and published in 2021. It details her two years of detention, of which a year and a half were spent in camp, and half-year under a form of residential surveillance, before being allowed to reunite with her family in France.

Gulbahar Haitiwaji was born in Ghulja on December 24, 1966, as the fifth of eight children. While studying at a petroleum university in Urumqi, she met her future husband, Kerim, who was originally from Altay, with the two moving to Karamay in 1988, where they would work for a local oil company. In June 11, 1990, they married, and would go on to have two daughters, Gulbahar and Gulnigar.

Following multiple incidents of alleged ethnic discrimination in the workplace, Kerim would quit his job in 2000 and, after having worked in Kazakhstan and Norway, finally settle in France, where he found a job in Paris and obtained political asylum. Gulbahar and her daughters joined him on May 27, 2006, with Gulbahar choosing to keep her Chinese passport and not apply for French citizenship, as she hoped to return to Xinjiang one day. She also didn't resign from her job in Xinjiang, taking unpaid leave instead.

On November 19, 2016, Gulbahar received a phone call from her former company in Xinjiang, asking her to return to Karamay to sign some documents related to her pension. Gulbahar originally wanted to send her friend with power of attorney, but two days later the employer called again, urging Gulbahar to come in person as quickly as possible. This put Gulbahar on edge, as she had not heard from her former company in years prior to this and as the employer was pressuring her. Furthermore, no other Uyghur in France had received similar calls. Still, Gulbahar decided to return, purchasing plane tickets on November 21, 2016, with plans to stay in Karamay a few weeks, from November 25 to December 11.

She would be detained on November 30, several days after her arrival in Xinjiang, while reading through her pension documents in the office of her former employer, with three Uyghur plainclothes policemen coming in to detain her. Having handcuffed her, they took her to the Kunlun Police Station in Karamay, which was about a 10-minute drive. There, she had to leave all her personal belongings at the reception and was taken to an interrogation room.

Gulbahar was first questioned about why she had left for France many years before, with police asking her about her work at a cafeteria and a bakery in Paris. Suddenly, she was shown an old photo of her daughter, Gulhumar, holding a small East Turkistan flag at a protest organized by the "Association des Ouighours de France" ("Uyghur Association of France") in Paris. The police asked Gulbahar whether she knew the girl in the photo and Gulbahar confirmed that yes, this was her daughter, to which the police said that Gulhumar was a terrorist. Gulbahar doesn't remember much else of the interrogation, apart from that it consisted in aggressive questioning. At the end, after about seven hours, she got her personal belongings back and was allowed to leave the police station, at around 5:30 PM.

The police confiscated Gulbahar's passport shortly after her arrival, with her being told that the police needed to "check" something whenever she tried to ask about it. On the day before the 2017 Chinese New Year, with Gulbahar's flight back to France having already departed without her weeks before, she received a phone call from the police, who demanded that Gulbahar immediately

return to Karamay (she was staying with her mother in Ghulja) and insinuated that her passport might be returned. The following day, Gulbahar flew to Karamay and was once more questioned by the police, before being taken to the Karamay Pre-Trial Detention Center, the sign of which Gulbahar was able to read from inside the police car.

On January 29, 2017, at the Karamay Pre-Trial Detention Center, Gulbahar had to sign a paper admitting that she had taken part in the offense of “gathering a crowd to disturb social order”. She changed into an orange outfit, with khaki leggings and a pair of smelly black socks. She was then given a thin blanket, a plastic cup, and the tip of a toothbrush. Her ankles were chained, and she was put in a cold, smelly cell with other women.

Because there was no window in the cell and the neon light was never turned off, it was difficult to know when it was day or night. There was a tap with cold water, a bucket as the toilet, and thin sheets for the iron beds. One of the ceiling cameras was able to turn and follow people’s movements inside the cell. An intercom would make loud announcements in Chinese, sometimes playing loud patriotic songs or, to Gulbahar’s surprise, Uyghur music. From time to time, a voice would shout “Number 2!” from the intercom, and the person numbered 2 had to reply with “present”. The cell had a back door that led to the roofless but closed open-air courtyard, in which Gulbahar and the other detainees were sometimes allowed to have a walk. The detention center diet resulted in Gulbahar getting much thinner, as all they had were several pieces of hard bread, grayish rice, corn flour, and cabbage soup, as well as an egg per week.

One of the Uyghur women in Gulbahar’s cell, Ayschem, had been there for two months already. She told Gulbahar that it was essential to memorize the rules of their cell (No. 202), which were written in Chinese and Uyghur on a poster attached to the wall. Sometimes, the voice from the intercom would randomly call an inmate’s number and that woman had to stand up straight, her arms along the sides of her body, and recite the rules in Chinese. Those who hesitated or forgot the rules would be punished.

Specifically, the rules were:

- It is forbidden to speak Uyghur.
- It is forbidden to pray.
- It is forbidden to fight.
- It is forbidden to go on a hunger strike.
- If a person is ill and has to get medical treatment, it is forbidden for the person to refuse the treatment.
- It is forbidden to not follow orders.
- It is forbidden to draw on the walls.
- It is forbidden to disrespect the hygienic requirements.

Inmates’ rights were also listed, including:

- You are allowed to practice your religion freely.
- You can get a lawyer to defend you.

However, Gulbahar never had access to a lawyer.

It was by overhearing the conversations of the other women in the cell that Gulbahar first learned of the “schools”, which sounded to her like some form of detention center. There were supposed to be Han teachers, like in normal schools, and people were allowed to leave after several months, when their training was over. At some point, a voice in the cell announced:

“If your (criminal) case is bad, you will be punished and go to prison. If your case is good, you will be sent to school.”

Gulbahar wanted to be sent to “school”.

While walking through the hallway on the way to her third interrogation, Gulbahar saw some of the other cells — numbered 204, 206, and 208 — and saw that they were as crowded as her own. At the beginning, her cell held 9 women, but this number would increase to 30 two months later, the majority of the inmates Uyghur.

Interrogations at the pre-trial detention center were regular, and acted as the only occasions to escape the monotony of the cell. When being taken to interrogation, the detainee would be handcuffed and would have a smelly black hood put over their head. Once there, the detainee would be seated and locked into a chair, the arm rests used to fix both arms in place, while bars separated the detainee from the police outside [presumably: a tiger chair inside a large cage].

For Gulbahar’s first two and a half months at the detention center, her interrogator was Ablajan, a plainclothes Uyghur policeman. She always tried to maintain her composure in front of the police, and never cried during interrogation.

At times, she was shown photos of Uyghurs living abroad and asked if she knew them, which she always denied even if she recognized some of the faces. The interrogations also covered the life of Gulbahar’s family in France, including where she worked, but also some administrative issues related to Gulbahar and her daughters leaving Xinjiang in 2006.

During one interrogation, Ablajan looked at Gulbahar’s folder, which contained different documents, and also at the photo of Gulhumar with the Uyghur flag, and then said to Gulbahar:

“Your daughter is a terrorist.”

“No,” Gulbahar would keep telling him. “My daughter is not a terrorist. I don’t know why she went to this protest.”

The interrogation would continue:

Ablajan: “Why did France give you a ten-year residence permit?”

Gulbahar: “I don’t know. This is the procedure for foreigners over there.”

Ablajan: “Your passport is only valid for 5 years.”

Gulbahar: “I renewed it at the embassy.”

Ablajan: “France protects terrorists like you?”

Gulbahar: “I don’t know. You’d need to ask them!”

Ablajan (threatening): “We have spies in France. If you lie to us, they will tell us the truth. You should be afraid of us.”

Gulbahar: “They could tell you that I am innocent. I am not afraid, since I didn’t do anything.”

Ablajan: "If you continue to deny everything, you'll never return to France."

Not long after this interrogation, in the morning of April 1, 2017, a male guard entered Gulbahar's cell and attached her feet to the bars of her bed, which Gulbahar believes to have been a punishment for her unwillingness to cooperate during the interrogation. She remained chained to the bed until April 20, sitting next to it in the daytime and sleeping in it at night.

On June 2, 2017, Gulbahar was summoned by a policeman name Rahmanjan, who told her that she would be sent to a school, which she could then leave after several months. Rahmanjan also informed her that her mother and sister had stopped by and brought some things for her, but had not been allowed to see her.

On the morning of June 5, Gulbahar's chains would be removed. However, because the key broke, they had to be destroyed with a hammer. Years later, Gulbahar would still have the marks from these chains, resembling henna-colored drawings, on the skin of her ankles. On her way out of the detention center, Gulbahar was expected to sign a confession at the reception, for having "disturbed social order" [it is not stated if she did]. Her own clothes were then returned to her, and while putting them on she noticed that she had lost quite a lot of weight, something that others also commented on. Gulbahar's personal belongings (wallet, handbag, ID card, French residence permit, money) were not returned to her at that time.

As she was being driven to the camp, Gulbahar was able to sneak a peek from inside the car to catch a sign that read "Baijiantan" (a district of Karamay, "Jerenbulaq" in Uyghur). The camp consisted of three buildings, which were the size of small airports and were surrounded by barbed wire, in the middle of a wasteland.

Inside, everything was new and smelled of fresh paint. The inmates would be taken by guards to the toilet, bathroom, classroom, or dining room via a huge labyrinth of hallways lit by neon lights. The end of every hallway was equipped with a security portal, with automatic doors. The bathroom was a big, tiled, and mirrorless room, with aluminum sinks, cold water, seven showers, and five squat toilets. In the mornings, the women were given 15 minutes to get dressed in their blue uniforms, to wash, and to use the toilet. They were only allowed to use the toilet in the morning, and would need to call the guards if they wanted to use the bathroom at night. If the guards didn't come to unlock the cell door for them, they would just have to use the bucket that was in the cell.

On her first day at camp, Gulbahar got to know Nadire, who at that time was the only other person in Gulbahar's room. Nadire had been working as a dancer for a local Karamay TV channel's evening shows. One day, plainclothes police came to her apartment in the city center and asked her if she knew that it was forbidden to pray. Nadire didn't know how they had found out that she prayed. The police then told her that she would be taken to a "school". Hearing this story, Gulbahar understood that she was not at a regular school but at a camp.

The room they were in also smelled of fresh paint, had a window with metal blinds, and had two rotating cameras installed in the ceiling corners. There was no furniture and no sink, and just a bucket as the toilet. The floor was lined with wooden planks, numbered 1 to 9 and serving as sleeping places, without mattresses or linen. Gulbahar was assigned No. 9 and Nadire No. 8. Later on, there would be seven and, even later, twelve women in the room.

On June 10, several days after her initial arrival, Gulbahar and others would find themselves in a rectangular, ordinary-looking room, less than fifty square meters in size. Metal blinds with tiny holes let in a small bit of sunlight. Under the watch of a portrait of Xi Jinping and two Han military

guards, Gulbahar and around 40 other women in blue uniforms had to undergo physical exercise (or “military training”, as Gulbahar called it). Over the next few weeks, they would spend 11 hours a day in that room, with one of the Han guards sometimes shouting at them to stand still — sometimes for about half an hour, sometimes for several hours. The women would get tired from the exercise and the lack of oxygen in the room, with some of them fainting occasionally. If someone fainted and remained unconscious despite the guards’ shouting, they would wake her up by slapping her in the face. If the woman collapsed again, they would take her out of the room and she would never be seen again.

In the beginning, Gulbahar was shocked by these kinds of incidents, but later they’d start to feel trivial. Back in the pre-trial detention center, the inmates had been left to themselves, with boredom taking a toll on them; now, at the camp, it was the military drills that broke them. Physically exhausted, they had no energy to chat with one another.

The guards would use whistles when waking them up, calling them for lunch, or ordering them to go to sleep. The detainees were not allowed to speak during meals, and if one detainee whispered something to another, that person could be accused of praying. If someone refused a meal, which the guards confirmed was halal, she would be ordered to finish eating and would be accused of being an “Islamic terrorist”. After lunch, the detainees would be taken back to their cells, where they would rest on the planks for about 30 minutes. Gulbahar did not dare to open up to her fellow detainees, worried about the cell cameras constantly watching them.

Based on the number of guards and new prisoners that Gulbahar ran into every day in the camp halls, she figured that the building must have been huge. She counted 16 cells, including her own, and estimated that — if each cell had 12 detainees, like her own did — there must have been over 200 people in total. Throughout her stay at this camp, Gulbahar would continue to see more women arrive.

In the morning of June 20, during the military drills, Nadire and two other women were taken away by Rahmanjan — the same policeman whom Gulbahar had met at the pre-trial detention center. Gulbahar would never see them again.

As Rahmanjan would explain to her:

“We are taking them because they have never admitted their crimes. Admit your crimes. Otherwise, it’ll be your turn soon.”

During the lunch break, the remaining women discussed and speculated about what had happened to Nadire and the other two. Those who had known them more closely suspected that they were taken to prison for having been close to a female preacher named Rizwan Bawudun, from Karamay.

Sometimes, at night, the women woke up from other women shouting as if they were being tortured, screaming in their dreams and asking not to be hurt any more, while often apologizing for their crimes.

After Nadire was taken away, the guards who surveilled the physical exercises got more aggressive, now insulting the remaining women:

“Filthy terrorist.”

“Why don’t you eat pork?”

“Do you think that we don’t see you pray, you terrorist?”

During the day, they repeatedly told the women that they were guilty of the worst of crimes — betraying their country — and that if they didn’t admit their crimes they’d end up in prison, like Nadire and the others. They demanded that the women write down their self-criticisms, so that the Party might forgive them.

The lessons started after about three weeks of the military training, and were worse than what Gulbahar had expected. The female teachers watched them very closely and did not miss a chance to slap them. One day, during class, a woman in her sixties closed her eyes for a short moment, presumably because she was tired. She was immediately slapped across the face and accused of praying. Guards then forcefully pulled her out of the classroom and returned one hour later with a piece of paper, on which she had written her “confession” and which she had to read out in front of the class before being allowed to sit back down.

Gulbahar tried to be a “good student” in the hope that she would be able to leave quickly, just as Rahmanjan had suggested. However, after attending the classes, she realized that this place was not at all like a school, since there were no right or wrong answers — just brainwashing. In the morning, their female Uyghur teacher would enter the classroom silently, the detainees having to greet her in Chinese (“laoshi hao”) and recite some phrases praising the Party:

“We thank our great country.”

“We thank our Party.”

“We thank our president [sic], Xi Jinping.”

They had to memorize patriotic songs and the national anthem, or they would be punished. They were told:

“You are criminals. Admit your crimes, and the Party will forgive you. And you will be set free.”

The detainees were taught the “glorious history of China”, with the teaching materials labeled as “re-education course”. There was an additional hour of study every evening, before going to sleep, with an oral and written exam every Friday. Gulbahar would not remember what she had learned a week earlier, learning the given week’s content and then forgetting it.

The constant brainwashing and repetition made Gulbahar exhausted, and she wasn’t able to keep a clear mind. She got the impression that she suffered from memory loss, struggling to remember the faces of her husband and daughters clearly. However, the detainees did not really believe that the brainwashing would change them.

“Chen Quanguo has underestimated us,” a fellow detainee once whispered to Gulbahar. “He won’t change us like this.”

Nobody told the inmates how much longer they would need to stay at the camp, and people didn’t have any perspectives for the future. Gulbahar, who had not been a very religious person, started to pray (perhaps, she thought, out of spite). In the mornings and evenings, she did yoga in the cell, and prayed while doing yoga in a position where the cameras couldn’t see her mouth.

As the weeks passed, she lost track of the time. One day, her mother and her sister, Nejime, came to visit. When she came to the visitors room, she saw other inmates and visitors sitting together at

tables and talking quietly. Gulbahar's other sister, Medine, hadn't come because she had been arrested for having an expired household registration, though Gulbahar believed that she may have been placed in a camp because of being Gulbahar's sister, and not because of administrative issues.

During the visit, Gulbahar restrained her tears, remembering that she had been told that crying during a visit would result in all further visits being forbidden. As Nejime and Gulbahar's mother were about to leave, Gulbahar quietly asked whether her husband had come to Xinjiang, then told her sister to tell him not to come.

Medine was eventually released by the Urumqi police in mid-August, after spending 39 days in camp. She visited Gulbahar on August 24, 2017, bringing flat peaches, candy, and cheese, all of which were confiscated by the camp police.

On September 3, 2017, the camp was decorated with red lampions, banderoles, and other posters/papers used by Han Chinese to celebrate the People's Liberation Army. There were competitions, such as singing contests, held at the camp, with every cell having to sing songs in front of the camp director, with the winner given a prize — usually food, or new clothes.

On October 3, 2017, Gulbahar's mother and sister came for another visit.

All detainees got a diary from their teachers and, when they had "free time", were expected to write down their thoughts, dreams, memories, and "sins". Every three days, the diaries were collected by the guards and handed over to the teachers to read through. Gulbahar only wrote down lies, knowing that good self-criticism would take her back to her family sooner.

Life in camp changed on October 18, 2017, as the 19th Party Congress started. The detainees had to clean and tidy the building, as well as their blue uniforms, in preparation for watching the speech by Xi Jinping. The detainees were hoping that the speech would mean early liberation for them, in case the "fight against terrorism" was declared successful. A TV was placed in every classroom, with the detainees made to sing patriotic songs ("Without the Communist Party, There Would Not be a New China") while watching the speech.

However, following Xi Jinping's re-election, life in the camp worsened.

The guards became more nervous, announcing official inspections by cadres from Urumqi, who would arrive soon to "check the hygiene and the content of the training", with the best students appointed to answer their questions. Gulbahar was selected to be one of these, and prior to the visit had to memorize the appropriate answers, which she says were all lies:

"The training center makes me very happy, because I can learn a trade here and I am well fed. I am given a moderate salary. I have been provided with sufficient clothing and daily necessities."

From then on, the detainees were forbidden from looking or smiling at each other. Previously allowed "free time", during which they could sometimes be allowed to leave the cell for a few hours at the end of the day, to visit other detainees in neighboring cells for chatting or games (dice, cards), would be scrapped. It was during that "free time" that detainees sometimes exchanged information, while Chinese songs were being played through the speakers/intercom.

One popular topic were the alleged "vaccinations". All of the detainees had been forcibly "vaccinated", taken to the nurse's office in the morning and told that they were being given a flu shot. One of the female camp managers who accompanied Gulbahar told her that she'd get the

vaccination herself at the same time. Being afraid of the repercussions if she refused, Gulbahar signed the consent form and got the shot. However, she heard from many other detainees that they suffered memory loss or stopped having their periods after being given the alleged vaccination. Gulbahar did not experience a stop in her menstruation, as she was already postmenopausal by the time she got the shot.

Gulbahar's health worsened, in part owing to a lack of exercise, which consisted only in some stretching in the mornings and evenings, in the cell. The detainees were only permitted three or four short walks per week. Despite not lacking a supply of food, Gulbahar found herself losing weight and falling to just 50 kilograms, while suspecting that there were additives used to make the food textureless and lacking a clearly defined flavor. Because of the strong light, her eyesight worsened, and she got circles under her eyes. Some of her hair turned gray. She also had the impression that her heartbeat weakened. Sometimes, her back got blocked, her legs stiffened, and she suddenly got cramps. The inmates' faces would swell up, but Gulbahar didn't know why exactly, speculating that it might have been the dirty food, which Gulbahar stopped eating almost entirely.

The various abuses Gulbahar witnessed gradually became the norm: the slapping of people and the insults, as well as fellow detainees suffering from heart attacks and disappearing, or fainting and then being taken away by the guards for several hours. Acts viewed as provocation were punished by being slapped in the face, being kicked, or — in the worst case — a week of solitary confinement.

Gulbahar mentions that, at one point, "a hand violently passed clippers over her head" and her eyes filled with tears (suggesting that her hair was cut short).

In the weeks leading up to the 19th Party Congress, each detainee had been assigned a "tutor" for weekly meetings. Whenever Gulbahar asked her "tutor", Mihray, about her release, she was told to be patient. After the Congress, however, as the atmosphere grew more tense, Mihray became more suspicious and the meetings turned into interrogations, with questions about her release prompting Mihray to tell her that Gulbahar still needed to repent and admit her crimes. Later on, she'd tell Gulbahar that the latter needed to wait for her trial, though Mihray didn't know when it would take place or if Gulbahar would have access to a lawyer.

One day, after dinner, the guards didn't take the detainees back to the study room as usual, but instead pushed them towards their cells, without any explanation. Giving them big plastic bags, they ordered everyone to pack their belongings. The women were told that they would be transferred to another camp, as the current one was too small and the new one was supposed to be more spacious.

At around one in the morning, they left the cell and were taken to a tiled room, where it smelled strongly of paint and where there were guards waiting for them. The main guard asked them to take off their clothes, after which all the women went through a full-body search, completely naked, with legs spread apart and their private parts inspected also. Gulbahar felt disgusted and humiliated.

After they got dressed, black hoods were placed over their heads while their hands were shackled behind their backs. They were led onto a truck and, 15 minutes later, would arrive at a camp that looked exactly like the first, but which had an extension to hold over 500 additional women.

There, a guard attached an electronic bracelet to Gulbahar's wrist. The classes, meals, and interrogations continued as they previously had, with women occasionally being taken away for

their trials. The instructors in the new camp told the inmates to consider themselves lucky for having been sent to camp and not to prison, and not to worry because the trial was just a formality.

On November 23, 2018, the police took Gulbahar through several corridors and security gates, allowing her to see how big the camp was. Everything was restricted with code access, with frequent security gates that required an electronic badge. Gulbahar had expected to be taken to the court of Karamay, but instead found herself brought to a “court” located in a rectangular building next to the one where she was held. During the minutes-long walk, she saw a wall of electric barbed wire, several watchtowers, and a nicely kept lawn.

Several other young women were already sitting in the “waiting room” when Gulbahar arrived, and looked terrified. One of Gulbahar’s tutors was also present, but didn’t look at her, though Gulbahar hoped that she might speak to the judge in her favor, talking about her good grades and obedient behavior. A few minutes later, the guards pushed Gulbahar and three other women into the hallway, with their tutors following. The women sat down on a black bench, their hands shackled behind their backs. Among those present were several teachers and, among the visitors, Gulbahar’s sister Medine.

Gulbahar’s “hearing”, which lasted 9 minutes, started with the judge saying:

“The defendant is Gulbahar Haitiwaji, 52 years old, born on December 24, 1966 in Ghulja. She left Xinjiang for France in 2006. She got married to Kerim Haitiwaji on June 11, 1990. Kerim Haitiwaji is a political refugee in France. He participates in activities organized by the Association des Ouighours de France, which is a separatist and terrorist organization. Gulbahar Haitiwaji sold her and Kerim Haitiwaji’s apartment in Karamay in 2006. The same year, she cancelled the household registration of four people: Kerim Haitiwaji, Gulnigar Haitiwaji, Gulhumar Haitiwaji, and herself.”

The judge showed Gulbahar the photo of Gulhumar with the East Turkistan flag, taken in Paris, and asked if Gulbahar knew the girl, to which Gulbahar replied that this was her daughter. The judge said that, given what Gulbahar had done, she clearly didn’t have much appreciation for her country. In the audience, Medine burst into tears, prompting Gulbahar to tell her to be quiet.

The most important issue for the judge — even more important than Kerim’s activism or the photo of Gulhumar — seemed to be the cancellation of the household registration and the sale of the apartment. The judge asked why Gulbahar cancelled the household registrations of **four** people. Gulbahar explained that her husband had found a job in France and that she had cancelled **three** household registrations — that of her husband and those of their two daughters. Gulbahar also admitted that her husband obtained political asylum in France. The judge asked whether she had sold the apartment in 2006, but Gulbahar corrected him, saying that they sold the apartment in 2010, when the family was already living in France.

The judge then asked the questions again, which surprised her. She repeated her answers once more. Then, following some more questions about several small administrative issues, Gulbahar was given a minute to express her “regrets”, to which Gulbahar replied by pretending to regret her actions, saying that she had made some administrative mistakes because she didn’t know the law. She promised that she would never do it again, adding that, even though she had been living in France for ten years, she had never stopped loving China, and that this was the reason for why she never obtained French citizenship.

She was then told that she should consider herself lucky, as her crimes could have landed her in prison, but that the great Xinjiang justice system had only sent her to camp, with it possible that the

sentence end earlier if Gulbahar behaved well. She was sentenced to seven years of re-education.

Her overall description of the trial:

“None of this resembled a trial. In a trial, you’d have a court room that looked like a court room, rather than an interrogation room at a police station. You’d have a judge who looked like a judge — not dressed in a military uniform, like the pudgy little man across from me was. The benches would be filled with an audience of people, distantly or closely linked to the defendant: relatives, friends, acquaintances. They would be called to the witness stand to testify. Here, the black, plastic benches were empty, and there was no stand intended for allowing some third party to take part. My sister was somewhere to the side, wiping her nose, and apart from her irritating sniffing would make no sound, save for just after my sentence had been pronounced, when she thanked the judge and the Chinese Communist Party for having ‘given me the chance to repent’. Someone had dictated the words to her, of course. Lodged behind a video camera, some guy was filming the room.

In a normal trial, you’d also have a lawyer at your side. Someone to act as an intermediary between the judge and the client, someone to defend you. The shield to protect you against the judicial machinery that was unleashed on you. Next to me, I only had my instructor, her face expressionless and her mouth zipped shut. For the nine minutes that my trial lasted, she did not say a word. Lastly, in a real trial, you’d have a defendant who actually had something to defend — that’s to say, a person who had committed acts capable of being judged and condemned. I, however, was innocent.

No, this trial was not a trial but, as to be expected, everyone acted as if it were: the policeman-slash-judge, his lackeys (seated to his right and left, also in uniform), and the instructors who must have taken pride in playing lawyer, raising an eyebrow whenever the judge started to speak, and replying with a superficial smile to the worried looks from their clients. And finally, the four of us, the accused, ensnared in a judicial system that was Kafkaesque and illegal, where justice did not exist and in which, as was all too obvious to us, it was not a matter of us being judged for our acts but sentenced systematically for who we were: Uyghurs.”

She was then taken to a new cell, in a building next to the one where she had stayed previously.

In the evening of December 23, 2018, a guard suddenly entered Gulbahar’s cell and took her to the building where the “trial” had been held. Gulbahar tried telling the guard that her mother and sister were supposed to visit the next day, for her birthday, and that she could be taken away after the visit. However, this was in vain, and Gulbahar’s hands and feet would be chained, a hood would be placed over her head, and she would be driven to a pre-trial detention center.

This new pre-trial detention center was bigger than the previous one, and the police were more violent. Upon arrival, Gulbahar was given a toothbrush, black socks, khaki pants, and an orange jumpsuit. Several times, the police attempted to remove Gulbahar’s electronic bracelet but failed. When they started talking about taking Gulbahar back to the camp to have it removed, she became frightened of being taken back and managed to pull it off herself.

She would stay in a cell of around 30 women, all cramped one next to the other with very little space. Here, Gulbahar met two old acquaintances.

One of them was a 55-year-old woman named Almir, who had been one of Gulhumar’s literature teachers at the middle school in Karamay. She had been taken by police and accused of favoring Uyghur-language education. Because she did not admit to the accusations, police would often beat her, rendering her unconscious, then let a doctor revive her before beating her again. After 15 days

of this type of interrogation, Almire was transferred to the detention center, where she would meet Gulbahar three months later, surprised to see her there as she had thought Gulbahar was in France.

The other woman was Zahide, and slept a few spots down from Gulbahar. She was a single mother of two, and her son Dolqun was former classmates with Gulhumar. She had been arrested in May 2017, the police knocking on her door and taking her away. Thinking that it was a misunderstanding and that they would let her go, she was surprised when they asked her to sign a confession, which she refused to do and consequently was sent to the detention center. She continued to refuse to sign until one day, during interrogation, she heard screaming in the next room over and recognized it to be that of her son. Asking the police to stop, she signed the confession then and there, and the screaming ended. Zahide was then sentenced to 15 years in prison, but was still being held in pre-trial detention, for close to two years by then. She never learned what happened to Dolqun.

Having by then experienced hundreds of hours of interrogations, Gulbahar felt herself well prepared for the ones to come when she was called in by police in early March 2019, but these turned out to be different. This time, the interrogator was a Kazakh man named Tasqyn. Telling Gulbahar that he had heard about her case two years earlier, he said that he was now personally taking care of it so as to close it. He had visited Gulbahar's family in Ghulja and her university teachers in Urumqi.

The interrogation started by going back to 1985, when members of ethnic minority groups protested in Urumqi, demanding more freedoms. Gulbahar had accompanied her husband to such a student demonstration in Urumqi towards the end of that year, but it had been more out of love than out of political conviction. Later, Gulbahar would need to talk about her life in France, her work at the cafeteria there, the meetings with other Uyghurs in the diaspora, and her hobbies (yoga and cooking). At the end of the day, she was taken back to her cell, but would be summoned back the next day.

On March 5, 2019, the interrogation lasted ten hours, again starting with the protests of 1985, with the interrogator asking about which of her friends participated, her political opinions at that time, and her hobbies, among other things. Tasqyn asked her if she knew that Rebiya Kadeer was a terrorist. Gulbahar denied this for several days, in addition to denying that her husband was a terrorist.

In total, the interrogations would last six days, stopping when Gulbahar finally gave in and didn't contradict Tasqyn anymore. Once Gulbahar repeated over and over what Tasqyn had told her, he said: "You are ready."

On March 11, she was picked up by police, handcuffed, and chained, with a black hood put over her head. She was then taken to "Boss Luo", who impatiently demanded that Gulbahar's handcuffs and chains be removed, after which she was taken to a bathroom, where several women would dye her hair, throwing away her smelly and stained clothes and applying makeup to her face. Gulbahar didn't understand what was happening.

"You have been very cooperative with the police," Boss Luo said. "You will say the same things again, but this time we will film you. Is that all right?"

She was also promised better living conditions in return.

Gulbahar was then taken to a cold room with tinted windows and a camera on a tripod. The lights

turned on and someone shouted: "Let's begin!" Gulbahar started repeating what Tasqyn had trained her to say. Nothing of what she said was true, and saying it would leave her feeling ashamed long after her release. However, she didn't feel like she had a choice then, having already confessed to her "crimes" while at the pre-trial detention center and too afraid of the potential repercussions if she backed out.

Her confession went as follows:

"My name is Gulbahar Haitiwaji. I was born in Ghulja in Xinjiang Province, China, on December 24, 1966. I lived in Ghulja until the end of high school. In 1984, I started my studies at the Petroleum University of Urumqi. I was offered free tuition and accommodation there, but these privileges were not enough for me. I was not satisfied. That is why I participated in the protests of December 1985. I regret my actions and I ask for forgiveness. In 1988, I was transferred to Karamay. In 1990, I got married to Kerim Haitiwaji and our daughters were born in 1992 and 1997. In 2002, despite our good living conditions, my husband left for Paris, France. I tried to stop him, but he didn't listen to me. He took the wrong path and got involved in the Association des Ouighours de France. My daughter, Gulhumar Haitiwaji, followed in her father's footsteps. This association is completely illegal. It belongs to Rebiya Kadeer and it advocates independence and separatism. Rebiya Kadeer is a liar and terrorist. Don't join her organization. If you are part of it, quit. Kerim, Gulhumar: I ask you, leave this organization and don't do anything bad against China. Each time I come back to visit my family in Xinjiang, I notice the progress that China has brought to the province. No matter what happens, I choose China. I am on its side. I hope you will do the same."

On March 12, 2019, the day after the video recording, Tasqyn entered Gulbahar's cell and announced:

"You are free. You'll leave this place."

Gulbahar was then transferred to an apartment in Karamay, where 11 police officers, eight of them women (7 Han, 1 Uyghur) would stay and watch her every move, day and night.

One of the policewomen was named Wang Qian, and Gulbahar knew her from the second pre-trial detention center, feeling her to be sadistic, as Wang would openly boast and laugh in front of the detainees about all the kebab she had, while all they had was watered-down soup. Ironically, it was now Wang who had to sleep on the floor while monitoring Gulbahar, who nevertheless offered Wang her own bed, not holding any grudges and believing most of the female officers to just be ordinary women.

There was also an Uyghur policewoman named Yultuz, who was 27 and would sometimes go with Gulbahar for walks in the garden, during which she would share things from her personal life. Usually, they would talk in Uyghur, but would switch to Mandarin when they noticed a disapproving look from a Han officer. One day, Yultuz disappeared and was replaced with a Han female officer, the relationship between Gulbahar and Yultuz having become a point of concern, with the latter possibly transferred to a different post.

One policewoman told Gulbahar that her mission now was to eat, rest, watch TV, and regain the weight she had lost in detention. If Gulbahar stayed in the bathroom for too long, the policewomen would knock on the door, to make sure that she was fine and didn't commit suicide. Any suicidal intentions Gulbahar may have had were kept in check by a promised phone call with her husband and daughters.

The call was sudden and took place on March 18, 2019, in the early afternoon, with a

Chinese-French interpreter seated next to Gulbahar to make sure that she not pass any secret information or private messages to her family. Gulbahar and Kerim didn't talk much, with Gulbahar having to lie and say what the police had previously trained her to say:

"I am fine. Don't worry. I have rented an apartment in Karamay. I am alone. Don't worry."

Gulhumar was on the train at the time, and the police showed a notebook with questions to Gulbahar, who then had to ask:

"Where are you now? Are you alone?"

Gulhumar replied that she was going to an exhibition in Switzerland for work.

For several weeks, Gulbahar would be allowed to call Kerim and her daughters every one or two days, on the condition that she cooperated with the police and followed the recovery regimen. The police also warned her that she would be sent back to camp if she refused to do so. During the phone calls, the police tried to look into Kerim's and Gulhumar's activities, repeatedly handing Gulbahar questions in the notebook, taking notes, transcribing the conversations, and noting down the names of the various media outlets that Gulhumar spoke to. Gulhumar often asked Gulbahar if she was really alone, and Gulbahar always had to lie and say that she was. From the phone calls, Gulbahar also learned that Kerim and Gulhumar had tried to contact everyone to find out where she was, and had eventually resorted to asking the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the French media for help.

The police asked Gulbahar to talk Gulhumar out of participating in a session of the UN Human Rights Council that would take place between March 22 and March 25, 2019, which Gulhumar had already backed out of after Gulbahar's first call. The police held up the notebook, which prompted Gulbahar to request that Gulhumar stop doing anything "illegal", take down her Facebook posts about Gulbahar, stop speaking to the media, and stop criticizing the Chinese government. If she didn't, she'd never see Gulbahar again. The police even provided a list with articles and posts that they wanted deleted. Right after the call, Kerim and Gulhumar started deleting the posts and publications. At one point, feeling like she was going insane from being used this way against her own family, Gulbahar exploded and shouted at one of the Han police officers.

On April 12, 2019, Gulbahar left the apartment for the first time, with two police officers driving her to a shopping mall where she was supposed to buy new clothes and shoes. They stayed there for an hour and twenty minutes, and then returned to the apartment after lunch.

Because of Kerim and Gulhumar's cooperation in deleting the posts and publications, Gulbahar would be transferred to an apartment in the city center a month or so later. The 11 police officers were transferred with her, and they would end up celebrating Eid al-Fitr together that year, at the new apartment. After some time, Gulbahar would be given permission to leave the apartment on her own to buy daily necessities, using money that Tasqyn had provided. She was also allowed to see her mother and two sisters for a period of three days, though they did not know that she was being surveilled and did not understand why she ended up asking them to leave early, which went against Uyghur customs.

On July 5, 2019, the period of Gulbahar's residential surveillance ended, ahead of schedule, and she was given permission to visit her mother, who was at a hospital in Ghulja following a stroke. Despite still being accompanied by Israyil, a police officer, Gulbahar noted him to be friendlier than before, and also willing to pass messages to the family in France, who was also worried about Gulbahar's mother. While Gulbahar and her siblings looked after their mother, Israyil would sit on a

bench in the hospital garden, calling Gulbahar from time to time to come outside to see him.

There were several men on crutches at the hospital, whom Gulbahar surmised to have been in camp for several years, judging by how they walked, their pale skin, and their pupils. Some of them even wore their blue uniforms. After having observed these men for several days, Gulbahar approached one of them, a man in his fifties, who then confirmed that he had come from “school” and that there were many others like him there.

Four days after Gulbahar’s mother left the hospital, at the end of July 2019, Israyil called Gulbahar into his hotel room. Accompanied by several other police officers, he asked Gulbahar to write down a confession, which she did and which the police officers dated as March 11, 2019 (the day she recorded the forced video confession). The police then took Gulbahar back to the apartment in Karamay, where she packed her suitcases and was then taken to a hotel, where she waited for a new passport. With Tasqyn’s help, Gulbahar was received by the passport application office only several days later. The staff assured her that they would get her passport done quickly, so that she would not miss the birth of her grandchild (her daughter, Gulhumar, was expecting in September).

On August 2, 2019, a judge from Karamay pronounced Gulbahar innocent, this time in what was a real court hearing. There were no attempts at justification, nor any mention of compensation.

Gulbahar spent the rest of August in Ghulja, taking care of her recovering mother and seeing her siblings. She went to Altay for a day to see her husband’s family, then returned to Ghulja to say her final goodbye to her mother and her sister Nejime, as she didn’t intend to return to Xinjiang ever again. Finally, she went to Urumqi, where she got her ticket to France and where Medine accompanied her to the airport.

On August 21, 2019, she boarded a plane and returned to France.

Source: <https://books.google.com/books?id=WagvEAAQBAJ>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1577>

Rahima Senbai

The following is the victim's first-person account to The Believer magazine, as reported by Ben Mauk.

Yes, I was in the camp. For more than a year...

We were thinking of our children, you know? And their future. That's why we moved here. We came because it's the motherland. All Kazakhs should return to Kazakhstan! That's what we were told. So, in 2013, we came: my husband and I and our four little children — two daughters and two sons. But since I had a permit for visa-free travel, I went back and forth. My parents were still in China, so I'd go to see them. And until 2017, there were no problems. Crossing the border was easy. That summer I even worked at the border, at the International Centre of Boundary Cooperation at Khorgos. It's the free-trade zone. Do you know it? I was working as an interpreter at one of the Chinese bazaars: the Yu bazaar. Kazakhs would travel there to buy Chinese goods. I worked as a translator. When my children were about to go to school, I went back to Almaty. In August 2018 [error: should be 2017], my parents called me back to China. The authorities had been to see them.

Ours is a very small village in Tekes County. It's simply called Military Horse Farm. When I arrived, the authorities wanted to see me. They took a blood sample, my fingerprints, recorded my voice on a computer, took my picture from the front and in profile, then let me go. At the time, they didn't tell me what it was for. I didn't understand it. They took my phone number and I went back to Kazakhstan. Later that month, they called me and said I had to come to China again. At first I said no. Three days later, my parents called. The authorities had been to see them again. So, you see, I had to come.

That October, I crossed the border, spending the night at a guesthouse at Khorgos. I reached my village the next day and spent the night at my parents' house. On the morning of the sixteenth, the authorities showed up. They told my parents that if I didn't come with them, we'd be in violation of some law. They took photos of my mother and father, they photographed the house, then they took me away. They didn't tell me they were taking me to a prison. They said I just had to answer some questions.

I was taken to prison in what was, for me, a new mode of travel: a police car. The guards didn't say anything, didn't explain anything. As I was about to enter the prison, they cuffed my hands and my legs. That's when I realized I wouldn't be going back home.

There were a lot of us in the prison. There were twenty girls in each room and there were many rooms. We sat, stood, and ate in this room. We slept there too. There was no exercise, no yard. We were in the room day and night. The guards weren't violent. They didn't beat us for nothing, but we couldn't leave, and if we didn't follow instructions quickly, they shouted and cursed at us. Eventually I got to know a few of the other women. Some I've kept in touch with, if I was able to find them after our release. Some of them spent a long time there. As for me, I was in prison for only seventy days. That December, they took me from the prison to a camp.

They called it a Professional Reeducation Center. We took Chinese-language lessons from morning till evening, every day. We also studied domestic politics. I already speak Chinese — I worked as a translator — so these lessons weren't useful for me. But forget about me; there were people in the camp who were college graduates! Who am I to complain? What were these people doing there?

All this time, I didn't know what was going on. I wondered: What did I do wrong? What crime have I committed? Why am I here? When I asked at the camp, they told me I was here because they'd

found WhatsApp on my phone. You are guilty of using WhatsApp, they said. They claimed it contradicted the law. It's a foreign application: Why are you using it in China? I told them that I lived in Kazakhstan. I bought the phone there! I tried to explain. But of course it's clear to me now this was just a pretext. If it hadn't been WhatsApp, they would have found another reason. Everyone there had his own story. Some were similar to mine. Some said they had been charged with reading namaz or studying the Koran. Some wore the hijab. I heard their stories when we were in our bedroom together, another large room that housed twenty or thirty people. We could talk inside this room. Outside, it was forbidden to make any noise at all.

The authorities in the camp were very strict, much worse than in the prison. They treated us not like humans but like animals. They would beat us, interrogate us, punish us by making us stand for hours, call us bad names, shout at us. Once, we were climbing the stairs to go to class as a group, and I felt ill. I'd had a headache that day. I got dizzy and stumbled, then began to fall, and someone — one of the guards — stuck me with an electric prod. My whole arm went numb. Another student had to hold me up so I wouldn't keel over. Then we had to keep moving to get to class.

These prods, they used them constantly.

In the morning we would drink boiled water, one glass, and eat a plain steamed bun. For lunch we would eat Chinese cabbage boiled in water, simple as that. For dinner, we often had the same thing. There was no meat. Maybe once a month we would have plov.

It was the same situation for the entire year. We were never told when we would be released, if ever. We went to class every day. Once a week we were given an hour to exercise in the fenced yard outside. It would have been nice to know my last day — to be able to look forward to it — but they never told us. Each day was exactly the same. Some people in the camp had already been there a year by the time I arrived. I suspect some of them are still there. Some, I heard, were later sentenced to prison terms between five and twenty-five years. They claimed we were being trained, but I think their only goal is to destroy religion, to destroy nationality, to destroy tradition.

While I was in the camp, starting last August, my husband and children started to make petitions and videos about my case. They began to put pressure on the authorities. I think it's because of the petitions, because my case was made public, that I was able to come back. It all happened suddenly one day. A guard came into our dormitory room and read my name aloud. Four of us were named, and they told us we were going to return to our homes. I was sent to my parents' house first, but even then, for a while, they wouldn't give me my passport. My family had to keep complaining. I got out of the camp in October and was finally able to leave China in December. So I've been home for only five months.

Except for the day I arrived and the day I left, only one day in the camp was different. That was the day of the open trial. They brought in seven women from a nearby prison who had been charged with gathering in a private home to pray together. During Ramadan, in the evening, you celebrate auzashar ["mouth opener"], and the seven women had organized a meal and a prayer. That was their crime. At the trial, they read these accusations and sentenced each of the women to seven years in prison. They called it open court. None of the women spoke.

Source: <https://believermag.com/weather-reports-voices-from-xinjiang/>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3418>

Baqytali Nur

The following is a translation of the victim's interview, as given to Gulzhan from the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Gulzhan (G): You're from Termenbulaq Village of Segizsumyn Township in Shapshal County, right?

Baqytali (B): Yes.

G: When did you come to Kazakhstan for the first time and what had you been doing?

B: I started travelling back and forth between Kazakhstan and China in 2007, doing business. I was selling vegetables. On October 29, 2017, I was taken from Qorgas... I stayed for a night there. My uncle had fallen ill in Kazakhstan. So, after loading the vegetables onto a truck to Kazakhstan, I called my family to go to the border to visit him.

G: As you've mentioned earlier, they started taking passports in 2015 in Shapshal...

B: Yes, they took the passports. If I remember clearly, we got our passports back in July 2017.

G: They took your passport in 2015 and in 2017 you asked for it back...

B: Yes, I did.

G: Did they return it without saying anything?

B: I went through the required procedures. I got a paper from the village.

G: How many stamps and signatures did you need?

B: If I'm not mistaken, they attached five stamps... including the stamp of the religious affairs department. Then they said: you've got the required permissions, you can go.

G: When did they return it in 2017?

B: July 2017... Then we got a visa. I got the visa in August 2017. I don't remember the exact date. I wanted them [my family] to visit my uncle [in Kazakhstan] too, since he was seriously ill. He had cancer. Before that, I had sent batches of vegetables twice, 20 tons and 40 tons. The third time it was 80 tons. Then I stayed for a night there.

G: Did you cross the border on October 27 [mistake], on the same day?

B: No, on October 29 I was in Qorgas. I called them [my family] and they came [to the border]. Then a guy from the Shapshal State Security Bureau came and introduced himself as a head of the bureau. There was another guy, named Murat, from our village police station. They told me to get into a car. I was with my family and we had bought tickets for a bus. I asked them in return why they were requiring me to get into a car and asked what I had done wrong. The guy grabbed me by my coat, and I pushed him back. My children were terrified and started crying. Then they put them into the car. They were taken into a Kazakh guy's car. They took us to our village police station.

I was interrogated separately from my family. They were interrogated as well. They asked me to tell them my crime. I asked in return what my crime was. They said I was trying to escape. I was

travelling back and forth to support my family and asked them what I had done wrong, even supposing that I had moved to Kazakhstan. Not only Kazakhs, but the Han Chinese also move to Kazakhstan. What's wrong with that? I've got the passport and visa legally. Have I killed someone? Have I gone against the government? But they wouldn't answer your questions, they'd just tell you to confess. They told me that I had leaked some information. How was that possible? I don't work for the foreign affairs ministry — I'm just an ordinary person.

They questioned my wife, my older daughter, and my younger daughter, who was 14 that year. They then let my family go home, while I had to stay. I was handcuffed and an armed border defense (边防) soldier would guard me. They had questioned me for about 3 hours, if I'm not mistaken. Then the two guys who had interrogated me left, returning after about two hours. Then they took me to the state security bureau by car.

There were chairs there that are used for torturing people. After getting through the main black gate, there were many more gates inside. There were many rooms and I was taken into one of them, where I'd have to put my hands on the iron board of the chair, with my hands being chained [more likely: shackled] to it. There was one Uyghur guy and one Han. Erkin from the state security bureau was there too.

They asked me to confess my crime. Erkin told me to show them how bold I was [denying the accusations]. I think it went on until 4 am, and then they seemed to get sleepy and left me in the room alone, locking it and going out. When I woke up in the morning, a person from our village police office came in. He said: "I'll take you out, brother."

The place he took me was the municipal (城镇) police station. They took my photos and had me leave my fingerprints and signatures on some documents, even though I didn't know what the documents were. They asked if I had had a medical check-up. I told them that I had had one about ten days earlier. The guy who had taken me there left me to another guy, saying he had some business to deal with and handcuffing me to a heating radiator. I asked for water and the Kazakh guy brought me some. The first guy would return when it got dark and asked me to sign another document. Three or four documents, maybe. I had no idea what the documents were.

There used to be the No. 3 Middle School where ethnic minorities studied. In 2015, it was transformed into a vocational school. People would go there for 3-month vocational-training periods. An acquaintance of mine, Erbolat, told me that in 2015 he was first put in prison for 15 days and then sent to spend 3 months in that school. That guy was later put in a camp, too.

A policeman named Bolat took me somewhere and told me that I would spend 15 days at most there, saying that it was just political education. I believed him. He then made a phone call, after which we went through the first gate — a normal gate. The next gate after that was scary — it was tall and topped with barb wire. About 8 meters tall, the height of a two-story building. They removed the shoelaces and buttons from my clothes, after which an Uyghur guy named Kamaljan came over and spoke to me in Uyghur, saying that the students should stay inside the yellow line.

There was another gate with two different doors: one for the teachers and another for the "students", where they would check you with their electric equipment and search your body before you entered the door. We had to say "报告" ("reporting") as well. You had to shout "一名学员进去" ("one student entering"), and since I couldn't pronounce the sentence correctly they asked me to say "新学员" ("new student") louder. There too they had that same line.

Some of the doors the guards could open by scanning their thumbs. There were many gates in a

single corridor, and we had to go through about 16 gates before we reached the sixth floor, which was the very top one. There were classrooms on both sides of the corridor. The entrance to our room consisted of two doors, with the door outside chained so that only one person could enter while bending over. Both doors could be locked.

In the beginning, there were 8 people in our room. Except for me, all the others were Uyghur. If I started to talk, the loudspeaker would shout to tell me not to speak. There were cameras and a loudspeaker in the room, and they made it impossible to sleep. It would shout for us to lie down. I'd sleep on the top bunk. After a few days, the number of students increased dramatically, and they'd have to sleep in the aisle between the rows of bunk beds. Once, they brought four old Uyghur men into our room, so we emptied our beds for them and slept on the floor. They were in their seventies, and it was difficult for them to walk. They were ill.

The loudspeaker woke you up at 4 am. After getting up, we'd line up for the toilet. There was only a single toilet in the corridor. One toilet for over 162 people. Meanwhile, the guards would stand next to you with their rifles. The people who had been hired as guards were unemployed young people — their salary now was 4000RMB. They wouldn't listen to you, those illiterate devils. They'd shout at you, beat you. "Sit down!" they'd shout, and we would have to put our hands on our necks and squat. We would do the same in the toilet and when sitting against the wall. I saw guys who couldn't hold it and shit their pants, because of the crowd waiting to use the toilet. They're here in Kazakhstan now.

We'd form a line to wash up, and have breakfast around 6 or 6:30, eating in a canteen outside. Before having our meal, we would sing for about half an hour, standing outside in the cold weather. We'd be very thinly dressed, seeing as they took our coats. We'd be wearing simple cloth shoes. As we sang, there'd be people there from the public security bureau and border defense, as well as others, all of them armed. There was metal netting above us, and on the other side you could see more armed guards. I felt like I was in some facility straight out of a Japanese movie [he means a movie about the China-Japan war]. I was terrified. I thought they would kill us.

They'd order us to finish our meals in ten minutes. We would have rice soup [congee, most likely], but it was so watery that you could only find three or four grains of rice in it. We'd also have a tiny steam bun. We'd always be hungry, but we got used to it.

Then we'd go to the classroom, where there was netting to separate the students and the teachers. The guards would tell us to sit and we'd sit, putting our hands on the backs of our necks and sitting for half an hour. We would sit on stools for 15-16 hours, with any extra movements getting you in trouble. They could kick you, take you to an underground room, or transfer you to the "qiangguanban" (强管班, "strictly managed class"). I was in the puban (普班, "standard class").

It was very hard for me to wait for the toilet, so once I kicked the door to hurry them up, which resulted in them coming and putting a bag over my head, kicking me, and taking me to solitary confinement for 24 hours. I fell sick and my body temperature would reach 40 degrees. Apparently, I would shout and they would beat me, but I don't remember this — the other guys in the room told me about them beating me up to the point where my head was bleeding, telling me I was only pretending to be ill. I was sick for a month and a half, and I couldn't walk properly. It was cold inside, and I was tired of the beatings.

Once a week, we would take a shower, for which they only gave us five minutes. After the five minutes were up, they'd just kick you in the ass and pull you out of the shower. Your wet head would freeze. Even when it was freezing outside, we would still go to the shower wearing only our

slippers. We would sit on our stools in those slippers, too. They didn't allow you to wear shoes. So, I came to the conclusion that they wanted to kill us this way. I just lost hope. Eight months into it, an Uyghur guy named Ablimit collapsed one morning...

G: Were there any people who died in the camp?

B: There was an Uyghur guy, 18 years old. His father died while being transferred from the camp to Qarabura Prison in Kunes. The guy's name is Baratjan. His father was my age, and was given 13 years in prison for visiting Dubai. Baratjan's cell was downstairs, and I'd whisper to ask him the reason while we were in the toilet. After my release, I'd learn that his father's corpse was never shown to any of his family members.

[continuing with what he started saying earlier] I fainted in the afternoon of that day that that guy collapsed. I spat blood, so they took me to a hospital where I would then spend 4 months. It was almost in the same facility as the camp. It used to be an epidemic prevention station.

The doctors would be checked before entering the building. There were both Uyghur and Han doctors. The guys who took me there contacted my family and asked them to pay the medical bills. They paid about 3000RMB — the rest was covered by medical insurance. The doctors would tell me that I had problems with my liver, spinal cord, and lungs, because of the cold. After 15 days, my condition got better. I had been very healthy and had been doing plenty of sports before the camp. I'm not lying — it wasn't a big deal for me to fight 3-4 people. I'm 47 and almost everyone who knew me knew that I was very athletic. I'd be beaten up numerous times [in the camp, presumably].

After four months in the hospital, they'd handcuff and hood me to take me back to the "school" I had been at earlier. One day, still at the camp hospital, they told me that people from the prefecture-level government were visiting, and taught me to say to them that I had come there because I had committed a crime and was a "bufangxin renyuan" (不放心人员, "an untrustworthy person"), and that I was "infected" [with religious extremism].

I forgot to say — I had actually been given a 5-year prison term. It was not a formal court hearing, and nobody from my family attended. They just got together and informed me that I was given 5 years. Later, I learned that my family members had been told that I was given 15.

[On the day of the officials visiting,] a Han cadre came. He was very nice and polite, and asked me why I was there. I told him I didn't know. He got angry and asked me why I didn't know. A guy from the camp [official, presumably] told me to tell him that I was an untrustworthy person, but I said again that I didn't know the reason. After that, the prefecture-level official said: you have visited Kazakhstan too many times and might have gotten infected, and that's why we are checking you. He also mentioned that I had visited one of the 26 "dangerous countries". It didn't last long and they left. He was carrying a thick pile of materials about me.

I was told that another cadre, from the autonomous-region-level government, would come in three days for a "tanhua" (谈话, "conversation"). A young Han guy came in three days. He didn't ask very many questions, and they were almost the same. He said that he was from the "zizhiqu" (自治区, "autonomous region [government]"). Another one was using a computer to take notes of our conversation. They told me to say good things about the Party. I of course said "yes" — I wanted to get out. I signed a paper and was then taken to the previous camp [from the hospital].

Two days later, all the guys from Termenbulaq Village were released. I think there were about 50-60 people from that village, I don't know. There were still people in the camp when they

released us. After my release, I would be placed under house arrest. I'd be either under house arrest or under surveillance for about 8-9 months. I had no idea how it worked, but if I went more than 10 meters from my house, the police would arrive. Maybe because we had our irises scanned and the cameras could recognize us. The police would ask where I was heading and take notes. The village police would beat you.

I would walk with a crutch until May [2019] — I couldn't move my waist. I finally got the visa [to Kazakhstan] on August 15. I've been receiving treatment ever since my release.

G: Who supported your family while you were in the camp?

B: I had left 120000 RMB to them — I was a businessman. Actually, I lost the money for the last 80 tons of vegetables sent to Kazakhstan — they told me that they never received them. I lost 240000 RMB. The truck driver said that he waited for me for a week, but then the vegetables mildewed and had to be thrown out. 80 tons of potatoes. I couldn't get the money for the goods delivered from Kazakhstan to China, either, because those Uyghur businessmen were detained. They were detained because their household registration was in Kashgar while they were doing business in Ghulja. They were good guys, rich and reliable. Many rich people have been detained. I saw five at the camp hospital: Qurban "laoban" (老板, "Boss Qurban"), Musa "laoban" — the owner of the Qizil Bayraq (红旗商场, "Red Flag Shopping Mall") in Ghulja — Mahmut "laoban", Ahim "laoban", and Halmurat "laoban".

I've applied for a Kazakhstan green card, and should get it in a few days. After that I'll apply for the citizenship.

[At camp,] we were shown on TV that China would rule the world. That the whole world will be in their hands. Nobody was allowed to go to mosques.

The 3-4 times I was interrogated all happened at night. At night is when they would take people. They would ask you to tell them about some other people who might have "crimes".

They asked us to not disclose anything and we said we wouldn't. There were five camps like that in Shapshal County, and a mental hospital as well. They'd ask the people inside the camps if they agreed with their children being sent to boarding schools. My oldest daughter, Rosa, and my wife were informed that they would be sent to camp too, but weren't in the end.

Receiving education is a good thing, and if they really provided education the way they're saying, who would be against that? But it's not education — they beat you. Nurlan and Sania and others committed suicide. If those facilities had been good, they wouldn't have killed themselves. Later, they [authorities] said that they had mental problems, but I know that they ended up there for donating to a mosque. There were numerous people who hanged themselves. If everything was good and this was real studying, then why did so many people kill themselves?

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mYLfg7CWu24>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#7075>

Nurlan Kokteubai

The following is an abridged summary, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

I was born and raised on the Akkoi stud farm in Chapchal County. From September 1979 to July 1997, I worked as a schoolteacher. I myself am a graduate of a vocational secondary school. In 2011, I came to Kazakhstan and obtained a Kazakhstan green card. My wife was also a teacher, but she's retired now. Our children moved to Kazakhstan too and got Kazakh citizenship here.

In July 2017, my wife was called to go to China, and then I went too since they summoned me as well. I went around August 20, 2017. Some days later — on September 3, 2017 — the village police called me to the police station. I thought that they were going to collect my passport, but when I got there they told me that I had contacted terrorists and that I needed to go to the No. 3 Middle School. Or at least, it had been the county's No. 3 Middle School until it was changed into a vocational school and later transformed into a re-education "school". I told them that I could go since I hadn't committed any crime — I figured they would just interrogate me and then release me.

However, what they did was take me to my cell in that "school" — eight people in one room. There were lines drawn, and criminals were not allowed to step on them. Upon entering the black gate I was searched. My wife had to stay outside the gate and I was taken inside. I didn't know what the line was and so I just walked on it, prompting a police officer to shout at me to stay inside the line. He told me that the line was for criminals.

I heard from one person that there were about 14000 people there. They were mainly Uyghurs and Kazakhs and a few Hui.

There was a teaching building, and after crossing that building there was the dormitory. The room door was chained in two places and couldn't be opened widely. There were four bunk beds for eight people, and the inmates were mainly Uyghurs. I asked them when they were going to interrogate us and they said: they aren't going to interrogate anyone — we came here in April and nobody interrogated us. I started shouting, demanding to know why I ended up there. The police came and told me to shut up.

My heart started to hurt — I was completely innocent and had ended up there for no reason. On September 14, they took me to the hospital. I had never had heart problems before. I went on to spend 8 days in the hospital, with two policemen guarding me at all times, even when I'd go to relieve myself. I wasn't allowed to talk to anyone. Then I was taken back to the prison.

The documents say that the goal is for the learners to study politics, the national language, law, and vocational skills. These are lies. None of these was available. It was just a prison.

In November, I fainted and the ambulance took me to the biggest hospital in the municipality. After spending some time in the emergency room, I was later taken to another room. After ten days, I was taken back to the prison at night.

There was no learning at all. All we did was watch TV — broadcasts of only one channel, which circulated videos about Xi Jinping's visits to numerous countries and how he was helping these poor countries develop. Nothing else. We didn't learn any skills.

We had to line up to go to the toilet and would only be given 5 minutes, the guards standing next to you with their batons. The alarm woke us up at five in the morning, and we would take turns “guarding” each other throughout the night — two people at a time, two hours per rotation. We were given plastic stools and would wear plastic slippers. The stools we’d have to sit still on while watching the TV programs about Xi.

The dining hall was roughly 100 meters from our dorm. There, we’d have to line up again and sing a “red song” before the meal, and then finish our meal in five minutes. The food was good at the beginning — beef and chicken. But later it’d get worse, and we’d mainly have porridge with steamed buns.

On January 10, 2018, I had a heart attack and was taken to the county hospital. This time, I saw how the former epidemic-prevention station had been transformed into a hospital for inmates. I was taken there. While I was there, my wife was allowed to come and look after me. They injected 250 ml of liquid into my cardiovascular system. Back in the prison, we had been divided into three groups and I was in the lightest. I refused the injection originally, but they threatened to transfer me to the strictest group if I insisted. Despite them telling me that a specialist would come to do this, it was done by an ordinary doctor in that hospital. A Han nurse told me to drink at least 5-6 liters of water to be safe, warning me that the medicine could destroy my kidneys otherwise. She did this out of kindness — the doctor hadn’t told me anything.

On January 28, I was taken to the prison again. This time, there was netting erected along the lines intended for criminals. Once a month, we were taken to shower, but because around 80 people had to shower together, it was very difficult to breathe and I’d refuse. In March, they told us to learn 3000 Chinese characters. We stayed on the first floor and didn’t go to the classroom since we were sick, and the instructors gave us beginner-Chinese textbooks.

It was only in March that they told us our crimes. According to them, I was guilty of “being in contact with terrorists”. I was interrogated, during which time they told me that I had visited Kazakhstan many times. I explained that my children were in Kazakhstan and that I was visiting them. They asked me if I had been to Syria. The State Security Bureau checked and found that I hadn’t been to any country other than Kazakhstan. On March 19, they told me that I wasn’t guilty of any crime, and a Kazakh guy there told me that I was going to be released soon. One day, at 3 in the morning, two people came to our cell and woke me up, asking me how many times I had visited Kazakhstan. I signed a document and was released on April 3, 2018. Before leaving the “school”, I was searched and made to promise to not say anything to my family members.

They divided families into three categories: the “safe” households (放心户), the “dangerous” households (危险户), and the “key” households (重点户). My brother’s family was in the “key households” category, with cadres staying in their home for almost entire days. My wife had to give a speech in front of groups of teachers, saying that she regretted her husband having connections to terrorists during his time at the camp.

Then we started attending courses: we had to learn the “three explanations” (三个讲明白) and “six clarities” (六个讲清楚). I gave speeches in front of a crowd four times, expressing regret for my wrongdoings and expressing my gratitude to the Party, while saying that I would fight against the “three evils”. The Han cadres in the village told me that Kazakhstan had become a bridge for Kazakhs going to Syria and becoming terrorists. We also had lessons about the “Chinese dream”, which included Chinese one day replacing English and the RMB replacing the US dollar. One day, a woman named Yuan gave a speech, saying that we were terrorists and that Shonzhly and Zharkent in Kazakhstan were the most dangerous regions for Xinjiang.

I heard that the head of the neighboring village had told villagers at a flag raising ceremony that ordinary people, with the exception of cadres, could still travel to Kazakhstan if they wanted. So I went to the village head and explained my situation, saying that my children were in Kazakhstan, and asked for my passport. In return, he told me that I would remain under house arrest until my death.

Cadres at the village office would collect my recordings of everyday affairs. I had to write down what I did and whom I met with and how my thoughts changed on that day, and then give it to the cadre. One day, two cadres were there — one Han and one Kazakh, named Murat. I asked him about my passport, to which he said that I shouldn't bring this topic up. Then I started talking in Mandarin and asked the Han what I did wrong, asking him if I had committed any crime, if I had lied or killed someone, if I had betrayed the country. I told them to take me to prison if I had done something wrong. I told them that I was loyal to the Party. I had a heart attack just then, and they had to take me home.

One day, a policeman came and said that my daughter in Kazakhstan was appealing. I told him I didn't know anything about it. It's true — I really wasn't aware. They asked me to make a phone call, and I called my son. They told me what to say and not to say in advance, and so I told him that everything was great. They told me to tell my son to stop the appeals.

On January 21, the police came and told me that I should leave for Kazakhstan on January 24. On the day that I was going to leave, Village Secretary Tian told me that it was not good to say anything bad since we were born and raised in China. He also mentioned that my daughter in Kazakhstan should cherish China for having grown up there. After I left for Kazakhstan, the village cadres wouldn't stop visiting my wife and asking questions. I arrived in Kazakhstan on January 24, 2019, and my wife arrived in February.

I've been suffering from memory loss ever since being released from the camp. Recently, I've started seeing blood in my urine. I need help getting a medical checkup. My wife, too, has developed health problems and can no longer walk.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pcGTBy-fl4E>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1358>

Erbaqyt Otarbai

The following is an adapted first-person account, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

In the beginning, I thought I might keep silent. However, after thinking about how they've destroyed my family, I decided to speak up.

I'm from Qaba County in the Altay region and my wife is from Tarbagatai. We got married in 2009, and I also moved my household registration from Altay to Tarbagatai that year, buying a house there. In 2011, we divorced because of some problems with her family. For the sake of our children, we got remarried in 2013.

At the time, I was travelling back and forth between the two countries, working for a Chinese oil company. My salary was over 270000 tenge and the job wasn't that hard, but the locals got only 40000-80000, depending on the kind of work. Seeing this, I pointed out that it was unfair and was dismissed. That was in November 2014. Then I started doing various odd jobs — things like driving a taxi and petty trading.

In May 2017, my father got sick. I had applied for Kazakhstan citizenship at the end of 2016, and by January 2017 it was ready — the only thing I had left to do was sign some paper. However, I wanted to go back to China to see my father first. When I crossed the Korgas border on May 23, 2017, two Kazakh guys — one of them was named Zharqyn — came and asked me to hand in my Chinese passport and my Kazakhstan green card. When I told them that I wasn't planning to stay long, they told me that I could fill out an application form and get the documents back when it came time to return to Kazakhstan. They also asked why I was crossing at Korgas, after seeing my passport and seeing that I had crossed at the Bakhty border before.

I then went to Urumqi so as to fly to Altai and get there quicker. There (in Urumqi), the police checked my documents and my mobile phone.

After visiting my father, I called the police again and asked for my passport back. They told me that I could come to the local police office to pick it up. When I got there, however, they said that I could not get my passport back just then, even after my explaining to them that my house was in Kazakhstan and that I didn't have a house in China. So, I went back to my father's house in Altai the next morning, and ended up taking a job as a truck driver for an ore mining company.

On August 17, I got a phone call telling me to come to the police station in Koktogai. When I got there, they took away my phone, after which an Uyghur guy came in and started speaking to me in Chinese. It was an underground room with the walls made of some soft material. There was a tiger chair in the room. They started interrogating me. One of the interrogators was Han and one was Uyghur.

The first question was why I had gone to Kazakhstan. They also asked if I prayed. I told them that I wasn't a devout Muslim, as I drank and used profanity from time to time. The whole thing lasted about an hour, after which they said that I could go. When I asked for my phone back, they said that they couldn't return it to me that day, and would contact me the day after.

I then returned to the truck area and started the trip I was supposed to make. It was around ten in the evening, and there were two other trucks. When we were about 20 kilometers from Urumqi City, my truck got a flat tire and we pulled over. While we were changing the tire, a car stopped by,

with the person inside telling me that I needed to wait at the yard where the ore was unloaded. When it was my turn to unload the cargo, the guard there told me that a few policemen were looking for me.

They asked me why I had a household registration both in Buryltogai (Altai) and in Tarbagatai. I told them that my hukou had been in Buryltogai before I moved to Tarbagatai. They asked me to file an application to have my Buryltogai registration cancelled, and asked that I come with them. When I said that my phone was still in Koktogai, they told me that they had brought it with them — they had visited Koktogai and then went to Urumqi to look for me.

They took me to Tacheng City, and we got to the New City police station (新城派出所) at around midnight. There was a tiger chair in the room there, too, and this time I'd be seated in it, with my ankles and wrists shackled. A Kazakh guy there told me that, since there were cameras inside, I couldn't really ask him whatever I wanted to. Then they started the interrogation, saying that I had installed WhatsApp on my phone. I explained that it was normal to have that in Kazakhstan and that it didn't work in China anyway. They then asked if I had visited other countries and with whom I had been in contact while in Kazakhstan.

After this, I was handcuffed, shackled, and hooded and taken to the Tarbagatai Regional People's Hospital. It was about two in the morning then. I was taken to a room and had a check-up, which required my going to a number of other rooms. Being hooded, I couldn't see the places I was taken to. From there, I'd be taken back to the police station, where they told me that I would be taken to a prison. They took my blood sample before transferring me.

When we got to the prison [pre-trial detention center], the armed staff member there said that they couldn't just receive everyone and that they only took criminals — the two sides then had a quarrel. The Kazakh guy asked me to wait outside while they discussed — I would hear them mention the “political and legal affairs commission” (政法委) and the “domestic-security team” (国保队). Afterwards, they brought me inside.

One of the staff at the prison was a Kyrgyz guy. He asked me if I knew where I was, then said that it was a prison and hit me over the head with a (metal) stick, leading to bleeding and, later, a scar. As my face was covered in blood, they shackled me with 7-kilo fetters. The people in the cell were real criminals of different ethnic groups — Han Chinese, Uyghur, Hui, and a Kazakh. A cruel Han criminal, the “boss”, asked me some questions.

Later, the Kyrgyz guy would take me to the washroom and ask me to wash off my blood stains. A prison doctor sprinkled some powder on the injuries I had suffered. Then, they gave me a steamed bun and fried carrots and transferred me to Cell No. 12 (the one before was No. 15).

Here, there were Uyghurs, Hui, and Kazakhs. Some were shackled — mainly the Hui but also a few Uyghurs. One Uyghur guy, Dilshat, had been imprisoned years earlier for taking drugs, and now found himself here anew. Another Uyghur guy was there for buying a ticket to Turkey. A Kazakh was imprisoned for studying in Kazakhstan. When they heard that I was there for using WhatsApp, they told me that I wouldn't be released. At that point, I was still thinking that they wouldn't hold me any longer than three days.

We were given carrot leaves, potato peels, and other grassy stuff as our meals, together with a steamed bun that was only half cooked. I refused to eat it. They saw this through the camera and were ready to punish all of us, but I told them that it was just me who refused.

The next day, I was summoned to an interrogation room. My passport, green card, phone, wallet,

and bank card were on the table, and they asked me if they were mine. They asked for the password to the phone. I pleaded with them to let me wire some money to my wife's account through WeChat and they let me. When I asked about when I would be released, they said that they didn't know.

At one point, I was so hungry that, at around four in the morning, I shouted and asked for bread, which resulted in the guard calling some other guards and me being beaten with an artificial-leather stick. Those guys were Kazakh. They said that Ma [a guard's surname] would come soon and I'd be beaten up. I told them I was hungry. One of them, a guy named Zhalyn, said that I should be more submissive. Again I'd be in the washroom, with them using their electric prods to hit the water as I was washing my face, which resulted in me getting electrocuted and being taken back to the cell. The guys in the cell also told me that I should be more submissive and just always say "yes", or I'd end up hurting myself.

On November 22, 2017, after I had spent 98 days there, they told us during lunchtime that we would have our lunch at a re-education camp. There were 21 of us — Kazakhs and a few Uyghurs. They called our names and we lined up in the hall. We were hooded, handcuffed with our hands behind our backs, and fettered. There were two auxiliary police officers (协警) holding each of us, and you'd have two people put into each police minivan with four auxiliary police officers. One of them was a Kazakh guy whose name I forget (my memory is not good now, as I was given injections twice). He told me that the camp was better than the prison. At the prison, I had been wearing a yellow uniform, the blue uniforms intended for the real criminals.

At the camp, they took off our hoods and unlocked the fetters, then handed out spoons, dishes, and slippers, before bringing us T-shirts and pants. I was taken to Room No. 8 on the second floor. It was warm there, and there were four beds inside. After some time, two Kazakh guys came in, one eating a steamed bun and the other eating something pickled. I was given some steamed buns and some food. I had weighed 97 kilos before being taken to that prison, but, as I learned from a medical exam, was down to 71 when I got to the camp.

For the first ten days, they'd turn the lights off at midnight, switching them on at around 6:30-7 in the morning, at which point you'd get up. Each day, we would study for 4 hours in the morning, 4 hours in the afternoon, and then do another 2 hours of review in the evening. We learned Chinese pinyin and how to count. Some of the people there were in their eighties, with the youngest being nineteen. Ninety percent of them were Kazakh and a few were Uyghur.

I started having classes after about ten days of my arrival there. The women would sit in the middle row of the classroom, while the older male inmates would sit in the front, together with handicapped people who had problems with their hearing or sight, for example. At night, we had some opportunities for idle chatter, and so I'd learn what they were there for. Some had either visited or moved to Kazakhstan, while others had used WhatsApp, had used their ID cards to help their Kazakhstani clients get a Chinese SIM card, had visited mosques, had prayed, had their marriages officiated in a mosque... There was one Kazakh guy — he's in Kazakhstan now and I don't want to say his name — who had ended up there for buying a house for his child in Kazakhstan. We couldn't really look at each other when we talked. Instead, we'd talk while looking at our books.

They told us that the number of people at the "school" would increase, and that we would start [taking turns] guarding each other at night. They told us that there'd be a new wave of inmates — people who had done business in Kazakhstan or with Kazakhstan, in Turkey or with Turkey. They said that all Kazakhs in Tacheng City might be detained.

We were allowed to shower once a week — a hot shower — and the room was clean. However, starting from the end of November and beginning of December 2017, they would bring at least 20 people, all Kazakhs, to the facility each day. We started hearing that the neighboring rooms were being filled with people and, about six days later, they brought six new people to our room, which until then had been shared by four of us. They told us that we would have to share our beds or sleep on the floor. It was tile flooring, but warm since the heating was just underneath. As there were a lot of old people, I ended up sleeping under the bed. (Those old people are in Kazakhstan now.) We didn't have enough blankets and pillows, though. Later, they changed the beds to bunk beds, and I would sleep on the top bunk. They stopped switching the light off at night, and we started taking turns guarding each other.

At noon, we'd be given two hours to sleep, after which we'd have to make our beds like they do in the army: square-shaped. If you failed to do so, you would be punished. The food there was better than in the prison. Because 10 people would be staying in a room of 20 square meters, they had us get anti-flu shots.

There was one guy named Tursyn, who was sent to the camp for missing a Monday-morning flag raising ceremony. He was in his late forties. He died in the camp. It was said that he died of a heart problem, but I think that he was beaten to death.

In the prison [the detention center prior to the camp, likely], there was a woman who is in Kazakhstan now. She had to wear 3-kilo manacles. There was a woman named Anargul, who is in Kazakhstan now. We were in the same prison [unclear if he means the camp or the detention center]. Anargul Muhtarhan. She lives in Urzhar, East Kazakhstan. She was a Kazakhstan citizen when she was detained. We were in the same class.

There was another woman, Ainur, who was a Kazakhstan citizen as well.

OrynbeK Koksebek, with whom I'd share a room, came in December (2017). He said that he had come to China to visit his hometown. He was a Kazakhstan citizen, and would say that he'd be out of there soon, on Monday, because he just needed to get one final stamp (on some document). I also thought he'd be released, being a Kazakhstan citizen, and so told him to get in touch with my family after he was and to tell them what was actually happening. He promised to do so.

They divided us into three different categories. I was put into "puban" (普班, "the standard class"). They gave us vests of three different colors — yellow for the lightest group, red for the strictest. The other one was sky blue.

Let me return to the classroom. The old men and women sat in the front row. There were about 40 people in our class. Most of them were young — those who were educated, including some teachers. There were those who had worked for the government, even the deputy head of the county. They divided us into three levels — the highest, the middle, and the illiterate (文盲). OrynbeK was in the illiterate class. There were bars that separated us from the teachers.

On January 1 (2018), I felt a pain on the right side of my stomach, told the teacher, and then went to the doctor on the second floor. There were Kazakh doctors in the camp. I explained to them how I felt, and they gave me pills. However, the next morning, on the way to the classroom, I felt a stabbing pain in that same area and collapsed. They dragged me into the classroom and called the doctor. A Han doctor came and asked me to leave the room, but I couldn't walk from the pain. He thought that I was faking it. I explained that no, it was real. Two auxiliary police officers then helped me. Again they'd give me some pills and take me back to my room. I wouldn't have any

appetite for lunch that day.

In the evening, it started to hurt again, and I called the guard so that he could summon the doctor. One came, from the county-level hospital, and asked that I be taken to the hospital immediately. As I was walking down the stairs, I again started to feel unbearable pain. Later, in the hospital, they would tell me that my appendix had ruptured.

I was brought to the hospital by ambulance. Actually, when I was electrocuted and had water poured on me on October 12, 2017 [in the detention center], I remember being taken by ambulance also. When I came to (that time), I was already on my fourth infusion bottle, and would learn that I had been brought there in shackles. I just remembered this — that's why I thought I'd mention it. Anyway, let me continue with the appendicitis thing.

In the hospital, they decided to do an operation immediately. I got an anesthetic, but it didn't seem to work, and I could feel the pain. There was something like a mirror on the ceiling there, and I could actually see my internal organs while they were operating on me. I'd be there for five days. They were shocked upon seeing that my intestine had become so thin, and said that I wasn't eating well. I'd then be fed through a tube in my nose.

My sister, who was living in Shanghai, came to visit me. As it turned out, this was her fourth attempt to do so, and she had been refused all previous times. She then signed a document to get permission to look after me at the hospital. Cadres from the neighborhood administration would also take turns guarding me. All in all, my sister would end up staying with me for about ten days. I was in the hospital from January 2 to January 17, 2018.

A woman from the neighborhood administration was charged with taking me back to the camp. It was called the "Tacheng Prefecture Vocational Education Training Center" in Chinese (塔城地区职业教育培训中心). On our way, I was allowed to buy some candy and cookies, as we were taking a taxi to the camp, although these things wouldn't be allowed inside. The woman was actually surprised, saying that she didn't know it was so strict there.

After entering, I'd need to place my feet on this special footprint thing on the floor, standing on it while placing my hands on the analogous handprint things on the wall, while the authorities did a body search. Then they ordered to have me taken away (to my room). That's when I said goodbye to the woman who had brought me over. I could feel that she was confused, not having really understood the kind of place that she was taking me to. I asked her to take those things (candy, cookies) with her. Without letting me finish, the guards took me to my room, and there I'd see Orynbek and the others.

They told me that they had thought I was released. I then lay on the bed, while Orynbek massaged my arms and legs. Then, they would reshuffle us, and I'd be taken to another room. Here, I had Uyghur and Hui roommates.

Because I had undergone the operation, they would bring me soup with pieces of meat in it — really red meat. I didn't feel comfortable having soup with meat while everyone else was eating vegetables and steamed buns. So, I asked for a bigger portion, intending to share it with the others. Although I was scolded by the auxiliary police for asking, they ultimately agreed to provide a big portion of soup every day.

After a while, we started to attend classes again and I was once more transferred to another room. That's where I saw Amanzhan Seit. There were 10 beds and 16 people, and Aman would sleep on the floor under the bed. He wasn't the only one who slept on the floor. Luckily, they offered me a

top bunk because of my operation. The guy who offered it was an Uyghur man named Away, who had been in the same prison [detention center] as I was before the camp. He told me that he had heard a lot about me and had wanted to meet me. He was the designated person in charge for that room.

At the beginning of March 2018, I was told that a few people from State Security and the Political and Legal Affairs Commission had come to question me. So I was handcuffed and taken to a room where two young people — a man and a woman, both ethnic minorities — were waiting for me. The woman was Kazakh. They ordered me to only answer their questions.

“When did you move to Kazakhstan?” the man asked.

“I first came to Kazakhstan in 2009,” I answered.

“When did you *move* to Kazakhstan?” the woman repeated.

“In 2014.”

Then they asked me where my wife and children were, if they had obtained Kazakh citizenship, and other things along that line. How could I know about those things when I wasn’t even allowed to contact them, I asked? To which the man warned me once more to just give exact answers to his questions.

Then two guards came in and were ordered to handcuff me, with the male interrogator telling me that my wife would be sent to camp as well. I said that there were certain questions I had the right to not answer. He said that I didn’t have any such rights and that he was the law there.

The next day, they suddenly read out a list of names that had both me and Aman on it. We were given black bags that we put our belongings into, including the textbooks. Then our hands were handcuffed behind our backs and our legs were fettered, with each person’s leg chained to another’s. We were hooded and made to kneel, with the auxiliary police greatly outnumbering the detainees — two officers for every one of us. From what I was able to see, there were over ten police minivans and some buses. We were then transferred to another place. It was March 17. There were over a hundred people transferred.

It was really cold in the new place, as the construction had not been completed yet. There, there were only two classes. Arman Duman was there — he was our class head (学习委员). He had been living in Astana and was already a Kazakhstan citizen when they detained him. He’s back in Astana now. Arman and I were in the same class but not in the same room.

The room there housed 40 people, and the beds were triple-bunk, the oldest inmates sleeping on the bottom and the youngest on the very top. There were seven sets of bunk beds in total. The toilet was in the room and, since it was open, we could always smell the stink. There was a TV set, and we would watch Xi Jinping propaganda daily. We were given small plastic stools to sit on. Because there were only two classrooms, the classes there weren’t daily and we would take turns attending.

On April 12, we started hearing rumors that the Kazakhstan citizens would be released. That turned out to be true and they were. On April 17, they suddenly asked me if my family was in Kazakhstan, taking me to the room where we usually got water. We were afraid of being taken to that room because there weren’t any cameras there — that’s where the police would beat you.

Another Kazakh guy, Turdybek, whose wife and kids were living in Kazakhstan, was brought to that room as well. He had moved to Kazakhstan with his family after retirement, and would come back to China to sort out some land issues. A Han official who worked in the camp, Pan, asked him if he needed to go back to Kazakhstan. When Turdybek said yes, Pan slapped him and ordered the auxiliary police officers to take him away. Then it was my turn.

I was expecting the same, but instead he said that he had talked to my sister living in Shanghai when she visited me at the hospital, and asked me if my wife and children really were in Kazakhstan. I said yes, and then explained my situation. He let me return to my room, which woke up the people from their lunchtime nap.

After leaving our room (that day), I was ordered to stand facing the wall. Outside, a car arrived, and I was handcuffed and fettered, with both my hands and ankles chained. I counted the links — there were 7 for the (horizontal) chain linking my ankles and 11 for the (vertical) chain linking the handcuffs to the fetters. I was then transferred to another place, where the people with connections to Kazakhstan had all been gathered in the same room. I remember Erkin Qaidarbek and Erkin Qami, who had been living in Kazakhstan. I was in Cell No. 7. Later, I learned that Turdybek was also brought to that facility. There was also a young guy, 19 years old, named Ekibat. The classes we attended there were similar to the ones in the previous facility.

On September 3 (2018), Ekibat told me to look out the window — there were many cars driving into the compound. As we were watching them, my name was called and they gave me a black bag for all my things. I then went to the classroom to get my textbooks and saw Turdybek. Ultimately, about 80 of us were being taken to prison [still a detention center, most likely]. After having been transferred to and from so many places, I was now being taken to the No. 10 prison cell.

That room was full of people who had ended up there for such reasons as being imams, being religious, or having officiated marriages in a mosque. Later, around October (2018), they started to hold court hearings and to give out prison terms. I was called to a court hearing also. Inside, there were desks arranged in a U shape, with two representatives from the neighborhood administration and police station on the left, two representatives from the Political and Legal Affairs Commission and from State Security in the middle, and with the court representatives on the right. The inmate, handcuffed, would sit on the stool in the middle. And then the process began.

They started by turning on the camera. Then, the neighborhood-administration representative stood up and said: “Erbaqyt Otarbai is from the such-and-such neighborhood and, according to the IJOP platform (一体化系统), has been confirmed to have used WhatsApp, and is thus given a 7-year sentence.” After that, a person sitting in the middle section said that, thanks to the Party, the punishment given was a relatively light one, and then asked me to sign a document. I signed without even looking at what I was signing. They even asked me to have a look, but I just told them it was pointless (“看了有撒用?”). Then, the representative from the Political and Legal Affairs Commission stood up and read the verdict out loud, before informing me that one copy of the document would be sent to my family.

While being taken back to my room by two auxiliary police officers, I was suddenly called by one of the cadres, who told me that my family had come to see me. They had called my parents for the court hearing. My mom wasn't wearing a headscarf — she told me that she wasn't allowed to. She was crying, and I calmed her down, saying that 7 years would pass as if they were 7 days. I told her to bring things like socks and clothes next time. Everything would continue without change, however, up until November 23.

On that day, all of the people in our room were taken back to the camp again. Again we were handcuffed and had black hoods put over our heads while they transferred us. This time, I would see major changes in the camp.

There were two new buildings — a three-story teaching building and a 4-story dormitory. The main gate was now at the back of the compound. The rooms were new, with eight people per room. The bunk beds, enough for the eight, were new too. However, the toilet was inside the room and open.

One of my roommates was a guy named Dauren. He had studied in Astana. Another guy's name was Ertis — he had travelled to Kazakhstan. An older guy, Erzhan, who might have been in his sixties, had been a teacher at a Party school. There was a Hui guy as well. Eight of us in total.

Again we'd have to take turns guarding each other in two-hour shifts every night. For sitting, they gave us small square-shaped plastic stools — red, blue, and yellow in color. There was a TV set that would play Xi Jinping's speeches. The food was really different this time around, as it wasn't just the daily congee from before. Now there would sometimes be pilau (抓饭) and other better dishes. We were given (real) clothes. There wasn't really any Hui there anymore — the majority was Kazakh, with some Uyghurs.

At one point, a tall and skinny Han man introduced himself to us, saying that he was our teacher and telling us to listen to him carefully, so that he wouldn't have to repeat himself. He then said that they had started six different training courses: in bread baking, pastry making, hairdressing, electrode welding, clothes making, and singing and dancing. We would have to sing Communist songs too, which is something I was quite good at. I applied for the clothes making ones since I figured that it'd be freer there, as it was in a factory.

We were divided into these training classes at the end of November 2018. In my class, there were many women, and the maximum age was capped at 45 (all the classes had certain age restrictions). I couldn't count all of the equipment, but I think there were about 300 sewing machines, if I'm not mistaken. They were made in Japan and had been brought over from factories that had gone bankrupt. The hall we worked in was very big (about 100 meters by 200 meters), and had been erected really quickly, as evidenced by the metal structuring. The machines were arranged in four long rows. The materials we used were cheap ones.

There were two teachers, one young and one middle-aged. Both Han. They showed us how to sew, which for me was difficult as I was a truck driver and as the instructions on the machine were written in Japanese. One day, the teacher told us that journalists might come to visit soon, and that we needed to tell them that we had come there voluntarily. First, we sewed laces for pants and later were assigned to sew different components of pants for school uniforms.

Sometime later, we were again told that there'd be a "yanpan" (严判, "strict sentencing"). As I had already been given 7 years, that made me really scared. There were rumors that those who hadn't been called to attend that court hearing for the "yanpan" would be taken to prison, and so I was worried, since I hadn't been called to attend one.

One day, however, I was suddenly released, together with 11 other people. Among them was a guy whose nickname was "Ding Dan". His real name was Lü Jian — he was an ethnic Russian and a Chinese citizen. His wife was a Kazakhstani, named Gulnar. There was also Qozharqan, who's in East Kazakhstan now, and a guy named Erbol. We all had to write a pledge (保证书) that day, promising that we wouldn't disclose any information (about our experiences). They usually released 20 people a day, though on some days that number could get as high as 100.

It was on December 23, at 3 in the morning, that I was brought to the neighborhood administration for the neighborhood where I used to own an apartment. They took me to a room on the third floor. The head of the administration office showed me which bed to sleep in and told me that they'd bring me other necessities the following day. There weren't any bars on the windows, and there wasn't anyone caring when I went to the toilet or anything like that. There were two guards at the gate of the administration building. I couldn't believe that I had been freed. I couldn't sleep, thinking about it.

The next day, a Han woman named Wang Yixiang, who was in charge of several neighborhood-administration offices, had a meeting with us. I'd see many other Kazakhs who had been released there also. She said we needed to thank the Communist Party. She also mentioned that we would go back to Kazakhstan as that's where our families were, but that it could take months to a year, and that we would be free during this time. In reality, however, a cadre from the neighborhood administration would (usually) accompany us.

On the same day, I learned from others that they were being allowed to stay at their relatives' homes in Tacheng. I then asked the deputy head of the neighborhood administration why I had to stay in the administration dormitory, to which she said that they had tried to convince my parents-in-law to take me in — trying some “ideological work” (思想工作) on them — but that my parents-in-law refused. She even showed me a video of them criticizing me for having violated the law. In the video, they said that I was a criminal who had deceived their daughter, making her leave her job and taking her to Kazakhstan.

So I would stay alone in that room. One room over was the work brigade (工作队), who would monitor around the clock all the cameras installed from the city to the border. My parents helped me financially during this time, sending money whenever I needed it. My phone had been delivered to my parents after I was first taken to prison [detention center], and my dad destroyed it soon after receiving it. And actually, the reason why I ultimately didn't get a real 7-year prison term was because they couldn't find that phone, in order to prove that I had sermons stored on there, as well as in my WhatsApp.

After my release, I wouldn't be allowed to have a phone for the first three months. I also had to prepare food for the five people in the work brigade, as I was ordered to do so. In the beginning, I just helped the cook who was there, but later he left and the cook was now me. After three months, I told the neighborhood administration that I needed a job in order to support myself, and found one as a driver, delivering thin dried noodles (挂面) to different places.

I drove a minivan and the salary was supposed to be 3000RMB per month, though in the end I'd only get 1500RMB. They justified the cut by saying that what I collected from the clients was less than what I should have received, with the losses totaling 1500. Although, at the same time, they also found that it hadn't been my mistake — they just hadn't considered that some clients had special discounts.

One day when I needed to enter a park, I learned that my ID card had been blacklisted, but the neighborhood-administration cadres would get it sorted out for me when I explained the issue. I had my status changed from “untrustworthy” (不放心人员) to “trustworthy” (放心人员).

I quit the delivery job. Wanting to go to Kazakhstan, I went to the Bakhty border crossing, about 15 kilometers from Tacheng, having learned that there was a company importing sunflower seeds from Kazakhstan who needed a driver. So I went to meet the employer, whose nickname was “big-headed fish” (大头鱼), and he hired me for 6000RMB. I then got acquainted with a driver from

Kazakhstan and asked if it was possible to sneak across the border in their truck. He told me that a Russian named Dima had tried something like that and had been found by border control — actually, that guy had been in the same prison as me.

I worked for a few days, got the pay, and quit, and then finally decided to go to Buryltogai — to my parents' house — after the neighborhood-administration cadres finally gave me permission. I flew there, with the help of my sister. After spending a night at the parents', I got a phone call from the Tacheng neighborhood administration at lunchtime the next day. They asked me if I wanted to go back to Kazakhstan, saying that they had received the documents that would allow me to do so. I flew back to Tacheng, this time staying at my friend's house. I ended up staying for a few days — another stressful experience — with the neighborhood administration requiring me to stay at a hotel on the last day.

The next morning, I was brought to the border with Saltanat and Baqyt — elderly ladies who had also been in camp. They used to be teachers at the No. 2 middle school. After we crossed the border on the Kazakh side and were about to get on the bus there, the Han authorities again warned us not to say anything (about our experiences). As we entered Kazakhstan territory, we saw a crowd welcoming us with flowers. These were relatives of the other inmates.

After a stop at Urzhar, I finally went home. My son Nurtal didn't recognize me. "Who's this uncle who's come to our house?" he asked my wife. I told him that I was his dad.

A human rights organization in Almaty is helping me with getting my health examined now. The doctors said that they found microbes in my blood.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bGrvnp3SDc>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#453>

Zumret Dawut

The following account has been assembled from a series of three articles published by Radio Free Asia's Uyghur service, following their interview with the eyewitness.

Zumret Dawut is an Uyghur woman who was born and raised in Urumqi. Working as a shuttle trader between Urumqi and Pakistan, she would get married to Pakistani businessman Imran Muhemmed in 2005. She is now 37 years old and a mother of three. On March 31, 2018, she was summoned by the local neighborhood administration in Urumqi's Science & Technology Development Region, getting locked away in a camp that locals referred to as "Beyzen Prison" [from 北站, or "north (train) station"], but which the Chinese authorities called the "Urumqi Advanced Science & Technology Development Region Training Center".

"It was a perfectly normal Saturday on March 31 when I got the call from the neighborhood administration," Zumret recalls. "They ordered me to go over there, saying it was urgent, and so I went. Who would have thought..."

As she describes it, she was first interrogated at the neighborhood police station, where they would ask her about the reason for her marriage to a Pakistani and the several money transfers with Pakistan that she had in her bank account history. She would then be locked up for a few hours, without reason, before having a black hood put over her head like a convict and, joining the other Uyghur women who had been summoned in the same way she had, being rudely taken away.

She was first taken to the hospital for a physical examination, where staff wearing white coats over police uniforms would take her blood sample, do an examination of her organs, and do an X-ray. She also had her fingerprints taken and her irises scanned. Not a single bit of food or water were given to her throughout this whole process, from her initially being questioned to the end of the medical examination. Fatigued by both hunger and worry, Zumret was once more hooded as she was taken to "Beyzen". When the hood was removed, she could tell that it had gotten dark.

Upon her arrival at the camp, Zumret was asked to undress and change into prison clothes — something that she says she had to do in front of three male police officers. Afterwards, the guards made her wear 5-kilogram fetters and ushered her into a dark cell.

Zumret shared her cell, which had a camera in every corner, with over 30 other detainees, all sharing a single bathroom. Because of the lack of space, they had to take turns sleeping in two-hour blocks. They then had to wake up at five in the morning, Xinjiang time, and would be given a minute each to wash up. Those who weren't quick enough would be punished. The cellmates were not allowed to talk to one another.

The daily meals given to the camp inmates consisted in either vegetable soup or plain watery rice porridge, together with a steamed bread bun. Not knowing the rules at the beginning, Zumret shared her bun with an older woman suffering from diabetes, and was beaten heavily by the guards for it. The pain from the blows made her groan "Oh, God...!", which led to further corporal punishment.

According to Zumret, the women she was interned with were innocent and of different ages, professions, and backgrounds, including doctors and teachers. The authorities' claims that the camp detainees were being taught Chinese, she says, are all false:

"Their saying that they're teaching the people in those camps Chinese is a complete lie. They say

that just to fool the world. In reality, the only thing we did was sing Communist songs and memorize the government white papers. The teachers there would instruct the inmates to express gratitude to Xi Jinping and the Party several times a day. 'There is no such ethnic group as the Uyghurs,' they'd tell us. 'They're all a part of the Chinese group.' That was the kind of propaganda they taught us in order to make us reject our ethnic identity."

Zumret says that, from two to four every day, the police would take them out of the cell and bring them to the classroom. The room, even though it had small desks and chairs and resembled a classroom, was split in two by metal grating, the teacher separated from the students.

"The so-called teachers would teach class from inside a cage, as if we were real criminals capable of murder. They probably thought to prevent us from attacking them, though in reality where would we get the thought or the strength, given how starved and lifeless we were, with 5-kilo fetters on our feet, and cameras everywhere?! In reality, we didn't even have the strength to hurt an insect..."

She had no way of keeping track of how many days she had spent at the camp.

Zumret says that they were given unknown pills daily and administered an injection once a week. While she doesn't know what these were, she says that she still feels the effects to this day, and even says that she feels to have developed a sort of addiction to the shots.

"They made us take a white pill every day," she says. "They would supervise to make sure that we all took it. Afterwards, we felt lethargic, and all of our periods stopped. I haven't had my period since being locked in that camp."

She adds:

"The injections were once a week, and I got them several times during my two-month stay. When I asked them what it was, they said that it was a vaccine against infectious diseases. After you got it, you'd feel totally empty — not even the thoughts of my children would come to mind. You'd feel very light and relaxed, as if you didn't have a worry in the world. I feel like I got addicted to them — to the point where even now I'll long for one when I feel really stressed... I was a rather big woman, actually, but the time in camp made me lose 12 kilos. The treatment and self-care afterwards let me return to my old form."

While she underwent the daily brainwashing and survived on the minimal food provided to them, her husband Imran was busy tracking down her whereabouts and getting her out, a process during which, he says, he became witness to the systematic repression targeted at Uyghurs that has intensified so significantly in the past 3 years.

From the day that she was taken, he would go to government and legal bodies of all levels — for Urumqi, the autonomous region, and Beijing — as he asked for justice for his wife. On several occasions, he would gather with other Pakistanis whose Uyghur wives had been taken as they went to the Pakistan embassy in Beijing to petition and protest. In the end, the Pakistani authorities promised to help them on the condition that they not make a scene. Following diplomatic action from the Pakistani authorities, Zumret would be released, having spent 2 months in detention.

While her immediate impulse was to go to Pakistan with her husband and kids, she would be required by the local authorities to first pay a 18000RMB fine for her third child being born "outside the plan". After fulfilling this requirement, Zumret was nevertheless further required by the authorities to undergo a sterilization surgery. This time, Imran protested, as both a foreigner and a Muslim, saying that such a thing could significantly harm his wife's health. However, the authorities

threatened them, saying that they wouldn't be able to go to Pakistan until this requirement was fulfilled. In the end, Zumret chose to make the sacrifice for the good of the family, having no choice but to undergo the operation.

Staff from the neighborhood administration and the birth planning office took Zumret and five other Uyghur women, aged twenty to thirty, to an epidemic prevention center in Urumqi's High-Technology District, leading them to a prepared operating room. The procedure started with Zumret being hooked up to an IV, which led to her losing consciousness. When she came to, in great pain and feeling like her body was frozen, she found 7-8 other women, moaning from pain, all lying in the same room with her.

"There weren't any doctors or nurses at their side..." she recalls.

That she was now sterile for good Zumret learned from the neighborhood administration doctor. It made her feel as if she had been turned into a disabled person.

Source: <https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/zumret-dawut-09202019231510.html>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#5524>

Dina Nurdybai

The following is an abridged first-person account, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Some confusion arises as the victim was in three different detention types (a detention center for about two weeks, a camp - now identified as the Ozen Middle School - for five months, and then a Party-school camp - previously a welfare center or "fuliyuan" - for another six months), and sometimes jumps between these in the account without warning. We have tried to annotate these jumps to the best of our ability, with assistance from someone already familiar with the victim's story.

In 2008, having completed middle school (初中), I went to Urumqi to learn about traditional Kazakh clothes. Three years later, I started working for the Tasbulaq traditional-clothing company. On March 21, 2017, I registered my own company, and got a patent for the Kunekei trademark.

The local authorities supported my business, providing me with a space and 20 sewing machines, though the machines needed fixing before you could use them. So, I bought the necessary parts and fit the place up using my own funds. I would have two shops, with the number of employees growing from 5 to 30. The business was going really well and I was really busy, earning around 10000RMB each month. I had also been attending the Eurasian Expo in Urumqi for 5 consecutive years, as a representative of traditional Kazakh clothing. I attended in August 2017 as well.

I had a big order to be completed by October 14 (2017), which kept me so busy and made me so exhausted that, upon returning home that day, I just switched off my phone and went to bed — something that would result in the police calling almost all of my relatives as they tried to reach me.

The next morning, they came — in civilian clothes — and took me away, saying that we needed to “chat” (谈话). I was wearing a dress at the time, and they told me to change into a tracksuit. I was taken to a police station, and would have to wait in a room with a TV screen, through which I could see the other detained people. There was a Han official, and I asked him why I was there. I was then handcuffed and taken directly to a real prison [detention center] in Nilqa County.

We were ordered to take off our clothes, shoes included, and had to go through body searches. All of my cellmates were Uyghur. There were more than 30 people in the room, and only three beds. Some of us sat on the beds, while the others stood. It was lunch time, but a voice from the wall ordered us to sleep (to take our afternoon nap), even though we hadn't even eaten anything. In the afternoon, we would walk down a long, dark corridor, about 300 meters in length. I was taken to a separate room.

[presumably in the detention center still] I was alone in that room. After some time, another woman, named Parida Aidar, was brought into the room as well. Her husband had also been detained, and taken to camp. In the evening, 12-13 Uyghurs were brought into our room. There was a yellow line in front of the bunk beds in our room. On it were plastic stools on which we had to sit.

[detention center] We were given hard steamed buns and boiled water. Afterwards, they told us that we were dangerous elements and that, as it was the time of the 18th [error: should be 19th] Party Congress, would need to be locked up to keep society safe. When it came time to sleep, the Uyghur inmates my age wore pajamas, as they had known that they'd be taken and had prepared in advance. I didn't have any other clothes, and so would sleep in the clothes I had on. We would

need to take turns guarding each other at night.

[unclear if detention center or camp] In the mornings, we would line up to go to the cafeteria for breakfast. They told us about how fortunate we all were to be there, as we had food, a bed, and TV. There was only 10 minutes allotted for meals.

[unclear if this is all in the detention center, or if there is a mix of detention center and camp] They gave us black uniforms and divided us into three categories. The strictest group wore red vests.

[this is likely in the detention center] There were 100 women there in total. Of them, only five were Kazakh and two were Han. One of the Han women had a son who died in a construction accident, prompting her to go to Beijing to seek justice. In the end, they detained her in Beijing and took her back, to be held at this place. The reason was that she was seen as “dangerous” during the time of the Party congress. The two Han women’s names were Yang Wenhua and Liu Caixia.

[most likely in the detention center] There was also an Uyghur girl who was arrested in 2009 because CCTV cameras had caught her during the July 5 incident. She had heart problems and would often faint.

[in the first camp, most likely] There was a Hui girl who had studied design with me, and we would draw on the walls. Her name is Haiyan. She was detained because she had installed WhatsApp while she was in inner China.

[unclear if detention center or camp] Once, they had us get a shot. Two Kazakh girls from outside the facility came to do it. I asked, in Kazakh, what this was for. They told me not to speak Kazakh and avoided me.

[unclear if detention center or camp] In our case, we didn't go to the classroom, and studied in the cell, sitting on our plastic stools.

[unclear if detention center or camp] I didn't have great relations with the Uyghur girls in the cell, being the only Kazakh, which resulted in my being taken to a separate room to get help from a psychologist, who offered me tea with honey and asked me why I was feeling depressed. There were no cameras there. How could I be calm, I asked her, when I wasn't allowed to contact my relatives? And what about my business, my employees, and the orders to take care of? I couldn't sleep at night while thinking about all of that, I told her. Later, we'd be allowed to phone our family, allotted 2-3 minutes each time.

[unclear if this was already in the camp or still in the detention center] I begged them to give me some time to sort out things with my business, as I had a lot of orders that I had already received the payments for. I was worried that I could get sued for disappearing on the clients. So, I would write appeals almost every day and hand them to the cadres, but they would just tear them up, throwing them into the trash bin and telling me that this wasn't the place to talk about these problems of mine. I'd write again and again.

I wanted to meet the cadres from my village to explain the situation. One Kazakh cadre, named Aigul, who used to be the head of the women's union for Nilqa County, told us that if anyone was to blame for the Kazakhs being detained then it was the Uyghurs, not the Han — because they were terrorists and the Kazakhs were suffering by virtue of sharing a similar language and religion. The Han were helping us get rid of evil thoughts, she said.

[presumably in camp] We would often need to write “thought reports” (思想汇报), “statements of

repentance” (悔过书), and “speak out and brandish one’s sword” (发声亮剑) declarations. The “speak out and brandish one’s sword” ones needed to be written once every two weeks and couldn't be shorter than 3 pages.

[presumably the first camp] The facility was a place I had passed several times but had never paid attention to. This time, I would see that it was labeled as an “education and training center” (教培中心). While I was looking at the sign, a female Han security guard came over and hit me with an electric baton, asking me what I was staring at.

[unclear if this was in the detention center or in camp] Once, I was seated on a chair next to a tiger chair for 24 hours, as I had had a quarrel with a Kazakh cadre. She told me to repent by looking at the tiger chair. Otherwise, they would put me in the actual tiger chair and apply electric shocks to me while I was in there.

[unclear if this was in the detention center or in camp] Because I was not very obedient, they ordered me to stay with the girls who had been given prison terms. All of them were Uyghur with the exception of one, whose name was Arzygul Tursynbek and who was married to a Han. She was taken there for wearing a hijab. She started wearing one because she felt guilty for having married a Han person. She had only been wearing it for nine days when they detained her, while she was attending a wedding.

If I'm not mistaken, it was on April 4 (2018) that those with direct relatives in Kazakhstan were taken to another place. They called the names of four women and told us that we were being transferred because of the friendship between China and Kazakhstan, as we all had (strong) relations to Kazakhstan. They took us to the former county court, where Zhu Lixing, the head of the political and legal affairs commission (政法委), asked us to express our gratitude to the Party. Another official, a Kazakh guy named Murat, was also there. Then we were transferred to a Party school. There were seven Kazakhs in total, I think. The names of two of them were Serik Hamit and Quanbek Zauytbek.

The Party school was different from the camp — we were able to go to the toilet whenever we wanted, we didn't learn any Chinese, and we could talk to our relatives for hours over the phone. However, we were sick after our time in camp. My fingers were swollen and my nails were almost falling off. (They told us that we needed to be healthy, since we were going to go to Kazakhstan.) We were allowed to wear makeup. Once, we celebrated one of the Eids — I don't remember if it was Eid al-Adha or Eid al-Fitr. They also made us dance. We grew vegetables while we were there, too.

There was an orphanage and a nursing home [in the compound] as well.

In August (2018), they told me that I would be a teacher at a factory [possibly workshop] inside a vocational training center. There were different courses, such as bread baking, cake making, and sewing. One of the people there told me that they got 9RMB a month. The people could use small scissors that were chained to the machine.

[unclear if this is the first camp or the Party-school camp, or a mix] While we were at the camp, we had to thank the government three times a day before eating. There was a flag raising every morning. They asked us if we could sing the national anthem, and I couldn't, together with another girl — we were both criticized for it. One day, after the ceremony, the official told me that I was getting released, and that I needed to thank the government in front of the people. I didn't believe that they were really going to release me, but then I was told to leave my books, paper, pens, and

pencils.

[more likely the first camp] While at the camp, I was asked to provide a number of someone I could call. I would be allowed to call him twice a month. Once, my grandmother, Nursipat, who is in her eighties, came to see me. She wasn't allowed to wear a headscarf, and I felt really bad for her. I was in the strictest class (严管班), and so we normally weren't allowed to meet our relatives. However, I was allowed as a reward for my wall drawings. The authorities would bother my grandmother many times, both during my time in camp and after my release.

My parents in Kazakhstan didn't appeal while I was at the camp, as my two uncles, both teachers in China, contacted them and told them not to. Even right now, my parents are afraid of talking about this.

On September 23 (2018), I'd be released. On that day, my relative with the same surname as my father — so, my uncle — signed a paper. My boyfriend at the time also came with a bouquet of flowers. They wanted to film this, but their phone was taken away. I was then taken to the village by a car sent by the secretary of the political and legal affairs commission (政法委书记).

Afterwards, I would need to attend evening classes. While I was at my grandmother's, a Han cadre would visit us once every two days, with the cadres leaving 20RMB each time. I was also obligated to go to the village office whenever they summoned me, regardless of the time of day.

Before my detention, I had taken a start-up loan of 70000RMB, while also investing 120000RMB of my own money into the workshop. Later, I also bought 70000RMB's worth of materials from inner China. And then there was the advance payment for the orders that I had received just before being sent to the camp. After my release, I found that the loan — given to me without any interest rate — had changed to having a rate of 17RMB for every 1000RMB per day.

I have spent all the money I had for paying back the loan. The machines in the workshop were confiscated. I wanted to sell the materials that were left, but couldn't find any that were still in decent shape. They had rotted. I went to the village administration and asked them to send me back to camp, instead of making me go through all these hardships outside of it. With the constant monitoring, the flag raising ceremonies in the morning, and the evening lessons, I couldn't work. There were facial-recognition cameras everywhere, and whenever I went to the bank the guards would stop me and take a photo of me holding up my ID card.

Seeing as the village administration couldn't give a reply to my query, I went to the municipality, and there they solved my problem — I didn't need to pay the high interest rate anymore. But I had already paid for over 3 months, at 1200RMB each day, by then, and now my interest rate is 9.8%. I still have 57000RMB to pay.

Before I could come to Kazakhstan, my two uncles had to become guarantors for me. On May 3 (2019), I came to Korgas and stayed a night there. I hadn't been sure if I would be allowed to cross the border, but the official had told me that I could go to Kazakhstan, and — despite being pregnant and a bit ill — I went there as soon as I heard I could, staying at my relative's house in Korgas. As I was crossing, the border staff told me I didn't have permission, but then called the officials and told me I could pass.

I gave birth to my baby on July 23. Now, my relatives are being threatened and pressured by the local authorities. For example, they didn't give permission to some of my relatives when they wanted to come here.

There were 124 other companies like mine — those specializing in traditional clothes or crafts. They all went bankrupt.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RoIWMN2zk4>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#7774>

Zhou Yueming

The following summary of the victim's eyewitness account, as reported by anthropologist Darren Byler, has been adapted from the Los Angeles Review of Books. Although the victim remained anonymous in the original story, she has since gone public, with her story appearing in other media.

Sometime in mid-2019 a police officer tapped a student who had been studying at a university on the West Coast of the United States on the shoulder. The student, who asked me to call her Anni (安妮), after the famous Dutch-Jewish diarist Anne Frank, didn't notice the tapping at first because she was listening to music through her ear buds. Speaking in Chinese, Anni's native language, the police officer motioned her into a nearby People's Convenience Police Station. On a monitor in the boxy gray building, she saw her face surrounded by a yellow square. On other screens she saw pedestrians walking down the street, their faces surrounded by green squares. Beside the high definition video still of her face, her personal data appeared in a black text box. It said that she was Hui, a member of a Chinese Muslim group, and that she was a "converted" or rehabilitated former detainee. The yellow square indicated that she had once again been deemed a "pre-criminal." Anni said at that moment she felt as though she could hardly breathe.

Anni was in her hometown in Northwest China, in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. She had been trapped there since 2017, when — in the middle of her junior year at university, which is located in the United States — she had taken a spur-of-the-moment trip back home to see her boyfriend, her former elementary school classmate. Her ordeal began after a night at a movie theater in Urumqi, a city of 3.5 million several hours from her home, when her boyfriend received a call asking him to come to a local police station. At the station, they told him they needed to question his girlfriend. They said they had discovered some suspicious activity in Anni's internet usage. She had used a Virtual Proxy Network in order to access "illegal websites," such as her university Gmail account. This, they told her, was a "sign of religious extremism."

For the next several months, Anni was held with 11 other Muslim minority women in a second-floor cell in a former police station. Others in the room were also guilty of cyber pre-crimes. A Kazakh woman had installed WhatsApp on her phone in order to contact business partners in Kazakhstan. A Uyghur woman who sold smartphones at a bazaar had allowed multiple customers to register their SIM cards using her ID card.

The guards told her that she was not in jail, but rather at a center for life transformation and vocational training. Camera and audio recording systems monitored detainee movements, preventing them from sitting on their beds except during prescribed sleep time and speaking anything other than Chinese. During the day they were only permitted to stand or sit on plastic stools while they watch "reeducation" TV programs on a monitor mounted on the wall. Anni said, "the most terrifying thing about being there was not knowing if you would ever be released."

After several months, as the facilities became more and more crowded, Anni and several other students were released on the provision that they report to local social stability officers on a regular basis and not try to leave their home neighborhoods. Every Monday Anni was required to go to a neighborhood flag-raising ceremony and participate loudly in singing the Chinese national anthem.

After she was back in her neighborhood, she felt that she had changed. She said her time in the camp made her think, "Maybe I don't love my country enough. Maybe I only thought about myself. Maybe I wasn't careful enough. We all started to think about this. Maybe I didn't help the Party and

the country. I just helped my family. I didn't take my responsibility." Whenever the social stability officer assigned to her share something on WeChat, Anni was always the first person to support her by liking it and posting it on her own social media wall.

But, she said, she also knew that what had happened to her was not her fault. It was the result of Islamophobia being institutionalized and focused on her. Although she could pass as Han, she now always thought, "What if...?" Her father told her, "If you see someone fighting on the street, you can't stop to watch. If they check your ID, you will be detained again. If you see a car accident, leave it alone. Just go. You are not like a normal person. You are now one of 'those' people."

She noticed that her father was also more careful. Before, he would argue with the local social stability officers. Now he always greeted them effusively. During their visits to monitor her progress, he always made tea and food for them. She said, "He always agreed with them. He told them 'studying was good for me.'"

Yet, as the months wore on, she began to find ways around the many checkpoints. Since she could pass as Han and spoke standard Mandarin, she would simply tell the security workers that she forgot her ID and would write down a fake number. Or sometimes she would go through the exit of the checkpoint, "the green lane," just like a Han person.

It wasn't until the police officer tapped her on the shoulder and waved her into the station that she realized that the face scan that the police had taken right before placing her in the camp could be used to detect her movements. She had been caught walking down streets where she was no longer permitted to go. Back at the People's Convenience Police Station, the officer filed a report and let her go. She was just given a warning.

In October, Anni's probation officer told her that she was happy with her progress and she would be allowed to continue her education back at her university. She was made to sign vows not to talk about what she had experienced. She said, "Your father has a good job and will soon reach retirement age. Remember this."

Back in the United States, at her university, Anni feels a bit lost. All of her friends, most of whom are also Chinese international students from China, have graduated and moved on. There is a blank spot in her young life. She tells herself over and over: "There is no reason for this. It is random. There is no reason."

She has begun conversations with a therapist who specializes in the trauma of Holocaust survivors. She has begun new friendships with Uyghurs and Kazakhs whose family members have also been affected by the camp system.

Source:

<http://blog.lareviewofbooks.org/provocations/coercive-reeducation-technologies-actually-work/>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1414>

Tursunay Ziyawudun

The following is an abridged summary, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

After falling ill, Tursunay went back to China in 2016 for a gall bladder operation. The Kazakh government wasn't allowing her to stay in Kazakhstan any longer, as she was there on a visitor's visa and hadn't been able to get either a residence permit or Kazakhstan citizenship (as she was Uyghur and her husband, though ethnically Kazakh, wasn't a Kazakhstan citizen yet). She had lived in Kazakhstan for a total of 5 years.

Upon their arrival in China, both she and her husband had their passports taken by the local authorities. She was later sent to a "school" for a month. Four months later, her husband got his passport back, with Tursunay being his "guarantor" so that he could go back to Kazakhstan. She was taken to a camp in March 2018, which she found to be completely different from the "school" she had been taken to before. She originally thought that she would be released after showing the hospital statement attesting to her recent operation, but would be told by the camp staff that her health was relatively fine compared to that of some of the other inmates.

After being taken there, she had to change into a blue uniform. As far as she knows, there are uniforms of three different colors — blue ones for inmates with the least serious wrongdoings, yellow for more serious, and red for the most serious ones (the latter intended for those with "religious crimes", such as praying five times a day). The facility was like a real prison, with the cell doors made of iron and chained in a way that only allows for them to be opened only partially — she was forced to enter the room by squeezing through this opening.

There were no toilets inside the cells. According to Tursunay:

"During the day, we were allowed to use the toilet in the hall, but were given very little time to use it. At night, we had to use the bucket inside the cell. The first month was awful. We had to hold it until the morning, because we couldn't go inside the room out of shame, unless it was to urinate."

They were guarded by female guards with rifles. Tursunay refused to eat anything for a week, but the guards didn't care. When she fainted, which happened several times, the guards would just take her to her bed. She heard two Kazakh ladies next door shouting to the guards that they were Kazakhstan citizens and wanted an explanation for their detention. They were later taken somewhere and she didn't hear about them anymore after that.

Tursunay recounts:

"We had to do some stupid activities, such as 'baotou' (抱头), which meant having to crouch and grab your head whenever you heard the siren sound. Once, there was an incident in which a woman next door, sleeping on a top bunk, broke her leg after hearing a siren at night and jumping from her bed in terror. Because you had to do it very quickly, or you could be punished."

After a month, they were transferred to a newly built facility. There, the toilets were inside the cell. However, since it had been erected recently, you could smell the cement, which had yet to dry completely. It was April and the room was very cold and damp, which led to her getting very sick. The guards took her to the hospital in handcuffs and shackles, which only added to the pain. She saw many injured people at the hospital. Most people had urinary disorders.

She had to wait months before her “crime” was announced, at which point she learned that she had ended up in camp for having stayed 5 years in Kazakhstan.

This camp was in a place called “Zhana Qala” (“new city”), in Xinyuan County. Tursunay:

“Those who were married and had a marriage certificate were allowed to see their spouses once a month.”

She was released in December 2018 because her husband was in Kazakhstan.

“There was a sudden change,” she recounts, “and they released all the people who had family members in Kazakhstan.”

After their release, the former detainees gathered several times to have dinner together. She found that they had changed. It seemed to her that they had lost hope. They started drinking a lot. She’d find herself crying often.

When she went to Urumqi to get a visa for Kazakhstan, the hotels refused to take her unless she went to the police station and registered. Although it was very late when she arrived and said that she could do it first thing in the morning, they still didn’t allow her to stay the night. When she wanted to take a taxi to the district where the Kazakhstan visa service center was, the Uyghur taxi driver wasn’t able to take her — she later learned that only Han drivers were allowed into that district.

Among her relatives, she has two brothers who were taken to the same camp as where she was. Both of them are now suffering from health issues and have urinary disorders.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fd3AiH32JW0>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2322>

Amanzhan Seiit

The following interview with the eyewitness was conducted in Russian by Gene A. Bunin and Chris Rickleton for Agence France Presse (Almaty, Kazakhstan in July 2018). It was later translated, transcribed, and "smoothed" into English by Gene A. Bunin in June-July 2019.

Interviewer: I'd like to ask you to introduce yourself.

Amanzhan: Amanzhan Seiituly. I came to Kazakhstan in 1996. To study. I got my Kazakhstan citizenship in 2002. I worked as a translator for a Chinese company. I worked there for about 2 years. Then I went into business. I would go to China every year on business.

I: Usually once a year...?

A: Once or twice a year, usually. Every year I'd go. Sometimes three times.

I: Would it usually be to Xinjiang?

A: Xinjiang, but also to Beijing. To inner China. I'd go often, and there'd never be any problems.

I: And when did you feel like the problems started?

A: In 2015. In 2014 or 2015, already. It felt like something was not right. Each time at customs they would ask what you were doing, what your reason was for coming to China, what relatives you had in China, what relatives you had in Kazakhstan... Those kinds of questions. They would interrogate you, and the interrogations got longer with each time.

I: How long was it the first time? An hour, two, maybe three?

A: It varied at the start. A half hour. Then it'd be an hour. The last time they interrogated me for 6 hours. And when I went to China in 2017 — in September or October — there was also an interrogation but no detention. They just interrogated me and then let me go. But in 2018, they interrogated me for 6 hours and didn't let me go, taking me back to my hometown...

I: This was in Beijing?

A: Yes, in Beijing. They held me in police custody [in my hometown] for 4-5 days and then sent me straight to the political education center.

I: That was when you returned to Urumqi?

A (slight misunderstanding): Yes, yes. When I returned to my hometown [Tacheng City].

...

I: I know I've asked you already, but just so that we have it on camera, could I ask you to recount in detail what happened that day when you went from Almaty to Beijing. How did that day go? You landed and...

A: We left for Beijing at 11 [at night]. We arrived at 4 in the morning, Beijing time. And they have those customs stands there, right? And so there the police immediately looked at my passport, matched it to what was in the computer, took me to one of their special police rooms, and started

interrogating me and asking many questions. They immediately turned on their Wi-Fi, or whatever it was, and had my hometown police question me.

I: Through video?

A: Not through a video camera. Just audio.

I: Sorry, but how many people was it that questioned you? Was it two policemen?

A: Yes, two. The Beijing...

I: One Uyghur and one Han? Or both Han?

A: The Han interrogated, then the Uyghurs interrogated, then they connected to my hometown and the police there interrogated me also. They had a lot of questions. Endless questions. My relatives in China, what I was doing there, age, job, how many relatives in Almaty, Kazakhstan, who my friends were, what they did. Then about my house — how many rooms it had, what it cost, whether I had a car, the car brand, how much. What I did for a living. That stuff... They asked everything.

I: Did they ask each question only once? Or were there questions that they asked multiple times?

A: Multiple times.

I: Did different people ask the same questions, or was it the same people who asked you the same question multiple times?

A: The process was the same. The person might be different, but the question remained the same.

I: And afterwards?

A: They questioned me from 4 in the morning to 11. Then they showed me some police orders, did a full-body search, checked my bags... Didn't find anything. And then they told me that I had to fly back to my hometown in order to do the de-registration. They said it would only take two days and then I'd be free to go. At that point, I already felt like there was a problem. That I wasn't going to be let go. I suspected that they wanted to take me to Urumqi in handcuffs and with a bag over my head. If they were going to pay for it. That's what they wanted to do. I told them that I'd rather buy the ticket and go to Urumqi myself without the handcuffs and bag.

So I bought the ticket myself. Then they took me almost all the way to the plane door, checked that everything looked okay, and left. But I didn't get on that plane, going to the bathroom or something like that and not getting on the plane. The plane took off and I was left there. And then I went to the Kazakhstan embassy in Beijing. I told them about my problems and asked them what I should do. They told me to fly back if I was afraid. I didn't have any other way out, so I returned to the airport. I was planning to buy the ticket there, back to Almaty. At that point I turned on my phone and connected to the airport Wi-Fi.

As soon as I connected, I got a call from my wife in Almaty. It sounded like the Chinese police had called my home number.

I: Your wife called you over WeChat?

A: Yes, WeChat. We had a video call. She said that the police from my hometown had just called. They said for me to not run off and to go back to my hometown. It would just take 2 days for the

de-registration to be done, they had told me through my wife. So that I wouldn't run off and would return to my hometown. And then I got a call from my sister, except that when I picked up it wasn't my sister but the police. You could hear that there was a whole group of them in my sister's house. And so they started talking to me, asking me why I was running around. They asked me what I was afraid of and why I hadn't returned — all they needed me to do was de-register. That's what they said — come here, do the de-registration, and you're free to go.

I: One question. When they called you, had the plane to Urumqi already landed? The one you bought the ticket for.

A: Yes, yes. They had looked for me and I wasn't there. They had already started looking for me. And if I didn't accept their offer, it seemed like they could have jailed my sister.

I: Did they say that?

A: No, but it was more or less implied.

I: That was the understanding.

A: Yes, yes. It was understood. So I had to decide whether to fly back or to stay. And since my sister was now in danger, I decided that okay, I could go and see what they wanted. They asked me where I was. I said I was in the Beijing airport, sitting in the corner in Terminal 3. I showed them my location and the surroundings through WeChat. In half an hour, there were already 4 police officers there.

I: And then?

A: And then they questioned me. They asked me where I had gone. I said I had gone to the Kazakhstan embassy. They asked me why. I said because I had been afraid. I had gone there to ask about these problems I had encountered. Nothing more. So then I bought another ticket, with my own money. That one for the morning of the second day.

I: Did they question you for long, those four?

A: No, not long. They detained me and just asked why I had gone to the embassy, why I hadn't gotten on the plane.

I: Did they handcuff you?

A: In Beijing, no.

I: So they let you get on the plane and fly out yourself?

A: Yes. Because I paid for the ticket. Right? Because I realized that if they paid it'd be with handcuffs and a bag. And with police officers accompanying me. I told them that I hadn't slept in two days and so I had fallen asleep while the first plane was taking off. That night, two policemen would stay with me to make sure that I didn't run off. On the morning of the second day, they'd see me all the way to the plane and wouldn't leave like they had the first time. They'd just stay there and would only leave after the door closed and the plane took off. In Urumqi, 3 police officers would meet me and then handcuff me in the bathroom, after which they put me straight into the police car.

I: That was in Urumqi Terminal 2 or Terminal 3?

A: When I was leaving, Terminal 3 [in Beijing]... In Urumqi, Terminal 2.

I: And they got you on the first floor?

A: Yes, yes.

I: And what happened the next day?

A: They took me to the police station and started interrogating me there. I would spend 4 days there. They didn't have beds there, just iron — what do you call them? — stools [he may mean benches, but probably not]. We'd sleep there.

I: So when did you arrive in Urumqi? On the second day.

A: At 11 in the morning, or 1.

I: And you were immediately taken to... where? To a kanshousuo (pre-trial detention center)?

A: Yes, a kanshousuo [strictly speaking, this was probably just a paichusuo, or a regular police station with its own detention cells]. And there it'd be 4 days of the same questions again. And on the fourth day — or the fifth day, it was night — I and two local Uyghurs were put in a car and first taken to a hospital. We went there, had everything checked — they took our blood — and were at the education center at 1 or 2 at night.

We were shocked. We had imagined a nice building, but it was a jail the second you walked in. All metal doors...

I: Hold on, there's something I want to understand first. Do you know where it was that they took you straight from the airport? Where exactly? Was it in the city, in downtown Urumqi?

A: From Urumqi, they took me straight to my hometown and to the kanshousuo.

I: Oh, you mean they took you straight to Tacheng?

A: Yes, Tacheng.

I: And how did they take you to Tacheng?

A: By car.

I: By car?

A: Yes, by police car.

I: So that was what... 10 hours or so?

A: It was already 1 in the morning.

I: So you only arrived at 1 in the morning?

A: We left Beijing in the morning. We arrived in Urumqi at 11 or 12. And there the 3 policemen met me and immediately put me in the car to Tacheng.

I: And so when did you get to Tacheng?

A: At night.

I: Late at night?

A: Yes.

I: And that's where you were in the kanshousuo. For 4 days, you said?

A: Yes, 4 days.

I: And do you know the name of that kanshousuo or where it was located?

A: In the city center.

I: But are there many of those kanshousuos?

A: Yes.

I: But might you know the specific address?

A: Xincheng paichusuo [probably 新城派出所].

I: How big was the building?

A: It was about 30 square meters when you entered [the cell], then there'd be other rooms — the police rooms, the basement. There were floors above us too. There were guards. There were the metal doors after you entered, and they just wouldn't let you go. The guard would watch you. All we did there was sit. They didn't even give us lunch there. My sister would bring me something and I'd have my dinner and water delivered through the door. For four days, I'd sit and sleep on those iron stools that we had there. It was very cold there.

I: There were no beds?

A: No beds at all.

I: And there were how many of you there? You said there were two Uyghurs with you?

A: No, there were very many people there. Every day we'd get new people who were intended to be sent to the camps. Every day there'd be 5, 6...

I: So, in that room where you spent 4 days — how many square meters was that, about?

A: About 30 square meters. Then you had the guards and the other rooms — offices.

I: So there were no beds, only stools. How many?

A: A row, two rows... Three rows of stools.

I: And how many total?

A: You could probably fit a total of 10-15 people in there.

I: So about 5 stools per row?

A: Yes, about.

I: Was this room always full, or was it somewhat empty? How many people were there?

A: Every day there'd be 4, 5, 6 — sometimes 10 — people arriving to have their names checked before being transferred to a camp. They'd have their blood, etc. checked. A day or two after getting there, they'd be transferred. In my case, I was there for 4-5 days. Don't know why they kept me there that long.

I: Did you talk to the other people?

A: Yes, we talked.

I: About what?

A: We talked about everything. The kanshousuo had called them all to say that they needed to be sent to the education center. They called them, said they had to come, and they came. [They told me] they'd be sent there.

I: Were they afraid of talking?

A: About what?

I: About the reasons for why they had been taken, their...

A: No, they weren't. They all knew that they were innocent. It was just an "education center".

I: And were there cameras?

A: Yes. There were cameras everywhere.

I: And after 4 days you were taken, as you said, to a hospital first?

A: Yes, first to the hospital and then straight to the camp from there.

I: Do you know which hospital?

A: The xianyuan (county hospital).

I: There was just one xianyuan?

A: Yes, just one.

I: And how long were you at the xianyuan? An hour or two?

A: Probably an hour about. Just to check everything.

I: They took your blood as well?

A: Yes.

I: Blood and... what else?

A: Blood. [Chest] scan.

I: And then?

A: And then we went straight to camp.

I: Were there many of you being taken there together? How did they take you? By car?

A: Yes, by police car. In handcuffs.

I: How many of you was there?

A: Two women were there with me.

I: Also in handcuffs?

A: Yes.

I: So, the three of you?

A: Yes.

I: And how many police officers?

A: Two.

I: Actually, back in the kanshousuo, was it all men or both men and women?

A: Women, men... everyone.

I: So about 50-50?

A: Well, more men.

I: Were you all in the same room?

A: In the same room during the day. The women who were brought to the kanshousuo were let go in the evening. They'd come during the day to report and then would be let go in the evening.

I: Back home?

A: Yes.

I: And the men...

A: And the men would all stay there.

I: So then they took you to the camp... Do you know approximately where that camp was?

A: Yes, more or less.

I: Maybe even the address?

A: I couldn't tell you the address. There's the No. 5 school near there.

I: Right next door? How close was it, about?

A: I couldn't say exactly...

I: But then how do you know...?

A: That's what we heard. That the No. 5 school was close by.

I: Where did you hear that from?

A: In the camp.

I: From whom?

A: From other people detained there.

I: So what happened on that day when you arrived at the camp?

A: They brought us to a room with 4-5 police officers. They had us all strip down to our underwear. There were two plastic plates — a small one and a slightly bigger one — a plastic spoon, and the cheapest soap possible [that we were given]. After which we'd go to our rooms.

I: So they gave you plates for...

A: Yes, a plate for eating. And a slightly bigger one for washing and whatnot.

I: And your things? What did you have with you when you arrived at the camp? Phone, etc.... Were they all...?

A: I didn't have anything.

I: Everything had already been taken from you?

A: Back in the kanshouso, they told us to leave behind everything. My phone had been taken by the police. All my good, normal clothes I gave to my sister so that she could hold on to them for the time being. I only kept a set of athletic clothes.

I: And how big was the camp, about?

A: The camp was a four-story building. Maybe about 200 meters in length. Four stories. I heard that it used to be an old folks home — an elderly care facility — but now it's become a camp. The room they took me to had about 10 people in there, maybe 12 or 13. It was about 20 square meters. There wasn't enough space for everybody to sleep, as evidenced by some people sleeping under the bunk beds.

I: So you had one person under the bed, then one person on the first bunk...?

A: Yes. And on each bottom bunk you'd have people sleeping in twos, because of the lack of space. They didn't do that with the top bunk since it wouldn't have supported the weight. And that's how I slept, in those little beds. Top and tail, since there was no space.

I: Did you have pillows?

A: Not enough for everyone. I'd only get one later.

I: Were there cameras in the rooms?

A: Yes, there were.

I: Did you talk amongst yourselves? What was the mood like?

A: There was no mood. How could you have any mood [there]? It was almost forbidden for us to talk during the day.

I: Did you spend many hours of each day in this room?

A: All of our time, night and day.

I: So then tell me what your standard schedule was like.

A: The standard schedule... At 6 o'clock, we'd already have the Chinese national anthem playing loudly.

I: That was in the room or outside?

A: In the room. At 6, we'd get up and wash up, then be given a steamed bread bun and boiled water for breakfast. As well as a little bit of porridge. Maybe 5-7 spoonfuls. That's it. After eating, the veteran detainees would go to study in the daytime. I heard that they'd gather a room of about 80 people, who would sit and study from the morning to the afternoon. 3-4 hours.

I: But you weren't called?

A: [cut]... There must not have been enough room or something like that. With us, it'd be sitting on the little stools they gave us from 7 or 8 in the morning all the way until noon. Then they'd give us lunch, we'd sleep for an hour, and then continue sitting, all the way until nighttime. 8 hours.

I: Sorry, what did you do between 7 and 12?

A: At 7, we would have finished breakfast and those going to study would have already left. The 5 or 6 of us who were new arrivals would just sit on the little stools there.

I: That's it?

A: That's it. We'd sit. They'd give us some books about, you know, Communism. There were 100 rules about things like religion being bad — religion being an opium — that they'd give to us all to read.

I: Was this a thick book or a small one?

A: Small. I mean, only 100 rules, so... There were also thick books about Lei Feng, Mao Zedong, Communists, the anthem... That's what we had.

I: Do you feel like these books were old or new?

A: New.

I: Recently published?

A: Yes.

Interviewer 2: May I ask a question? When you talk about getting up at 6 and the anthem playing... You said they played the anthem, right?

A: Yes, yes. From the speaker inside the room.

I2: There's a speaker inside the room?

A: Yes, inside the room.

I2: So there was a speaker in each room in the camp?

A: Yes.

I: Did you have to only listen, or did you have to sing as well?

A: Before every breakfast, lunch, and dinner, we'd sing first and then they'd give us permission to eat.

I: Would guards or wardens or anyone like that enter your room?

A: No. Sometimes people would enter to sanitize — to clean the room, the toilet...

I: Was the toilet in the room as well?

A: In our room, there was a toilet. That wasn't the case in the others, since people would come in from other cells to pee in ours.

I2: Just to clarify — they played music through the speakers and you had to sing along?

A: No, not sing along. The anthem was played in the morning just to...

I2: To wake you up?

A: Yes. At 1 or 2 o'clock [not sure, but possible he meant "after one or two hours"], the speaker would announce that we could stand up, since our legs were tired from sitting for so long, you'd have blood there [also not sure what exactly he means here, maybe numbness]. We'd stand up and move in place a little, about 10 minutes, and then the speaker would tell us to sit back down and we'd sit down to keep sitting some more.

I2: Could you try to estimate how many hours a day you spent sitting?

A: 8 hours. We'd basically spend all the daylight hours sitting, on the small stools. We weren't allowed to go lie on the bed or move around the room. None of that.

I2: 8 hours over the course of the day.

A: 8 hours of sitting, yes.

I: So there were 5-6 of you in the room who didn't go to the classes. Did you talk amongst yourselves, or did you just read those books?

A: Well, the rooms were small, and we were all sitting in a row. So yea, we'd talk, little by little. We'd talk little by little, yea.

I: So what kind of people were these? Were they Kazakhs, Uyghurs...?

A: Everyone. Kazakhs, Uyghurs...

I: Men and women were separated?

A: Yes, the women were somewhere else.

I: Were there women in your building?

A: There were. But, I mean, we basically never ran into each other.

I: And in the classes, were there both men and women?

A: I heard that it was separated. Yes, separated.

I: I see.

A: I was in that jail for 23 days, and then after the 23 days they took us to another jail. That place was a real jail. The first was an elderly folks home, but the second place was a real jail. They had triple-bunk beds. There was just a small window at the very top for the patrolling policemen to look in on us.

I2: When you talk of the camp that was close to the No. 5 school, that was the first place?

A: Yes, the first place. After 23 days, they called the names of the people who were to go outside, and we went out. That was our first time outside. We went out and had to kneel [on one knee]. There were 200-300 of us.

I: When you were coming out of the first camp?

A: Yes. They had us kneel down, then handcuffed us to one another — my arm to my neighbor's — and shackled our legs together as well. Then there was a long police bus, and they'd lead us in in pairs. They sat us down and put black hoods over our heads, so that we wouldn't see anything.

I: This was in the yard?

A: In the yard. There were police with machine guns, standing...

I: In the first camp?

A: In the first camp, when we went out. When they sat us down in the circle and the police...

I: It was a big spacious yard?

A: Yes, a big yard.

I: Bigger than the building, in area?

A: Yes, and closed. We were being treated like real... I mean, we were all innocent. This was just for "study", right? But we were being treated like real criminals, with leg shackles, handcuffs, and black hoods over our heads. Then they loaded us onto the bus with the hoods over our heads, so we couldn't see anything, couldn't see where they were taking us.

I2: They never issued you a formal accusation, is that right?

A: No. There were people there who had gone to Friday prayers, or who prayed at work. There were some who had written complaints to the authorities because they were unhappy for having been

forced to sell their land for cheap. That's all forbidden now [legal complaints]. For example, say the local government bought land for a really low price, and they'd file a legal [complaint]... Like, if the local village administrator [forcefully] bought someone's land and gave them very little for it, and the land owner filed a legal complaint... All these people [the ones filing] were there [in camp]. Also those who had spent too much time in Kazakhstan, over a month, or who had gone to Kazakhstan often, or had a residence permit there. All those were there [in camp] as well.

I: And you never received any kind of document accusing you of anything?

A: No, no, no.

I: You received no documents at all?

A: Absolutely nothing. The people there were innocent. Some were former imams at the mosque. Some had been mosque guards or cleaners. The people who had worked there... They were all there [in the camp]. What were they guilty of? The ones who cleaned the mosques, or who had gone to a Friday prayer once or twice. I mean, they had that registration sheet [at the mosque entrance]... They must have been planning that in advance. The IDs were there [on the registration sheet], so all of them... were taken to study.

I: I just wanted to ask — at the first camp, in the afternoon, what was your schedule like? You'd eat at 1, right?

A: Right.

I: What kind of food was that?

A: Rice, cabbage, all mixed in water [might just mean zhou — the traditional porridge]. That's it. Meat, [something else, unintelligible] — none of that. Cabbage and rice. In the evenings, we'd have some sort of black-mushroom thing... Couldn't tell what it was. Some sort of porridge.

I: So you were fed 3 times a day?

A: Yes... We heard that it was best not to eat that mushroom thing we had in the evenings. Because we heard that they put some sort of drug in there, to make men... unable to get aroused...

I: Right. There've been some rumors about that.

A: Because some people didn't eat it — I saw that myself. But they wouldn't tell us anything. Some of us didn't know. Now I think that some of them thought that there was something added and refused to eat for this reason, but they wouldn't tell us why they weren't eating. They didn't say anything, we didn't ask.

I: They weren't punished for this? For refusing to eat.

A (misunderstanding): Well, if you wanted to survive you had to eat...

I: I mean, if someone refused to eat, could they be punished for it?

A (misunderstanding): I don't know. After I left there, I heard through the internet that many were turning down the food because it was so bad. No one was eating. That did happen.

I2: What was the exact reason for why you refused to eat? Because of the rumors of impotence?

A: Yes, yes... No, no! I ate it! I ate. I didn't know. I didn't know, but later after getting out I heard that they were adding things... to make a man not able to get aroused. Because I've been feeling it as well... There isn't much of a reaction, you know?

I: And there were no women there [at the camp], right?

A: I didn't see any.

I2: And you believe in those rumors [about impotence]?

A: I do. Because some of the men who were there for a year, you know, without that... And they never turned off the lights. It was always bright and white there.

I: They didn't turn off the lights?

A: No.

I: The entire night?

A: The entire night. It was white during the day and white during the night. They didn't allow us to turn them off.

I2: If I may ask a vulgar question, and I apologize in advance if it's inappropriate...

A: Yes.

I2: You said that if a person spent a year there, and you know such people...

A: Yes.

I2: From Almaty, or from China?

A: From the Chinese population. Uyghurs, Kazakhs...

I: You had people in your room who were already there for almost...

A: Yes, almost a year.

I2: So those who were there for a year, they couldn't get a male [illustrates erection by straightening finger]...?

A: They probably could, but a weak one, I think.

I: Did they talk about that?

A: No, they didn't. They don't even feel it anymore... A weak one, I think.

I2: They couldn't get aroused?

A: Right.

I: Another question — about how many Uyghurs and how many Kazakhs were there?

A: 50-50, about...

I: Any (Han) Chinese?

A: Very... In my room, there weren't any. There were in other rooms. But very few. Maybe 5%, about. Former drug addicts, murderers... With the matter previously settled, I mean. So, for example, drug addicts who had done their jail time already and weren't drug addicts anymore... They were all called back in there [into the camps]. There were Uyghurs and Kazakhs, too [among the ex-convicts, probably]... Anyone with a history of drug addiction was summoned and sent to the camp. Or people who had gotten into fights before, went to court, served their sentence or paid the fine — their cases were closed, but still in the computer system, so they'd all be called and sent to the camp. They'd be like: "Am I guilty of something? Yes, I had gotten in a fight in the past, but that case is closed. I was fined or jailed, but I was let out and the matter's settled." Right? But they have their computer system, which keeps your history of fights you've gotten in 10 years earlier. So they just call all those and send them to camp. Basically 100% of the people there were all innocent, with some just having [past transgressions]... They just viewed me, or some guy next to me, as being "dangerous", so they decided to have us study for a year, two years, however long...

I: Did they tell you when you arrived how long you would be there for?

A: Nobody knew that. Nobody knew how long they'd be there for.

I: So, what was your schedule in the afternoon like?

A: We'd have an hour to sleep or rest. Then the video camera [probably means loudspeaker] would tell us to get up, and we'd be back to sitting.

I: The books again?

A: The books again.

I: Until dinnertime?

A: Until dinnertime.

I: You didn't do any exercising [shows military punching motion]?

A: We did in the evening. We'd just [demonstrates marching].

I: In the room?

A: In the room. For an hour or longer. I mean, there was no room. [Demonstrates turning and says something, but not sure if he means "it was too cramped to turn" or "turning was all there was room to do"].

I: Did anybody enter your room during this time? Or was this all done through the loudspeaker?

A: Through the loudspeaker.

I: So you'd just be told to stand, turn, march...?

A: Yes, yes.

I: I have a photo here. Did you have drills like these? [shows photo of men at a camp in Maralbeshi doing military drills in the yard outside]

A: We never even [went or] saw the outside.

I: So just in the...

A: 24 hours a day in the cell. That's all. What it was like outside... No, none of that.

I: So for 20 days it was all like this?

A: [Nods.]

I: No diversity, nothing new...?

A: [Nods.]

I: And the people in your room — the ones who lived with you — did they ever leave or disappear? Or did everyone who arrived there with you just stay there?

A: They just stayed there.

I: And new people didn't arrive?

A: New people did arrive. Those [first] 20 days, there were 12 people there when I first arrived, but later it would reach 16.

I: Did any of those 12 leave?

A: No.

I: So everyone who was there with you...?

A: Yes. And then after 23 days, half of us would be called to go to the other jail. Some stayed there [in the first jail].

I: And the second place — was it a camp or a prison?

A: Which one?

I: The second one.

A: The second was a real prison. A new prison.

I: But how did they call it? Did they also call it a xuexi zhongxin ("education center")?

A: Yes, yes. That's how they called it, but it was a prison. With the construction work just completed. A new prison.

I: But they called it an "education center"?

A: Yes.

I: And how long would you spend there?

A: The rest of my time [in detention], I spent there.

I: Approximately how long? A month?

A: More than a month.

I: And was the schedule there similar?

A: There we started to study [have classes] as well. They gave us permission to study [maybe means “had us study”]. There was a big room there with a metal barrier. We’d walk into the room and there’d be the metal barrier, with a guard standing there, with a machine gun and that [stun baton]...

I: Machine gun?

A: No, not a machine gun, though they probably had handguns... [They had] that electric [means stun baton]... Then we’d go into the room 8-10 people at a time. They didn’t let us all enter at once. Our cell would enter, then the guard would go and get another cell, and have people enter the room group by group. It’d be really full then, 8 [sounds like “eight”, but probably said “eighty”] people. And then they’d lock the metal barrier — there was a lock there. There was a blackboard out front with stuff written down [or “for us to write down”, not sure]. Characters, pinyin... Very easy things that we didn’t need, because this was first-grade material. There were university students and graduate students there, all in that classroom... Who needed that stuff? No one. Because of the metal barrier with its squares, we couldn’t even clearly see what was written there.

I: What about farmers?

A: Tons of those. Yes, lots of those as well.

I: This was difficult for them, I imagine?

A: For them it was difficult, yes. You’d have 70-year-old Kazakhstan farmers [not sure if he just meant “Kazakh”] whose eyesight was too poor to write down or remember those characters. They’d be told that they had to study, and that’s all there was to it. They didn’t tell us that, because we already knew all that stuff... The characters.

I2: Can I ask you: being a Kazakhstan citizen who found himself in this situation, did your telling them that you were a Kazakhstan citizen have any effect on anything?

A: No effect. The last time — during the last interrogation — they admitted that I wasn’t guilty of anything. They told me I had dual citizenship. I asked them: if I had dual citizenship, then why was the Chinese consulate in Kazakhstan giving me a Chinese visa for my Kazakhstan passport? Where was my second Chinese passport? The Chinese consulate in Kazakhstan represents China, right? Why didn’t they tell me back then that I had a dual citizenship and have me get the visa for either the Kazakhstan or Chinese passport [not 100% what he means by getting the visa for the Chinese passport — probably just means going to China without a visa]? That and there’s the law about anyone who gets a foreign citizenship automatically having their Chinese citizenship cancelled. There is such a law. I know this. I told them: this law exists, so why am I in this situation right now? And during that last meeting, they actually told me: yes, you’re not guilty of anything, this is just what our internal policies are like now. We have to sort all of these things out, they said [not sure if this means “we have to follow the rules as ordered” or “we have to sort these contradictions, like yours, out”].

I: When was that last meeting?

A: About a week before they’d release us. They’d be interrogating us every day [not long before the

release]. “How many kids do you have?” “Do you want Kazakh citizenship or Chinese citizenship? Choose.” I told them that I didn’t have two citizenships. I explained to them a hundred times that I was a Kazakhstan citizen. I had already handed in my Chinese passport and ID to our government when I got my Kazakhstan citizenship. To an organization in Kazakhstan — I had already given it to them. On that day — on May 22, 2002 — they mailed my Chinese passport and ID to the Chinese consulate. Then they gave me a Kazakhstan passport and ID. Dual citizenship is forbidden by Kazakhstan law too. We have that law. I explained this to them a hundred times. A hundred times. I don’t know if they didn’t know or just didn’t understand.

I2: Could you try to say, if it’s not too difficult, what percentage of the people you were interned with — in the first camp and in the second, together — were ethnic Kazakhs?

A: About half Uyghurs, half Kazakhs. There were about 500-600, right?

I: In the first?

A: Both in the first and second. That was the capacity, you couldn’t fit more. You could see it from the triple bunks. A lot of Hui, too.

I2: Okay. So let’s say 40% Kazakh? 45%?

A: Yes. And 15% Hui. And 1, 2, or 3% [Han] Chinese.

I2: So, roughly speaking, about 40% Kazakh?

A: Yes.

I2: How many of them were citizens of Kazakhstan?

A: There were 3.

I2: In addition to yourself?

A: Those released with me.

I: They were released as well?

A: All on the same day.

I2: So there were 4 of you? Or 3?

A: 3. In that jail.

I2: Including yourself?

A: Yes, yes. I don’t know if there were any others from the other jail. That day they released 4. [This is confusing, since I know he was released with Orynбек and Arman, and I’ve never heard of a fourth guy. Might be a misunderstanding / language issue.]

I: Was the way you were treated any different because of your Kazakhstan citizenship?

A: No. Same treatment.

I: Did you hear of anyone being beaten?

A: I heard of it. Didn't see it.

I: You yourself were not beaten?

A: No.

I: And you weren't tortured?

A (slightly misunderstanding): Well, if you did something wrong... Like if you fought with someone, or if you said something bad about Communism, or if you didn't sing the anthem...

I: Then they could punish you?

A: Yes, of course. 100%.

I: How were people punished?

A: They had a jinbishi (solitary confinement room). I don't know if you've heard of it. A small, cold, dark room.

I: How small is "small"? A square meter?

A: Probably a square meter.

I: And you get locked in there and...

A: Yes.

I: But you yourself were never in there?

A: No, never.

I2: I just want to clarify. Were you ever tortured or physically harmed?

A: Physically... How to put it...? We had the zuzhang (group leader)...

I: From among the detainees?

A: Yes, from the detainees. There were Chinese there [not sure what he means — maybe that the group leader was Chinese, though he said earlier that there were no ethnic Han in his cell, but maybe this is the second camp, or maybe the group leader didn't actually live in their cell]. There was a time when he tried to hit me so that I would sing louder.

I: He tried to?

A: Yes. He said: sing the national anthem louder!

I: But didn't actually hit you?

A: No, he didn't.

I: For the second camp... Do you know where that was?

A: I heard it was by the saimachang (horse racetrack).

I: The saimachang in Tacheng?

A: Yes.

I: There's only one there?

A: Yes, yes.

I: So you had hoods over your heads when you arrived there?

A: Yes, with our arms and legs chained to one another's.

I: And so you couldn't see what the outside was like?

A: No, not with the black hoods.

I: And when were the hoods taken off?

A: After we entered that building. In the interior of the prison.

I: So they took off the hoods, the handcuffs...

A: Yes. More or less all to their rooms. [Not sure what he means — possibly that they kept the same cellmates as before.]

I: So how big were the rooms there? How many people?

A: 30-40 square meters. There were almost 30 of us living there. Every day there'd be more people coming. At the start it was a little over 20, then another 10 arrived.

I: And there were cameras in this room too?

A: Yes. The toilet in the room as well.

I (misunderstanding): Where was it [the camera] in the toilet? Above you?

A (misunderstanding): The toilet was in the corner [of the room]. An open one.

I: Ah! But was there a camera in the toilet also?

A: The toilet wasn't separate. It was in the corner of the room. And there were cameras in all four corners. A camera here, another there...

I2 (to I): What was he wearing? Since at the beginning they stripped down to their underwear.

I (to A): They gave you clothes, right?

A: No, they didn't. We had to wear our own.

I2: [not sure if "athletic" or "your own"] clothes.

A: Yes, yes. Our own clothes.

I: But when you first got to the camp, you undressed? In the first camp.

A: Yes.

I: Then they let you get dressed again.

A: Yes.

I: Then in the second camp as well... And was it almost the same in the second camp? Did they also give you a plate, etc.?

A: No. They told us to bring our [old] plates with us.

I: From the first camp to the second?

A: Yes.

I2: What did they tell you regarding Mao? What topics did they cover? You were studying all the time, right?

A: Yes.

I2: Chinese history...? Maybe the revolution, yea?

A: No, just some rubbish. Songs. "Mao is our sun, without him we are slaves." All that Communism rubbish about how great our life was now [thanks to Communism].

I: Did they talk about Xi Jinping?

A: Yes, they did.

I: What specifically?

A: That Xi Jinping was a real leader. Our ideology. That we should do what he said. That he would lead us to a good life.

I: They said that to you in class?

A: In class, yea...

I: So, I want to try to understand the schedule you had there again. So in the second camp — in the jail — you also got up at 6 in the morning?

A: Uh-huh. Same schedule.

I: The same?

A: Yes.

I: But did you spend your mornings sitting or did you actually go out somewhere?

A: Where? In the second...?

I: In the mornings, after breakfast, did you just sit in your room?

A: Yes, we sat.

I: In the second camp?

A: Yes.

I: And also read books?

A: Yes. And when the time came, we'd go to study [in the classroom]. In the... There was the hall, and [down the hall] there was the big room. We'd sit for 3-4 hours.

I: And what time was that, about?

A: Because you couldn't fit everyone in there... Sometimes we'd go in the mornings, with another group in the afternoon, and then another in the evening. My classes were in the morning.

I: 3-4 hours a day?

A: Yes.

I: And there were instructors there?

A: There were teachers, yes.

I: So, you're there, sitting in that room. How many of you are there?

A: 80.

I: Approximately 80?

A: Yes.

I: And there's a guard standing in the corner?

A: Yes.

I: One?

A: Two, one... [sounds like it may have varied]

I: With the stun baton?

A: Yes.

I: And then there [out front] you have the board and the instructor?

A: Yes.

I: Was it a woman? A man?

A: A woman.

I: And all 80 of you were men?

A: Yes. There were women in other classes, but there weren't any in mine. There were women in other classes... There were women in the second jail. Maybe about 80 of them. 50-60...

I: Why do you think it was 60?

A: There were two female cells across from where we were. You couldn't see them, but sometimes we'd see them as they went to class.

I: And this was not a 4-story [camp] anymore? This was something else?

A: Just one story. It was not a 3-story [4-story] — this was like a real prison. Just one.

I: Did you get to go outside there?

A: Not at all.

I: And they didn't [let you] turn out the lights there either?

A: No, [they didn't].

I2: They didn't turn the lights off inside the cell?

A: Yes.

I2: They were on the whole time?

A: Yes.

I: And how did you sleep? Did you cover your eyes, or did you just [makes passing out motion]...?

A: We had gotten used to it by then. You get used to it. No big deal.

I2: It was like that everywhere — in the education center and in the camp? [likely means "in both camps"]

A: Yes. There was no darkness at all... I [also] didn't drink any tea. Nothing but boiled water for 2 months. And it was completely forbidden for relatives to bring us any food. They wouldn't accept it.

I: So, your relatives there were... your sister?

A: Yes.

I: Anyone else?

A: No.

I: Just the one sister?

A: Yes.

I2: Did she know where you were?

A: Yes, she knew.

I: Could she visit you? Could she come see you?

A: No. We could only talk over the phone.

I: Did that happen often?

A: No. Maybe once every week or two.

I: How did that work? Did you have to sign up somewhere and wait for your turn, or how?

A: No...

I: Or did they just summon you and say "there, go!"

A: No... We'd have a phone call once a week, but always with a guard next to us. To watch over you so that you not say anything bad. And they warned us beforehand, telling us to say that everything was great, that everything was wonderful. It was forbidden to say anything bad. They probably recorded everything that was said in case you said something bad, and there was the guard there too.

I: And how long did a single call last?

A: 5 minutes. That's all. To say how great and wonderful everything was. "We're studying, it's great here!"

I: But did they summon you there? Did they come in and say "Amanzhan, there's a phone call for you", or did you yourself request it?

A: They called us. Every week or two, everyone would have phone calls. They'd have a gongshi (office) there, right? They informed us once a week.

I: You all went there together?

A: In turns. This day it'd be this section [of the prison], that day it'd be that section...

I: Was the food all the same [as in the first camp]?

A: Yes.

I: So — porridge, steamed buns...

A: Yes, yes. The same.

I: And the mushroom dish?

A: Yes.

I2: From time to time, Kazakhstan's foreign affairs minister makes a statement where he doesn't talk about the camps specifically — he just says that people were "freed" — and also makes mention of "dual citizenship". Do you believe that Kazakhstan played a role in your being freed? I mean, you mention that you were let out with other Kazakhstan citizens. The three of you. Do you believe that this was Kazakhstan's influence?

A: I do think so, because there were a lot of requests filed. We sent them [not sure who "we" is], others did as well, and I heard that Kazakhstan had sent them to China. Asking about us — where we were, how we were, what the reason for the detention was. They sent several diplomatic notes to China. You know, diplomatic notes — a sort of formal request.

I2: A diplomatic note from where? From Almaty or... ["from Xinjiang", I think]?

A: From Kazakhstan's minister.

I2: So from Kazakhstan?

A: Yes, from Kazakhstan.

I2: About the general situation? Not yours specifically?

A: Yes.

I: And in the second camp you also don't know anyone who left or disappeared? From your cell.

A: I only know — I only saw — us three Kazakhstan citizens. I didn't hear or see any of the locals being released.

I: So in your cell — of the people who were there — did anyone disappear, vanish, go away?

A: No.

I: So everyone who was there on Day 1 when you arrived was still there when you left? No one was freed?

A: Yes, yes.

I: Did you become friends with anyone? Were there any relations between you? Did people trust each other?

A: There was trust. There was a Kazakh there who was detained in the June of last year. [He had] a residence permit. A lot of people who went to and from Kazakhstan often were getting detained. His wife and kids are all in Almaty. He had already filed his application for a Kazakhstan citizenship to the ministry. Twenty days before he was supposed to get the citizenship, he went to China while he still had the [Kazakhstan] residence permit. And he was detained. In June 2017. He still hasn't obtained his Kazakhstan citizenship because he needs to sign off on it. But he's still there in the camp, since the Chinese government detained him and is not letting him go. [Pretty sure he's talking about Erbaqyt Otarbai.]

I: You got to know him?

A: Yes.

I: He was in your cell?

A: Yes.

I: And those others who you said were from Kazakhstan. I think you said there were two?

A: Yes.

I: Were they also in your cell?

A: No, in other cells.

I: How did you usually talk to them?

A: We almost never talked.

I: So did you have any opportunities to talk with people in other cells? Or just with those in your own?

A: Just with those in our own. Very few opportunities [otherwise].

I: And you weren't allowed to talk to each other in the classes either?

A: We weren't.

Source: https://shahit.biz/supp/4981_8.pdf

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#4981>

Orynbek Koksebek

The following is the victim's first-person account to The Believer magazine, as reported by Ben Mauk and as adapted here with a slight correction - the victim was taken to a room (indoors) when the local officers decided to put him in a hole and pour water on him, and not into a yard outside.

I don't want to spend a long time talking to you.

I was born in 1980 in a village in the district of Chuguchak. That's the old Mongolian name; the Chinese call it Tacheng. It's in the mountains that cross into Kazakhstan. Until 2009, there was a border crossing near my village, but I never used it. Until I was twenty-four years old, I never left home. I helped my father in his pasture. We raised sheep and cows. I didn't get much schooling.

I first came to Kazakhstan in 2004, just to see the country. My younger brother was studying in the arts school in Almaty. He wanted to become an actor. I liked it here, and the next year I decided to come back for good. It was easy back then to cross the border. Kazakhstan was encouraging oralman [ethnic Kazakhs returning to their historical homeland] to move, part of its repopulation efforts. I came back, renounced my Chinese citizenship, and became a citizen of Kazakhstan.

In 2016, my father died. He was one of twelve children. [Takes an old passport photo of his father from his wallet and places it on the table.] Most lived in China, but he had two siblings here, my uncles. I decided to go with them to China to the "zhetisi", the ceremony that takes place on the seventh day after a funeral, to reunite with his other siblings. The crossing was easy. I saw my relatives at the banquet. We ate lamb and horse. After the ceremony, I came back to Kazakhstan. I had no trouble.

A year passed. In November 2017, I decided to go to China again. My father's funeral had put me in mind of old friends from my village. I wanted to see some of the people I hadn't managed to see at the ceremony. This time was different. At the border, I was stopped. They explained that my records of having left China were gone. An official from the Chinese government, an ethnic Kazakh, explained that this was a serious issue. He asked for a document explaining the absence of this document. Well, I didn't have one. So they took my passport. They told me I was holding dual citizenship. This is a crime in China, they said. I didn't have the paper in my records that confirmed I'd renounced my citizenship. They said they didn't have any records at all.

After a long time, maybe twenty-four hours, I was allowed to enter China. I was shaken up by the encounter. I thought that I should probably go directly back to Kazakhstan, but I couldn't. They had taken my passport and told me they would see about my case. As I was leaving, the interrogator took me aside. If anyone asks why you came to China, he told me, tell them you wanted to settle your registration and check on your citizenship status. Whatever you do, don't tell anyone that you were trying to visit family or friends. I don't know if he was trying to help me or deceive me — I couldn't understand any of it — but later on, I took his advice.

I went to my hometown and stayed with my relatives. The village was unrecognizable. My own family was afraid even to talk to me. It was nothing like the year before. Every day, local authorities would come by and explain to me that I couldn't leave China until I presented this paper renouncing my citizenship, which I'd been told I would receive soon. One day they asked me to sign a document. They said if I signed it, they would restore my registration, cancel it officially, and I could go back to Kazakhstan. So I signed.

After some weeks, on December 15, the ethnic Kazakh interrogator from the border came to see

me. He was accompanied by three Han Chinese men. They said my paperwork had gone through. They were going to take me to the border. But first, they said, you need to be examined by a doctor.

They drove me to a large office building. It was shiny like a hospital and everyone was wearing white medical clothing. But it was also somehow different from a hospital — I couldn't tell you exactly how. We went from room to room for different examinations. There were several doctors, male and female, and they checked all over my body, from head to toe, the women as well as the men. I don't speak Chinese. I couldn't understand what people were saying. I wanted to resist, but I was afraid.

We finally left the facility that wasn't a hospital, and they drove me to a multistory building surrounded by walls and barbed wire. It looked like a prison. I knew we were in the middle of Chuguchak somewhere, but I didn't know more than that. When I saw the building, something took place inside of me. I didn't believe they were taking me to the border. I took my phone out of my pocket and tried to make a call — I don't even know who I was going to call — but they saw what I was doing and took my phone away. As we entered the building, they told me simply that I had to go through a check-in process here. Afterward, they said, you will be set free. They asked for my shirt. Then my pants. I was left in my underwear.

I was angry and afraid. I didn't know what to think. I asked them: Should I stay here in my underwear? Without any clothes? They brought me some clothes — camp clothes. I dressed, and as I dressed I kept shouting at them: What are you doing to me? I am a Kazakh citizen! They cuffed my hands behind my back and cuffed my legs together. I said I hadn't committed any crime. Prove that I committed a crime, I said.

They put me in a room with eight or nine other people, all Uighur or Dungan. I couldn't understand any of them; I don't speak their languages. There was a single table, a sink, a toilet, a metal door, and several small plastic chairs, the kind of chairs you see in schools, for children. Above the door was a camera. I came to know this room well. For the next week, I didn't leave it. During the day, I sat in a chair, my arms and legs cuffed together. At night, they uncuffed my arms but not my legs. My legs were always cuffed, with just enough chain to move them if I had to walk, although I wasn't allowed to walk except in the morning, to wash myself at the sink. I wouldn't have been able to run if I'd tried. Seven days and nights passed like that.

The other men in the room avoided me. They seemed afraid of me. I don't know why. But I was the only one whose arms and legs were restrained. The rest of them were free. Every day they left to go somewhere, while I stayed behind. I wasn't allowed to move from the chair where I was sitting. In the morning I washed my face, but otherwise there was no bathing. I was alone all day. And no one, or almost no one, talked to me.

On the morning of the seventh day, two people came and took me away. We went to a new room, much like the first. We were alone. One of the interrogators was either Kazakh or Uighur; the other was Chinese. The first asked whether I knew why I was there. First of all, he said, you've been using dual citizenship, and that's a crime. Second, you are a traitor. And third, you have a debt in China.

None of it was true. I told them I don't have dual citizenship. I'm a Kazakh citizen. What's more, I told them, I don't have any debts in China. I left a long time ago. I don't owe China anything and China doesn't owe me anything. I repeated what the man at the border had advised me to say, that I came only to check on my registration status. I don't know why I'm here, I told them. I didn't commit any crime. I asked them to prove to me that I committed a crime.

He told me not to ask questions. We ask the questions, he said. Then the real interrogation began. Tell us who you communicated with in Kazakhstan. What did you do? Do you pray? Do you uphold the Islamic rules? How many times a day do you pray? I told them the truth: I don't practice Islam, I don't read the Koran, I don't have much education. I herd cattle. I'll tell you what I told them, which is that I didn't have schooling. I spent two years in first grade and then graduated second grade, and that was it. I was helping my father in the winter and summer pastures after that. My father gave me my education, and that's what I told them. If you look at the records, I said, you'll see that I'm telling the truth. But they didn't believe me. Uneducated people don't go to Kazakhstan, he said.

Then they asked me all about my property, my cattle. I told them my home address in Kazakhstan. I told them that I was married in 2008 and divorced in 2009, that I had no kids. I told them everything I could think of, my whole life story. I answered all of their questions. But they kept telling me I was a traitor.

They took me to a different room. It was December and cold. There was a hole in the ground. It was taller than a man. "If you don't understand," they said, "we'll make you understand." Then they put me in the hole. They brought a bucket of cold water and poured it on me. They had cuffed my hands and now told me to raise my hands over my head. But it was a narrow hole and I couldn't move inside. I couldn't raise my hands. Somehow, I lost consciousness.

When I woke up, I was back in my room. There was a Kazakh guy beside me. I'd never seen him before. He said, "If you want to stay healthy, admit everything."

I slept, I don't know for how long. When I woke up again, there were two new prisoners. One was Kazakh, like me. He told me he had been detained for traveling to Kazakhstan. He'd gone to visit his wife and child. But I couldn't find them, he said. The other guy was Dungan. He didn't speak Kazakh. But the Kazakh guy told me that his mother had died, and that he'd organized a funeral in his village according to Islamic traditions. The police had accused him of being a Wahhabi and had taken him away. I still felt poorly from the hole, where I was told I'd spent the whole morning unconscious. Afterward, I had a fever. But the two Muslim guys — the Kazakh and the Dungan — helped me to recover. They watched over me.

Time passed, and people came and went from the cell all the time. All told, I spent thirty days in that room, including the week before the hole. Every day the men went out and I stayed behind in the cell, although now I had the Kazakh and the Dungan to keep me company. Every few days, four or five men would be moved out and new men would arrive. I remember a guy named Yerbakit, who had permanent residence in Kazakhstan but held Chinese citizenship. There was also Shunkyr, a professional athlete who had never visited Kazakhstan. A third man was called Bakbek. We didn't talk much. I didn't want them to get in trouble for talking to me. We didn't say words like Allah. We never said Salaam aleichum. We were afraid.

Every Sunday our cell was searched. We all had to kneel and put our hands on top of our heads and look down as they tore the cell apart. We could see the guards' pistols right at eye level. I don't know what they were looking for. We would joke with one another that we should probably produce whatever it was we'd stolen, so that the searches would stop.

One day they took us all out and cut all our hair. Shaved our heads.

Once I asked my cellmates where they went every day. At first, nobody wanted to say. Then Yerbakit told me they were being taken to political classes. He said they learned Chinese sayings and songs by heart. Not long after that, one of our guards gave me some papers with three Chinese

songs to learn myself. The words were in Chinese. I told them I couldn't read Chinese, and they took the papers away. They gave me a notebook in which someone had written the songs in Kazakh [Arabic] script, and they told me to learn them by sound. One of the songs was an anthem. They told me it was the Chinese national anthem. The second was a song describing the current policy pursued by the Chinese leadership, an educational song. I never found out what the third song meant. We all had to learn them. The Dungan guy spoke Chinese and learned the songs quickly, but my Kazakh friend and I had a harder time. We used to cry together. We would hug each other and cry, and try to learn the songs by heart. I believe I will never forget those thirty days.

In mid-January, my two cellmates and I were finally allowed to attend classes with the others. We were placed in classes according to our level. Because I wasn't educated, I was in a low level, with many women. It wasn't just men in the camp; there were eighty or ninety women there, living separately. It was a big building, although I can't tell you how big it was. They would count us off room by room, but never all together. They counted in the morning and the evening, the way you count your animals in the pasture. I remember on the third day I went to class, I found they had cut the women's hair. They didn't shave their heads like they did the men's, but they cut their hair above their ears.

Of course, all the time I attended classes, I didn't know what I was doing there. I discussed it again and again with my teachers. They said I was to study for a year and a half, but if I was unsuccessful, I would remain there in the camp for five years. I felt I would rather die. On several occasions, I contemplated suicide. Once, I even tried to strangle myself with a shirt in my room, but because there was a camera in the cell the guards came in and stopped me.

While in class, we could write letters to one another. I happened to know one girl, Anar, from my childhood village. At first, she pretended not to know me. There were two other women from my village in the camp who did the same. Then I wrote her a letter. Please forgive me, she wrote back. Of course I know you, but I said I didn't. I was afraid. Why are you here?

Anar shared a bedroom with another girl, Ainur. The three of us would write letters and throw them to one another under the table during class. We talked through those letters. We made an entire world. In one letter I wrote about my feelings for this girl, Anar. Affectionate letters, you know. But at the end of February I was transferred to another prison. I never saw those girls again, and I haven't heard anything about what's happened to them.

Tell me again why you're asking all of this. Who are you? I believe there are Chinese spies in Kazakhstan. When I was released, they told me: If you tell this story to anyone, you'll be imprisoned again in China. I am doing this for my people, in the name of my Kazakh people. I'm the only one I know from my part of Xinjiang who has been released. The only one. And if I go back to prison, I won't be sorry. My only crime in going to China was being a Kazakh. My second crime is that I'm telling the truth.

I don't know if it's any use telling you all this.

One day, seven of us were transferred. We were handcuffed and taken to the yard and told we were being taken to another camp. They searched us and cuffed every two people together and put us in a car. As we drove, I had the idea that we were being sentenced to death. Our heads were covered. I thought they were going to kill us. Instead, they only took us to another cell. It turned out to be a former military camp. We sat in more political classes, and my teachers again told me I would stay in this camp until I'd learned Mandarin Chinese. They told me to prepare to study for a year and a half. I was sometimes beaten in this second prison. I was asked to tell them things I

didn't understand. I thought I might be inside for the full five years.

Five days before my release, my interrogations became more frequent. Some lasted through the night into the early morning. During these interrogations, they asked only one question: Why did you come to China? They made me sign papers that they said would determine my fate—whether I would go back to Kazakhstan or remain in China — but I couldn't understand what I was signing.

One day before my release, they sat me down and showed me photos of my relatives. They asked if I knew any of these people. At first I said no. I was afraid. We will make you remember them, they said. So I told them who they were: My mother, my cousin, my brother, and my father. Even my father was there, although he was dead.

When I saw these photos, I despaired. I thought my family had all been detained. The photos looked just like my own prisoner photos. [Removes from his wallet an ID card with a photo in which his head is shaved, along with two unlaminated versions of the same photograph, and places them next to the photograph of his father.] I didn't know how else they could have gotten photographs of them all. I couldn't understand it. My father died in 2016; my mother lives in Urzhar, in Kazakhstan. How did they have these photos of them? My first thought was that somehow they were all in the prison with me. All of my relatives from Kazakhstan, every one.

They waited while I identified each of my relatives. When I got to my father, they tore the photo in half and threw both halves in the dustbin. I cried that night until morning, thinking of my relatives somewhere in the prison, and not understanding anything that was going on.

The next day, they took me to the yard without warning. You will not take your notebook with you, they said — this notebook had all the contacts I'd made in prison — and you will not be able to say goodbye to your friends. They brought me to my cell. When I got there, I saw a prisoner I knew, Arman. He was from Astana. There was a sense of joy in the room. He was being released too. But I didn't say anything to anyone. Arman and I were cuffed together and taken away by car. It was springtime. They drove us to the border.

Later, I counted the days of my detention: 125 days. Before they set us free, they made us commit ourselves to silence. If you say anything, they said, you will go to prison, even if you're in Kazakhstan. I believed them at the time. I signed different papers that were placed before me. I was made to recite a pledge to Allah that I would not talk about what happened to me.

I believe that Allah will forgive me this oath I made in his name.

They drove us to the border. So now I'm here in Kazakhstan. And I'm tired.

Now I want you to write the truth without adding any lies.

Source: <https://believermag.com/weather-reports-voices-from-xinjiang/>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1725>

Zharqynbek Otan

The following is the victim's first-person account to The Believer magazine, as reported by Ben Mauk.

It was in some mountainous place. We drove out in a windowless van with a metal grate inside. I couldn't see anything. Before, at the police station, they'd given me a medical exam. They'd taken a blood sample. I couldn't understand what my sentence was — what I'd done wrong.

I was born in Ghulja in 1987. I came to Kazakhstan when I was twenty-four. The next year I got married to a local girl. For five years I worked as a line cook in a café. I had a residence permit, but my Chinese passport was about to expire, so I went to the consulate. They told me I had to go back to China to replace it. I crossed the border in January 2017. At the crossing at Khorgos, I was detained. They took all my documents and took my bags. They interrogated me, checked my phone. You know, WhatsApp is illegal in China, they told me. At some point, they asked about my religion, and I told them I prayed five times a day. I told them I was a practicing Muslim.

They took me to Ghulja. There the police interrogated me again. The same questions, but this time they beat me. You've been to a Muslim state, they said. Why didn't you take their citizenship? Why are you here? After beating me, they brought me a piece of paper to sign and put my thumbprint on it. Then they took me to the camp.

At the camp, they took our clothing away. They gave us a camp uniform and administered a shot they said was to protect us against the flu and AIDS. I don't know if it's true, but it hurt for a few days.

I was taken to a room equipped with a security camera and twelve or fifteen low beds. There was a toilet in the corner. For eight months, I lived in this camp, although not always in this room. They moved us from room to room roughly every month, seemingly at random. All the rooms were similar to the first. I began to realize it was a huge building — it seemed endless. Once a week we were made to clean some part of it, scrubbing and sweeping. That's how I learned that all around the building stood a high fence and that every corner had a camera stuck into it.

They had strict rules. This is not your home, the guards would tell us. Don't laugh or make jokes, don't cry, don't speak with one another. Don't gather in groups. The guards came from every background. There were Kazakh and Uighur guards, but the Chinese guards were the ones who would beat you. They told me just what the police had told me. You've been to a foreign country, they said. Your ideology is wrong.

We had Chinese-language lessons. We learned the Chinese anthem and other official songs. We learned Xi Jinping's policies. I couldn't speak Chinese and I can't say I learned anything from the classes. If their purpose was to teach us Chinese, why did they have so many old people in the camp? How could they learn Chinese? What I gathered from those classes was that they just wanted to erase us as a nation, erase our identity, turn us into Chinese people.

It was cold. The whole time it was cold. I've got health problems now because of it. I was disciplined more than once. My second night at the camp, I turned off the lights in the room so that we could sleep. It was against the rules to turn off the lights, even at night, but I didn't know that. So in the middle of the night they burst into the room. I admitted that I was the one who had turned them off. We don't switch off the lights, they said. Don't you know the rules? And they beat me with wooden batons, five or six blows on my back. You could be punished for anything: for eating too slowly, for taking too long on the toilet. They would beat us. They would shout at us. So

we always kept our heads down.

Since we couldn't talk to one another, we shared notes in class. I got to know five others in class with me in this way, all of whom came from Kazakhstan. We became good friends. Like me, they'd been detained for having WhatsApp, or else for holding so-called dual citizenship in China and Kazakhstan. I have no idea what happened to any of them.

I tried to behave well in the camp. I understood that because I had relatives in Kazakhstan, I was likely to get out sooner. I saw it happen to others. Even when I was at the camp, although I didn't know it, my wife was complaining. I don't think they would have let me out of the camp without those complaints. She was publicizing my case, and in August, after eight months in the camp, they released me to my parents.

The police drove me to their house around midnight. Early the next morning, officials came by. Don't go out, they said, and don't let us see you so much as holding a phone in your hands. You have no documents, they said, so you can't leave the house. They had a reason for everything. It was never their fault, never their decision. It was always due to some rule.

All the while my wife was working to publicize my case. One day the police came and said, It turns out you have a wife in Kazakhstan. She is complaining. We'll get a WeChat for you. And just like that, they let us talk on the phone. Of course, we cried at seeing each other. It turned out my wife had been filing endless complaints and petitions while I'd been in the camp, and uploading videos to YouTube. The police asked me to tell my wife to stop complaining. They wanted me to convince my wife to come to China with our son. I suggested to them that they should just let me go. You're a Chinese citizen, they said. You should stay here. I replied that I had a wife and son in Kazakhstan. Well, they replied, this is none of our business.

The officials were always present in the room when I called, so I did as they said. I told her to stop complaining and suggested she come to China. But she refused. I won't stop, she said, not even if they put you back in prison. I won't stop until you're home. The policemen wrote down all my information, and after three days they called to say they were going to let me return to Kazakhstan. They promised they would send my passport as long as I swore not to tell anyone in Kazakhstan about the camps. They made me sign a pledge not to disclose any information about "internal developments" in China, and to return to China once I'd visited my wife and son. I had to sign it to get my passport, but still they wouldn't give it to me. Your passport is ready, they said, but your wife will not stop complaining! Didn't you tell her we were going to send you back? Every step was a struggle.

Even when I finally got my passport, even with a plane ticket my wife had bought in my hand, I still found I couldn't leave. I'd traveled to Urumqi. At midnight, I was at the airport, ready to board. As I was about to get on the plane, they stopped me. We have a notice here that your local police force didn't authorize your exit from the country. So they called the local police, who said I'd forgotten to sign some form. I threw my passport at the airline employee. I threw all my documents onto the desk. I have the visa, I said. I have the passport. Why don't you let me go?

I had to go back to my village. I called my wife and she started another campaign. She contacted the embassy. Within fifteen minutes of her making that call, I got a call from local police. They returned my passport again and told me I was free to leave as long as I told them when I was planning to leave the country. I took my passport but didn't tell them anything. Instead, I went straight to Khorgos. When I reached Khorgos, I got a call on my cell phone. It was the village police, asking where I was. I'm at my nephew's, I said. I'll come to you straightaway. I was already at the

border, inside the free-trade zone. I took the last minivan of the day to the Kazakh side of the border. The border guards asked my destination. Kazakhstan, I said. Did you get permission from the police? Yes, I said, and held my breath. As soon as I crossed the border, I took the SIM card from my phone and threw it away. I bought a new SIM card and called my wife. I'm here, I said.

And now I'm home, but my health — to put it simply, I don't have health. For the past five months, I've been tired. All the time. I lose my memory. Sometimes I can't remember anything, and — I'll be frank — I'm impotent. I went to the doctor and they found microbes in my blood.

All through my detention, I tried to have patience. I told myself that everything that was happening was a test — that I should endure it. When I looked around the camp at my Muslim brothers, at my Kazakh, Uighur, and Dungan brothers, I saw that this was an attempt to divide and destroy our identity: a tool of Chinesification. I don't think they were ever planning to let me go.

Source: <https://believermag.com/weather-reports-voices-from-xinjiang/>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#65>

Gulsimqan Bazarbek

The following is an abridged summary, based on the victim's interview with Orynbek Koksebek, another ex-detainee who is now back in Kazakhstan.

After being detained, Gulsimqan stayed on the thirteenth floor of a People's Hospital in Dorbiljin County. There were six old ladies in her cell, with 12-13 similar cells. The old ladies were forced to learn "red songs" and the Chinese language, which they found really hard, and would only be able to sing together with the other, younger, inmates, as they could not remember the words.

Although they were not beaten or tortured physically, they did suffer a lot psychologically. They couldn't understand what the government wanted from them.

During a medical check-up, Gulsimqan found that she had heart disease and hypertension. Her relatives would bring her meals from home everyday.

Once, a delegation of three people came to visit them: two Han and a Mongol, together with a Kazakh translator. They told her that her children in Kazakhstan were looking for her, after which she was allowed to talk to them on the phone for ten minutes.

She kept asking the authorities why she was there. She was neither receiving pension from the Chinese government nor was she in debt. She just wanted to cancel her household registration so as not to hold two citizenships simultaneously, but they wouldn't give her an answer.

The old ladies weren't allowed to wear headscarfs, Gulsimqan mentions, which for them was really shameful.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ImJ7hnFoDU>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#320>

Nursaule Qabdolla

The following account was originally featured in BuzzFeed News. While an attempt to keep the eyewitness pseudo-anonymous was made in the original, with only her first name reported, the relative rarity of the name - together with the other details (age, time of detention and time of release, family situation and husband's detention status, her city of residence) and the fact that only a few hundred ex-detainee women managed to return to Kazakhstan - essentially strip the account of all anonymity. We have therefore decided to include it, in an adapted and abridged form.

Maybe the police officers call you first. Or maybe they show up at your workplace and ask your boss if they can talk to you. In all likelihood they will come for you at night, after you've gone to bed.

In Nursaule's case, they turned up at her home just as she was fixing her husband a lunch of fresh noodles and lamb.

Nursaule's husband was watching TV the day she was detained in late 2017 near Tacheng City, she said. She was in the kitchen when there was a sharp knock at the front door. She opened it to find a woman wearing ordinary clothing flanked by two uniformed male police officers, she said. The woman told her she was to be taken for a medical checkup.

At first, Nursaule, a sixtysomething Kazakh woman whose presence is both no-nonsense and grandmotherly, was glad. Her legs had been swollen for a few days, and she had been meaning to go to the doctor to have them looked at.

Nursaule's stomach began to rumble. The woman seemed kind, so Nursaule asked if she could return to pick her up after she'd eaten lunch. The woman agreed. But then she said something strange.

"She told me to take off my earrings and necklace before going with them, that I shouldn't take my jewelry where I was going," Nursaule said. "It was only then that I started to feel afraid."

After the police left, Nursaule called her grown-up daughter to tell her what happened, hoping she'd have some insight. Her daughter told her not to worry — but something in her tone told Nursaule there was something wrong. She began to cry. She couldn't eat a bite of her noodles. Many hours later, after the police had interrogated her for hours, she realized that she was starving. But the next meal she would eat would be within the walls of an internment camp.

After a series of blood tests, Nursaule was taken to a separate room at the clinic, where she was asked to sign some documents she couldn't understand and press all 10 of her fingers on a pad of ink to make fingerprints. Police interrogated her about her past, and afterward, she waited for hours. Finally, past midnight, a Chinese police officer told her she would be taken to "get some education." Nursaule tried to appeal to the Kazakh officer translating for him — she does not speak Chinese — but he assured her she would only be gone 10 days.

When Nursaule arrived, the first thing she saw were the heavy iron doors of the compound, flanked by armed police.

For several women detainees, a deeply traumatic humiliation was having their long hair cut to chin length. Women were also barred from wearing traditional head coverings, as they are in all of Xinjiang.

"I wanted to keep my hair," said Nursaule. "Keeping long hair, for a Kazakh woman, is very important. I had grown it since I was a little girl, I had never cut it in my life. Hair is the beauty of a woman."

"I couldn't believe it," she said. "They wanted to hack it off."

After the haircut, putting her hand to the ends of her hair, she cried.

Some former detainees said there were small clinics within the camps. Nursaule remembered being taken by bus to two local hospitals in 2018. The detainees were chained together, she said.

People were coming and going all the time from the camp where she stayed, she said.

Nursaule was never beaten, but one day, she got into a squabble with an Uyghur woman who was living in the same dorm room. Guards put a sack over her head and took her to the solitary room.

There, it was dark, with only a metal chair and a bucket. Her ankles were shackled together. The room was small, about 10 feet by 10 feet, she said, with a cement floor. There was no window. The lights were kept off, so guards used a flashlight to find her, she said.

After three days had passed by, she was taken back up to the cell.

Nursaule never expected to be released.

"It was dinner time and we were lining up at the door," she said. "They called my name and another Kazakh woman's name." It was December 23, 2018.

She was terrified — she had heard that some detainees were being given prison sentences, and she wondered if she might be among them. China does not consider internment camps like the ones she was sent to to be part of the criminal justice system — no one who is sent to a camp is formally arrested or charged with a crime.

Nursaule had heard that prisons — which disproportionately house Uyghurs and Kazakhs — could be even worse than internment camps. She whispered to the other woman, "Are we getting prison terms?" The two were taken in handcuffs to a larger room and told to sit on plastic stools. Then an officer undid the handcuffs.

He asked if Nursaule wanted to go to Kazakhstan. She said yes. He then gave her a set of papers to sign, promising never to tell anyone what she had experienced. She signed it, and they allowed her to leave — to live under house arrest until she left for Kazakhstan for good. The day after, her daughter arrived with her clothes.

Nursaule's daughter, who is in her late twenties, is a nurse who usually works the night shift at a local hospital in Xinjiang, starting at 6 p.m. Nursaule worries all the time about her — about how hard she works, and whether she might be detained someday too. After Nursaule was eventually released from detention, it was her daughter who cared for her, because her husband had been detained too.

Like for other Muslim minorities, government authorities have taken her daughter's passport, Nursaule said, so she cannot come to Kazakhstan.

Snow fell softly outside the window as Nursaule spoke about what had happened to her from an acquaintance's apartment in Almaty, Kazakhstan's largest city, where a cheery plastic tablecloth

printed with cartoon plates of pasta covered the coffee table. Nursaule spoke slowly and carefully in her native Kazakh, with the occasional bitter note creeping into her voice, long after the milky tea on the table had grown cold.

But when she asked that her full name not be used in this article, she began to weep — big, heaving sobs pent up from the pain she carried with her, from talking about things she could hardly bear to remember or relate, even to her husband.

She was thinking about her daughter, she said, and about what could happen if Chinese officials discovered she spoke about her time in the camps. It is the reason that she, like so many former detainees and prisoners, has never spoken publicly about what was done to her.

“I am still afraid of talking about this,” she said. “I can’t stand it anymore. I can’t bear it.”

“It makes me suffer to tell you this,” she said.

“But I feel that I have to tell it.”

Source:

https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/alison_killing/china-ex-prisoners-horrors-xinjiang-camps-ui ghurs

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#46>

Tabysqan Magrupqan

The following is an abridged first-person account, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

The first time I was detained was on January 30, 2018, to be released on February 14-15 (2018).

I was detained at home — not by the police, but by the cadres responsible for the safety in our village. They came and detained me. They told me that they had found Skype on my phone, and told me to get into a car. I wasn't handcuffed. They took me directly to the prison/detention center in Zhimunai County. There was a village named Shiqorzha, and the prison was located there, next to a middle school ("Qisyq Mektep"). In the western part of the town. To the west of the river.

Once we were taken inside the facility, they removed the zippers and laces from my clothes and shoes, as well as my belt. They took my ID card and phone for safekeeping. They didn't make us wear uniforms — I just wore my own clothes, apart from removing those things (zippers, laces, belt).

There were 4 rooms and 8-9 people per room. There was no bed — we slept on kang (raised platform). Everyone in there was Kazakh.

A day before my detention, I had gone to the village and heard that the imams had been detained, and the next day I was taken too. I was with Nurlan Pioner in the detention center. Kunbolat Qabseit was there too.

After 5-10 days, I was taken to the public security bureau office and questioned. The first question they asked was why I had visited Kazakhstan too many times — I used to drive a taxi between the two countries. After that, they released me, saying that yes, it was true that Skype had come pre-installed on my phone already. They told me not to use this phone and then took me to the China Mobile to get my phone number unregistered. I ended up having to buy a simple Nokia phone.

On March 23, 2018, I was taken again. This time, they brought me to a camp. In the beginning, there were rumors that those who were detained because of their phone content would be released, but later they told us that we would be educated there, and had our heads shaved. So, I was detained again — a month and a week after my release before.

Here, we were given uniforms. The room was about 4 by 5 meters, and there were 15 of us in there. They taught us pinyin and Communist songs. To be released, we needed to collect points. The food was awful — a dog wouldn't eat that stuff. It was just leftovers from the cadres' meals.

We got injections many times. I don't remember how many exactly, but at least five times. They'd call out our names and give us a shot. According to them, it was to prevent diseases. The doctors and nurses who injected us wore white clothes, and we could only see their eyes. There was also medicine that we had to take in front of them. Sometimes, they would call a person's name and say that he needed to get a blood test.

Once every two weeks, they'd allow us to talk to our relatives via a video call, and once every month or two we'd be allowed to meet our family members in person. In August (2018), I was given 3-4 hours to go and renew my driver's license. Three Kazakh guys accompanied me, and I asked them for permission to go see my parents. That's when I'd meet with my sister-in-law — she was going to

Kazakhstan and asked for permission to appeal for me there, which I gave.

Among the people at the camp, the oldest was a 76-year-old imam, from Zhimunai's Qarzhau Village. The youngest was around 19, having ended up there because of something on his phone. (A woman named) Gulnisa Muqanqyzy was also in the same camp. While the rooms were segregated by gender, we did go to class together, the men and the women. There was also Zharqyn Qinayat, and Shynar something. They're in Almaty now. There was Anuarhan, who is in Astana. I was with Nurlan Pioner's brother, Erlan Pioner, as well. Anuarhan was 64, and his wife was there with him, the two detained for having a Kazakhstan green card and having visited Kazakhstan.

We were given cloth shoes, and had to sit on plastic stools, on a cement floor, for 14 hours a day. We would lose points if we didn't sit straight. At nine in the evening, we'd go to sleep and would take turns guarding each other in two-hour shifts. At the start, we were allowed to sit while on duty, but later were told to stand. The camera in the room was round. The room had an open toilet, and the camera would cover it as well. The lights were always on.

The classes were divided into three levels: beginner (初级), intermediate (中级), and advanced (高级).

After some time, they also started requiring us to write about and confess our wrongdoings. Later, there'd be a court hearing in the camp, and we'd be accused of different "crimes". For example, I was told that I had breached such-and-such a clause of the telecommunications law ("telegraf zangy"). That was around September (2018). They didn't give us prison terms after the hearing, however. Instead, they just divided us into groups, and I was put in the "regular class" (普班, the lightest form).

At that time, I didn't know that my sister-in-law had started appealing, as although I'd be allowed to talk to my relatives every once in a while, we wouldn't be able to say much apart from asking each other how we were doing. In the beginning, we'd be allotted 5 minutes, but later this would get reduced to 3. I remember that, while I was at the camp, they would ask me if I had relatives in Kazakhstan.

There was only one Kazakh teacher at the camp. On December 22, 2018, he was really happy and told us that we'd be released soon. He told us quietly though, and asked us not to tell the others. Then, at midnight of the 23rd, we were given some forms to fill out. Some people's names were called and they were released. I, too, was released on the 24th, at night. It was around 1:30-2:00 in the morning, and three others were released with me. Zhang Guohua, the head of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission (政法委), asked us some questions, asking how our studies had gone. We praised the conditions there and told him that, thanks to the Party, we learned many things. I signed a few more papers, and then went out to meet my wife and some cadres, who were waiting for me outside.

One of the people I was released with was a woman named Zhazira Saipolla. She returned to Kazakhstan as well. Another man with whom I was released used to be the principal of the Qisyq middle school. He was accused of praying after he had retired.

There was a guy named Damuhan who was released with me — he was around 35-36 and, at one point, suddenly stopped talking. They took him to the hospital in Beitun, but it didn't help. He could hear fine, but just couldn't talk. He would start talking again after some time though. There was another guy, named Mural, whose time in camp made him dumb. A guy named Daulet Zhumadil would faint while in camp, being taken to the hospital and back each time. Then, during class, he'd

faint again.

One of the people I was held with was a Hui guy, named Ma Qiang. His uncle, an imam in Besterek [Township], had died during interrogation — he was accused of appointing a village head who was not the candidate recommended by the government. Ma Qiang was released.

There was Kulan Esetai, who was in her fifties, and who was released before me, although I heard that she was detained again later. She was probably taken to camp because of something she had on her phone.

Zharqyn Qinayat, from Zhimunai's Belaryq Village, used to work as the animal husbandry bureau, I think. He was around 50, and also was released on the same day as I was. My wife's former classmate — Gulshira Mektephan — was detained in 2017 for praying. She would be given a 7-year prison term.

I weighed only 60 kilos when they released me (I had been at 93 before being taken to camp). I got to see my son and my dad, who didn't look at me when I said goodbye to him. It was because he didn't want to break into tears. He'd pass away the following year, at the age of 83. I was only given an hour to stay at home after they released me.

Another 9 months would pass before I finally got my passport back. The village police said that they couldn't find it and told me to go to the county-level public security bureau, which is where I'd ultimately get it. Living close to the public security bureau, I'd go to their office every day. However, when I finally did get my passport back, I found that the visa had already expired. I had to go to Urumqi to get a new one.

My sister-in-law sent me an invitation letter. My oldest son was able to go to Kazakhstan on August 2, 2019, and my youngest son and my wife on August 30, 2019. I myself would only come back on November 29, 2019, as again I wasn't able to get my passport back — even after I got the visa, I still had to hand it in to the public security bureau, who then required me to get five different stamps of approval before I could get it back.

I want my wife to go back there and visit my dad's tomb after she gets Kazakh citizenship, because my mom passed away in 2000 and, after I got married in 2002, my wife would look after my dad for very many years. So, she feels guilty about not having been able to attend his funeral.

Before being taken to camp, I had also borrowed 100000RMB from the rural credit cooperative (农村信用社). At the time, I was supporting my entire family by myself. The bank staff had told my wife that they would not enforce any interest rates until I was released, but in reality they'd have me return the loan with an interest rate of 8%, despite it being 4% before that. In the end, it was my dad who had to pay it back, since I didn't have the money myself. I remember that a village official had explained to the bank that they wouldn't charge any interest rate while I was at camp, and there were documents saying this as well.

Nowadays, a Han cadre keeps contacting me to ask about my well-being. He says that it's my choice if I want to stay here. He also asked me on what day I crossed the border. While we were there, they'd tell us that Kazakhstan was a "terrorist country". Try to avoid "Kazakh chauvinism (大哈萨克主义)", they'd tell us.

I'm suffering from some health issues now. I find myself needing to pee too frequently.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y8CHjUu4Ye8>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2947>

Zhenishan Berdibek

The following is a summary of the account given by survivor Zhenishan Berdibek to Kazakh activist "Azat Erkin", which was published in Mandarin on his Medium page in March 2019.

On December 25, 2017, Zhenishan returned to China to see a doctor. A week later, she was interrogated, with the police asking her why she had come back, whether there was someone who had sent her, and why she didn't have a mobile phone. Zhenishan answered that she was planning to return to Kazakhstan soon after the medical check-up and thus did not need a Chinese SIM card. The police then asked why she had not cancelled her Chinese registration after going to Kazakhstan, and pressed her regarding which one she was willing to cancel. Zhenishan said that she wanted to cancel the Chinese one. She was then asked to sign a paper, after which she was taken to a re-education camp on the grounds that she had not cancelled her Chinese registration. Following 38 days at camp, she was told not to bring up the registration cancellation issue and to wait for news.

On February 23, 2018, two policemen showed up and told her that she was free to go to Kazakhstan as she did not have any criminal record. She signed some papers and was sent to a local police office, where she was told that she needed a stamp from the Dorbiljin County Public Security Bureau. The Dorbiljin authorities reportedly told her that, were she to cancel her registration, they could find her relatives even in Kazakhstan and bring them back to China. Two days later, the police visited her and took her to the Turgun Village camp.

On March 9, she injured her waist and was taken to a hospital, where doctors said that the waist problem was the result of a previous operation, and that Zhenishan needed to have a new operation in Urumqi, which would cost 10000RMB. She refused, saying that she wanted to go back to Kazakhstan instead. The hospital fees were paid by her relatives, and no food was provided by the authorities.

On June 26, she was taken to the Heating Company Camp. During the transfer, others had black bags put over their heads, but Zhenishan did not. Zhenishan was told that she needed to memorize a handful of Communist songs and then she would be set free.

There were around 1000 people at the camp, with the majority of the staff Kazakh but the management Han Chinese. Zhenishan remembers hearing about one Kazakh man, named Ersin, who had brought a CD with religious material from Kazakhstan and got sentenced to 26 years in prison, which was later shortened to 18 years after his family paid 20000RMB. She said that there were Uyghurs (mostly detained for "separatism"), Hui (mostly detained for praying), and even some Christian and Buddhist Han — as well as people detained for land disputes — at the camp. Zhenishan believes that she was treated fine because she did not know how to pray and had no property in China.

During the sleeping hours, two guards would be assigned to watch the cell, and would pick two people from the cell to stand upright in night shifts, during which the latter would not be allowed to move. At 6 in the morning, the inmates would be woken up and would then have breakfast before going to study. There would be vegetables for dinner.

The guards also checked if the bedsheets were folded properly, and would instruct people to fold them again if they found an untidy corner. Zhenishan says that the guards would sometimes order them to leave the cell, making a mess as they conducted a search, after which they would order the

inmates to tidy everything up again. This happened twice at the Turgun Village camp, while the conditions at the Heating Company Camp, Zhenishan says, were less severe.

The cell was entirely female, but inmates would be constantly transferred between the cells. Communication between inmates was prohibited, with the maximum punishment for talking allegedly being 6 months of solitary confinement. In quiet conversations, however, the cellmates would communicate with each other, and would often talk about how life there was “worse than prison”.

Zhenishan heard of cases when people had been tied up in a tiger chair for 48 hours for arguing with the authorities. The inmates were warned that this could happen to them if they disobeyed. They would get asked if they believed in God, with a warning that a positive answer meant them being held in camp for 6 months. As a result, the inmates would respond, in unison, that “no, we do not believe in God”. Zhenishan also adds that the authorities checked video imagery from the CCTV cameras that were installed in mosques in 2015. If a person was found exiting a mosque, he would be sentenced.

Before returning to Kazakhstan, she was made to sign documents saying that she had overstayed her stay in China because her visa expired while she was in the middle of the registration cancellation process. When she said to the police that her family would likely not believe that as the reason for her 14-month disappearance, they replied by asking her if she “wanted to continue studying”, adding that she should “sign the papers and stop talking nonsense”.

Zhenishan says that the time in camp has impacted her health — she started suffering from bone hyperplasia and a crooked spine, following prolonged periods of sitting on a tight chair.

Source:

<https://erkinazat2018.medium.com/集中营证人采访系列之berdibek-zhengiskhan-狱警-如果您信有上帝-抓给我们看啊-981aed5b31f>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2937>

Erzhan Qurban

The following is a translation of the victim's first-person account as reported by the German newspaper Die Zeit.

They picked me up in a minibus on the evening of February 8, 2018.

The re-education camp was located in Yining County — close to the Chinese-Kazakh border — but I am not sure where exactly. It was already dark, and they put black plastic bags over our heads and handcuffs on our hands. There were five young men from my village with me in the minibus. We were taken to a building and, once inside, had the bags taken off our heads.

The room in which I'd have to stay for the next nine months was 5 meters by 5 meters and located on the third floor. There was a sign that said "No. 12" on the door. Our floor alone accommodated 260 men. In my room, there were twelve of us. Later, I heard that there had been more than 10000 men detained at our camp.

The toilet was a bucket by the window, and there was no running water. During the day, we'd sit in rows on our plastic chairs. The food was handed to us through an opening in the door. At seven in the morning, we had to sing the Chinese national anthem, after which we'd have three minutes for breakfast. Then we'd study Chinese until nine at night. Our teachers were either Kazakh or Uyghur.

There were four cameras in our room watching us, which ensured that we didn't talk to one another. Those who spoke despite this would be handcuffed and forced to stand by the wall. "You don't have the right to talk, because you are not humans," said the guards. "If you were humans, you wouldn't be here."

I am just an ordinary farmer and I have never broken the law. To this day, I don't know why I was in a camp. For the first two months, I thought of my wife, Mainur, and my three children. Some time later, I only thought about food.

After nine months, on November 3, 2018, I was released. They sent me to a factory that produced leather and fleece gloves, where I would work in an assembly line for 53 days, earning 300 yuan in total. In the meantime, my wife had applied for a Kazakhstan passport for herself and the children. In Almaty, she told the Kazakh government and human rights activists about my case.

On January 20, 2019, they returned my documents to me. One day later, I was able to leave China for Kazakhstan.

Source: <https://www.zeit.de/2019/32/zwangslager-xinjiang-muslimen-china-zeugen-menschenrechte>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#120>

Adalgazy Zhakai

The following is an abridged summary, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Adalgazy Zhakai first visited Kazakhstan in 2013, before moving there with his wife and two children on May 19, 2014, settling in East Kazakhstan's Urzhar region. Later, his daughter would return to China and make the decision to stay there, with them going back and forth between these two countries to visit each other regularly. Adalgazy worked as an entrepreneur, and in 2015 obtained his Kazakhstan residence permit.

On January 17, 2018, he went to China with the goal of bringing his daughter to Kazakhstan, in addition to collecting some unpaid debts. While crossing the Bakhty border, he was told by three Kazakh policemen that he had exceeded his time in Kazakhstan, and was asked to get registered at his village police station. They introduced themselves as working for the local state security bureau — the Tacheng Regional State Security Bureau — and said that they would keep his passport. Adalgazy mentions that they were kind.

The staff at the village police station of Toli County's Aqbal dau Village (in Aqbal dau Township) were less so, however. Adalgazy mentions that they were Kazakh, and were very unfriendly, subjecting him to an interrogation upon his arrival and questioning him until eleven at night. After asking him what he did, they photographed him — taking photos from many different angles, both in sitting and standing positions — and asked him to sign some papers as well as fill in an entire pile of forms. The interrogation covered his entire life, starting from his birth. They scanned each of his ten fingers to get his fingerprints. They said that he had crossed the border too many times.

At midnight, they took him by police car to his relative's house in the village, where he was intending to stay for the duration of his visit, telling him that he needed to inform the village government office of his arrival the next morning. When he got to the office, a lawyer whom he was acquainted with, named Muhiat Qyzyr, questioned him with regard to why he had gone to Kazakhstan and what he did there, asking him why he had stayed there for more than nine months.

Adalgazy then filled out a 3-page form and was sent home. However, having walked around 200 meters from the office building, he heard somebody shouting to him, saying that the superintendent (所长) was coming and wanted to see him. As he was reaching the gate, a police car and an ordinary car stopped nearby, with two men calling him to get into the car to go see the superintendent. Among those in the car was a Kazakh deputy superintendent named Erbolat, who would remain quiet for the duration of the ride.

Although they got to the office at ten in the morning, Adalgazy would end up waiting there until it got dark. For the duration of this time, none of the staff asked him anything or even talked to him, as everyone was busy with their jobs. When the Han superintendent finally came, he was very rude and would tell Adalgazy off without any apparent reason, before joining two Kazakh staff — Ongar and Erbolat — in taking Adalgazy to the public security bureau.

From there, he was sent to a hospital for a medical exam, and then taken to a "training center". Upon his arrival, the staff at the center first ordered him to cut off the buttons and collar from his expensive fur coat and belt. Fortunately for him, Erbolat suggested to just leave the things there, on the grounds that they were very expensive. Adalgazy was then asked to stand facing the wall, something that he found very strange. The staff then asked him to sign a document, but forbid him

from asking questions when he asked what the document was.

Next, he was asked to take off all his clothes, including his underwear. The examination that followed included the examination of his genitals, after which he was taken to another room, where he had his head shaved. Six or seven men then put a black hood over his head, manacles on his hands, and took him to the cell. There, he would meet a Hui man — someone whom he knew. He was young, probably born in the eighties, and sold spare motorbike parts for a living. In the past, he would wear a beard and pray.

There were four cameras in the cell. It was around eleven at night when he arrived, and they asked him to sleep without covering his face. That night, there were only 5 people there, himself included: three were asleep, while the remaining one was on duty, “guarding” the others.

The next morning, they were woken up and made to sing the national anthem. Adalgazy saw that the toilet and the sink were in the corner of the room. There were some plastic stools and, after washing up, they formed a line and sat down on the stools to face the TV fixed above the door. There were signs on the wall that listed 11 rules, written in Chinese, that they had to learn by heart. The Hui inmate was the room monitor.

Steamed buns and water were brought in the morning as breakfast. There were two holes in the door — one at the top, which the guards, Kazakhs, used to check on them, and one at the bottom, used for delivering the meals and a bucket of water. The bucket was covered with a sheet of paper and saved for later use, being their only source of drinking water.

Two days later, two men came and took Adalgazy out for a tanhua (谈话, “chat”), taking him away in handcuffs and with a hood over his head. It was about a hundred meters to the interrogation room. There, he was seated in a tiger chair, and the interrogator started asking him if he knew why he ended up in the center. Adalgazy said that he didn't. The interrogator was someone he knew — a man named Nurlanbek. After half an hour, he was taken back to the cell.

The others in the cell had been detained for praying. The camp authorities starved them, feeding them once a day — often giving them only two spoonfuls [of porridge, presumably], and at other times steamed buns. Adalgazy says that the man responsible for delivering their meals was a Kazakh named Egai.

On a number of occasions, Adalgazy was interrogated and asked about, for example, what he did in Kazakhstan and whether or not he was in debt.

On February 26, 2018, he fainted just after having lunch, and was taken by ambulance to an emergency room [presumably, at the Toli County People's Hospital]. The doctors there were Kazakh, but were mandated to talk only in Mandarin, and told Adalgazy that he had ideological problems for speaking to them in Kazakh (his Mandarin being very poor).

The next morning, he was transferred to a different building of the Toli County People's Hospital. His relatives visited and paid 5200RMB for his hospital stay the night before. The building he was in now was still undergoing repairs in preparation to receive sick people from the camps. Adalgazy says that there was an old man in the hospital room who had been to Kazakhstan before as well — he was in a wheelchair, with one side of his body paralyzed. Adalgazy would spend over a month in that building, from February 27 to March 31 or April 2 (he is unclear about the check-out date). He would end up spending a total of around 17000RMB at the hospital.

While in camp, he heard from the conversations between camp officers that there were about 700

people being held there. There were about 30-40 “students” per class, with the auxiliary police (协警) lining up on both sides of the corridor, sticks in hand, as the inmates were led to the classrooms. Failure to submit and cooperate would result in being sent to a solitary-confinement room (禁闭室). In the classes, they studied Mandarin and law, in addition to having lectures about Xi Jinping's policies and how good they were.

During his stay, Adalgazy says that he once saw a woman with her wrists chained to the wall. Young women, he says, were sometimes allowed to feed their babies, with visiting relatives lining up in a hall where they would meet the women inmates, so that the latter could breastfeed their children.

The month of Ramadan and the periods of the two Eids — the Muslim religious festivals — saw the installation of an additional camera above the toilet, so as to make sure that no one was performing ablution.

On July 5, 2018, he was taken to the hospital again, this time because of hypertension. Then, on October 10, 2018, he and others were hooded and handcuffed, to be transferred to a newly constructed building, where they would be held on the third floor and given hospital-patient uniforms [it is not 100% clear, but it appears that they may have been held in a hospital-turned-camp during this time]. They had visits from relatives and could occasionally have video calls with them. Those who were married could meet their spouses in a “special room”, provided the couple could produce the marriage certificate. However, Adalgazy says that meeting one's relatives was meaningless, since all you could do during the meeting was to praise the Party and its policies.

Towards the end of November [he says “September” in one instance, but this is likely a mistake, judging by the context], he would have yet another “chat”, where the officer told him that his time at the camp was up. At that point, he had already been interned for around ten months. They told him that, upon release, he wouldn't be allowed to attend any ceremonies, such as funerals or weddings. Another 7-8 people were being released with him. Not quite ready to believe that he was being let go, he found a way to ask some of the camp officers — young Kazakh women — about it. They seemed happy to tell him that yes, he was going to be released, and that they were always happy to see Kazakhs being let out.

At around 8:20 the next morning, he and some others were asked to go upstairs to the third floor, where they had their “graduation photos” taken. For the first five days after the release, he would then be accompanied by two government workers — Zhang Tongya and (the aforementioned) Muhiat Qzyr — who were assigned to monitor him. In 2019, Adalgazy's brother passed away, but Adalgazy couldn't even attend the funeral because he had to ask for permission from the Han cadre, who refused to grant it. The funeral was performed without any Islamic rituals. The brother was 56.

Adalgazy says that he was a big burden and a lot of trouble for the relatives hosting him, as the cadres would come every day to ask him to fill out forms and to take photos of him. They also had to go to the village administration office to pose for a photo in front of the flag. On several occasions, the village office arranged for him to have a phone call with his wife in Kazakhstan, but would take notes of their conversation each time. His daughter in Xinjiang would also have to be present every time that the police or the village office invited him for a “chat” or to fill out some form. This was very hard for her, as she had a full-time job and sometimes it would be difficult to take a day off.

According to Adalgazy, Bauyrzhan Sabyrbai — another reported victim, and also from Aqbal dau

Village — ended up dying without being able to return to Kazakhstan, where he had his wife and children. He was never put in a camp, but life under village arrest, with the constant filling out of forms, the constant “chats”, and the constant pressure, was not easy either. Bauyrzhan couldn't withstand it and died.

After eight months under house arrest, Adalgazy finally received his passport on July 28, 2019, returning to Kazakhstan on July 31. In August, his daughter would come to Kazakhstan as well. Later on, he braved another trip to Xinjiang to cancel his wife's household registration, intending to stay a bit longer as he wanted to get back a total of 15000RMB that he had lent to two people. However, when he wasn't able to get it from them and asked the officials for help, the cadres threatened him, accusing him of being a “gangster” and a “loan shark”.

Having returned to Kazakhstan, he is still having health problems. He feels that he's become forgetful. One of his hands and one of his legs go numb very often. He says that he has issues with his heart and kidneys.

He also mentions an ex-detainee named Monkei, who was in the same camp as him and is now residing in Semei, East Kazakhstan.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZQrIRfMGoUU>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3101>

Dakei Zhunishan

The following is an abridged summary, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Leaving his wife and three children in Kazakhstan, Dakei Zhunishan went to China to visit his mother on March 20, 2017.

On April 10, 2017, he was detained and “educated” for 15 days. He says that the rules were not very strict, and that they were allowed to converse and move around relatively freely. The study consisted of learning Mandarin and memorizing red songs. He “graduated” and obtained a diploma.

After being released, he was not returned his passport and instead had to make frequent visits to the police station as part of the process to get it back. It was only at the end of July 2017 that the authorities gave him permission to go to Kazakhstan for a month, but only with 4 guarantors — two relatives and two cadres — remaining behind in Xinjiang. He thus spent 27 days in Kazakhstan and then returned to China on August 30, 2017.

Upon arriving back in his hometown in Xinjiang, he had all of his documents — including his Chinese ID — confiscated, making it impossible to go anywhere. He would remain under this sort of town arrest for the coming 6 months, until being put into a “re-education” camp in February 2018.

This camp was in the building of the former No. 3 Middle School in Yining County, with the rooms having barred windows and 16 inmates per room. Because of overcrowding, 10 would sleep in the beds and the rest would have to sleep on the floor. Dakei was the only Kazakh in his room — 9 of the others were Hui and 6 were Uyghur.

Breakfast in the camp consisted of porridge and a steamed bun. There was no standard toilet in the room — a bucket was used, which they were only allowed to empty once a day. According to Dakei, complaining that the bucket was full and asking to have it emptied resulted in being put into a tiger chair for 14 hours. There were four cameras in the room.

Though the inmates were originally told that they were there to learn Chinese, the classroom would not be ready until April (two months after the initial internment). However, Dakei was told that he was being transferred to another camp not long before he was scheduled to attend his first Chinese class. Fortunately, this new camp was actually a Party school (党校), which also served as a study center for 200 cadres and 27 non-cadres, the latter all being inmates with links to Kazakhstan. The authorities explained this preferential treatment as stemming from China-Kazakhstan friendship. Six of the 27 were Uyghurs with family in Kazakhstan, while the rest were Kazakh.

There, the rooms had TV sets, showers, bathrooms, and phones, and the inmates were completely free apart from not being allowed outside the compound. There was a hospital in the compound as well. Contact with outside China was forbidden, and despite Dakei writing several letters requesting permission to contact his wife in Kazakhstan, he was always refused.

Around April 11 or 12, the cadres came and asked everyone if anyone wanted to go to Kazakhstan. The inmates were given 5 minutes to decide. Amazingly, only Dakei said that he did, while everyone else said “no”. Dakei insisted, and after two days would start being invited to “talks” (谈话). These

went on for a week but didn't result in any progress, and he would ultimately only be released on October 7, 2018.

Back in Xinjiang society with his documents still confiscated, he would be allowed to make international phone calls with the permission of the village administration. However, there would always be people accompanying him while he called his wife, with one of the people taking notes. The phone calls lasted only 5 minutes.

He was finally able to get his documents and return to Kazakhstan on January 16, 2019.

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_AOQ2KaS_0Y

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#300>

Sairagul Sauytbai

The following is a translation of the victim's address, as given at an event in Sweden.

I'm happy to meet all of you here in Sweden. I'd like to thank the organizers. Let me start by telling you briefly about my experiences, after which you're welcome to ask questions.

I was the person who was on the verge of being deported. My name is Sairagul Sauytbai, a Kazakh. I was born in 1976 in Agayaz Village in Zhaosu County. After studying medicine, I went to work in a hospital. Some years later, I changed my job, went into education, and became a Chinese language teacher. Starting from 2016, I worked as the principal of a state kindergarten.

The Chinese Communist Party started their policy of eradicating the language and faith of Xinjiang's indigenous people, or ethnic minorities, in 2006. For this reason, we decided to take our children to Kazakhstan so that they could be educated in their mother tongue. My husband, Uali Islam, also worked as a teacher in China. In 2010, he retired and we decided to move to Kazakhstan.

The Chinese Communist Party started forcefully collecting our passports in 2014. When we were about to leave for Kazakhstan, they took me as a "hostage" [guarantor], and I wouldn't be able to come to Kazakhstan once following my husband and the kids moving there. I wouldn't see my children for two and a half years. Both of my children are underage — my son was 10 and my daughter 5 when they moved. The Communist Party didn't give me the opportunity to see my children.

It was in November 2016 that the Chinese Communist Party started their fascist policies. Contact with our family members in Kazakhstan became completely forbidden. In January 2017, on the pretext of purging the "two-faced" people, cadres started being put into concentration camps. I was a victim of this fascist policy also.

They asked me to invite my husband and children to China. Then they started persecuting me for doing something wrong to the education system. This started in January 2017, with people from the Domestic Security Bureau and the police coming to our house at midnight for questioning and the like. At that time, the Chinese Communist Party was summoning the relatives of Chinese citizens from abroad, then hooding them and taking them to camps as soon as they crossed the border, and so my family was afraid to come back to China and acquired Kazakhstan citizenship instead. The pressure on me increased after my family became Kazakhstan citizens.

In November 2017, I had no choice but to teach at a concentration camp located in Zhaosu (Mongolkure) County. It is not — contrary to the Chinese Communist Party's claims — a school where you learn Chinese and receive vocational training. Rather, it's even worse than a real prison. One night in November 2017, I received a call and was asked to come to an address given to me over the phone. When I asked who was calling, he told me not to ask any questions, telling me to come as I was told, or I might be sent to inner China for "further study". He gave me another number and said that I should send a message once I got to the place. I did everything as I was told, since we had no choice then.

After a while, a few people came and I was hooded, then taken somewhere by car. Upon arrival, I understood that I had come to the camp. The place was so frightening: it was surrounded by heavily armed guards. The special police forces forced me to sign a contract. There were about 2500 people there, all innocent. Starting from a 13-year-old boy to an 84-year-old man. Both male and female "students" had their heads shaved — how can you call that a school? According to the

rules, each person was allotted only 1 square meter inside the camp facility, and when you slept you had to sleep on one side. You had to abide by the rules, otherwise you'd be subject to punishment.

There were 17-20 people in a room, with everyone having to sleep on the carpet laid on the cement floor. The toilet was just a bucket inside the cell. Everybody in the cell had to use that bucket as a toilet, but once it got full you weren't allowed to go to the toilet until the next morning, which resulted in diseases. There, you could see people with different illnesses, such as diabetes and kidney disease. Women were raped almost daily.

Usually, we'd get up at 6 in the morning and have breakfast until 7. Then we'd have lessons about Chinese culture, customs, and Xi Jinping thought. For two hours we'd have to chant how important the Party was in our lives, how we should cherish it, and so on. We'd have to repeat it a thousand times. After lunch, we'd learn more "red" (communist) songs. Then you'd have to confess your crime, despite no one there being a criminal. Dinner was from 6 to 8 in the evening, after which you'd again need to think about your crime, contemplate about it, and write about it. From 12 to 1 in the morning, the instructors would watch over the inmates, and then everyone could sleep.

There was a dark room without any cameras, and it was there that people were tortured. While I was in the classroom, there'd be two policemen present, and we could neither laugh nor cry without their permission. They could come into the classroom whenever they wanted and take people away. We could hear shouting and crying all around the clock. Some of the people who were taken to that room would come back in very bad shape. Sometimes without nails and covered in blood. There were chairs with nails on them, on which people were sometimes forced to sit. Some people never came back. I think they might have been killed or sent somewhere even worse.

Before entering the camp everybody underwent a medical check-up, and the people with no health issues were marked. I was ordered to help stack those documents. Those who were marked could just disappear — these were the victims of organ harvesting. Writers, entrepreneurs, students, traders... Everybody could be found there.

One day, I was ordered to be sent to camp for being "two-faced", which left me no choice but to flee the country. I left my house just as it was, as if I still lived there. I prepared the table and just left, so that nobody would know about my intentions. I thought that it'd be better to die after being caught at the border than to end up in the camp.

I had to spend 9 months in a Kazakhstan prison for crossing the border illegally [this is a mistake/misunderstanding — she was in a detention center from late May 2018 to early August 2018, when she was released]. After being released, I was forbidden to disclose the situation in China. Nonetheless, I did give interviews to international media, once at night in a car. Why? It's not a question of ethnic divisions — I had to do it because of the innocent ethnic minorities who are suffering there. With the help and influence of international media, I was able to stay in Kazakhstan and in the end the Swedish government granted me asylum, and it's thanks to them that I'm here today.

I would like to point out that I'm speaking up not only for the Kazakh people but for all the ethnic groups who live there and are suffering from this. I'm not blaming all Chinese people — the ones who should be held responsible is the Communist Party of China. They started this policy 40 years ago, and according to their secret documents this process is divided into three phases. The first phase is from 2014 to 2025 — to Sinicize and break the roots of the indigenous minorities. From 2025 on, to move towards the neighboring states and to invade them. The third phase, between

2035 and 2055, is based on monopolizing the economy of the pan-European countries.

What we're seeing is not the problem of the ethnic minorities who are there, but a problem concerning the whole world. I don't believe that the ongoing situation will simply change for better. We need to be vigilant. If we want to live in a democracy, we need to act together. Otherwise, it will be too late for all of us.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9InsU8D9UAW>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3456>

Gulzira Auelhan

The following is the victim's first-person account to The Believer magazine, as reported by Ben Mauk.

I saw enough while I was there. I want to speak. I want what happened to be published. The thing is, my relatives are against me. They're my enemies now. They tell me not to talk about these things. Even my stepdaughter is against me.

I remember my parents telling me that in Mao Zedong's time, there were activists and political events where things got violent. During Mao's time, they burned Korans and other religious books. They silenced you. We were cut off from family in the Soviet Union. But then Deng came to power and things calmed down. I remember when I was young, at some ceremonies there might be a Chinese state flag, but that was the sum of my political awareness.

In fact, thinking back to my childhood days, I didn't care about anything. Then I got married. I grew up. Ours was a traditional Kazakh wedding. My father paid a dowry. My face was covered. I was wearing a traditional dress. Now they're gone, all those clothes. When I think back to these times, I think of how good they were. I can't understand how all this happened. In 2014, they started taking away schoolteachers. We knew something was happening — it was quiet, but something was changing. That was the year my daughter was born. We got our Chinese passports and went to Kazakhstan to visit my husband's mother's family. The three of us came: my husband, my daughter, and I. We came here and decided to stay.

The only problem was my father. Back in Ghulja, we'd been farming corn. My parents had been cattle breeders until the party made them give it up for farming. I can still picture the summer herding pasture from my childhood. But they became farmers, and then when my father turned fifty, he lost the will to walk. Doctors couldn't find any reason for it. He just stopped. He became an invalid. Eight years later, my mother died, and he was alone.

For years, my husband and I looked after my father. We ran the farm. We would get a loan in the spring, use it to farm in the summer, then we'd collect the harvest in the fall and repay the loan to the bank. It was hard work. We certainly weren't getting rich. When we came to Kazakhstan, we gave up all that and became hired hands, milking and herding someone else's cattle. At last we got our permanent residence permits. After that, I would go to China to check on my father. We tried to support him from afar. My brother looked after him.

In 2017, I heard from my brother that our father was dying. No treatment was possible. [Starts to cry] I went back to see him. I was still breastfeeding my daughter at the time, but I decided to wean her and leave her with my husband. Yes, I was still breastfeeding her at three years. [Laughs and shakes her head] What can I say? My life is strange. I took an overnight bus. At Khorgos, the Chinese authorities stopped me. They checked my papers. Something was wrong. They notified the police in Ghulja, and soon enough the local police came to Khorgos and interrogated me. They were stern. They told me I would never return to Kazakhstan, then took me to my village in a police car. It's fifty miles to the village, and — let me tell you — it was the longest drive of my life. I was thinking to myself, Shit, and I was crying. Stop crying, they said.

They took me to my brother-in-law's house. The next morning, I went to the local police station. I went to see the head of the Fourth Unit of the Dolan Farm, in Ghulja County. I asked him to give me back my passport. He refused. You're going to study for fifteen days, he said. The man is himself Uighur. Everyone's caught up in it.

I still hadn't seen my dying father. I asked them to let me visit him. Don't worry, the mayor said. It's only fifteen days. At the time, I thought they were probably right. Why would they lie to me? My father would live for at least another two weeks. So I asked permission — I was still in the mayor's office — to get my clothes and things from my brother-in-law's. He refused. They drove me straight from the mayor's office to the camp.

At the camp, I was given a uniform: a red T-shirt, black trousers, Adidas trainers, and some Chinese-style slippers. That was all. They also gave me a shot. They said it was a flu shot. Then, after a month in the camp, they took a blood sample. After that, they would take a blood sample every once in a while. You never knew when it might happen. I don't know what they were doing, what sort of experiments...

I saw many Kazakhs brought into the camp while I was there. When I asked them what they'd done, they told me they'd visited family members in Kazakhstan, made phone calls to other countries, things like that. As for me, we had some security officials in the camp who told me that Kazakhstan was on a list of the twenty-six most dangerous countries, not to be visited. As a result of your visit, they said, you will be reeducated for a year — that's when I learned the truth. Not fifteen days but a year! I tried to tell them about my travel permit. They didn't care. You are a Chinese citizen, they said, so we will reeducate you, as is our right. Do what we tell you and write what we tell you. The interrogations began. They asked for my full biography, including all of my relatives' names, especially any relatives in prison or abroad. My brother's name is Samedin, and they wanted to know why he had been given a religious name. When you're in a camp, they'll keep asking you the same questions, over and over, all throughout your stay. Nineteen times: I counted. They interrogated me nineteen times.

From July to November I was living in one reeducation facility, the first of several. There were eight hundred women there. I didn't see any men except for some of the security officers. We were about fifty women in a classroom, plus three teachers and two security guards. There were cameras in the classroom, and in every other room, 360-degree cameras running twenty-four hours a day and filming everything. The classes were what you've heard. We were made to say things like "I like China" and "I like Xi Jinping." We were told our first priority should be to learn Chinese. Then we could work for the government or get a job in mainland China. Even then, we knew this was ridiculous. I saw disabled old women in the camp. Deaf girls. Were they to get a factory job? I remember two women who had no legs. How could they work? But the instructor would say that even without legs, your eyes are healthy. Your heart is healthy. You'll be fit for work anyway.

When we weren't in class, we lived together in a long hall, a kind of shed. Each shed housed thirty-three women. We were obliged to make our beds every morning, just like soldiers in the army, not a wrinkle. Once, the inspector didn't like how I'd made my bed. He took my bedsheets over to the toilet in the corner and threw them in. It was the same if we were too slow — we had only three minutes to make our beds in the morning. Otherwise, into the toilet.

Should I be saying all this? I don't know. In any case, my name is everywhere. I've said it all before. I'm not trying to visit China anymore, not even to see my family. Most likely I'll die here.

In November, they took me to a new camp, a medical facility — it looked like it had once been a hospital, a new one — but they'd turned it into a camp. From the outside, it looked good. Once in a while, when some inspector from the Central Committee — or, anyway, from outside Xinjiang — came, they tried to spruce it up. If you looked close, you could see barbed wire on the fences outside, which they tried to disguise by also adding fake vines, and they put fake flowers in every

window to hide the fact that they were barred. As soon as the inspector left, they removed these decorations. This was one of the Professional Reeducation Centers of the Ghulja region.

In the second camp, they let me talk to my relatives. Once a week you could talk to them on the phone. And once a month they could visit. We would be brought into a room with our relatives on the other side, beyond a wall of wire mesh. The guards would remove my handcuffs. We spoke through the screen.

Mostly we ate only rice and steamed buns — plain, empty buns — at every meal. Probably they put some additives into the dough for nutrition, I don't know. We never, ever felt full. Once, there was a Chinese holiday and they made us eat pig meat. I mean, they forced us to eat pork. If you refused to eat, as I did once or twice, they put you in cuffs and locked you up. You are not mentally correct, they would explain. Your ideology is wrong. You people are going to become friends with Chinese people, they said. First we are going to destroy your religion, then we will destroy your extremist nationalist feelings, then you will become relatives of China. We will visit your weddings, and you will visit ours. And at our weddings, you will eat pork. They would handcuff you to a chair and reprimand you.

Why are you refusing to eat this food provided to you by the Communist Party? You would sit for twenty-four hours in that chair. They called it the black chair or the lion [tiger] chair. After the first refusal, you got a warning; after the second, you got the chair. The third time you refused, they took you to another facility, one where it was said conditions were harsher. I didn't refuse a third time.

I was lodged with mostly Uighur women. I think they didn't want me to be able to communicate with other Kazakhs. There was only one kind of interaction they encouraged. My husband was in Kazakhstan, but for those women who had husbands available, they could meet them once a month for two hours at the camp for marital visits. A room was provided. They were left alone. The husbands were told to bring bedsheets. Before seeing the husbands, the women were given a pill. A tablet, I mean. And sometimes, at night, the single women, taken... [trails off].

I shouldn't even say "encouraged." They were forcing every woman who had a husband to meet with him. Even an old woman had to lie in bed for two hours with her husband. They would shame the old women. Don't you miss your husband? And afterward, they would take the women to bathe. As for the pill they received, I think it was a birth control pill. They didn't want any births. If you were pregnant when you came to the camp, they performed an abortion. If you refused, they took you to a stricter place, one without visits with relatives. That's what I heard.

From November until July, I was in the hospital-turned-camp. I remember one time they made us burn a pile of prayer rugs they had collected from people's homes. While we worked, they asked us questions: Why does your brother have a religious name? Do you have a Koran at home?

In July, they transferred me to a third camp. This was an ordinary school they had turned into a reeducation camp. What I remember most about this camp was that there were no toilets. We had to use a bucket. And, as I said, there were fifty people in a class. Here, too, they would interrogate us, asking us about our husbands and children. Sometimes they would take away three or four women at a time. These women would never come back. Other women would soon arrive to replace them.

In August, I went to a fourth and final facility — we were transferred overnight — where I lived for the remainder of my detention. They kept promising to release us eventually. If you behave, they

said, in a month we will teach you a vocation. If your ideas improve. They never did teach us a vocation, but on October 6, 2018, some ethnic Kazakh officials came to the camp. One of them said that good news was coming, and the next day, about 250 women were released. Of these, 150 or so were Kazakh. I know because they separated the Kazakhs from the others and counted us. While we were separated, they told us we had to keep our mouths shut. They said: We have to make our two countries friends. You will be treated in a friendly way, but dangerous ideas are coming from Kazakhstan, so once you're back in Kazakhstan, say only good things about the camp. There was a threat implied here. When one member of a family is taken for reeducation, others often follow. My husband's younger brother was taken. It was a spiderweb. They are taking everyone inside.

When I was released, I was taken back to Ghulja, my husband's village, where the authorities held a ceremony for me and some of the other women from the village. There was a Chinese flag, a podium. They made each of us speak. We had to say nice things about the camp. They told the local population about my achievements. You see, they said, Gulzira is now well educated. She will now work as a teacher for you.

I went to my father's village at last. I was able to see him. But even here, my sister-in-law was made to spy on me. The authorities asked her to watch me and listen to what I said. I spent five nights at my father's house. Then they gathered all the women in the area who came from Kazakhstan and told us we were going to work at a factory.

While all this was happening, my husband was working toward my release. Together with Atajurt, he was uploading videos about my detention in China. But I wasn't aware. I was taken back to my husband's village and was forced to begin work at a factory. I'd thought I would be sent back to Kazakhstan, but the people I asked were saying contradictory things, and in the end, I was sent to the factory, a kind of sweatshop, I suppose, making gloves. I was told the factory made handbags and some clothes as well, but I only ever worked on gloves. The products were exported abroad, we were told, and sold to foreigners. You made some money, but if you stopped working, they sent you back to the camp. So there wasn't much of a choice. They told me to sign a contract agreeing to work at this factory for a year. In the end, I worked there for a month and a half. It was piecework. I earned one jiao [10 Chinese cents] for every glove I finished. All told, I made more than two thousand gloves and earned 220 yuan. So, you see, it was like slavery.

One good thing, maybe the only good thing, about the factory was that we were allowed to have our phones again. We could call our loved ones. After more than a year, I finally got to hear my husband's voice. One day I took a photo of the factory on my phone and sent it to my husband. He showed it to Serikzhan, who published it. They took away my phone. Then they interrogated me. They asked all the same questions they'd asked me many times, and more, all night long. But it worked. They let me go. They took me back to my husband's village. His relatives were angry with me because of what my husband had done. What have you done? they asked. You're international news! My relatives wrote messages to my husband. Stop complaining, they told him. You should praise the country! You should thank the government and the party!

I was taken back to my father's place in January. I saw my father again, probably for the last time. Now he needs care like a child. The police told my father and the relatives that I'd better not speak about the camp, or else my father would be arrested. They took photos of us all drinking tea together. Back at the mayor's office, I had to write a letter thanking the party for reeducating me for a year and a half. Then, at the border, they interrogated me for another four hours. Finally, they let me cross.

Probably this is a lasting consequence of the camp: I always feel tired. I have no energy anymore.

Doctors say I have kidney problems. I'm just happy my husband was here. It's because of him I was released. There were women in the camp who didn't have anyone outside China to help them. They were taken to the mainland to work in factories. What has become of them?

I think until Xi Jinping dies, life for Kazakhs in Xinjiang will not change. It's like it was in Mao's time. But I will dedicate my life to helping them. Even if it means my family has turned against me. Even my stepdaughter, who was herself detained in the camps, tells me to stop complaining. But I won't. You can come talk to me anytime. But I don't know my phone number. My memory is bad. It's gotten bad since I was in the camps. My focus. And I forgot one other thing: We were allocated only two minutes for going to the toilet in the camps. If we couldn't do it in time, they beat us with a stick. I suffered five or six beatings because sometimes I was slow. Only in the head. They always targeted our heads.

Source: <https://believermag.com/weather-reports-voices-from-xinjiang/>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1723>

Ergali Ermek

The victim's first-person account has previously appeared in the Russian Reporter, as reported by Konstantin Salomatin and Shura Burtin. It has been translated and adapted here. Note that this account has now been through three translations/translators (Kazakh to English for the original interview, English to Russian for the original report, and now Russian to English for the presentation here), and as such may include inaccuracies.

I was a shuttle trader, buying things in China and selling them at the markets here. In November 2017, I went to Khorgas, as usual, and was immediately arrested at the border. For visiting Kazakhstan — one of the countries that Xinjiang residents are forbidden from going to. This despite my already having lived in Kazakhstan for a while. They spent the entire night interrogating me. I was hit with a metal rod. They found a whole bunch of forbidden stuff in my phone — WhatsApp, a photo of my wife wearing a hijab, my having been to the Radio Azattyq [Radio Free Europe] website. As it turned out, any one of these was enough to get you jailed in China.

For two weeks, I was kept in shackles. It didn't matter what we did — sleep, go somewhere, sit — we were always in shackles, all week long. If you did something wrong, they would shorten the chains. But I was still lucky, relatively speaking — there was a guy there who had been in shackles for a year already.

Twice a day they'd put a black bag over my head and take me to be interrogated. "What do you do? Why'd you come here?" They'd feed us once a day — a steamed bread bun and a bottle of water. All I'd wish for then was one more steamed bun. They starved us so that we'd hurry up and confess to something.

After those two weeks, we were sent to a camp. Before the transfer, they gave me an injection in my right shoulder — a vaccination, supposedly. It still hurts today.

There were ten thousand people at our camp, and there were three such camps in just the Khorgas region alone. The camp was broken up into four areas, and I was in the strictest — intended for the religious, where they kept the so-called "religious extremists". Many had been given ten-year sentences, some even thirty. They [the authorities] didn't know that I used to be an imam before. Had they, they would have never let me go, and would have just left me to rot in prison.

The cells were about ten meters long and very narrow. There were 18 people in each cell, with two people forced to share each bed. You'd sleep for two hours, then have two hours to "be on duty", which you'd spend sitting before being allowed to lie down again. The days we'd spend sitting on plastic chairs for 12-14 hours. You weren't allowed to budge — only with the supervisor's permission. Cameras were everywhere.

Going to the toilet was done in groups, with two minutes allotted for the number one and three minutes for the number two. If you didn't manage in time, they'd pour cold water on you or beat you with electric prods. So many people died from the beatings and torture. The Chinese would dispose of the body immediately and write that the person had died of some illness or other.

[In reply to a question of whether or not he prayed while there:] That was completely impossible when you had a camera in every corner. There were Muslims in the camp who tried to pray five times a day in secret, but they'd be caught, beaten, and sentenced. Each Friday, they'd gather us in the yard and show these prisoners to us: "Ten years for anyone who prays!"

Of course, I did pray, and cry, in my heart. I never believed that Allah would abandon me. Every night, before falling asleep, I would repeat: "Please, God, help me survive this. Please save the Kazakhs from the Chinese."

When I was sent to the camp, my father in China started appealing to the various authorities, hoping to help me. As a result, he himself was arrested and spent half a year in jail.

I really wanted to get in touch with my family in Kazakhstan somehow, so that they could know where I was and try to do something. For a long time, I couldn't think of a way, I was completely frightened. But after a year and a half [more likely: half a year], I succeeded. Ripping off a small piece of lining from my prison garments, I wrote a short note and rolled it up. A guy who was supposed to be released soon then sewed it into his clothes. Later, he used his phone to take a photo of that note and sent it over to my wife.

Some higher-ups visited the camp in December 2018. I was summoned and told that I'd be released, seeing as I had family left behind in Kazakhstan. They warned me not to tell anyone anything [about my experiences]. I'd later learn that my wife had made a lot of noise about my case.

But when I got to Khorgas and crossed the border, I suddenly realized that I had forgotten my native tongue. I couldn't remember how to speak Kazakh. I pretty much couldn't remember anything of what I'm telling you right now. My memory's started coming back to me now, but I still don't remember very much.

Source: https://expert.ru/russian_reporter/2019/10/zavodnoj-mandarin/

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#124>

Abdusalam Muhemet

The following is an abridged summary of the eyewitness's account to the New York Times, as reported by Chris Buckley.

The long days in the re-education camp usually began with a jog.

Nearly every morning, Mr. Muhemet recalled, he and dozens of others — college graduates, businessmen, farmers — were told to run around an assembly ground. Impatient guards sometimes slapped and shoved the older, slower inmates, he said.

Then they were made to sing rousing patriotic hymns in Chinese, such as “Without the Communist Party, There Would Be No New China.” Those who could not remember the words were denied breakfast, and they all learned the words quickly.

Mr. Muhemet, a stocky man who ran a restaurant in Hotan before fleeing China this year, said he spent seven months in a police cell and more than two months in the camp in 2015 without ever being charged with a crime. Most days, he said, the camp inmates assembled to hear long lectures by officials who warned them not to embrace Islamic radicalism, support Uighur independence or defy the Communist Party.

The officials did not ban Islam but dictated very narrow limits for how it should be practiced, including a prohibition against praying at home if there were friends or guests present, he said. In other sessions, the inmates were forced to memorize laws and write essays criticizing themselves.

“In the end, all the officials had one key point,” he said. “The greatness of the Chinese Communist Party, the backwardness of Uighur culture and the advanced nature of Chinese culture.”

After two months, Mr. Muhemet’s family was finally allowed to visit the camp, located near “New Harmony Village,” a settlement built as a symbol of friendship between ethnic Uighurs and the majority Han Chinese. “I couldn’t say anything,” he recalled. “I just held my two sons and wife, and cried and cried.”

Source:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/09/08/world/asia/china-uighur-muslim-detention-camp.html>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1250>

Erbol Ergali

The following is an abridged summary, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Erbol had been doing business in Xinjiang and would visit the Korgas International Center for Boundary Cooperation regularly. On February 19, 2018, he was put into a camp after being accused of visiting Kazakhstan and having his parents there, where he would then spend almost 8 months before being released on October 8, 2018.

Upon his release, he was told that he'd be under house/village arrest for another 6 months. When needing to go to the county seat to resolve certain matters, he'd first need to get a permit from the village administration. What was particularly inconvenient was that he had already sold his house in the village to buy one in the county seat, but could not actually live there because of the village arrest (he had not yet changed his registration). After four months, he was finally allowed to live at his home in the county seat, and was told that he would be allowed to go abroad.

According to Erbol, the IDs of those who were once in camp are programmed to beep whenever they go through a detector anywhere, prompting security to take the person's photo (posing with the ID in their hand) and leading to all sorts of trouble/inconvenience.

He was later told that he had been taken to camp because of contacting a criminal while in Kashgar — an Uyghur who was Erbol's business partner. Erbol didn't understand how he was supposed to know that someone had once been a criminal, as the Uyghur man was free and doing business, with nothing to prompt Erbol to be suspicious about him. The whole thing was just an excuse. The police also told him that they had prevented him from following a wrong path and becoming a criminal himself. However, it seems that the Uyghur man wasn't a former criminal at all — just a practicing Muslim.

While in camp, Erbol was allowed to see his relatives once a month. There, they learned the Chinese language, Chinese law, and attended anti-religion propaganda lectures. It was easy for them as they were young and were not abused physically, but it was very hard for the older people, who couldn't learn Chinese and were punished as a result. Even an 80-year-old man was punished, according to Erbol, having one hand tied to the ceiling and forced to stand that way for hours.

The camp was also hell for the elderly because some people couldn't control their need to urinate, and toilets could only be used during fixed times, and not whenever one needed. Some elderly people, having been unable to relieve themselves during the designated times, would potentially find themselves beaten for asking to use the toilet outside the fixed schedule.

Erbol says that he wasn't sentenced as he wasn't there on religious charges. Imams, however, could be sentenced to more than 20 years, and would be handcuffed and shackled 24/7. There were 5000 people in the facility, with 4 such facilities in Mongolkure County alone.

Outside the detention facilities, the people who were "free" could not greet their elders with "essalamu eleykum", which among Kazakhs is more traditional than religious.

According to Erbol, asking for your passport resulted in the officials telling you that they would give it back in exchange for giving up all government subsidies/allowances and pensions.

Once Erbol was summoned by the county-level police, where a representative from the Yining

foreign affairs office told him that his case had gotten international attention, before telling him to “be good in Kazakhstan”, because he (Erbol) would be a representative of China. Before that, it had been nearly impossible for him to meet even with the village head, as he would have to stand two hours in front of the village administration building in cold winter weather just to meet the village head to talk about his sister Dinara's case.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q2v9Xxur2Bo>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#67>

Zhalyn Muqiat

The following is a translated transcript of the interview between Bekzat Maqsuthan from the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization and Zhalyn Muqiat, who spent 11 months at a camp in Shawan County. It was done in Kazakhstan in the fall of 2020.

Bekzat Maqsuthan: When did you arrive in Kazakhstan?

Zhalyn Muqiat: May 15, 2019. Originally, I was born in Shawan County of the Tacheng Region, in the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture. The first time [when the police contacted me], I was working in Korgas. It was in the winter.

B: At the Cooperation Trade Zone?

Z: Yes. The heads of the village and the [Party] secretaries contacted me. "Where are you working?" they asked. "What are you doing? Where are you?" I told them that I was working in Korgas, loading goods. Then one night they called and said: "We're here in Korgas, where are you?" Then, they asked: "We wanted to meet you in the morning. Do you have time? We want to have an interview with you." They told me that they wanted to ask about my wellbeing.

...

They called me in the early morning and told me to come to a certain place. I went there. Then, the work group, who were travelling in a car, told me to take them to my place — they said that they wanted to take pictures there and to send it to the upper-level officials. I agreed and took them to the apartment I was renting. They asked about my situation and told me that I would go with them to Shawan County to sign a document. I was having difficulties getting my passport, and they said that they would return it to me, step by step, and would then see me off to Kazakhstan. I agreed. I didn't think more of it and went there, on December 7, 2017.

We set out in the morning and arrived in the evening, with them bringing me directly to the police station, where they asked me to sign a paper. After signing the first page, I started to wonder what it was and why I was signing it, and asked to have a look at the second page. "Don't look at it, just sign!" they shouted. I signed, never suspecting that I would be taken to a camp. They then told me to get into a car. It was around 11 at night.

They proceeded to take me to a local hospital in the county, examining me to see if I had any diseases. Before putting someone in camp, they would get the paperwork from the hospital to make sure if the person was healthy or not, and whether they could transmit any diseases. They would assign people to different rooms based on the medical results.

So they took me to the hospital, and got the results of the blood test. The village police took me there. I wouldn't think anything of it until I ended up at the camp.

I was healthy. They had checked everything. We arrived at the camp, and I got out of the car. They handcuffed me. I asked them why they were handcuffing me, to which they told me that I'd know soon. That's what the policeman from our village said. He was Kazakh. I asked him why I was being taken to that place, to which he said that I shouldn't talk too much and just follow him. I then realized that the place used to be prison [presumably, pre-trial detention center]. It was written on there. It's located at the edge of the Shawan municipality. It used to be a prison.

Once we entered, they immediately took off my clothes and did an inspection. They took my phone and any other belongings in my pockets, and gave me slippers. Took off the buttons and other things from my clothes, then gave me slippers and took me inside. The village police left without saying anything, while I was taken to a room on the third floor, as there was space there.

I couldn't sleep at all. There was one guy who was standing, and I asked him why he was standing. "I'm guarding you," he said. I didn't say anything. At 6 o'clock in the morning, the guy next to me told me to guard. I didn't know anything, and asked how long I'd need to guard for. For an hour, he said. This was in the room where we slept. They were afraid that the people there might try to do something.

All of us had breakfast in that same room. It was less than 20 square meters, maybe. There were 9 people at the beginning.

They started calling people [for questioning, presumably]. There weren't so many of us. For 2-3 days, nobody questioned me. I asked the others why they ended up there and why they were detained. There was a young guy who was 18, an Uyghur guy, who ended up there for reading the Quran as a kid, and for being a "wild imam" [an imam not sanctioned by the government].

Only after a week did they come and ask me if I knew the reason for my detention. They asked me. How would I know? I hadn't committed any crime, so why was I detained? They told me that I had visited Kazakhstan.

I had visited Kazakhstan, a maximum of 7-8 times, going back and forth.

Yes, that's what I was guilty of. I said that all of my family lived in Kazakhstan and that I didn't have a house there in Xinjiang. They told me that I would be released soon. After that, a Kazakh guy — a policeman — came. His name was Ualihan. He hates people who have been to Kazakhstan.

B: What does he do?

Z: He's a policeman. He asked me if there were any Kazakhs [in my cell]. I was the only Kazakh back then. I said so. Then he asked me to stand up. When I stood up, he asked: "Do you know why you are here?" I said I knew... [correcting himself] No, I said, I didn't know. Then he asked me where I had been. I said that I had been to Kazakhstan. He said that my brain needed cleaning, adding: "We don't know if you've been in contact with terrorists there. That's why we need to investigate."

Days passed. A few other guys were brought into my room. The number of people in the room increased, reaching 25. There were triple bunk beds, six in total. Five people would have to stand, and we would take turns sleeping. [Because of the shortage of beds,] three people would have to stand guard each time. After three months, they said that our brains needed cleaning and that we needed to study. They said we needed to know the law and discipline. They said that we didn't know anything, and started by teaching us the lessons intended for first graders.

B: What did they teach?

Z: Chinese characters. Later, they'd keep us in a room and teach us there.

B: Did you learn anything?

Z: There was no choice but to learn. At the beginning, they said that if we abided by the rules, we would be released once our knowledge and level were higher. We learned characters every day.

They taught us 20 characters a day.

For breakfast there, we had a steamed bun and vegetables. For lunch, we'd have rice.

B: Just rice? Was there anything else?

Z: There was. It wasn't just rice. We were there for about 8 months. No, 9 months.

B: About how many people were there?

Z: About three thousand, if I had to guess. Numbers-wise, Han were the fewest, with the majority being Uyghur and Hui. Kazakhs were the third largest group.

B: There is a mix of ethnicities in Shawan, right?

Z: There are lots of Uyghurs. We were there for 8-9 months.

There were no other ethnicities [other than the ones mentioned above]. Just the three main ethnicities, and a few Han. We were there for about 9 months. In one prison. Later, because of the lack of space, we were transferred to the former No. 1 middle school, which had been transformed into a prison [camp]. It used to be a Han school. We were all transferred there in a single day. All the soldiers were mobilized, and they put black bags over our heads. Our hands were shackled. There was a policeman next to each one of us, and would take us up into the bus.

B: You didn't know where you were?

Z: We didn't. We only saw the place we had arrived at once we were taken inside and the hoods were removed. They didn't tell us [where we were]. There was a 5-story building for men, and a 4-story building for women. Opposite to each other.

B: Was it bigger than that other one?

Z: Yes, it was bigger.

B: Bigger than the 3000 one?

Z: That place had gotten too crowded, so we were moved to the second place. There hadn't been any vocational skills training. They said at first that there would be vocational training, but there wasn't anything like that there. That would only be prepared at the No. 1 middle school.

B: Was this in August-September 2018?

Z: Yes, August-September.

B: What did they teach?

Z: They said that we would learn until we gradually reached the stage of learning vocational skills. Again we were taught Chinese. They didn't teach us anything else.

B: But they told you that they would teach [the vocational skills]?

Z: Yes. When you reach that level, you'll be able to start training, they said. They also said that we would get a salary once that started. We stayed there for two months, and then they started questioning us.

B: In October?

Z: Around October. They would question each of us individually. They would ask: "How are your studies? Are you against studying at this school? We're opening up your mind. What's your opinion of the government?" And we'd answer. Then they'd ask if I would leave to go to Kazakhstan. I'd say that I absolutely would leave.

B: You said that you would leave?

Z: Yes. My parents were there. Why couldn't I go? They would ask such questions and then let you go. This would happen two or three times.

B: Would they say that some people were appealing?

Z: No, they wouldn't. We heard about it only after being released. At the camp, if you misbehaved, they would shackle you and take you downstairs, to beat you up.

B: Did that happen to you?

Z: It did. They would tie your legs and hands to the chair.

B: Would they use hanging [to torture you] after taking you to the underground place?

Z: Yes. They also wouldn't give you anything to eat. You would be there for 24 hours. They would tie you to the tiger chair.

B: They would tie your hands, lower back, and legs, and you would sit there?

Z: Yes.

B: One day and one night?

Z: One day and one night. It happened not long after we were taken to the new school. We were on our way to the classroom, walking inside the lines. You couldn't be outside the lines.

B: Was there a line leading to the place where you studied?

Z: Yes. We studied on the third floor. The classroom was at the end. 20-25 students would be in there studying. That was the largest number they would teach. We were walking. We weren't allowed to talk in the hall, but I was careless and talked, and they made me sit. They told me to put my hands on my head and sit.

B: Can you show how?

Z: I sat like this. [demonstrates]

B: Did they tell you to sit like this?

Z: Yes. I sat facing the wall. During that time, someone kicked me where my kidney was. It was a soldier. He was from the army.

B: What kinds of clothes was he wearing?

Z: His uniform was different from what the other people at the camp were wearing. He was from

the army. A special person.

B: Not a policeman?

Z: No, he was from the army. They're said to have bad characters. He kicked me and I fell.

B: Kicked you where your kidney was?

Z: Yes. He also said to take me downstairs. So, I was taken downstairs. It didn't hurt then.

B: To the underground floor?

Z: Yes. Again, I was seated, in a chair. 10 or 15 minutes later, it started to hurt. The place where my kidney was started to hurt a lot. There was a policeman next to me, and I told him. He said that they would call a doctor to come. Then the doctor arrived.

B: Which kidney?

Z: The one on the right side. They then gave me some round-shaped medicine, and told me to take it so that the pain stopped. I took it and it worked for about 10 minutes, but then it started hurting again. I couldn't bear the pain and told them. There was an official who told them to take me to the bigger county hospital immediately for a check-up. So they put a black bag over my head, shackled my legs, handcuffed me, and took me to the hospital by car. I had an X-ray.

They were whispering something. Then they told me to stand farther away, outside the line. I stayed there and then they told me to go back with them. They said that it was nothing, and I would just need to take some medicine. They administered me the medicine once or twice, then took me back to the chair, where I would remain despite being sick.

B: You were seated in the tiger chair again?

Z: Yes. I sat there until next morning. They took me back to my room in the morning. Whenever I did something difficult or stretched, I felt the pain in that part. I would tell the doctor.

B: The inner part, or...?

Z: The inner part would hurt.

There were different people there, both old and young. Some of them would be sick.

B: How old were the oldest ones?

Z: I stayed with men who were as old as 80.

B: What were their transgressions?

Z: Mullahs... without a certificate.

B: Mullahs? Maybe they had read the Quran after someone passed away?

Z: Yes, and they had taught some students. They [camp staff] would bring some medicine to them. Old people rely on medicine, as without it they would have headaches and other problems. They need them to be safe there. Who would take the responsibility if they died? I told the guys in charge of bringing medicine that my kidney was hurting. Somebody kicked me and now it's like this,

I said. To which they said that they didn't have the authority, and that I would heal gradually. They gave me some medicine daily, but stopped giving it after a week. There were days when they tortured me, using different methods. They electrocuted me.

B: Why did they beat you?

Z: "Did you go to a mosque while you were in Kazakhstan? What do your relatives do?"

B: They beat you for that? To answer these questions?

Z: They told me to answer. If you said that you had gone to a mosque, you'd be given a year there. So I told them that I hadn't been to a mosque. I said I was a sheep herder. In October, they started questioning all the Kazakhs at the camp. Those who visited Kazakhstan were questioned separately. Mullahs were questioned separately.

B: In October 2018, right?

Z: Yes. Alcoholics and drug addicts were also questioned separately. Step by step. They locked up the people who had visited Kazakhstan in one place. Mullahs were locked up in another place. That's how they locked us up. Then later they asked us: after handing out a sheet of paper, they asked if we knew that we were being detained because of certain articles [of the penal code].

When we had just been detained, the Chinese told us that we had visited the 26 sensitive countries.

B: 26 dangerous countries?

Z: Dangerous countries.

B: One of the dangerous countries?

Z: One of them.

B: Kazakhstan was listed as a dangerous country?

Z: Yes. But later they didn't say that. That term disappeared. "Just check what you did while you were in Kazakhstan," they said. "We need to know the details."

B: So at the end, they stopped saying that Kazakhstan was one of the dangerous 26 terrorist countries?

Z: Yes. At the camp, there were lots of people who had visited Kazakhstan. So they said so. "You didn't come back to China on time." We had a green card, so for how long... They hadn't told us, in the beginning, for how long we could or could not stay. How many months we could stay, in which month we should return. They didn't even give us such papers. They said that we didn't come back on time as a means of evasion.

At around the end of October, they questioned us individually: "What have you learned in this learning environment? What have you learned? Politics?" We answered. Then they asked if I wanted to go back to Kazakhstan again. I said I did. So they said: "You'll need to keep what happened here a secret. Don't go public about it. Everything will stay here."

B: They told you not to say anything about the camps?

Z: Yes. "You'll be released soon," they said. We were happy. We thought we'd never leave.

B: That's what you thought in the beginning, right?

Z: Yes. In the beginning, they said it would be 5 to 10 years.

B: You thought you were being given a long prison term?

Z: Yes. Nobody asked [questions about it]. "You'll be released," they said, "but you'll have to control what you say. Don't tell anyone what you've seen and heard here. You'll be monitored after going there."

B: Did they say who would be monitoring you? They said that they'd be monitoring you in Kazakhstan?

Z: No, in our village. I was released on November 23. A person came from the village. One of my relatives came. They came and took me to the village directly. I was under village monitoring after going to the village.

B: By officials in the village?

Z: Yes, I stayed with them. I wasn't allowed to go anywhere else. "You'll be monitored for three months," they said. "If you fail, we'll take you back [to detention]." That's how they intimidated us. "You'll be working here," they said. "You can't go anywhere." We said okay. We obeyed. County-level officials would also come during this time. Whenever they came, they'd ask us about our wellbeing.

B: Did they ask about your health?

Z: No. At one point, my kidney started to hurt again. It was extremely painful. The village secretary was there and got scared. There was a farm there, and he immediately said that he would take me to the farm to get examined [presumably the Bortungi Livestock Farm, a township-level administrative unit]. He took me to the hospital that was at the village exit. There, the doctor told me that my diaphragm was damaged. He just checked it with his hands and said that this part might have been damaged. Gave me a patch for pain relief. Two days later, they called my uncle and told him that they should take me to the county hospital.

We went to the county hospital and had an examination. They said that everything was normal. When we showed our ID, they could tell that we had "studied". There is a "dot" in the document of those who had [unclear if a physical dot or a digital marker].

B: So they just lied?

Z: Yes. Many people weren't treated. It would hurt on and off. I stayed under village surveillance for about 6 months. Then after about 6 months they told me I could work. The head of the village said: "You can work and earn money." One day, while I was in the county seat looking for a job, I received a phone call. They ordered me to return to the village immediately.

I got scared again. They told me to come to the farm's police station. I got scared, wondering what I had done wrong this time. I was living in fear, and you'd be afraid whenever you traveled somewhere. When I got there, they said: "Get your clothes ready." They said it in exactly the same way as they had the first time. The time I got detained.

I asked if everything was ok. They told me to pack my clothes and have them with me. I went to my

grandparents' house and packed up my clothes. I was taken into a car, where there was another man who had been asked to do the same. I asked him what was going on and he replied that he didn't know. We realized only once we arrived at Korgas that we were going to Kazakhstan. It was May 15, 2019.

B: They took you there?

Z: Yes. They took us to the border and watched us as we crossed. On the Chinese side of the border, our passports were taken away and we waited for about an hour and a half. When we asked for our passports, they told us that they would return them soon. Later, a Kazakh guy came and returned our passports. "I hope you understand even without my saying anything," he said to us.

B: How did you understand that?

Z: It meant to keep our mouth shut after we crossed the border. We crossed the Chinese side and came to the Kazakh border. I arrived in Kazakhstan on May 15, 2019.

B: Were all the Kazakhs released at the same time that you were? Are there new detainees? What do you think?

Z: There were lots of detainees in 2017. In 2018, too. After all the appeals from here, the Kazakhs started being released.

B: Those who were appealed for got released, right? Did someone appeal on your behalf?

Z: My parents.

B: Is there anyone still in detention?

Z: I heard that the mullahs are still in camps. I heard that mullahs hadn't been released while I was there. Then I came here. My health started deteriorating. Whenever I do heavier work that's particularly physically demanding.

B: Related to your kidney?

Z: Yes.

B: Did you have a check-up?

Z: I did. I was told that both sides were swollen and needed an operation.

B: Both kidneys?

Z: Both.

B: What happened? You were assaulted on one side.

Z: Yes, kicked on one side. I think that, because the place where we slept was damp, it might have also had an effect. We also don't know what we ate.

B: Did you have any injections?

Z: No, I wasn't injected with anything, unless they did it while I was unconscious.

B: Pills?

Z: We would be given painkillers.

B: Nothing except the medicine for your kidney?

Z: Don't know.

B: They might have added something to your meals?

Z: Maybe.

B: How is your health now?

Z: My two kidneys hurt very much. I can't do heavy labor. I'm not in a good state. I've lost a year of my life. I've lost my health. I want to ask the international [organizations] if there will be any compensation from China. That's what I ask for.

B: You want compensation for your health?

Z: Yes.

B: We hope that international human rights organizations will help. What else do you want to say? Have you witnessed anyone else being beaten up or tortured? Could you hear such things?

Z: There were such incidents when I was taken underground. I could hear different voices. You didn't know what was going on. They would be kept in small rooms but the doors would be open. You couldn't see other people, but you could hear their voices.

B: Voices of those who were beaten up?

Z: Yes.

B: Screams?

Z: Yes.

B: Voices of those being tortured?

Z: Yes. You could hear it. It wasn't shown to you.

B: So those so-called "study centers" are, in fact, torture centers?

Z: Yes. They call them "learning centers", so why torture and shackle people there? You're supposed to be free there. But we would get up at 6 in the morning, finish our meals by 7, and then sit until the evening.

B: In your rooms?

Z: In our rooms.

B: How would you sit?

Z: We would have to sit straight, without moving, with our hands on our knees. On a stool. If you

moved, you'd be ordered to stand. They could see it through the cameras. They could hear your voice. We weren't allowed to speak Kazakh.

B: Only Chinese?

Z: Chinese. You'd be taken downstairs if spoke Kazakh.

B: To be beaten?

Z: Yes. Old men would just keep silent as they could not speak [Chinese]. We experienced various hardships.

B: Were you at the camp for 11 months?

Z: Yes, 11 months.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bKqW6uM82kQ>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#198>

Zagi Qurmanbai

The following is an abridged summary, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Astana (Nursultan), Kazakhstan. It has also been bolstered slightly with the victim's account as given to Radio Azattyq.

Zagi Qurmanbai was an accountant and Chinese Communist Party member, retiring in 2014 and relocating to Kazakhstan in the April of that year, so as to take care of her recently married daughter's newborn baby. Afterwards, she would continue to make trips to China regularly, as she was told to come once every three months (and actually went every two). In December 2017, the local authorities made her return by pressuring her husband Murathan Aidarhan, who had returned two months earlier and was put under house arrest. Murathan was told to tell Zagi to come back, and she did, as she had done so once before and had stayed for 15 days without issue.

It was on December 13, 2017 that she went to Xinjiang, with her stay in Kazakhstan not having exceeded the decreed three-month limit as she had previously crossed the border out of Xinjiang on September 15 of that year. However, as she crossed the border, she was met not only by her husband but also by the police. It was obvious at that point that she was going to be taken to camp and her husband knew it, but couldn't say anything. The police took her directly to their office, but ultimately allowed her to return home that night.

Afterwards, she would remain under surveillance, with the police visiting day and night. Once, when Zagi and Murathan went as guests to a relatives' home, Zagi received a phone call from the neighborhood administration, who summoned her to come over immediately while warning her that there'd be very bad consequences if she did not. Leaving their grandchildren at the relatives', she and Murathan both went to the neighborhood-administration office.

From there, she was taken to a hospital, where she would immediately undergo a medical check-up, covering the costs herself. They then told her that she needed to go "study", as she had erred by not returning to Xinjiang within the required time limit. She argued that she had, in fact, returned within the three-month limit, but they didn't listen to her. However, as her blood pressure was at 220, the "school" could not accept her. She was told that she'd be allowed to spend three months under house arrest instead, and then be free thereafter.

This would not end up being the case, however. 57 days into the house arrest, on the night of February 9, 2018, some men in uniform climbed over their house fence and started to knock on the front door, shouting and waking up the grandchildren. When Zagi opened the door, she saw two officials — Yang Zhiyong and Yang Bing, then working in the No. 3 District neighborhood administration as part of a work unit (工作组). Letting them into the guestroom, she went to calm the grandchildren, then came back to find a third man standing in the doorway and holding a baton.

They said that they were from the police station and asked her when she had come back to China, and then simply left without saying anything. The next day, their neighbor's son, who also worked at the police station, told Zagi that she would be taken to camp and that he couldn't do anything to help her.

This time, she'd be taken to a hospital again. Again her blood pressure was too high, at 203, but nobody cared, and three people — two women and a man, all Han — took her to the camp. The camp staff was worried about taking her in with such high blood pressure, but ended up

summoning a doctor who gave her some tablets, after which she was brought in, changing from her regular clothes into a yellow uniform.

Zagi says that the hardest for her was not her own detention but worrying about the fate of her grandchildren, as they were still toddlers and as it was already known that her husband would eventually be taken to camp also. In reply to this concern, a cadre told her that the two children were foreigners and should stay at a hotel, and not at their house.

According to Zagi, the camp facility was like a prison, with the only difference being that they weren't physically abused. There were cameras everywhere, the windows were barred, and their meals would be served to them through a hole in the iron cell door. There was a red square sign in the cell that the inmate on duty would have to stand on while they guarded the other cellmates at night. The cellmates changed shifts every two hours, with the guards outside shouting the order when the time came, after which the person on duty would wake the next person up and then go to bed. The room was shared by six people.

There were 240 inmates at this facility, located in Chaghantokay (a small county of 70000 to 80000). Of these, 33 were women, of whom 3 were Uyghur, some were Hui, and over 80% were Kazakh.

Zagi:

"We had to write confession letters and self-criticisms every week. In those letters, we needed to introduce ourselves and write what our 'wrongdoings' were, which laws we had broken, and what has changed since our coming to the camp."

She mentions that the Chinese-language classes were useless for her, as she had had plenty of Han Chinese co-workers in the past and spoke Chinese no worse than they did.

So as to lower her blood pressure, the staff wanted her to "improve her mood", but she couldn't do this as she was worried about her grandchildren. They had a coal heater in the basement of their house, directly accessible from the yard, and she feared that the children might injure themselves from contact with the furnace while their grandfather was in the basement burning the coal.

After a month at the camp, she ended up being taken to the hospital as her blood pressure wasn't going down. Accompanied by two guards to the elevator, she was taken directly to the sixth floor, where she would stay for a month, in a room with a cardboard-covered window. There were over twenty camp detainees there, according to Zagi.

On March 7, 2018, a Kazakh girl assigned to look after and monitor her surreptitiously let her know that Murathan had been taken to camp as well — she said this very quickly while giving Zagi her medicine, as they weren't allowed to talk. Later, Murathan would be hospitalized as well and would be brought to the same room as his wife.

There were five of them in there, watched by a total of 15 guards/supervisors (three per person). At night, a different 15 would come for the night shift. Zagi says that with so many people it was difficult to breathe, and later the rules would be changed, so that only one guard/supervisor per person would be in the room, with the rest waiting outside.

Yang Zhiguo — the deputy head of the local mother and child care hospital (妇幼保健院) — would visit daily, always saying that it was time for Zagi to be taken back to the camp.

Zagi:

“After twenty days, they wanted to take me back to the camp, but Yang Zhiguo lost my health insurance card and couldn't find it. She then asked me to turn in my payroll card (工资卡). I said that I wouldn't give it to her and that she didn't have the right to ask this.”

Two months into her stay, a Kazakh camp doctor told her that he would apply to have her spared the night-shift guarding duties on account of her health. However, he also prescribed that she take her hypertension medicine many times a day, which Zagi says was ill advised, as she had only been taking it once a day since being diagnosed with hypertension in 2012 and as the medicine should not have been taken in such amounts. Still, she had to cooperate as the doctor said that it was an order, and that there would be bad consequences for him otherwise.

Zagi was initially kept in the “qiangguanban” (强管班, class managed with force) [as opposed to the lighter “puguanban” (普管班, standard class) or the strictest “yanguanban” (严管班, strictly-managed class)]. She says that she actually thought that it was “qiangguanban” written as 枪管班 (“class managed with guns”) because they were monitored by armed guards. Later, she would be transferred to a “yanguanban” (the strictest level).

One day, she would be sentenced to 3 years in prison. After being summoned, she found her husband and another man who had worked in Kazakhstan standing in the corridor — the two of them standing facing the wall with their hands raised and pressed against it. They were then all brought into the room where people were being given prison terms. There, they had a long verdict listing their “crimes” read out to them from a thick book, which Zagi describes as a terrifying process, with them asking her at the end if she had any objections. Among the accusations against her was that she had visited Kazakhstan 16 times, had WhatsApp installed, and had been sharing a single SIM card with her husband. They were told that, according to the law, their sentence could have ranged anywhere from 3 to 5 years, but that the Party had been generous and decided to save them from a longer sentence.

Ultimately, however, Zagi would be released [without being transferred to prison], as would her husband.

By the time of her release from camp, her passport had expired and so she went to the Chaghantokay county government office to renew it, but only to be told that she was not registered in this county and that her registration was in Tacheng. Previously, she had worked at a power-distribution company (供电公司), and upon going to her work unit would learn that they hadn't even known about her detention.

Since then, her and her husband's pensions have been transferred from their payroll cards to their social-security cards, and in theory have not been frozen. However, they have been unable to receive them as the social-security cards are not accepted by ATMs in Kazakhstan, and they would thus need to go to China in order to withdraw the money. While both she and her husband are now Kazakhstan citizens, the Chinese embassy in Astana (Nursultan) has refused to destroy their Chinese passports, making it too dangerous for them to go to China as they could easily be accused and convicted of “having dual citizenship”.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9YgLuoR38NU>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#6817>

Zhazira Asen

The following is a translation of a first-person eyewitness account from Zhazira Asen, a businesswoman and writer who spent a year and a half in camp. It was published in Kazakh and Russian by Radio Azattyq in July 2022, and was likely subject to some editorial changes when prepared for presentation (although this isn't explicitly stated).

It was the morning of May 3, 2017. Our family was drinking tea at home. A Kazakh guy from the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau called and asked me to go see them.

"Bring your passport," he told me.

I had previously heard of locals having their passports confiscated, and thought that they were planning to take my passport, as they had done with others. As soon as I got there, I was made to take off my necklace, beads, and earrings, with my phone being taken away.

"We have new rules now," they explained. "Leave everything at the entrance. You'll pick it up when you leave."

Then they asked me for the password to my phone, turning it on and checking the content. When I went inside, they handcuffed me and started an interrogation.

Then they went to my home. There were roughly a thousand and five hundred books in my personal library. Among the first one that they grabbed were the Quran and Shakarim's book, asking where they had come from.

"What's the connection between you and this Wahhabi?" they asked, holding Shakarim's book.

"He's the younger brother of the world-famous Abai," I said. "He's a poet and an educator."

Then, starting to laugh, I added:

"Everyone wore beards like that back then. He died 100 years ago."

They wrote down that I "did not cooperate".

To this day, I still haven't been able to find out why they put me in a camp and why they freed me. That was because there were three questions that you weren't allowed to ask upon arrival in camp: "Why was I detained?", "When will I leave?", and "Why are the detention conditions here bad?"

They had blue and red plastic chairs there. We'd sit on them. Above us hung a large screen, which was constantly showing Xi Jinping's visits to Africa and Saudi Arabia, together with China's accomplishments. From morning to night, they would tell us:

"We will be the foremost country in the world. The foremost language in the world will be Chinese. So make sure you study the language well. In the future, you will be proud to have been born on Chinese soil."

In the camp, there were innocent youth, middle-aged mothers, and elderly women. None of them knew why they ended up detained in a camp. Once a day, we would be taken out into the yard for an hour and a half and made to do military exercises. You know that 80-year-olds can barely move their legs, let alone do such exercises. I saw 70- to 80-year-old women fall after a kick to the ankle.

"You're not doing it correctly," they'd criticize them, hitting them on the shoulders because the elderly "couldn't stand straight".

The camp had a dark room without windows.

"We'll lock you in that room if you don't follow orders," they'd scare us.

There was also a metal chair there that they called a "tiger chair". They'd shackle your arms and legs and leave you sitting in that chair for 72 hours. We'd sleep on concrete. The blankets we were given to put under us were so thin that they were transparent in some places. They turned off the heating on purpose, which led to my developing pains in my lower back. Once, I was forced to stand motionless for four hours because I said that my back hurt and I needed to see a doctor. It was then that I lost consciousness and fractured my head during the fall. The fracture spot grew back together in such a way that when I press there now I can feel a bump.

We were really not getting enough food, and what we got was reminiscent of animal fodder. Potatoes, carrots, and cabbage were chopped up and boiled, without being washed beforehand.

There were two young Kazakh girls in the camp with us, who were childhood friends. Once, they were sitting together and talking. The guards ended up beating them cruelly, kicking them.

"What are you planning? We have an order from above. Even if we kill you, there'll be no action taken against us."

That's what they said while beating them.

During my first day at camp, I cried a lot. I felt weak and fell, because they had been questioning me without giving me anything to eat for two days. But I retained consciousness and heard with my own ears the prison director say:

"If she dies, then she dies. They won't get anything for it."

I wasn't just a writer, but did commerce too. I had three different businesses: the import-export company "Qyrmyzy", which shipped home furniture to Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Mongolia, the cooperative "Selbestik", which produced ethnic Kazakh clothing, marriage items for young women, and souvenirs for tourists (I had around 30 people working for me there, and was trying to get housewives involved in business), and I also had a small shop dealing in industrial goods.

It's interesting to see the Chinese authorities say, when justifying their actions to other countries, that they're sending to the centers those people who don't know Chinese and don't have professions, where they then re-train them and give them a vocation, while teaching them Chinese. However, among those in camp were teachers, government workers, and even those who had done all of their basic education in Chinese. This makes their claims of "teaching them language and a trade" sound inappropriate. For example, I had three different businesses and speak Chinese fluently. If what the Chinese authorities say is true, then why did they intern me in a camp?

On December 23, 2018, they started freeing us from the camps. I was freed at midnight on December 25. After that, I'd be under house arrest for six months. On June 3, 2019, I left behind my 60-year-old mother and two younger sisters and, as if fleeing, crossed the Kazakhstan border at Zaisan.

The Chinese government is a communist system. With an artificial god.

“We’re your gods, as is Xi Jinping,” they say. “Walk the path of Marxism-Leninism. Study the ideas of Mao Zedong. We are the ones who can raise you to the heavens or relegate you to hell.”

And that’s why all the ethnic minorities want to run away from there.

I am grateful to the Kazakhstan authorities for the concessions they made — not only to myself but to everyone who was able to escape the Chinese oppression. Before I ended up in camp, I had a visa to Kazakhstan that was valid for a year, but I wouldn’t be able to cross in time, as I spent a year and a half in camp and the period of validity expired. However, Kazakhstan would still issue me a three-year visa. They must have thought it worthwhile to allow me to come, even if it was only a single Kazakh woman. Moreover, they granted me citizenship within three months following my arrival.

When I first arrived from China and settled in Nur-Sultan, I got a call from a guy who said that he was from the National Security Committee (NSC). He wanted to talk to me about what I experienced at the Chinese camp. We met at a café and talked for almost four hours. I recounted everything that had happened to me, that I had seen, that I had felt. Then, I’d finally ask him:

“Why are you asking about this? Do you want to help the Oralman detained in China?”

“No,” he answered. “We can’t interfere in China’s internal affairs.”

I’m not occupied with anything these days. My business waned while I was in camp. The camp broke me — spiritually, materially, and physically.

We were carefully monitored by the law-enforcement officials during the January events as well, and those who had spent time in camps especially. There are people here who present themselves as staff of the “National Security Committee”. They don’t give them names or phone numbers. They can detain you anywhere and ask you incomprehensible questions: “What do you know about the January events?”, “Did Oralman take part in them?”

Honestly, I felt insulted. Because when we lived in Xinjiang, we’d be treated like stepchildren, but after returning to our ancestral homeland we are being oppressed for having been born and raised in China. So where should we go then?! Will there ever be a day when we can live free of worry? For example, in May I went to Germany for the second summit of the East Turkistan national council. The organizers themselves contacted me to ask if I could talk about my camp experience. I agreed. Then, after I returned, I got a call from an “NSC staff member”, who didn’t bother to present himself and asked:

“Why did you go to Germany? Why didn’t you ask us for permission? What was said there?”

Why should I ask them for permission to go abroad? Am I a person who committed a crime and hasn’t finished serving her sentence? Dozens of people leave Kazakhstan to go abroad every day. Do they all get the NSC’s blessing before doing so?!

After arriving in Kazakhstan, I underwent a medical examination with the help of the International Legal Initiative organization. I recently underwent surgery.

Since leaving the camp, I’ve noticed that I tend to forget events and occurrences. And it isn’t just me, as this kind of forgetfulness has been seen in everyone who’s been in camp. While we were in

camp, we were given an unknown injection. At that time, they told us that they were giving us “vaccination shots against infectious diseases”...

Source: <https://rus.azattyq.org/a/31941037.html>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#49043>

Murathan Aidarhan

The following is an abridged summary, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Astana (Nursultan), Kazakhstan. It has also been bolstered slightly with details from the victim's account as given to Radio Azattyq.

Murathan Aidarhan was born in October, in the 1960s [likely 1962 or 1968, but not fully audible]. He first worked as an accountant, then in the Bureau of Civil Affairs (民政局). Because of health issues, he would later work in the department dealing with social welfare for the elderly. In 2015, he retired from his job for health reasons, having worked a total of thirty years, and moved to Kazakhstan to live with his children.

In October 2017, he went back to China after being summoned by his old work unit. Originally, they would call him back every six months, but then this turned into three, and he would abide and return so as not to violate any rules. Upon the return in October, however, he was immediately put under house arrest, which lasted three months. Afterwards, the authorities asked him to call his wife, Zagi Qurmanbai, to come to Xinjiang as well, which she did. Their two grandchildren — one 15 months old and the other one and a half years — were being looked after by Murathan and Zagi at the time, as their son was in Xi'an doing research and the daughter-in-law was in Kazakhstan, where she was a student.

On February 10, 2018, Murathan's wife would be taken to camp, leaving him to look after the grandkids alone. The authorities informed him that he would be taken to camp also, however, and that he had to do something about the kids, to which he said that he should take them to the Kazakhstan consulate as they were Kazakhstan citizens. The authorities did not allow this, with the children's mother coming to the border at Korgas on February 23, 2018 instead, and picking up the children from Murathan, who brought them over in the company of four other people — two police officers and two neighborhood administration staff.

Murathan was then told that he would be taken to camp that very day, but asked for two days to make preparations as he knew that there were restrictions on the clothes they could wear when going there — the authorities had sent away his wife's boots and coat when she was detained. He was told in return that he should prepare clothes that didn't have any buttons or a belt, and he did. He would be taken to the camp on February 25, at around two in the morning.

Initially, the camp staff refused to receive him, saying that some of his documents were missing, and so he was taken by the neighborhood administration head Yang Zhiguo — also the deputy head of the local mother and child care hospital (妇幼保健院) — to four or five different government offices, including the political and legal affairs commission (政法委) and the municipal government, to get stamps. As Murathan learned that day, all of these offices now worked nights as well.

Three Han Chinese would then take him to the camp in the early morning. Murathan says that he was neither hooded nor shackled.

"They asked me why I had ended up there. When I told them that I didn't know, they asked me if I had been to Kazakhstan. I said that it was true, and that my children were in Kazakhstan, but that I had done everything legally. I got my passport legally. They asked me if maybe I hadn't arrived in China by the required time. I said that no, I had been coming to China every 3-4 months."

In the end, they told him that he had used WhatsApp.

Murathan recalls that because of the food there, almost everyone in camp suffered from constipation, in addition to suffering from insomnia and, of course, suffering mentally. Going to the toilet was an issue, as they weren't allowed to go whenever they wanted, and especially at night. Once, Murathan needed to go at night but the guard on duty, a young Kazakh named Tilek Sauyt — almost the same age as Murathan's son — didn't let him, scolding Murathan and shouting at him, to which Murathan said that he was the age of his father and that Tilek should at least show a little respect. Finally, Tilek yielded and let him go, but in retaliation told him that he wouldn't be allowed any food the next day as punishment. So it was. As a result, the other inmates would explain the rules to Murathan, so that he would not have his meal withheld a second time.

Murathan says that, in his case, he wasn't tortured physically, as he wasn't that young and as he knew some of the camp staff personally. However, after a month there, he had to be taken to the hospital because of hypertension, as his blood pressure had reached 180.

Also about a month into his stay, he would have a meeting with people from State Security. He asked them what crime he had committed to get locked up in there, to which he would be told that he had visited Kazakhstan too many times and that he had WhatsApp installed on his phone.

There were about 200 people in the camp, which Murathan says was a former police station. Most of the inmates were Kazakhs and Hui — two of the Hui men were 87 years old, while the youngest person there was 21. They were divided into three groups, designated by blue, yellow, and red uniforms, with red being for the most serious "criminals".

The cell they stayed in was 12 square meters in area, with 8 people in the room. The door had two openings — a barred one at the top for ventilation and another on the bottom for having the meals delivered. Most of their time would be spent sitting on stools, for hours.

Bars divided the classrooms into two, with teachers and armed guards on one side and the students on the other. Once a week, they would be taught law and would have to write "inspiration letters" (writing about what they learned from the lecture and how it inspired them), in addition to writing about their "crimes". Detainees were also given a certificate of having acquired electrical vocational skills after a month, but would later be asked to return the certificate to the camp.

On December 23-24, 2018, at midnight, Murathan was suddenly released, and would spend the next six months under house arrest, before finally returning to Kazakhstan on August 1, 2019.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9YgLuoR38NU>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#6816>

Baqytgul Koshimbai

The following is an abridged summary, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

After returning to China, Baqytgul had her passport confiscated and ended up spending three months at her relatives' houses, before one day being taken to the town hospital for a medical check-up and then to a "prison". She wasn't aware that she was being detained, having just been told that she was going to have a medical examination.

Ten days later, on February 20, 2018, she was transferred to a camp. She was handcuffed and shackled.

At the camp, they studied Chinese and the national anthem. The showers were always cold, and their daily diet was basically cabbage soup. They were not allowed to speak Kazakh. Baqytgul says that there were about 500 Kazakhs in that camp.

She was accused of having committed a crime by staying in Kazakhstan for two years. According to the local authorities, it was illegal to stay abroad and get a green card while on a tourist visa.

She'd be in the camp for six months and, after being released, would then spend another four months unable to get her passport back. All in all, she ended up spending a year and three months in China. Baqytgul says that she now suffers from kidney problems.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y1h5pIgSZ4A>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#964>

Qairat Samarkan

The following eyewitness account has been assembled from a number of interviews that the victim gave to various media outlets and organizations in 2018.

Qairat Samarkan is a native of Altay's Burultokay County, moving to Kazakhstan in May 2009 and applying for citizenship there, though he would only receive it much later.

In October 2017, he made a trip to Xinjiang to sell his house and land. The trip coincided with the Communist Party's 19th National Congress — a particularly sensitive time. On November 20, he would be summoned by the local police and interrogated.

Qairat:

“What do you do in Kazakhstan? What family do you have there? Do you read namaz?” they'd ask me for three days and three nights, without letting me sleep. After which they decided to sentence me to 3-9 months of detention. On the fourth day, they took me by car to the Burultokay regional 'political education center'. They made me undress, handcuffed and shackled me, and led me to the cell. There, they shaved my head and told me that I would be held in a military-style cell. I was detained in a cell of the Burultokay region 'political education center'. There, we'd study materials related to the recent 19th congress, which took place in 2017. They taught us to not disclose China's state secrets, to not divide ourselves by ethnic group, to not talk about China's internal affairs, to not be Muslim.”

The camp he was held at was in Burultokay's Qaramagai Municipality (喀拉玛盖镇).

Qairat mentions being tortured as a result of initially refusing to yield to the military discipline:

“I had to make the bed in a very precise manner, like in the military. The head of the facility had an inspection in the morning and he told me to redo the bed three times. I then threw my blanket onto the floor. Four guards came, and they took me to [a room] where I was put in a metal outfit. In that outfit you can't bend your head for 12 hours and it was hot and horrible and after that, I became very obedient.”

Qairat remembers having to learn a number of new rules and regulations, including:

- 1) Islamic greetings were now forbidden, and one had to say the Mandarin “ni hao” instead;
- 2) Ethnic minority (e.g., Uyghur, Kazakh) restaurants could no longer use Uyghur/Kazakh writing in their signs and could only use Chinese characters;
- 3) Speaking Uyghur or Kazakh in public places was now forbidden;
- 4) Kazakh/Uyghur-language schools were now banned;
- 5) It was forbidden to communicate with people from the “26 sensitive countries” (e.g., Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkey);
- 6) Ethnic identities would no longer be listed on the third-generation ID cards;
- 7) Ethnic minorities were no longer allowed to set up their own chat groups or forums on WeChat, QQ, or websites in general, and anyone who dared would be given 2 years of political education;
- 8) Han and Kazakhs were financially encouraged by the government to intermarry, with a reward of 90000RMB and the permission to apply for big loans;

- 9) Ordinary people violating these rules or leaking state secrets would be heavily punished;
- 10) If a person sold their private property, half of the amount would go to the state;
- 11) People who had been abroad had to hand over their passports to the authorities for “safekeeping”.

In general, the days started at 6 with a search/cleaning of the room and breakfast, followed by two hours of political study (including the “spirit of the 19th congress” and China’s ethnic and religious policies). The inmates would sing communist songs, chant “Long live Xi Jinping!”, and do military-style training in the afternoon. Towards the evening, they would write accounts of their day, as well as self-criticisms.

There were around fifteen people in his cell, and as Qairat would find out, in addition to the local Uyghurs and Kazakhs detained in the camps, there were also Kazakhstan citizens.

Qairat:

“The detainees would be split into three categories. The first category was for those who had some connection to religion, the second for those having previously gone abroad, and the third for those who violated public order. All of the detainees were Muslim. I was being held for having gone abroad and violated public order.”

“Violating public order” could simply mean using Xinjiang time, missing compulsory flag raising ceremonies, or not speaking Chinese. About 200 detainees were suspected of being “religious extremists”.

According to Qairat, the detainees would have to pay 20RMB per day for their meals.

“We had to pay out of our own pockets and didn’t have enough. All you’d get was two pieces of bread and rice gruel. There was no other, better, food. They’d monitor all this strictly, in accordance with the law.”

The number of detainees at his facility, by Qairat’s estimate, went into the thousands.

“So many Kazakhs are being detained there, in those atrocious and miserable conditions! All in all, there were 5700 detainees, over 3000 of whom were Kazakh, 2000 were Uyghurs, and 200 were Hui. There were two there who had already obtained Kazakhstan citizenship — one from Oskemen in East Kazakhstan and one from East Kazakhstan’s Zharminsky district. One of them was named Esbolat. One of them’s been sentenced to 7 years, and the other to 4, their entire crime being that they had lived in Kazakhstan and hadn’t deregistered in China. Women are kept separate in the political education camps, so I can’t say how many of them there were.”

On February 20, 2018, Qairat would be released, which he believes was due to his psychological health.

“I was released because I tried to kill myself. They would often line up the detainees in a row, but once my legs were so tired that I just couldn’t bear standing anymore. At my wits’ end, I ran headfirst into a wall. I’d be unconscious for 15 minutes. The police arrived, and when I came to I was in a hospital. They released me after that. After the release, the officers told me that I didn’t have the right to leave the country, so I lied and told them that I had a wife and child in Kazakhstan. As a result, they gave me permission to visit Kazakhstan for a month. I obtained citizenship as soon as I arrived — this just happened to be the time when my citizenship was due to be issued.”

Source: https://shahit.biz/supp/1540_1.pdf

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1540>

Anar Sabit

The following account has been adapted from the long-read article published by Raffi Khatchadourian in The New Yorker, titled "Surviving the Crackdown in Xinjiang". The only changes made were the removal of background and context writing not immediately related to the victim's experience, with minimal changes of pronouns and joining of segments to maintain fluidity.

Anar Sabit had come to Canada in 2014, a bright, confident immigrant from Kuytun, a small city west of the Gobi Desert.

Growing up in this remote part of Asia, a child like Sabit, an ethnic Kazakh, could find the legacy of conquest all around her. Her parents, a doctor and a chemistry professor, never spoke of their experiences of discrimination; they enrolled her in schools where classes were held in Mandarin, and they taught her to embrace what she learned there. When Sabit was in elementary school, she and her classmates picked tomatoes for the bingtuan. In middle school, she picked cotton, which she hated: you had to spend hours bent over, or else with your knees ground into the dirt.

Sabit excelled as a student, and after graduating from high school, in 2004, she moved to Shanghai, to study Russian, hoping that it would open up career opportunities in other parts of the world.

Just before she completed her degree [in Shanghai], the tech company Huawei hosted a job fair, and Sabit and her friends applied. She was the only one not offered an interview — because of her origins, she was sure. [Ultimately] she found a well-paying job with an investment company.

While Sabit was in Shanghai, her parents immigrated to Kazakhstan. They urged her to move there, too, but she resisted their pleas.

A year after the [2009 Urumqi] riots, Sabit was travelling to Kyrgyzstan with a group of co-workers. While trying to catch a connecting flight in Urumqi, she was pulled aside by the authorities and told that, because she was from Xinjiang, she needed special permission to proceed. As her colleagues went ahead, she had to spend a day at a bureau for ethnic and religious affairs, getting the papers that she needed.

Not long afterward, she talked with a friend who had moved to Vancouver. Sabit flew over for a visit and was drawn to the openness and opportunity that she found; whenever she told a Canadian that she was from Xinjiang, the response was warm curiosity. She enrolled in a business-diploma program, and that summer she returned and found an apartment and a roommate.

She landed a job as a junior accountant in a Vancouver company. She fell in with a circle of friends. She had met a man whom she loved. Her life was on a course that she had set, and it was good.

In the spring of 2017, Sabit's father died suddenly, of a heart attack. Her mother called, but, to spare Sabit a shock, said only that he was in the hospital and that she should come see him. Sabit, on vacation at the time, dumped her plans and flew to Kazakhstan. Just before the plane took off, she logged on to a family group chat on her phone. Someone had written, "May his spirit rest in Heaven," in Kazakh. But the message was in Arabic script, and Sabit could make out only "Heaven." She spent the flight in painful uncertainty. After she arrived, another relative, unaware of her mother's deception, offered condolences for her loss.

Realizing that her father was dead, she burst into tears.

Sabit found her mother devastated with grief, so she decided to stay to support her. She asked her boss for several months off, but he couldn't hold her position vacant for that long, so she resigned. She called friends in Vancouver and told them to put her things in storage.

That summer, Sabit and her mother returned to Kuytun, to settle her father's affairs. For two weeks, they met with family and visited ancestors' graves.

On July 15th, Sabit and her mother drove to Urumqi Diwopu International Airport, for a flight back to Kazakhstan. They arrived in the middle of the night, and the building was nearly empty. At customs, an officer inspected her mother's passport and cleared her to go. But when Sabit handed over her documents he stopped, looked at her, and then took her passport into a back office.

"Don't worry," Sabit assured her mother, explaining that the delay was most likely another bureaucratic annoyance. Minutes later, the officer returned with an Uyghur official, who told Sabit to sit on a bench. "You cannot leave," he said. "You can discuss between yourselves whether your mother will go or stay."

In an emotional torrent, Sabit's mother pleaded for an explanation. The officer replied, "We need to ask her a few questions."

"You hurry and go," Sabit told her mother. "If I don't make the flight, I'll come tomorrow."

The two women had packed their clothes in the same bags. As they separated their things, her mother began to cry, and Sabit comforted her. Then she watched her mother, tears streaming down her cheeks, walk toward the gate. Once she was gone, the official turned to Sabit and coldly explained that she had been assigned a "border control" — a red flag, marking her for suspicion.

"Your mother was here, so I didn't mention it," he said. "You should know what Xinjiang is like now. You'd best cooperate."

An official handed Anar Sabit a detention certificate, an administrative document noting orders for her apprehension. It was dated June 20th. Sabit was led to a small interrogation room. Her phone and documents were confiscated, and the airport official told her to prepare for a "video investigation."

She was positioned before a computer; through a video link, another official began to question her in Uyghur, a language that she did not understand. (Many of the people Chen had recruited to administer the crackdown were from the ethnic groups that he was targeting.)

"Please," Sabit said, "can you use Mandarin?" The official switched to clumsy Mandarin, asking about her immigration records and her passport. Why had she once renewed it at the Chinese consulate in Almaty, Kazakhstan? Sabit replied that she was there on a family visit, and had run out of pages while travelling. After an hour, a soldier took her outside to wait. She expected to be let go; her answers had been honest, and they were easy to verify. Instead, she was called back into the room, and two soldiers were summoned to guard her.

When the Uyghur airport official who had first told her about the border control checked in on her, Sabit asked what she had done wrong. Irritated, he said, "You know what you have done. Now we have to wait for the people from the Public Security Bureau in Kuytun to take you away." Sabit asked when that would be. He answered testily, "It depends on when they left."

An announcement came over a loudspeaker that her flight had been delayed, and she imagined her

mother on the plane, overwhelmed with worry. As she sat, her guards chatted with her. They were both women in their early twenties — enlisted from “inland,” as the rest of China is known in Xinjiang. They said that they could not grasp why anyone ever needed to leave China, especially for Kazakhstan. “What a backward country,” one said. Sabit decided that it would be unwise to disagree.

After about six hours, several young men from Kuytun’s Public Security Bureau arrived, dressed in black. As Sabit was transferred to their custody, the airport official told her that if there were no issues the bureau could expunge the border control, and then she could leave. Sabit nodded, thinking that perhaps he was a kindhearted man, and could see that she was innocent.

Outside, dawn was breaking. The Public Security Bureau team directed Sabit to the back seat of a car, where a guard sat on each side of her, with handcuffs at the ready. The men looked exhausted, having driven through the night, but they watched her vigilantly. An intelligence officer, in the passenger seat, questioned her as the driver sped with manic intensity toward Kuytun, pushing the car over a hundred and ten miles an hour.

At their headquarters, the men led Sabit into a basement containing several detention cells. Stopping at a narrow cell, they told her to enter. Suddenly, the enormity of her predicament hit her, and she began to cry. “Please, can you not put me in there?” she begged. “I am not a bad person. Please, let me wait in an office.”

“We travelled five hundred kilometres for you,” the intelligence officer said. “Don’t inconvenience us anymore!” She entered the cell, noting that the walls were covered with foam padding — to prevent suicides, she suspected. There were two padded benches, each below a wall-mounted pipe, which a label indicated was for handcuffs. Sabit was too frightened to sit.

An assistant police officer posted outside her cell told her, “You can have some rest.” Slowly, she lowered herself to a bench. The officer was Han, from a poor province neighboring Xinjiang which was a source of recruits. He told Sabit that investigators would arrive at nine that morning. Holding her file, he observed that it was very thin, and said that this was a good sign.

With her mind spinning, Sabit tried not to blame herself for ignoring the warnings about returning to China. “My anxiety ate away at me, like ants consuming their prey, bit by bit,” she later wrote, in an unpublished testimony. (This account draws on her written testimony, on primary documents, including texts that she saved, and on extensive interviews.) Each passing minute, she hoped, brought her closer to explaining herself to a higher-ranking officer, who would see that her detention was a mistake.

Hours later, two officers, a man and a woman, guided Sabit to an interrogation room containing a “tiger chair” — a metal contraption designed to shackle a seated person. Sabit recoiled. Seeing this, the male officer ordered a normal chair brought for her.

“Here we respect human rights,” he said. “All you have to do is cooperate, and truthfully answer the questions. If there are no problems, we will let you go.”

Overwhelmed, Sabit felt a stab of pain in her stomach. The officer called for breakfast. Unable to eat, she asked if she could use a bathroom.

“Come,” the female officer said. Earlier, Sabit had been given access to a toilet near her cell — a squalid hole, with security cameras pointed at it. “Can we not go to that toilet with the surveillance cameras?” she asked. The officer led her to one on another floor. As they returned, Sabit was able

to glimpse into an interrogation room across from her own. There she saw a young Uyghur man in an orange vest and black trousers, his wrists and ankles locked into a tiger chair. His face was dirty and unshaven. His eyes were unfocussed. His head was drooping. Officers dressed in black were screaming at him. Sabit was ushered past, back to her room for questioning.

Anyone who has experienced an interrogation knows that it involves repetition. Over and over, the interrogator asks the same questions, looking for small discrepancies that hint at unspoken truths.

Sabit's interrogation lasted several hours, as officers recycled the same questions that she had been asked at the airport. While she spoke, she could hear smacks and electric shocks from the Uyghur man's cell across the hall. With his screams filling the room, she found it hard to focus. The lead interrogator turned to his partner. "Tell them to cut it out," he said. "It's affecting our work." The torture quieted, but only for a time.

When her interrogators left, she was brought lunch, but again she could not eat. An Uyghur officer, whom she politely called Older Brother, entered with hot water and medicine for her stomach. Three hours later, the lead interrogator returned. "You've been to many sensitive countries," he said. "We need to initiate a new interrogation." When Sabit asked which countries were problematic, he named the United States, Thailand, Malaysia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Russia.

"Apart from the United States, I went to all those countries because of work!" she said. "My colleagues can confirm that."

By the time the second interrogation was over, it was evening. Older Brother returned. Desperately, Sabit asked, "Can I leave?" He shook his head and told her, "Keep this cup for hot water, and be sure to eat."

The intelligence officer who had brought her over from the airport arrived with her luggage.

"Am I going home?" Sabit asked.

"You will know," he said. He began to walk her out of the facility. Another man came over and whispered something into his ear, but the intelligence officer shook his head. "Her name is on the list," he said. "Nobody can save her."

...

At the Public Security Bureau, Sabit was forced into a car with the intelligence officer who had picked her up from the airport.

As she peered out the window, the Kuytun of her childhood seemed unrecognizable, the skyline looking brash and cold as it blurred by. They were travelling west, toward the neighborhood where she had grown up. "I had this hope, or illusion, that he was driving me to my old address," she recalled. Instead, they arrived at a newly built police station on West Beijing Road. In the main hall, Sabit noticed an elderly man sitting in a chair, a neighbor who had taught at the same institute as her father, and whose daughter she had known since childhood. "Hello, Uncle," she whispered in Kazakh. "Do you recognize me?" Silently, he motioned to her not to speak.

Sabit's eyes welled up. "It was like seeing my own father, who had only just passed away," she later recalled. "I felt immense horror and grief."

Sabit was ordered to follow a pregnant officer, and as they walked the officer whispered in Kazakh,

“Do whatever they ask. Under no circumstances resist, or else you’ll suffer.” In a private room, the officer ordered Sabit to disrobe; she searched her and confiscated her jewelry and shoelaces. Back in the main hall, another officer took down her personal information. The man looked as if he might be Uyghur or Kazakh, so Sabit felt emboldened to ask, “Why do I have to stay here?”

“You were brought here by the people from the Integrated Joint Operations Platform,” he explained. “You’ve been to so many countries. The problem could be big.” He motioned to the old professor, still in his chair. “He’s been to Kazakhstan more than forty times,” he said. “We’ve had him here for ten days now. It looks like you’ll be staying, too.” Sabit felt a chill. She took a seat beside the old man. “Child, how could I not recognize you?” he whispered, in Kazakh. “You grew up with my daughter, as if you were my child, too.” He added a blessing for her father: “May his spirit rest in Heaven.” Then he warned her to be careful — to refrain from criticizing the Communist Party, or praising anything that she had encountered while travelling. “You must be strong,” he said. “This will all pass. You don’t need to be afraid here. Old Uncle is keeping you company.”

Detainees normally slept in an interrogation room — men on one side, women on the other — but it was full. That night, the officers placed a military mattress in the hall and ordered Sabit and another young woman to share it. The woman was wearing a red dress.

“She was extremely thin, and was calmly looking at me with a pair of innocent eyes,” Sabit recalled. “I could tell from her appearance that she was Uyghur.”

While they were squeezed together, the woman explained that she was a student who had been arrested for using a file-sharing program called Zapya to download music. Officials using IJOP were expected to log any “suspicious” apps — there were dozens, but many residents did not know what they were. The woman told Sabit that two Uyghur men locked up in the station, a classmate of hers and a butcher, had been detained because of Zapya, too.

It was July, and the heat and the mosquitoes were intense. Sabit spent a sleepless night trying to fend off bites. The lights in the hall stayed on all night, and the bleeps and static bursts of police walkie-talkies made a constant din, as the officers processed drug addicts, drunks, jaywalkers, and other petty criminals. The police treated people they brought in harshly. Once, an elderly man who was cuffed into a tiger chair began shouting, “Long live Mao Zedong! Long live the Chinese Communist Party!”

The next day, Sabit was shuttled to a hospital for a medical exam. Her blood was drawn, and a urine sample was taken; she was also given an electrocardiogram, an ultrasound, and a chest X-ray. Back at the station, officers took photographs and fingerprints, and sampled her DNA. She was given an iris scan, and compelled to speak into a microphone, so that her voiceprint could be taken: more data to be uploaded to IJOP.

That night, Sabit and the Uyghur woman slept in the interrogation room, which turned out to be worse than the main hall. The mosquitoes there were just as relentless, and the walkie-talkies were still audible, only now Sabit was crammed into a tiny iron cage with two other women. The room was hot and airless, and, even though she was drenched in sweat, she wrapped herself in a towel to ward off the mosquitoes. Her stomach churned in pain.

In another cage, the old professor was held captive with the two Uyghur men. At night, the professor slept on a mattress on the floor, and the younger men were handcuffed to the wall, so that they could not recline; in the coming days, Sabit noticed that the young men were unshackled only to eat and use the toilet, and that they never bathed.

Sabit noticed that large numbers of Uyghurs were being brought in to have their information uploaded. Many had been stopped at checkpoints while entering Kuytun; others had been flagged by IJOP as untrustworthy. Most were elderly, or women, or children. The younger men, it seemed, had already been locked up.

During the day, Sabit was allowed to return to the station's main hall, but, whenever one of her relatives came to visit, she was quickly ushered out of sight and into her cage. Sometimes other people she knew walked in, and the idea that they were seeing her in detention filled her with shame. Then she realized that they assumed she had merely come to solve a bureaucratic problem, as they had. On one occasion, an old acquaintance came in, seeking paperwork to visit her parents in Kazakhstan. The woman had heard that Sabit had been detained, and began to approach her, but the professor signalled her to stay away. Before leaving, the woman whispered that she would pass on news to Sabit's mother. Gazing at her silently, Sabit fought to hold back tears.

Nineteen days after her arrest, Older Brother walked into the station. Remembering his kindness, Sabit felt a wave of hope. She called to him and asked if he knew when she could leave. He looked at her and at the others, and said, "You all need to be sent to school." Sabit knew from station gossip that "school" meant a political-reeducation camp. Shocked, she asked, "For how long?" He said half a year.

The following evening, three harsh-looking men dressed in gray jackets arrived. From the deferential way they were treated, Sabit assumed that they were high-ranking officials. It turned out that one was the director of the Public Security Bureau's domestic-security team, a man named Wang Ting. Sabit was called to meet with the group, as were the professor and one of the young Uyghur men. Wang questioned Sabit, focussing on her Kazakh visa. During the interview, one official lamented, "You cannot be controlled once you leave." Nonetheless, the vice-director of the station told Sabit afterward that she would be released the next day.

A police officer told Sabit that before she could leave she had to sign a document expressing regret and pledging not to repeat her offense. Sabit said that she didn't know what her offense was.

"Why are you here?" he asked.

"I was abroad," she said.

"Then write that you'll not make that mistake again," he said. When she hesitated, he told her to just write down any mistake.

Sabit found a Communist Party magazine in the station's waiting area and copied down some of its propaganda.

The following morning, Sabit walked out of the station and called her mother, who burst into tears. Sabit wanted to fly to her immediately, but the police had retained her passport; before they could release it, they said, she had to gain approval from the bureau's domestic-security team. At its offices, Sabit found Wang Ting and explained that she wanted to return to her mother. He told her that he needed to consult his superiors. When she returned, the following week, Wang explained that her border control would automatically expire after three months, and then her passport could be returned. Sabit was confused: the official who had stopped her at the airport had told her that active steps had to be taken to remove the border control. But, when she tried to explain, Wang waved her away.

Sabit waited until the three months had passed, plus an extra day, to be safe. Then she returned to

Wang, and he instructed the police to release her passport. Buoyant with relief, she booked a flight to Kazakhstan. At the airport, though, the same official stopped her again. Her border control had not expired. "Didn't I tell you?" he said.

Within hours, Sabit was again in front of Wang, who glared at her with annoyance. Her border control had expired, he insisted; perhaps the system just needed time to reflect the change. He told her to wait another week. Sabit begged him for a document indicating her innocence, and he had someone write one up. It noted that she had been investigated because she had renewed her passport at a consulate, but was cleared of any suspicion. "We did not find that she or her family engaged in activities that endanger national security," it stated, adding that she was "eligible to leave the country." The next day, with the document in hand, she risked another flight. Once again, she was stopped. Whether there was no way to follow the rules or no coherent rules to follow, she was a captive.

From a colleague of Wang Ting's, she learned that a request to remove her border control had been sent up the bureaucracy for approval. It would go to the prefecture's seat, Ghulja, two hundred and fifty miles away, and then another hundred and fifty miles to Urumqi. Desperate to insure that her paperwork was being processed, she decided to follow it and nudge the relevant officials.

When she arrived at the train station, she found it awash in propaganda for the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party, which was soon to begin. It was a politically sensitive time.

In Ghulja, Sabit learned that she was too late: her application had already gone to Urumqi. The next train was not scheduled to depart for hours, so she went to visit a sick aunt who lived there. While they were sipping tea, her phone rang. It was the vice-director of the police station in Kuytun. "Where are you?" he barked.

Sabit told him.

"You were in Kuytun a few days ago," he said. "How did you suddenly go?" He asked her to text him a photograph of her train ticket, as proof that she was in Ghulja. Then he ordered her to return immediately, to sign documents. "You will take the train back tonight," he said.

The vice-director seemed oddly intent on her case. On the train, she got a text from him, asking her to confirm that she was on her way. When she arrived in Kuytun, it was past midnight, and the parking lot was empty. In the lights outside the station, she saw a police car waiting for her, with two officers inside. One was Han, the other Kazakh. They drove in silence, until Sabit asked why she had to return so urgently. The Kazakh officer quietly explained that she was being sent to school.

The officer had spoken to her in Kazakh, and so Sabit felt that she could question him. Incredulous, she asked, "Didn't the vice-director say I was meant to sign documents?" She told him not to tease her, but he shook his head and said, "I am not joking." At the police station, Sabit's things were confiscated, and she was returned to the cage. The following day, she was given another medical exam. It was clear that she was being processed for reeducation, but she could not accept it as reality — a common reaction, which the Austrian psychiatrist Viktor Frankl called the "delusion of reprieve."

From the police station, Sabit and another detainee, a young Uyghur woman, were driven to a compound surrounded by a wall topped with concertina wire. A sign read "Kuytun City Vocational Skills Re-education Training Center Administrative Bureau." Inside was a three-story building, a former police station that had been hastily repurposed. The women were ushered in and told to

face a wall. Sabit tried to survey the place, but the light was dim. Standing beside her, the Uyghur woman began to cry.

“Don’t fidget!” an officer shouted. Sabit, noticing that the man’s Mandarin was imperfect, turned and saw that he was Kazakh; immediately, she felt disgust. The women were directed to the third floor, and, on the way, Sabit glimpsed several male detainees in gray uniforms. Their sullen figures made her fearful, and she looked away.

Sabit was led to a large room, where she was strip-searched. As she was getting dressed, she asked how long she would have to remain, and a guard said that no one would be let go before the Nineteenth National Congress, which was days away.

The detention cells were revamped offices, with walls, doors, and windows reinforced with iron latticework, giving them the appearance of cages. The doors were chained to their frames and could not be opened more than a foot; detainees had to shimmy through. In Sabit’s cell, five bunk beds were crammed into a twelve-by-fifteen-foot space, with three cameras and a microphone hanging from the ceiling.

A few women, their eyes red from crying, were already there, and more arrived later. They were all sure that they had been rounded up in a dragnet preceding the National Congress. Some had been brought in for using WhatsApp. One was on leave from college in America; she had been detained for using a V.P.N. to turn in her homework and to access her Gmail account. A seventeen-year-old had been arrested because her family once went to Turkey on a holiday.

The Uyghur woman who was processed with Sabit had been assigned to the cell, too. She was a Communist Party propagandist. Years earlier, she told Sabit, she had booked a flight to Kashgar, but a sandstorm prevented the plane from taking off, so the airline had placed everyone on the flight in a hotel. Later, police officers in Kuytun detained her, and told her that two of the other people in the hotel were deemed suspect. Even though she was working for the Party, the mere fact of being Uyghur and staying in a hotel where others were under suspicion was enough to raise alarms.

The reeducation camp was nothing like a hospital, nothing like a boarding school. Chen Quanguo had instructed that such facilities “be managed like the military and defended like a prison.” Sabit and the other women had to exchange their clothes for drab uniforms that were accented with fluorescent stripes and a photo-I.D. tag. Male guards patrolled the halls and the compound’s exterior — each officer working a twenty-four-hour shift — while female staff members served as disciplinarians, following the women wherever they went, including the bathroom. When the disciplinarians were not there, the surveillance cameras were; even when showering, the detainees could not escape them.

The only language permitted in the building was Mandarin. Some of the older women did not know a word of it, and were consigned to silence, except for a few phrases they had to memorize.

Everyone was required to shout “Reporting!” when entering a room, but many of the women forgot, enraging their minders. One disciplinarian, a member of the bingtuan, routinely insulted and humiliated the women. Detainees who angered her were subjected to punishments, which included being locked in a tiny room and shackled to a tiger chair for the night. She often intoned, “If you don’t behave, you’ll stay here for the rest of your life.”

Sabit quickly learned that every moment was controlled. The women had to wake at precisely eight each morning, but, except for trips to the washroom and the toilet, they were locked in their cells

twenty-four hours a day. They had three minutes to wash their faces and brush their teeth, a minute to urinate. Showers could not exceed five minutes. Some women left soapy because they had misjudged their time.

For meals, the women had to line up in their cells to await a food cart, with their backs facing the door. The cups and bowls issued to them were made from cheap plastic, and Sabit, watching the hot food and water soften them, feared that toxins were leeching into her diet. (Later, replacements were introduced.) Sabit's cell had no table, but the women were assigned stools — painful to use, because they were only about a foot tall. The women squatted on them and put their bowls on the floor. If they ate too slowly, or not enough, they were reprimanded. The elderly women, and people with dental problems, struggled, but neither age nor ailments spared them insults.

The detainees were forbidden to sit on their beds during the day, though after lunch they were made to lie down, with eyes shut, for a compulsory nap. At 10 P.M., they were ordered to sleep, but the lights in their cells were never turned off, and they were not allowed to cover their eyes with a blanket or a towel. (The younger women volunteered to take the top bunks, to shield the older ones from the light.) If anyone spoke, everyone in the room would be punished with an ear-splitting reprimand from a blown-out loudspeaker. Any nighttime request to use the bathroom was treated with contempt, and eventually the women stopped asking.

Dispirited, uncomfortable, often verbally abused, they masked their pain, because displays of sadness were also punished. "You are not allowed to cry here," the guards had told them. School taught them how to turn from the cameras, hide their faces, and quietly cry themselves to sleep.

The women had been told that they were going to be reeducated, but for a long stretch there was only dull confinement. To pass the time, they sat on the stools and traded stories. The college student who was studying in America entertained the others by recounting the entire plot of "The Shawshank Redemption."

Twelve days after Sabit arrived, the National Congress ended, and the women were summoned for interviews with officials from the Public Security Bureau. Sabit was led to an interrogation room, where an officer told her, "Your case is basically clear now." She asked how she had ended up in the camp, given that the domestic-security team had provided her with a written declaration of her innocence. The officer said that he didn't know. Later, a detainee told Sabit that she had heard it was because officials came to view her failed departures at the airport as an inconvenience.

After the interviews, the women waited hopefully, but no one was freed. Then, a month into Sabit's detention, it was announced that everyone would study Mandarin six days a week — to master the "national language." After learning of a detainee who was let go after three months, Sabit thought that perhaps she, too, could sail through the lessons and "graduate."

The classroom, fortified with iron meshwork, was adjacent to her cell. There were rows of desks, and a lectern behind a fence at the front. A surveillance camera was mounted in each corner. During classes, two police officers stood guard.

The women's instructor — Ms. Y. — had been yanked out of her job as an elementary-school teacher and compelled to live at the facility most of the week. Although she was stern, the women liked her. Ms. Y. spoke frequently about how she missed her young students, and she brought a grade-school teacher's sensibility to the camp: she sought to teach the women Chinese opera and calligraphy, and pushed the administrators to allow plastic scissors, for making traditional Han

crafts. (She also tried, unsuccessfully, to get the detainees time outside for exercise.) One day, she arrived visibly upset; the director had humiliated her for tardiness by forcing her to stand during a meeting.

At the outset, Ms. Y. had no Mandarin textbooks, or even worksheets, so she used first-grade instructional materials; later, she was provided with lesson plans, but they were riddled with errors. The detainees were told that they needed to master three thousand Chinese characters, even though several women, Sabit among them, already knew more than twice that many. No matter how fluent the women were, they were forced to perform the exercises, over and over, until the others caught up. Some of the elderly women who had never been schooled in Mandarin struggled with the lessons. To spare them punishment, Sabit and a few others covertly helped them.

The classes, of course, had nothing really to do with language. As a government document made clear, reeducation was intended to sever people from their native cultures: "Break their lineage, break their roots, break their connections, and break their origins."

Sabit and the other women had to learn Communist songs and sing them loudly before each meal. (If they did not show sufficient zeal, guards threatened to withhold food.) Every morning, they had to stand and proclaim their fealty to the state:

"Ardently love the Chinese Communist Party!

Ardently love the great motherland!

Ardently love the Chinese people!

Ardently love socialism with Chinese characteristics!"

They were compelled to watch videos like "The Hundred-Year Dream," which celebrated China's economic growth and power. The screenings were followed by discussion groups, in which detainees had to repeat propaganda and profess gratitude to the Party for saving them from criminality. On Saturdays, guest speakers gave presentations on terrorism law. The detainees were obliged to recite seventy-five "manifestations" of religious extremism.

It didn't take great insight, Sabit thought, to recognize the absurdity of the curriculum as a counterterrorism tool. Most of the young women who were rounded up had secular life styles; they frequented bars on weekends and had barely any ties to religion, let alone religious extremism. The elderly women, though more traditional, clearly posed no threat, but their internment would stymie the transmission of cultural knowledge to younger generations.

All their work seemed geared toward pageants that were organized for visiting Party dignitaries, who would come to inspect the women's progress and the camp's efficacy. During these events — held at first in a room where the guards slept, with beds pushed to one side — the women had to recite maxims of Xi Jinping, sing patriotic anthems, dance, and make a show of Han cultural pride.

"You need to have a smile on your face," guards would say. "You need to show that you are happy."

Sabit was often a featured performer; because of her fluency and her education, the camp could count on her to demonstrate that the program was a success. She would project excitement and positivity, in an exhausting pantomime. Many of the women felt ashamed by the hollow display, but still campaigned to perform. The preparations offered a respite from the language classes, and the pageants gave them a chance to prove their "transformation" and perhaps be set free.

At some point during every inspection, the visiting dignitaries would ask, "Do you recognize your

mistakes?" In preparation, the detainees wrote out statements of repentance; the guards explained that anyone who did not do so would never leave. One detainee, a member of a Christian sect called Eastern Lightning, invoked a Chinese law that guaranteed freedom of religion, declaring, "I did nothing wrong!" She was taken away, to what the women assumed was a harsher facility — a pretrial detention center or a prison. The logic of these forced admissions was clear: to gain their freedom, the detainees had to tear themselves down. Sabit strove to qualify her answers with words like "potentially," and to characterize her life overseas as a "lack of patriotism" rather than as a manifestation of Islamic extremism. But, having lived in Shanghai, she found it hard not to seethe; she knew Han urbanites who had left the country for vacations in Malaysia, and who had used WhatsApp and V.P.N.s. Were they also infected?

Over and over, Sabit and the women confessed. Yet no one was released, and gradually Sabit's optimistic delusions collapsed. In February, 2018, China's annual Spring Festival arrived, and the women were preparing for a pageant, when a camp administrator woke them in the middle of the night and forced them into a classroom to write out their mistakes. When they were done, he gathered their papers, tore them up, and berated the women for being dishonest, then kept them writing until dawn. Sabit wondered if she was losing her grip on herself. Could she be wrong? she thought. Had she betrayed China?

Then, as the pageant neared, Sabit learned that after the performances any detainee who was a student would be let go. Because Sabit had been enrolled in school in Canada, she made the case that the policy applied to her. The camp administrators agreed, and she filled out forms for her release — discreetly, so that women who were not slated to leave would not grow agitated. The director told her to wait for an official departure date. She tried not to become hopeful, having been let down so often. But, she recalled, she regarded the news as "a ray of light."

Wang [Yongzhi]'s confession [about being a "two-faced man"] was circulated across the Xinjiang bureaucracy as a warning, and it apparently reached Kuytun. Just as Sabit and the other students were to be released, her camp's management revoked its decision — because, a guard told her, an official had been dismissed for freeing people without authorization. "Nobody is willing to sign off on your release now," he explained. "Nobody wants that responsibility."

A heavy silence fell over the building, as minders — the detainees' conduits for news — became cautious about what they said. At first, Sabit was dismayed, but, just as she had modulated her joy at the prospect of leaving, she now dampened her disappointment. The one certainty she could count on was her patience. She had become good at waiting.

And yet the longer she was confined the more convoluted her path to freedom appeared. By then, her minders had instituted a point system: the detainees were told that they had each been assigned a score, and if it was high enough they could win privileges — such as family visits — and even release. Points could be gained by performing well on examinations, or by writing up "thought reports" that demonstrated an ability to regurgitate propaganda. The women could also win points by informing on others. One detainee, Sabit recalled, was "like another camera."

The threat of losing points was constantly dangled over the women. For a minor infraction, the guards might announce that they were docking a point; for a large one, they might say that the penalty was ten points. Yet the women were never told their scores, so they were never sure if the points were real. One day, a woman got into a fight and was brought to a camp official, who furiously reprimanded her, then tore up a paper that, he claimed, recorded her score. "You now have zero points!" he declared. Back in the cell, Sabit and the others consoled her, but also gently pushed for details of what the official had said, hoping to glean some insight into how the system

functioned. “We thought, Well, maybe they really are recording our points,” Sabit recalled. “Maybe there is something to it.”

In the winter of 2018, new arrivals began flooding into the camp.

An officer at the camp told Sabit that the arrests were intended to maintain stability before the Two Sessions, a major political conclave in Beijing.

The camp strained to manage the influx. Most of the new arrivals had been transferred from a detention center, which was also overflowing. There were elderly women, some illiterate, some hobbled. One woman, the owner of a grocery, was in custody because her horse-milk supplier had been deemed untrustworthy. Another was an adherent of Falun Gong; she was so terrified that she had attempted suicide by jumping out of a third-floor window.

For many of the new arrivals, the reeducation camp was an improvement. At the detention centers, there was not even a pretense of “transformation through education.” Uyghurs and Kazakhs were brought in hooded and shackled. The women spoke of beatings, inedible food, beds stained with urine, shit, and blood. Sabit met two women who had bruises on their wrists and ankles — marks, they told her, from shackles that were never removed.

With more women than beds at the camp, the authorities tossed mattresses on the floor, before shuffling the detainees around to find more space. New protocols were introduced. The women had to perform military drills inside their cells, and submit to haircuts.

At night, it was announced, the detainees would help police themselves, with the women serving two-hour shifts. For Sabit, the shifts offered rare moments of privacy. Sometimes, blanketed in solitude, she thought of her mother living alone. Over the months, she had convinced herself that she would be able to commemorate the anniversary of her father’s death with her family, in the Kazakh tradition. But a year had passed, and she was still stranded.

As the months passed, the system took its toll on everyone. Guards who were once lenient became erratic and severe. A mild-mannered staff member lost it one evening, after being confronted with multiple requests for the bathroom; she yelled maniacally, then refused to let any woman out for the rest of the night.

The detainees, too, began to buckle. They joked that the state was merely keeping them alive. Some went gray prematurely. Many stopped menstruating — whether from compulsory injections that the camp administered or from stress, Sabit was unsure. Because they could shower only infrequently and were never provided clean underwear, the women often developed gynecological problems.

From the poor food, many suffered bad digestion. One elderly woman could not use the bathroom without expelling portions of her large intestine, which she had to stuff back into herself. The woman was sent to a hospital, but an operation could not be performed, it was explained, because she had high blood pressure. She was returned, and spent most of the time moaning in bed.

In class one day, a detainee who had lost most of her family to the camps suddenly fell to the floor, unconscious. Her sister, who was also in the class, ran to her, then looked up at the others with alarm. The women tearfully rushed to her aid but were stopped by the guards, who ordered them not to cry. “They started hitting the iron fence with their batons, frightening us,” Sabit recalled. “We had to hold back our sobbing.”

Signs of psychological trauma were easy to find. An Uyghur woman, barely educated, had been laboring to memorize Mandarin texts and characters. One evening, she started screaming, yanked off her clothing, and hid under her bed, insisting that no one touch her. Guards rushed in with a doctor and took her away. The camp administrators, however, returned her to the cell, arguing that she had been feigning illness. Afterward, the woman occasionally had convulsions and was sent to the hospital. But she was not released.

Sabit, too, felt increasingly frail. She was losing weight. She couldn't hold down anything, not even a sip of water, and had to be given medicine to manage non-stop vomiting. Like the other women, her emotions were raw. Once, she was chatting with a Han guard, who mentioned that the camp's deputy director had told him, "Anar being here is purely a waste of time." Sabit smiled, worried that if she showed distress he would no longer share news with her. But, as soon as he left, she ran to her bed, turned her back to the cameras, and wept.

[In the summer of 2018], the director of Sabit's camp permitted the detainees time in a walled-in yard; there were snipers keeping watch, and the women were restricted to structured activities, like emergency drills, but he nonetheless insisted that they should be grateful. Eventually, the women were also allowed to air out blankets in a vineyard that the staff maintained. "We would hide grapes inside the bedding," Sabit recalled. "Then we would bring them back to our cell and secretly eat them."

When camp officials announced in July that Sabit and the other women were going to be moved to a new facility, the news seemed ominous. Not knowing where they were going, they feared that their situation would get worse. One night, guards roused the women and told them to pack: a bus was waiting to take them away. On the road, a caravan of police cars escorted them, and officers manned intersections. "A lot of people were crying," Sabit recalled. "I asked the girl next to me, 'Why are you crying?' And she said, 'I saw a street that I used to walk on, and I started thinking of my previous life.'"

In the darkness, they approached a massive, isolated complex. One of the buildings was shaped like a gigantic "L," and surrounded by a wall. As the bus drove alongside one of its wings, the women counted the windows, to estimate how many cells it contained.

Sabit was struck by the lifelessness of the structure. Its unlit chambers seemed hollow. Inside, she and the others learned that the building was indeed empty: they were its first occupants. It was summer, but inside the thick concrete walls it felt cold, like a tomb.

In the new building, the detainees were divided by ethnicity. With few exceptions, Uyghurs were subjected to harsher measures; some were sentenced, implying that they would be transferred to prison. In contrast, the women in Sabit's cohort were gradually released. That September, as they rehearsed to perform for visiting dignitaries, a camp official asked Sabit if she had street clothes.

The next day — the day of the performance — one of his colleagues told her, "Tomorrow, you'll be able to leave." Later, it occurred to her that, because of her fluency in Mandarin, she had been held longer just to be in the pageant.

The following day, during class, whispers of her impending release spread through the room. Some of the women begged her for her Mandarin notebook. "I was, like, Why?" she recalled. "They were, like, We know you are leaving! And I was, like, It's not certain!" A guard winked at her and said that soon her name would be called on a loudspeaker, and she would be free. When the speaker blared, Sabit stood and waited for the door to be unlocked, as the other women wished her well. Then she

returned to her room for her clothing. "I finally took off the disgusting uniform," she recalled.

Sabit was brought to the camp's Party secretary, who was waiting for her in a room with a chair, a small table, and a bed. She sat on the bed, and he lectured her, telling her that she needed to be more patriotic: "Your life style was too individualistic — completely fighting for yourself!" Sabit was silently outraged. With the prospect of release before her, the doubts instilled by the camp's propaganda dissipated. She thought, Can only dying for China make me good enough for you? But she nodded and said, "Yes, yes. You're right."

The secretary told her that a local Party official and his aide were waiting to take her to her uncle's home. As she walked from the camp toward their car, she thought about something that the other women had told her: "Don't look back. It's a bad sign." She decided to heed their advice. But, glancing to the side, she saw a looming facade across the road: a detention center. Breaking into a run, she raced to the waiting car.

Sabit recalled that mothers held in her facility were very pliant: "In order to see their children, they were willing to do everything."

Although Sabit had not lived [in Kuytun] in more than a decade, she was still registered with the committee that oversaw her old home. The Party official who had come to the camp to pick her up was the committee's secretary, Zhang Hongchao.

To assure Zhang that she had been reeducated, Sabit spoke of her gratitude to the Party — words that poured out automatically, after countless repetitions. He seemed pleased. "We see you don't have so many problems," he said. "You've been abroad, that's your problem." Then he advised her, "Just stay and do something for your country. Don't think of going abroad for the next ten years."

Sabit understood that this was not a suggestion. With little more than a nod, Zhang could return her to the camp. She reassessed her future. O.K., she thought, I won't die if I can never leave. "Can I go to Shanghai?" she asked.

"Yes," he said. "After a time."

At her uncle's home, Zhang and his aide stayed for tea, along with "relatives" — members of a cadre. Sabit's uncle later told her that, during her internment, he and his family had been designated "focus personnel." Every week, they had to attend reeducation classes and a flag-raising ceremony at their residential-committee center. Cadre members also visited, staying for meals and urging the family to serve drinks — an indication that they did not obey Muslim strictures on alcohol. Initially, they spent the night, until they realized that they could photograph themselves in different clothes and fake an overnight stay.

As the officials sat on floor cushions and sipped tea, Zhang and the head of the cadre explained that Sabit was confined to Kuytun.

"We'll monitor you for some time to see how you've transformed," one of the officials said. Sabit asked if she could shop or see friends, and was told, "You need to be cautious about whom you contact, but you're allowed to have friends."

The sun set, and the officials stayed for dinner. After they left, Sabit's aunt recorded a voice message for Sabit's mother and texted it to her in Kazakhstan; a direct call seemed too risky.

Sabit asked Zhang Hongchao if she could walk around unimpeded. Unsure, he suggested that she

and a Party official test her I.D. at a hospital. The next morning, when they swiped her card, it triggered an ear-piercing alarm. Police swarmed Sabit within minutes.

After the experiment, she went to a mall to buy clothes. Almost immediately, police surrounded her again. An officer explained that facial-recognition software had identified her as a “focus person.” Learning that she had already been reeducated, the officers let her go. But it soon became clear that there was nowhere Sabit could walk without being detained. Eventually, police began to recognize her, and, annoyed by the repeated encounters, urged her to stop going out at all. Instead, Sabit laboriously identified convenience stations that she might pass and gave the police notice, so that they could ignore the IJOP alerts.

A few times a week, Sabit had to report to the residential-committee center, for a flag-raising ceremony and additional reeducation classes. She hated these visits, but they were her only escape from solitude. Except for her uncle’s family, just about everyone she knew — neighbors, friends, relatives — stayed away from her, fearing that any association would land them in the camps, too.

The only people she could safely mix with were other former detainees, who were similarly isolated. The Party propagandist in Sabit’s cell had been fired from her job. The woman who had run a grocery store could no longer operate her business, so she turned to menial labor; she also discovered that the man she wanted to marry had found another woman. Shunned and vulnerable, they found safety in one another.

Two weeks after Sabit’s release, several officers from her internment camp turned up on her uncle’s doorstep and explained that they had used her file to find her. It was not an official visit. They emphasized that they, in their own way, were also prisoners: resigning from the camp was impossible. Two of the officers were Kazakh, and they said that they lived in fear that any misstep would send them to the camps as detainees. One of them confessed that he had been drinking to ease his guilt and his nightmares.

Because the men had been kind, Sabit and the other women decided to take them out to dinner, as thanks. The group started meeting regularly, and the officers soon began insisting that the women join them for drinks and give them loans. Sabit usually handed over the money, not expecting it back. But the officers became more demanding. One asked her to buy him a car, and, when she gently declined, his kindness gave way to threats. He called Sabit and, using the IJOP data, itemized where she had been the previous day. She decided that isolation was better than such company.

Members of Sabit’s residential committee constantly interfered with her life — trying to mold her into the state’s idea of a good citizen. They urged her to take a Han husband. There was money in it for her, they said; in an attempt to alter the ethnic balance of Xinjiang, the state had launched an aggressive campaign to encourage indigenous women to marry Han men. When Sabit demurred, the officials told her that Muslim men were chauvinists — adding, with a laugh, “Han husbands dote on their wives!”

The residential committee urged her to work, and then made it impossible. Sabit found a job teaching English, but on her first day the committee called her in for an unscheduled meeting with officials from her camp. She could not tell the school why she had to leave, fearing that she would be fired if her employer knew that she was a “focus person.” At the meeting, she asked if she could speak first, so that she could return to her job. One of the officials responded with a threat: “I can send you back to the camp with one phrase. Stay!” She lost the job, and decided that it wasn’t worth looking for a new one.

By January, 2019, Sabit understood that this kind of attention was causing her uncle's community anxiety. Fearing that she was endangering her relatives, she moved into a hotel. One night, she returned to her family's home for a meal, and posed with them for a photo. She shared it on social media. Immediately, Zhang texted her about an embroidered portrait that was on the wall. "Who's in the picture?" he wrote.

The portrait showed a bearded man in traditional dress: the Kazakh poet Abai Qunanbaiuly. "I was afraid that this would bring me and my uncle's family doom," Sabit recalled. She deleted the photo and sent Zhang a Chinese encyclopedia entry on Qunanbaiuly.

"You were quick to delete," he wrote.

"You scared me," she said.

"Just asking," he said. "Don't be nervous."

She told him that she was no longer living in her uncle's home, and planned to move again. She had found an inexpensive rental apartment, owned by an elderly Kazakh woman, in an adjoining community.

The Spring Festival was again approaching, and Sabit and the other former detainees were compelled to rehearse for a performance at the residential-committee center. As the festival neared, Zhang told Sabit and the other women to hang "chunlian" — holiday greetings on red paper — outside their homes, a Han tradition that Sabit had never practiced before. Returning to her apartment, she hung the scrolls beside her front door. Fearful of being disobedient, she photographed them and texted Zhang the evidence. "I have put up the chunlian," she wrote. "I wish you good luck and happiness."

"Same to you," he wrote.

That night, two men pounded on her door — a police officer and the secretary of the local residential committee. "When did you move?" one asked. "Why didn't you tell us?" Stunned, Sabit told them that she had informed Zhang. But the men said that this didn't matter, that she had to leave their community — "tonight."

The men ushered her to a nearby police station, for further questioning. There, Sabit ran into her Kazakh landlady and her husband. As officers escorted them into an armored vehicle, the landlady glared at her with terror and contempt, and screamed, "Just look! Because of you, we're going to school!"

Racked with guilt, Sabit asked an officer if they were really being sent to a camp. He told her that they were only being taken to another police station for questioning. Still, Sabit was aghast that she could provoke such fear, just by existing. "I cried a lot that day," she recalled. "I was like a virus."

Not knowing where to go, she called Zhang, who told her that his residential-committee center had a dormitory. She moved into it that night with a few of her possessions, and texted him, "Lucky to have you today."

"You can live here," he told her.

She shared a room with two other Kazakh women. Later, one of them told Sabit that Zhang had instructed them to monitor her: he wanted to know what she did, what she said, whom she met —

“basically all the details.”

At the time that Sabit was released from the camp, leaving China seemed unthinkable. Then she learned of a Kazakh detainee who had contracted TB, and in the hospital had bemoaned his inability to see his family in Kazakhstan. Eventually, he was permitted to go. Stories like this gave her the idea that leaving might be possible.

A month after her release, Sabit returned to the police station to obtain her passport, and was told that there was a new procedure: she had to be interviewed, and then a transcript would be sent for approval to a legal commission in Kuytun.

Sabit sat for the interview, but months went by with no news. She was still anxiously waiting when she moved into Zhang’s dormitory. One day, a senior Party official who had stopped by the center told her that he had heard she was approved to travel.

When Sabit ran into Zhang, he said, “I heard you can go. If you get your passport, when do you plan to leave?”

“Right now!” Sabit said, excitedly.

He frowned. “It looks like your education was incomplete,” he said. “Do you want to be sent to study again?” Alarmed, she told him, “No!”

Not long afterward, a member of the legal commission called Sabit to say that he had seen her file and thought that she could help a local import-export company. The firm, he said, had business with Uzbekistan, and needed someone with language skills. “Can you work there?” he asked.

Sabit struggled to make sense of the call. Did it mean that she wasn’t cleared to leave? And, if the whole reason she had to go to the camps was that work had taken her to countries like Uzbekistan, then why was the state introducing her to this job? She suspected that she couldn’t turn it down. Later, she reached out to the Public Security Bureau, and was told, “Go do it.”

Sabit took the job. Every time she had to call an overseas client, or write an e-mail to one, she contacted the bureau. “Can I?” she asked. Each time, the question had to go to superiors. The officials told her to stop calling.

After a few weeks, Sabit learned that her passport was ready. She rushed to the police station, where she signed a pile of papers, including an agreement that she would never publicly discuss her time in the camp, and then she retrieved her passport. Fearful of the airport, Sabit bought a ticket for an overnight train to the Kazakhstan frontier. She said goodbye to her uncle and left.

Just past daybreak, she arrived at a town in the far west, where she had to catch a shuttle bus to cross the border. Entering the bus station, she swiped her I.D., and silently urged the scanner, “Don’t go off. Please.”

No alarms sounded, and she went in. The bus ride to the border took ten minutes. As Sabit gazed out the window, her phone rang. It was Wang Ting, the Public Security Bureau official. “If you see anyone with religious or separatist ideas, you need to report it,” he said. She had no interest in spying, but, knowing that he could block her departure, she murmured, “O.K.”

At the border, Sabit could see the Kazakh steppe: wind-strewn grass among patches of snow. Behind it was a mountain range, wild and pristine. Everyone disembarked into a Chinese border

station, where each passenger was called for an interview, until Sabit was waiting alone. Finally, in a windowless chamber, three officials, one with a camera mounted on his shoulder, interrogated her for forty minutes. Then they told her that she, too, could go. Crossing into Kazakh territory, she felt a wave of relief. She thought of the border guards as family. People were speaking Kazakh freely. With barely any possessions, she sailed through customs. A cousin was there to pick her up and return her to her mother. A strong wind blew as she walked to his car, and she took in the crisp air.

After a year and eight months as a captive, she was free.

Source: <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2021/04/12/surviving-the-crackdown-in-xinjiang>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#15700>

Qelbinur Sidiq

The following is the eyewitness account of Qelbinur Sidiq, translated and adapted from the original French-language report in Liberation. It mixes the journalist's summary of her account with direct quotes from Qelbinur, with the more general and contextual prose removed.

Growing up, Qelbinur Sidiq had Han and Muslim neighbors. Everyone, she says, played together.

"There was no hatred yet. My brothers and sisters all hold university diplomas — they are police officers, high government officials, or successful in business. I considered myself a Chinese citizen, and thought that the government was doing well in development and education in rural areas.

...

[Later,] discrimination and racism grew more and more intense, and religious practices were controlled more strictly. My mother would pray in secret. During Ramadan, the principal of my school would offer us food or drinks as a means of rooting out the 'suspicious people' [those who fasted during Ramadan]."

In 2014, one of Qelbinur's colleagues, originally from a rural township, told her about an "open" re-education camp close to Aksu. She didn't really make much of it at the time, but in 2016 that same colleague would tell her, in tears, that she had seen her own father (a school principal), her mother, and her three brothers all taken away by the police. The police allegedly told all of them that they would get 10 years in prison for praying and 8 for reading the Quran.

Her colleague also told her that women were summoned in groups for tubal ligation.

"We thought that these kinds of things only happened in the south, and that the capital would never be affected," Qelbinur recalls. "...[Following the arrival of Chen Quanguo,] they started arresting people at night. In my building, the inhabitants of the second, third, and fifth floors disappeared one after the other, with a sticker reading 'Don't Enter' pasted on their doors. At school, my students would cry and ask why their mothers had been taken away. Every evening, I would go to bed fully dressed, because I did not want to be taken away in my pajamas."

...

All women between the age of 18 and 50 in my neighborhood in Urumqi were summoned on July 18, 2017 for a mandatory 'free medical exam'. By 8 in the morning, the line in front of the hospital was already very long. When it was my turn, there was no gynecological exam or discussion with the doctor. I had to lie down and spread my legs and had a coil inserted. It was done very violently. I cried and felt humiliated, as well as sexually and mentally aggressed. But I worked at a camp, and I knew what awaited me if I refused. There were very young girls. I didn't see a single Han there."

Qelbinur had been summoned to a local government office on February 28, 2017, which was not surprising given that she worked in human resources and with records. There were seven other teachers with her, six of whom were Han and one of whom was an Uyghur woman. Three government officials then told them that "the government had gathered non-educated people together", and that they had been selected to teach them.

"Since 2016, we had been taking exams to have our abilities, personal profiles, and those of our relatives checked. I assumed that this was the result of that selection."

Qelbinur would sign various documents, one of which demanded that she not speak to anyone [of her experience], or “her whole family would be punished”.

After accepting the job assigned to her by the authorities, Qelbinur showed up at the confidential location at 7 in the morning on March 1.

“I had to go to a bus stop and call a policeman to pick me up. We drove to a four-story building in the outskirts behind the mountains. It was surrounded by walls and barbed wire. We entered through an electric metal door. There were armed police and a dozen of staff, administrators, nurses, teachers, and directors. I was taken into a control room. ‘The lesson is going to start!’ one female staff member shouted. I could see ten cells with ten people in each on the CCTV screens.

The cells were about this size [during the interview, Qelbinur pointed at the small room in which the interview took place and which could barely fit two bunk beds, a single bed, and a small table]. The women were in the dark, and all the windows were sealed with metal plates. There were no beds — only blankets on the floor. There were 97 prisoners in total, all having been locked up on February 14. They still had their hair and their beards. Among them were seven women, three of whom were very old.

...

The students would enter the classroom in groups of ten. They had chains around their feet and their hands. After they were all seated on the small plastic chairs — there were no desks — I was asked to enter. There were also a lot of men over 70 with long beards. Usually, I am supposed to show them respect, but here they kept their heads down. Some of them cried. I said ‘as-salamu alaykum’, but nobody replied. I then understood that I had said something that was strictly forbidden.”

Qelbinur would glance at the eight surveillance cameras in the room.

“I introduced myself, saying: ‘I am here to teach you Chinese pinyin.’ I wrote ‘A, B, C, D...’ on the blackboard, praying to God that I get out of that hell alive. They repeated after me: ‘A, B, C, D...’”

At noon, Qelbinur would give out meals to the “students”.

“We poured ‘rice congee’ into bowls, but I didn’t see any rice — just hot water. Each person got a steamed bread bun. For one cell with elderly persons, I secretly slipped in an extra two buns. After the meal, a policeman showed up and said: ‘There are two buns missing.’ I was terrified, but a female worker replied that she had made a mistake counting them. I turned to the kettle to make myself some tea, but my colleagues hurried to stop me, saying: ‘Don’t drink this. This water is for the detainees. It hasn’t boiled long enough.’ That was the longest day of my life.”

Qelbinur had a six-month contract. During the first three weeks, she would get to know her 97 students. They didn’t have names — just numbers printed on their orange shirts.

“I had one student who was very handsome and very intelligent. One of the female Uyghur workers knew him. His name was Selim [name changed]. He was one of the richest men in Urumqi before having his assets frozen by the state. There was a 20-centimeter-wide gap in the windows in my classroom, and each day he would plead to me: ‘Madam, let me see the sunlight for just a few more minutes.’ Then one day, he disappeared. He had high blood pressure and died because of an intracranial hemorrhage.”

There was also a young guy that Qelbinur liked.

“He was very active. He tried his best during classes, thinking that he would be able to leave quickly. He fell ill — an infection had gotten worse. When they were finally willing to take him to the hospital, he died before even getting there.”

Both he and Selim had died during the first three weeks.

“With each day, I would have fewer students. In the beginning, they had all been in good health. I would watch them languish. Some were not even able to walk anymore.”

On March 20, the second floor of the camp filled up with new arrivals, heads completely shaved.

“The first detainees were mostly pious, practicing people, often elderly. Then, I started to see intellectuals, businessmen, and university students coming in. Their only crime was having used Facebook, which is forbidden in China... ..They spoke very good Chinese. I gave them communist songs and the national anthem, which we recited together. The door through which they entered was open but blocked with a chain in the middle, so they had to enter on all fours, or by crawling. I looked into their eyes. It was atrocious. Then, an hour later, they'd send me another hundred people.”

The detainees were allowed to go to the toilet three times a day and to have a shower once a month, the time limited to 15 minutes.

As the weeks went by, she did not speak to anyone about the kind of hell she was in. With the exception of her husband, for a whole night.

“Even my neighborhood became an open-air prison. Once, I saw the police rush towards five women who were chatting on the sidewalk, taking away two of them and putting black hoods over their heads. I saw them check the phone of a high-school student, before tackling the student to the ground and taking them away.

...

My neighbor, a trader, asked a Chinese friend to call his son, who works in Kyrgyzstan, so as to plead with him not to return. At night, five policemen arrived at his place, handcuffed him, and shouted: ‘You called someone abroad — this is a huge crime!’ This was in May 2017. His Chinese friend was released after three months, but my neighbor never returned.

...

After six months, there were probably more than 3000 prisoners. There were 50 to 60 in each cell and they would sleep on the floor, taking turns. Every day, you could have two, three, or sometimes even seven people summoned at any moment. The torture room was in the basement, but the screaming would spread across the entire building. I heard them when I had lunch, and sometimes when I was in class.”

Qelbinur knew one of the female police officers at the camp, as her son used to be a student in Qelbinur's class in elementary school. She would discretely pass some information on to Qelbinur.

“She told me that there were four types of electrical torture: the chair, the glove, the helmet, and anal rape with a stick.”

In September 2017, towards the end of her contract, Qelbinur was assigned to another camp. It was still in Urumqi, but this time only for women.

“This was a normal building with six floors, in the middle of the city. Out front, it said ‘Retirement Home’, in big letters. It was huge. There were about 10000 women, with their heads shaved and only around sixty of them over the age of sixty. The majority were young, beautiful, and well-mannered. These women had been interned because they had studied abroad in Turkey, Egypt, Europe, and the USA. They were very well-educated and spoke several languages, and had been arrested when they returned to see their families. I trembled thinking of my own daughter. I decided to commit suicide if China asked her to return.”

The detainees didn’t have a toilet — only a bucket that was changed just once per week. As in the first camp, each of the women was only given one minute in the morning to wash her face, with one shower allowed per month.

“It was a pestilent environment, and many became ill because of the lack of hygiene.”

Every Monday, the 10000 prisoners would line up in front of the infirmary. One nurse would give them an injection, while another took a blood sample and gave them a white pill to swallow. A nurse “who was rather kind” explained to Qelbinur that they needed calcium because they lived in the dark, that the blood test was used to detect contagious diseases, and that the pill was to help them fall asleep.

“I asked myself: ‘Why so much calcium?’ Once, when I was walking upstairs to get to my classroom on the second floor, I came across a policewoman who was transporting the dead body of a female university student. We were the only two Uyghur employees, and we talked in the hallway, in a place where there were no cameras. She told me: ‘We pay very much attention to birth control. We give them the pill, and there are even contraceptives in the buns. But this university student kept on having her period and died because of a hemorrhage. Don’t ever talk about it.’”

Contrary to the first camp, where the majority of the staff were ethnic minorities, Qelbinur asserts that in the women’s camp all of the cadres were Han males.

“One girl who was about 20 years old was called during my class for an ‘interview’. She would be brought back two hours later. She had suffered so much that she was unable to sit down. The policeman shouted at her and then took her away. I never saw her again. The policewoman told me that every day the cadres took four or five girls to gang rape them, sometimes with the help of electric sticks that were inserted into the vagina and the anus.”

In November 2017, Qelbinur started to bleed heavily.

“I could not stand what I saw in the camps, this daily horror about which I could not talk. My husband told me to go to the hospital.

...

I stayed in the hospital for a month. I’d never return to the camp. In December 2017, a wave of young detainees was released in Urumqi. Some had been tortured so badly that they had to get an arm or a leg amputated. Others had gone mad.”

In February 2018, after winter break, she returned to her job at the elementary school. The following Tuesday, she was removed from all her responsibilities.

“I had devoted myself to my job for 28 years, sacrificing my weekends. Before, we thought that the Chinese government was our government, and that it was sufficient to respect the law. But, in fact, when you are Uyghur, it is useless no matter what you do. The school had around 100 employees, and the other eleven Uyghurs were also demoted. And on April 16, 2018, we had to sign retirement documents. I had not reached retirement age yet, but it was not possible to refuse.”

Weak and without a job, she applied to get her passport back, in order to see her daughter who was getting married in Europe. At the last moment, she was stopped from leaving the country. Two days after the date of the marriage, she was interrogated by the police for five days.

“They said that my daughter participated in forbidden demonstrations. I said that she hadn’t. They showed me her Facebook profile and proof that she had watched a forbidden video.”

They demanded that her daughter send information about her life in Europe, her contact details, and the contact details of her university. Her daughter sent the requested documents.

Of the 600 Uyghur inhabitants in Qelbinur’s neighborhood, 190 would disappear over the course of two years. On the second floor, and then on the third, Han migrants from inner China would move into the empty apartments. In 2019, after she started bleeding again, Qelbinur secretly got her coil removed — a crime punishable with prison — with the help of a cousin at the head of a hospital. Then, with support from her contacts, she finally received the authorization to leave China for medical reasons.

“I had to go to 23 different offices. Each time, I had to state a commitment to return in a month’s time, or my pension would be suspended. The European Union had given me a three-month visa. My husband also has a visa, but the Chinese authorities insisted that he stay in China while I was abroad.”

When she arrived in Europe in October, she was depressed and exhausted.

“I didn’t speak to anyone as I was very afraid for my family. That my husband would be tortured.”

He suggested that she should stay with their daughter a while longer, seeing as how she had a three-month visa. She told the Chinese authorities harassing her that she was in a hospital.

“Then, there was COVID-19 and I wasn’t able to return. Finally, I decided to pick myself back up, and to fight for my people. The Chinese government doesn’t yet know that I will not return, or that I have asked for political asylum. My husband doesn’t know either.”

Source:

https://www.liberation.fr/planete/2020/07/20/on-m-a-fait-m-allonger-et-ecarter-les-jambes-et-on-m-a-introduit-un-sterilet_1794798

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#13951>

Zharasbek Auelaqyn

The following is a summary of the account from Zharasbek Auelaqyn, interviewed by an Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights volunteer in December 2020 in Kazakhstan.

Zharasbek Auelaqyn was born on October 8, 1985 in Ghulja County's Qaragash (Qarayaghach) Township. In 2013, he moved to Kazakhstan and did repair work, starting his own business in late 2016. He also invested 17 million KZT in a patch of farmland, but only to have it go to waste (because of his detention).

Following his father passing away, he went back to China on August 2, 2017, by then a Kazakhstan resident in possession of a Kazakhstan green card. His passport was taken away upon arrival, with police calling him 15 days later — on August 17 — and summoning him to Oyman Bulaq Village. Qairat, a policeman at the village, told Zharasbek that he would need to go somewhere, but that it would only last 15 days. Consequently, he was taken to a concentration camp in Ghulja County. There was no interrogation prior to his being brought there, and the detention would last for over a year.

At the camp, he was in Classes No. 3, No. 10, and No. 17, all of which had over 50 "students", with Zharasbek seeing classes of 83 or 84 as well. In one of his classes, he was the only Kazakh of the 50 "students" there, with the rest Uyghur (the inmates at the camp were essentially Kazakh, Uyghur, and Hui). The total number usually remained the same, despite people coming and leaving. Every day, they would sit and sing red songs, and praise the Party. Some of the instructors Zharasbek recognized as his former teachers.

After some time, he was given a sheet of paper, in Chinese, which Mandarin-speaking people [presumably his co-inmates] told him said that he had been abroad, but wasn't classified as a suspicious person. Nobody explained to him why he was there — on the contrary, after a few months of detention, people from State Security came and asked him to tell them the reason. Occasionally, the inmates would ask the police why they were there, but the police would just return the question, implying that they themselves should have known — adding that they wouldn't have ended up there if they were innocent. However, many of the people there had been taken for various trivial reasons, such as being in contact with "dangerous people" or having some "problem" with their phone that they themselves were unaware of.

There were 16 people per room in the cells, with triple-bunk beds. The room itself was small, but still had four cameras, including one in the toilet. There was no opportunity for anyone to commit suicide. Meals were served through the door [through a slit, presumably]. Usually, they would get three meals a day, though on some occasions the food consisted of moldy rice or corn. Zharasbek weighed between 60 and 70 kilos before his detention, but would end up weighing only 52 after.

If he was rebellious, they would shout at him and make him write something. He was never beaten or put in a tiger chair, though he did see people who were punished physically (mainly Uyghurs). One of Zharasbek's fellow inmates was a young Uyghur guy named Ewzer, and he would be taken away (by the State Security, Zharasbek believes), with Zharasbek later hearing that his mother had come looking for him three months later. Some people were taken from the camp at around 3 AM at night. Zharasbek believes that he was treated better because he had acquaintances there, though the Hui guard, he says, was awful.

Zharasbek's younger brother, Qalmurat Abdibek, was taken to camp as well. They were both

detained on the same day, and would both end up spending a year and two months in camp. Although Qalmurat was accused of downloading WhatsApp, he was completely innocent and hadn't even installed the application — rather, Zharasbek had installed the WhatsApp on his own phone with his brother's SIM card inserted, since he needed to contact his family back in Kazakhstan. Despite his explaining this to everyone, nobody listened. Nor did anyone reply when Zharasbek asked, around thirty times, if he could hire a lawyer. They would just ignore him. Both he and Qalmurat were brought to the same camp, but wouldn't see each other after.

Camp inmates were allowed visits, but elderly women who visited would be obligated to remove their headscarves — even if they had never taken them off before — showing their white hair as a result. During the visits, the teacher or guard would take the inmate to the meeting room, about 500 meters away, scolding the inmate if he talked on the way there. Zharasbek's relatives also visited him, but were afraid of visiting too frequently. Talking to relatives via phone and video calls was a possibility as well.

At one point, he was told that he would need a shot, but he refused and they didn't press him. Going to the toilet, he mentions, was somewhat sporadic, as sometimes there would be a scheduled time but otherwise would be up to the guards, with some allowing you to go if they felt sorry for you. Later, they put a bucket in the room, which would be emptied under a guard's supervision.

After the year and two months at camp, Zharasbek was released on October 7, 2018. At the time of the release, he was being held at the local Party school.

Two weeks later, he was told to go work at a tailor's shop, for which he was offered 600RMB per month. He refused, saying that he needed to go back to Kazakhstan, and that they should lend him some money to start his own business instead if they wanted him to remain in China. For the coming three months, his ID card would ring whenever he tried to use it. Many people in China, including those who knew him, were convinced that he must have committed some crime to get detained.

After the three months of "town arrest", he had his passport returned to him. He'd be interviewed by the county TV channel, and also had to state that he would not talk about his experiences once abroad. Instead, he was instructed to say that he had received education at the camp and that he was grateful to the Party for this.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mn9ZtEfs994>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#13952>

Zhou Yuan

The following account is a translation of a 2017 article published in the Party state-media outlet Tianjin Daily, and covers the story of Zhou Yuan, a Han resident of Ghulja City who was arrested in 1997 and spent 15 years in prison for crimes he did not commit. It provides the description of Zhou's arrest, the difficulties faced by his family, and his mother's battle to have his name cleared.

On the night of May 17, 1997, Zhou Yuan, then 27, was taken away by the police from his home in Ghulja, Xinjiang. The police suspected him of being the perpetrator in multiple cases of physically injuring and raping women, with the trial of first instance seeing him sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve. Zhou is known as the "Nie Shubin of Xinjiang", because, as in Nie's case, there were two suspects for the committed crimes, but the emergence of the new suspect did not exonerate him. Zhou would spend 15 years behind bars. During those 15 long years, Li Bizhen, Zhou's mother, persisted in her arduous journey to get her son's case redressed. Time and again, she fell into despair but courageously rose up again.

After 20 years of injustice, Zhou finally received the not-guilty verdict on November 30, 2017, obtaining the exoneration that he and his family had waited so long for. Zhou's reaction to the verdict did displease Li Bizhen ever slightly, however, as she found it too calm. It was a verdict that required much hardship, even going so far as to cost Zhou's father his life. Meanwhile, Zhou told reporters that he was not grateful for this exoneration at all and that the court didn't deserve to see any emotion from him, since this is how it should have been in the first place, with him being found innocent 20 years earlier. No matter how emotional he was, he wouldn't cry in court, because it would have been unworthy to cry in front of those people.

--- Timeline of Zhou Yuan's case ---

May 17, 1997, evening: taken away.

June 24, 1998: the Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court sentences him to death with a two-year reprieve.

December 2, 1998: the XUAR High People's Court remands the case for retrial.

April 8, 1999: the Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court sentences Zhou to life imprisonment.

May 13, 1999: the XUAR High People's Court remands the case for retrial.

November 12, 1999: the Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court sentences Zhou to death with a two-year reprieve.

November 9, 2000: the XUAR High People's Court sentences Zhou to life imprisonment.

March 12, 2001: the XUAR High People's Court dismisses appeal.

December 22, 2010: the XUAR High People's Court issues decision to reopen the case.

December 13, 2011: the list of 5 convicted crimes is reduced to 2, with verdict reduced to fifteen years of imprisonment.

November 18, 2016: the Supreme Court issues decision to re-examine Zhou's case, and instructs the XUAR High People's Court to retry the case.

August 25, 2017: the XUAR High People's Court convenes to retry Zhou's case.

November 30, 2017: the XUAR High People's Court declares Zhou not guilty.

--- Three nightmares ---

In the evening of May 17, 1997, while Zhou Yuan was at home playing chess, police officers showed up and asked to have a word with him. Li Bizhen asked what the matter was, to which the officers just said:

"Come on, just come with us for a brief visit."

Li looked at her son while he got changed and, without saying much, went out.

"My mother was already going through too much at that time," Zhou recalls. "I didn't want to make her worry even more, so I didn't want to linger too long at home."

Zhou's eldest sister had been diagnosed with cancer in April 1997, and was in Urumqi for medical treatment. Li Bizhen had to commute between the two cities to take care of her.

Before his sister's troubles started, there had already been a misfortune with Zhou's older brother. In December 1996, his brother came back from the military for a training program, and suddenly fell seriously ill. He threw up blood, had incessant nose bleeding, and died soon after, not long before his planned wedding. And now, without giving the family a chance to catch their breath from these tragic events, horror visited them for a third time.

As Zhou remembers it, he had barely descended a few stairs when more police rushed in from above and tackled him. Twisting his arms, they pressed his head and quickly thrust him into a minivan. He tried to scream, but couldn't. Behind him, Li followed her son the entire way with her eyes. After seeing the police come running from upstairs, she ran to the window and saw Zhou being shoved into a red minivan, his arms folded behind his back as he was held by the police.

With Zhou taken away, two police officers started searching the home, while another sat on the living room couch.

"Why did you arrest my son?" Li asked.

"It's nothing much," the officer answered. "Someone mentioned him, so we'll just ask a few questions and he'll be back soon."

Li asked about who mentioned him and in what context, but the officer wouldn't reply.

Having searched the main interior, the police decided to search the basement also.

"The basement had been rented out to students," Li recalls. "But they had just moved out when the police came. Some of their things had been left behind, including a dagger, because crimes against women were common in Ghulja in those years and we always told the students that they should keep a weapon on them. As a result, that dagger was the thing those police immediately noticed when they went in the basement to search, and were all too happy to grab it and leave, without bothering to search for anything else."

While talking about this, Li couldn't help herself and acted out how excited the police were upon discovering the knife.

"That knife belongs to a student, I told them, but they just hurried away without listening. Going upstairs, they knocked on the door of a student's room, who opened up and told them: 'that knife is mine'."

The police never told Li what her son's case was about. The next day, she called the school principal, who picked up and shot back at her:

"Those things that happened at the No. 3 Middle School — it's your son that did it!"

Li was shocked, as she knew what "those things" referred to. For several years, multiple women at the No. 3 Middle School had been raped and injured with sharp objects in their private areas, with the perpetrator still at large. Zhou Yuan's father was a teacher at the school, while Li worked at the mail office there. The couple never talked about these incidents in front of their children, as they were too obscene and despicable. To now be informed that it was her son who had done such things left Li at a loss for words.

"I didn't dare say that it wasn't him, or they might have said I was protecting a criminal."

--- Having confessed, he was still forced to play along ---

It would take the detained Zhou even longer than his mother to learn the "reasons" behind his case.

On the night of the 17th, he was first taken to the basement of the Public Security Bureau building, where the police started chitchatting with him. He tried to be patient and talk to them, occasionally interjecting with "what's this really about?" and "did something happen?", but the police would not give him a straight answer. When their circuitous conversation finally began getting closer to the case, the police's questions led Zhou to suspect that it was a rape case.

"Because there were female students living on the campus of the No. 3 Middle School," he recalls. "But I wasn't afraid. I hadn't raped anyone."

From the time that they brought him to the basement, the police would continuously ask Zhou questions, without letting him sleep. Zhou refers to this period as "harassment". In the end, he'd lose the strength to talk. On May 19, not long before noon, Zhou Yuan heard a person outside the room screaming.

"It felt like he was screaming so intensely that he was almost suffocating, and it was only when he needed to catch his breath that the screaming stopped briefly. When I thought back to it later, I found it very likely that the police were trying to scare me that way. Because they would stare at me to see how I reacted, but I didn't. I wasn't scared, and I hadn't done anything wrong."

According to Zhou's written account of the case, the police then began to torture him. Handcuffing his arms behind his back, they put him through a "polygraph", which meant attaching one electrode to his waist and another to the arch of his foot, then sending an electric current to make him scream whenever he said "I didn't do it". After several hours of this, Zhou decided to "confess".

His handcuffs were removed and he was taken to a different room in the basement. All the interrogators left, leaving only a policeman surnamed Yu, whom Zhou didn't recognize. Still, he asked "Uncle Yu" to instruct him on how he should confess. Yu was hesitant, but Zhou urged him:

"Just tell me, there's no one but us here."

And so, Officer Yu sketched a scene and explained the details of the crimes, leaving Zhou dumbfounded when Yu announced his conclusion. This wasn't a simple rape case.

Zhou asked to have a look at the protocol. After Officer Yu guardedly slid it to him, Zhou grabbed it

and tore it up, swallowing the shreds. This act angered Yu and invited a brutal series of beatings. By now, Zhou had understood that he was meant to be made that criminal, and that this had already been decided before the arrest.

"Guess this is just my fate," Zhou would later tell investigators.

He broke down. Faced with six investigators, he felt isolated and helpless. Being beaten had instilled him with fear, and the only thing he wanted was to end the interrogation as quickly as possible. In this criminal case, Zhou says, he was an actor and the police were the directors, directing him on how to act. When the procuratorate wanted a video of him identifying the scene of the crime to the police, Zhou tried very hard to follow the police's hints. There were many rooms and he didn't know which he should identify, so he pointed to all of them. One room, he figured, was more likely just because a policeman was standing close to it. If he felt there was something off about the policeman's facial expression, he'd switch and point to a different one. But even though he did his best to play along, Zhou still made mistakes. While identifying the room where he had purportedly raped a woman surnamed Wang — the direct cause of his arrest — he walked past it. The police had to hurry to stop him and bring him back.

In the afternoon of December 2, Zhou brings reporters to the former No. 3 Middle School, now changed to a vocational school.

"That was also a women's dorm, where one crime took place," Zhou says, pointing to a building beside the sports field. "When the police took me there to identify the crime scene, a lot of teachers and students came out to watch. While walking, I would keep sneaking a peek at the officer behind me, trying to guess where the crime scene might have been."

The "white building case" was also previously attributed to Zhou. Back then, the white building was an off-campus structure where students from the No. 3 Middle School also lived. The police brought Zhou to identify the crime scene here as well. Revisiting this spot 20 years later, Zhou still remembers everything vividly, telling reporters how preoccupied he was then with finding an explanation for how the criminal had entered the building.

"It's such a dull building. While walking here, I kept wondering how the hell could someone climb up and get inside. When I approached the front, I saw an iron door, and wondered if it was possible to climb over. But in the end that just led to a dead end."

To this day, he doesn't know which room the crime took place in.

At one point, Zhou asked the accompanying investigators at the crime scene what would happen when the real culprit was found. No one there answered.

In all the cases in which Zhou was implicated, the only evidence relied on were his confessions.

--- Spurned by everyone ---

In the wee hours of May 17, 1997, Miss Wang, a resident of the No. 3 Middle School's No. 8 Female Dormitory, was raped while asleep and received severe stab wounds. The incident incited a great reaction in the student body and had a large resonance, with the government ordering the police to have the case solved by a certain deadline. Losing no time, the police began by probing within the middle school itself. Those loitering in the vicinity and temporary workers were the first to be suspected.

"Someone talked about my son being unemployed and messing around," says Li Bizhen. "I only learned about this many years later. Those words may have very well been the reason why he came on the police's radar."

Zhou Yuan was born in 1970, graduating from a vocational school in 1993 and returning to Ghulja. At that time, the employment policy for the children of teaching and administrative staff stated that parents who both worked in education could have one of their children admitted to work in the education system also. Zhou was eligible and waited to be employed. But instead of securing him a job, the four years of waiting brought him a prison sentence.

When the police took him away, it wasn't only Zhou's life that changed but the fate of the entire family, since people believed that Zhou really was that shameless hoodlum. And while Zhou drowned in despair, his parents became suicidal.

Zhou Yuan's father, Zhou Pei, was a respected history teacher at the No. 3 Middle School, someone who was both knowledgeable and upright. Zhou Yuan's mother, Li Bizhen, worked at the school's mail office. The two got along well with people, but after the incident with Zhou Yuan would start to feel a deep distrust, if not hatred, directed at them.

"When I went to the police to ask about how to appeal the case, nobody came out to receive me," Li Bizhen says. "The staff there looked at me in a way that seemed to say: 'You still dare to come to us after that?'"

The rumor mill ran relentlessly. At the beginning, it was said that the suspect was the son of a teacher. Later, it was said that the suspect himself was a young teacher, and the young teachers were not amused. Later, the rumor was that Zhou Yuan used knockout drops in each of his crimes, only pulling it off after he rendered the woman unconscious. The drops were said to come from his father, a chemistry teacher. Things culminated in a fantasy that portrayed Zhou as a flying bandit, who with his gravity-defying skills could furtively enter women's dormitories as he pleased.

Worse than all the rumors were the changed attitudes of old acquaintances.

"When I worked at the mail office, the Youth League Secretary would make me tea and invite me to chat whenever I delivered newspapers and magazines to her office. After the incident with Zhou Yuan, there was one time when I knocked on her door, but wouldn't be allowed in after she saw that it was me. She reprimanded me before I could even say anything: 'Just how did you educate your kid? Who would want to attend our school after this? The Top Unit title is gone too. How do we run this school now? A lot of people also want you to move away. They want to smash your windows. It's good that this is the education system here, or we would have kicked you out already.'"

Returning from the secretary's home, Li said to her husband:

"Old Zhou, let's kill ourselves."

"Okay," her husband replied.

His reply was so calm that it seemed as if he had been waiting for this proposal. As she cried, Li understood that for her dignified husband, who cherished his reputation more than his life, it would have been better to die and liberate himself from the situation they were in now. However, when she stopped crying and gathered herself, Li gave up on the idea of suicide.

"Now our son is arrested, and if we kill ourselves too then no one will ever believe in his innocence. I will absolutely clear his name. I know it wasn't my son. He didn't go out once the night of the 16th. How could it possibly be him?"

In 1998, the first court hearing for Zhou Yuan's case took place, but as it was a closed session his family was not allowed to enter the courtroom. That day, Zhou's parents came to the courthouse and sat on the curb outside, hoping to see their son after the hearing ended.

"I was 20 to 30 meters away before they put him into the police car, and he shouted to me, probably to let his father hear too, as his father had one ear injured from an incident while putting out a fire: 'Believe me, Mom! I haven't committed a single crime. They didn't allow me to say anything.'"

After hearing this, Li couldn't fall asleep for an entire week.

"You might think it's an exaggeration, but I took two or three sleeping pills a day and still couldn't close my eyes and sleep."

Li and her husband became even more determined to clear their son's name. From a woman who thought that "intermediate court" (zhongyuan) meant "Chinese medicine hospital" (zhongyiyuan), she gradually changed into an "over-my-dead-body petitioner" who could recall legal provisions and render judges speechless. Each time that the High Court sent back the case or altered the decision, she viewed it as ironclad proof of her son's innocence.

"If he were really the culprit, then I'd say he deserved to die, and wouldn't even mourn him. But if he was innocent, then I had to clear his name."

Li moved to Urumqi to make petitioning easier. From time to time, she'd also visit Beijing. To make the petition officials listen, she asserted herself by raising her voice louder and louder. The many years of petitioning would injure her ankles, which continue to hurt whenever the weather is rainy. Once, she fell and broke her arm, but this is not a big deal for her either. At times, feeling hopeless, she would sit by the side of the road and wail. A kind passerby could stop and ask what was bothering her, prompting her to share a copy of the petition document for her son's case, taking the opportunity to leave while the person was busy skimming through it. It was such a long story that she wouldn't know where to start.

--- No one had the courage to right a wrong ---

In recounting his long ordeal, what seems to anger Zhou Yuan the most aren't the 20 years that were taken from what should have been the best period of his life, but the fact that nobody had the courage to stand up and right the wrong, despite there being numerous junctures where things could have been changed and certain ludicrous errors avoided.

In the case of Nie Shubin, Nie had already been executed by shooting ten years earlier by the time that Wang Shujin was caught, and while Wang Shujin admitted to all of the crimes, there was no way to bring Nie back from the dead. Admitting then that the ruling was a mistake would have left the criminal justice system in an extremely awkward position. But in Zhou's case, things hadn't gone anywhere near as far.

Similar crimes continued to take place after Zhou's arrest.

"The odds of there being two criminal suspects who were carrying out these psychopathic crimes at

the same time are very low," Zhou's defense attorney, Wang Xing of the Zebo Law Firm in Beijing, tells reporters.

Even the residents of the No. 3 Middle School family housing compound began wondering if Zhou hadn't been wronged.

In August 1998, Huo Yong was caught. As reported by the Ili Evening News, after being caught Huo Yong confessed to having committed a total of 34 crimes between 1991 and 1998, of which 21 were burglary cases, 12 were cases of assaulting and raping women, and 1 was a case of raping and murdering a woman. Huo Yong also had a criminal record, having been sentenced to 3 years for hooliganism in 1983. However, the final verdict only determined him as guilty of the crimes that took place after 1996. With Huo Yong being caught, crimes of this nature stopped as well.

Zhou Yuan learned about Huo Yong's arrest from his cellmates at the pre-trial detention center, after having been sentenced to death with reprieve in the court of first instance. He was thrilled upon hearing this news, believing that he would be rehabilitated. But nothing changed in his case even after Huo Yong was executed.

"That day when Huo Yong was shot dead, I also heard the news from my cellmates, but I didn't feel much of anything," Zhou recalls.

Li Bizhen couldn't imagine how Zhou passed those days and nights in the detention center and prison, and Zhou never talked to his mother about it. In reality, his life in prison was not as painful as imagined. Having experienced the few days in the basement, Zhou made the choice to accept everything. When entering a detention center, new inmates are questioned by the old inmates about their crime. When it came to Zhou, he simply said:

"Nothing much. I don't want to talk about what's written regarding my case. I'm not here to whine about being innocent. Do whatever you want."

Inmates have no shortage of innovations with which to torment newcomers, such as "taking the plane" or "watching television". But when Zhou talks about these, he actually cracks a smile, as if those were just boyish games. The detention center and prison didn't do anything wrong, he says, and he doesn't hate these places.

As time went by, Zhou became a seasoned inmate and the others no longer bullied him. One day, a cellmate asked him what he had meant when he said, as a new inmate, that he wasn't there to "whine about being innocent". For the first time, Zhou told the others about his case, which then became a topic of conversation across the entire detention center. After hearing his story, the other inmates told him that people like him would be shot, but Zhou didn't think so. Sure enough, the outcome of the trial of first instance was a death sentence with reprieve. Zhou says that this outcome was more or less what he had expected.

At the end of 2000, Zhou was transferred from the Ghulja City Pre-Trial Detention Center to the Xinjiang No. 3 Prison. A fellow inmate told him not to act against correction, and to not do anything too radical even if he was innocent, as nothing good could possibly come of it. Zhou followed his fellow inmate's advice, displaying good behavior in prison and even having his sentence reduced.

"When I heard about my sentence being reduced, I ran to find the political instructor, since I was still appealing my case. Because according to the rules, you can't get a sentence reduction while still appealing. But the political instructor just ignored me, and after standing there for a while I left."

His sentence was reduced thrice, and he no longer protested upon hearing the news the second and third times.

In 2011, his sentence was reduced to 15 years. He had already been in prison for 14 years by that time.

"I wasn't the least bit grateful for that reduction to 15 years. They can set whatever sentence they like. In the beginning, they charged me with 8 crimes, and in the end only 2 were left. Who committed the other 6? Why does it take 15 years for you to figure out that there wasn't enough evidence?"

That was what Zhou asked the judge when his case was opened for retrial at the Xinjiang High Court this past August.

Every time his mother visited Zhou, she would tell him about all the places she had gone and the people she had met in order to petition his case. Zhou would just listen quietly.

"They say that overturning a conviction is like overturning a mountain, and while I definitely wanted a clean name, I didn't really hold out much hope."

On May 21, 2012, when Zhou completed his sentence and was released, his mother came to the prison to pick him up alone. They had to walk a long, long way to get to the bus stop. Li Bizhen told her son to keep walking forward, without looking back.

--- Struggling to keep his eyes open, his father passed away ---

In the long campaign for his son, Zhou Yuan's father comes off as a supporting role. When Li Bizhen visited the petition officials, judges, or prosecutors, he stood behind her, listening to her discuss the details of the case in an ever-louder voice. When she visited the detention center or prison, he went with her, but wouldn't talk much, other than reminding Zhou to look after his health. But in reality, he was the one who insisted on suing the state. He was the strategist for his wife, looking up legal provisions and telling her how to refute the judge. Although he couldn't speak out as loudly as his wife, telling others about their misery, it was he who was going through the most pain. As an old-school intellectual, he loved his reputation more than his life, and wanted his son's name cleared more than anybody else, because it was also his own. Li, always determined and strong when recounting all that she's gone through during the long process of appeals, breaks into tears when the conversation turns to her husband.

Zhou Pei and Li Bizhen were both originally from Yongzhou, Hunan, where Zhou Pei's father was a well-known traditional Chinese medicine doctor. In the 1950s, Zhou Pei was enrolled in the archaeology department of the Northwest University of China. After graduating, he could have stayed to work at the university, but instead decided to answer the country's call to support the border regions. His professors tried repeatedly to persuade him to stay, while his family secured a position for him at Hunan University. But Zhou Pei was determined, and arrived in Xinjiang by taking a freight train.

"I once asked him why he had so many books," Li Bizhen recalls. "'Bizhen,' he said, 'I was once a person of dreams and aspirations, you know.'"

Since museums and the like didn't exist in Xinjiang at the time to offer a job to an archaeologist, Zhou Pei was assigned to Xinjiang Normal College as a result of his perfect grades. At the time, there were many cadres on further education at the college. They were older people, with salaries.

At 22, the boyish Zhou Pei, who couldn't even afford good cigarettes, was unremarkable. But the moment he stood in front of the podium, he became the center of everyone's attention.

"One day when he came home, he told me: 'I stood in front of the podium and the audience applauded. They were surprised that I was their teacher. And they admired me.'"

Whenever Li speaks of her husband, her eyes shine with happiness. Aware of his sophistication and intelligence, she enjoyed being in his aura. Because to her he was perfect.

"I went to attend his lectures, which he could deliver without needing a textbook. He was so eloquent. Later, when he moved to the No. 3 Middle School and I worked at the mail office, sometimes people from units outside the school would call with professional questions, and instead of telling them that he'd get back to them after looking up the relevant information, old Zhou would just answer them directly. He knew which piece of information was found on which page and in which line."

With the start of the Three Years of Difficulty, enrollment at Xinjiang Normal College stopped, and the teachers all started looking for livelihood elsewhere. Zhou Pei didn't know where to go, and was advised to go to the Bingtuan in Ili, because Ili was the best place in Xinjiang, with food plentiful in the Bingtuan. And so Zhou Pei came to the Bingtuan Fourth Agricultural Division, to later be transferred to the Ghulja City No. 3 Middle School when it was founded, owing to his being an outstanding teacher. Ultimately, he ended up settling at the school.

Zhou Pei spent the rest of his life teaching at the No. 3 Middle School, and had just retired months earlier when trouble befell Zhou Yuan, causing Zhou Pei to go from a respected educator to a hoodlum's father overnight. As Zhou Yuan recalls, whenever his father visited, he could discern the gloom and pain on the latter's face, even though his father wouldn't say anything.

In 2006, Zhou Pei suddenly fell ill. He was hospitalized in the morning, with the doctors announcing that he was in critical condition, and would pass away in the afternoon. He was 69. The doctors couldn't find the cause of the illness.

"The doctor asked if he had any final words. He stared at them with his eyes wide open and didn't say anything. I understood what he was thinking: he believed that as long as you don't close your eyes, you won't pass away. And that's how he died, with eyes wide open."

Witnessing her husband's death left a wound in Li Bizhen's heart. She knew that he had been living in extreme depression and understood that his death had a definite connection to the injustice suffered by their son.

After a prolonged period of not receiving any visits from his father, Zhou Yuan was able to guess that something had happened, but he didn't want to ask his mother and she didn't tell him either, fearing that it only add to his worries. On the day of his release, seeing his mother there all alone confirmed his suspicions. After getting home, he looked at the portrait of his late father and said:

"I'm back, Dad."

Then, after having looked at it for a long time, he carefully walked out.

When the acquittal ruling was handed down, people asked Li Bizhen if she was happy. She resented the question.

"What can I be happy about? Whenever I try to smile, I feel bitter inside. Everyone says that I can now turn a new page. But I don't want a new page. Can I return to the first page? Would that be okay?"

--- Searching for the lost years ---

Li Bizhen has one daughter and three sons, of which Zhou Yuan is number three. To this day, she still calls him "three-three" (sansan), and dotes on him. The fifteen years, however, have changed too many things, including everyone's temperaments and the relations between family members. Zhou feels his mother is more short-tempered than when he was a child.

"This probably has to do with what happened to me," he says. "Before, she wasn't so... unrestrained, I guess."

Zhou, for his part, is more like his father. Gentler.

Li also thinks her son has changed. He no longer communicates like he used to, and this has directly affected his family prospects.

"My hometown relatives introduced several girls to him, but it didn't work out because of communication issues. One of them ended up coming to Xinjiang with him, but ultimately that didn't work out either."

Li's tone betrays complaint and disappointment, and she really wants her son to have a family, worried that he may end up alone until death. Zhou, when asked about this, grows too bashful to speak: "No no, let's not touch that," he says repeatedly. Low self-esteem prompts him to avoid it.

"I'm really not doing great, and I can't afford to raise a family. Such things will not work out for me."

This 47-year-old man, already with grey hair at the temples, talks with an indisputably pessimistic tone, the two past decades having weighed on him as heavily as on a real convict. And like many other individuals released from prison, he has lost hope on life, putting this label on himself. He doesn't even really complain about how unfair life has been to him, the greatest complaint being telling fellow detention-center inmates that they'd be old and with their "offals" gone bad by the time they were released.

Zhou's nephew jokingly asks whether he was a handsome man when he was younger. With a stern smile, Zhou replies:

"How 'bout that... Maybe I was."

He doesn't have any photos of his younger self. Those were all taken away by the police during that evening raid in 1997.

The consolation that comes when a wrong is finally righted is unbearably light. For Zhou Yuan's family, neither the acquittal ruling nor the state's reparations can bring back the two lost decades.

"Justice delayed is justice denied."

This is a phrase that Li Bizhen says a lot, the plucky Hunanese woman always straightforward and on point. Just as she has always been, ever since the day her life was shattered to pieces.

Source: <https://archive.ph/N7KVO>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#56100>

Qaster Musahan

The following is a translated transcript of a discussion between the victim and Bekzat Maqsuthan, of the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Qaster: 2016 is a lie. It started in 2009. Back then, it didn't take place in villages. It took place in towns and cities. We call it Urumqi City — our central city. There was a big uprising on July 5, 2009 there.

Bekzat: It was mainly Uyghurs?

Q: Yes, Uyghurs. The uprising was on July 5 and, starting from 11 PM on July 7, they started to clean the streets. They killed all the creatures who could move, cleared them from the streets.

B: They killed the people.

Q: They didn't care which ethnic group you belonged to. It didn't matter if you were Kazakh, Uyghur, or Hui. They killed the people who were on the street, and cleared it up in two hours. They took everyone, no matter if the person was alive or dead. It was on July 7.

B: So the Uyghurs' thing [uprising] was on the fifth, and this was on the seventh.

Q: Yes. On July 7, they killed everyone who was on the street.

B: This was in Urumqi?

Q: Yes, in Urumqi. Then they started arresting them all: some were imprisoned, while the others were given capital punishment.

B: It started from this.

Q: Yes. The minimum [prison term] was 5 years.

B: And there were those who got imprisoned for life.

Q: Yes, and many were given 10, 11, 12, 8, 5 years...

B: What was the reason for that?

Q: The reason was that an Uyghur girl who worked in a restaurant in a big city in inner China got raped. The Han raped her. And the news was circulated with the help of the internet. The Uyghurs and other Muslims there got very upset. They were upset about the news of rape by Han. Then they started protesting in the streets, but nobody cared. After two days of protesting, they cleaned up everything. It wasn't like killing people — they mainly threw stones at windows. So, the windows of the cars and the shops would be shattered. Nothing more serious than that. However, they were given life imprisonment and the like. It was an excuse, and from that point on they would just say that they were doing it to secure peace. Then, in 2013, the pace picked up.

B: Xi Jinping became president in 2013.

Q: Yes, he became president in 2013 and started cleansing the Uyghurs in southern Xinjiang. It was implemented for two years and then reached our [northern] Xinjiang. Starting in 2014. In 2014, it

started in the north. All the imams, assistant imams, the intelligentsia, and those who were open-minded were targeted. Because they had spread “propaganda”. They [the authorities] were afraid of them spreading “propaganda” among the people. For example, let’s say that you were the head of a village and people listened to you. Those are the people they started detaining. The imams and those who were well respected in the village were arrested first.

Then, in 2015, they no longer cared if you were an influential person or not, or if you were old or young. You couldn’t have a praying mat and you were not allowed to celebrate Eid or anything else of that nature. In the past, candy from Kazakhstan used to be sold there, and so they even arrested those people who bought the candy. Those who wore T-shirts with Kazakhstan flags on them were given 6 months of prison. They [the innocent people] couldn’t get what was going on.

B: Those clothes were made in China, no?

Q: Yes, China was producing those clothes. And some people hung tiny Kazakhstan flags in their cars. Not because they were nationalists, but just because it looked cute and so they did it. They were imprisoned too. The majority of Kazakhs do livestock-related business or are herders. They are not aware of the policies or the politics. They’d just come to town and buy those clothes. That’s all. And then they’d be detained for it.

B: Because there was a Kazakhstan flag on them.

Q: That’s right.

B: What about your friends, neighbors, in-laws, and other relatives?

Q: My classmate, someone I grew up with, was an imam in a village called Tuji, and he had the certificate that allowed him to work as an imam. It was them [the authorities] who taught him, them who appointed him as an imam. He was given a 13-year prison term.

My maternal aunt’s husband, Daukei, was also an imam in a village. He was my classmate’s teacher. He spent more than a year and a half in there [in camp] for being an imam. He became so thin that he couldn’t walk. He couldn’t share any of his secrets, not even to his wife. They’re afraid of disclosing anything. They’re horrified — the Kazakhs there.

For example, in the small county of Dorbiljin alone, you have several development areas or villages, and many people from those were sent to the camp. There are 6-7 such educational camps, in Dorbiljin alone, and each of them has at least 500-600 people. The number placed in each cell can go from 7-8 to 10-11. Here, they [the officials] are saying that no camps are left. That’s a lie. You don’t have an exact prison term there. You might be held for 5 days, 10 days, months, or 10 years. And once you’re taken there, nobody cares, nobody asks. You can’t ask about them either. If you look for them, you’re going to become their next target. Even if my parents or brother are being taken [to the camp], I can’t go and look for them.

B: Our minister said last Friday that the Chinese side has let know that no Kazakh is left in those facilities.

Q: That is a lie. If they release, say, 200 people today, then they just replace them with a new 200-300 people. Take the tiny town of Qara’emil, where you have around 1000 households. About 100 are free — all the rest are in camps. If you don’t believe it, you can go and ask the Kazakhs from there. It’s close to the border. However, because of the fear and anxiety, nobody there would talk to you. But it’s the truth. For every 100 households, the members of 90 of them are in camps.

The Party members who have been propagating Party policies are the only ones who haven't been taken to the camps. They [the Party members] will tell you to not believe in religion, that it originated from the Arabic countries and isn't your religion to begin with. Since you're a Chinese citizen, they'll say, you need to follow the rules of China. Those are the kinds of things they propagate. So, they were spared. All the rest are in camps, both the old and the young.

Can you find a 70- or 80-year-old Kazakh who doesn't grow a beard? There, they made them shave their beards, saying that they were imitating Arabs. Now you can't find old men with beards. You can't find praying mats at home, and praying no longer exists. If you do pray, then you're considered to be a criminal. They could find something to accuse you of, saying that you're doing something secretly, and that you're propagating religion.

B: Could you talk a bit about your own imprisonment in 2013?

Q: I was in Urumqi from 2006 to 2009. I worked there. The unrest there took place on July 5, 2009, two months after I had left Urumqi. They interrogated all the people who had been in Urumqi before the unrest. I was one of them, and they interrogated me in 2013. I told them that I had been in Urumqi in 2009. They then falsely accused me of somehow being involved in the unrest, and being in contact with some influential people. I was a young guy who had come to Urumqi from a village. I attended some gatherings organized by some respectful people — all we did was share the same table.

A year and a half would pass before the court hearing. In the end, they told me to confess. They tortured and beat me. They showed me a photo of a fight, and told me that I was the guy whose back was seen in the photo. I had no choice but to confess and sign the document, even though that guy wasn't me. I just wanted to get the prison term and serve it. Because I had already spent a year and a half in detention without knowing when I'd be released. When you're given a prison term, at least you know. I was given 4 years and 8 months — I was detained on March 8, 2013 and released on November 8, 2017.

I came home at night [on the day of my release], to my "great mother's" [can be grandmother or aunt]. I wasn't aware of the fact that the outside world was also like the prison now. My great mother used to pray, but had stopped now. All sharp tools, like knives, had to have a code on them, and you couldn't use them outside the house. There were no longer any praying mats in the house. No one told me anything that night, and the next day I went back to my own home.

The local police summoned me when I woke up in the morning. I went and was told that they could send me back to prison whenever they wanted, and was asked to give lectures to the villagers, about the rules and discipline and all the "good" things in those facilities. I needed to tell people that the food, hygiene, and general conditions there were good, and that the only thing you did there was get educated and learn the language. I had to talk about this. To just praise the prison. During the flag raising ceremonies and other meetings, we would praise Xi Jinping, praise the policies being implemented. That was how I spent a year and four months in the village.

I needed to be present whenever they called me to come. It didn't matter if I was in the middle of a meal — I needed to be there on time, every time they called me. If I was two minutes late, I'd be criticized. I also needed to get "points". For example, I could be sent to camp if I came 5 points short of the target.

The prison I had been in held a total of 3000 people. About 600-700 of them were Han, at most — most of them accused of serious crimes, such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, robbery, and

the like. The rest — Kazakhs and Uyghurs — were political criminals, detained solely for their faith. There was one guy who had eaten a fish with an imam, and for that reason had been given a 13-year prison term. It was really heartbreaking, because these were not even crimes, let alone serious ones. We used to think that only those who had killed someone or robbed someone would end up in a prison. But now that's changed — anyone can be detained. And you can't challenge them and ask why you ended up there.

B: We only learned about it after 2016.

Q: It was being implemented secretly. Back then, people just believed that those who were imprisoned must have taken part in the unrest. People really thought that, at the very least, we were among the masses in Urumqi, even if only by accident. So, nobody talked about this. When the arrests became widespread in 2013, people started to wonder, and there were parents who were brave enough to demand answers. Some of the families just disappeared after that. For example, the police would come to your house and detain your sons for no reason — you'd ask them why and they'd tell you that it was impossible for the family to not be aware of the crime. The other family members would then be accused of hiding the crimes and sent to prison also.

In some cases, the entire family was arrested. One of my classmates was an imam, and so was his father. He, his sister, and their father were all sent to prison, leaving the old mother alone at home. They're still in prison.

B: We've received information that young women were getting raped in the re-education facilities. Some people are denying this.

Q: As soon as they entered the facility, women would be stripped naked, with the police touching their bodies in search of something [cavity search]. I haven't heard of them being raped there, but touching their bodies during the search was standard. However, I did hear of women with detained husbands being tricked — and, in this sense, raped — when they came to the camp to ask about the husband's well-being. They'd be promised their husband's release in exchange. There are many such cases.

The number of divorced couples has been increasing dramatically in China — there are many couples who get married today and are divorced tomorrow. Why? Because the husbands would spend 7-8 months in camp and then finally return only to find their wife drinking. Because she had been forced to do so, instead of just staying at home. They [the authorities] would scrutinize them, asking them why they were staying shut up inside the house, why they didn't go out for dinner, why they wore a headscarf, and so on. Just staying at home meant getting yourself questioned, and they would ask you why you didn't go out and enjoy life with the others. And after getting drunk, who knows what things humans are capable of... I'm too ashamed to pronounce those words.

There were many new families with their 3- or 4-month-old babies who'd get divorced. Why? Because the husbands would learn what their wives had done. They didn't have the right to go searching for the truth and find out exactly what caused it. Divorce was the only way. Numerous children have become orphans as a result, and nobody cares about the future of those children, who will now grow up without a father. In the past, hearing news of a divorce was shocking, but now it's become normal. People react normally when they hear about it and say: "What else can they do in this situation?" Divorce was not acceptable for Kazakhs historically, but now... How will a divorced woman raise her children without their father present? They might not be able to endure this for more than 3-4 years, and then they will remarry. And the children... It is hard to talk about this. It hurts...

Today, people are horrified to the degree that they've stopped giving advice to others. Everyone is afraid of one another. There is no mutual trust. If you give advice to someone, you'll have to worry about that person telling it to someone else and that someone else finding it wrong. Everyone just wants to live their life peacefully without any additional problems. They just want to be able to drink a pot of tea without being bothered.

Now, even the herders have to prepare documents about their whereabouts before they can go to the grasslands. You have to write in which places you will be herding your livestock. And when you have to move from one place to another, you need to get permission for that, too. When your relatives visit you and want to stay at your house, they need to declare, in written form, how many days they plan to stay. And after the number of days indicated on the form has passed, they [the authorities] will start asking you if they've left or, if they haven't: why, and what are they doing?

If you need to take a taxi from, say, Urumqi to some other place, the Kazakh drivers will never take you. And even if you're driving your own car, you will get checked many times along the way. We're all Chinese citizens, we're not foreigners, and we have Chinese ID cards. But at the checkpoints they would not check the foreigners the way they would check you. And when you go to pass through the lane with cameras, the sounds that they make for Han are not the same as the sounds they make for Kazakhs. If you're Kazakh, then it might take you around half an hour to pass, while the Han are allowed through so easily. They'd just tell them to "tongguo" (pass), and that's it — they could leave. For us, they'd ask us to wait and wait we would.

Gulzhan (Atajurt): It would be good to hear about the situation inside the camp [presumably in reference to the prison].

Q: I was there for three years. During that time, I saw with my own eyes how... There was a young Uyghur guy, about 20-21, hadn't gone to school. He was imprisoned for political reasons. Once during lunch, the Han asked him about his family, saying that he would be released if he told them the truth. So he ended up telling them that his father was a mullah. Some time later, he understood that he had made a huge mistake and fainted, right there. They asked us to take him to the hospital, where the doctor didn't believe that he was unconscious and started to remove his fingernails [unclear to what degree this was done and how], and put a stick in his nose and lips. The guy didn't respond. He then injected him with something, and after half an hour injected him again. Then, on the third injection, that guy just died there. The Han were laughing.

When somebody dies, they don't return the corpse to their relatives — they just let them take their ashes. In about the four years I spent there, about 17-18 people died. Nobody knows why they did. These are just the ones I saw. A day before my release, there was a guy named Qanat from Dorbiljin who died as well. We slept in triple bunk beds and were told that he fell from the top bunk and suffered from a cerebral hemorrhage.

As far as beatings go, that happens every day. During dinner, they would require us to keep silent, during which time you could hear the voices of people screaming. They would wear gloves and carry these electric batons, which burned your skin whenever they hit you with it. They didn't even hit you — just touched your body and it would be enough to electrocute it. They wouldn't beat you until you bled, no — they'd electrocute you with those electric batons. After being hit with those, you'd be made to lie down and cover your face with plastic, over which they'd place a wet cloth. When the plastic gets wet too, it makes it very difficult for you to breathe. The water starting to enter your nose has a terrible effect on your brain. Some people would just pee themselves while lying there like that.

There are many rules that you get punished for breaking, including disobeying the police. We have the right to speak in our native language, but the police tell you that they don't understand your language and make fun of you when you speak in their language or in your own. If you translate for the elderly, explaining to them something the policemen said, they [the police] reprimand you, saying that those people have to speak Chinese if they want to be heard. The elderly people couldn't — it was very hard for them to speak Chinese. On the other hand, those of us who were young had encountered many Chinese before and could speak some, though not much. I was at least able to express my feelings, but they [the elderly] couldn't at all. So we tried to help, but they [the police] would ask if we were those elderly men's relatives or family — why were we helping them? It was really difficult for them. Because they weren't able to convey their problems. The Kazakhs there suffered a lot because of the language barrier. They [the police] would always be blaming you for this and that, and you couldn't explain to them that you were right. Sometimes, groups of officials with some Kazakh cadres among them might come to the facility, and the Han would grow suspicion if the cadres spoke in Kazakh even for a few minutes.

The inmates got beaten very often. They didn't even take pity on the ones who had, for example, lower back pain. They'd beat them too. Some people would be dragged until they died, accused of "pretending to be ill". This is what happened in the detention center [unclear if referring to the pre-trial detention center or the formal prison].

There used to be policies defending the rights and equality of the ethnic minority groups, but those policies haven't been implemented since 2013, or 2011. We weren't able to enjoy such policies. Starting in 2013, we became their enemies. They started believing that we were at the root of all the problems, that it was all our fault.

For example, we traditionally ask for a "bata" (blessing) whenever 5-6 guests gather together. They would be suspicious of why we were doing that, and interfere in things like this. They would ask if we were praying. What's wrong with the word "bismillah"? And "Allah"? They forbade us to say them. We weren't allowed to greet each other with "As-salamu alaykum". When my great mother passed away, they weren't allowing us to have the burial ceremony at first. All of my relatives, including the ones who were cadres, had to visit various government bodies to get permission. "As-salamu alaykum" means "peace be upon you". It's just a greeting — what's wrong with that? It's not dangerous to say this. I don't know what their main goal was. They might have wanted us to not pronounce "Allah", or maybe they just wanted to eradicate our culture. Greeting others this way was considered a major crime.

B: That's humiliating.

Q: Yes. It's insulting. Exterminating an ethnicity is a major crime.

...

They also removed the script from the tombstones. Even the famous Bashbai's. What did he ever do to them? He's dead. Why did they have to remove the script?

We wanted to tell our fellow Kazakhs that our nation is in a very difficult situation. We came here, and we'll be happy even if we die here. My father passed away a long time ago and my brother has been in camp for three years. He's younger than I am. His name is Qasiet. He's in Toli County. He's not allowed to meet with anyone, not even via a screen [video chat, presumably]. I went to the camp to bring him clothes, but I couldn't meet him in person. He couldn't call us, and so we don't know if he received the clothes or not. My mother would cry when thinking of him. I told my mother that he was doing okay and that I was visiting him.

Officiating marriages in an Islamic way is also not allowed now. We used to have 10, 20, or even 50 tables of guests at a wedding. Now, the government has placed restrictions, through which they decide how many people may be there. If they say two tables, then you can't have any more guests than that. The police would be standing all around us during the wedding too, and the guests would sit there and feel the pressure. Come 10 in the evening, the police would hold their rifles and yell at the guests, telling them to leave. If you refused, they beat you and took you away. It happens every single day.

For example, sometimes some young guys might meet their friends at a restaurant and have a bit of wine or a beer. On their way back home, the police would tell them to go home. If they reply by saying that they are already on their way home in a slightly higher tone, the police will take them to the detention center and they will spend the night there, released the next morning after paying a fine. That's the best-case scenario. Otherwise, they may end up there for fifteen days.

There's also a policy now that any girl who marries a Han will get an apartment and money. If her parents are against the marriage, then they are considered to be criminals. Numerous girls have married Han as a result. You just get a red document (a marriage certificate), and that's enough. But the Han guy might have another wife in another place, nobody knows. Nobody asks the Han guy if he has a wife in inner China. They would find young Kazakh girls, get married, and then divorce, leaving the children for the girls' parents to raise. Out of 100 households in a village, daughters from at least 10 would marry Han Chinese. I'm just talking about what I've seen in Dorbiljin. There are other places too, such as Ili, Altay, Koboksar, Changji, Mori... I haven't seen how many Kazakhs are suffering there.

In Qara'emil, 900 of 1000 households ended up in camps. The majority of the people in the camps would then become mentally ill or suffer from lower back pain. Because of being beaten. Whenever you get sick there, they just inject you, vaccinate you, and you don't know what kind of vaccination it is. I've mentioned the Uyghur guy who was killed by three injections. They found excuses for his death. All the officials are Han, and everything is in their hands, so people generally listen to their orders. But some people might be rebellious, and those would usually get injected. The people who didn't follow their rules died there.

In one place, the floor was made of cement and many people committed suicide, while in the second place it was impossible to kill yourself. [Not clear what this is in reference to.]

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mrv4jvnxjRM>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#5419>

Kong Yuanfeng

The following account was provided by the eyewitness to "Azat Erkin" (pseudonym of a web activist from Kazakhstan, identity verified) and published as a blog entry in Mandarin. It has been translated and adapted here, following a number of clarifications from the witness and some paragraphs being rearranged to improve the chronological flow.

My name is Kong Yuanfeng.

I have previously been held in detention-for-education centers (收容所) a total of three times — in the Guangzhou Dajianshan Detention-For-Education Center (广州大尖山收容所), the Zhangmutou Detention-For-Education Center (樟木头收容所), and the Guangzhou Conghua Detention-For-Education Center (广州从化收容所). When I was 18, they had us do heavy physical labor. I was very skinny at that time.

Starting from December 1999 and until [sometime in] 2000, I also spent time at the Guangzhou Dongguan Detention-For-Education Center (广州东莞收容所). Later on, we'd be transferred to a reform-through-labor (RTL) camp in Xinjiang. I was in the Xinjiang RTL camp for 8 years and 10 months — in Districts 1 and 2 of Jindun Prison (金墩监狱), [based at] the No. 14 Corps of the Bingtuan No. 3 Agricultural Division in Aksu Prefecture. District 2 was in the No. 52 corps, District 1 in the No. 44 corps. I'd be there until my release on September 17, 2009.

The warden of Jindun Prison was Wang Baokui, the prison district chief was Yang Daiming, and the guy managing the new prisoners was Zhang Shengxiang — managing the new arrivals district at the No. 44 Corps in Maralbeshi County. It was also known as the "Jindun Enterprise LTD" (金盾事业有限公司). Actually, it was just an agricultural laogai camp.

Written on the walls, you had: "I rely on the prison to survive; the prison relies on the prisoners for development." Things in prison were broken up into quarters (seasons), and you had labor competitions — cotton-picking competitions — inside the prison. If you didn't want to take part in the cotton picking or didn't work well, they'd beat you. They'd say they were creating harmony. The production target for each person was 5.5 tons of cotton per year. Many prisoners would hire other prisoners to collect the 5.5 tons. So, basically, you had prisoners hiring prisoners to complete their production targets for them.

Prison District 1, as well as District 2 in the No. 52 corps, were 5 kilometers from Jindun Prison [the prison headquarters/administration, presumably]. At that time, the airplane hijacker, Liu Baocai (刘宝才), was doing time here. He was from Tangshan, Hebei. Back in 1995, he would get to Taiwan on a Shenzhen Airlines plane, but then be deported back to mainland China, getting sentenced to over seven years in prison. Later, a Shenzhen court would retry him and sentence him to 20 years in Shaoguan Prison. Three months after being transferred to Xinjiang, he'd be transferred again, to a prison in Shijiazhuang. An airplane hijacker... He was a sort of idol for the other prisoners.

For Uyghurs, family visits were on Sundays, but the visiting parents wouldn't be allowed to see you on the same day. If they came in the morning, you'd first need to pick a morning's worth of cotton to get permission for a meeting, after which they'd set it up in the afternoon. Uyghur prisoners and Han prisoners were kept in different places — the Uyghurs in District 2 (No. 52 Corps) and the Han in District 1 (No. 44 Corps).

In 2003, the city of Tumshuq was officially established. The Bingtuan corps would surround the Uyghur villages — for example, the No. 44 and No. 52 corps were just next to Maralbeshi County.

There was probably over ten thousand people employed on the Bingtuan farms. In every corps, you'd also have an emergency-response militia camp for which participation was mandatory, with their goal being to suppress promptly any Uyghur uprisings. The living conditions in the Uyghur villages were very poor, with frequent starvation and a lot of poverty, the people surviving on a nan a day. In the early spring of 2003, over 150 people died following an earthquake in the southern part of the Maralbeshi county seat, the majority of them Uyghur.

Inside the prison, the Uyghurs were concentrated in the No. 2 District, which was strictly managed, with 5 subdistricts of about 100 people each. Upon arrival, new prisoners would have to undergo initiation training, running daily and being brainwashed daily, memorizing CCP law. A month after the initiation training was completed [not clear whose], around July 2002, in the summer, a group of five prisoners escaped from the No. 2 District together. One of them was named Hesen Helil. They were picking cotton back then, but then you'd have all of Maralbeshi County on lockdown, with the prison launching a manhunt that lasted the whole afternoon. All the prisoners had to stop working. Later, the prison warden reprimanded everyone and ordered for a struggle session to be held. It was held on the sports field.

Each prison has a strictly managed division and solitary-confinement rooms. Inmates who escaped would be put into solitary confinement for sure — a room that was 1.8 meters long and 0.8 meters wide. It was in a little building 1.2 meters tall, with 8 small rooms. The point of the solitary confinement was to have you detained so that you'd be half-sitting and half-lying. Not an easy thing to endure. Those with minor transgressions would be locked up for no more than 24 hours, but those who had tried to escape would be held there until their sentencing was over, after which they'd be transferred to the strictly managed division, where they wouldn't be allowed to work and would spend entire days in cuffs and fetters, studying law the entire day.

There was one prisoner from Hunan who had been transferred to Xinjiang in June 2000. By the spring of 2001, he had gone mad. Rushing at a prison guard, he tried to get hold of his weapon and in the end would be shot dead. His mind had already disintegrated by then — he wouldn't get enough to eat and, on top of that, would be forced to work, being punished with electrocution daily for not meeting the production quotas. They'd usually electrocute the back of the head, the joints, the knees, the thighs, other sensitive areas, and the genitals. They'd electrocute with 3-5 electric batons until there was no charge left. Actually, he didn't rush the guard because he actually wanted to take his gun — what he wanted was to cross the boundary line.

When a prison guard killed a rebelling prisoner, it earned him a third-class merit. Wounding the prisoner was second class.

There was also a man named Chen Youzhi from Chongqing, around 45-50 years old. He was transferred to Jindun Prison after being sentenced to eight years for selling counterfeit bills in Guangzhou. In 2004-2005, he would be in the kitchen cooking for the prisoners. According to what they said, he refused to obey the supervisors and was electrocuted, locked up in solitary confinement for three months, and forced to stand under the sun on the basketball court. He died in the end. It was the warden, Wang Baokui, who tortured him, together with Yang Baohua, the group leader and instructor (responsible for managing prisoners and supervision), and Yang Daiming, the Hunaner who was the head of the prison district. They'd electrocute him, not let him eat anything, and have him tied in the solitary-confinement room, torturing him to death. His clothes were all ragged when he died.

There was a prisoner named Wang Yu from a group that had been transferred from Shenzhen — he was among those assigned to help take the clothes off the dead body. His [Chen Youzhi's] nose

was all blood by then, as two days had passed before they called the prisoners to take care of the body. The old prisoner clothes were changed for new ones, and he'd be buried in a wooden coffin, without informing any of his family members. He was buried in a depression of the Gobi Desert, between Districts 1 and 2. There was a prisoner corpse pit between Districts 1 and 2 where they'd bury those who died of old age, of illness, and from being executed. Those who attacked the police or tried to take their guns were all executed.

I know of a total of four prisoners being "punished to death" during the 8 years and 10 months I spent in the Guangdong Qingyuan Prison and Xinjiang Third Agricultural Division No. 44 Corps Jindun Laogai Farm. Two prisoners (one in District 1 and one in District 2) were shot dead by the armed police. Many Han prisoners really didn't like the Bingtuan laogai system. There were instances of hunger strikes as well. Back in Qingyuan Prison, in January 2002, a prisoner named Yiyue was caught after an escape attempt.

Getting a dead prisoner's bed when you got put into a cell was considered good luck. There was one "position" that was called "little red hat" — that was a prisoner who supervised the other prisoners. At least one person would be on supervision duty every 4 hours, supervising 16 people. He was also called the "group leader", and often beat the prisoners in the daytime.

There was one Uyghur from Ombash Township in Aksu Prefecture. At night, during sleeping hours, he used the iron chain in his hand to hit the "little red hat" on the head, breaking a whole row of the other's teeth. He was still beating on him when a supervisor came in, and the latter didn't dare try to physically stop him. Trying to get him to stop was no use, and they had the other inmates try to dissuade him. In the end, they had no choice but to go in with a long pole, the situation getting under control after 4-5 police officers came in and fired two warning shots. I'd later learn from the inmates at the No. 2 Brigade prison that he'd be locked up for 3 months in solitary confinement, and then not given any food for 15 days. They just let him starve to death, with two prisoners later taking him out on a bedsheet.

Another Uyghur spent 5-6 years fixed to a bed — that whole time — sometimes being let out once every 20 or 30 days to get some fresh air and move around. On those days, he'd sit up halfway, but wouldn't be able to straighten his waist. 5-6 years with other prisoners looking after him, with a chamber pot and a bed pan. He was a criminal offender. He couldn't straighten his waist, handcuffed and lying on concrete. That and his sheets were full of lice. Spreading them out to dry in the sun, you'd see the lice all over the ground.

In prison, you also had what were called "enthusiastic reformers" (劳改积极分子). In the subdistricts, these enthusiasts are called "group leaders" — prisoners who assist the head of the brigade. In one farm, you have 16 people, with 1 group leader among them. Often, the group leaders will collude and organize fights.

You also have veteran prisoners who've been sentenced to more than 10 years or to life. These are people who've been there and only there for decades, to the point where they've become psychologically twisted, so that when a new prisoner came in they would rape him. Especially those meek and timid ones — they'd often become their "prey". The group and squad leaders just turned a blind eye.

Once, in 1995, there was a Mongol guy named "Big Brother Li" who stole some discarded buckets at the Alashankou customs in northern Xinjiang. The customs officers ended up beating him to death, together with the Hui guy who was his partner. There are so many examples of the police beating people to death in Xinjiang, and you can never win these cases in court — the court always sides

with the police.

After my release, I had a job installing surveillance cameras at the Aksu Women's Prison. They didn't allow cell phones inside. Once, I saw a group of ten or so Uyghur female prisoners in the custody of armed police — they were wearing red vests and were those with heavy sentences. The handcuffs and fetters were really heavy — their feet would bleed from the rubbing of the chains, and there was blood coming through their shorts. You could even see exposed bones in some cases. I was really shocked when I saw that.

In southern Xinjiang, you had really strict car inspections. The Han would usually get through by swiping their ID, but for the Uyghurs the inspections were much stricter. If the person in question was someone who had been labeled as a target for maintaining social stability, the ID would elicit a red light and the person would be treated like a suspect. On the Qaghiliq Highway, you had explicit signs that read: "Foreigners are forbidden from entering border areas."

The Kashgar Weixinde Telecommunications Engineering LTD is owned by someone from Fujian. He's been selling surveillance equipment in Urumqi for a while, has agreements with the Xinjiang Justice Department, and has some contacts in the Public Security Department as well. The surveillance cabinets in Atush City were all set up by Weixinde. The surveillance cameras in the Yengisheher County and Qaghiliq County pre-trial detention centers are also their work.

Because of a comment I made online about the Communist Party, I was detained on April 27, 2015 by the Nancheng Police Station (南城派出所) in Aksu for 15 days of administrative detention. During that time, a person named Liu Yong beat me. [In the original, Kong Yuanfeng also mentions being locked up for over 20 days in Kashgar Women's Prison last September (2018), also for an online comment about the Party, but this is a mistake — as verified by the victim himself, he was not detained there but doing contract construction work.] On the second day of my detention [in Aksu], in the afternoon, people at the Aksu Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital took my iris scans, fingerprints, and blood sample, after which I was transferred to an administrative detention center in the South Industrial District (南工业园区).

I wasn't tied to the bed that (first) day. They just gave me a red prison uniform — the others wore blue ones. On the next day, the director of the detention center came to work and ordered a person named Li Jiang to tie me to the bed. The bed was made of concrete. Three people tied me, and I'd remain tied to it for three and a half days. I had to relieve myself right there. At night, I couldn't turn over, forced to lie on my back with my head facing upwards and unable to lean against the wall. I was free to move my hands but not my feet. I'd be detained there for 10 days.

Before entering the administrative detention center, we'd always have to do CT scans of our chests and hearts. They'd check our pulse by inserting a tube in the wrist. They'd draw blood, collect iris scans. It was always like that. In 2002, too. I had my blood drawn at the Shunde City Detention Center (顺德市看守所), and it was the same at the No. 44 (Bingtuan) corps. All the new prisoners — sometimes they'd call them "students" — had to have blood drawn. They'd draw 2 tubes' worth. During that time, they'd give us injections without letting us take any medication. And the food we were given was Disaster Relief Provisions (DRP), all of it expired. The DRP steamed bread was yellow and had a salty taste. We'd all eat pickled vegetables, all of them from the DRP.

On May 3, 2015, I saw (a young woman named) Amine — she was locked up in the Cells 1-6 women's section of the Aksu detention center. It was my fourth day there and I had been charged with cooking for the prisoners. While I was doing the daily food distribution to the female cells, she told me that she had been locked up for 20 days already and that they still hadn't released her. As

she was taking the food bowl from me, she secretly slipped me a note, hoping that I could contact her older sister and parents when I got out. The note said "Aksu, No. 1 Corps, No. 24 Company" (阿克苏1团24连).

After getting out, I called Amine's sister, but she spoke very little Chinese and her parents didn't speak any Chinese at all! Her father would tell her sister (to tell me) that Amine was studying at the Aksu Vocational & Technical College and had been out of contact for quite a few days already. I told them that Amine was at the detention center on Awen Avenue in Aksu.

"She's been detained for getting in a fight at the vocational & technical school! Amine told me that she was 21 and studying at the Aksu Vocational & Technical College, and that she got detained for getting in a fight there!"

I never learned what happened to her later.

Three days after I got out, I went to the police station to ask for my phone, wallet, and belt. (A man named) Lei Yu took me to the office of the station chief, who would proceed to lecture me, saying that they wouldn't have detained me if I hadn't posted those kinds of comments, and that being against the Party would only bring harm to myself. Lei Yu then took me to the neighborhood administration office, where I'd be lectured some more by the administration office Party secretary, in addition to them having me sign a letter of repentance. He also demanded that I attend the flag raising ceremony every Monday.

I started to feel that there was no hope in Xinjiang and later would use my connections to go abroad. Around that time, as I finished the procedures to obtain a new ID and was picking it up, the police said to me: "If we have to run into you again, we'll send you to a mental hospital."

Source:

<https://medium.com/@erkinazat2018/武警打死一个反抗的犯人是三等功-我是兵团劳改营证人孔园峰-fbf6429f5c99>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#5279>

Mutellip Imin

The following is a blog entry by Mutellip Imin, a master's student who was disappeared by the Xinjiang police for 79 days in 2013. It was written at the end of 2013 and describes the 79-day experience. Mutellip was among the students of Ilham Tohti who, together with Ilham Tohti, were detained in January 2014 and given prison sentences for "separatism".

My name is Mutellip Imin. I am from Lop County in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China. From July 15 to October 1, 2013, I was incarcerated by the Xinjiang police in three different hotels, without any legal procedures.

On the evening of July 14, 2013, I got to the International Capital Airport in Beijing and went to the ticket counter to check in for my flight from Beijing to Istanbul. The ticket agent told me to wait and left with my passport. I was waiting for an hour until I was taken to the airport police station, where my backpack and PC were inspected. The customs agents told me that there were no suspicious items found in my belongings and that I would not miss my flight to Istanbul. I was, however, kept at the police station until two police officers came to inform me that I was wanted by the police in Xinjiang.

My passport, cell phone, Turkish residency permit, and my Turkish language proficiency certificate were all taken by the police, and I was handcuffed and brought to the repatriation center near the airport. On the way, I begged the officers to let me contact my loved ones. They refused even to send my girlfriend, Atikem, a message that I was incarcerated. They told me I would be able to contact my relatives when I got back to Xinjiang.

After being checked in at the repatriation center, I was locked in a small room and put under surveillance. I was woken twice at night, the first time to be fingerprinted and the second time to be taken to meet with some people from Xinjiang. They had my belongings in a mess on the floor and were reading a letter to my girlfriend. There was an Uyghur among them.

"Are you doing this in accordance with the law?" I asked him.

"Yes, we are doing this in accordance with the law," he said.

"With what law?"

"The law of the People's Republic of China."

"What law did I break?"

"Someone will tell you when you get back to Xinjiang."

On July 15, at around 6 am, we set off by plane to Urumqi. I was accompanied by two Han Chinese and an Uyghur. They did not give their names or tell me what roles they had in the case. I assumed they were police.

It was about 1:30 in the afternoon when we arrived in Urumqi. I was brought to a room at the Ili Hotel (伊犁大酒店), and the three men told me that if I was on my best behavior when the police chief was there, this would all soon be over. I saw them write: "Xinjiang Public Security Department Criminal Investigation, Second Detachment" (新疆维吾尔自治区公安厅刑事侦查二支队). By their writing, I determined that they were from Xinjiang.

Later, the police chief came into the room with a stack of several hundred pages he said were about my case and distributed them among the three men. Then they forced me to give them the passwords of my cell phone, PC, e-mail, WeChat, Twitter, Facebook, QQ, etc. They even demanded the administrator password of the Uighur Online (www.uighurbiz.net) website that Mr. Ilham Tohti had created to bring about harmony between Uyghurs and Han Chinese. As the password had changed when I was outside of China, I did not know the new password. They did not believe me and would continue to ask me for the password several times a day.

Starting on July 16, they took notes. They asked me mainly about my relationship with Ilham Tohti, how I knew him, and Uighur Online. I told them that I had attended his classes and helped him translate some news about Xinjiang from Uyghur and English to Chinese. I wrote articles about making Nowruz a legal holiday, Han Chinese students living in Xinjiang, the incident on April 23 when a number of Uyghurs were killed, and Uyghur education in Xinjiang. I also helped manage the Facebook and Twitter accounts of the newer version of Uighur Online: Uighurbiz.net.

In 2010, I started dating Atikem. We attended classes and lectures together. On her Weibo, named "Uyghuray", she wrote about her failed attempts to get a Chinese passport.

During my military service, I became acquainted with Perhat Halmurat, who was a graduate student at the Minzu University of China and wrote his graduate thesis on bilingual education. Perhat was a "minkaohan" (an Uyghur student educated as a Han Chinese since childhood). For this reason, I would help him with his Uyghur language skills. He had a good relationship with Ilham Tohti. He joined the Uighur Online translation group as a volunteer.

While attending Ilham Tohti's classes, I met a number of other Uyghur scholars.

In the room at the Ili Hotel in July of 2013, I told the police all about my acquaintances among the Uyghur and Han Chinese people.

The police chief asked me: "Do you know anybody working for any overseas organizations?"

"No," I said.

"And what about for the East Turkistan organization in Turkey?"

"No, I've just heard of a few names in the media, but I don't have any connection with them."

On the morning of July 18, I signed my name and gave my fingerprints. The officers told me that they wanted me to wait for a few days while my case was being discussed. In that hotel room, I would be under 24-hour surveillance until the next day, but regularly interrogated and kept confined in there until July 31, when I was taken to the Snow Lotus Boutique Hotel (雪莲精品酒店), where I was again put under 24-hour surveillance. They asked me questions about my applying for a scholarship in Turkey.

I still wasn't able to contact any friends or family. By this time, I was experiencing mood swings.

Finally, on August 10, I was given a cell phone and allowed to call my loved ones. They dialed my girlfriend's number, put the phone on speaker, and set the phone down on a chair. I felt great tension when she asked me whether there were police officers around me. This feeling was exacerbated after I got off the phone and the police told me to call her back and tell her that I had actually been free and with friends for a long time.

We soon learned that someone in Beijing had informed my family that I was incarcerated. The police then became angry and withdrew their permission to let me talk to my family.

On August 11, they said I would be able to go free in a few days. I waited and waited. August 30, the International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances, came and went. On August 31, the police made me write a statement of my “wrongdoings”.

On September 3, three men with video-recording equipment came. They looked at the statement I had written and then added the following: “My eyes were blinded by Ilham Tohti, and I defied my country’s religious policy and played a very bad role on the internet. Helping to maintain and develop Uighur Online was fundamentally wrong. I also acted badly by broadcasting words that threaten the harmony between the various groups of people in China.” I was made to sign and fingerprint this statement. I was then forced to read it in Uyghur and in Chinese while they video recorded me. Then, they had me swear before the Chinese flag that after this “transformation through education” I would strictly follow the law. I raised objections, but they threatened to send me to jail for a year or two if I did not cooperate.

After the recording, they told me I would be able to go back to my hometown in Hotan around September 7 or 8, after the Eurasia Expo, and that I could fly to Turkey around the 15th of September. On September 10, they told me I still had to wait, and that I would be let go around October 1. They said I could call my family, but instructed me to lie to them by saying I was actually in Turkey. I was to tell them that school affairs prevented me from contacting them and that my being detained by Xinjiang police was just a fabrication of Xinjiang-separatism activists.

When I finally called my family, I did not say that I was in Turkey or that Xinjiang-separatism activists made up a lie about my incarceration. After I got off the phone, the police explained that the lies were intended to make my family feel at ease and that I would benefit from complying with their instructions. They instructed me to contact my family again using Skype. They listened in while I spoke to them. When my family asked me where I was, I gave them an indirect answer. They were not satisfied.

On September 12, I was moved to the Fulihua Hotel (富丽华大酒店). I was again put under 24-hour surveillance. The police allowed me to call my school in Turkey to explain why I was absent. They wanted me to tell the administration that I was staying in Xinjiang because my mother was sick. I, of course, wanted to tell them the truth. As it turned out, I was unable to connect with the administration, but I was able to speak to a teacher. The police had a Turkish speaker listen in on our conversation. They did not allow me to say anything about being taken by the police.

In exchange for my cooperation, the police allowed me to contact my roommate in Turkey so that he could help me register for the fall courses at the Turkish university, as I was unable to do this using the internet in China. They let me use the internet to contact him, but when I tried to open my e-mail account, I found that someone had changed my password, and so I had to create a new account. These efforts turned out to be in vain because I had missed the deadline for registration.

By October, there was still no indication of release or possibility of being able to go back to school. So I wrote a letter expressing my impatience to an official. On the morning of September 29, the police chief came and told me I could go back home on the 30th and that I could go to Istanbul around the 8th of October, but I never saw the police chief again. I just remained in the hotel room, isolated.

In the afternoon of the 30th, I was visited by a detachment chief, who was very emphatic about my

avoiding contact with my girlfriend and Iham Tohti.

The day finally came. It was October 1. They brought me my wallet, cell phone, and other things, but not my Turkish language proficiency certificate, Turkish residency permit, flash drive, SIM card, PC, or passport. They said those items would be kept in storage. In addition, I was forced to take their 1000RMB. They gave me a new SIM card and the number of the person who would pick me up when I arrived in Hotan. My flight to Hotan landed around 6 pm that day. On the way home, one of the two officers confiscated my ID card as per the request of the police chief in Urumqi.

During my 79-day enforced disappearance, I lived in a state of constant torment. I was unable to contact my family to let them know of my whereabouts. All communication with the outside world was severed. My mother had a heart condition, which I wasn't able to get information about. I couldn't talk to anyone, not even during Ramadan.

Moreover, more than 2 months passed after I was sent home and I got nothing back from the police. They all have been refusing to answer my phone calls and online letters. Without an ID card or passport, I could not leave my hometown, let alone go back to Turkey to continue my master's studies at Istanbul University.

On International Human Rights Day, I strongly demand human rights for all the victims of enforced disappearances, including me.

Mutellip Imin

December 10, 2013

Source:

<https://mutellipimin.wordpress.com/2013/12/09/i-was-a-victim-of-enforced-disappearance-for-79-days/>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1528>

Abduweli Ayup

The following is a detailed summary of Abduweli Ayup's memoir, "Mehbus Rohlar" ("Imprisoned Spirits"), which details his arrest and the 458 days that he spent in four different pre-trial detention centers - one in Kashgar and three in Urumqi - prior to being released. To date, it offers the most detailed account of pre-trial detention in Xinjiang. The full memoir has also been translated into English, under the name "Black Land".

On Friday, August 15, 2013, Abduweli got an urgent phone call from someone he didn't know, who then came to his home to quickly warn him that people from Urumqi had come to Kashgar to arrest him, and would do so in the coming few days. The person suggested that he clean out his computer and anything else in advance. As Abduweli had heard rumors of plans to arrest him before and had been given trouble by the police following his stay in the US (in Kansas) earlier, he wasn't sure what to make of this most recent news.

That weekend, he went to visit his mother and the kindergarten that he and others were working on building, but was unable to tell anyone about his concerns or the possibility that he might be detained soon. Preparing himself for the worst, he started to sleep in his clothes.

On Monday, another friend who was helping him out with the kindergarten dropped by, and the two of them went to the kindergarten together. The first half of the day also went by without incident.

Towards the evening, Abduweli decided to meet with his secretary — a friend who was in charge of handling the logistics for both the kindergarten and a language center they ran — and to tell her about what happened, so as to make plans for how to proceed after his arrest. The secretary did not believe him at first, but, following additional explanation, told Abduweli to escape. Fearing that this would only lead to many of his relatives being imprisoned, Abduweli did not wish to do so, but convinced the secretary that he would take her advice, so that she would stop pressing him.

In waiting for the arrest, Abduweli kept thinking of how he wanted to be arrested without his family or friends witnessing it, likening himself to the dog in the Uyghur saying "a good dog dies without anyone noticing". Monday, too, passed without anyone coming to arrest him.

On August 19, 2013, he was finally taken, with police coming to find him at the kindergarten. So as to avoid conflict between the police and the people there, Abduweli acted as if the police were old friends coming to inquire about the kindergarten, greeting them and getting in the car voluntarily. When he did, a black hood was put over his head, his mouth was taped, and his hands were put behind his back and handcuffed. The car was full of Uyghur police, with one Han Chinese chief, An Jinkun, in the passenger seat. They asked Abduweli for his home address.

When the black hood was removed, Abduweli saw that they had arrived at his neighborhood, with armed police searching his home. Abduweli saw his wife quietly crying, holding their younger daughter in her arms while the older one was playing nearby, unaware of what was happening. Because they could not see inside the car and Abduweli hadn't been given permission to get out, he did not have the chance to part with them properly.

He was then hooded again, and the next time that the hood was removed found himself at a police office, which had a fenced-off "cage" with a tiger chair. Abduweli was put inside the metal chair, with his hands, ankles, and neck all fastened. While there, he overheard that four people had come from Urumqi to arrest him, in addition to hearing that half of those arrested were being taken to

the Yanbulaq Detention Center just outside of Kashgar (in Doletbagh's Yanbulaq Village), which is where Abduweli was now.

As he was being interrogated, Abduweli understood that his interrogators had done very little in terms of preparation, with the chief investigator, An, speaking to him in broken Uyghur and focusing on Abduweli's time in the US and Turkey, and accusing him of collaborating with the CIA and other forces to instigate separatism in the region. At one point, they ordered him to sign a paper charging him with the crime of "concealment of funds", which would supposedly result in him being detained and investigated for seven days (though Abduweli feared that this would become a prelude for further investigation into political crimes).

Eventually, he started to doze off (possibly from the lack of good sleep in the days prior), and was slapped multiple times, prompting Abduweli to yell at the soldier slapping him and demand why he didn't just shoot him, since he had a gun. The soldier then gagged Abduweli with a newspaper and started slapping him with a water bottle, but soon switched to poking him in the stomach with an electric prod.

After the first interrogation, Abduweli was stripped naked and sexually abused by a crowd of inmates, following a jailer's order, who told them to make him "understand the kind of place he's at now". He bit his lip until it bled during this time.

He was then taken to his cell, a small room designed for only two inmates. Inside were two L-shaped cement "beds", and a hole in the ground with a faucet over it, which Abduweli soon understood to be the toilet and the source of the horrible stench in the room. Hoping to dampen the smell, he was about to turn on the water when he was stopped by his cellmate, as doing this would have only made the stench worse.

Sitting down on his bed, Abduweli reflected on the cramped, windowless, and dirty quarters, concluding that it felt like a tomb, save that traditional Uyghur tombs were in fact better and more dignified than this. Looking at the walls, he saw "don't break, my heart" written on one of them and broke into tears, recalling the traumatic abuse that he had just been subjected to. He thought back to all the opportunities he had previously to stay abroad in the US and, later, to escape from China, and thought of how he could have avoided the horrors he had experienced if he had only done so. Any thought of suicide was stemmed by the room's padded walls and total lack of objects fit for the purpose.

He was soon befriended by his cellmate, Emetqari, who had been in detention for seven months, after being arrested for teaching religion in Qaghiliq County. During their first exchange, Emetqari was lying down with a towel over his eyes, and told Abduweli that this was to counteract the lights not being turned off at night. He warned Abduweli not to walk into the cell saying "as-salamu alaykum", as Abduweli had done, since this could result in a heavy beating if the policeman who overheard it was Chinese (the proper thing to say was "reporting!", in Chinese). He said that the first beating always took place in the vestibule between the main entrance and the cells, and asked Abduweli about his, but Abduweli did not want to tell him.

He also advised Abduweli to get used to using the toilet, regardless of where and how filthy it was, since it was easy for one's legs, stomach, and kidneys to get messed up in a place like this. However, Abduweli couldn't bring himself to use the toilet.

Looking around the cell once more, he noticed that there was actually a tiny window the size of a basketball above the toilet, barred over. Outside, he could see the feet of a guard walking back and

forth, with the cracks of the electric prod also audible.

Because Abduweli's prisoner outfit was gray (and not yellow, as reserved for political prisoners), and because Abduweli was supposed to be transferred to Urumqi the next day, Emetqari mistook these for a sign that Abduweli would be released quickly. Despite being from the same area, he wasn't aware of Abduweli's kindergarten venture, and did not understand the implicit sensitivity of the case. Abduweli did not tell Emetqari that the people who came for him were from domestic security. (Throughout his memoir, Abduweli refers to "political prisoners" as those taken on "endangering state security" charges, which correspond to Articles 102-113 of the criminal code. Such detainees are typically made to wear special-colored — usually orange — jackets, and are treated significantly worse than the others.)

The next morning, they woke up to the song "The 56 Ethnic Groups are 56 Flowers", with Emetqari using gestures to notify Abduweli of the camera in the room and also to explain to him that he should wash his face and hands only once, so that the guards not think that he was performing ablutions. They had to fold up their blankets into neat rectangles.

After doing a motionless morning prayer, Emetqari proceeded to whisper a Quranic verse while pretending to read the detention center rules on the wall. Abduweli followed suit, doing a motionless morning prayer and then furtively reading all the surah that he knew. Emetqari didn't know the five daily prayer times and was very happy when Abduweli told him, though ultimately Abduweli did not understand the source of his happiness, since it was impossible to tell the time inside their cell anyway. It was only possible to tell apart night and day.

They had to remain seated on their beds, and moving too much would result in a voice from the intercom by the door warning that further movements would result in being chained to the bed.

After some time, a voice ordered them to stand up, with Abduweli again following Emetqari's lead as they got up and began to sing the national anthem, which Abduweli found twisted and ironic, given how the lyrics started with "Arise, those who do not wish to be slaves!" They were then served breakfast — a bread bun and a bowl of boiled water — through a slot in the door.

During breakfast, Emetqari whispered to Abduweli and asked him when he would be taken to Urumqi. The police had seemed to say the day before that it would be at nine in the morning. Emetqari then proceeded to ask Abduweli to deliver some messages to his elderly mother, wife, and newborn daughter, before taking out a pair of gloves that he had woven for his wife from broom bristles, and asking Abduweli to deliver them if they managed to get through inspection.

However, when the police came for Abduweli soon after, he was forced to change clothes before leaving and the gloves ended up being lost when his prisoner garments were thrown into a black plastic bag. While Emetqari despaired quietly, Abduweli was taken away, unable to look back and say goodbye.

After being taken to the Kashgar Airport, he was flown to Urumqi. Handcuffed and with a black hood over his head, he was then put in a car and, as he was able to gather from the chatting of the police officers, taken to the Tengritagh (Tianshan) district branch of the city's public security bureau. When the hood was removed, he found himself in a room that was about 15 square meters and had a small iron cage in the middle, with a tiger chair inside. Abduweli saw two cameras in the room, which made him think that the police in charge of him were not completely trusted either. A female police officer who was passing through the hall outside remarked that he looked like someone who had "come out of a tomb".

As had been the case in Kashgar, three officers took part in the interrogation this time, with one taking notes, another asking all the questions, and the third — Muhter Emet, who had been involved in the original arrest in Kashgar — sitting next to them without doing much. Despite the original charge against Abduweli having been financial in nature, none of the questions that he would be asked here had any relation to this. Instead, the police employed carrot-and-stick tactics to interrogate him about his activities and connections abroad, and about the goals of his mother-language initiatives. At the very onset, Muhter warned Abduweli by telling him that he would be locked away for at least 15 years, even if he hadn't committed any of the crimes they were accusing him of, because of his mother-language initiative actually being a cover for a counter-revolutionary organization and the promotion of the independence cause, with separatism as the goal.

Understanding that they were attempting to force him to confess to a vague crime — such as "separatism", "illegal gathering", "subversion of state power", or "inciting ethnic hatred" — Abduweli kept his answers to a minimum. The questions, he noted, always took the form of "you said or did such-and-such, is that right?", and he would deny it by saying "no, that's not true", without giving any additional explanation. They would constantly beat him, but — he lamented — not on the ears, as the thing he found most difficult to bear were their insults and yelling. At one point, Muhter got angry because of Abduweli's answers, telling him that the government wasn't crazy and wouldn't have arrested him for nothing. They also told him that Abduweli's business partners had already confessed to everything, and that only he was the stubborn one.

Both Muhter and another interrogator asked him, at different times, to tell them who in America had "sent" him. They claimed that he could get a lighter treatment if he admitted to being a "leader". There were times when Abduweli was poked with the electric prod, losing consciousness but being reanimated with water being poured over his head.

A number of people took turns interrogating him, including Muhter, An Jinkun, Han Zuwan, and Ekber. The latter, Abduweli noted, spoke a great deal and seemed to use a soft approach as opposed to Muhter's hard one. An Jinkun seemed like he was there to compare and analyze the two, to see which approach was more effective.

After the interrogation was over, Abduweli was led through three checkpoints, yelling "reporting!" (报告) at each. Again the hood over his head was removed, and he found himself in an office with a low table and three chairs, where he was given a yellow shirt that said "Tianshan Pre-Trial Detention Center" on it. All of his belongings had been taken, and he had been forced to strip to his underwear, with a jail guard now leading him to another office and ordering him to take off the underwear as well. Though worried at first, Abduweli was somewhat put at ease by the fact that there were staff in police uniform constantly coming in and out of the room.

Han Chinese in white coats then registered him and took his photo, as well as his blood, urine, and saliva samples. His fingerprints, toeprints, voice, and eye/skin color would be recorded as well. He was then handcuffed and led through another series of doors, followed by a long corridor lined with cells, where each of the reddish cell doors had what appeared to be a one-way window next to it — with the cell interior visible from the outside but not vice versa. Stopping at Cell 2-2, Abduweli found that the smell coming from inside, while still foul from the sweat, feces, and dirty clothes, was noticeably better than that in the Kashgar detention center (which Abduweli remarks had generally worse overall conditions and treatment by the staff).

Walking into the cell, Abduweli said "reporting!", but forgot to put his hands behind his head as he entered. This resulted in his being slapped once, then again, by a young and tall Uyghur inmate,

who would proceed to shower Abduweli with swears because Abduweli inadvertently glared at him. A Han inmate standing on the raised half of the cell and close to the entrance then ordered him to undress, which Abduweli did with fear and desperation, expecting a repeat of what had happened in Kashgar. However, he was relieved when he realized that the other inmates were all sitting and watching TV — a revolutionary film about the China-Japan war.

The room was long, a little over 20 square meters in size and over three meters tall, with the raised platform having a stack of sleeping mats next to the door — the "throne" of the Han inmate who had given orders to Abduweli. The numbers 1 to 10 were written along the length of the platform, to designate the sleeping spots of the high-rank inmates. A board with cups, towels, and toothbrushes was attached to one of the walls. Unlike in the Kashgar detention center, the top and bottom slots of the entrance door were not shut, making it possible for the inmates to catch glimpses of the corridor.

Opposite the main entrance and on the other side of the cell was the back door, and just next to it the toilet, sectioned off with glass. Leading Abduweli to the toilet area, the tall Uyghur inmate, named Perhat, would proceed to beat him — asking him questions in Chinese and hitting Abduweli when the other didn't answer in Uyghur, and then asking questions in Uyghur and then hitting him when he didn't answer in Chinese. He then asked Abduweli if he wanted to "eat samsa", then "how many". Abduweli said "five", prompting Perhat to punch him five times in the stomach.

Perhat asked him if he knew how to "swing", and slapped him when Abduweli didn't reply. When Abduweli said "no", Perhat had two inmates come and tie a towel to his wrists, hanging him up from a ceiling pipe in the toilet, so that Abduweli's toes could just barely touch the floor, with his wrists and shoulders in great pain. After about an hour, the Han inmate at the entrance, Yang Yong, ordered to have Abduweli freed.

Calling Abduweli over, Yang Yong asked about his situation and seemed surprised by Abduweli's educational background, going on to ask him about Turkey, America, and other things. He then explained to Abduweli who the other inmates were. Among the 17 of them, four were Han, two Hui, one Kazakh, and the rest Uyghur, with the Han sleeping in the 1 to 4 spots on the raised platform, the Hui in the 5 and 6, and four of the Uyghurs, led by Perhat, in the remaining four spots. The Han were interned for fraud and corruption, the Hui for heroin, the Kazakh for drunk driving, and the Uyghurs for either heroin consumption or political crimes.

Abduweli then had to kneel in front of another Han inmate — the "secretary" — who would proceed to record all of Abduweli's information and tell him about the cell rules: 1) permission to use the toilet was granted only once a day, 2) the yellow line by the entrance door was not to be approached, 3) speaking to other inmates in Uyghur was punished by an hour of the "swing", 4) because he was a political prisoner, Abduweli had to sleep and eat next to the toilet, 5) during sleeping hours, the inmates would take turns guarding one another for two hours, in pairs, with the four Uyghurs and four Han on top exempt, as they had the higher ranks within the cell hierarchy (this was done to prevent people from hurting themselves or others).

At ten o'clock, the inmates lined up in two rows. Yang Yong stood over them on the raised platform, and during this time explained that Abduweli would be under strict surveillance for two weeks, and that he wasn't allowed to talk to anyone, with his time on the "swing" having been a warning for what would happen if he ever broke the rules. The "reception ceremony" for new arrivals had been cancelled, Yang Yong said, and so Abduweli was spared from that.

They were ordered to make their blankets in military style, during which time Abduweli noticed that

no one's prison clothes had pockets. Some of the inmates also had sweaters inside their normal outfits, indicating that they had been there since at least the previous winter.

As the day ended, four of the Uyghur inmates would massage the heads and waists of the four Han inmates until the latter fell asleep, something that Abduweli noted they did in good humor, without giving the impression that they found it forced or demeaning. Because the Han and Hui inmates had wider sleeping places, the remaining four Uyghurs on the platform would be cramped, often grumbling and cursing at each other as they struggled to fall asleep. Abduweli couldn't understand the logic of the guard duty that was relegated to the low-rank inmates, since the lights were always on, there were three cameras in the room, and the armed police were just outside. They were also supposed to wake up anyone who started snoring.

The typical day in the detention center started at six in the morning, with the song "The 56 Ethnic Groups are One Family". The same four Uyghurs who did the massage in the evening would rush to fold up the blankets of the high-rank inmates, while the latter took turns using the toilet and washing up. For the low-rank inmates, the toilet would remain off limits until nine in the morning, which is when the window and back door were opened to air out the cell. One of the high-rank inmates, in charge of the hygiene, would manage the amount of toilet paper distributed to each inmate and the order in which they could use the toilet.

As a new arrival, Abduweli had to first learn to fold up his blanket, and was given 15 days to learn how to clean the floor and toilet. It took him less than 30 minutes to learn to fold up the blanket, after which he started learning how to fold up the cleaning rags. Everything needed to be folded into neat rectangles.

They would be fed at seven in the morning, but only after forming two lines and singing a series of Communist songs: "Without the Chinese Communist Party, There Would Be No New China", "The Red Flag Flutters in the Sky" (红旗飘飘), "Strength in Unity" (团结就是力量), and the national anthem. Abduweli didn't fully know two of them, and was told that he would need to have them memorized by the end of the day, or else he wouldn't receive his meal. Of the four high-rank inmates whom Abduweli dubbed "servants", two were "cooks", and would distribute the bowls of food — which was served from a bucket through the front door's bottom slot — to the inmates.

For most of the low-rank inmates, who slept and ate on the floor, breakfast consisted of a bread bun and the typical rice congee, which was of poor quality as the rice and water did not mix. Up on the platform, the four inmates with "positions" and their four "servants" sat together, in a spot that was as far from the toilet as possible, and had salad, chocolate, and eggs to go with their meals.

After breakfast, at eight o'clock, they would form two lines on the lower level and do a roll call. The cell boss would then make everyone recite the detainee regulations, which they had to memorize regardless of whether they knew Chinese or not. The punishment for failing to do so was double night-shift duty (4 hours, instead of 2).

The regulations had both a formal and informal version, with the former consisting of 37 paragraphs, properly typed up and attached to the wall. These included such rights as the detainees being allowed to call their lawyer, to see their relatives, and to live in accordance with their customs. The informal version, consisting of just 11 paragraphs that read like a list of orders and punishments, was written on cardboard and reminded the detainees that they should cooperate during interrogations, should snitch on one another, should not pray, and should not speak Uyghur. Abduweli hypothesized that the formal version was only intended for when inspection groups visited, since the informal was the way that things actually worked.

At 8:30, most of the inmates would sit cross-legged on the raised platform, forming three rows, while the three new inmates sat on the floor, with everyone staring at the back of the neck of the inmate in front of him. They would remain sitting like this until 11:30, without moving, and with anyone who failed to keep still being reprimanded with insults from the intercom next to the door. Only the four head inmates were allowed to climb down to the floor and move around when they wanted to. Among the 11 informal rules was one stating that they needed to sit at attention for 8 hours a day, and to listen carefully to the lessons being administered. These three hours were the morning portion.

Prior to the lessons, they were shown cartoons illustrating the contents, which were essentially propaganda covering "modern culture", "ethnic unity", law, Xinjiang's religious history and ethnic groups, and patriotism.

At noon, they would be given lunch, which was identical to breakfast and followed the same procedures. There was then a nap period of an hour and a half, after which they'd once more fold their blankets in military style, continuing with classes at two in the afternoon. The afternoon lessons would start with teaching gratitude to the motherland, the Party, and Chairman Xi, and would go until seven in the evening.

Sometimes, lunch would consist of a bean soup, with a potato soup for dinner.

The inmates also needed to do regular and loud recitations of their crimes, for everyone to hear. These were done according to the individualized texts prepared by the "secretary". In Abduweli's case, the recitation went as follows:

"I am prisoner Abduweli Ayup. Because I committed the crime of false capital contribution, I was arrested by the Tianshan District domestic-security branch team on August 19, 2013. I actively cooperate during interrogations, confess to my crime, completely disclose my accomplices, and am working hard to earn a lenient decision."

These statements were also in Chinese and had to be memorized within three days, with physical punishment otherwise (Abduweli was able to memorize it on the same day). Additionally, inmates also had to report on their night shifts.

For those Uyghur inmates whose Chinese proficiency was low, both were very difficult, and Abduweli felt particularly bad for them, as even small errors in speech or failure to memorize the pages of rules would result in them being punished. The punishments were both painful and humiliating: deprivation of meals, deprivation of the right to use the toilet, prolonged night shifts, being forced to clean the toilet, having a black hood put over one's head, or wiping a high-rank inmate's rear after he used the toilet.

Before long, Abduweli began to further understand how the hierarchy within the cell functioned. Yang Yong, the boss, had an arrangement that allowed him to sneak cigarettes into the cell, which he would smoke while the Kazakh inmate stood in front of the surveillance camera. Perhat would often try to ingratiate himself with Yang Yong so as to be given a whiff, while telling Abduweli in private that he had no choice but to be rough with the Uyghur inmates as a show of loyalty, or else he'd be accused of having ethnic sympathies. As part of the higher ranks, Perhat could treat himself to the "cadre meals", having such things as fried fish and chicken dishes while the lower ranks made do with the "hardship soup" (an unpleasant watery soup with next to nothing in it) and the bread buns. According to a Hui cellmate, the cell boss would also use the money sent to some of the Uyghur inmates by friends or relatives to pay for the "cadre meals", with the money never

reaching the intended recipients.

Not long after Abduweli's arrival, Perhat also had him learn how to arrange the inmates' shoes, for those inmates who had the right to be on the raised platform.

Because two of the Uyghur inmates — both political prisoners — knew no Chinese, Abduweli was ordered by Yang Yong to write out the lyrics of the revolutionary red songs they had to sing before meals, writing them in Uyghur to approximate the Chinese pronunciation. Abduweli was happy to do this, as it took him the entire second day and let him escape from the general routine.

Following the roll call on the morning of the third day, Abduweli was called over by an Uyghur guard who had been observing him from outside the cell. The guard asked Abduweli if he was "Mr. Gulen" ("Gulen Ependi"), laughed, and then walked off before Abduweli could regain his composure. "Mr. Gulen" was an online handle that he had used back before the government started watching him more carefully.

This episode raised Abduweli's status in the eyes of the other inmates, turning him into someone who looked like he had acquaintances among the guards and thereby sparing him from future physical punishments.

It also spared him from the "inmate drills", another military-style procedure in which the inmates were taught how to act in various scenarios: when the guards came to the front of the cell, when going to an interrogation, during cell inspections, during inspections by the superintendent, when the doctor came for the daily check and gave them pills, during drills in the detention center, when the soldiers patrolled in the hallway above, when higher officials visited... When called for an interrogation, inmates had to put their hands behind their heads, go to the yellow line that was drawn a half meter in front of the cell entrance, stand straight, and say "reporting!" As the "secretary" had explained, they were not allowed to cross that line otherwise.

The drills also included mock interrogations, with the cell boss playing the role of interrogator, the high-rank inmates playing the roles of guards, and the rest being interrogated. While their nominal role was to teach the inmates how to conduct themselves in interrogations, these drills could often be worse than the real thing, as any information that the cell boss succeeded in obtaining could be passed to the police, thereby not only saving them the time and effort but also earning the cell boss certain perks. More often than not, the cell bosses were criminals with particularly serious cases, and their long time in detention frequently led to them becoming informal assistants to the police, enjoying many privileges that the others could not and even being able to leave the cell from time to time.

Following the "Mr. Gulen" episode, Abduweli also found himself "promoted" to a sort of scribe and translator. When Yang Yong did his own interrogations of the new inmates, Abduweli was often asked to help translate and to write down the interrogation records. If Yang Yong found anything in their answers that was even slightly suspicious, he would have Perhat punish them. Now and then, Abduweli would sneak in a few sentences when translating for the Uyghur inmates, whom he normally couldn't speak Uyghur to, in the hopes of easing their burden (if only slightly).

Abduweli also ended up writing many post-lesson summary reports, not only for himself but also for those who either didn't know Chinese or weren't literate in it, which included Perhat (who spoke Chinese fluently but couldn't write it). Abduweli enjoyed these opportunities, as they at least gave him something to do, and would put extra time and effort into the work so as to drag out the time.

On the first Friday afternoon after his arrival at the Tianshan detention center, one of Abduweli's

interrogators came to the cell and gave him a paper to sign, which said that the initial seven-day detention that Abduweli had "agreed" to would now be extended to thirty. Abduweli complained, but was yelled at and told to sign.

That evening, Yang Yong held a meeting and announced that they would be carrying out inmate drills in full force from then on, as theirs was a "training cell". Such cells, also called "breaking-in cells", numbered one for every seven at the Tianshan detention center, and were intended specifically for breaking in new inmates for the first week or so, with their appointed bosses being particularly rough — frequently, these were repeat offenders, murderers, or people sentenced to life.

Later that night, during Abduweli's night shift, the guard brought in a new inmate — a young Uyghur around twenty, from Aksu's Awat County, who had been arrested and charged with "endangering state security" for studying at a private mosque in Urumqi. Yang Yong told him to sleep first, and Abduweli took him to the back of the room, to a spot close to the back door, through which some outside air could get in.

The next day was a day of rest, with none of the regular routine or disciplinary obligations in force. The inmates were also allowed to "air out", stepping out into the small rectangular space — about ten square meters in size — that was on the other side of the back door, where they could see the polluted Urumqi sky through the netted rectangular cover above them. Despite it still feeling like a cage, the fresh air brought Abduweli great relief after days of being shut inside the cell. Without anyone ordering him to do so, he took to cleaning the airing-out space, and — following permission from Yang Yong — brought out the cell's rags and towels, leaving them there to air out and dry.

Yang Yong then ordered them to start the inmate drills, which resulted in Perhat bringing the new young inmate to the center and abusing him. As the new Uyghur inmate spoke no Chinese (and could not read Uyghur either), Perhat would give him orders in Chinese and then punish him when he didn't act accordingly, hitting him with the food bucket. As additional punishment, the young man was made to stand facing the wall from morning to night, deprived not only of food and drink but also of the right to use the toilet.

That night, Abduweli requested that he be allowed to have his night shift with the new arrival, in the hopes that he could use this chance to have the other drink something and use the toilet. However, during the shift the man collapsed, with Abduweli asking Yang Yong to immediately get him water. Instead, what Yang Yong gave him was the spittoon he used while smoking. The young man drank the contents without realizing what he was drinking and, curling up, fell asleep.

Commenting on it, Yang Yong said:

"When I was little, I would see Uyghurs standing outside a mosque, holding food, water, and fruit. I heard that people who came out after prayer would spit in their bowls and they'd still take it home and eat it. From what I heard, they thought that the spittle of those who came out from prayers was beneficial and could cure illness. After I grew up, I asked other Uyghurs, and they also said that this was a kind of medicine. So you see? My spittle is also going to help this guy's fever. Maybe it'll even be two birds in one stone, and he'll pick up Chinese as well!"

Abduweli couldn't look at Yang Yong after he heard this, forcing himself to conceal his anger.

The young inmate still had a fever when he woke up the next morning, but Yang Yong — either out of pity or fear that he be held responsible should something happen — removed the punitive limitations, allowing the other to lie down, to take in food and water, and to use the toilet. Leaving

the new inmate alone, Yang Yong decided to instead turn his attention to the two political prisoners in the cell.

Because some inmates were allowed to dress normally on weekends, Yang Yong and the more privileged inmates changed into street clothes, with Yang ordering the two political prisoners to wash his and others' shoes, despite the shoes not being dirty. Afterwards, he ordered them to wash their clothes as well, including socks and undergarments, which was so humiliating that the younger of the two pleaded with Perhat that he alone be allowed to wash them — the older inmate was weak and over sixty, and it would be unseemly for an elderly person to wash the inner garments of someone young enough to be his son. Perhat shook his head, however.

At this point, Yang asked Perhat to put on a "movie", which resulted in Perhat giving the two political prisoners orders they didn't understand — not knowing Chinese — and then being slapped or kicked as a result. Then they were made to say the names of the Han and Hui prisoners, which they did incorrectly, with pronunciations that the others found funny, and were punished as a result, being made to drink glasses of water whenever they made mistakes — something particularly harmful since political prisoners were only allowed to use the toilet once a day.

Having gotten bored of this, Yang called Abduweli over and started talking to him about America, suggesting that Abduweli teach Perhat English so that the latter could give orders to the inmates in three languages next time, resulting in even more "fun". Perhat was also open to the idea, and so Abduweli started teaching him, which gave them more opportunities to chat in Uyghur.

One of the first things that Abduweli taught him were the lyrics to Michael Jackson's "They Don't Care About Us". While learning them, Perhat asked if Abduweli had faithfully translated the lyrics from English or if he just made them up, because the song sounded like it was written about the July 5 incident. Perhat would then tell Abduweli that his younger brother — a talented student — had disappeared then, with their parents searching hospitals and police stations for six months before learning that he had been given a seven-year sentence. Perhat broke into tears talking about it.

Throughout his detention, Abduweli was struck by the absurdity and hypocrisy of the environment he was in, and the euphemisms that came with it. The cell was referred to as a "classroom", the head of the cell — a drug addict — as the "study director", and the guards as "trainers". Formally, the inmates were "people in custody", but in practice had to refer to themselves as "criminals". The rules that they had to memorize were full of such rights as being able to see one's lawyer before the first interrogation and to not answer questions otherwise, being able to see one's family, being entitled to proper food, sleep, and fresh air, and being able to lodge complaints at any time if such rights were violated. The reality, however, was the opposite.

After exactly a week at the detention center, Abduweli was called for an interrogation, with the prison guard dropping a pair of handcuffs through the bottom slot in the cell door and Perhat putting them on Abduweli. Hardened by the week of detention-center life, Abduweli accepted them like he would a pair of gloves, without giving it much thought. Walking down the hallway, he and the guard stopped at a room nearby, where Abduweli saw a large screen showing the feeds from all of the surveillance cameras, with audio. Included were the ones in his cell, which made him realize that the police had watched all of the abuse he had received on the first day. Their cell was in the No. 6 Block, which, together with the other five blocks, had 10 cells on each side, facing each other (for a total of 120 cells with an estimated 1800 detainees).

Following a number of turns and corridors, with multiple points where Abduweli had to shout

"reporting!", he finally found himself in the interrogation room, where An Jinkun and two Uyghur policemen whom he hadn't seen before were waiting for him. This room was essentially identical to the interrogation room from before, with a cage in the middle and a tiger chair inside. The only differences were that the chair's armrest-table was made of wood and not of metal and that there weren't any handcuffs hanging from above, making Abduweli realize that they wouldn't beat him after hanging him up, as had been the case in the previous interrogation.

After the standard procedures of asking Abduweli his name and other basic information, one of the two Uyghur policemen asked him if he knew what his crime was. Abduweli said that he hadn't committed any crime, only that there were certain things that they considered a crime that needed to be cleared up, after which he would be let go. The policeman yelled at him, asking if they really didn't have anything better to do than to detain people for no reason, and so what was Abduweli, if not a criminal? Abduweli replied by saying that their own rules, hanging on the wall of the cell, said that he was not a "criminal" but a "person in custody". Furthermore, he was not a criminal in accordance with the law, since they first needed to send the facts of the crime to the procuratorate, who would then decide if these were sufficient to make him a "criminal suspect" and warrant formal arrest, after which the procuratorate would need to examine the facts and send the indictment to the court, where Abduweli would have a trial and a lawyer, and would only become a criminal if the court found him guilty. He then pointed out that he had been detained on the charge of "false capital contribution", but that none of the interrogations so far had even touched on this supposed issue, and that the funds he used to start a company was money that he had earned with his own hard work.

In reply, An Jinkun let out a sudden "No!", startling the other Uyghur policeman.

An then countered by telling Abduweli that one of his business partners, Dilyar, had been a leader of a demonstration by Uyghur students in Xi'an in 2001, while his other partner — the company's executive director, Memetsidiq — had "secret" photos of the July 5 incident on his computer. Additionally, another company employee had been previously detained for political reasons, while a Kazakh supporter named Duman, from the social sciences academy, had previously spent two years in prison for incitement (of ethnic hatred). According to An, this was evidence that Abduweli's company was only a front for a separatist organization. It was a "fourth force" that was more dangerous than the "three evil forces" of separatism, terrorism, and religious extremism, as it relied on soft power.

Although Abduweli knew that Dilyar had been involved in an Uyghur protest in Xi'an in 2001, he didn't know the details and wasn't that aware of the other cases (and wouldn't have admitted to it even if he had been). He replied by saying that he ran a universal company that dealt in clothes, food, and technical and educational services, and that there was no legal obligation for him to check the criminal backgrounds of his partners and employees. Had the police warned him in advance, he said, he wouldn't have partnered with them. In the back of his mind, what Abduweli was most worried about were his literary writings, which could be interpreted very loosely as "inciting ethnic hatred" or "inciting subversion".

An Jinkun then asked Abduweli about a talk he gave at the No. 2 Middle School in Atush in 2013, which had resulted in the students staging a protest a few days later, showing up to school in headscarves and doppas. This had been prompted, inadvertently, by a girl in the audience asking Abduweli why they weren't allowed to dress in Uyghur style in school, to which Abduweli had answered that there was nothing in the law, on any level, that prohibited them from doing so. An Jinkun demanded to know whom at the school Abduweli was in contact with and who had invited him, but Abduweli replied by saying that his talk was unplanned and last-minute. He had come to

the school on business, since their company also sold study materials to various schools in the region.

An replied derisively, taking out a number of photos for Abduweli to look at, while telling him that they had been recording all of his communications ever since he had returned from the US and got a local China Mobile SIM card. An told him that they already knew everything and that there was no point in Abduweli trying to protect anyone or making things difficult, and thereby risking getting a life sentence. All he needed to do was confess and receive a lenient sentence.

However, Abduweli didn't recognize most of the people in the photos — perhaps because he often forgot such things — and did not believe that they had actually recorded his conversations, as they didn't ask him about the planned meeting he had with the Canadian political officer at the Canadian mission in China. If they had really recorded everything, then this should have been their first question, leading Abduweli to conclude that they were bluffing.

An then proceeded to try and further convince Abduweli to confess, saying that the students present at his talk had already told them everything, and that they (the police) knew about Abduweli saying that the Uyghurs were the “rightful rulers of this land”, with “the doppa their crown” and “the headscarf their flag”, which were the words that had brought about the student protest. All Abduweli had to do, An stated, was to confess that he had said this and promise that he wouldn't do it again. Otherwise, he'd just be thrown in jail and forgotten. From this, Abduweli understood that they hadn't even heard the contents of his talk, and were just trying to dump a general accusation on him, by labeling him as a "separatist".

At noon, they went to lunch and left Abduweli in the tiger chair, which he found preferable to returning to the cell. The interrogation room was clean, and the police also allowed him to use the bathroom and wash up a number of times, which would have been a luxury in the cell. Their threats and slaps were also preferable to the humiliation that he would have endured back there. On the whole, this particular interrogation lasted over ten hours and went until nine in the evening.

Afterwards, he would be subjected to what his Han cellmates called an "unprecedented" interrogation schedule. Every day, Abduweli would be taken out of the cell at nine or ten, be allowed to return for thirty minutes at noon for lunch, and then be taken back to interrogation until after ten at night, although there were also days when it would go until one or two in the morning.

Often, his cellmates would treat Abduweli as a walking cigarette, consuming the smell of smoke that was left on his clothes from the interrogation room as a means to satisfy their addiction. Once, feeling sorry for Perhat after having watched the other ingratiate himself so much to Yang Yong just to be allowed to smoke a little, Abduweli managed to sneak back a cigarette in his glasses case, giving it to Perhat when he returned to the cell. Surprised, Perhat asked why he had done so voluntarily, to which Abduweli said that — while he wished for Perhat to drop his smoking habits and stop abusing Uyghur cellmates just to please Yang — he also hated watching the lengths Perhat went to, and so just brought him a cigarette himself.

It wouldn't be long before Perhat smoked it, livening up afterwards. In the days and weeks that followed, Abduweli actually noticed a change in his attitude. Perhat no longer abusively yelled at new inmates, and allowed them to memorize the cell rules in Uyghur. On top of that, he even altered one of them, scribbling in the word "ablution-free" before "praying is forbidden" and letting the Uyghur inmates memorize and recite that instead, which Abduweli saw as an ingenious way of helping them preserve some of their dignity while saving them from the punishment for refusing to recite the original version.

On one Saturday afternoon, they received an inmate named Muhemmet, originally from Mokit County but living in Urumqi, where he worked for a gas company, delivering gas canisters on a three-wheeler. Unlike the political prisoners, who had to wear yellow jackets, Muhemmet's was red, suggesting that he had been arrested by national security (国安) and not by just the domestic-security brigade (国保大队). He did not speak any Chinese, which would bring him endless trouble.

At first, Abduweli was grateful that Muhemmet arrived on Saturday, when everyone was off, with Yang Yong playing Chinese chess in the outdoor area and there being no apparent initiation process as there had been with Abduweli. Muhemmet started by talking to the "secretary", with Abduweli translating, during which time Abduweli noticed that Muhemmet seemed to be in a state of fear and disarray — he couldn't properly answer all the questions and wasn't able to learn the cell rules that Abduweli taught him. Perhat put him through the "inmate drills", but Muhemmet could not pass as he spoke no Chinese.

When Yang Yong returned inside, however, he set about to "initiating" and abusing Muhemmet. After kicking him and spitting on him, he publicly declared that "people with crooked eyes" like Muhemmet could only be bad people, and that it was this kind of "uneducated south Xinjianger" who had created chaos on July 5, flipping over buses and setting stores on fire. Yang then called him an "enemy of the state", and said that everything was permissible when it came to him, and that there was no need to "initiate" him in the toilet — they could do it in the open, right there. He led him out into the outdoor area, stood him against the wall for thirty minutes, and then came back to hit him on the ear, after which all the senior inmates gathered around Muhemmet and started beating him.

Later, during a count-off at the end of the day, the number counted off by the inmates came out less than the actual because of Muhemmet failing to count off, prompting the guard who was observing from outside the cell to ask them to do another round. Muhemmet also failed to count off the second time, which resulted in his being kicked and looking at Abduweli in confusion. Abduweli spoke up to explain that Muhemmet didn't know Chinese and couldn't do the count, but if they gave Abduweli some pen and paper he could teach him. Yang Yong replied by telling Abduweli to stay out of it, and not to think of himself as some teacher just because Yang had asked him to teach Perhat English, before stating that "animals" like Muhemmet were not to be taught the "national language" with pen and paper, but with fists and feet.

Not long after, Abduweli heard his number called by a guard outside, and would be transferred, to Cell No. 5 in the No. 6 Block.

Once in the new cell, he immediately understood why cell transfers were so feared by inmates: with his reputation and acquaintances reduced to zero, he had to go through the initiation steps and all the hardships that came with them all over again.

A short inmate named Abdurahman would beat him as part of his initiation here, the same way that Perhat had in the previous cell. The boss of this cell, named Wang, was tall, spoke Chinese with a Hui accent, and had a number of books lying around his allocated space. Not one to talk much, Wang let most of his commands be carried out by the cell's Number Two — a Han from Gansu. Here, the written cell rules were annotated with the names of those who had violated them. Unlike in the previous cell, not all blankets needed to be folded into rectangles as part of their daily routine, since some of them were newer and harder to fold, with inmates allowed to spread them directly on the raised platform.

Abduweli's impression of Wang as someone who was better educated and learned was ruined that Sunday morning, when Wang ordered Abduweli to clean the toilet with an old toothbrush. After Abduweli was done, Wang asked him why it had taken so long, asking if Abduweli had never cleaned a toilet before. Abduweli replied with a "yes!", and was promptly punished by being forced to stand facing the wall. Such punishments seemed to be arbitrary, with Abduweli noting that there was no rhyme or reason to how one answered yes/no questions and what happened afterwards. Facing the wall, he would read the various things scribbled on it hundreds of times over. Among these, he noticed the names "Dilmurat, Menzire" written in many places, from which he guessed that Menzire must have been the love whom an inmate named Dilmurat missed.

Abduweli was not relieved from his standing for either lunch or dinner, with Wang not having told him how long he'd have to stand like that. As his stomach started to growl from the hunger, he ignored the risk of being beaten and asked for permission to eat, to which Wang replied by calling the "chef" — a high-rank inmate who brought him two hard bread buns and a bowl of boiled water. Sitting down in front of the toilet, Abduweli started eating, grateful that this particular toilet didn't stink as much as the others. Wang, seeming to have caught on to Abduweli's thoughts, spoke to him and said that the design here was similar to the ones he had encountered at other detention centers, with the toilets set up above pits that had been dug out internally, without any connection to the exterior. The reason for this, according to Wang, was that centralized sewage systems could make it possible for prisoners to escape or exchange messages, which reminded Abduweli of a scene from the American show "Prison Break".

On September 1, Abduweli had another interrogation, during which he was asked about how to translate the Uyghur words "helipe" ("caliph") and "zemin" ("land") in the sentence "Allah created us to be the caliphs of this land". He recognized it as taken from a speech he had given in Hotan that May, while promoting his mother-language kindergarten project there, as they also planned to open a branch in Hotan. Despite the sentence very clearly referring to the Uyghurs as being the true owners of the region, Abduweli translated the words into Chinese as "representative" and "planet". During this time, the police officers complained about a lot of new police arrivals either being Han who had learned Uyghur as a second language or Uyghurs who had studied in Chinese schools, both with imperfect knowledge of Uyghur. While Abduweli took advantage of the opportunity to say that this is why mother-language education was important, he nevertheless grew worried that further interrogation would focus on that phrase specifically, with him being accused of separatism and inciting subversion, and with the risk of much more dire consequences.

In line with his expectations, interrogations from the next day onward shifted the focus to Abduweli's speech in Hotan, though with emphasis on who organized the event, who attended, what Abduweli talked about, and why. While the speech had started on a religious note (to better accommodate the relatively pious Hotaners), the main topic was centered around the current issues with kindergarten education.

Still worried and afraid, Abduweli was allowed to return to his cell, where he had the standard inmate's lunch and then went back for the afternoon interrogation. This one took place in a different room, with a window, which revitalized him slightly. Looking at the wooden board that acted to support one's arms in the tiger chair, he saw the Arabic words "la tahzen" ("grieve not"), which provided him with a certain religious inspiration and allowed him to regain his composure for the interrogation that day. To his relief, this interrogation went by relatively quickly, and without the interrogators asking him about the sensitive phrase.

Life in his new cell continued to prove difficult, as Abduweli struggled to adapt to the rules and would often be beaten or punished. In one such case, the inmate sitting next to him was mute and

skipped his count during the evening count-off, prompting Abduweli to continue the count in his place and be slapped by Abdurahman, who rebuked Abduweli and told him that this inmate, Dilmurat, was mute.

In the days that followed, Dilmurat would take to teaching Abduweli how to carry out the various cleaning and tidying tasks, something that Dilmurat did quietly and very well, with Wang referring to him as a "model prisoner". Once, while Dilmurat was showing Abduweli how to wipe the walls, Abduweli asked him if the "Dilmurat and Menzire" writing on the walls was his, and Dilmurat nodded (surprising Abduweli, who had assumed that Dilmurat was also deaf). Menzire was Dilmurat's girlfriend. When Abduweli asked if he missed her, Dilmurat broke into tears.

During the next evening count-off, Abduweli would be kicked for failing to notice the prisoner next to him, who was curled up in handcuffs and fetters. On the third day, there was no count-off, but there would be one on the morning of the fourth, during which Abduweli once more failed to count properly — panicked and anxious, he ended up taking the turn of the inmate next to him once more. This time, Wang had him punished by ordering Abduweli to take off his pants, with two inmates twisting his hands behind his back when he tried to shield his front and rear, and then hitting his buttocks with a shoe, which made him involuntarily urinate in his underwear. Afterwards, there was a scream from Dilmurat, who threw himself on Abduweli to shield him, prompting the beating to stop.

(A year later, while at the detention center in Urumqi's Midong District, Abduweli would run into someone who looked just like Dilmurat, and who turned out to be Dilmurat's father. Dilmurat's mother, as Abduweli would learn, had died during childbirth, with the father scraping together gifts and money to get Dilmurat into a Chinese school. However, because Dilmurat didn't speak any Chinese and couldn't do the homework, he would often be punished by the teacher. At first, the punishments meant having his hands hit with a ruler, but once, having gotten angry, the teacher asked Dilmurat why he didn't talk and pulled his tongue so hard that the six-year-old Dilmurat screamed and fell to the ground. After this incident, he would never talk again, despite his father taking him to countless doctors and witch-doctors.)

Eventually, as with the first cell, Abduweli was tasked with translating for Uyghur inmates and helping write down their bios. In doing this, he realized that the Uyghur inmates were essentially all there for only two reasons: privately studying the Quran (the political/religious prisoners) or dealing drugs (usually heroin). The religious prisoners were typically very young, honest, and virtuous, and would receive money, clothing, and letters from their families — if these weren't intercepted — with the family also hiring a lawyer for the trial (even if they knew that it was largely useless). The heroin prisoners were their polar opposite: actual criminals with complicated histories, whose relatives didn't bother sending them anything or even going to the trial. For these, the sufferings in the detention center were largely limited to their addictions and did not compare to those of the religious prisoners, who were abused not only in the cell but also during the interrogations outside it.

For the heroin dealers, the detention center was also an opportunity — a sort of "office" where they could make new contacts and plan new drug operations for after release. The big drug dealers were typically Han from Sichuan and Yunnan, Abduweli noted, while the Hui worked as their accomplices and the Uyghurs did small-scale sales. There was essentially no telling them apart when they all sat together and chatted, with Abduweli finding it comical that their drug trade had helped them attain "ethnic unity". If only the guards saw this, he thought, then they might decide the several hours of daily "ethnic unity" indoctrination to be completely unnecessary.

One day, Abduweli saw Abdurahman doing a spirited recitation of the Quran, something that Abduweli found very difficult to reconcile with Abdurahman being interned for selling individual rolls to Uyghurs in the Tianshan District. As it turned out, Abdurahman was also a qari (someone who could recite the Quran). Unable to bear it, Abduweli lost his temper and reprimanded him, asking him how he could be a qari and yet not fear Allah, engaging in haram behavior and destroying people's lives with heroin. Instead of beating Abduweli or using the intercom to report him, Abdurahman seemed upset, and motioned for the other to join him in the outdoor area, as two Uyghurs talking inside the cell could be seen as suspicious.

Once they were both there, Abdurahman told him that Abduweli didn't understand — it was heroin that “saved” him, not the Quran. Having become a qari at the age of sixteen, Abdurahman would see his teacher locked away and would himself be detained for three days. Once released, he was subjected to profiling and close monitoring, with the police continuing to follow him even after his father got him involved in a craft and got him a small booth to work from. According to Abdurahman, it was only once news of his becoming a heroin dealer had spread that the harassment stopped, with police not caring about him anymore, even as Abdurahman's own parents asked them to arrest him. Despite the frequent detentions, he would never be sentenced and, in this strange way, was essentially able to live in peace.

Occasionally, Abduweli was also asked to translate during the questioning sessions that the prison guards conducted for the new inmates, calling them in once a week. Once, during the questioning of a heroin detainee, the guard turned to Abduweli and told him that there were two things destroying the Uyghurs: drugs and religion, with religion being no different than drugs in essence and much worse in its impact, especially since people refused to believe that they had a destructive habit and even wanted to spread it to others. Abduweli took such remarks as a test: agreeing and saying “yes” would amount to destroying his spirit, while saying “no” would mean breaking detention-center regulations. Because not reacting at all was dangerous too, Abduweli responded by breaking into an aggressive cough and covering his mouth with his handcuffed hand.

Following the questioning of the drug user, Abduweli also had to assist with the questioning of an Uyghur from Qarasheher (Yanqi) County, detained for reading, possessing, and sharing an “illegal” religious book. As the questioning started, Abduweli noticed the guard's expression become much sterner. The inmate said, to Abduweli's hidden delight, that he didn't know the book was illegal, with Abduweli enriching the answer in his translation to make it sound even more suitable. Looking at both of them, the guard then asked the inmate who was greater: God or the Party?

Without any hesitation, the inmate replied that it was God, which prompted the guard to splash his tea on the inmate's face and to start yelling at him, before writing down something in the interrogation records. In Abduweli's experience, it was common for guards to provoke the inmates, in addition to tricking them with promises of release or rewards, since their goal was to “crack” as many cases as possible (something that was directly correlated to promotions and their career ladders).

The evening after the questioning session, the inmate from Qarasheher would be taken back to his hometown, struggling to stand up even after his handcuffs and fetters were removed, and ultimately having to crawl out of the cell. In the days prior, Abduweli had to squeeze out the pus from the infected wounds caused by the ankle fetters, which were left untreated, with the inmate not given any medication.

The hierarchical structure in the second cell was similar to that of the first, with the cell boss, the deputy boss, the “secretary”, the “interrogator”, the “cleaning monitor”, and two “chefs” forming the

higher ranks (whom Abduweli referred to as "officials"). Here, the boss was charged with managing and supervising the daily activities, which typically consisted of waking up at five (Xinjiang time), doing the prisoner drills at six-thirty (after breakfast), sitting at attention between 8 and noon, and then again between 2 and 5, followed by a half hour of political news, and then watching the central TV station propaganda until lights out at ten, in addition to writing reflections on the day's lessons. Everything was regulated to the minute detail, with explicit permission required for most actions.

As a rule, however, the "officials" were exempt from the night guard duty and cleaning, and would enjoy the more privileged spots — far away from the toilet and close to the door, where the breeze from outside the cell usually entered. They would also eat the privileged "cadre meals", ordered by the "secretary" with the money intended for the political-prisoner cellmates (the bottom ranks of the hierarchy). The secretary was the third in charge, and also arranged the daytime and nighttime guard duties, in addition to keeping the relevant records.

Food distribution was closely managed by the cell boss, with the "chefs" who distributed the food also responsible for preparing the water, basin, and towel for the boss to wash up with in the morning. That the boss's towel, glass, and shoes were kept clean, in addition to his tea, clean socks, and clean sheets always being ready, was assured by the "cleaning monitor", who was also responsible for organizing the daily cell cleaning, the major weekly cleaning, and the cleaning of the halls, in addition to keeping the cell rags, towels, glasses, bowls, and shoes in order. It was also the cleaning monitor who oversaw the various punishments that were administered for violating cell regulations: washing the high-rank inmates' underwear, giving them massages, brushing the toilet, doing double guard duty, being punched or kicked, cleaning the high-rank inmates' buttocks and disposing of their feces, being hung up in the toilet, being forbidden from using the toilet, from eating, or from sleeping, being hooded with a black bag, and being subjected to group beatings, among others.

The "interrogator" was an inmate who was assigned to interrogate new inmates and to find out incriminating details about old ones that the police had not been able to. He would also have an accomplice: an inmate whose job was to be on good terms with everyone and to befriend all the inmates in the cell, so as to get their secrets and report them (a role that Abduweli hadn't noticed in the first cell).

Because of the numerous rules and punishments, it was common for the inmates to be punished, though new Uyghur inmates typically had it the worst, as a result of them being more likely to make mistakes. In general, this system created an atmosphere where everyone was constantly self-conscious and on edge, afraid that they could do something "wrong" at any moment.

As a general principle, it was the heroin dealers and addicts who ended up as the high-rank "officials", while the religious and political prisoners ended up as the low-rank "regular folk", with the former typically "punishing" the latter. Whenever major beatings took place, the police entered but only because regulations required it. When there were disputes, it would typically be the low-rank inmates who were deemed "guilty", with such simple accusations as "he spoke Uyghur" being sufficient to establish this.

On September 3, 2013, the cell received a new inmate who had been detained for transferring three thousand dollars to Thailand, after spending the previous few years working as a nan baker in inner China. The cell boss decided to interrogate him himself, and asked where he had been during the July 5 incident. The inmate replied that he had been in Urumqi, in Dongkowruk. As soon as Abduweli translated this, there was a command to beat the inmate, and he was beaten until his

face was bloody.

A guard showed up, prompting the inmates who were doing the beating to immediately stand at attention and greet the guard, with the cell boss reporting that they had beaten the inmate because he prayed. The guard then berated Abduweli, asking him why he hadn't translated the cell rules to the new arrival. Abduweli said that the rules had been explained, after which the new inmate was handcuffed and fettered, with the two sets of restraints being connected by a chain.

That evening, the inmate was served the "hardship soup" with a rock-hard bun, but wouldn't eat it, possibly because he didn't want to or because he didn't know how to eat while covered in restraints. This worried Abduweli, as the guards paid particular attention to an inmate's attitude on the first day, and not eating was automatically interpreted as a hunger strike, forbidden by the rules.

Barely managing to get permission from the cell boss, Abduweli went to the inmate and explained to him that it was dangerous not to eat, while offering him the soup in what was a very dirty plastic bowl. To his shock, the inmate spit in the soup and rebuked Abduweli, asking him what he had translated to make the "infidels" beat him so unfairly and accusing him of being a bad Muslim. Bewildered, Abduweli wanted to explain away the misunderstanding but could not, as speaking Uyghur without permission was forbidden. Thankfully, everyone was busy watching the television and hadn't heard their exchange or seen the other spit in the soup, which would have certainly led to countless punishments.

A few days later, Abduweli was told by the interrogators that he might be released, and on September 10 would indeed find himself summoned, being asked to change to his regular clothes and being allowed to walk out of the cell without restraints. However, as he reached the surveillance room, two police officers came out and handcuffed him, put a black hood over his head, and ordered him to walk. Soon, Abduweli found himself in another car, where he remembers the driver listening to an Uyghur song that went "you only live once, so if you can bear it, live!"

They arrived at another detention center, with Abduweli being led past more checkpoints, at which he had to yell "reporting!". When the hood was finally removed, he found himself in a tiny and unfurnished office, where he would once again have to go through the same humiliating data-collection procedures as in the previous detention center: being photographed, made to undress, made to walk from side to side, made to bend over, and made to jump up and down. There were very few Uyghur guards this time, however. His glasses were taken away by one of the officers, Ge Qiang, making it difficult for him to see clearly.

After the inspection, he went into a second office and received a yellow detainee uniform with the words "Liudaowan Pre-Trial Detention Center" (六道湾看守所) and the number 751 — which worried him, as he feared this number could elicit associations with the July 5 clashes.

He was then taken to Cell 1-2, which was essentially identical to the ones in the Tianshan detention center, with only the doors and windows being a different color. The general regimen was also the same, with the only difference being that here everyone washed their bowls individually after eating. All of the inmates were Han Chinese, and started saying "wei'an" (危安, "endangering (state) security") to each other once Abduweli entered. Although he wasn't greeted with a beating, they still made him strip naked and go to the toilet area, where he was showered with buckets of cold water.

At around four that afternoon, the cell boss, Zhang Jun, held a meeting, during which he

announced that they had a new cellmate (Abduweli), and that this cellmate was a very dangerous person and an enemy of the country. Because of that, he said, they should not talk to him. He also added that all the unpleasant tasks, like washing the boss's underwear and cleaning the toilet, would go to Abduweli now.

After dinner, they put Abduweli through the "reception ceremony" — the one that had been cancelled at the previous detention center but still existed here. One after another, the inmates all urinated in a black bag, which was then put over Abduweli's head. Later that evening, after everyone had taken their turn using the toilet, he was ordered to clean out the feces by dumping water on top, and would be reprimanded and kicked for taking the wrong tub to do so (having taken the tub that was used for washing the cell boss's underwear).

The next morning, they woke up to the song "The 56 Ethnic Groups are 56 Flowers", rushing to fold up their sheets while Zhang Jun slowly got up and was served his toothbrush, toothpaste, hot water bottle, toilet paper, and towel, with another cellmate preparing his shoes. When using the toilet, he made a huge stink, but none of the cellmates dared pinch their noses. A general cleaning of the cell came afterwards, after which everyone would sit cross-legged on the raised platform.

Breakfast was served at seven and consisted of porridge, the smell of which Abduweli could pick up while it was still in the hall, and which brought back many childhood memories. This had been one of his favorite foods growing up, and he would often throw in an extra piece of firewood while his mother was cooking so that the bottom burned just a little, resulting in the pleasant smell. However, the way that it was prepared for serving by the cellmates ruined it for him. Mixing it with the popular chemically fortified milk, whose period of validity lasted months and which Abduweli knew to be harmful, they then added sugar, resulting in a sweet yellow liquid that Abduweli had to force himself to drink. A pack of cigarettes was also passed to Zhang Jun from the outside.

At eight in the morning, everyone again assembled on the raised platform and sat cross-legged in rows. Unlike in the previous detention center, where this time was used to assign the night-guard duties for the following evening, here they would use it to announce their "crimes". The only one not seated on the platform, Abduweli was tasked with arranging everyone's shoes, which some of the inmates made difficult for him, by asking him to bring theirs over or by going to use the toilet, which ruined the order. (The task was already difficult for Abduweli as he didn't have his glasses.)

An hour later, the detention center guards and staff — which included Ge Qiang, an Uyghur police officer, and the director of the detention center — came to do a cell inspection, prompting everyone to line up in the outdoor area.

After the inspection was over, Ge Qiang asked Zhang Jun how Abduweli was getting along, prompting the Uyghur officer to ask who Abduweli was. When Ge Qiang told him that he was a teacher and researcher who was involved in a case with two others who had studied at famous universities, the detention center director spoke up and asked Abduweli where he worked, and was surprised when Abduweli said that he had taught in Lanzhou for six years, as the director was allegedly from Wuwei, also in Gansu. Abduweli also mentioned researching ancient Uyghur language and literature, as well as old Uyghur manuscripts preserved in Dunhuang.

After they left, Zhang Jun would yell at Abduweli, reprimanding him for not saying "reporting!" and "reporting finished!" when talking to the staff and the director. It was by doing things like that that Abduweli could go up in rank, Zhang said, but now would make Abduweli water out the toilet for two weeks instead of one as punishment.

However, not long after, Zhang and the others would be shocked when the Uyghur policeman from earlier came back and called Abduweli by name, returning Abduweli's glasses through the slot in the door. This elicited amazement among the cellmates, who interpreted it to be a sign that the director had taken a liking to Abduweli and that Abduweli must have known the Uyghur policeman, despite Abduweli denying all this. Smiling, Abduweli was just happy to have his glasses back.

On September 11, the interrogations continued, but with the same content as before, trying to frame Abduweli as an agent who had been sent from the US. The interrogators, too, were largely the same: An Jinkun, Muhter Emet, and Ekber. A new interrogator named Nurmemet also joined, and would try to get Abduweli to tell him about the US organizations that had "sent" him, in exchange for Nurmemet getting him out of detention.

To prove that Abduweli harbored anti-government sentiments from the start, Ekber tried to pursue a line of investigation into why Abduweli had resigned from a university position and why he had refused to join the Party. However, this was unsuccessful, as Abduweli had applications from several years earlier that had been rejected, thereby showing that he had applied for certain positions and simply hadn't been accepted. Although the applications had largely been done with this idea in mind, it now became a convincing explanation for why he never became a civil servant.

One of the interrogators at the previous detention center — a Caucasian-looking Uyghur policeman who seemed relatively nice — was absent, having gone to Kashgar to check the files on Abduweli's computer. At one point, this policeman admitted to Abduweli that his (the policeman's) wife had cursed them for arresting Abduweli.

The total lack of Uyghur inmates made life at Liudaowan even harder, as even though Abduweli spoke Chinese fluently, he still felt a barrier between himself and the others when it came to day-to-day conversation. While the topic of Uyghurs as an ethnic group didn't come up often, when it did it almost always brought to mind the July 5 events, which Abduweli worried caused his inmates to hate him (especially given his 751 uniform number). Most of them were real and hardened criminals, many from Sichuan, and were guilty of such crimes as weapons and drug trafficking, running gangs, and operating underground gambling establishments. The lessons about "ethnic unity", "history", and "patriotism" that inmates at the Tianshan detention center were indoctrinated with weren't present at Liudaowan.

On September 13, Abduweli was summoned in the middle of the night and interrogated by Nurmemet, who tried to link him, through his friend Dilyar, to the organizers of the 1980 student protests. When that failed, he tried to link Abduweli to Radio Free Asia, using the fact that Abduweli was friends with one of the reporters. Occasionally, Nurmemet would leave the room to smoke while "forgetting" his phone, or while giving Abduweli access to a computer with internet, but these tactics didn't work either. Sometimes, he would offer to release Abduweli on bail if Abduweli provided a clue. When Nurmemet resorted to violence or yelled, Abduweli got the impression that he was largely forced to put on this act, as Nurmemet seemed more preoccupied with the surveillance cameras above than with Abduweli.

At one point, he called a Chinese guard and had him give Abduweli a new winter uniform, while telling the guard that "despite being a criminal", Abduweli was very learned and that interrogations with him were a thousand times better than with others. Later, he would tell Abduweli that he had praised him so that the Chinese not think that all Uyghurs were thieves and drug addicts. Abduweli also wanted these interrogations to last longer, since even with the beatings and the threats it was still infinitely better than the cell, and allowed him limited contact with the world outside. Here, he was able to breathe the fresh outdoor air that came in through the window and to occasionally

catch glimpses of lawyers and others who might be in adjoining rooms or offices.

One day, there was a small incident where Abduweli physically bumped into a lawyer while walking back from an interrogation with Nurmemet and another guard. The other had been walking down the corridor in the opposite direction, but not paying attention as he was looking at his phone. Confused about what to do in this scenario, Abduweli grew worried and apologized, while Nurmemet hurried to laugh it off. The other guard, also busy on his phone, didn't seem to care. Just in case, Abduweli apologized again. The lawyer, a tall Uyghur man, smiled and said that it was he who should be apologizing, while telling Abduweli not to worry and reminding him that they (the lawyers) were on his side. It was the first time in his detention that someone addressed Abduweli using the formal "you" ("siz"), as opposed to the informal ("sen").

Regardless of how much Abduweli washed himself, he couldn't escape the feeling of filth that had stayed with him after the "reception" he had gone through. On October 6, however, he would for the first time have his head and facial hair completely shaved. Following a wash-up with powdered soap — the regular soap having been used by the other inmates before him — he put on the new underwear that his brother had sent him and found himself feeling like a new person. As his thoughts cleared up, he let go of the darker ideas that he had been entertaining — pretending to be insane, harming himself so as to be taken for medical treatment, or choking a guard with a towel — and resolved himself to make it through his detention.

From that day on, he took to exercising, and would walk around the cell or outdoor area, jump in place, or do sit-ups.

While strenuous exercise, praying, and speaking Uyghur were all strictly forbidden, Abduweli still found ways to do all three furtively. Apart from occasionally speaking Uyghur to himself, he would also take advantage of the times that he was asked to translate, getting in a few extra sentences here and there. The two or more hours of nighttime guard duty also gave him an opportunity to pray, albeit out of schedule, and to jump in place. He managed to perform ablutions during washing by dumping water over his head, unable to find a better way. This he tried to do twice a day, using the Han Chinese stereotype that "Uyghurs smell" in his favor, as an excuse, although this became difficult in the winter months since he would not sweat as often.

Throughout the day, he would also run through the contents of the various books he was writing — "My Daughter's America", "On the Road of Parenthood", and "An Uyghur Voyage to America" — in his head, in addition to thinking about the things he would write after his release. Eventually, he started to talk with the other inmates and patiently listen to their stories, discussing with them how they got into crime, and the roles that family, school, and society had played in this process.

Sometimes, looking at the fencing that separated them from the outside made him very depressed, however. He'd often see dead insects stuck in there, and the thought of death frightened him, with the idea that his mother might be gone by the time he got out being particularly scary. The other things — the cramped spaces, the suffering, and the detention — he could endure.

On the eve before the Qurban festival, Ge Qiang came to the cell and explicitly warned that there be no Qurban prayers made the next day, while telling Abduweli's cellmates to watch him closely. In so doing, he essentially notified Abduweli of the time of the festival, which the other wouldn't have known otherwise. The next day, Abduweli again used the "Uyghurs smell" excuse to shower himself with buckets of water, doing a silent and furtive prayer while the other inmates sat in lines and recited their crimes.

In one of the interrogations, Muhter, the interrogator from Kashgar, started to insult Abduweli. Although Abduweli wouldn't disclose the identities of his partners, Muhter said, the latter would be more than happy to disclose to Abduweli the identities of the partners that Abduweli's wife took to her bed during his absence, in addition to saying that he'd have his son marry one of Abduweli's daughters when she came of age. Losing his patience, Abduweli spoke back, telling Muhter to shoot him dead if they wanted but to leave his family out of it, and asking Muhter what personal enmity there was between them. This infuriated Muhter, who seemed ready to beat Abduweli but would be called out of the room by someone else.

Soon after his return to the cell from the interrogation, it was announced that Abduweli would handle the entire night duty alone that day, without 2-hour rotations. Failing to stay awake, he found himself woken up with violent kicks on two occasions, the second time staggering and having his head hit the wall. The next day, it was announced that he had dozed off while on duty, and as punishment was ordered to spend the entire day brushing and watering out the toilet, after all the inmates went ahead and used it, without bothering to flush anything. The day was made even more difficult by his constantly struggling to stay awake, and the violent punishments this prompted.

Times like these made Abduweli regret knowing Chinese, since he would understand all of the insults being thrown at him together with the physical abuse. Some inmates would tell him to wipe their rear and wash their front, so that it could "count as an ablution", adding that they could pray for him after so that "he may go to heaven". On the day when he had the bag of urine dumped on his head, he had to listen to them say that their urine had "disinfected" him, that Uyghurs were filthy and used to living with animals and cooking with manure, and that naturally they were already used to urine and that Abduweli should in fact be imploring them to urinate on him.

During interrogations, An Jinkun would often ask the most detailed questions, often revisiting the things already asked by the Uyghur interrogators as if he didn't trust them. Having checked Abduweli's computer, they took to asking him more about that, about his friendship with a Radio Free Asia reporter, and about how Abduweli helped establish a link between a mother and her son-in-law while he was in the US, as the two sides hadn't seen each other in a decade. Although Abduweli hadn't met Rebiya Kadeer during his visit to Washington, the interrogators seemed bent on proving that he had, and would ask him about it repeatedly.

Often, An Jinkun and Nurmemet would use the "good cop, bad cop" strategy. After one of the interrogations, An and the policeman recording the meeting left to go to lunch, leaving Abduweli and Nurmemet alone. During this time, Nurmemet told Abduweli that he was sick of this job, and proposed that Abduweli need not confess, but that he should snitch on someone whom he knew was against the government and doing politically harmful things. Then Abduweli could be let go while Nurmemet would be promoted out of his current position. However, Abduweli said that he didn't know any such people, after pretending to think about it.

At one point, Abduweli found himself interrogated by An Jinkun only, in sessions that totaled dozens of hours in length. During these, An would display his knowledge of Islam, the Quran, and the Muslim countries, noting, among other things, that — by leaning towards the liberal ways of the West — Turkey was becoming less Muslim than China (by becoming more tolerant of homosexuality, for example). Abduweli almost found these sessions more reminiscent of Islamic sermons than interrogations. Upon learning that Abduweli knew Farsi, An lamented the mess that Abduweli was in now, since they needed Farsi speakers for their overseas intelligence, which the police spoke very highly of. An also said that the United States was focused on splitting China, and was using the Uyghurs after their previous attempts with Tibet, Taiwan, and Tiananmen had failed. But this would never work, he said, since China had a 5000-year history and was rich with culture,

while the US only had a 200-year history and was only “rich with technology” (adding also that the Uyghurs now had to choose which they would side with).

In the cell, political discussions about Uyghurs and terrorism were also not infrequent, with such people as Rebiya Kadeer and Orkesh Dolet mentioned. Abduweli tried not to listen to them, since the level of ignorance was too much (many of the Han inmates, often uneducated, thought all Muslims in the world to be the same race). Among the cellmates was a great-great grandson of the general Tao Zhiyue, and had studied at the same middle school as Orkesh Dolet. The cell boss, Zhang Jun, also considered himself a Xinjiang expert, and as such often had something to say.

Abduweli would also learn of some of the previous inmates who had been held there. This included the notorious serial killer Bai Baoshan, whose name was written on one of the walls (allegedly by Bai himself). There had also been an Uyghur named Abdurahman, who had been arrested for terrorism and executed in early September, not long before Abduweli's transfer.

According to Zhang Jun, Abdurahman was from Ghulja's Chilek Neighborhood, and had spent two years in Liudaowan, handcuffed and fettered the entire time. Only his right hand was given some freedom of movement, which he then used to wash his clothes and do other tasks. On one occasion, Abdurahman made a needle from one of the chicken bones left over from a big plate chicken that the inmates had splurged on, and would use it to sew buttons back onto people's clothing. One day, the people from the procuratorate came and asked that Abdurahman disclose who his accomplices were, that he confess his crimes, and that he express regret, in exchange for lighter treatment. He refused to do any of this. When asked what he would do if he were not sentenced to death, he told them that he would set the prisons, courts, and police stations on fire.

The day before the death penalty was implemented, a guard came and asked if Abdurahman had any requests, to which Abdurahman said that he had three: 1) to be shaven completely and take a hot bath, 2) to be given a prayer mat so that he could do a two-part namaz, and 3) to talk to his parents, wife, and son, so as to get their blessings. However, all three requests were denied.

The next day, he had his restraints removed, for the first time in two years, so as to be taken to his execution. Unable to stand, he had to crawl out of the cell. As he did, he turned to Zhang Jun and told him that the detention center would return the money on his jail account to his wife, but that Zhang Jun should take the cost of the two bags of milk he had lent Abdurahman out of that, while also thanking Zhang for the milk. Recalling Abdurahman, Zhang spoke of him with respect, saying that he was a “true political criminal” and a hero who didn't go back on his words, even when faced with death. Uyghur terrorists who attacked police, army, and judicial targets had his approval, he said, but lamented that most did not.

After 36 days in detention (a day shy of the legal maximum of 37 without formal arrest), Abduweli was brought the notice of his formal arrest and asked to sign. It was in Chinese, though law required it to be provided in Uyghur, and with the charge changed from “false capital contribution” to “illegal fundraising”. Abduweli signed without much thought or question, which seemed to surprise the two Uyghur police officers who had brought it — Gulbahar and Perhat, from the financial-crimes investigation department, whom he hadn't seen since his very first interrogation.

Gulbahar asked Abduweli if he had kids, and he said that yes, two daughters. She asked their names and he told her, but had to catch himself on the younger daughter's, Uyghuriye's, name, as he had been telling the investigators all along that she was named “Hendan” (for fear that they find “Uyghuriye” separatist and use it against him). Thinking about his family caused him to cry, with Perhat telling him to control it, while telling him about Liudaowan's history. Allegedly, this was one

of the worst prisons from Sheng Shicai's time, and the oldest in Urumqi, traditionally intended for the most severe (and often political) criminals, with Rebiya Kadeer also having been held there.

Though Perhat may have mistaken Abduweli's tears for concern over the arrest notice, Abduweli was in reality relieved, believing that they had given up on placing a heavy political charge on him. He also wondered how they even managed to justify the fundraising charge, seeing as almost none of the interrogations had focused on this topic. Afterwards, Abduweli was given a regular gray uniform and transferred out of the breaking-in cell (Block 2, Cell 1) to a regular cell (Block 1, Cell 6), further strengthening his belief that he was out of political territory.

Here, too, Abduweli was the only Uyghur, but there was no real abuse, torture, interrogation, or arbitrary punishment inside the cell. There was no political education about ethnic unity, Party history, patriotism, and the like either, presumably because of the detention center being in the Chinese part of the city (unlike the one in the Tianshan District). Speaking was not restricted, and people could chat for as long as they wanted. Nevertheless, while all the other inmates were allowed to sleep on the raised platform, Abduweli had to sleep on the cold cement floor.

When he asked the cell boss the reason, he was surprised to learn that he was still classified as a political prisoner after all. The boss, while in the police office, had caught a glimpse of Abduweli's file, which said that Abduweli was a dangerous individual who was to be kept under close surveillance and was not allowed to see a lawyer, with all relevant queries to be addressed to Rehmitulla from the domestic-security division. Feeling that Abduweli didn't completely believe this, the cell boss went on to recite half of Rehmitulla's phone number.

All this made Abduweli worry, and he began to wonder if he would ever be released. He recalled the case of a man from Ghulja named Halis, who was detained after the July 5 incident and would be at Liudaowan for four years without any verdict being issued.

The boss in the new cell was also surnamed Zhang, and was an ethnic Han from Yanqi County. He had previously been the deputy mayor of Korla City, before a 2013 crackdown on corruption saw a number of officials sacked, himself included. Because he had been made the boss of his cell on the day after his arrival, the other inmates didn't like him much, and so Abduweli ended up being the only person he could chat with. (However, their relations would be damaged by the news of the Tiananmen car attack that took place in late October 2013. News of the incident would be shown repeatedly, making the Han inmates increasingly resentful towards Abduweli.)

One day, a new inmate, another Zhang, was brought in handcuffed and fettered, and it would fall on Abduweli to look after him — washing his clothes, feeding him, and cleaning the wounds that the restraints inflicted. After a couple of weeks, Zhang got a lot better, and would start chatting with others.

Talking to Abduweli, he told him that Abduweli was the second Uyghur in his life that he had taken a liking to. The first was Abduweli's colleague, Dilyar, with whom Zhang had been interned earlier. Although Abduweli knew that both of his colleagues (Dilyar and Memetsidiq) were also at the Liudaowan detention center, he had only crossed paths with Dilyar in the hall on the way to and from interrogations, and didn't know much more about how he was doing. What particularly worried him was Dilyar's stubborn character, which could potentially get the other in trouble.

According to Zhang, Dilyar was always writing appeals, which no one took seriously or believed in, despite the right to write them being among the detainees' official rights. He had also gone on a hunger strike, which resulted in his being force fed the "hardship soup" through a hose. Hearing

this, Abduweli regretted asking.

One evening, Zhang expressed surprise that not all Uyghurs were “coarse”, “uneducated”, and “backward”, to which Abduweli said that the two groups — Han and Uyghur — had a lot in common, as a result of essentially studying the same materials in school, watching the same TV, and so on. As an example, he brought up the time he was studying Turkish abroad, with his class having four Africans, four Central Asians, a French person, and a Russian. Whenever they had to do group exercises, Abduweli would find himself alone, as the Africans spoke French and partnered with the French person, while the Central Asians spoke Russian and partnered with the Russian. This surprised Zhang, who did not understand how the Africans could speak French or why the Central Asians, being Muslim, didn't know Arabic.

Zhang was a former soldier, but after leaving the military had taken to theft. Recalling the time he was posted in Kashgar, he started telling Abduweli of what it was like there, unaware of Abduweli being a native of the area. Abduweli, for his part, didn't say anything, having already noticed at the previous detention center that guards seemed more comfortable dealing with Urumqi natives, prompting Abduweli to act like one also. Here, too, he maintained the identity, even though a lot of Zhang's narrative was very narrow and a figment of propaganda.

In particular, Zhang had been there on July 30-31, 2011, when there was a violent incident at the shopping mall on Kashgar City's People's Road, and had been dispatched to help deal with the incident. Later that night, they were told that the "terrorists" had been spotted in a cotton field east of the city, prompting a detachment to surround the field and give multiple warnings, before opening fire at dawn. When dawn came and no reply had been received, they opened fire and searched the field. What they discovered were three dead sheep.

While the story brought Abduweli much laughter, Zhang was quite serious, admitting that at that moment he had been terrified, in part because he feared for what would happen to his sanity if they checked and found a mother and child. And even though that did not turn out to be the case, seeing a dead ewe still left him feeling miserable, and he would quit the army after two years. He started crying after telling the story, missing his own mother.

The Tiananmen Square car attack of October 28, 2013 seemed to prompt a general wave of arrests in Xinjiang, and suddenly the Liudaowan detention center started filling up with Uyghurs, with virtually all of them being charged as political prisoners and given orange jackets to wear. Again Abduweli was called on to translate for the police staff seeking to crack the numerous cases, becoming witness to over a hundred of them. Following the sudden influx of political prisoners, the general atmosphere grew stricter as well, with "ethnic unity" and "patriotism" classes being added to the daily routine. The Han and Hui detainees were particularly annoyed, since they were also forced to participate and were unable to simply spend the time chatting, as they normally would.

It was following this new wave of arrests that Abduweli became acquainted with Shah Mamut, a native of Yarkand County who would become Abduweli's longest cellmate. In general, the two were able to maintain a good friendship, with Abduweli managing to get permission to teach Shah Mamut Chinese, while just barely convincing Shah Mamut to learn. Still, time and again the two would find themselves at odds whenever Shah Mamut's narrow religious education came into conflict with Abduweli's more worldly views. After Nelson Mandela died and they were shown a film about his life, Abduweli explained to Shah Mamut who Mandela was and the great things he had done for his people, only to have the other say: "So what? He's still an infidel and will go to hell." This made Abduweli angry, who replied with: "If I could do that much for my people, I'd gladly go to hell myself."

This episode temporarily soured the relations between them, and brought Shah Mamut's lessons to a halt.

Later, when Ge Qiang came to the cell and threatened Shah Mamut, warning him that he should own up to his crimes, Abduweli intentionally mistranslated, telling Shah Mamut that he would be freed from his fetters if he learned Chinese. This led them to restart lessons, something that Abduweli enjoyed and found meaningful.

However, their relations soured again while they were watching the weather forecast, with Abduweli saying that he would put his clothes outside since it was supposed to snow, as the cold might kill certain viruses. To this, Shah Mamut said that the Han girl on TV couldn't predict the weather, that it was something that only Allah knew, and that Abduweli should pray to Allah for good weather. When Abduweli tried to explain what meteorology was, Shah Mamut stated that he had nothing to say to atheist scholars such as Abduweli, and walked away.

Shah Mamut also didn't think much of Abduweli's mother-tongue initiative, thinking it to be petty nationalism and not something that Allah would care or ask about on judgment day. Still, the two managed to maintain relations, with Shah Mamut being very quick at learning Chinese when he did.

For a number of months, Abduweli would suffer from scabies and find it hard to sleep, as he hadn't been given any medicine for it and as the detention center doctors and guards typically ignored his complaints, with the doctors' duties limited to distributing the same 3-4 medications for everything.

During guard duty on one cold December night, he found it particularly unbearable and poured ice-cold water on himself, following this with a silent prayer. Before he knew it, he was kicked in the stomach, then hit again. The attacker was Ma Wei, a Hui thief who was on duty with him. A guard saw this and interfered, waking up the cell boss, who apologized and said that he would sort it out himself. When asked, Ma Wei accused Abduweli of trying to "curse" him.

The next morning, the cell had a meeting, during which Ma Wei repeated his accusations many times, accusing Abduweli of secretly praying and trying to curse him. The cell boss, taking Abduweli's side, asked Ma Wei how he knew this, to which Ma answered that, as a Muslim, he knew about the timing during prayer, saying that he had noticed how Abduweli would go silent five times a day, and how he would rinse his nose and mouth prior to washing.

It didn't take long for Abduweli to realize that Ma was trying to get revenge for something that happened the day before, when he spotted Ma hiding garlic in his underpants and broke out laughing, leading to Ma being discovered and laughed at. However, Ma's accusations now made him worried, since those who prayed were punished by being handcuffed and having ten-kilo shackles put around their ankles, making everything else even more difficult.

The cell boss said that Ma was welcome to report Abduweli, but that he was the only witness to it, while his beating Abduweli was something that everyone had witnessed. In the end, he punished Ma by having him sleep on the cement floor that night, while Abduweli, for the first time in his months of detention, was allowed to sleep on the raised platform, in Ma's place. The itching didn't bother him that night.

Abduweli would occasionally complain about the scabies to his interrogators but be ignored. At one point, getting angry, he told them that they would have a lot to answer for in front of his thousands of students if he happened to die there. As a result, the interrogators returned the next day and asked him, very seriously, what he had meant, who the thousands of students were, and how he

had organized them. Because Abduweli had referred to the people who had attended his lectures, he did not actually remember any of them, though it took the entire day to explain this.

In December 2013, the interrogations stopped entirely, which Abduweli regretted as this was one of his few connections with the world outside. The other connection, which he cherished, were the money and small gifts (books, clothes) that were sent to him by friends and acquaintances, with most of the money being sent by his brother and the rest coming from people who were anonymous or whom he didn't know. Even though the majority of the money was intercepted and spent by others, the act itself was enough to invigorate him, as were the accompanying receipts, which reminded him that he was not forgotten. This was also one of the rare times that Abduweli would be called by name, and not by his detainee number, since that is what was on the receipt and what was read by the guards during delivery.

One day, their cell received a drug addict named Ismayil — an Uyghur who had grown up in a residential unit of the Urumqi railway department and spoke Chinese fluently. For two weeks, Shah Mamut and Abduweli would pour water on his head multiple times each day so as to get him out of his addiction, which they barely did. Afterwards, they became friends, with Abduweli and Shah Mamut sharing their food with him as his appetite came back, often ordering the 80RMB “cadre meal” and splitting it between the three of them. Because Ismayil was not a political prisoner, he didn't fear the cell boss or the guards, and would often speak Uyghur freely, including with those delivering food in the hall. It was through these chats that Abduweli was able to learn that his business partner Dilyar was held in the detention block opposite to his.

Still, Ismayil was unable to get rid of his smoking addiction, often begging the Chinese cellmates to give him a whiff of the cigarettes that were smuggled into the cell, at times smoking with the Hui cellmates as they turned their backs to the camera and chatted about how smoking was not actually haram. Shah Mamut would ask Ismayil to stop smoking on three occasions, but after it yielded nothing, he told Abduweli that it was haram for them to share food with someone who smoked. Their relations with Ismayil chilled, then eventually turned to friction, with Ismayil calling them “backward southerners” when talking to the other inmates.

Things reached a peak just before the Spring Festival, when Abduweli and Shah Mamut were expected to use their money to order fried dishes for the entire cell (as only Abduweli, Shah Mamut, and the cell boss had been able to afford such purchases, and had also been covering the everyday essentials). Shah Mamut told Abduweli that he was against this, as the food was not halal and, on top of that, them spending money to buy it for others would be like them helping celebrate an “infidel holiday”. Consequently, they decided not to do it.

The other cellmates didn't like this and began to complain, after which Abduweli tried to explain what haram and halal were in Islam, and why they couldn't do this. Ismayil objected, saying that this was not haram but halal, then made a big stir, which led to a guard named Wei appearing at the door and asking what was happening. Instead of answering himself, the cell boss passed that duty to Abduweli, who said that he had been explaining about haram and halal. To this the guard replied that he would teach Abduweli about haram and halal himself.

Abduweli was then chained and shackled and told to get out of the cell, being kicked three times as he tried to crawl out the door. Finally, he was let out and taken to a “training cell”. Shah Mamut received the same, being taken to a different “training cell” in a different direction.

When he got there, Abduweli was surprised to find all of the inmates in the outdoor area. The guard then announced that Abduweli had “propagated extremism” and would now be paraded as

punishment, being chained at the neck while remaining handcuffed and with his legs shackled. He was then made to crawl like a dog through the halls of the detention center, stopping outside of every cell to have the guard announce what he had done and how this would be the punishment for anyone who did the same. It only stopped when Abduweli's ankles began to bleed, with the blood dripping on the floor.

With his feet and hands restrained, like those of a sheep to be slaughtered, he would then spend a week in the "training cell", completely deprived of the standard rights, having no one to help him with the toilet, and with the scabies acting up as well.

Because of the restraints, he had to use his teeth to open the faucet in order to wash his face, prompting an elderly Han inmate to help him, closing the faucet and wiping Abduweli's face with a clean towel. As Abduweli later learned, this inmate's name was Ai Weiguang. He was in his sixties, and was the "secretary" of the cell. A retired cadre, he had been locked up after taking up a friend's invitation to go to Hami and oversee the operation of a mine, which resulted in his being hit with a "running an illegal mine" charge.

The week went by, and Abduweli was returned to the original cell. Shah Mamut was also brought in afterwards. As they'd learn, the other inmates had treated themselves to a feast with their money after all.

Another week passed, and Ai Weiguang was transferred to their cell as well. After fighting with the boss of the "training cell" because the latter discriminated against Uyghurs in their night-duty assignments, Ai was stripped of his "secretary" position.

Despite having lived in Urumqi for over 30 years, Ai Weiguang had kept his distance from Uyghurs, believing the general stereotypes and propaganda that they were either "kebab sellers, thieves, or terrorists". His time in detention would change his views radically, however.

In particular, he told Abduweli about how Uyghur inmates always washed their hands before food and after using the toilet ("istinja" in Islam, but something the guards typically ignored since many Han inmates took to doing this also and it helped prevent hemorrhoids, which were common), in addition to the Uyghur inmates often being against wastefulness and against throwing leftover food into the toilet — something that some inmates had allegedly successfully petitioned the detention center to forbid, as they could not urinate or defecate on food. Another inmate left an impression on him after getting angry at Ai for turning on the faucet as a means of cooling off, telling Ai that he was wasting water. That same inmate also once fought with a cellmate because the other had killed an ant.

One of Ai's former cellmates, Seypulla, once discovered an elm sapling in the outdoor area of their cell. Fearing that the guards would cut it, he hid it with a blanket, while diligently watering it on a daily basis. Ultimately, it was discovered during a general inspection and cut, by which time it was tall enough to reach up to the knees. According to Ai, Seypulla was so depressed by this that he didn't eat for three days and got sick. He was later given a life sentence.

"You're not so scary after all," Ai concluded, talking about these things with Abduweli.

While Abduweli helped teach Uyghur inmates Chinese, Ai Weiguang often did speaking exercises with them.

Later, they would discuss what each would do after getting out of detention, with Ai writing out the three plans that he had: 1) to provide a cheap daily breakfast to the Uyghur workers and their

children at the horse racetrack, as well as read them a book once a month, 2) to build a kindergarten or school for children of detainees, and 3) to help former inmates start businesses. However, none of these would come to fruition, as Ai Weiguang would later be sentenced to life in prison.

The detention center's reception of the Lunar New Year was extremely different from that of Qurban Eid (when the guards simply warned the detainees not to pray, a day or two in advance). For the Lunar New Year, the detention-center staff came to extend greetings to the detainees, including some of the leaders who would normally never come near the cells. Two free meals were provided on New Year's Day, and the detainees were allowed to watch whatever TV channels they wished.

The detainees also made dumplings, which Abduweli didn't want to consume as he did not know the nature of the meat and because he worried that it may not be healthy, as two detainees with tuberculosis and hepatitis B had contributed to making the dumplings with everyone else. However, since he felt monitored and feared that not eating the dumpling could result in being labeled "extremist", he forced himself to eat one, but immediately had a negative reaction and wanted to vomit it out. He managed to do so eventually, without arousing too much suspicion, though not without throwing up blood first.

The detainees were also made to write letters home, which were highly censored and had to express gratitude to the Party and the detention center's administration. Some people didn't have anyone to write to. Because many of them hadn't gone to school and didn't know how to write properly, Abduweli was asked to write the letters for them, with priority determined by rank. Although Abduweli decided that he too wanted to write something to his family to let them know that he was alive — especially since writing in Uyghur was permitted — he found himself short on time. The constant writing and rewriting for the others, with some of the cellmates tearing up earlier drafts and asking him to change the content, eventually resulted in there being only one sheet left, with the allotted time running out. Looking at Shah Mamut, he found the other crying silently, since political prisoners were not allowed to write letters home.

As Abduweli prepared to finally write his own, another inmate meekly asked him if he could write him one as well. This inmate, also named Abduweli, was a heroin addict who had been there for two weeks, and had already received his share of rough treatment. Unable to say no, Abduweli went on to fulfill the request.

As it turned out, this man's father had disappeared during the July 5 incident, leaving his mother to look after her two sons alone, and forced to sell her blood at a private clinic once a month as a means of paying for the older son's tuition in inner China. In his letter, the heroin-addict Abduweli asked Abduweli to finish by telling his mother a secret: she didn't need to sell her blood anymore, since the older brother had dropped his studies and was lying to her, having left school and also fallen to a heroin addiction.

The letters were then collected, and when Abduweli told Ge Qiang that there hadn't been enough paper for him, Ge Qiang gave him a few extra pages. However, depressed by the other Abduweli's story and bothered by the knowledge that his letter would be inspected, he found it difficult to write. He would only do so after the Lunar New Year had passed, but the original batch of letters was already sent out by then, and Abduweli's would not be sent out with them.

On one memorable occasion, Abduweli was able to treat himself to leghmen, though in a very unconventional manner. One detainee, Abdusalam, had been taken in for heroin use and

sentenced to 6 months, but because of the sentence being too short for prison transfer was assigned to the pre-trial detention center's "labor cell", where inmates were relatively free and given such jobs as delivering food to the other prisoners, cleaning the detention-center courtyard, and cleaning the staff offices.

Becoming friends with Abduweli, Abdusalam would talk to him about different things. Once, he told him about an incident in his native county of Kelpin, where an Uyghur had been shot by traffic police for passing in front of an inspection checkpoint "too often" on his motorbike. The incident prompted protests from the locals, and a subsequent crackdown on the protesters.

When passing by the cell with the food cart, Abdusalam often called out to Abduweli as "Gulen Ependi", though Abduweli had no idea where the other had heard of his old internet handle. Once, while in the cell's outdoor area, Abduweli heard Abdusalam call him from the other side of the wall. His parents lived close to the detention center, and his mother had made leghmen for him. Wanting to share it with Abduweli, he proceeded to toss the noodles and stir-fry broth over the wall in a bag. However, because the outdoor areas were covered from above by both grating and fencing, the bag ended up getting caught, with the noodles and ingredients slowly slipping and dripping through the openings. Like a little boy, Abduweli took to catching the drops with his mouth as they fell, then jumping up and trying to pull down any noodles he could reach. To date, he recalls this as being the best leghmen he's ever eaten.

On March 10, 2014, the procuratorate fixed Abduweli's as an "illegal absorption of public deposits" case, after which the police interrogators disappeared for good and were replaced by frequent chats with the procurators. At the end of March, a middle-aged female procurator decided to be honest with Abduweli and told him that there was absolutely nothing on him that could be used to establish a crime, but that they would continue to investigate him on this charge so as to prevent him from falling back into the police's hands, in which case the result would be the one dictated by the police (spying, separatism, etc.), as opposed to just a financial crime.

When he asked why they couldn't simply return the case to the police and state that there was insufficient evidence, the woman from the procuratorate said that they had, three times. However, because of the case being one that the autonomous region political-and-legal-affairs commission was directly involved in, they had no choice but to go forward with it.

From that time on, his treatment at the detention center also improved, presumably because of him no longer being a political prisoner. The guards became less strict, occasionally speaking Uyghur with him and allowing him to look around the halls more as he walked, during which time he would spot his two business partners, Dilyar and Memetsidiq, in their cells. Memetsidiq's hair had turned grey. At one point, he saw Dilyar grinning, as if to say that "justice has triumphed".

It was also then that he was finally able to meet with a lawyer, twice, though his initial hopes were somewhat dashed during the initial meeting. Again they were in the interrogation room, save that Abduweli was no longer inside the cage but sat across the table from the lawyer. As Abduweli quickly learned, the other was not at all familiar with his case, the materials of which were stacked in twelve 200-page notebooks, with the lawyer sandwiched between them. On the positive side, these meetings did allow Abduweli to reestablish some contact with the outside world, and he would learn that no one in his family or social circle had been detained because of him. The lawyer also showed him photos of his daughter, causing Abduweli to break down and prompting the lawyer to put them away.

Strict surveillance would remain, however, with the lawyer refusing to answer any potentially

sensitive questions and motioning to the cameras in the room. When Abduweli asked him to deliver the letter he had written but failed to send, the lawyer refused outright, with Abduweli being searched and scolded afterwards for bringing the letter to the meeting without permission.

In the middle of 2014, Abduweli was transferred to Cell 7 in Block 1, and was surprised to find that the cell boss there was Uyghur, which was a first. Unlike with the previous transfers, there was no initiatory hazing or abuse, with Abduweli even given a spot on the raised platform, rather than on the floor. The boss, Abliz, had previously made a lot of money in the 80s as a businessman, before going into government and becoming the head of Tekichi Township in Korla. Later, both he and the deputy head, Zhang, were arrested for bribery, and were now in the same cell.

Abduweli was surprised to find how down-to-earth and hospitable Abliz was, in stark contrast to Zhang, who maintained an air of superiority. Opposed to hazing and abuse in his cell, Abliz kept it to a minimum and would often share the nan-wrapped kebab he got once or twice a week with the others.

Once, he told Abduweli about how he had led people from the Korla family-planning department in pursuit of a local woman who was carrying an eight-month baby outside the plan, and had fled to Turpan. Tracking her down, Abliz and the others had the doctors force an abortion, killing the baby. This incident would continue to haunt Abliz, and he told Abduweli that he believed his being caught and locked up here was that unborn baby's revenge. During nighttime guard duty, Abduweli would often see Abliz tossing and turning and having nightmares, after which he'd be spiritless and depressed the following day.

Apart from the wave of arrests in November 2013, Abduweli also noticed a large influx of Uyghur inmates in March 2014 and June 2014. The March 2014 detainees were often brought from inner China, following the Kunming Station knife attack, while the June 2014 were a result of the bombing at the Urumqi vegetable market and started with arrests of young men. By July 2014, however, many older people would start being detained as well, including the elderly, who were not suited for life in pre-trial detention and found it particularly difficult. It was especially hard for Abduweli to watch as one elderly man, unable to walk, would have to be carried to and from his interrogations. One of Abduweli's cellmates, Abdurahman, said that this man had taught him religion when he was little, and Abdurahman always remembered him as being very kind.

Political education and religious re-education increased accordingly, and there was less time spent outside. An Uyghur instructor came in once to give them a lecture and warn them that anyone caught praying, speaking Uyghur, or writing fake repentance letters would be punished with solitary confinement. The general atmosphere got a lot tenser and the guards stricter. This included categorically refusing to keep the outdoor surveillance window, used by patrols walking along the raised pathway that circled the exterior, open for longer than the standard hours of 10 to 19 (requests that they had sometimes granted).

As the detention center continued to fill up with Uyghur political detainees, Abduweli was again tasked with translator duties during interrogations. While these may have freed him from other things, he often tried to avoid them, hating the idea of becoming an accessory to someone's tragic fate, even if that was sometimes unavoidable.

Although the majority of the inmates in the latest wave of detentions had been taken as a result of the May 22 market bombing, only two of the ones whom Abduweli knew about were even aware of the incident. The rest were detained for such reasons as listening to sermons about "jihad" and "Hijrat", downloading this sort of content to their phones, calling for the boycott of Chinese

products, and listening to Radio Free Asia. Meanwhile, the two people who knew about the bombing had witnessed it, taken photos, and shared them on WeChat, which then prompted their detention.

One of the two was a young man from Guma County named Nurmemet, and was cellmates with Abduweli, whose identity as "Mr. Gulen" he somehow also knew. When Abduweli asked him which language Nurmemet wanted him to teach him (Chinese, English, or Turkish), Nurmemet chose Chinese without hesitation, and proved to be a very quick learner. Though he tried to copy Abduweli's exercise routine, as a new inmate he would be under close surveillance for 51 days, and would be given a warning whenever he tried to exercise.

Once, Abduweli asked him why he shared photos of the incident online, with Nurmemet admitting that this "act of jihad" against the "infidels" had made him happy. Abduweli berated him, saying that it was stupid to get detained for expressing his joy this way, given how tight security was and how there would be no one to look after his pregnant wife now.

There was also a murderer in their cell, named Wang Ping, who had killed and dismembered a person. Most of the time, he would keep to himself and play Chinese checkers, but Nurmemet took to talking to him as Chinese practice, much to Abduweli's disgust. Once, when Nurmemet was charged with cleaning duties and was about to be punished because he hadn't understood them correctly, Wang Ping stood up for him and said he would accept the punishment in his place, surprising Abduweli and apparently convincing the guard, as the punishment was voided. Later, Nurmemet told Abduweli that he was trying to make Wang Ping Muslim, since the other was going to be executed in two months and Nurmemet didn't want him to go to hell as a non-believer.

At the beginning of June 2014, a canister of what appeared to be tear gas was suddenly thrown into the outdoor recreation space outside the cell, while the inmates were on a thirty-minute morning break. As the gas entered the cell and started to spread, the head of the detention center came on the loudspeaker to tell them that there was nothing to worry about and that this was a test, instructing the cells' secretaries to record everyone's reactions, noting how many people were falling unconscious, how many were vomiting, and how many had trouble breathing. As Abduweli looked around, he saw one Pakistani inmate, Seypulla, lying unconscious, three vomiting in front of the toilet, and others lined up in front of the water pipe, frantically washing their faces. Because Seypulla's condition worried him, Abduweli moved in the direction of the intercom, but was stopped by several Chinese inmates, who told him that it was best avoiding the infirmary unless someone had passed out from an actual illness. The infirmary, according to them, was its own hell, where the person would be tied down and forced to remain for 24 hours, and would often end up hurrying to return to the cell even if they weren't fully healed. As it turned out, half an hour later everyone really did go back to normal, with those vomiting having recovered and Seypulla having come to.

One of the Han inmates suggested that they were being experimented on, and that the tear gas canister was a new untested model. Abduweli found this credible, starting to look at all the medicine they took and medical tests they went through in a new light also. A lot about those procedures didn't make sense, from the way they were given unknown pills and then had blood, saliva, and urine tests done not long after, to how the medical staff would ask them about potential side effects, to how the amount of blood being drawn from their arms was a bag's worth (Abduweli's initial suspicion was that they sold it).

On June 2, 2014, Abduweli was summoned to meet with a lawyer, being called by his name rather than number. As it turned out, this was not the lawyer he had met before but a young woman,

whom he didn't know and who looked like she was a recent university graduate. Before he could ask if there had been a mistake, she showed him a photo on her phone, of a protester holding up a poster with Abduweli's and Ilham Tohti's photos on it (Ilham Tohti had been arrested earlier that year), and asked him if he knew the person. However, before Abduweli even had time to react, she yelled to one of the detention center staff that they had got the wrong Abduweli, as this one didn't recognize the "criminal suspect" in the photo. She then left the room, while Abduweli was taken back to his cell.

The whole episode, and the fact that people hadn't forgotten him, made him so elated that the guard had to tell him to slow down, asking: "Are you going to the cell or to a wedding?"

In mid-June, Abduweli was suddenly transferred to a new cell again — a "training cell" where he once more had to start from scratch, being given duties scrubbing the toilet. For the first time in his detention, he was also asked by the cell boss, a Sichuan native, to give him a back rub. Abduweli found this humiliating and ultimately couldn't do it very well, which prompted the boss to get angry and ask if there was someone else who could. An Uyghur inmate happily stepped in and started chatting with the boss, while whispering to inform Abduweli that they knew each other.

The man, whose name was Tahir, was someone Abduweli had met on a train from Urumqi to Lanzhou in 2001. He had been in prison before, being detained in 1993 for founding an "Uyghur Freedom Organization" and newspaper. In 2002, he was sentenced again, to 8 years, this time for taking part in Hizb ut-Tahrir activities. Abduweli would remain in touch with him, and Tahir once tried to talk him out of the idea of opening Uyghur-language kindergartens, saying that this could only land him in trouble and that prison was a hell that should be avoided.

In their cell, Tahir avoided talking to Abduweli and generally mingled with the Han inmates, playing checkers and cards. He was also on good terms with the boss, since it was with Tahir's money that the boss ordered better food for himself, in addition to cigarettes and a special drug through the infirmary. The benefits from this relationship would carry over to Abduweli — he would no longer be asked to massage the boss's back, and would also be freed from toilet duty when a new inmate arrived a few days later.

During the roll call, when everyone had to announce the specifics of their arrest, Abduweli learned that Tahir had been taken in for possession of "separatist" materials, but wouldn't learn the specifics until he was asked by the boss to write down in Chinese the circumstances of arrest for some of the newly arrived inmates. Abduweli used the opportunity to also talk to Tahir, asking him why he ended up here and why he seemed so happy all the time.

Tahir explained that his company had been targeted as "harmful" during a recent crackdown, in part because he himself had been in prison before. So as to avoid getting everyone else in trouble, which could have impacted hundreds of people, he turned himself in to the police and confessed to having stored a speech by Ilham Tohti's daughter, Jewher. As to why he was so happy, he said that he now found life in detention calmer than life outside, where he would always be living in fear. He was not afraid of going to prison again, he said, and would use it as a learning experience.

Once, when Tahir was showering, Abduweli noticed the many scars on his back. These were from the bricks that interrogators had laid there following his first detention, after heating them up in an oven.

Spending a week in the "training cell", Abduweli was then sent back to the old cell where Abliz was the boss, which he welcomed even though he'd miss Tahir. Towards the end of June, they received

another political inmate, Yaqupjan, who had been detained in Guangzhou and was being held in Urumqi only temporarily, to be transferred to Hotan in a few days. He was really young and looked like he had just hit puberty. Entering the cell without knowing the procedures, he failed to put his hands behind his head, prompting Abliz to give a sign to one of the Han inmates, who then proceeded to have Yaqupjan strip down. Two of the inmates then started beating him.

Unable to stand it, Abduweli pulled one of them off, after which the other one stopped and looked at Abliz, who was about to say something but then let it go. In the process, the inmates had taken a handmade charm off Yaqupjan, who seemed more upset by this than the beating. When Abduweli saw his clenched fists, he whispered to him that this wasn't "a place to clench one's fists, but to bite one's lip". Yaqupjan broke into tears, saying that the charm was a keepsake from his mother, who had made it for him and told him to never part with it.

As he sat down and cooled off, Abduweli started to fear the punishment to come, since siding with a political detainee usually had dire consequences. He looked at Abliz, who reprimanded him.

Meanwhile, some of the Han inmates continued to play with Yaqupjan's charm. At one point, it ended up in front of Yaqupjan and he reached for it, only to have the inmate who had beaten him earlier step on his hand and kick him in the face, leading to numerous inmates joining in to start beating Yaqupjan again.

Abduweli threw himself on top of the boy to protect him. Not long after, the cell door opened and a Han guard walked in, taking Abduweli and leading him away.

Certain that he was being taken to the feared solitary confinement cell, Abduweli was surprised when they ended up at the guard's office, where the other offered Abduweli tea. To Abduweli's shock, the guard told him that he had read Abduweli's file and that this was the first time he had seen someone go to jail for their aspirations. And while he didn't care for Abduweli's political stances, seeing him protect Yaqupjan made him conclude that Abduweli was a good person. Though "work reasons" prohibited him from telling Abduweli that he had acted correctly, he couldn't punish him for what he did either, since doing others harm was something that went against his principles. Telling Abduweli that he would transfer him to a cell with fewer people, he asked him to teach him English on the nights that he had guard duty. Worried that the guard might change his mind and rescind the offer, Abduweli agreed without hesitation.

On July 4, 2014, the procedures for Abduweli's trial started, which he likened to a play, since everyone — from the lawyer to the procurators to the judges and to the defendants themselves — had a role to play as they went through the scripted motions and dialogue. The preparations had started two months earlier, with the procurators Aygul and Abdurazaq of the Tianshan District People's Procuratorate meeting with Abduweli and instructing him regarding his confession. The charges against him, which had started as "false capital contribution" and were later changed to "illegal fundraising", had now been finalized to "illegal absorption of public deposits".

Initially, Abduweli refused to sign a confession to this charge, saying that it was an insult to him. Losing his patience, Abdurazaq told him frankly that "this was China", with the lawyer hired by Abduweli's brother just an actor who wouldn't say anything other than what was instructed by the procurators, and would never argue for Abduweli's innocence. If Abduweli "confessed", the punishment would be lenient, but if he remained stubborn, they would have to introduce new charges of him opposing the state's bilingual-education policies, and then he'd get locked up for life. According to Abdurazaq, Abduweli's brother had come to see them on numerous occasions, causing Abduweli to doubt his stance and finally give in. Signing the confession, he saw Dilyar and

Memetsidiq's signatures there as well.

On July 4, Abduweli, Dilyar, and Memetsidiq were all brought to the courtroom, which was empty except for them, their three lawyers, three procurators, a judge, a clerk, and police. After the three of them answered a few questions, the procurators read their prepared statements, with the lawyers "defending" the three by praising how well they had recognized their crimes. One lawyer in particular quoted some passages from one of their lectures, the content of which was in favor of strengthening and promoting "ethnic unity". The three of them then had to confirm their "confessions". So ended the evidence-hearing session, a sort of rehearsal for the actual "trial".

Afterwards, they had to go to a separate room and sign off on hundreds of pages of "evidence".

On July 11, 2014, the formal trial was held. This time, the family and relatives of Abduweli, Dilyar, and Memetsidiq were all in attendance, despite Abduweli having told his lawyer earlier that he didn't want any of his family attending, as it would hurt them to see him in this state.

Abduweli's brother came dressed in Abduweli's favorite outfit — white pants and a blue shirt — with his wife, sister, and elderly mother also present. His mother was biting her lip to keep herself under control, and Abduweli could see the blood while his sister held her hand firmly.

Though the trial proceeded as rehearsed, Dilyar surprised everyone when they were asked to confirm that they understood the charges against them, and instead of simply confirming said that he understood everything perfectly this time because it was in their mother tongue, while the previous time had been in Chinese. This devotion to their linguistic cause, even now, invigorated Abduweli. In his own replies to the questions, he made attempts to speak at greater length, despite being instructed to give only "yes" or "no" answers, so that his family could hear his voice for a bit longer.

The trial ended without a verdict and the three were led out, during which time Dilyar's mother moved in his direction to hug him. The police rudely pushed her away, prompting Dilyar to break free and try to go to her, but only to be kicked to the ground. The atmosphere suddenly grew very tense, with dozens of armed police officers preparing their weapons, but ultimately the tension faded and everything passed without incident, as the three defendants were led off to a separate room to once more sign off and stamp their fingers on endless paperwork.

During this time, a court employee came in and told Abduweli that his mother was extremely proud of him, but hadn't liked his stating in court that he didn't know anything about their company's finances, saying that she had brought him into this world to be a man and to own up to his actions. (What his mother didn't know was that Abduweli really did have no knowledge of their finances, having occupied himself primarily with speeches and the popularization of their cause.)

As the judicial police was taking Abduweli back to the Liudaowan detention center, they started chatting with him, asking him about a certain inmate named "Zeydulla", who had recently been released to serve out the rest of his punishment outside. Among the police and some of the inmates, Zeydulla had a notorious reputation and was referred to as a "devil", not only helping the detention center guards as a translator but also helping them "solve" over 10 cases. A cell boss, he enjoyed multiple privileges and was reviled by the majority of inmates as a foul snitch, with other cell bosses once scolded for failing to "solve" as many cases. Abduweli, too, was told by the police that he had failed to perform as Zeydulla had, despite having the opportunity as a translator.

There had been a period when Zeydulla would have the "cadre meal" ordered for Abduweli on multiple occasions, though each time Abduweli would just pass it on to a Han cellmate. Finally,

Zeydulla himself came to the cell and, using the desire to learn English as an excuse, suggested that Abduweli be transferred out of his training cell and to Zeydulla's cell. However, he quickly let it go after Abduweli mentioned that he was suffering from scabies.

That Zeydulla was allegedly there for bribery was one of the things that had made Abduweli suspicious from the start, as people charged with bribery were usually held at a different detention center. Later, he would also hear that Zeydulla was often being transferred between those cells that had political detainees (so as to gain their trust and then betray them, presumably).

Another similar inmate that Abduweli recalled meeting was someone named Qadir, who despite being from Wusu claimed to speak no Chinese, and despite being a marijuana dealer was labeled as a political inmate, and yet seemed to have no apparent fear of punishment or of the cameras. Qadir would be transferred to Zeydulla's cell soon after Abduweli was freed from his tasks as a translator, with Qadir and Zeydulla often seen together with Ge Qiang, which only reinforced Abduweli's suspicions.

Not long after the trial, the guard who had told Abduweli that he would have him transferred to a more lenient cell really did keep his promise. Abduweli was moved to a new cell, with a Han boss who liked to read and generally let the inmates do as they wanted. After two days of sleeping on the floor, Abduweli would be allowed to move up to the raised platform.

This cell was full of both Chinese and Uyghur books, including works by Halide Israyil (Kechmish) and Zordun Sabir (Ana Yurt). For Abduweli, it was a shock to suddenly be able to read and speak in Uyghur, after five months of being forbidden from doing so. As it turned out, the Uyghur books belonged to an inmate named Memetyusup, who had murdered an old Chinese man and was considered insane, with the guards having decided that allowing him to read would help minimize the trouble he might cause otherwise.

Memetyusup was young and well-built, and had been sentenced to death. Though the authorities had let him know that it was possible to go back on the decision if he paid 1.5 million RMB — with Abliz (the boss of the other cell) even offering to help obtain this money — Memetyusup rejected the offer. Given how much he read, Abduweli didn't believe him to be crazy, as the others who avoided him did. Memetyusup, for his part, largely kept to himself and seemed to avoid Abduweli, before suddenly opening up to him one day and telling Abduweli his story.

Originally from Maralbeshi County, Memetyusup and his younger sister were orphaned at a young age as a result of the 2003 Maralbeshi earthquake, which killed both of their parents. Initially, they remained in the care of their grandmother, but when she passed away would end up staying with various aunts and uncles, until the local Party secretary came and took them to a local welfare home. The place was over overcrowded, and soon a significant portion of the children were sent to Urumqi, while the remainder stayed, spending half a day in class at the welfare home and the other half working as apprentices at the local market.

Memetyusup's sister was among those sent to Urumqi, which made Memetyusup resolve himself to work hard and learn how to do repair work, so that he could leave Maralbeshi and look after his sister himself. In 2010, he and his teacher moved to Urumqi. There, Memetyusup would spend half the day working with his teacher and the other half driving a "black taxi", with the goal of finding his sister. Though able to find the orphanage that she had been sent to, he was told that a Han Chinese person had taken her into his care. He was given the person's address, but this turned out to be a dead end.

One day, he would pick up an old Han client with a missing arm, and after driving him to his home decided to help him carry his things. Upon arriving at the door of the apartment, he almost fell over from shock: inside was a young woman who very much resembled his sister, though she did not recognize him and spoke to him in Chinese. The old man unabashedly told him that she was his wife.

Convinced that it really was her, Memetyusup started stalking the apartment, doing so for a week before finally working up the courage to knock on the door. When he did, he found another couple living there, and would lose track of the old man until one day, while driving his taxi, he suddenly saw the two of them outside in public. When he did, he stopped the car and assaulted the old man, hitting him hard in the head and killing him. Armed police surrounded him and Memetyusup threw himself at them, hoping to be shot, but was instead brought down with a kick and arrested.

In summing up his story, he told Abduweli that what he really killed wasn't a person but a demon — one who had forced Memetyusup's sister to marry him under the pretext of adopting her. This would be a secret that he'd take with him to the next world.

Because the new cell was not as strict, smoking was a lot more common here, with the doctors and guards having turned it into an illicit business. The guard whom Abduweli taught English to smoked a lot as well, and the other inmates would often smell his clothes whenever Abduweli returned to the cell, in addition to pressuring him to bring them back cigarettes. For some the addiction was really bad, to the point that they would be willing to confess to new crimes in exchange for a smoke, or would continuously rub the padding material from their clothes or blankets against the concrete so as to make it hot and, wrapping it in toilet paper, smoke that. Those found with cigarettes were punished with transfer back to the training cell, but this did little to deter anyone.

In August 2014, a number of cell bosses were punished because of the cigarette issue, and the illicit business essentially stopped as the administration clamped down on it. Growing more desperate, some of the inmates started threatening Abduweli, telling him not to return from the English lessons if it wasn't with cigarettes.

One morning towards the end of August, Abduweli was suddenly taken away with a black hood over his head, hearing the familiar guard's voice behind him tell him to be careful: some of the addicts had snitched on Abduweli as "having strong ethnic sentiments", and the guard didn't know where Abduweli was being taken now.

After being transported and having the hood removed, he found himself in a large hall with hundreds of other inmates, very few of whom were Uyghur. He also saw Memetsidiq, but not Dilyar. This was the Koktagh (Midong) detention center and, judging from the clothing worn by the different inmates, they had been transferred there from a number of different detention centers in Urumqi.

Prior to them being distributed to different cells, the new arrivals all had their blood taken, during which time the nurses would ask them individually if they had any infectious diseases, or if they did drugs or slept with prostitutes, and how often. Hearing some people say that they had AIDS scared Abduweli, as he worried about the needles used for bloodwork being reused without sufficient cleaning. In general, however, there were many people who carried such illnesses in all cells, and it was impossible to isolate oneself from them entirely.

Arriving in his new cell, Abduweli immediately sensed the horrible stench from the toilet, which was located at the end of the raised platform and appeared to be set up over a pit, as had been the case

in Kashgar. A strawlike man, who resembled an alien creature and whom Abduweli suspected to be an AIDS victim, sat near the front of the cell. Here, the inmates seemed to be referred to by name, and not by number, with 4 of the 16 wearing the orange uniforms given to political prisoners. Unlike in the previous detention center, there was no shelf for people to keep their cups, bowls, toothbrushes, and other similar utensils on, with these being kept in their individual bed areas instead.

The cell boss, Gheni, made the new arrivals stand facing the wall, first making them recite their alleged crimes and then making them state how much money they had on their internee accounts, after which they'd remain standing there all the way until lunch. During this time, Abduweli noticed a number of things that previous inmates had scratched on the walls, from short romantic verses to calendars checking off their days in detention.

One thing that particularly captured his attention was a faint poem that read:

You are the homeland banished from this earth,
And I, the wanderer who's lost his way in search of you,
You are the lifeblood of the poplar trees,
And I, the dreams and aspirations that bloom with each spring,
You are the beauty born for me,
And I, the soul that withers, unable to see your face,
You are my kingdom shattered,
And I, the king, his throne and fortune turned to dust.

The poem fascinated Abduweli, and made him wish he could know who had written it.

As lunchtime came, they were freed from facing the wall and given the relevant utensils. To Abduweli, Gheni threw a worn-out bowl that looked more suited for animals, but as Abduweli was preparing to get in line for his soup portion, an Uyghur inmate named Turap stopped him, telling him that that bowl had been used by an ill Han Chinese inmate and that Abduweli should just stick to bread, maybe with boiled water, as skipping on the soup wouldn't kill him. Taking the advice, Abduweli put the bowl down.

This prompted Gheni to get angry at Turap, who despite being much smaller than Gheni stood up to him and faced him directly. A guard soon came and took Turap away, during which time Turap told Abduweli that he could use his bowl now. He was detained for "causing trouble" and didn't have any illnesses, he said.

They were then assigned their new places, with Abduweli getting the spot next to the toilet. The Han inmate who had said that he had 3000RMB on his account was given a spot in the front, close to the boss, leading Abduweli to guess at the motivations behind making them announce their finances.

Among the political prisoners were an old man with a thick beard and two young guys, but they would avoid Abduweli's gaze when he wanted to greet them. The two young inmates would then be assigned to teach Abduweli how to clean the cell, with Gheni having appointed him and a Han Christian detainee to do a week of cleaning.

Because of his proximity to the toilet, nights for Abduweli were miserable, and he would always

look forward to the morning. On one occasion, an inmate — someone who had been transferred with him — used the toilet standing up and urinated on Abduweli's face, causing him to angrily spit in the other's direction but limit it to that, for fear of waking the others. Because of the stench that emanated from the toilet and the cell getting stuffy between 5 PM and 8 AM each day, the Han inmates had a habit of gathering around a tiny hole in the back door after folding their sheets in the morning, so as to take in any fresh air that they could. By contrast, the Uyghur inmates used this time to wash up and quietly do their ablutions.

As much as Abduweli wanted to try and breathe in some of the fresh air too, he knew that doing so would likely cause a fight, and that the inmate he had spit at would likely use the chance to get revenge also. Many of the internees were already on edge, as the increase in detentions had led to many regular cases being drawn out and taking longer to handle, with the police, procurators, and judges all overworked.

The general order in the cell was like that of the previous detention centers, with them waking up at 6 Beijing time, having two minutes to fold their blankets in military style, washing up, shouting praise to the Party, and then being served breakfast. However, there were no daily inspections of the cell here, with the cell doors and windows being shut for 20 hours a day. Unlike in the previous detention centers, detainees here were allowed to wear their own clothes on the weekends.

Another noticeable difference was the lack of additional activities. There was no exercise session at 10 in the morning, no boiled water given to them once or twice a day, and no Xinjiang Daily ever being delivered (which, though mostly propaganda, Abduweli still appreciated for its literature section, as it occasionally had good poetry). There were no propaganda lessons either, and Abduweli soon found himself missing them, as sitting pointlessly from 8 in the morning to 9 at night was worse. Abduweli's previous exercise goal, of walking five thousand steps each day, was also impossible to maintain here.

At 4:30 in the afternoon, they would be allowed a break, during which time Abduweli would try to look out a crack in the door to give his eyes some daylight, since he could notice his eyesight getting worse in detention. One such time, he was surprised to hear the sound of pigeon whistles and briefly spotted a flock of pigeons flying by, which reminded him of "Wild Pigeon" — a short story by imprisoned writer Nurmuhemmet Yasin, in which a wild pigeon is tricked into captivity and forced to live with domesticated ones.

In many ways, Abduweli thought of himself the same way. Though he hadn't been tricked into detention, his identity as a law-abiding intellectual put him in direct contrast with the majority of the inmates, and he could not bring himself to find a common ground with them or to conform to their behavior. He didn't know anything about the computer games they'd play, hadn't watched the movies they'd watch, and hadn't ever heard of the night clubs they'd go to. Though everyone constantly had to recite their alleged crimes, the other inmates did not understand Abduweli's. And even though they all spoke a common language, they had different vocabularies and different interests, and the others could tell that Abduweli didn't approve of their lifestyles, and were bothered by his introverted nature. Then there were the occasional sexual acts that the inmates engaged in with one another, which made Abduweli feel even more out of place.

At the same time, he felt that this "wild" nature was also what had helped him in the interrogations, with his refusal to cooperate with the police eventually leading them to drop the political line, only getting him for a financial crime instead.

Starting in early September 2014, the cell's back door would be closed for the entire 24 hours each

day, completely stripping the inmates of fresh air. While the Han inmates used the afternoon breaks to crowd around the back door and try to get some air through the small holes, Abduweli used this time to walk back and forth across the floor-level portion of the cell. Eventually, other Uyghur inmates — some with their fetters — took to following him, which initially raised eyebrows but gradually became routine, with some of the Han and Hui joining also. The boss, Gheni, would not join them and occasionally warned them not to chat in Uyghur during this time, but sometimes got distracted with reading a book and didn't bother.

It was during one of these times, at the end of September, that the Uyghur inmates started arguing about when Qurban Eid was (a common issue because of time zones and it being celebrated by Muslims internationally). As the debate got more intense and opinions diverged, Abduweli decided to stop and go wash up, fearing a repeat of what had happened before with the "halal and haram" argument. However, a number of cellmates now called them out for speaking Uyghur and, using this as an excuse, proceeded to gang up on some of the inmates and beat them. One of the political prisoners, Hajiekber, couldn't defend himself because of his restraints and was badly beaten, while Abduweli was punched in the head and had his glasses broken. In desperation, he cried out that someone had died, prompting guards to enter the cell.

When they did and asked for an explanation, the inmates who had done the beating simply told them that the Uyghur inmates had spoken Uyghur. As a result, the guard ordered Hajiekber to stand facing the wall for the entire night as punishment. The remaining Uyghurs were deprived of dinner that evening, and ordered to remain awake until 3 AM.

In early October 2014, Abduweli's name was called through the intercom and he was informed that he was going to another court hearing, as someone in their group of three had appealed. This time, there was none of the rehearsal or preparations that had taken place the time before, and no meetings with the lawyer. Once more, Abduweli would be hooded, handcuffed, and fettered as he was taken to the courthouse. As before, he, Dilyar, and Memetsidiq were brought in one by one and held by police officers on both sides, who pressed on their necks and lined them up in front of the judge. A clerk and procurator were also present.

As it turned out, Dilyar and Memetsidiq had both filed an appeal, with Memetsidiq taking on the role of the lawyer. After the initial trial, he had researched the law with regard to the charges against them, which included finding examples of similar cases and how the defendants there had been treated. He now argued that not only were the three of them innocent, but should also be paid reparations for being illegally detained. The judge replied by looking at the procurator, who simply looked down and read once more the same indictment from the first trial.

When given his turn to speak, Abduweli talked about how their confessions for the previous trial had been obtained through deception, torture, and threats, with the procurators having scared him by saying that the case would be turned into a political one with a potential life sentence if he didn't confess. Dilyar followed by saying the same, and saying that their rights had been trampled on. The judge didn't interrupt.

The session didn't go much longer, with the judge asking if they had any final words. Without the slightest hesitation, Dilyar spoke up and said:

"Actually, the interrogators, procurators, and judges working on our 'case'... You've worked really hard. You've worked earnestly. And you've gone through a lot of trouble. But what all of you have been working for has not been the law — you've been carrying out a political order. What Memetsidiq said today has been written down by the clerk, with all of us here witnesses. It's been

retained for history, and has been recorded for the video archives. There will come a day when the law stands supreme and justice shines. On that day, our places will surely switch. I believe in that.”

The words made such a deep impression on Abduweli that he didn't end up paying attention to what Memetsidiq said afterwards. When his own turn came, he decided to use it to learn who from his family had attended that day, as he could not see well without his glasses.

Looking at the female judge, he said:

“I've been in detention for over a year. According to the detention center rules, I had the right to see my family, but that wasn't honored either. I would like to see who from my family came to the courtroom today, and if any of my friends are here. Unfortunately, my glasses were broken when I was punished for speaking Uyghur in the cell. If you could be so kind as to give me a pair of glasses, I'd like to see who from my family came.”

After he said this, he heard his brother's voice shout out:

“Abduweli! Little brother, I'm here! Here are your glasses!”

As he turned around, he saw a silhouette start to approach him, with the two policemen that held him reacting immediately — one forcing Abduweli to look forward while the other yelled at his brother, telling him that it was not permitted to deliver the glasses and ordering him to stand still.

Here, the judge interrupted and said that it was her decision if the glasses could be handed over or not, and ordered for them to be given to Abduweli. This gave him a small feeling of victory — while they would ultimately lose the appeal, at least he had been able to “win” his glasses back.

At the end of October, there would be another incident in their cell, this time involving the Han Christian extremist, Wang. A Henan native, he was interned for setting fire to the largest Buddhist temple in Urumqi [a well-documented incident from September 2013, when the Qingquan Temple lost its main hall]. Despite the “extremist” label, Wang was often considered a “fake extremist” by the Uyghur inmates, since he neither wore the orange jacket, nor had his feet shackled, nor appeared to live in the same fear as the regular political prisoners accused of the same. (In Abduweli's experience, the orange jacket seemed almost exclusively reserved for Uyghur inmates, as neither the Han Christians, nor the Han who had been arrested for posting online about the innocent Uyghurs taken following an incident in Lukchun, nor the Hui who had been taken for praying with Uyghurs outside a crowded mosque had worn them, despite being held on the same charges.)

While Wang didn't get along with the other inmates and was often ridiculed by them (they considered him crazy or brainwashed), he did end up becoming good friends with a Wuhan university student named Sidiq, who had been detained on the pretext of “inciting others to Hijrat with videos from abroad”. The two often washed clothes together, gave each other shoulder massages, and — as it sounded to Abduweli — used the propaganda television sessions to chat and try to convert each other to their respective faiths. The friendship was an odd one, since Wang was older and seemed quite narrow in his views. Despite having moved to Urumqi as a child, he still retained his Henanese accent, in addition to showing absolutely no interest in the Uyghur people he lived among, to the point of not even having tried their food once. Sidiq, on the other hand, had been a student at one of China's famous universities and spoke both English and Chinese.

One day, there was a sudden major inspection of the cell, as two police officers entered and stood guard with automatic rifles while the inmates stripped naked and went to the outdoor area,

standing against the wall. Such inspections, done every week or two, were aimed at checking for cigarettes, lighters, drugs, and any sharp objects, and often only involved the Kazakh guard asking them about it. This time, however, he asked them to open their hands, which prompted Wang to pass something to Sidiq, with Sidiq putting it in his mouth. Abduweli noticed this, as did the guard, who then proceeded to kick Sidiq down, with Sidiq swallowing the object. As a result, everyone had their mouths inspected, and in some cases were forced to spit out whatever they might have had. The whole thing lasted around an hour, while they stood naked in the October cold.

In the end, Sidiq was punished on the suspicion of having swallowed a cigarette to hide it, and was transferred to a different cell. Everyone else was punished for not having informed the guards about it, being deprived of dinner that evening and forced to remain awake, sitting at attention until 3 in the morning.

The deputy director of the Midong detention center was Kazakh, as were some of the guards. This elicited a certain spite from some of the Han inmates, who, even if educated, seemed to carry with them a good deal of the bias and stereotypes regarding those from other ethnic groups (such as Uyghurs being “knife-carrying savages who made kebab” and Kazakhs being “dirty people who lived in the grasslands and never bathed”). There was one guard in particular who became the target of their anger and derision because of the heel reinforcements that he wore on his boots, which were more common in the countryside and would make a very loud noise whenever he walked through the hall, allowing the political prisoners to know in advance that guards were coming and to prepare accordingly to avoid punishment.

This was welcomed by those like Abduweli. Taking advantage of the noise during his night shifts, he’d place the political inmates’ orange jackets over their bodies to make it look like they had them on, as this was mandated by the rules but something that many tried to avoid doing, since the jackets made it too hot to sleep. At the same time, many of the Han inmates hated the noise, which would wake them up in the middle of the night, and compared it to the hooves of a horse or donkey. This guard was also polite to the Uyghur inmates, speaking to them in Uyghur.

As in previous detention centers, Abduweli’s knowledge of English and other languages helped him win some favor with the staff and cellmates, and the Kazakh guard would always be calling him to help out with any English translations, making Abduweli wonder if it was written in his file that he had previously helped out with translations for a Pakistani detainee at one of the other detention centers.

Once, the Kazakh guard came and asked him to explain what “Halid, Seyf, Silah” meant in Arabic, as this was tattooed on one political prisoner’s arm in what the police considered to be a major case. Halid was a reference to Khalid ibn al-Walid, while “seyf” and “silah” meant “weapon” and “sword”, but Abduweli decided not to say this, as the police would have interpreted it as a call to jihad. Instead, he told the Kazakh guard that these were all just people’s names, and probably the names of the inmate’s girlfriends. When the Kazakh guard asked if they might be the names of Islamic heroes or religious leaders, Abduweli told him that they had nothing to do with religion, adding that there were also Christians among Arabs and that names like these could even be encountered among such groups as the Yazidis. This surprised the guard, who had believed all Arabs to be Muslim. They then chatted some more about Arabs, with the guard also asking Abduweli about his own case. Later, he also brought Abduweli a book about education, psychology, and sociology.

As a result, the other inmates started to be nicer to Abduweli — the Han and Hui because they assumed that if the guard could bring Abduweli a book, he could sneak in cigarettes as well, and the Uyghurs because of Abduweli being able to read “Quranic script” (Arabic). One inmate in

particular, a 50-year-old native of Kashgar's Beshkirem, Tursun Sawur, took such a liking to Abduweli that he gifted him the Nike athletic outfit that relatives had sent him. Abduweli used it as a pillow — since they didn't have real pillows — and would then wear it on the weekends, escaping from the detention clothes for the first time. Tursun was a businessman who had come to Urumqi at a young age, and after many years of struggle finally succeeded and got rich. However, this success was undone when he was detained, for having gone with his wife on an unsanctioned Hajj.

One day, people from the prison inspection committee came to their cell, again making everyone strip naked and go out in the cold. After some time had passed, they seemed to take pity on the prisoners and gave them permission to get dressed. They then asked them if they had any requests. At this point, an inmate who was serving a life sentence for drug trafficking spoke up and started complaining about the Kazakh guard with the noisy boots, talking about how it made sleeping difficult, how political prisoners would take advantage of it to not wear their vests or avoid punishment in general, and how the guard also spoke in Uyghur and brought Uyghur books. As a result, surveillance increased, with all political inmates forced to sleep in their jackets, while the sound of the reinforced heels vanished from that day on.

As a month passed since the trial but with no verdict issued, Abduweli grew weary and frustrated, with life at the detention center becoming increasingly unbearable. It was the same for many others, and in some cases inmates would even “confess” to crimes they never committed just to be transferred to prison sooner, which in their eyes was a paradise by comparison — where they could work in a factory, eat as much as they needed, and be relatively comfortable during their time off. The authorities appeared to accommodate such sentiments, with all the detention centers that Abduweli had been in consistently showing at 10 PM on Sundays a program about inmates who regretted their crimes, came forward, and confessed to the police or interrogators. Some inmates cursed the “protagonists” of this program as being the worst of idiots, while others viewed this outcome as inevitable.

Nejmidin, a cellmate from Turpan who had spent over 2 years in pre-trial detention because the police couldn't find anything on him, appeared to have fallen into this trap. When Abduweli looked at the indictment Nejmidin had just been given, he recognized it as being an exact copy of the contents from the program they had just watched the previous week, leading him to guess at the purpose of these programs. Not too long after, Nejmidin would be transferred to prison.

At the same time, there were other inmates who categorically resisted all cooperation with the investigators. One of these was a 20-year-old Hui named Hai Xiaoyang, who had been in detention for two and a half years. Abduweli's first impression of him was that of a spoiled brat, who had studied in university, wore his own clothes in the cell, and generally did what he liked, looking down on the other Han and Hui as uneducated, while hating the Uyghur political prisoners because he viewed them all as violent terrorists (to the point of shouting at them whenever there was news of a violent incident that took place somewhere in Xinjiang). Of his cellmates, Abduweli was the only one he really talked to, with Abduweli starting to teach him English at one point.

For their lessons, Abduweli would often prepare short texts and stories, churning out to his own surprise a great array of different anecdotes about his father, which Xiaoyang really liked. Later, Abduweli started to prepare texts about political prisoners as well, of which a notable case was their cellmate Ablimit. An orphan from Lop County, Ablimit was being held on suspicion of having made a flag that was used during the May 22 Urumqi market bombing. The guards had tasked Abduweli with writing Ablimit's appeal letter.

When Ablimit was 8, he lost his mother to a car accident, causing him to not go to school and to

help his three younger brothers assist their sickly father at home instead. One day, not long after the funeral, while Ablimit was sitting down to eat noodles, a hen came in and started pestering him. Unable to make it go away, he picked up a rolling pin and took a swing at it, unintentionally killing it. After realizing what he had done, he started to cry and went outside, to be followed by his three brothers, who didn't understand what was happening but put on the white girdles they had already worn for their mother's funeral, walking with him around the neighborhood as they all cried. The sight led their neighbors to conclude that their father must have died also, prompting everyone to make haste and hurry to the home with a bier, only to find that it was the chicken.

Expecting Xiaoyang to find the story humorous, Abduweli was surprised to see him crying. Xiaoyang then told Abduweli that he knew what Abduweli was trying to do — to defend the political prisoners — and recognized that these stories were very different from the images in his head. Having always believed them to be terrorists, Xiaoyang hadn't even gone to the Nanmen area of Urumqi, on the border with a major Uyghur district, for this reason. He then told Abduweli that he was an orphan too, a product of a marriage between a Han father and a Hui mother that had failed because the Hui community did not accept marrying Hui women to Han men. Too young to remember his father, he was raised by his mother and grandfather, with only an old tape player of songs that his father had recorded for him left as the latter's memory.

From the next day on, Xiaoyang started being nicer to Ablimit, joking and chatting with him and even starting to teach him Chinese.

As more and more people were beginning to be transferred to serve their prison terms (many of them eager to do so), Xiaoyang grew worried, fearing that he would not be able to continue his English studies in prison, with all this effort in the detention center having gone to waste. However, it turned out that it was possible to engage in self-study and obtain certain course certificates even while in prison, which put Xiaoyang at ease.

Unfortunately, political prisoners did not have such opportunities. Hajiekber, a young political prisoner from Tashkorgan who had been studying at a computer school in Urumqi and was detained because of a chat software that a friend had sent him over Kot-Kot (an Uyghur analogue of QQ), would often learn from Abduweli in secret. After Xiaoyang went to bed, Hajiekber would take Xiaoyang's notebook and memorize the texts that Abduweli had prepared. Later, while using the toilet next to Abduweli's sleeping space, he would quietly recite the texts to Abduweli and have Abduweli correct him. No one knew about this arrangement, and many found it odd that Abduweli kept finding excuses to refuse moving to a better sleeping space closer to the entrance. While teaching Xiaoyang, Abduweli would also make sure to repeat things many times, aware that Hajiekber was listening.

On November 20, 2014, Xiaoyang and Abduweli had their last lesson, as Xiaoyang's name was called and he was taken for transfer to the No. 4 Prison to serve his term. Much to Hajiekber's consternation, Xiaoyang took his English notebook with him, and as much as Abduweli wanted to tell him to leave it there for Hajiekber to use, he couldn't.

Later that day, Abduweli's name was also called, with the guard passing the handcuffs and fetters through the slot in the door and leading him down the hall, but without a black hood over his head. Eventually, Abduweli found himself in front of a young man and woman from the Urumqi City Intermediate People's Court, who told him that they were there to release him, asked for his restraints to be removed, and asked him to sign the release form. Certain that they had made a mistake, Abduweli told them that this couldn't be right, as he still had another three months left on his sentence. He was then informed that his sentence had been shortened from 18 months to 15,

with the woman growing impatient and calling Abduweli's brother, after which she handed over the phone and let the two of them talk.

Leaving the detention center, Abduweli took some time to get his bearings in the cold November Urumqi weather, and then got into the designated vehicle with the two court staff. Eventually, the driver struck up a conversation with him, telling him that Abduweli didn't look like someone who had just been in detention. Abduweli told him that he had written three books in his head during this time, and then started telling him about them. They then arrived at the court building.

Freed, Abduweli would say a prayer for the cellmates left behind. At the same time, he made the decision to forget what happened and to move on, instead of holding on to such dark sentiments as hate and revenge, choosing to throw them out together with the prison shoes that he had left the detention center in. Forgiving the individuals, the only thing he didn't forgive was the cruel system itself.

The next day, he returned to Kashgar and reunited with his family. Overwhelmed by his return, his mother broke into tears during dinner that evening, which reminded Abduweli of Emetqari, his first cellmate from the detention center in Kashgar. Emetqari had also talked to Abduweli about his elderly mother, now over 70, and had asked Abduweli to go see his wife and children. Believing that Abduweli would be released soon, he had wanted him to tell his wife that she and the children would be able to see him if she filed for divorce, and to use that as an excuse to see each other. A few days later, Abduweli headed out in the direction of Emetqari's village.

Upon arrival, he hesitated, fearing that his visit might only bring more trouble to the family, but finally decided to press on and try to find them. When he entered the village, he found the entire population gathered in the central yard for a political meeting, with a guard approaching Abduweli to ask why he was there and to ask for his ID. Having already learned that his ID was now sensitive and could result in short-term detention and punishment if the guard were to put it through his handheld device, Abduweli found himself in a tight spot — neither presenting his ID nor telling the guard why he was there was a safe option. Instead, he lied and said that he was a government cadre paying the village a visit, which with Abduweli's glasses and intellectual appearance seemed to pass. Since entering still would have required him to hand over his ID, he remained outside and watched the meeting from there, while pretending to be waiting for someone.

After the political meeting ended, there started a series of dance performances, where the elderly men were beardless and the elderly women were without headscarves, going through the motions in a way that made it clear to Abduweli that they were suffering. Next came the individual performances, which, as Abduweli learned from a guard, were delivered by the "focus households". When Abduweli asked him if there was anyone from Emetqari's family there, the guard motioned to the stage and told him that Emetqari was the son of the woman who was on now.

Emetqari's mother started by telling everyone that she would recite the "Era of Liberation" song/poem for them. However, she couldn't force herself to do it, and would start crying, saying "Why can't I just die? Why can't I die and find salvation? Let me die, let me die, let me die for having come into this world as a person, let me die for having given birth to a child!"

Abduweli bit his lip and looked at the gun that the nearby guard was holding. Since being released from detention, he sometimes had the desire to wrest the gun from the police he came across and use it, but never dared, as the thought of leaving his wife, children, and family alone stopped him.

Feeling that his presence was starting to catch people's attention, he walked away from the yard

and ultimately headed back, afraid that a visit to a “focus household” from himself (a “focus individual”) would only make things worse.

About a week after Abduweli’s release, his wife discovered a letter in the athletic suit that Tursun Sawur had gifted Abduweli while she was preparing to wash it (in general, Abduweli’s wife didn’t let him wear it at home, since he had worn it when released and she associated it with his detention). Looking through the suit, Abduweli saw a note written directly on the fabric inside one of the pockets, addressed to Tursun from his eldest son. In it, the son wrote that it had already been 187 days since Tursun’s detention, but that the family had come to terms with it, and that he shouldn’t worry about them. There were many problems — from his mother’s grief, to the siblings going hungry from there not being food in the fridge, to his teacher having also been detained — but the son was resolved to work hard to make things better, going to the market daily and studying English on the bus there and back. He finished by sharing the news that he had just become a qari, like Tursun had always wanted. There was more, but it was illegible, and Abduweli couldn’t find anything else in the other parts of the suit.

A few days later, Abduweli was able to find Tursun’s older brother, visiting him and sharing the news that Tursun was in detention and healthy, with them both lamenting that the son’s message never reached him.

With the level of surveillance, repression, military presence, and forced indoctrination having increased significantly (since the start of the “People’s War on Terror”), Abduweli found the Kashgar he returned to immensely different from what he had been used to before. Though he would work night and day to finish the three books he had planned, the idea of going and publishing them now was out of the question.

ID checks became frequent, with airport-level security control points being set up in numerous parts of the city, and it was impossible for him to go 500 meters inside Kashgar City without being subjected to one. Immediately after returning home, he took to giving lessons at a language school his wife taught at, and would run into the security checks daily. Because he had been in detention, his ID was flagged in the system and would usually set off an alarm.

His first incident with the police took place just three days after his release, when he was taken into the Ostengboyi Police Station close to the Id Kah Mosque and kept in a cage for 4 hours, while police looked through his computer and phone, but found nothing. A police officer named Qurbanjan then let him out, but led him straight to the toilet, implying that he clean it as punishment. An armed police officer with his finger on the trigger stood nearby.

Losing his temper, Abduweli exploded and shouted at the officer, telling him to shoot, since he had a gun and could always say it was because Abduweli had refused to clean the toilet, while adding that the officer could come to his home and clean his toilet, with Abduweli giving him the right and even offering to pay double whatever salary the government was paying. Qurbanjan then moved the barrel of the gun towards the floor while aggressively coming at Abduweli, but was stopped when another officer — a friend of Abduweli’s brother — ran in and reminded Qurbanjan who Abduweli was, after which they promptly let him go.

Hoping to escape this, Abduweli took to going to the rural areas more, especially if there was something he could do to help his former cellmates. But while the police presence was weaker there, each village now had its own “training” area, where people would be forced to undergo indoctrination that was similar in content to what Abduweli had been forced to watch on the detention-center television. Political meetings and shows, as what Abduweli had seen in Emetqari’s

village, were also standard practice now.

He concluded that he had to leave, but couldn't think of a way to do it. One possibility was to have his wife and kids go to Japan, to settle there, and to then invite him, which would simplify the procedure. However, the times to go through the asylum procedures were too slow, and it would be a matter of years. There were also invitations for Abduweli from Turkey and the US, but he didn't believe that China would let him out of the country without an ironclad reason justifying why he absolutely had to make the trip.

Deciding to first try leaving the Kashgar prefecture, Abduweli went on a trip to Hotan in June 2015, but found the experience of crossing from Kashgar's Qaghiliq County into Hotan to be on par with entering a different country. During the process, Abduweli was flagged without even taking out his ID (possibly through facial recognition), with two armed soldiers temporarily detaining him in a separate room.

On July 6, 2015, he was detained following a check in Kashgar again and held for 7 hours, during which time he was beaten by an officer named Ablikim. When Abduweli told him that beating people was against the law, Ablikim told him that he had already beat him, and would beat him some more, since there he was the law and could do to Abduweli whatever he liked. Deciding to confirm for a final time whether there was any rule of law in Kashgar, Abduweli filed a legal case against Ablikim to multiple security and government departments, but was soon told by a worker named Abdukerim, from the Kashgar City Domestic-Security Brigade's inspection department, that he should drop the case. Otherwise, they would detain his brother and any friends that Abduweli and his brother might have had in the police. Abduweli had no choice but to withdraw the case.

In the middle of August 2015, police came to the home that Abduweli was renting in Kashgar City, telling him that he was not welcome in this neighborhood and should leave, as he had a criminal record and as his household registration was elsewhere. Abduweli then thought of going to Lanzhou, where his registration was, but was told by contacts there that he wouldn't be allowed to stay in Lanzhou either because of his criminal record. His wife's registration was in Urumqi, but she was forbidden from renting an apartment for Abduweli there. On August 13, 2015, the police from Kashgar's Chasa Police Station came and sealed their home, forcing them to leave.

His wife then took the children and went to her mother's home, while Abduweli went to his mother's. However, this too was precarious, since they were not registered there either. The "ten households" community surveillance measures were already in place (where each ten households would have a resident appointed to monitor them), in addition to each building having a "tips box" for people to report religious and other "illegal" activities. The consequences involved the household being labeled as "focus", which resulted in utilities being cut. Those found to be living somewhere "illegally" could also be subjected to 15 days of overnight "education", with the children sent to an orphanage. Given their circumstances, it was only a matter of time before Abduweli and his family would be reported, and they couldn't take the risk.

On August 23, 2015, Abduweli's wife informed him that a business group from the autonomous region health department was going to Turkey, with another friend calling Abduweli to tell him that he could join the group as a translator. Certain that he wouldn't be let out of the country, Abduweli nevertheless decided to give it a try, just to check his status, and left for the airport on August 25, 2015, after saying half-hearted goodbyes to his wife and children, while telling his mother that he would return in 10 days if he ended up going.

At the airport, the entire group went through inspection without issue, with only Abduweli being

pulled aside. First, he was asked about his criminal record, and was then told that there were two people with his name and info in the system: one from Toqquzaq, in Konasheher County, and one from Lanzhou, where Abduweli had worked. The photo for the Toqquzaq record was dark and murky, and — fearing that contact with the local Kashgar authorities would result in his being barred from leaving — Abduweli denied it as being him, saying instead that he was a teacher in Lanzhou. As he was on good terms with the police in Lanzhou and as there was another Abduweli there who was often mixed up with him, the thought of them contacting the police there didn't bother him, as the Lanzhou authorities were unlikely to say anything negative about him.

Eventually, with the plane about to leave, Abduweli was told that he could go, though he didn't immediately understand where: to Kashgar to delete the other record, or to Istanbul? Soon, however, one of the airport staff ran up to him with his bag, urging him to hurry before the plane left.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZrDFmDJEwwA>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#4616>

Aytursun Eli

The following is the translated transcript of a publicly shared portion of an alleged phone conversation between the late victim's mother, Patigul Yasin, and a staff member of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Women's Union. While no names are mentioned and the claim that one of the sides really works for the Women's Union has not been verified, the victim's story has nevertheless been very well corroborated by other sources, thereby giving us reason to believe that the recording is very likely genuine.

Patigul Yasin: Hi, Miss. How are you? I'm her mother.

Staff of the Autonomous Region Women's Union: I'm fine. I'm calling from the Autonomous Region Women's Union to ask why and where your daughter died.

PY: Okay... Thank you. Thank you.

WU: Where did she use to work? Did she work at a travel agency? As a tour guide?

PY: My daughter used to work at the Hua'an travel agency.

WU: Your daughter died while at "training" ...?

PY: My daughter... Well, she was called by [place or the department not clear] at five o'clock on June 4...

WU: Okay...

PY: In the evening, like now. On June 4, 2018. She went there as soon as she was called, without us knowing. Aytursun was called to go to the training center around 5PM on June 4, 2018. On June 9, at around 11AM, two men came to my house. They knocked on the door. I was so worried about my daughter. I didn't know where she was.

They knocked louder, while I was trying to ask who it was, and then just came in.

"Whose house is this?" they yelled.

"Mine!" I said.

"Where are your husband and children?" they yelled again.

"I don't have many kids," I answered. "I only have one."

"Where is that one?" they asked.

"She was called by the center on June 4," I answered. "I don't know what happened after that. I haven't seen her since."

"What does your daughter do for a living?" they asked.

"She works at a travel agency," I answered.

"Which agency?" they asked, as if they didn't know anything about it.

"The Hua'an Travel Agency."

They were the ones who had summoned my daughter, and now they were asking these questions as if they didn't know anything.

"Was your daughter sick?" they asked.

"No," I said. "If she was sick, then how could she have taken care of the elderly travelers, helping them with their luggage and taking them out on excursions to the mountains and gardens?"

"So, she's never been in bad health before?" they asked.

"When she was still a baby, she told me that her stomach hurt," I told them. "So I told her: dear girl, that's fine, you probably got a cold."

I remember that she never really gets sick.

"What happened?" I asked them. "Did she get sick?"

"Yes," they said. "Do you want to come?"

[crying] They told me that she was not in good health, and that she was in the hospital. I didn't know what happened. My husband was really worried and also very shocked. [cut] ...and brought me to the Yuandong Hospital.

WU: To which hospital?

MV: To the Yuandong Hospital [远东医院]. They brought me to Yuandong Hospital, and then said: "Your daughter..." When I arrived at the front gate of the hospital, the people from [inaudible] — the ones who had come to call me — were with me. They had come to the hospital with me.

WU: Okay...

PY: They surrounded me and said that they would now take me into the hospital, and asked me not to scream or cry. Without really getting what they were saying, I said: "Okay, I'll enter the hospital. I won't scream as I know we shouldn't scream in the hospital, but if I end up wanting to cry, I'll cry." If only I had known that I'd find my daughter like that...

WU: Okay...

MV: When I entered the hospital [crying]... two men lifted me up by the armpits, bringing me in and taking me straight to [inaudible, probably a room] on the right. They let me sit there. Then, a person sitting across from me told me that they were going to cut open my daughter's stomach.

"What?" I asked. "What happened to my daughter?"

They told me that they were going to do an operation.

"What happened to her?" I asked. "Why do you need to operate on her?"

"Are we going to operate or not?" they asked.

"No," I said. [a few inaudible sentences]

WU: Don't cry. Get a hold of yourself. Don't cry. Go on. □

PY: When they asked if not to do the operation, I told them not to, asking why they were planning to. Without waiting for me to say anything, they asked me to sign [a paper/document]. I insisted that I wouldn't sign, and they forced me to sign it despite my insisting on not signing it — two men grabbed me by the wrist and [it sounds like someone in the vicinity asked if they should sign it for her] said: "No, she will sign it herself." They forced me to write my name [on the paper]. I don't know what I wrote. They ordered me to write my name and had me write it. Then, [short inaudible sentence], two men lifted me by the armpits in another direction...

I said: "The Party's policies are getting better and better nowadays, ... [several inaudible sentences]."

They didn't reply, then said: "Don't cry, then we'll give you your daughter's body and let you see it and take it home."

To which I said that as long as they gave me my daughter back, I wouldn't cry or scream.

"But let me see her [short inaudible sentence]," I said.

They then dragged me somewhere, [short inaudible sentence], and told me to leave my fingerprint [on a paper/document]. I didn't agree, asking them why I had to. A man then grabbed my hand. There was something like a [inaudible, maybe "red"] board.

"I'll have her mark it," he said.

Another man shouted to him to have me do it with all of my fingers, and he forced me to do so... [inaudible]... and my daughter... [inaudible]... my daughter was lying there as if dead. I touched her face with my hands and screamed: "Ahh...! My daughter...!" [inaudible]

They then grabbed me by the arm and took her out of there, and took me out of there as well ... [inaudible]

I was sitting there and crying because they wouldn't bring my daughter to me. A few minutes later, they said that [inaudible] took her to [inaudible]. I didn't know. They brought me to her, but I saw only her face. When I saw her face, I said: "Ahh...! My daughter... [rest inaudible]"

Source: <http://www.iuhrdf.org/ug/?p=8936>,

<https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/lagerda-olum-06182019223827.html>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#4881>

Moldir Zhaqsylyq

The following is the translation of a letter sent by the victim's father from Xinjiang, as read at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

My name is Zhaqsylyq Amire, a resident of Nilqa County's bee farm (种蜂场) in the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture. My daughter, Moldir Zhaqsylyq, was arrested by the Nilqa county police station authorities on February 18, 2018.

On that day, staff from the bee farm local police station came to our house to arrest my daughter, but she wasn't at home, having gone to the Ulatai Township police station to sort out her ID and other documents. The police proceeded to do an unwarranted search of our house, frightening my wife and son terribly. After learning that my daughter was at the Ulatai police station, they had her arrested there, taking her for detention at the Nilqa County police station. My son-in-law's requests to visit her would consistently be rejected.

We later heard that my daughter was going to be taken to the Nilqa County People's Hospital for an examination. Standing by the hospital entrance at 10 in the morning, my son-in-law and I would see a policeman and a policewoman bring my daughter to the hospital. She was handcuffed and had a black hood over her head. Her neck and ankles were shackled. When we tried to talk to her, the police prevented us.

Later, we tried to visit her, applying to the relevant government bodies for permission on numerous occasions, but were always rejected. On April 18, 2018, my son, who had already been very ill, passed away, unable to withstand the psychological blow from these events.

On May 4, 2018, our numerous applications to visit were finally met with success, and we were allowed to see my daughter once. She was in a terrible state when we met. She couldn't walk on one of her legs anymore, and her lungs had been damaged.

Because of her critical condition, the police had no choice but to transfer her to a re-education camp, the so-called "training center". While talking to her, we understood that she had been secretly sentenced to 11 years. On November 23, 2018, she was transferred back to prison.

Despite our numerous attempts to learn from the Nilqa County People's Court the reason for her sentencing, we were never provided with any proof — they just showed us a dozen or so religious photos. Since then, we haven't been able to get any news of my daughter. As of today, we do not know if she is still alive or not.

Our family has also been marked as a "focus family" (重点家庭), with all of us being monitored. Our phones are monitored and listened to 24 hours a day. There's no one to aid us. I ask the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the Kazakhstan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Kazakhstan President Nazarbayev to help us, and to help my daughter out of her horrible situation, so that she may return home soon.

Signed,

Zhaqsylyq Ameri

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=19_pp90SPyU

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2557>

Merdan Ghappar

The following is an account from Merdan Ghappar, a former Taobao model who lived in Guangdong but was forced to return to Xinjiang in January 2020, where he was kept in a detention center for several weeks. The account, taken from Merdan's online messages to relatives, was forwarded to relatives outside of China, who then went public with the story. The translation was done by Professor James Millward and originally published on his Medium.

The people here really have some problem in their head. When I was taken away, I was wearing a Uniqlo down jacket, really good quality, very warm. When I got to this police station, I saw 50–60 people were locked in a small room not 50 meters square in area — I was shocked. A third of the room was taken up by chairs for the duty cops. The rest was men on the right, women on the left, divided up and locked in cages. And from head to toe, they were all wearing four-piece suits. This so-called four-piece suit was a black cloth bag over the head; handcuffs; shackles; and a steel chain between the handcuffs and the shackles. No one was allowed to open the hood to look at each other or at the police. Otherwise they'd get shouted at really viciously.

The first day I was taken there I was screamed at. I was taken there at night. At night when it was time to sleep, because there were too many people and the space so small, not every person could sleep lying down. Some had to sit with their legs curled up. That night I was one of the ones who had to sleep sitting up. Others slept on their sides squeezed together really tightly. At night before sleeping they [the guards] would arrange us in sleeping positions. That night my handcuffs were locked too tightly — it was really painful for my wrists. Because that was the first night I was taken there I didn't know the rules. I raised my hood to ask the cop who was arranging our sleeping positions, I said my cuffs were too tight, my wrists were aching, could you please loosen them a little bit for me? Then he just shouted fiercely at me: "if you lift that hood again I beat you to death!" I saw he was carrying a rifle on his back so I didn't dare say anything else. I don't want to die.

Here the cloth hood on its own is very thick — it's very stuffy underneath. On top of that, given how many people there were, with few windows, no air circulating, there was little oxygen. Moreover, there was just one fan in a small window. Originally there'd been two, but the other fan was sealed up and wouldn't run.

Every two police officers and one police assistant (that is, the guards who weren't wearing police uniforms but a just a camouflage jacket), would do a shift of about 3–6 hours together. While working a shift, smoking or whatever, their personalities were different. Some loved to scream at people, some were okay. The person wearing my hood before me had poked several holes in it. I could see everything in the room. I saw that a lot of police in uniform had a badge on their right arm that said "police assistant" (协警). Although those police were wearing uniforms, nearly all of them were assistants. If you didn't see that badge, it was really hard to tell them apart. I saw that a lot of the assistants were kids — from their dewy youthful faces they looked about 17, 18, 20? Maybe. Anyway, they looked like kids dressed in a cop's uniform. Some had no education — listening to how they talked I got the sense that their cultural level is pretty low.

After I'd been there for a while, I could often hear other interrogation rooms in that underground area? The sounds of horrible screams came through, from men and women. It was awful whatever it was, just terrifying. It scared the hell out of the people in the cages.

Some of the duty cops when they arrived in the morning or the evening would open the window to

let some air in. Some wouldn't. Although there was a fan in the window, if it was turned on it got really cold. It was winter, after all. And maybe it was because we were always sitting and couldn't move around, so it was easy to get cold. If the window wasn't open, it was really stuffy.

Some people had different kinds of infectious diseases. There was nothing we could do — we could only all breathe the same air together. For eating, there were only 7–8 plastic bowls and spoons — the spoons were one-time use, disposable ones. But everybody everyday would have to take turns using these 7 or 8 one-time-use spoons. Both the men and the women prisoners shared these bowls and spoons. The police washed the bowls and spoons, but they never washed them clean. Before meals, they would have anyone with an infectious disease raise their hand, and [the police] would say, "those with a disease eat last" or something like that. If you wanted to eat sooner, you could just keep your mouth shut. You understand what I'm saying? But this was a moral problem.

Our food was the leftovers after the cops had eaten, made into rice-soup. I mean that the cooked dishes and rice in the dining hall were clean. The leftovers were then thrown together with rice or noodles, with a bit of water dumped in and mixed up into a soup. In any case every meal always was mixed up with water. Because we normally couldn't drink water — we were afraid if we drank water we'd need to go to the bathroom, and have to trouble someone to take us to the toilet, and we were afraid of getting yelled at. Of course, there were some who would ask to drink some water. That would depend on whether the duty cop agreed or not.

And the carpet was incredibly dirty, with lots of garbage and lice. On the 22nd [of January, 2020] when the news of the epidemic broke, the cops told us to wear masks underneath our cloth hoods. A hood + a mask. There was even less air. And that day they hadn't opened the window. The room was really hot because there was a radiator in the room. Later a cop used an epidemic infrared forehead thermometer to check all of our temperatures. But I don't think that thing is as accurate as an underarm thermometer. Body temperature is not the same when wearing clothes. Because of the various factors I mentioned above, my temperature and those of several people reached more than 37 or 38 degrees. Then they probably thought I was running a temperature, and I was also from eastern China.

After a few days they took me to another room upstairs, pretty big, like a questioning room. There were lots of small cubicles inside, the kind with stainless steel bars. They had me stay alone in one of those rooms, with two people to guard me. I was still wearing the four-piece suit and a facemask. In this room the radiator wasn't very effective, maybe was because the room was larger. The temperature varied greatly from morning to night. At night it was incredibly cold, there was no way to sleep, all I could do was curl up in a ball. Some of the duty cops, so as not to get sleepy, would open the window. That was like adding frost on top of the snow. And they wouldn't let me sleep during the day, but made me sit up. This room was on the first floor — I could hear the screams more clearly. There was also an interrogation room on the first floor. One time I heard a man screaming from morning until evening. This was psychological torture to me — I was afraid, would the next one be me?

Two or three days after coming into this room I couldn't handle the cold and really came down with something, but wasn't feverish, just a runny nose. They took my temperature every day. Later they decided that that infrared thermometer thing wasn't accurate and used an under-arm thermometer to take my temperature. Then I got clever. When they were going to take my temperature, I opened the zipper on my clothes. That way, my body temperature went down. This was because I was afraid they would misdiagnose me as having coronavirus and take me to a hospital and put me together with other people who really had coronavirus to observe or treat, and so on... that way the infection rate would be much higher...

By the 4th or 5th day — I forget — when they saw that my temperature always held at 35–36 they took me back down to that 50-meter square cage in the underground room. A few more days passed. Maybe it was the beginning of February, everyone in the cage was packed onto some kind of minibus and taken away. At the time I was also pressed onto the bus, but before it drove off, some official, I guess, told the bus to stop. Then I was taken back underground to the cage. I was the only one left.

Within a few hours, an old man whom they'd tortured before came back from the hospital or clinic. There were gauze bandages on his hands and feet, because in the place where the cuffs were on both his hands, his wrists, had been dragged, the skin was broken, oozing blood and pus. Besides torturing him in the interrogation room, this old man always wanted to go to the bathroom at midday. Only the police who were guarding us could take us to go to the bathroom upstairs. Every prisoner was assigned to the supervision of a different officer, so another prisoner's cop wouldn't be willing to take a prisoner who wasn't his personal charge to go to the toilet. Moreover, these police usually weren't in the underground room waiting around. They were probably working in an office, or interrogating someone else? For someone like this old man who wanted to go to the bathroom in the middle of the day, he'd have to request the duty cop to call his supervising cop on the intercom and ask him to come down and take him to the toilet. It would take them a long time to come down, and they probably found it a lot of trouble to come to the underground room. They'd be ticked off, so they'd yell at whoever wanted to go to the bathroom. The old man seemed to have high blood pressure, gout and such diseases. Both his feet swelled up.

In the evening, another four people came in, the youngest 16 and the oldest 20. The facts of their case were that during the epidemic period, they were outside playing a kind of game like baseball. In the evening they were brought to the police station and beaten until they screamed like babies. The skin on their buttocks split open, they couldn't sit down.

That same evening an ambulance came with a male and a female nurse to take me to the hospital to examine my lungs. The examination revealed that my lungs had no abnormalities, and then they took me here [i.e., to the quarantine room in the neighborhood compound from which Merdan shot a video]. When I got here, they handcuffed me to the bed. My whole body is covered with lice — I catch a lot of them every day. It itches terribly. Here, too, I get to go to the bathroom just two times a day, morning and evening. Of course, the environment is a bit better than the police station with all those people. Here I live alone. But there are two people guarding me.

Source:

<https://jimmillward.medium.com/wear-your-mask-under-your-hood-an-account-of-prisoner-abuse-in-xinjiang-during-the-2020-3007a1f7437d>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#12952>

Omer Bekri

The following is a translated transcript of the victim's interview with Radio Free Asia, adapted here with minor edits and annotations.

Radio Free Asia: Omerbek, you are the only free person from among those who've been detained. Is that correct?

Omerbek: Yes.

RFA: Are you okay going ahead with our interview?

O: Yes, I am.

RFA: Could you please briefly introduce yourself?

O: I was born on April 30, 1976 in Pichan County.

RFA: What is your ethnic background?

O: My mother is Uyghur, my father's father is Kazakh, and on my passport, it is written "Uyghur". I studied in Uyghur schools.

RFA: When did you move to Kazakhstan?

O: 12 years ago. I am now a Kazakhstan citizen, a legal immigrant. I became a citizen in 2008. Since then, I have been travelling back and forth between the two countries, doing business. I have been going to Urumqi without any hassle, and I have never supported any [terrorist/political] organizations or groups.

Since 2016, I have been working in a tourist company. As we had scheduled a trade exhibition in Astana from June 10 to September 10, 2017, we went to Urumqi in March [2017] to attend a conference promoting the event. With the three-day conference over, I went to Pichan to visit my family. The following day, at ten o'clock, the police came to the house, saying that they needed to speak to me. There were 5 policemen in uniform, and they said: "You don't know us, but we know you."

That was on the 26th of March. They took me away without any documentation and imprisoned me without any evidence. I would be kept in prison until November 4, despite my being a Kazakhstan citizen. Both of my parents are aged, with my father 78 and my mother over 60. They live in Pichan.

RFA: What was the reason?

O: They said I was a suspect. They accused me of instigating terrorism, organizing terror activities, and covering up for terrorists. After arriving at the police station, they turned the computer on and said that there was a warrant for my arrest from the Karamay Public Security Bureau.

RFA: But they didn't have an arrest warrant in their hands. Is that correct?

O: Yes, they had no paperwork in their hands. I told them that I had only come to visit my parents, and that I was leaving the next day to fly back to Almaty. They said: "We need to talk to you. It will only take half an hour." I was then taken to the Dariyaz police station, where we talked for nearly

two hours. They didn't take away my passport or telephone during this time, and so I contacted my wife and some close friends, telling them that there was a warrant for my arrest from Karamay, and that I was being held at the police station. They got very worried when I told them what was happening.

They [the police] then changed my phone settings so that it stopped working, and said that the county officials needed to see me — hence, they would take me to the Pichan county police station. At this point, they handcuffed me and put a black hood over my head. When I asked them why they were doing that to me, they said that this was the standard procedure, and that they did it to everyone. They were all young men and asked me to cooperate with them.

I was taken to a hospital (or a clinic) first, where I was examined and had blood samples taken. There was a full-body examination and my hood was never removed. When I heard them talking about my examination, I was terrified, thinking that they might cut me open alive to remove some of my organs and sell them. It was a very traumatic experience!

Once the procedure was done, I was taken to a prison, where I had to change into a prison uniform, before being placed in a cell with 13 other young men. They were all Uyghur men in shackles. I was kept there, in shackles, for 8 days. On the first day, three men — one Uyghur and two Chinese — came from Karamay to question me.

"You assisted people with their visa applications," they told me. "Also, you took money from them claiming that you could get them passports. Where did you spend all that money? We will investigate you further in Karamay."

Then, on April 3, I was taken to Karamay.

RFA: How were you transported from Pichan to Karamay? Was a hood placed over your head? Were you in shackles?

O: I was in handcuffs and shackles, but there was no hood. I would first be taken to the Jerenbulaq Police Station and placed in a basement cell. The following day, the police chief came to question me. I will never forget the first thing he said: "Kazakhstan is my XXX." (I am embarrassed to say the rude word he used.)

RFA: Was he Han Chinese?

O: Yes, his surname was Liu. I didn't react to what he said, as I knew that if I said anything or argued I would just get myself into even more trouble. They then started to question me about the 43 years of my life. I told them everything, since I had nothing to hide. For two days, I was not allowed to sleep as I was continuously questioned. They repeatedly asked me:

"Are you going to tell us or not?"

"What can I tell you?" I'd reply.

"Which organizations are you in contact with? What is your purpose for entering the country? What services have you been providing to the people in Karamay? There are many people who have left from Karamay to go to Turkey, Syria, and Europe. You have been assisting them. You are also giving money to organizations."

I denied everything that they accused me of, after which I'd have to spend over an hour reading

their statements of my replies before signing off on them.

“You are lucky that you are a foreign national,” they said. “Otherwise, you would have experienced our wrath.”

Then, on April 17, I was taken to the Karamay City Prison [most likely, the Karamay City pre-trial detention center, judging by the official release notice].

RFA: No one from the Kazakhstan embassy visited you during that period?

O: In June, during the month of Ramadan, I was told that officials from the Kazakhstan embassy were coming to visit me. They asked me if I wanted to see them. I said that yes, of course, I had to see them. After Ramadan ended and the Eid celebration had been completed, they came, on July 16 or 17. There was a diplomat from the embassy in Beijing and another diplomat from Urumqi. We spoke for an hour and a half. They explained to me my rights and the responsibilities of the prison, then left.

In explaining to me my rights, they stated that, first of all, the prison authorities had no right whatsoever to torture me. Secondly, they had no right to force me to do heavy labor. In explaining the prison’s responsibilities, they said that if I were ill, the prison had to provide medical treatment. They also had to ensure that I receive three meals a day.

RFA: Is it because you were a Kazakhstan citizen that you had those rights?

O [not answering the question, it seems]: My worst experience in the [Karamay] prison was when I first arrived. My ankles were shackled together and one ankle was chained to the bed. I was to spend every day and every night, until the 13th of June, eating, sleeping, and carrying out my ablutions on the bed, with the occasional wash by the young guards. And I remember that day [June 13] vividly, because they used a meter of chain, attached to my upper arm and my ankle, to bring me to a crouching position. It was so agonizingly uncomfortable, and I would have to live in that position until November 4, when I left that prison.

(Later, I would learn that my mother and sister had campaigned for my release, asking for help from the Kazakhstan embassy. My friends and members of civil society also submitted letters of complaint and demanded my release. In the end, diplomats from the consulate would approach the Chinese authorities, saying that I should be released into their authority, to decide if I should be put on trial or not.)

The only time that I was free of my shackles, for an hour and a half, was on that day when the diplomats visited me in July. I’d stand up and stagger like a drunken man, unable to maintain my balance as I walked.

I knew that I was innocent, that I had not broken any rules or laws, and I was certain that I was not guilty of any crime. However, I lost all hope of surviving while I was locked up in prison. On November 4, I was asked to sign a document stating the conditions of my bail. I signed, thinking that I had to leave that hellhole by any means, even if it was just to make contact with the outside world. People normally count hours or days, but in prison we counted the minutes and seconds. I was then taken to a re-education camp, where I would stay for 20 days.

RFA: After spending so many months in the terrible prison conditions, how long did you spend at the re-education camp?

O: I was transferred from the prison to the re-education camp in Karamay on the evening of November 4, 2017. I regained my freedom on November 24, after spending 20 days there.

That place was just like a prison. There were guards at the gate, and as soon as I passed through I was taken for a medical examination. My blood pressure read 185 over 115, the lowest point being 115. I had never suffered from any illness or high blood pressure before.

RFA: After arriving at the camp, were you allowed to contact your family?

O: I arrived late at night, and was told that they would arrange for me to call my family the following day. However, I'd end up waiting many days before the arrangement was made.

RFA: How many people were there in one room?

O: There were 23 in my room.

RFA: How big was the room?

O: Our room was not crowded. There were cameras installed there, so we were under surveillance at all times. The people there were aged 16 to 20, in addition to the middle aged and some elderly. They came from all different backgrounds. There were government employees, teachers... I also saw a whole family — a father, mother, and child.

People who had completed their prison sentences had also been transferred there for re-education. The government employees were accused of being “two-faced”, which was the most convenient accusation to use. There were even people brought in because they had used Urumqi time [“Xinjiang time”]. As I was leaving, I would hear comments from the cadres that it was now time to bring in people who worked in the legal system. There were doctors, teachers, and lawyers starting to be detained.

RFA: Were they all Uyghur?

O: 70 to 80 percent were Uyghur, 20 to 30 percent Kazakh, and no other ethnic groups. According to what I heard, there were over 1000 young men there. The camp was made up of three different areas, designated as A, B, and C. I was in Area C, together with approximately 300 other men.

RFA: What did you have to do after being admitted?

O: The sleeping hours were from midnight to 6:00 am. In the morning, all beds had to be made in military style. Anyone who failed to do as told was considered as failing in their ideology. At 7:30, we had to attend the flag raising ceremony. After that, we had to wash up and then go for breakfast, prior to which we needed to sing a “red” (communist) song, such as “Without the Communist Party, There Would Be No New China” and “Socialism is Good”. Everyone had to sing one of these red songs. Also, before starting to eat, we had to say: “Thank you to the Party, thank you to the country, thank you to President Xi, I wish him good health, I wish that President Xi live long and stay young.”

There was another long statement that we had to read as well, but I would skip reading it, and so on the third day I was ordered to stand in the back for refusing to read the statement. After I spoke to them in Russian and Uyghur, they realized that I was a foreigner and told me to sit down.

RFA: Did you have to repeat those words every day before eating?

O: Yes, those were the rules, and you had to follow them.

RFA: What classes did you have to attend?

O: Those who didn't know Chinese well were taught Chinese. Other classes included Party laws and regulations, and the red songs praising the Party. The classes were all taught in Mandarin, and each week there would be an exam. Also, during the classes, they would inform you of specific court cases, the sentences people received, and what they were sentenced for. This was to create fear, to use these examples as a way of telling people what the price for not following the rules would be.

In between classes, there was 2 hours of military training, marching, standing at attention, and instantly carrying out ordered commands.

Because of all these experiences, I now suffer from post-traumatic disorder. I still cannot sleep properly. It damages you psychologically.

RFA: Did you see anyone leave the camp while you were there?

O: No. The cadres told me that it would take one year at least to complete the re-education program.

RFA: So you were a special case. As you are a Kazakhstan citizen, you were treated differently. The re-education camps started around March or April, right?

O: In Karamay, they started in March. At the beginning, people were taken to camps outside of Karamay for a month or two. Later, they converted government buildings and schools into re-education camps.

RFA: How many camps are there in total in Karamay? Do you have any information about them?

O: There's the one in Jerebulaq District, where I was kept, and two or three in Karamay, I heard. I also heard that they told the ethnic minority government employees that they had to complete a re-education program to "correct" their ideology. The cadres informed their staff that it was a directive from the central government and that they had no choice but to comply.

RFA: What was the food in the camp like?

O: It was slightly better than in the prison. For breakfast, there was rice soup [congee]. For lunch and dinner, there'd be some meat. I think they sent me there because they wanted me to get a little better before returning, seeing as I had lost 40 kilos while in prison.

RFA: While at the camp, what freedoms did you have?

O: When I had just arrived there, we were allowed to go get water from the washroom after class. However, just before I would leave, detainees were being told that they had to stay in their rooms after the lessons, and the doors would be installed with padlocks and chains. I don't know what happened to cause the sudden change, but I felt like there was a sense of emergency.

RFA: How many times were you allowed to shower?

O: Once a week.

RFA: Did you notice anyone who was ill, or not coping with the pressure and showing signs of

mental health problems?

O: I saw old men with walking sticks, and other people who were limping. As for mental health, it is hard to know how people felt inside. They brought in people with no regard as to their disabilities or old age, claiming that these people needed re-education.

RFA: In everyday life, people need essential items, such as soap and toothpaste. If the families were not allowed to visit, how did people obtain such items?

O: In the camp, you could wear your own underwear, but you had to wear the outer clothing that they provided. In Karamay, they distributed winter clothing and shoes. There was also a shop inside the camp that specifically sold underwear and washing products. If you fell ill, you would receive treatment only if you could pay for it.

RFA: What if you didn't have money?

O: Then you didn't get treatment. At the beginning, they refused to provide me with medication, but I argued that it was their responsibility to provide me treatment. Seeing as how my blood pressure was very high, I was ultimately given blood-pressure medication.

RFA: Were there any deaths that you saw or heard of?

O: No. I don't know of any.

RFA: So you attended the re-education program in accordance with their rules and regulations?

O: It was compulsory, and so it was impossible for us to not obey any of the orders. It didn't matter if you were a foreigner or whatever — no one had the right to disobey orders. There were armed police, some of whom carried wooden batons that they would immediately use to deliver a severe beating to anyone who showed any signs of disobedience. So, there was no choice but to obey.

When I first arrived, I refused to speak Chinese. They said that I was doing that deliberately and ordered me to stand in the back of the room during class. On the seventh day, when I leaned against the bookshelf, one of the officials pushed me, shouting and telling me that I shouldn't lean on it. There were other cadres present in the class as well. I shouted back, telling him to mind his own business, after which the police came and removed me from the classroom, locking me up in a cell.

During the classes, I would only write my full name in Russian in my notebook, and nothing else, which caused outrage. They said that I refused to re-educate myself, deliberately refusing to speak and write in Chinese. They swore at me, so I shouted back. The police came then also, taking me and two other young men — I don't know what they had done, maybe they had refused to obey a cadre's order — as well as five other men, who were also removed for reasons I don't know. So, the 8 of us were locked up, which they said was to teach us a lesson, so that we may admit our wrongdoings.

In order to be reunited with their family, and not be sent to prison, the people there were forced to obey all those unfair rules and to memorize what they were taught for their exams, because there was no other way out. They claim that through re-education they can liberate the people's minds, making them embrace the Party, love the country, and obey all of the Party's rules and regulations. It was very difficult for me to comprehend the fact that you could be forced to undergo such a re-education regime in a prison just for being an Uyghur or a Kazakh.

Seeing so many innocent people treated in such a cruel way, I was deeply saddened. It also affected me mentally. During my time in the prison, being chained and not being able to see the sun, suffering from pangs of hunger, it was not possible to accept how my dignity was being trampled upon. All of this will stay with me forever.

It would be only on the 19th day that I'd be allowed to make a phone call, despite being told on the day of my arrival that I'd be able to contact my family the following day. Every day they would make excuses, refusing to arrange a call for me. I requested the contact info of the head of the Karamay City court or the head of the city judiciary, and they said that they would give it to me, but nothing happened. Then, on the 19th day, the manager in charge said:

"If you speak Chinese, he will come to see you immediately."

"Just shoot me or take me back to prison!" I shouted in return. "I'm not going to learn what you're teaching."

Three policemen came, twisted my arm behind my back, handcuffed me, then took me to a cell and locked me up. I kept kicking the door and screaming, and the head of security came, shouting for me to stop. I shouted back in Uyghur, pretending not to understand Chinese. I tried so hard to free my hands from the handcuffs, but as a result my wrists started bleeding and went numb.

Eventually, they removed the handcuffs, but wouldn't give me food for two days. The next day, a policeman came and asked if I wanted food. I asked what crime I had committed to be punished like this. Normally, you offer food to someone even before taking them to their execution. He then brought me five or six spoonfuls of food, provided by the detainees with whom I had shared my previous room. On the third day, I was returned to the previous room, and my roommates asked me if I had eaten anything.

"Only the five or six spoonfuls you sent me," I told them, "But it helped. Thank you."

Hearing that, they looked surprised.

"What are you saying brother?" they said. "We filled an entire plate from our meals and sent it to you."

Only then did I realize that the police had thrown away most of it.

I was given a new quilt when I first arrived there. It was very difficult to fold into the required standard, and so one of the young men gave me his, as it was easier to fold and saved me from further punishment. I was deeply moved by the different acts of kindness from the people there, as they tried to be humane to one another.

At around three in the afternoon, I heard my name being called. I was then told to collect my belongings and be ready to go.

"I might be taken to prison or I might be freed," I told my roommates. "Take care of yourselves."

A policeman then led me out and told me that I would be released. I told him to not joke around, and to shake my hand if that was true. He shook my hand and said:

"It's true. We are releasing you and you are returning to Kazakhstan."

"I was unjustly being mistreated all this time," I told him. "I am an educated man who can speak

four languages. I know your language just as well as my mother tongue, having studied in it since primary school. I'm qualified to teach classes in your language."

They were all surprised when I said this, saying:

"Oh, you know Chinese."

"Yes," I said. "I've mastered it. I don't need education from uncivilized and uncultured people."

Then, before passing through the gate, I said to the policemen:

"I will complain to all levels of government, and all the way up to the Beijing central government. I will clear my name of all the accusations that have been made against me. I will make sure I am paid compensation. Also, I will make sure that the head of the department who ordered my arrest loses his job."

I was then sent to my sister's house. They were all in tears upon seeing me.

The way I see it, what they're hoping for is that re-educating all these people will make them come out like sheep, but on the contrary they're just planting seeds of hatred and turning them into enemies. And that's not just my view. The majority of the people in camp, from the young to the old, of whom 90 percent are educated — they all have a sense of justice. In my case, I made the decision that I will pursue the cause of justice.

RFA: Did anything happen to your relatives?

O: I don't know if they will be punished after hearing this, but I know that my brother was taken one month after I left.

RFA: Where was he?

O: He was in Pichan.

Source: https://chinatribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/OmerBekari_PD.pdf

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3623>

Heyrulla Muhemmet

The following is the transcript of the victim's account, together with the reporter's narration, as presented on the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's "Four Corners" television program in July 2019. Quotes from the victim are preserved in their original, retaining any grammatical errors.

37-year-old Melbourne plasterer, Heyrulla Mai [sic], is one of three Australian citizens who have been jailed in Xinjiang. He's speaking out for the first time.

Heyrulla:

"It's bit hard to explain, in my feeling at that time. Yea, never been happen like that before, in my life."

In August 2017, while traveling on his Australian passport, Heyrulla was questioned, and then detained, at China's Chengdu Airport.

Heyrulla:

"When I go to that detention center in Chengdu, they put chain on my ankle, put on a handcuff on my hand. So I just be shocked, because I don't know what's the reason why I... they should to do this to me."

Heyrulla wasn't allowed to call the Australian embassy or his family. Security forces marched him onto a plane and flew him to Xinjiang. He says he was brought here [satellite image of detention compound] — to this detention center near Urumqi — and put in a cell with around 40 other men.

Heyrulla:

"Yea... There is not enough space. You just lie down properly and turn around, something like that — you can't do that. We just sleeping 2 hours, after 2 hours we wake up, and then we standing 2 hours, and then they wake up, you going to sleep. Something like that."

Classified as a potential terrorist, each day the Australian citizen was forced to undergo 6 hours of indoctrination, praising the Chinese Communist Party and President Xi Jinping.

Heyrulla:

"You have to watch the brainwashing program TV. There's TV, in the detention center, in that room. That TV, the people is talking about Communist Party's rules and then, Xi Jinping's good. Something like that."

After two weeks, Heyrulla says he received a visit from an Australian official who introduced himself as Mark, from the Beijing embassy.

Heyrulla:

"He trying to ask the officials — the Chinese officials — this guy asking me: 'Why are you guys put him to the detention center and then lock him up about two weeks, more than two weeks? What's the reason?' And then, the Chinese official says: 'Still no time to answer to this question.'"

A week later, Heyrulla was released, to be with his wife and his stepson. But authorities ordered

him to leave Xinjiang and banned him from visiting for 5 years. Heyrulla's wife was blocked from leaving with him.

Heyrulla:

"She just keep saying: 'Don't leave me alone, don't leave me alone. Take me with you. I can't live without you.' That feeling is, you know, break my heart. I just left. Even I can't turn around and see her again, because I, from the far away, near the gate, I can see... see her just crying and crying."

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t-axd1Ht_J8

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#5075>

Mihrigul Tursun

The following is the victim's first-person account, as prepared for the Congressional-Executive Commission on China in Washington, DC.

Co-Chairman Rubio, Co-Chairman Smith, and members of the Commission,

I would like to thank the United States government and the American people for saving my life and bringing me to the United States of America, the land of the free.

Over the last three years, I was taken to Chinese government detention centers three times. I spent 10 months in the camps in total, and experienced physical and psychological torture at the hands of government officials.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify about my personal experience in China's so-called "vocational schools" or "re-education centers."

My name is Mihrigul Tursun and I am 29 years old. I am of Uyghur ethnicity and I was born in Cherchen County in the Southern region of East Turkistan, the Uyghur people's homeland, officially called the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. When I was 12 years old, I was taken to Guangzhou for middle school, under the Chinese government's program to move Uyghur children to inner China at a young age. This "Xinjiang Classrooms" policy takes thousands of Uyghur children away from their families, and immerses them in Han Chinese institutions, far from their native language and cultural environment. In effect, it forces Uyghurs to deny our cultural identity and religious beliefs, and to embrace the Chinese way of life.

However, my experience in this state program actually made me more conscious of my ethnic identity. The constant discrimination and humiliation I experienced as a young Uyghur at a Chinese school in a Chinese city made me realize that I was different from the majority Han population.

I went on to study Economics at Guangzhou University and then worked for a private company that does business with Arab countries. I always dreamed of studying English abroad and I finally had the opportunity to study in the British University in Egypt. On 10 December 2010, I left my homeland to study in Egypt, where I met my husband. In March 2015, I gave birth to healthy triplets, two boys and a girl, who are Egyptian citizens. I had difficulty taking care of my three babies and on 4 May 2015, I took my mom up on her offer to help take care of my children and left for China with my three two-month-old triplets. My troubles began the moment I set foot in China.

As soon as I came to the border control counter at the airport in Urumchi, I was taken to a separate room for hours of interrogation. My babies were taken away from me right at the airport. The authorities repeatedly asked me whom I met and talked to in Egypt. Then, they handcuffed me, put a dark sack over my head, and took me to a detention center. I was not able to see or breastfeed my triplets.

After three months, the Chinese authorities told me that I had been "paroled" because my children were sick. They told me I could be with them until their health improved, but they warned me that I was still under investigation. They held onto my passport, identification cards, and cellphone.

I went directly to the hospital to see my children. My oldest son was in an emergency care facility and I could only see him through a glass window from far away, so I could not touch him to see if he was breathing. The next day, they gave me his dead body, saying he had been unable to breathe

and they could not save him.

While burying my four-month old baby, I was tormented and filled with the guilt of not being able to save my son. All three babies had been operated on, on their neck area, when I was in prison. I was told they were fed through a tube on their neck since they could not eat. I did not understand why, because they were breastfeeding without any issues before we left Egypt.

My other two children had developed health complications and I spent the next few months seeking medical treatment for them, including an eye surgery for my daughter. They have been suffering from health issues ever since.

I was unable to return to Egypt because all of my documents were confiscated by the authorities and I had been blacklisted. There was a black dot in my identity card, which beeped wherever I went: a hospital, pharmacy, and even a bus, so police would check my card and had to approve every step I took.

In April 2017, I was living at home in Cherchen County when the police took me to a detention center for the second time and interrogated me for about four days and nights without sleep. I was incarcerated for about three months and then released to a mental hospital because I kept having seizures and losing my conscious[ness]. My father was later able to take me home to treat me at home and I gradually recovered.

In January 2018, I was detained for the third time for no reason. The authorities handcuffed me on my wrists and ankles, put a black sack over my head, and took me to a hospital. I was stripped naked and put under a big computerized machine. One female and two male officials examined my body while I was still naked and then dressed me in a prison uniform which was blue with yellow vest. It had the number 54 on it. A Chinese official reminded me that this outfit is usually worn by serious criminals who face capital punishment or life-time prison and that "54" in Chinese also meant "I am dead."

Now, I would like to tell you about what I experienced in these camps during my incarceration.

I was taken to a cell, which was built underground with no windows. There was an iron gate and the door opened through a computerized lock system. There was a small hole in the ceiling for ventilation and we were never taken outside for fresh air. There was a toilet bowl in the corner out in the open without toilet papers (sic). There were cameras on all four sides so the officials could see every corner of the room, including the toilet area, and they could hear every noise we make. There was one light that was always on.

When I first entered the cell, which was cell number 210, there were 40 other women, aged between 17 and 62. The cell was getting more and more crowded every day. When I left the cell after about three months, there were 68 women.

I knew most of the women in my cell. They were my neighbors, young daughters of my former teachers, and doctors, including a doctor, who had been educated in the UK and treated me in the past. They were mostly well-educated professionals such as teachers and doctors.

There were around 60 people kept in a 430 square feet cell so at nights, 10 to 15 women would stand up while the rest of us would sleep on sideways so we could fit, and then we would rotate every 2 hours. There were people who had not taken a shower over a year.

As I was crammed with other women on the floor with chains on my wrists and ankles also

connected with a longer chain, I remember thinking about what I did wrong. Why am I here without any charge or explanations? What was my crime and why I deserve such inhumane treatment? Why I can't use the bathroom in private and have a toilet paper? Why can't I have water to take a shower or simply wash my face? Why don't I get enough bread to eat or water to drink?

We were woken up around 5 am each morning with loud alarms. We had to fold the six blankets we shared in the same way. If the blankets were not folded neatly and looked symmetrical, the whole cell would be punished. They would take away the blankets so we would have to sleep on the cement floor.

Before we ate breakfast, which was water with very little rice, we had to sing songs hailing the Communist Chinese Party and repeat these lines in Chinese: "Long live Xi Jinping" and "Leniency for those who repent and punishment for those who resist."

We had 7 days to memorize the rules of the concentration camp and 14 days to memorize all the lines in a book that hails the Communist ideology. Those women whose voice were weak or cannot sing the songs in Chinese, or remember the specific rules of the camp were denied food or beaten up. In theory, there were supposed to be three meals but sometimes there was no food all day and when there was food, it was mostly a steam bun. I must note that the steam bun we were eating got smaller and smaller even as the number of people in the camp kept increasing in numbers. We were never given any fruits or vegetables.

They forced us to take some unknown pills and drink some kind of white liquid. The pill caused us to lose consciousness and reduced our cognition level. The white liquid caused loss of menstruation in some women and extreme bleeding in others and even death. I was also forced to take some unknown drugs. They checked my mouth with their fingers to make sure I swallowed them. I felt less conscious and lethargic, and lost appetite after taking these drugs.

During many days and nights of interrogations, they asked the same questions: "Who do you know overseas? Who are you close to? Which organization do you work for?" I think, because I lived overseas and speak a few foreign languages, they tried to label me as a spy.

I clearly remember the torture I experienced in the tiger chair the second time I was incarcerated. I was taken to a special room with an electrical chair. It was the interrogation room that had one light and one chair. There were belts and whips hanging on the wall. I was placed in a high chair that clicked to lock my arms and legs in place and tightened when they press a button. My head was shaved beforehand for the maximum impact. The authorities put a helmet-like thing on my head. Each time I was electrocuted, my whole body would shake violently and I could feel the pain in my veins.

I thought I would rather die than go through this torture and begged them to kill me. They insulted me with humiliating words and pressured me to admit my guilt. In fact, I had not been involved in any political activity when I was abroad. Then they attacked me psychologically and said, "your mom died the other day and your dad will serve lifetime in prison. Your son was in hospital and he also died. Your daughter's eyes will remain crossed permanently, and she will be thrown into the streets because you cannot take care of them. Your family is torn apart because of you."

This was very hard for a daughter and a mom to take. I felt a huge sense of guilt and worthlessness. I cried and begged them to kill me. I don't remember the rest. White foams came out of my mouth, I began losing my consciousness, and I fainted.

The most horrific days for me were when I witnessed the suffering and death of my cellmates. The

nights were the busiest time in the camps; a lot of activities such as transferring people between cells or removing the dead bodies would happen at night. In the silence of the night, we would hear men from other cells groaning in agony. We could hear the beatings, the men screaming, and people being dragged in the hallways because the chains in their wrists and ankles would make terrible noise when they touched the floor. The thought that these men could be our fathers or brothers was unbearable.

Unfortunately, I witnessed nine deaths in my cell of 68 people in three months alone. If my small cell, cell number 210, in a small county, experienced 9 deaths in 3 months, I cannot imagine how many deaths there must be all over my country.

One victim was a 62-year old woman named Gulnisa. Her hands would tremble, she had red rashes all over her body, and she could not eat anything. She was really sick but the doctors in the camp determined that she was fine. The doctors at the camp were supposed to say the patients were fine because if they said the inmates were sick, they would be perceived as sympathetic or supportive of the patients. One night, Gulnisa was humiliated for not having memorized her lines in Chinese and she was crying when she went to sleep. She did not snore that night and her body was very cold when we tried to wake her up. She had died in her sleep.

There was another 23-year old woman named Patemhan. Her mom had died and her husband, father, and brother were all taken to the camps. Her crime was attending a wedding in 2014 that was held according to Islamic traditions, where people did not dance, sing, or drink alcohol at the wedding. She said all of the 400 people who attended that wedding were arrested and taken to the camps. When she was taken to the camp, she had left her two kids in the field. She had been in the camp for one year and three months and she agonized every day over the whereabouts of her kids. She had heavy menstrual bleeding for over a month and was denied any medical treatment. One night while she was standing with other women, she suddenly dropped to the floor and stopped breathing. Several people with masks came, dragged her with her feet, and took her away.

I never thought I would come out of the cell 210 alive. I still cannot believe it, but miracles do happen. Two hours before I was told I would be released, the Chinese authorities gave me an unknown injection. I thought the shot would slowly kill me and began to count the minutes waiting for my death. I was surprised to be still alive when the authorities gave me a statement to read and sign. I read it and swore to it, and they filmed me doing so. The statement said: "I am a citizen of China and I love China. I will never do anything to harm China. China has raised me. The police never interrogated me or tortured me, or even detained me." The police warned me that I must return to China after taking my kids to Egypt and I must remember that my parents, siblings, and other relatives were at their mercy.

On 5 April 2018, after more than three months, I came out of that cell and was able to finally see my kids. I did not find my parents at home, however, and was not allowed to ask about their whereabouts. I left my hometown three days later with my two children and stayed in Beijing for about 20 days because I was denied from boarding the plane three times for allegedly missing documents. On my fourth attempt, I was able to board on the plane and landed in Cairo on 28 April.

I was lost and deep pain. I did not know what to do. My parents and siblings could be in those camps and the Chinese authorities could kill them if I did not return to China, but if I did return, I would go back to die in the camp and the true nature of those camps would go back to that dark cell with me. The Chinese government could still keep my parents and siblings in the camps or kill them.

I gathered my courage and decided to tell the world about China's hidden concentration camps so those people who tortured me and others would be punished for what they did and the voice of those innocent people in the camps could be heard.

Thanks to the help of many wonderful people, I was able to come to the United States. I cannot describe with words how I felt when I landed in Virginia on September 21, 2018. I was overwhelmed with the sheer joy of freedom and a deep sense of confusion that day. Did I already die in the camp and was now in heaven? Or was I really in this free and great country that I have always dreamed of coming to? It was too good to be true.

I currently live in the United States with my two kids. Even though I am no longer in a concentration camp, I have not been completely free from the traumatic experience and the Chinese government's harassment. My life is still haunted by sudden episodes of fear and anxiety as a reminder of the horrific days I went through in the camps.

My kids have physical and psychological health issues. They are scared when someone knocks on the door and afraid of being separated from me. I still have scars on my body from the constant beatings and pain in my wrists and ankles from the chains. I cannot hear on my right ear caused by heavy beatings. I am scared of dark but also scared of too much light or noise. Police sirens give me anxiety and increase my heartbeat. Sometimes, I get shortness of breath, my whole body goes numb, and my heart hurts. I still have nightmares at night. Even though I was told I am safe here, I am still afraid at night that the Chinese police will knock on my door and take me away and kill me.

I also fear that Chinese government officials are still monitoring me. Several weeks ago, a group of Chinese men were following me outside and continued to follow after I got into a car.

The Chinese government must have also forced my brother to reach out to me. He left a voicemail on the cell phone I brought from China. My brother said: "How could you do this to your parents, to us? What kind of daughter are you? You should go to the Chinese Embassy right away and denounce all the things you said about the Chinese government in the interviews you gave to the Radio Free Asia and tell them you love China. Tell them you were pressured by the Uyghur organizations in the U.S. to lie about your detention and torture in the camps, and take back everything you said. Otherwise China can get you wherever you hide."

I was terrified that the Chinese Government could still threaten me from so far away. As I am trying to start a new life in America, go to school, work, and take care of my son and daughter, I am still scared that the Chinese Government will try to hurt me.

I will take this opportunity to kindly request that the US Government take steps to provide assurance for my safety. Exposing the real nature of China's concentration camps puts my life and my kids' lives in danger even in the United States, so please do what is necessary to ensure that we remain safe in this country. Additionally, I was forced to swallow many unknown pills and given injections in the camp and I do not know what kind of drugs my kids were forced to take in while I was in the camp. I would really appreciate the opportunity to go through a thorough medical examination and treatment.

This is my story. But I am only one of the millions of Uyghurs and other ethnic groups targeted for punishment or death in concentration camps. I am blessed to have miraculously escaped the camps and I have the freedom to speak out on behalf of those being tortured in the concentration camps as we speak.

The Chinese government made it clear that the cost of my speaking out would be the lives of my

parents and siblings. I feel unbelievably guilty for that, and it is a form of ongoing mental torture I suffer every day. But I believe I also have a moral obligation to tell the truth to the world so that someone can take an action to stop this atrocity.

My people look to the United States as the beacon of hope for the oppressed people around the world. While every other country in the world is turning a blind eye to this brutality to avoid falling from China's grace, I want to tell the truth to the government of the United States, the most powerful country in the world and the only country that has the courage and the ability to tell China to stop its ethnic cleansing of Uyghur people.

I hope that the United States will lead the world community to condemn China's gross violations of universally recognized human rights, and pressure China to close these concentration camps and release millions of innocent Uyghurs and other minorities. The Chinese government's systematic abuse of Uyghurs inside and outside the camps demonstrate that it thinks it is too powerful to be held accountable for its crime to eliminate the Uyghurs as a people. I still remember the words of the Chinese authorities when I asked what my crime was. They said, "you being an Uyghur is a crime."

Please take an action against the Chinese officials responsible for my torture, and the death of my little boy, and the deaths of so many innocent Uyghurs in the camps.

Please help stateless Uyghur refugees around the world, who will certainly be taken to the camps if they return, seek refuge in this great country.

And finally, if any Member of Congress goes to China, please ask where my mother, father, and siblings are.

Thank you for your concern and attention.

Source: [https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/documents/REVISED_Mihrigul Tursun Testimony for CECC Hearing 11-28-18_0.pdf](https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/documents/REVISED_Mihrigul_Tursun_Testimony_for_CECC_Hearing_11-28-18_0.pdf)

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2110>

Sarsenbek Akbar

The following is an abridged summary, based on the video appeals from the victim's wife, as delivered at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Gulnur Qosdaulet went from Kazakhstan to China on November 9, 2017, a week after her husband Sarsenbek Akbar's arrest, in order to get more information regarding his detention. While there, she was questioned for four hours but fortunately was not detained. She went to the local police with the hopes of seeing her husband, but was not given permission and had to return to Kazakhstan without any result.

In February 2018, Gulnur made another trip to China and this time was able to see Sarsenbek, talking to him through a glass barrier. Her husband's face was swollen, and the police told her that he was currently under investigation.

She made another trip in May 2018, this time bringing an invitation letter from the Kazakh authorities. The police, however, refused to look at the letter and other relevant documents. Instead, they threatened Gulnur and said that she could be put into a camp like her husband. They would do this on the grounds of her having "dual citizenship". During this time, they took shots of her from different angles, took her blood samples, and took her iris scans.

None of this stopped Gulnur, and she would later be told by the police that Sarsenbek could be released with the approval of the head of the village, on the condition that Sarsenbek sign away his land. Sarsenbek refused, however, as this was completely illegal.

In October 2018, Gulnur went to China again, having heard that Sarsenbek was about to be released. However, this did not happen, with the authorities transferring him to a different camp — a former Kazakh secondary school — instead. She was not allowed to see him.

When asked why her husband hadn't been released yet, she was told by the police that the people of Baqallyq Village, where Sarsenbek used to be governor, had allegedly written a petition against him for something he had done while he still held that position. They also told her that Sarsenbek's re-education had been completed only now, and so only now would the investigation of his case begin.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uedFXuRsqI>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1072>

Memettursun Omer

The following is an eyewitness account compiled from the victim's interviews to Radio Free Asia and the Associated Press.

Memettursun Omer (unofficially: "Memettursun Osman") was born in Hotan's Guma County. At one point, he went to Egypt and worked as a cook at a restaurant there. When he returned to China later, he was arrested, and would be held and interrogated in four different detention centers over the course of nine months in 2017.

During the interrogations, the police asked him for help verifying the identities of other Uyghurs in Egypt, eventually resorting to torture as a means of making him "confess" that Uyghur students had gone to Egypt with the goal of taking part in jihad. They strapped him to a tiger chair, shocked him with electric batons, beat him with pipes, and whipped him with computer cords. Ultimately, Memettursun could not withstand the torture and told the police what they wanted, disclosing the names of six of his co-workers at the restaurant in Egypt. All six were later sent to prison.

While in detention, Memettursun also became witness to the transfer of prisoners from Xinjiang to inner China. In his account to Radio Free Asia, he said that several of his cellmates were taken to Henan, often in twos or threes. One of these was an imam who was held with him in May 2017.

Memettursun:

"If you received the order, you would be transferred immediately — within two hours or by the following morning, at the latest. [The imam's] name was Ablimit Abdumijit, a man in his 50s. He was given his orders in our presence and taken away two hours later..."

...When I was brought in, there were about 64 people in my cell, but they were always taking people out. After I arrived, seven or eight people were given orders to be transferred to either Henan or Gansu. From what I learned, Chinese police moved most of the inmates with sentences of more than 15 years to Henan and other parts of the country. They started doing this very early on, not just after reports of the camps came out in 2017."

He also saw some of the printed orders given to inmates, saying that they were going to be sent to Henan.

"When you were called, you showed [the guard] your order and left the cell. The papers were similar to court orders and were given out in front of everyone. The orders were written in Chinese — there was no effort to try to conceal it."

Among Memettursun's fellow inmates was Eli Abduqadir, a driver from Yawa Township in Qaraqash County and a father of four. The two were interned together at the Hotan No. 3 detention center in July 2017, where Memettursun witnessed him being abused into confessing to being guilty of "separatism" and "terrorism". In reality, Eli's "crime" was that of having taken his mother on a pilgrimage to Mecca and of having stopped shortly in Egypt.

Another fellow inmate was Tursuntohti Mehsut, the former head officer of a Yawa Township police station. He was arrested for not being "active enough" in the "strike hard" campaigns and allegedly helping those who "might use their passports to commit crimes".

Eventually, Memettursun was released and managed to go abroad.

Source: <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/transfers-07262019172400.html>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#5282>

Ma Teng

The following is a short account from Zhou Yan, a banking employee from Yanqi County, whose husband Ma Teng was detained in 2019 and sentenced on bribery charges, losing his life at the detention center in Hoshut County. It was first posted on her Weibo in 2021.

I am Zhou Yan, an employee of a state-owned enterprise from Yanqi County, Bayingolin Prefecture. I am now reporting the Hoshut County Pre-Trial Detention Center, the Hoshut County Procuratorate, and the Bayingolin Prefecture People's Procuratorate for their dereliction of duty, malfeasance, and disregard for human life.

My husband, Ma Teng, was sentenced to three years and six months in prison in December 2019 for the crime of accepting bribes (the so-called "bribes", for which I have all the evidence, were entirely used for poverty alleviation in our county, the visit-benefit-unite program, handling projects, and unreported travel expenses for the past three years). Within just one year, Ma Teng died an untimely death. During his incarceration, the pre-trial detention center failed to provide timely medical treatment for Ma Teng, who was unable to take care of himself for over five months. It was only when he lost consciousness that he was taken to the hospital for treatment on September 9, 2020.

I only saw Ma Teng when the detention facility notified me to deliver medical fees. I saw him, skin and bones, unable to stand, unable to take care of his own bodily functions. Later, my husband told me that he hadn't bathed for over a month, and would often hold his urine until morning because he couldn't get up on his own. He had to wait for a cellmate to wake up and help him to urinate. He also asked me to buy several more pairs of gloves for him, so that he could crawl on his hands and feet to urinate more easily after returning to the facility (I am well aware that he's there to serve his sentence, to be reformed, and not to enjoy himself, and so I can understand poor conditions, but what I cannot understand is the loss of human rights and dignity). Moreover, while he was hospitalized, the upper-level hospital diagnosed him with a lung infection and respiratory failure, requiring treatment at the upper-level hospital. However, the pre-trial detention center took him back to the facility on September 17, 2020. Two days later, on September 19, he died at the detention facility, after which the pre-trial detention center took him to the hospital, with a hospital diagnosis as proof.

After two months of investigation, the Hoshut County People's Procuratorate concluded that the death was normal. We then submitted an appeal to the Bayingolin Prefecture People's Procuratorate, but still they covered for each other, deceiving our family. The fact is, Ma Teng was already dead upon arrival at the hospital. As a family member, I firmly disagree with the responses from the Hoshut Procuratorate and the Bayingolin Prefecture People's Procuratorate. They have failed to investigate, neglected their duties, and covered up the truth. They have not clarified why the facility director did not have Ma Teng treated for as long as five months, nor have they provided a fair and reasonable explanation as to why, given his severe condition, he was taken back to the detention facility. I wonder if they disregard the lives of all criminals, or is it just my husband, Ma Teng, who is treated this way? As a family member of the victim, I earnestly request that the political and legal rectification group prioritize this wrongful death case, thoroughly investigate it, and restore justice to the people.

Source: <https://archive.md/FwnrI>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#78173>

Abduhebir Rejep

The following is the English transcript of an abridged version of an interview done by Adem Ozkose, in Istanbul, for his YouTube program "One of Us".

Adem Ozkose: How are you?

Abduhebir Rejep: Thanks, how are you?

AO: Good, thank you. How are you? I hope everything is fine? As far as I know, there are nearly 30000 East Turkistanis in Istanbul.

AR: Yes.

AO: After Zeytinburnu, the area with the most East Turkistanis is Sefakoy, is that right?

AR: There were a lot in Zeytinburnu, but now there's more in Sefakoy.

AO: So there are more in Sefakoy than in Zeytinburnu?

AR: Yes.

AO: So, Brother Abduhebir, shall we start?

AR: Yes, let's start.

AO: When did you arrive in Turkey?

AR: 2016.

AO: You arrived in 2016. So, could you tell us something about East Turkistan? How is life there? Because many things are said about East Turkistan. Since you lived there, we want to hear it from you.

AR: Life for a Muslim in East Turkistan is really hard. Now, the Chinese are carrying out a genocide because of the East Turkistanis being Turks and Muslims. Praying is forbidden there. Fasting is prohibited. Ablution also. Women are forbidden to wear the hijab. There used to be 15 mosques in Hotan City, but now there's only one left. The others were all destroyed.

AO: You were imprisoned and you stayed in camps. Why and how did they arrest you?

AR: I was a merchant. I also don't know the reason. The Chinese police phoned me and told me that I had to come to their headquarters for a chat. Once I got there, the armed police arrested me.

AO: From there, you were sent to prison.

AR: Yes.

AO: What happened? What did you see?

AR: At that time, all the prisons in Hotan were full, so they took me to a prison in a city in Lop (County). After I arrived at the prison, four policemen ordered me to take off my clothes. I refused, and they beat me. They then took my clothes off for me, and gave me red prison clothes. Having

forced me to put on those clothes, they brought me to Cell No. B-3.

AO: They brought you to the cell?

AR: Yes.

AO: How was life in the cell? What did you do there?

AR: The cell was 15 meters long and shared by 20 prisoners. When we slept, we were really close to one another. There wasn't enough place to sleep, and so one group would remain awake and standing while another slept. After locking us up in that cell, they tied us with chains.

AO: Were your feet and hands chained, like this? (shows position with back slightly bent, hands together at stomach level)

AR: Yes. We would remain chained like that all the time, day and night.

AO: How many days did you spend chained like that?

AR: All the Uyghur Muslims were chained.

AO: Were you chained the whole time?

AR: Yes, the whole time.

AO: Your hands and feet chained the whole time?

AR: Yes.

AO: How did you eat and go to the bathroom?

AR: There was a toilet in the cell.

AO: So you were going to the toilet like this? (again shows the chained position)

AR: We'd go like this. (shows chained position)

AO: Did you also eat while chained?

AR: We also ate in the cell.

AO: How long did you stay in the cell?

AR: 8-9 months. The cell was small and narrow. Because of our hands and feet always being chained, we couldn't change our clothes.

AO: So you couldn't change your clothes at all?

AR: Yes, we couldn't at all. And as a result, we had lice. Just on my hand alone there were 3-4.

AO: Really interesting. Did they torture you in the cell?

AR: After I had been locked up there for 15 days, we'd hear the barking of a dog in the cell opposite to ours. Then we heard a man scream. A friend would tell me that one of the guards let the dog bite this man. Two days later, a friend told me that that man had washed his face after waking up in

the morning. The guards saw him do it and told him that he was performing an ablution, and as punishment let the dog loose on him.

AO: Were you yourself tortured?

AR: Yes.

AO: What kind of torture?

AR: The guards would visit all the cells with wire bats and sticks. We would sing songs about Xi Jinping then.

AO: You had to sing songs praising the Chinese head of state.

AR: Yes. All the songs were in Chinese. Even people who didn't know Chinese had to memorize those songs.

AO: They forced you to sing?

AR: Yes, they forced us. If we made a mistake or forgot a word, they'd hit us. They'd hit us with sticks and wire bats. I had a friend whose legs were broken because he didn't know Chinese and couldn't sing. Because he memorized one word incorrectly.

AO: Did they force you to sing those songs every day?

AR: Every day. Every morning, the guards would come and hit us, saying that we were looking at them funny. Or because we had memorized some words of the song wrong. Two to three people would be tortured like this every day.

AO: So there was everyday torture and violence? Why did they torture you (specifically)? Was it because you didn't know the song?

AR: I know Chinese, so I didn't make any mistakes. But a month into my imprisonment, the guards came to our cell and asked us what our crimes were. They asked me what my crime was, and I told them I didn't have any. So they hit me with sticks and wire bats. I couldn't tell what happened after that — three or four guards were hitting me simultaneously. Only later would I learn that they had carried me out into the corridor. That pain is still there.

AO: Are there any scars?

AR: Yes.

AO: May I see them?

AR: Yes. (unbuttons shirt and shows what look like two to three circular indents)

AO: These scars are the result of the torture?

AR: Yes.

AO: Did they hit you with a shovel?

AR: They crushed.

AO: They crushed it [his chest] with a shovel? They broke your ribs?

AR: They crushed it, then it swelled and [pus] would pour out.

...

AO: You spent a long time in prison and the torture lasted a long time. Were there also women at the prison? Did you hear them?

AR: There were. When I was in Cell No. E-3, there were women in the No. E-5 cell nearby.

AO: Were they also tortured?

AR: We would hear them crying every day. They were crying because of torture.

AO: So you could hear them every day?

AR: Yes, every day.

...

AO: Then what happened?

AR: There was an incident 3-4 months into my detention. I had a friend named Abdushukur. When the guards came to force us to sing, he looked at them the wrong way somehow. The guards hit him because of that.

AO: The guards hit him because he looked at them the wrong way.

AR: Yes. They hit him with wire bats and kicked him. Abdushukur said "Oh, Allah!" and the guards heard that. So they turned around and started to hit him (again). His head, nose, and mouth were all bleeding. They also tortured him. They took him away and we didn't know what happened after that.

AO: You didn't hear anything about him?

AR: Yes.

AO: He probably died.

AR: Yes.

AO: What happened after the prison?

AR: The camps came into existence after I left the prison.

AO: These are the camps in East Turkistan that are mentioned now, with hundreds of thousands of people in them. They brought you to one of those?

AR: Yes.

AO: How were these camps?

AR: This was when the camps had just started.

AO: They were a new thing.

AR: They, they were new. In the camps, it was forbidden to differentiate between halal and haram. There was a law prohibiting women from wearing headscarves in China... ..Anyone who tried to differentiate between halal and haram was labeled a terrorist.

AO: When someone went and said that this was halal or that was haram, they were labeled a terrorist?

AR: Yes, that's how they'd be labeled.

AO: Did they "educate" you?

AR: Yes, they did.

AO: What kind of education was it?

AR: There were Chinese laws that we needed to memorize. They forced us to memorize them. Those who couldn't memorize them or made mistakes in the memorization would be hit.

AO: They tried to brainwash you.

AR: Yes.

AO: Was there also torture in the camps?

AR: Yes, there was also torture.

AO: How many people were in your camp?

AR: There were 25 people in a cell.

AO: It was also cells that you stayed in while at camp?

AR: Yes.

AO: Which city was the camp in?

AR: The camp was in Hotan City.

AO: Were there also children there?

AR: 3-4 million people are imprisoned now. The families and parents of the kids are in prisons or in camps. The kids have no one to take care of them. So the Chinese are gathering those kids together...

AO: So they bring them to camps. They imprison the parents and take the children to camps (orphanages).

AR: Yes.

AO: You also spent a long time in camp. What happened then? How were you released?

AR: When we left the camp, we had been taught a lot of things that went against Islam. For

example, that you were a terrorist if you lived according to Islamic teachings and differentiated between halal and haram.

AO: So they wanted to brainwash you and eliminate the concept of halal and haram?

AR: Yes. Those who insisted on the halal-haram way of life were killed, or at least tortured.

AO: Did they also kill people in the camps?

AR: They took people away and we didn't know what happened to them afterwards.

AO: Were there many people who were taken away?

AR: In my cell, there were three people.

AO: Three people were taken away. Did you hear anything about them afterwards?

AR: No, we didn't.

AO: After leaving the camp, you came to Turkey, is that right?

AR: Yes.

AO: When did you come to Turkey?

AR: After a year had passed.

AO: Out of so many countries, why did you choose Turkey? And how were you welcomed in Turkey?

AR: It was because we, the people of East Turkistan, like Turkish people very much. We see Turkey as our second homeland. That's why I didn't go anywhere else. I came here because Turkey is my second homeland.

AO: Did you come here with your family and children?

AR: No, I came alone.

AO: Where are your children now?

AR: I had seven children. I escaped, and afterwards tried very hard to bring my seven children to Turkey. But I couldn't. I don't know what happened to my seven children. Probably they are in the children's camps.

AO: Your children are basically lost now?

AR: Yes.

AO: You don't know where they are.

AR: There's no communication.

AO: You came here in 2016. You haven't been able to communicate with your children since?

AR: I haven't been able to.

AO: Have you heard anything about your wife?

AR: My wife was sentenced to 9 years in prison.

AO: She is also in prison?

AR: Yes, she is.

AO: Did they imprison them because you came to Turkey?

AR: Probably because of my being here. The Chinese label anyone (any East Turkistani) who comes to Turkey as a terrorist. Those who go back there from Turkey end up getting sentenced to 8-10 years.

AO: It is really hard for a father to lose seven children. What are you thinking now? What are you planning to do?

AR: It is really hard for me. I feel very sad whenever I think back to my children.

AO: God willing, they are alive and you'll be able to reunite. Many people from Turkey will watch this video — as someone who was imprisoned in East Turkistan, and as someone whose wife is in prison now and whose children are lost, what do you want to say?

AR: East Turkistan is on its way to becoming the second Al-Andalus. There, the Chinese gather the Qurans together and burn them. They burn religious books. They are forcing us to denounce our religion. They've forced us to eat pork. They've sent 1-2 Han Chinese to live in every family's home.

AO: They are sending Chinese men to live in every East Turkistani home.

AR: Yes, they are sending Chinese men to live there.

AO: These Chinese men are staying with the East Turkistani families. Is that right?

AR: Yes. They are forcing the families to eat pork. Those who refuse are sent to prisons or camps.

AO: May Allah help you. This is major oppression.

AR: As an East Turkistani, I want to call on my Turkish brothers and the Islamic world. The Chinese are carrying out a genocide against the people of East Turkistan, and there is no response from the Turks and the Islamic world. I am calling on them: we are also part of the Islamic world.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7cy4Ijnfho4>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#10553>

Muhtar Zhenis

What follows is an abridged translation of an eyewitness account from Muhtar Zhenis, collated from two separate phone calls between him (in Xinjiang) and his father, Zhenis Zarhan (in Kazakhstan). In them, Muhtar describes the pressure applied to him by the local authorities as a result of his father's continued campaigning for both Muhtar and his mother, Saule Meltai, to be allowed to reunite with their family in Kazakhstan. Saule previously spent around nine months in a camp. Neither she nor Muhtar have been returned their passports.

I'm a teacher at a school in Shyngyl County (青河县). Last July (2019), I legally transferred my household registration (户口) to Xi'an in the province of Shaanxi. The public security bureau in Xi'an also confirmed this, following the public security bureau in Shyngyl providing the relevant migrating-out document (迁出证). That's how my registration was transferred to Xi'an.

In November 2019, people from the Shyngyl state security branch called me and told me to meet them at the neighborhood committee downstairs. There were three of them — a Mongol, from the Shyngyl state security branch, and two Han from the Altai public security bureau. They took my phone, then kept me in the state security bureau interrogation room, located on the second floor of the Shyngyl public security bureau building.

They told me that I had transferred my household registration. I told them that, being a Chinese citizen, I had the right to transfer my household registration. They told me that the upper-level officials had given them directions to investigate those Kazakhs having transferred their household registrations to inner China, or even just to Urumqi. They would investigate them one by one.

The interrogation lasted for six and a half hours. As it turned out, their main problem with me was my father and brother abroad. They wanted me to tell my dad and my brother to shut their mouth. I'd be released at around 6:30 (in the evening).

In late December, Wang Chunhong, an official at our school, as well as at the education department, threatened and intimidated me for two and a half hours. First about the household registration — why was I, as a Kazakh, transferring my registration to inner China? I told him that I had done it all according to the standard procedure and hadn't breached any law. He too required of me to make my dad and brother abroad shut up. He mentioned that there'd be no guarantees regarding my personal safety if they continued to speak out. He threatened me and said that he could arbitrarily put a label on me (扣帽子), which would then lead to my imprisonment. He told me that it was possible in Shyngyl, or even anywhere in all of Xinjiang.

Later, at the end of December, they went to Xi'an to investigate the household-registration problem and learned that about 700 Kazakhs had transferred their registrations there. However, I was the only "guilty" party that they found. So, the main reason was actually because my family was a transnational family (跨国家庭). Added to the fact that I'm an educated Kazakh youth. I don't understand what they want to falsely accuse me for.

At 5:30 pm on March 30, 2020, I received a phone call from the Xi'an public security bureau. Again they asked the same questions as the Shyngyl state security branch and the school official. I answered their questions and they just hung up. I called them back three times, with no result.

I would like to point out that I'm an educated youth who grew up going to a Han Chinese school. I haven't participated in any separatist or extremist activities, and haven't colluded with any of the "three evil forces". I'm from an ordinary Kazakh family and I'm an ordinary elementary-school

teacher. I think they're planning to put a label on me, saying that I was organizing the migration of Kazakhs from Shyngyl to Xi'an. They might falsely accuse me of this and imprison me.

[The following is from a separate phone call, regarding the most recent interrogation that took place in mid-June 2020, when the deputy head of the Altai political and legal affairs commission (政法委) and three others — including a psychologist — took Muhtar to the Haiyuan hotel and interrogated him for three hours.]

They told me that you [my father] were up to something. I told them that I didn't know what you were up to in Kazakhstan and that I didn't know what the laws in other countries were like. They also asked how many times I had visited Kazakhstan. I told them that I had been to Almaty in 2012 and 2016. Then they asked what you do there and whom you're in contact with. How you earn money. They also told me that you, my dad, were a pawn in some game played by the Kazakhstan ministers and the US. That you were playing chess against us.

They were within an inch of hitting me, treating me as if I were their enemy. It felt like they were ready to swallow me whole. They wanted to frame me. I told them that I was not against the Chinese government and that I loved my birthplace, but they tried to find fault in my every word. They wanted to falsely accuse me, saying that there were problems with my thoughts. In the end, they told me that I had connections to Didar Qyzaibek (or something like that), who was a spy living in Xi'an.

They deleted everything on my phone. I wanted to film the interrogation, but they said that I was going to send this to you. There was a Kazakh guy as well. They said that they were following our every step — whom we called, what we were doing. They said that they had received an assignment from the upper-level officials and they were carrying out their assignment. One of the Han interrogators said that he was a friend of Xia Ruili [director of the local people's hospital, where Muhtar's mother used to work]. They said that they would contact me again.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Svs9PhYXb94>,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zrx0RUga0sY>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2254>

Zhanargul Zhumatai

The following is a combination of three conversations/interviews that Zhanargul Zhumatai, a Kazakh singer and media producer from Urumqi who spent over 2 years in detention, had with people outside of China around the 2022-2023 New Year period, prior to being redetained. The first is a 2-hour phone conversation with Kazakh activist Serikzhan Bilash (in Kazakh), the second is a short phone conversation with anthropologist Rune Steenberg (in Uyghur and Kazakh), and the third is a more formal interview given by Zhanargul to Radio Taiwan International (in Mandarin Chinese), with Serikzhan as a technical intermediary. All happened within a few days of each other, with the translated transcripts provided here in chronological order.

Serikzhan Bilash: Hello Zhanar, how are you?

Zhanargul Zhumatai: Good.

S: We've read what you wrote on a website in Kazakhstan. We wanted to know how you're doing. Your number was posted there as well. We're contacting you after seeing your contact details on the website.

Z: I see. Thank you.

S: Hmm...

Z: Whom am I speaking to?

S: My name is Serik and we're contacting you from America. We would like to know if we could help you.

Z (sighing): A guy has just contacted me. A guy from there.

S: That was me.

Z: I gave Lazzat Ongarqyzy Zhumagulova's phone number.

S: We texted Lazzat but couldn't reach her. I wrote to you asking to contact Lazzat.

Z: Lazzat is sometimes eager to talk, but sometimes isn't. This is partly because she had a concussion. This is one of the reasons for her [current] situation.

S: Hmm...

Z: There is a guy named Galym Ulkenbai. He has the audio and video files that I gave to him.

S: Hmm...

Z: Including the difficulties I've faced here, [about] my relatives, the numerous excuses — I gave all these to him. Because I know that they will not admit it despite it being declared to the world.

S: Hmm. So now...

Z: So in order for them to not be able to find excuses to deny it...

S: Now... The information about you has been officially published on Kazakhstan websites. The

entire world can see it, including the Chinese embassy in Kazakhstan and the various people who work for them. Your letter has already reached the Chinese side.

Z: It has.

S: It's been about a day since it was published. They are not pressuring or threatening you?

Z: They've come to my place and said that I wrote such a letter, asking if I knew those people and saying that they were worried that those people might be bad people. They asked if the letter was written by myself or by them. I said that I wrote it. I wrote about my experiences. You are aware of what you are doing to me, I told them. With the reputation of the country and government in mind, I put up with it for 5 years, I said. But who will pity me? Who will care about me? All they know is corruption, getting rid of the people who know the truth. Not even a grain of rice escapes their scrutiny.

They can arrest you arbitrarily, so I took my mom outside. Since the whole world already knows about this, let them detain me in front of others if they're going to detain me, I thought. I'm completely out of patience now. I've decided that the entire world should know this.

I wanted to go in, but they locked the door after seeing me. The door is supposed to remain open always, ever since the COVID restrictions have been lifted. I did manage to enter, but with effort.

S: By "door", do you mean the gate to the residential complex?

Z: The door to the residential complex.

S: I see.

Z: That's how far they're willing to go...

You don't know the torture I've experienced. I ask for help from the entire world, the UN Human Rights Office, international organizations... My family has to provide me with food and clothing. I don't have any other way to get by. I'm tired of asking them to give me a job, let me work, not stand in my way. There hasn't been any help or sympathy towards me, and it only keeps getting worse. I cry everywhere I go, as they treat me like a dog. Even for the tiniest of matters, they don't give permission. They threaten my family. They come in with firearms.

Last night, they contacted me to ask what I was doing and if I was at home. I said I was at home. They asked who else was in the house. I said I was with my mom. Then they stopped contacting me. They are watching everything. I've given the audio and video materials to the guy named Galym Ulkenbai at Khabar TV. There was also a girl named Almagul, who had worked for me, and I've given her all the documents, including what I've written to the relevant government bodies and to Chen Quanguo, as well as their responses. Also, the Urumqi County government's actions, how many places I've contacted, etc., as evidence. I plead for help from the Kazakhstani people, from international society, and from the entire world. I don't have other options.

S: Let me say something. We've rescued thousands of Kazakh people whose rights have been trampled like yours. We're the international human rights organization that you mentioned. The whole world knows us. The UN, the US, Europe... all know about us. You've written in your letter that you spent 2 years and 23 days in the No. 2 and No. 3 prisons in Urumqi?

Z: Yes, of course. I haven't said anything [that wasn't true]...

S: We will act to rescue you. I'm recording the audio call with you. I've also translated the basic situation as you've described it in your letter, and sent it to the people close to the American Congress, the relevant people in the UN, the UN Human Rights Committee, and other international human rights organizations. It's the middle of the night in the US now. It's 3:10 AM in the US now. December 30. Around 8-9 hours ago, I translated and sent them everything. What I want to ask you now is...

Z: Thank you.

S: I would like to ask — if foreign human rights organizations contact you directly via the phone number you've provided, or visit you at your address, would you change your mind and say that what you had said earlier was false, as a result of pressure or threats by the Chinese government?

Z: No, I won't deny what I said. I told them yesterday that I had not said anything, in order to protect the reputation of the country. I repeated it many times. I said to them on WeChat that a good word said with good intention is more valuable than gold. What else can I do if you don't understand that, I asked? I have no choice but to step up and act. I don't want to just die like this, I want for the whole world to know about it. I told them that I had already talked about it many times and wasn't afraid. I haven't committed any crime. Everyone knows that. I also said that I had files with evidence of their threats, and that I had given them to the relevant people.

I'm fed up. I had tried my best to protect the honor of the country as a citizen of the People's Republic of China. I sacrificed my health and myself to protect it. But who has protected me? Did the government protect me? They're busy protecting the rich and corrupt. Who has protected me? I didn't come to this world to whitewash their wrongdoings. I will stick with this. I won't give up.

However, when the delegations from the UN and other countries came before, there were policemen with them. Police cars would surround them and they'd come in a police car. If I heard them come and wanted to approach them, the police would warn me by honking. To say that I should control myself or be punished.

I didn't want to do all this. I tried my best. But I couldn't bear it any more. If the people from the UN, the international community, and human rights organizations come here, and China lets them in without hindering them, then they can meet me. I won't be changing my mind, not unless they do something to me or my health. Because I know what the future looks like.

S: There might be some news you haven't heard, being in China. Let me tell you. There is a woman. Not Kazakh. She is another ethnicity, also from your region, and she got Egyptian citizenship. She didn't give up and protested. She had spent a year or two in prison in China, and one of her three children was murdered in prison because she was not allowed to feed the baby. Finally, she and her two kids were rescued with the help of the Egyptian ambassador. We've already contacted the international organizations, so you just need to endure all the threats, lies, and deception from the Chinese.

Look, it's 3 in the morning, right after New Year's Day. There are people in Beijing, Shanghai, the ambassadors of different countries in China, journalists of various well-known newspapers... There are 50 American journalists in China and 50 Chinese journalists in America, let's say. They negotiate it like that. The Chinese assign assistants to those journalists. They might contact you now. They will ask to go to your address, the one written in your letter — in Urumqi, Saybagh District, etc. — and see you. If you endure all the way to the end, you'll escape.

Z: Please let them come and see me and what my current situation is like. They [authorities] might

kill me like this. I'll welcome them in my house unless they [authorities] give me some sort of medicine to make me go insane so that they can tell them I'm dumb.

S: I'd like to share another bit of information. There are hundreds of thousands of people who've been detained like you and were able to escape with the help of the international community. But China doesn't let you know these things and so you don't know about them. Numerous people have been released. There was a person who had been imprisoned for 16 years before being sent to camp, and then finally met his family after 18 years. His wife and son in Kazakhstan didn't give up. Instead, they fearlessly talked to different journalists and others, and with their help, the Chinese government had no choice but to release him. Now he's in Kazakhstan. There are numerous such cases. Countless.

Z: I've endured this all thinking that this is my hometown and thinking that things would change. I talked about this in the video and audio materials I've provided. I implored them to show some sympathy, as we're all people. All that people really need is something to eat and a bed to sleep in, no? I asked why they were doing this. I could've spoken up about this earlier, as I have somewhat important acquaintances who could have helped raise my issue. But I didn't do it, thinking of our motherland's reputation. I've told them this. But they've gotten used to threatening and trampling on people.

If you open your mouth, they just go and threaten your family. They search your house in the middle of the night, equipped with firearms. They removed pictures of Abai. We couldn't hang his picture in our house. He's a prominent Kazakh poet. How dare they? They've really gone too far. The secretary of Urumqi County, a certain Taolin, and another guy... it's them who always send people to me. They ask me why I went to Kazakhstan to study, hoping that I tell them that I was there to study "something else". I've repeated the same answer — that I went there just to study, and haven't committed any crime. I've also said that I explained all this to the police. The Saybagh District political and legal affairs commission, the police station, the municipal police station...

S: Hello...? Hello? I've lost you.

[inaudible]

S: Could you talk about your two years of camp life? Why and when were you detained? You said that they lied to you and called you back. Were you staying in Kazakhstan with a residence permit?

Z: I don't really know you. What's your name?

S: My name is Serik.

Z: I'm afraid that those people are doing this.

S: No, don't worry.

Z: They have various tactics.

S: Let me tell you something.

Z: Sorry?

S: Have you heard of your letter being published on a website in Kazakhstan?

Z: I have.

S: Your phone number, that you had been detained for two years, even your address and photos have been published. You've heard of this?

Z: I haven't seen that.

S: It was published by abai.kz, with the title "A Letter from Xinjiang". Have you heard of that?

Z: I have. However...

S: This means that your phone number is out there and your situation has been published. What I want to say is that we're not here to help threaten you. Your situation has already been published and everyone knows about it. Did you stay at a camp for 2 years and 23 days, or 26 days?

Z: 2 years and 23 days. Let me start at the beginning. In 2020, in Urumqi County... I'm from Baiyanggou Village, Tomurti Municipality, Urumqi County. I'm a daughter of a herder. We had land, pastureland. In 2010, there was a scandal — the government took the land to build a reservoir, but gave nothing in return. Well, they gave 108RMB in return, and then raised it to 308RMB after the backlash.

The elderly in the village were really disappointed, and asked if there was anyone educated around. So I wrote to the relevant government bodies, along with two other people. We wrote to the regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the financial bureau, the grasslands department, the bureau of land resources, and the like. The judicial bureau took note of it and said that I was right. We asked how the herders' land could be so cheap while other things were getting so expensive. We also noted that the policies were too confusing, with no unified documents.

They ended up voiding the No. 3 Document that had been issued in 1999, and used Document 2679 instead. Later, I received a letter where my name was mentioned first, and which also had such officials as Nurlan Abilmazhin, Erkin Omerbaqi, and Ablet Abdureshit. They then gave 960RMB. Except that the real cost of the land was around 15000RMB. They would hate me for increasing the herders' compensation, while the people loved me and praised me as their hero. The officials in Urumqi became my enemies. As a result, my family asked me not to bring this up anymore. So, I stopped.

In 2017, I was working in the cultural domain. I have worked with China National Radio and have done other work with such government bodies as the Cultural Bureau. I've been awarded for my work.

I needed to visit Almaty and went there on September 9, coming back on September 14 since the Saybagh District Culture Department asked me to return as soon as possible.

Before that, officials from Tomurti had taken our property ownership certificate and land certificate for verification. They took them back in 2016. My dad was ill, and they said that they needed to enter it into the computer system. I went there to ask for the documents in around July 2017. When I did, I found that they had removed 17 square meters from our land. I asked them why they did and had an argument with them over it. I refused to accept the new documents, instead taking the old ones and leaving.

When I got a major award, they asked me what I wanted to do next for the people, and if I had any ideas on how to provide people with entrepreneurial opportunities. I said that I would open a restaurant on the land I had, using the farmland next to it to grow green products and then use them at the restaurant while employing the locals. I would like to grow the village's economy by

attracting tourists, I said. Everyone praised my ideas and asked me if I had talked to the officials in my village. I told them that I hadn't yet.

When I did meet them, they initially said that it was a good idea, but refused after seeing my documents and finding out that I was the one who had written the appeal and had argued about the land certificate. I visited them many times, but they never approved it, always finding excuses. Finally, I sent them a short message saying that we should all go our own ways, and left it at that. The way they understood it was that I was going to appeal again, and decided to get me imprisoned.

They told my relatives that I should go and apologize, officially and in written form, or be sent to study otherwise. I refused to apologize, saying that I hadn't done anything wrong to merit an apology. My parents asked me to go. But I didn't go there because I didn't want to apologize.

Then I received a phone call from the Tianshan District police station. They said to me that my household registration was in their district and that they had good news for me. They said that I could now change my household registration to Tomurti, helping me with the procedure of acquiring land in the village. I didn't have a choice but to go, because the situation at that point was a bit complicated. When I went to see them, they refused to move my registration to Tomurti, saying instead that they needed to re-register my apartment in the Saybagh District. When I didn't want to do so, they forced me to change my registration.

That evening at the police station, they also checked my phone and said that I had Instagram and Facebook on there. I told them that I didn't register accounts with any of those apps, and explained that they had already been installed on the phone when I got it in Almaty. The policeman then told me that he had uninstalled the apps, and told me not to use them. After that, two people took me to a room and locked me there, making me sign some documents and then taking me to the Tianshan District Public Security Bureau. There, they made me sign more documents, and then took me to the No. 3 Detention Center.

I was made to leave my fingerprints on various documents. When I said that I hadn't done anything wrong and explained the reason for Facebook being there, the guy told me that I was on a list. The policeman said that he also felt bad for me, but that he didn't have a choice, as my name was on a list, but did add that he could send over the relevant documents to prove my successful work history, after which I could try to explain my situation there [at the detention center].

Let me just focus on my situation. They took me to the No. 2 prison [detention center], and then back to the No. 3 prison [detention center]. They questioned me and said that they would investigate if there were any mistakes, coming back with any further questions if there were mistakes made, and closing this topic if not. But then they never came back. My condition worsened, as they kept me shackled and handcuffed.

S: When were you detained?

Z: They took me to the Dabancheng Transformation-Through-Education Center on March 2, 2018. I was locked up there. They called me on the 26th. It was the 27th when I got there.

S: Which year?

Z: On March 3, 2018, I went to Dabancheng. 47 people were taken to a labor camp on April 7. April 7, 2019. They took me to the reform-through-labor center on July 9, 2019. After a few months, on October 18, 2019, they released me, letting me return home. But I would have to sign documents

every day. They were rude to me, and would question me all the time. I was so thin that I needed to go to the hospital, but they didn't let me. They came after me when I did go to the hospital, and the doctors refused to treat me. I was really sick and vomiting and very thin, but the doctor said that I was okay. Despite them already knowing that I had a disease.

S: What was it?

Z: I couldn't find a Russian translation. It was something in English. It appears when you have a deficiency of iodine — salt — in your body. We could not eat salt. They didn't allow me to get checked, but I still found a way to because I was very ill, couldn't eat, and I had to. My iodine level was 100, which meant that my situation had deteriorated. But when that doctor found out that I had been at a study center, he became very angry and refused to treat me. He kicked me out of the hospital. I had to use relatives' ID cards to get the medicine needed to treat myself.

S: Which hospital was it that kicked you out?

Z: On July 2, 2020.

S: Which hospital?

Z: The Urumqi City Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital.

S: The traditional Chinese medicine hospital on Huanghe Road?

Z: Yes. Doctor Luo Jun. Later, I wanted to get a certificate stating that I had a chronic illness. But I found out that on my medical record they did not mention my hypothyroidism problem. They wrote that I was suffering from some depression. I asked Doctor Luo Jun how he was able to diagnose that I had psychological problems, given how he was a gastroenterologist. Moreover, he didn't even say this to me, saying only that he had no choice but to write it [on the form]. I told him that they were not abiding by doctors' ethics, saying that doctors should not divide people into the good and the bad or criminals. They should follow the ethics of treating all people equally. But he said that he had to. He also said that he would be able to tell me my diagnosis when the time was right. Then I left.

They would question me daily, always hindering me from going out. They would ask what kinds of problems I had in the neighborhood. If I told them about my problems, they'd ignore them, berating me and saying that those were not problems at all. If I said I didn't have any issues, they'd also pressure me, forcing me to tell them about my difficulties. They even told me that they would take me to the police station if I wasn't honest with them about my problems. After all these experiences, my heartbeat is always so heavy, but the doctors won't see me. Because they've informed the doctors about me.

S: What kinds of questions do they ask when they interrogate you at a police station? What is your crime, according to them?

Z: They ask me why I studied there.

S: They call the 2 years and 23 days a period of study, is that right?

Z: Yes, they do. They ask why I went to study.

S: You didn't go to study on your own free will. It was them who detained you, wasn't it?

Z: It was, and that's what I told them. I also asked why they would come looking for me daily, weekly. I asked why it wasn't enough to have made me study for 2 years and 23 days, and why even after they had to install GPS sensors in my house and keep carrying out visits. I told them that it was they who were creating problems. They already know what I do every day.

Once, I checked what was written on my profile while I was in study. It said that I had had a financial dispute with the Urumqi government. When they came to see me and forced me to admit my crime and wrongdoings, I cried and did not admit anything. Then they brought my files and showed me what was written there. They said that they understood my situation and asked me to admit my wrongdoings so that they could transfer 5 million RMB to my company's account, after which I could continue operating my business. All the officials from the Saybagh District came and told me so. But later they all went quiet.

S: What did they want to give 5 million for?

Z: As a reward from the government for my contributions.

S: I see.

Z: They detained several people related to that incident. Corrupt officials. How to put it...? It's when they just detain a few people temporarily and later release them. They used my appeal as the foundations to detain a few people. Then they sent different people to me to get the money. They would also say that there was a bid to win, and that I should work on it. I asked them how much I could earn. They said that I would not get any money from the government, but would be able to earn money by selling the tickets after the film was released. Another person would come and tell me that there was a certain budget allocated and that I could open a restaurant using that money. When I asked how much the funding would be, they said that I would not get the money, and would instead get marketing support. I don't know if they already got that money or not.

S: I didn't understand. 5 million is a big amount of money. Who will get that money and what for?

Z: There was an award for my company.

S: I don't get it. Hold on.

Z: As support.

S: For your company?

Z: For my company, allocated to the Saybagh District Bureau of Finance.

S: From where? Hold on. I want to ask something. Chinese Kazakhs have a strange way of speaking. They overuse words like "tusken" ("descend", Chinese grammar influence of 下 expressions) and the like. I didn't get it. Your company is a registered private company. Who is giving this money to your company? I mean, everyone has a company.

Z: I think this is the money allocated by the regional "xuanchuanbu" (宣传部). How to say "xuanchuanbu"?

S: Propaganda department.

Z: Yes, theirs.

S: Why did they give money to your company?

Z: I suspect that you're contacting me from here [China]. I've already explained once that I don't trust people. I am surrounded by bad people. They lie to you, deceive you, and put words in your mouth to use it against you. So I've stopped saying more than needed. I wrote a letter to Brother Auyt recently. I don't know if you're older or younger than me, if you are asking seriously, or if you're acting on their behalf. I don't know anything. I'm suspicious. They always come after me like this, turning someone close to me into a spy. My relatives, friends, neighbors — all are spying on me. They inform about who visits me and when, about what I do, at what time, etc. That's my life right now. You should know how I feel.

The guy named Bolat at the Kazakhstan consulate here shoved me in the chest, called the police, and kicked me out of there. He had held on to my letter for 4 months. There are nice people there who really understand my situation and want to help me. But their boss is like that, so they can't do anything, I think. Bolat made them blacklist my contact number, and when I went there said he hadn't received my letter. I asked him how he could have not received it, because I got the photos from Lazzat saying that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs already had it. He then closed his door and ignored me.

S: Why did you go to the Kazakhstan consulate? How are they obstructing you? Can you talk about that? Are they not issuing you a visa?

Z: We are required to do a number of things here. You've seen my letter and it was in there, at the very top. We need a letter from Kazakhstan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that I have an urgent matter in Kazakhstan. Lazzat has sent me the letter. He [Bolat] said that he didn't receive the letter the first time she sent it. Then he said the same the second time.

S: You're saying that they didn't do anything, claiming they hadn't received any letter. Is it the Kazakhstan consulate in Urumqi that didn't take any action?

Z: Yes, Bolat Syrlybayev.

S: Bolat Syrlybayev. So he keeps saying that he did not receive any letter?

Z: Yes, he does.

S: Lazzat says that she has sent it?

Z: Lazzat has sent it. Beibarys of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said that he understands my situation very well, and that they had sent the letter and would send it again if need be. Bolat says that Lazzat might know Beibarys, as they both studied journalism at the Kazakh National University. I don't want to say anything about Bolat, but he's been delaying the progress of my letter for 4 months.

S: I would like to ask another question. Do you need the letter to get a visa to Kazakhstan, or do you need it to get your passport back from the Chinese authorities?

Z: To get my passport back from China.

S: Why do Lazzat and the other guys at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kazakhstan send the letter to the consulate in Urumqi rather than sending it directly to your address?

Z: That's the rule.

S: Then you should get it from the consulate, right?

Z: Yes, I need to get it from the consulate and the consulate should also direct one copy to the foreign affairs bureau here. But they neither gave it to me nor sent it to the bureau. Just said that they haven't received anything. There were guys named Adilgazy and Dias who were in touch with me. But now they've blocked me after meeting with Bolat. Bolat says...

S: Go on.

Z: He says that Dias is the guy who works in Beijing. He says he knows Abbas, the head of the Foreign Affairs Bureau. They were classmates. He said that the letter should be somewhere, and said that he would submit the letter together with the diplomatic note to the Chinese embassy in Kazakhstan. When I asked for his contact number, he said that Adilgazy would send it to me. Then when I wanted to ask Adilgazy for his number, I realized that Adilgazy had blocked me. I had talked to them many times on WeChat. I had cried, asking them if there was anyone who could help people like us.

It was on around December 17, 2020 that I wrote a letter to the President asking for help. I didn't talk about my situation explicitly and just asked for help, saying that I was in a difficult situation. But there was no reply. That's my situation. I went through all those ordeals despite having done nothing. I don't know why this happened. There are such people out there. I sleep alone, and they ask if I'm not afraid of sleeping alone. What would I be afraid of, I ask? Afraid of demons in my dreams? I'm used to them now, as I've seen them in real life. That's my situation, in a nutshell.

S: According to what was in the published letter, they called you back from Kazakhstan and then detained you in Urumqi?

Z: They did.

S: Did you have a Kazakhstan residence permit at that time?

Z: I did. The Saybagh District Culture Bureau called me back here.

S: The "wenhuaju" (文化局)?

Z: "Wentiju" (文体局).

S: What did they say?

Z: They told me it was urgent that I come back, since I got some award, in addition to there being some other matters.

S: Did they call you, or just through WeChat?

Z: I was using an international SIM card. I would answer the important calls and contact others through WeChat. Later, they checked our phones and deleted apps like Gmail and WeChat [likely an error, meaning WhatsApp]. They gave me a number that I needed to use. We could talk a bit back then. They regularly check our phones and delete content. I don't know. They probably install something on it. I've just given you the gist of it.

The past six years of my life have not been easy. Every day is full of discrimination, threats, and intimidation, which I feel nervous talking about. Hardships, financial difficulties, psychological pressure, and so on. My family brings me food and clothes now. I can't afford to buy clothes.

Sometimes, I want to get new clothes to attend a wedding, but can't ask my relatives for that. In a word, I have nothing. If I want to work somewhere, they send someone there, and the [employers] just change their minds.

S: You can't work anywhere?

Z: I can't work anywhere. In the summer, I wanted to work for my relatives, at a tourist area. But the police here cooperated with the police there, and we had to test for COVID every day, with them having full control of the results and able to make you test positive and then not let you out. People who allegedly came from Beijing kept questioning me. They'd ask things like "What do you think of America?" They also said that I should contact them if I ever visited Beijing, and that they would take me to different places and pose for pictures with me, after which I became aware of why they were there.

S: Who are the people who'd pose for photos? Are they Han Chinese?

Z: They were Han.

S: Why did they want to take photos with you? What was their intention?

Z: They were sent to observe what I was doing, what I was thinking. They are afraid that I might go to Beijing. Once, when I told them I'd go to Beijing, they checked all my relatives, recorded who my ancestors and my tribe were. Recently, it's become hard just to go to Changji, which is very close. I cannot get tested for COVID there, and so I need to travel three kilometers to have that done. We need to do it every day.

I was able to work for about two months, and then the city went on lockdown for four months. Then I heard that they were giving out 300RMB in support, and wanted to know if I was eligible for it. I couldn't stay in my neighborhood, and had to stay in my brother's. I asked the neighborhood administration at my place of household registration if I could apply for that support money. They declined, saying I wasn't a resident of their neighborhood. On October 2 or October 3, the lockdown was eased, and I was moving back to my neighborhood, but they did not let me in. I couldn't enter my home. They didn't even allow me to go get my clothes.

S: What was their excuse? They didn't let you enter your own home?

Z: They said that I would not be able to leave. I told them that that was okay, I could just stay there. That this was my mom's apartment, and that, since I was unmarried, I lived with her. They didn't let me in, with two of them grabbing me by my shoulders and walking me out through the gate.

Two months later, winter came, but my winter clothes were in that apartment. I had to contact the police, both at the place where I was and the place where my clothes were. Finally, they told me that I could get my clothes. I was furious, and asked them why they were watching over all these things.

S: Were the guards who didn't let you in Han Chinese?

Z: One Uyghur, one Han. There was another Uyghur at the neighborhood administration. Two Uyghurs, one Han. There are many bootlickers among Uyghurs.

S: Don't say such words on the phone. I'm just asking about what happened, since they didn't let you into your home. Were you able to get your clothes back?

Z: I got my clothes back and stayed here. Where else could I go?

S: Which place do you mean by “here”?

Z: The address written on the letter.

S: Is that your home?

Z: No, my mom’s home. They forced me to sell my own.

S: Why?

Z: I’d prefer to talk about it later. I’m tired. I spent 6 months transferring my company to inner China. Then I wanted to close my account here. I had two accounts in two different banks. But neither of them has reopened yet. The banks have been closed since the 22nd. They’re located close to the Kazakhstan consulate. When I went to the Kazakhstan consulate, they kicked me out, like I’ve told you. I weighed my options and gave up. When I got home, they brought some papers for me to sign. They did this every day and I didn’t know what they were. Then I decided to tell my friends about this.

S: When you were forced to sell your home, did you receive the money for it or did they take it away?

Z: I bought the home in 2009, with a mortgage, which should be paid off in 2029.

S: 20 years?

Z: Yes, 20 years. I thought it was good to buy a home like this, instead of with a one-time payment. It was a two-story apartment. I worked on the first floor, while the second floor was my home.

S: Which district in Urumqi is it in?

Z: Yipin Jiachunqiu (宜品家春秋).

S: Where is that?

Z: It’s also in the Saybagh District.

S: Go on.

Z: I bought the home there, and my company was based there too. We had our offices open mainly near the TV station in the Tianshan District.

S: What kind of business did you do?

Z: Mainly studios. We recorded news, songs, and the like.

S: Music?

Z: Yes, and dubbing.

S: I see.

Z: We’d do dubbing, make radio and television programs. Produce music. We’d work with

government organizations like the Kazakh Radio in Beijing, or the local TV and radio station here. We would arrange concerts as well.

S: Okay.

Z: When I came back from there [camp], the rent for the home hadn't been paid for two years. They told me that since I had failed to pay it, it needed to be sold to the government at a low price. I said that it was them who had taken me away to that place. I hadn't been to a social event in two years, I said, and this was my only home, so I really needed it. But they didn't care. In the end, they told me that if I wanted to get my passport back, I'd need to repay the debt. So I had to pay. I paid off all of the debt that had accumulated over the two years, including things like the salaries of my employees. I still had some money left after the debts were paid off, but would need it to support myself. And now I've run out of money. Now, I rely on my family. My parents are tired mentally as well, since they bother them a lot too.

S: Can we find your company's name on Google?

Z: You should be able to find it if you type "Xinjiang Aole Wenhua Yishu Chuanmei Youxiangongsi" (新疆奥乐文化艺术传媒有限公司). It's in Xi'an, Shaanxi now. Baidu "Shaanxi Aole Wenhua Yishu Chuanmei Youxiangongsi" (陕西奥乐文化艺术传媒有限公司).

S: Which "ao"?

Z: "Ao" as in "aoyunhui" (奥运会). "Le" as in "kuaile" (快乐). Are you from here?

S: Yes, I am. But I'm a Kazakhstan citizen. I live in America now. It was me who sent you the text message.

Z: You're calling from a Kazakhstan number now.

S: Am I? Oh, yes. I sent you a message and asked you to send the files to Lazzat.

Z: Okay. Do Kazakhstan numbers work in America?

S: Yes, because of international roaming.

Z: I see. So, that's what I'm going through. I've already talked about it so much. I've described my situation 99 times to people here. I'm in difficult circumstances. I've told them to cut it out with the nice words. Because when they come, they say it's to ask about my situation. If they need information about me, they can just go to the police, the public security bureau, or the bureau of culture.

I can't take it anymore, and my heart is weak. I've mentioned this before as well. Before, I could bear with it after a good crying session, but now that doesn't help. My heartbeat remains fast for several days, and I cannot see a doctor. After all of these things, I've decided that I just don't have any strength left to think about the country's reputation. I want to say everything out loud before I die.

S: How long were you in the No. 2 and No. 3 prisons in Urumqi?

Z: About 4 months.

S: In total, in the two prisons?

Z: Yes.

S: And in the education center?

Z: September 27. I was in those places from September 26, 2017 to February 3, 2018, and then I was released.

S: Were you in the education center after that?

Z: Yes.

S: Okay. The first time they detained you, when they handcuffed and shackled you, was it for having Facebook and Instagram?

Z: Yes, that's why. Later, they said that there was a downloaded photo of a man performing namaz.

S: Who downloaded the photo?

Z: I told them that I didn't do anything like that, and that I don't pray. I also explained that I don't use Facebook and Instagram. They were on my phone, but I've never used them. I asked them to check if I had used them.

S: Was it a phone bought in Kazakhstan?

Z: Are Instagram and Facebook tools for propagating terrorism? What kinds of tools are they? Don't lots of people use them?

S: Instagram is similar to WeChat and Douyin. Instagram and Facebook both belong to the American Zuckerberg, one of the richest men in the world. They're social networking apps. Similar to Weibo, WeChat, Douyin... Zuckerberg has been to Beijing and has orders from China. He's a well-known person in the world. It's his product. All of America uses it. Kazakhstan, Russia, etc... all use it.

Z: Yes, they do. We had WeChat and were using WeChat only. I didn't even have time to use Instagram. My dad was ill, and I was busy taking him to hospitals. On top of that, I had a busy job. I wonder why they say that Instagram and Facebook are like that. Many people use them. It's just an excuse.

S: There is a Facebook account for the Central Kazakh Radio Station. They even use the Cyrillic Kazakh alphabet. Sometimes they write in Cyrillic correctly, sometimes not. For example, they might write "irimshik" ("ірімшік") incorrectly as "yrymshyk" ("ырымшык"), or "otirikshi" ("отірікші") as "otyrykshy" ("отырыкшы"). But they do have a Facebook account. CCTV has both Facebook and Instagram accounts. It's not a crime for them to use these apps, but if you use these apps, then it's a crime. You see?

Z: Yes, it's like that. Another thing I'd like to mention is that they told me to confess at least one wrongdoing if I wanted to be released. I said I didn't have any. They suggested to say that I changed my household registration, or that I had been abroad. I refused.

When I travelled abroad, it was after having received permission. I went to the Saybagh District Exit and Entry Administration Bureau and asked them if I was permitted to go abroad. I handed my passport over to someone named Dilnur there. She returned it to me, saying that it was "zhengchang" (正常, "normal"). When I heard that they were collecting passports, I contacted the

Tianshan District authorities, as well as those of the neighborhood where I was living, to ask if I needed to hand my passport in. They told me I didn't. So, I kept the passport with me.

When I was allowed a home visit from my studies, they took my passport and also asked me to hand in my property ownership certificate. I was able to find some excuses to avoid handing in that document. They asked for the receipt, and I gave it to them. I was fined, as they said the receipt was lost at the tax department. I had to go to many government bodies to resolve this issue.

S: What was the lost receipt for?

Z: The receipt of my company. I told them that I had handed in, but they denied this. When they asked for my passport, I handed over my passport and receipt. I didn't give them the property ownership certificate.

S: I see. So your goal now is to get back your passport and leave for Kazakhstan?

Z: Yes. I have nothing to do here anymore. I want to go and live there. I've lost all my hope here.

S: They interrogate you wherever you go?

Z: Sorry?

S: They interrogate you wherever you go?

Z: Yes, they interrogate you wherever you go and abuse you. I end up crying at those places. They told us we wouldn't be able to leave if we didn't admit our wrongdoings. I told them I wouldn't. I didn't admit anything. One day, they brought a piece of paper with our wrongdoings listed. Mine was written as "obstructing public service". It's written as "fanghai gongwu" (妨害公务). Since everyone else was admitting that, I assumed that it wasn't that serious, as it wasn't related to terrorism or religion, and I didn't say anything. Then when I came back, I was explaining things to the police and asking what "fanghai gongwu" meant. They'd ask me if I had done this or that. I'd say no. That's strange, they'd say, and would ultimately stop asking me about it.

S: So basically, they force you to choose one of the crimes, no matter if you are willing to do so or not? Like buying something at a supermarket.

Z: Yes, it was like that. It was impossible to be released without doing that. I first saw it on April 6, 2019, and I kept quiet.

S: Go on.

Z: And then they told us to write something, so I wrote that I hadn't understood it properly when [the officials] in Urumqi County wanted to help with my business. That I had misunderstood it and would now learn from my mistakes and cooperate with them. On April 7, they released me.

There was one time when the Urumqi County government wanted to arrange a cultural event [in the camp]. The official came and we sang in front of them. My hair was grey, and I was very thin. When I saw them watching us singing, I felt terrible.

S: Which song did you sing?

Z: I will tell you later. The local songs.

S: Was it the “Without the Communist Party, There Would Be No New China” one?

Z: Yes, songs like that.

S: Can you still sing that song? Does the song go “meiyou gongchandang, meiyou xinzhongguo” (没有共产党, 没有新中国)?

Z: Yes.

S: Then let me give your contact number to the journalists and embassies in Shanghai and Beijing. Is your Chinese good?

Z: It is.

S: That’s good. Most of them speak Chinese. Those who don’t will have interpreters with them. The interpreters might speak Chinese with an accent. If you can handle that, they can interview you. Put simply, you can achieve your goal with the pressure created by the media. You will be able to leave for Kazakhstan if you want.

Z: I just want to say that, unless they kill me or do something to me in secret, I plan to hang on. If I suddenly go insane, change my mind, or become disabled, that cannot be a coincidence. That will be a sign of some plot against me.

S: I am recording our conversation. Your letter has been published on the internet. We have copied it and broadcasted it on our YouTube channel. I have posted it on Twitter in English and Chinese. I’ve attached your photo with your full name. It’s 4:19 AM now. It is December 30 in America. I’ve sent your letter to all the relevant people. That’s the first thing. The second thing is that I’m recording our conversation. You’ve been published in international media, so you’re in the open sources. You’ve already told your main story. They won’t be able to harm you. If they put pressure on you...

Z: I want to say...

S: Yes?

Z: When I eat outside, they try to poison me, or at least make me sick by putting something in my food. They can make good use of the prevention-and-control policies. After being released from the place where I studied, they’d take you to the hospital every time you had a temperature. And what they do at the hospital is up to them. To do that, they poisoned me 3-4 times. I got poisoned and had a fever. I almost died.

S: Now they’ve lifted all the restrictions in China.

Z: Sorry?

S: They don’t even do COVID tests there anymore now.

Z: I had to ask permission to have that test.

S: It’s no longer compulsory to do it, is it?

Z: There is face recognition everywhere, and wherever I go they recognize my face, which makes the sound go off and causes someone to approach me. I think it’s affecting my health as well. They

said that they would have my face removed, but later they also wanted me to have an argument with the police and...

S: You don't need to have a rapid COVID test to go to another place now, right?

Z: Now there's no need. But that's only been the case for a short while. Before that...

S: We know that. We know everything. [Restrictions] were lifted very recently. We know that. Before that, they checked your nose and mouth at every step.

Z: Yes.

S: Checked your saliva.

Z: Yes. But who cares if they check that. The problem is that my face is everywhere. If I go to a shopping mall, my face shows up and the machine goes off. Then they do a full-body search, including my socks. I've pleaded with them to get rid of this. It is so embarrassing and everybody looks at you. They said they'd remove it but haven't.

S: I can't hear you.

Z: Then... it's my mom next to me.

I would get upset because of that and they would wait for me to get angry. Every time, I'd get really upset and cry. They've given names like "aixin xuexiao" ("kindness school", 爱心学校), which is a mental hospital, and "wenming xuexiao" ("civilization school", 文明学校), which is where we studied. They tell you that they will take you to one of those.

They came to my house. I have the videos. I've sent them to Brother Auyt. Get them from Brother Auyt, and if Brother Auyt didn't get them from Galym yet, then ask Galym to send them quickly. Everything is there, including how I'm innocent, what they did to me, the excuses they found, how they forced me... Everything is there.

They like to talk about laws, so we will need all these various pieces of evidences, including my visit to all the relevant authorities in the autonomous region. I've been to the central government. I've written to Chen Quanguo. I've been to the Kazakhstan consulate many times, and have cried there too. You can ask Dias and Adiljan. They know how I tremble out of fear in those places. When I get pressured, I send them messages, since I'm afraid of being taken away. They can arbitrarily detain you, and then you disappear. They might be watching and listening to our conversation.

S: They are listening, but your conversation with us is what will guarantee your safety. We're not against the Chinese government. We don't have separatist thoughts. What all of us ask is to leave the Kazakhs alone in their motherland. Don't treat them badly. Let them go if they want to move to Kazakhstan. What they did to you is tyranny. You didn't even know what Facebook and Instagram were, and you hadn't even used them. But they detained you. This is the vileness and oppression of the local authorities where you live. A violation of the law. They should have been imprisoned.

I will pass your contact number and they will contact you. You will need to tell them when were you taken to the No. 2 and No. 3 prisons, for how long, when they sent you to the so-called "education center", and how long you stayed there. Tell them you cannot get your passport back to move to Kazakhstan. That there are obstacles, like getting an invitation letter, the Kazakhstan consulate saying they didn't get the letter, and so on. That the Kazakhstan consulate is also trying to stop you.

By the way, that office doesn't have consulate status. It's just called the "visa and passport service center in Urumqi". Say that they're hindering the procedure because of corruption. It's because the Chinese government has bought those who shoved you in the chest. Basically, they just receive the salary and do what they're told to do.

Z: I could sense that. It hurts me.

S: They are all traitors.

Z: Even these people do such things. How shameful.

S: Let me finish what I was saying. The law is being violated. Chen Quanguo was assigned another job in Beijing, and he is no longer the secretary in Xinjiang.

Z: A certain Ma replaced him.

S: Right. Was it Ma Xingrui?

Z: They removed my face [from the alert system] after Ma arrived. That was the only benefit I got. The discrimination and despotism are still there.

S: Okay. Well... Zhanar, can you send over the name of your company and the name and phone number of the guy in Kazakhstan to whom you sent the videos? Text them to the number I used to contact you the first time.

Z: I don't have Galym's phone number. I have Brother Auyt's number. Should I share it with you?

S: I have Auyt's number.

Z: Then ask Brother Auyt.

S: Okay. Then my number...

Z: I have acquaintances who moved over from China, but I don't want to bother them because I'm worried that they might get pressured.

S: Keep my American phone number somewhere safe.

Z: This number?

S: Yes. I've sent my e-mail too. Hide that somewhere safe as well. If you write to me, I will receive your letter.

Z: I haven't received your e-mail address.

S: I sent it to you by writing the e-mail in English and "dianziyouxiang" (电子邮箱, "e-mail") in Chinese, preceded by a colon.

Z: I didn't receive that.

S: I see. They might have deleted it. I'll write again.

Z: Please contact Brother Auyt and find Almagul and Galym through him and get the files.

S: Okay.

Z: Thank you.

S: If there is something urgent, text to my American number, either in Kazakh or Chinese.

Z: Got it.

S: Don't be afraid. Be firm. You might be afraid, unsure if your actions will be successful. Actually, hundreds of thousands of Kazakhs have been released. Kazakhs arrested in Ili, Tacheng, and Altay, those who were detained at political or education schools. All of them were released. There are still people who are imprisoned. However, in the beginning there were 150-170 people who came to us to appeal every day, and now the number has declined to 1-2 people a month. They've been released. There was a village where they arrested 200-300 guys, in one village. They've all been released now.

Since you can't access international media, you don't know about this. All of it has been published. At the end of 2018 and the beginning of 2019, it was published that 400 Kazakhs in Tacheng City, 200 Kazakhs in Shyngyl, Altay, and 400 Kazakhs in Koktogai were released. This was possible because their relatives in Kazakhstan looked for them, and because journalists came to Kazakhstan. Our office was in Almaty. Journalists came from America and Europe. Thanks to those journalists, the problem was raised when we told the truth. In the end...

Z: I'd like to say something...

S: ...they regretted that they had locked up Kazakhs. They saw that it caught the world's attention when they detained Kazakhs, and recognized their mistake. So, the Chinese government released Kazakhs, basically. We did the same. We used the same method. I openly declared it in 2017. You can find it all in my lectures on social media.

We do not fight for the Kazakhs' land. It is true that it is Kazakh land, but now it belongs to China. The UN has acknowledged it. There are clear borders. We had no plans to overthrow the Chinese government. We have only one demand, which is to not arrest Kazakhs arbitrarily. I declared at a big international meeting that if they released the Kazakhs today, I would be ready to go to the mountains and become a herder.

Z: Hmm... Can I ask your name, please?

S: I'm not afraid of telling you my name. The whole world knows me. I'm more worried that the villainous people around you might put pressure on you because of me. If you want me to tell you, I will.

Z: It's fine. No need.

S: I can tell you if you want me to. They are listening to you. On the other hand, talking to me could be a guarantee of your life and safety.

Z: There's no need.

S: It could guarantee your life. Publishing your letter is a big guarantee that they will not harm you. We will keep asking the Chinese government about your whereabouts. If your phone is powered off, we will ask them, and we will ask if they have arrested you again. We will keep bothering them. Therefore, they will have no choice but to let you go.

Z: I hope so. I've had enough of them. I'd like to ask... I don't know those people who will contact me. I'm able to talk to you since you speak Kazakh. I would like them to meet me in person if they want to interview me. If they have a document and I can see it, then I can talk to them.

S: I will try my best to send someone. I've already contacted a politician who is well known in Europe and America and who lives in Beijing. I will write to him again and ask him to help you.

Z: Yes, please let them come here. They will understand the situation when they see that those people are surrounding me. Let them tell me in front of the [journalists] that I was lying. Of course, they are very good at this. However, let them show the evidence, if they can. I am ready to argue.

S: If international organizations want to help get you to America, will you come?

Z: I don't know. I want to live a peaceful life. I've never been there. I just want to leave this place. I want to go to Kazakhstan, and I have things to do there.

S: A lot of people start out thinking that America is far away, but once you get on the plane you get there in 15-16 hours. Regardless of whether you're flying from Beijing or Shanghai. If you fly from Turkey, then it's 12-16 hours. Kazakhs from China were afraid of even coming to Almaty at the beginning, myself included, thinking it's a different place with different people whom we don't know. There are about 50000 to 60000 Kazakhs now in the US.

Z: I've seen that. I read Toutiao most of the time, and I'm also following the ongoing war. I didn't choose politics or economics. I chose culture because I like music, and I sing a bit too. I studied media and I'm good at writing, so I combined the two.

S: Did you study at KazGU?

Z: As an adult, I think it's good to pay attention to what's going on around the world. I haven't thought about it. I'm not in condition to think about that now. But I'm not against it, if I can live a peaceful life.

S: When were you born, Zhanar?

Z: Sorry?

S: When were you born? What's your date of birth?

Z: I'm old. I'm 47. I was born on November 30, 1977. I asked to be allowed to go to Kazakhstan while I was having periods. I had a boyfriend in Kazakhstan. Now he's married. I've pleaded to them, explaining my situation and saying that I want to have a child while I still have normal periods. Nobody cared.

S: We're peers.

Z: They said that I can find someone to marry here.

S: It's your human right to go to and visit any place you like. It's your freedom. Hundreds of planes from Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Chongqing, etc. land in New York. Countless flights from China land and take off at the LaGuardia and JFK airports. There are countless Han Chinese, and it makes you feel like you were in the Hualing, Silu, Bianjiang Hotel, or Xiyu areas of Urumqi. They can freely come for visits or study.

Z: I would like to go to Europe. I want to see Europe and every corner of Kazakhstan, Katonkaragai... See the nature. You know, I want to have a spiritual life as well.

S: You will get there. The brave step you took will take you there. Nobody else has taken such a brave step, like you did. Most of them have been rescued because their relatives in Kazakhstan appealed. Your relatives haven't appealed, but your letter has gone public. It's a first. There's no need to hide. Sairagul Sauytbai from Ili crossed the border illegally to flee to Kazakhstan, in 2018. We rescued her and sent her to Sweden. She received asylum status in Sweden. Then, Tarbagatai...

Z: Please. I don't know if you are older or younger than me, but I don't want to get involved in politics and I don't want to seek asylum.

S: You want to live an ordinary life like other Kazakhs, right?

Z: Yes. I have never gone through these things before, and I am not lying about what I've been through. I'm not talking about other people either. So, what I want is just to ensure my human rights and...

S: I understand. All of us want to live ordinary and peaceful lives. When the Chinese government started to detain Kazakhs in China, we also had to stop our business in order to rescue them. If tomorrow they put pressure on you for talking to me, tell them to listen to our conversation and say that I have told you my name, but that you don't know me.

You say that you have nowhere to go, since they have made you sell your residence and detained you for two years. You are not allowed to work. So, tell them that you want to use the rest of your life to go see other countries. Tell them that you know people in Kazakhstan, and that you can live a good life and earn money in Kazakhstan with the skills you have. Tell them that you want to go to Katonkaragai, to have horse and camel milk and spend time in nature, as treatment. The policies have changed now, with regard to allowing people to go abroad and issuing their passports. At least that's what they're saying on TV, in both Kazakh and Chinese. Tell them that.

Z: They won't grant me that in this lifetime. I'm sure about this. There's so many obstacles. They might even just disappear once I go to their office. They can track me through GPS, and once I get there they just disappear. They know which window I go to, and the person working that window just leaves their place. I wait and wait, and then leave, and they return to work once I'm gone. I've tried it with different people.

S: Don't lose hope. You've made your decision and you didn't have a choice. Never lose hope.

Z: It doesn't matter now if I'm afraid or not. No matter if things work out or not, if I'm afraid or not, what's happening is happening. They could not make me give up on myself. I told them that I hadn't done anything wrong, and that I would never give up on myself, and that I will stand dignified in truth. I told them that it was they who had ulterior motives. Now I have to rely on food provided by my parents. Sometimes, I'm so anxious that I can't eat properly.

S: When was it that you wrote the letter of appeal in Banfanggou [Tomurti] or Cangfanggou?

Z: They embezzled all the money that should have been given to the Kazakhs there. We started our campaign in 2008, and then the new document was issued in 2010. People are still discontent with the outcome. They were given 9800.

S: Was that for the entire plot of land or per mu?

Z: Per mu. The standard is 15000.

S: Sorry?

Z: They know who stole the money. Actually, one mu is 15000, and the officials know who stole the difference. The money that reached the lower-level government was 9800, of which the herders only got 73%. They [officials] said that there was a new policy in Urumqi, according to which 27% should be taken by the government. I said that the relevant documents were issued by the financial department, and that they didn't have the authority to issue such documents. Usually, they are issued by autonomous units, like Changji or Mori or the Autonomous Region. Such decisions are made only with the permission of the People's congress. Whenever I face difficulties, I mention this to them, but they just ignore it.

S: How many Kazakh households were there?

Z: I represented 32 families.

S: 32 households? What was the maximum size of their land, about?

Z: Just our family alone has about 700 mu of land.

S: How much?

Z: About 700 mu.

S: Seven hundred?!

Z: Yes. Land for winter, fall, and summer.

S: Wow. 15 mu is one hectare. 600 mu is 40 hectares.

Z: But they didn't count all of them. They counted in their own way, and threatened the herders who disagreed, saying that they were going against the law. And since they [herders] did not know the law, they gave up. They also didn't let the Party members who were among the herders protest. In principle, it is the Party members who should lead such events.

You should also be familiar with these situations. They gave us the money for Xikou only. The rest wasn't given to us. Part of the village is used for a China Communications Construction Company road project. However, they only gave a tiny bit of the subsidy to the herders. The first time, they gave 9800 per mu, and the second time they gave 20000RMB per person, and that was it.

She [probably her mother, sitting next to her] is asking me why I'm telling you all this.

S: Zhanar, do not turn off your mobile phone tomorrow. There is a number that starts with +1. Not this number, but my American number.

Z: 001?

S: Yes. Save that number. You've sent a message to that number. Save it. Keep it in many places. Because if they take your phone away and turn it off you might not be able to find me.

Z: Okay.

S: Okay?

Z: Okay.

S: Goodbye. Don't panic, don't give up. We've rescued hundreds of thousands of Kazakhs. The Kazakhs have not committed any crime. They are not guilty in front of the Chinese government. Kazakhs have not fought to overthrow the Chinese government. Kazakhs have not fought to separate Xinjiang from China. Kazakhs have not protested in the streets against the Chinese Communist Party. The Kazakhs were just living their life herding their livestock. The only dream they have is to visit their relatives in Kazakhstan, or to settle there. The Kazakhs have not done anything. We have emphasized this too when defending human rights.

I've been saying this since 2017. I said: hey Chinese government, listen to me, we Kazakhs do not want to separate from you and become an independent state. There hasn't been a single Kazakh with this slogan in the streets, nor have there been any religious extremists. There hasn't been a single Kazakh who carried a bomb and exploded. The Kazakhs were just living on their grasslands, freely singing their songs. They've probably fought with each other when they got drunk at weddings, but even in those instances they did not harm other ethnicities. They were fighting with each other. If you release Kazakhs today, we are ready to go back to our mountains tomorrow. If not, we will raise this issue in Europe and America. This is what we said.

As a result, after considering all of this, the Chinese government thought I would be scared and put pressure on me in Kazakhstan. You know the Kazakh government is full of corrupt officials who are easily bought. Starting from 2018, Kazakhstan's National Security Bureau would warn me 4 times in written form, and would come to my house twice to tell me to stop and not raise this issue anymore. They threatened me. Lured me with ideas of climbing the career ladder. But I did not stop. I said I would stop only when China released the Kazakhs.

In 2019, they initiated an administrative case against me. Then they fined me. On March 10, 2019, they arrested me, in Almaty, and took me to Astana on a special plane. Then they imprisoned me. Then the world raised my case. The UN initiated a case about me and declared that I was innocent. The European parliament recognized me as innocent. About 40 organizations around the world wrote a letter to Qasym-Zhomart Tokayev. I haven't killed anyone. I have not been fined even once for breaking a law. I haven't even run a red light once in my entire life. When I was doing business, I had my own driver.

In short, after six months of prison and house arrest, they released me. In 2020, I raised the issue again. By then, many Kazakhs had been released. However, there still were others whose relatives came to appeal. I started running our office again, which had been managed by other guys for some time. Again the guys from the National Security Bureau approached me and said that I was harming the friendship between Kazakhstan and China. I replied and asked them to tell me why they [China] were detaining Kazakhs if we were friends. Why were there cases of a wife being in Kazakhstan and the husband in detention in China, or vice versa? Why? Tell your friend to stop it, I said.

Two criminal cases were initiated against me in 2020. People who came from China wrote appeals against me. Disgusting people came from Ili and Altay and wrote appeal letters against me. They carried out the tasks given to them by the National Security Bureau. It didn't really work. Then a member of parliament wrote a letter against me, with 10000 signatures, and accused me of being an instigator harming the friendship of the two countries. However, when the case reached the procuratorate, they could not indict me because of international pressure.

I arrived in America on January 21, 2021. Then the Kazakh government had to state that they

voided one of the cases initiated against me. I'm that guy.

Z: You've experienced a lot as well.

S: I've been working to rescue Kazakhs like you.

Z: Only those who have experienced it understand it well.

S: I've also been in jail. The Kazakh government arrested me after getting an order from the Chinese government. But my mission has always been... I've always told the Chinese government that if they left the Kazakhs alone, I would not raise this issue. Otherwise, I will keep raising it, I said. In any case, I will not become like the Dalai Lama or Rebiya Kadeer. I will not dispute the land that has been ratified by the UN. Just leave the Kazakhs alone, I said. Respect Kazakhs as Chinese citizens. Treat Kazakhs the same way you treat the Han Chinese, give them the same rights. If Han have the right to go abroad, then so should the Kazakhs. If Han people have the right to property, then so should the Kazakhs. Do not take away their grasslands. This is what I demand.

I've been talking about this in my interviews to media in Europe and America. There is no TV or newspaper that hasn't written about me. I've been raising this issue and my demands haven't changed. I have nothing to do with you if you leave the Kazakhs alone, I said. If you oppress the Kazakhs living in China, then I will not stop, I said. That is my principle. I'm not against the Han people, or the Chinese government. I don't have the intention to separate Kazakhs from China and establish an independent state. I don't want the people to die as a result of a war. I want the people to lead a peaceful life.

The people were living in peace before. The Kazakhs were herding, the Han Chinese were doing their trade and building their factories. Then the disgusting Chen Quanguo started to detain everyone for nothing, with different made-up accusations, falsely accusing people. They did whatever came to their mind, and we stood up. It's the same now.

Z: In the past, they didn't forbid our language and religion. This is our homeland, and Kazakhstan is the land of Kazakhs. We thought that we would build the golden bridge of friendship through cultural exchange. I'm a positive person, and before starting something always think about what benefits it will bring to the people. I still think this way. We made cultural programs that were beneficial. Did I do all that just to be subjected to these ordeals? I couldn't bear this. I thought there'd be someone to acknowledge it.

S: Your story has been published in Kazakhstan and now the world is aware of it. I immediately had it translated into English. Where can we find the programs you made? It doesn't matter if it was for the Central Radio or for the radio in Urumqi. Are there links to them?

Z: I don't have them now. It's been 5 years since I last worked on that. The program has also gone off air.

S: They're not available on the internet?

Z: They were on the internet, but I'm not sure if you'd be able to find them now.

S: Could you send them to me if you're able to find them?

Z: One of them was called "Saira Domyra". It was aired at 10 AM, and would be repeated in the evenings for another two hours. I've done over 1000 hours of the program in total.

S: That's a monumental effort.

Z: It would be re-aired later. I was the first one to take the Qara Zhorga dance to the stage with a band. I revised the songs in the 1980s, and made a program with songs unique to Chinese Kazakhs. My programs on ethnic unity were added to the Uyghur radio rotation as well.

S: I assume they're still on their website.

Z: You can have a look. I haven't searched for them. Actually, the Kazakhs in China have preserved the purity of their language, and their songs are unique. Even Kazakhs in Kazakhstan acknowledge the beauty of the songs by Chinese Kazakhs.

S: They've preserved their historic traditions.

Z: I was planning to organize regular concerts for those songs. I wanted to contribute to preserving the Chinese Kazakh culture. That was my dream. Among my peers, I was the one who knew the most old songs. I was the one who had looked into them the most. I cherish each one of those songs. I had even planned everything in my mind, including such details as who would sing which song.

I can't understand why they don't let me go. Is it bad if I do such things? Why don't they mind their own business and let me do mine? No one wants to listen. They just laugh at you.

S: I see. Well, if you want to talk to me, text me anytime at my American number, okay?

Z: Okay. Are you older than me?

S: Yes, I am older than you. You can't write to my Kazakhstan number. Write to my American number. Don't forget.

Z: Got it.

S: And if you want me to call, I will, at any time.

Z: I will text you, then.

S: Regardless of who contacts you, whether it's Han or... Because there are Han people in America as well, and they're American citizens and they might be residing in China and doing journalism. Or if people who speak Chinese with a foreign accent contact you... Whoever it may be, don't worry, and just give them the gist of your situation.

Tell them that you are not able to get your passport back. Tell them that the culture department called you back while you were in Kazakhstan. The time periods you were in different prisons. That the total amount of time you were in detention was two years and twenty-three days. That they took away your passport and forced you to sell your house. And any other things that you may have forgotten to tell me and that you might remember later, which could be anything related to your rights being violated.

From my experience, many people tend to forget many details when they are interviewed over the phone. Think in advance about what you need to tell the politicians and journalists and point them out to them briefly and precisely. You've already started, so do not stop here. There's no way back. Your case has already been published and it is all over the internet now. The Chinese government will have no choice but to let you go now.

Z: I'm not sure, though. They are...

S: Listen to me. Many people were able to leave. They weren't letting a student girl in Beijing go. Her parents had moved to Kazakhstan. In the end, after international organizations got involved, they had to let her go. There are so many examples like this. There are so many couples who are separated between the two countries.

Fifty-eight children who had either one or both parents detained protested in front of the Chinese consulate on May 30, 2018. One of the female consulate staff members approached me and asked me to enter the building. I said that I would not enter the building, saying I was ready to talk in any public place, while the consulate building was Chinese territory. The consulate in Almaty is no exception. I told them to release those children's parents. Those children were just those from Almaty, and there were thousands of other children like them out there who could not come. I mentioned that it was International Children's Day the next day. I also said that if they didn't release their parents, we would come there every day and draw the attention of the world. Later, they let the parents of those children leave for Kazakhstan. We did this.

Z: I've heard of that, and I saw them meeting their relatives at the airport. I also thought I would be able to go too.

S: Have you seen a guy on Douyin who talked about the war between Ukraine and Russia very loudly while you were browsing? That was me.

Z: Okay. That I didn't watch.

S: I speak Kazakh in those videos. I myself don't use Douyin or TikTok, because I don't trust them, but some people posted parts of my YouTube video on TikTok-Douyin.

Z: They don't post that here. I've never heard of Kazakhs talking about it. I mostly watch live streams by Han bloggers and have an understanding of the general situation.

My mom says that she's hungry.

S: How old is your mom?

Z: Sorry?

S: How old is your mom?

Z: My mom is 77. I really feel for my mom a lot. My situation has caused her a lot of pain. I don't tell that much to my family. Everyone has their own things to do and family to feed. They are helping me with food. They help me whenever I need any help.

S: What's your tribe?

Z: I'm a Naiman.

S: Which one?

Z: I don't tell them about my situation. Because I'm worried that it could have a bad influence on them. Two days ago, my mom said that she was feeling terrible and wanted to come be with me. I said yes, please come. She loves the rice soup that I make. I told her I would welcome her with rice soup.

Now she's sitting next to me. She can't hear very well. And she's so worried about me. She can sleep well if she sees that I'm happy. Otherwise, she can't sleep. She cries sometimes.

S: Which tribe in Naiman?

Z: Karakerei Kabanbai.

S: You're my sister, then.

Z: Really?

S: Are you Muryn?

Z: Sorry?

S: Which tribe again?

Z: Burynbet.

S: Can I have your mother's name? If you disappear, we could call her.

Z: My mom can't talk. Hopefully, I will not disappear, God willing. They can't talk, so I will be the one talking to you. This is my address. I can't go anywhere else. If they want, they can come to my place. I will not go out anymore after all this, I think. I might ask my relatives to help me with groceries. They can do anything. There's a saying: "killing without batting an eyelash". Now they can arrest you without batting an eyelash. That's my situation. I will keep in touch, then.

S: Good.

Z: And you don't disappear either.

S: Would you like me to post our conversation from today too? Everyone already knows you.

Z: Okay. Post it.

S: You agree with my posting it?

Z: I do.

S: Thank you, Zhanar. Take care.

Z: Thank you as well.

S: Believe that there will be a day when a thousand people meet you at the Almaty airport with flowers, with you walking on a red carpet there. We'll arrange everything. The Chinese government will let you go. You haven't killed anyone, you haven't set anything on fire. You will be welcomed by your brothers and sisters, and by journalists. We arranged what you saw on Douyin.

Z: My ears were tearing when I watched those videos, wishing the same for myself.

S: That day will come. Don't lose hope. You will leave for Kazakhstan, and you will find your other half, will have your kids and family. Please believe in that.

Z: Please cut out the part related to women's health before posting.

S: Don't worry about that. You haven't said anything inappropriate. We will listen to it and edit it. It was a really good interview. Don't worry too much. Never forget that you're not a criminal.

Z: That's why I'm not afraid. Because I'm not a criminal. I raised people's issues in a civilized manner, but they twisted it. They took away everything from me, including my health, and have reduced me to a beggar. I almost lost my life, and so I decided to speak up about it instead of dying in silence.

I don't change my mind easily. I'm a stubborn person. Once I've made my decision, I stick to it. The only way they could probably make me change my mind would be to make me drink something poisonous or who knows what... I can't exclude that this might happen. They might threaten me by putting pressure on my relatives, or they might even make them say something different about me. What I've said in this conversation is the immutable reality.

S: In other words, you're not thinking of poisoning yourself or committing suicide, right?

Z: No, I'm not. They would be very happy if I killed myself.

S: Very good. That was the reply I was expecting. It is very important to say this. Because they might kill you and declare that you committed suicide. You don't have any such intentions, right?

Z: No. I want to live and see many good things. I want to take my mother to Kazakhstan. She's always wanted to see Kazakhstan, and all these problems have made it impossible for us to visit. It makes her sad that she still hasn't been to Kazakhstan at her age. Sometimes, she mutters to me about it.

S: If the Chinese ask questions, tell them that Kazakhstan is a member state of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. It is not an enemy of China but a neighboring country. China is getting oil and gas from Kazakhstan. Urumqi used to have polluted gray skies because of the coal and now the sky there is clearer. Kazakhstan is also providing gas to Shanghai and Hong Kong. Kazakhstan and China organize several military trainings together every year as member states of the Shanghai Cooperation.

Ask them why they consider Kazakhstan to be an enemy while the government announces that these two countries are friendly neighbors? Why don't they close the border altogether, instead of building railways through Alashankou? Why did they build the gas pipeline? Explain these things to the illiterate Han officials, the ones at the lower local level who cannot even write their own names. Show them that you're educated.

Z: They don't let me talk. I've told them that there are diplomatic agreements between the two countries that allow visiting one's relatives, or to go to either country in urgent situations. I've asked them why they were not observing them. But I'm not allowed to talk about foreign countries, so it's impossible to say things like that. They don't listen to you.

S: Got it.

Z: I know well the relations between the two countries, and in which fields. But even mentioning the word "wajiao" (外交, "diplomacy") makes them angry.

S: Well, Zhanar... Take care. Be strong. Be brave. Text me at any time and I will call you.

Z: Okay.

S: Write down my phone number in a secret place. They might delete it from your phone.

Z: Got it.

S: Delete the messages you have sent to me.

Z: They're monitoring it anyway. They can see everything. Okay then. Thank you. Take care.

S: See you in better times.

Zhanargul Zhumatai (Z): Hello?

Rune Steenberg (R): Hello, how are you? Are you Zhanargul?

Z: Hello? Who is this?

R: My name is Yusupjan. I'm Serikzhan Bilash's friend.

Z: Okay.

R: Do you speak Uyghur?

Z: I prefer Kazakh.

R: I don't speak good Kazakh. I'm Danish, and I'm calling you from Europe. From Germany. I am a researcher. I speak Uyghur and decent Chinese, though not as good as Uyghur. I understand some Kazakh, but I am not able to speak it.

Z: Okay.

R: I have heard your story.

Z: They said that because I spoke to him [Serikzhan], the police will come for me. They will come to arrest me. That is what I was told just now.

R: Yes, that's what I heard. Are they coming today?

Z: Yes. No later than tonight, they told me. We will come for you today, they said, and arrest you because — what was it that they said? — because you have spoken to people abroad on the phone and told [state] secrets. If you want to save yourself, then from today — from this evening — you should go and commit yourself to a psychiatric ward, an insane asylum. Tell them that you have lost your mind and stay there for some time. My family here asked me if I am going to do that. If I'll go and stay at a hospital. They recommended that I follow this advice, but I said that no, I'm not going to go. Whatever happens, I will go with the authorities if they come.

I didn't share any state secrets. I don't even work at a place that has such secrets. I'm not even a Party member.

R: I understand.

Z: I have just been minding my own business, doing my own things, doing my job and doing it well. I have received awards for my work. And it's someone like me that the Urumqi police come to

threaten. They came to my home.

R: Are you at home now?

Z: Yes, I'm at home now. They told me that they would come to arrest me by tonight. My relatives have been pleading with me, telling me to go stay at the hospital. But I refuse. Why should I go? If they want to come and arrest me, they can come.

R: Can you give us your address?

Z: For someone from Xinjiang or for someone abroad?

R: For someone abroad.

Z: Okay. I live at Apt. 202, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 11, 59 Cangfanggou Road, Saybagh District, Urumqi.

R: Okay.

Z: This is my mother's place. Have you seen my video? Many people around the world may have seen it. Where they pull me out. There is also audio where they say that they will take us away and we scream for help. I have passed this on. So now they call me crazy and say that I've lost it. When Serikzhan called me, I told him that no matter what they did to me — no matter if they make me disabled, if they sexually assault me, if they lock me up, or even if they kill me — I will tell what has happened.

R: Yes, that's good. Hopefully it will not go that far. We can write and pass on your story. That will hopefully do some good. I saw your interview with Serikzhan, but my Kazakh is too bad to really understand it. Would you be willing to give a sketch of what happened to you in Uyghur now?

Z: No, sorry. I went to a Chinese school and I studied a bit with Uyghurs, so I know some, but I cannot adequately express myself in Uyghur. I have told my story in Kazakh and in Chinese. Where did you say you worked?

R: I work at a university. I'm a researcher. I studied the Uyghurs and Xinjiang for more than 10 years, and I wrote my PhD on Uyghurs in Kashgar and their marriage traditions. I lived there for 2 years and learned Uyghur there. I'm Danish myself, not Uyghur. And since 2014, several of my friends have also been detained. Since 2016, I have no longer been able to go there. I haven't received a visa. But I have worked with Xinjiang diaspora in Kazakhstan, Turkey, and elsewhere. That is also how I know Serikzhan. I have written about the situation in Xinjiang in journals, and also a bit in newspapers.

Z: What is your name?

R: My Danish name is Rune Steenberg. In Uyghur, they call me "Yusupjan".

Z: Okay, let me explain something to you. I am not here to share government secrets or to tarnish the government's image internationally. My words are heard by the world, but they — here [the Chinese authorities] — also continue to listen. I am just talking about my own suffering and the vileness of the local Urumqi government. The bad things that they did. That is all I've talked about. That is what I have said.

I went to study and returned, and I was not able to save myself from this. I have sent you

everything regarding the work that I have done here. Now what will happen to me? Are they going to take me away? Will they imprison me? Torture me? You can hear now that I am clearheaded, and that there is nothing wrong with my reasoning.

R: Yes, I sense that!

Z: I speak clearly and well.

R: Yes, you do!

Z: I haven't said anything else. Now we will see what happens. There is nothing that I can do to prevent them from doing what they need to do. But if I disappear or if I die, I want the world to hold them responsible. To ask what happened to me, to know that I didn't die a natural death. Many people should know about this, about what has happened to me. The world should know!

R: Of course. We will tell your story, and we will pass on what you said. You are right — we need to say and write about what has really happened. Not more and not less. We will pass your story on to the world. Hopefully nothing will happen to you, and in the case you are detained again we will hold them responsible.

Z: Please write down my family's phone number. In case they take me away, you will be able to hear about it from my relatives.

R: Okay.

Z [to her relatives]: Give me your number. Your phone number. In case I disappear, you can tell him.

I will give you my mother's number.

R: Okay.

Z: [+86] 18290801773. This is my mother's number. Her name is Nurqaisha. After they come to take me, my relatives will not be able to go and talk to me. They won't be able to find me. If they take me, I'll be gone. But I will not go to the psychiatric ward! I told the truth, what had really happened. What I experienced myself. Even if they lock me up, rape me, kill me. I have experienced it before. I've already seen all but death.

What is to come, I will see. But the people of the world, the international organizations, and the UN Human Rights Commissioner should know. They should come and inspect what is happening to me. They should come and help me! They should come and see, and if I am killed they should show the world how they killed me. I will never be someone who takes back what they said out of fear! I am someone who thinks of the consequences before they speak.

R: I understand. I will pass on what you have said to the UN, to Western embassies in Beijing, and to journalists. If possible, someone will come to check on you.

Z: Okay. If I don't die, if I am not made disabled, and if I don't go crazy, I will be here.

R: If there is anything else you want to say, you can tell me now and I will pass it on.

Z: Thank you. I have told my story. I have talked about everything that has happened to me, what I have seen, what I know. Those are the things. That is enough, I think. I have sent one video to him

[Serikzhan Bilash] that demonstrates very well what I have experienced and seen. The UN and others can get it from him, to watch and listen to it. And then they can come to check where I was taken, what happened to me, if they made me disabled, and if they drove me insane, locked me up, or killed me. I don't know what will happen to me.

R: Okay. We will do this. Are you healthy right now?

Z: I have a heart problem. Once my heart starts beating strongly, I cannot calm it down. I haven't been able to get rid of this.

R: I see. Is this something that appeared after you had been to camp?

Z: Yes, that is something that came after. My heart problems only started in the past few years. Especially over the past half-year.

R: I see. Otherwise, you are healthy. Also, your mind is clear, and your reasoning is good. I can hear and sense that, and I have recorded it now. I will translate it and pass it on to the UN.

Z: Thank you. Yes, please pass it on to the UN. Pass it on. I ask for help. I ask for help from the international community, from the UN.

R: Okay. I will pass it on and hopefully help will come. Also, if you agree, I will call you again tomorrow. If you are at home tomorrow, we will talk. If not, I will talk to your mother.

Z: Okay. If I'm at home. If possible, someone should come to our home to check on me. I will be here. If I'm not here, it is because they have taken me away. Then the UN can go and check which prison they have taken me to. Let them come looking for me. Let them come help me, please!

I'm at my mother's. You have her number. Initially, I did not want to trouble her or trouble anybody, as my mother is 70 years old. But if they take me away, this is how you can find me.

R: I see. If someone is able to come to Urumqi to look for you, how would they get in? Can they access the building?

Z: I'm not sure. My mother says that they should call her when they get to the address.

R: Okay. Thank you! I wish you all the best of luck! We'll stay in touch. Goodbye.

Z: Okay. Bye!

Yang Sen-hong (Y): Today's interview features Mr. Serikzhan, the founder of the human rights organization "Atajurt" in Kazakhstan. Starting from 2016 and 2017, there have been constant reports of China setting up large-scale re-education camps in Xinjiang, where they forcibly detain Uyghur, Kazakh, and other Muslim ethnic minorities. The human rights situation in Xinjiang has ended up garnering a high level of consistent attention in the West, leading to corresponding sanction measures. These included Western political figures boycotting the Winter Olympics held in Beijing early last year. Over the years, the Chinese government has obstinately denied the existence of so-called "forced detention", instead calling these places "study classes" or "vocational training centers". However, many victims who have escaped allege that they were subjected to forced labor and torture. There have even been reports of women being raped. Most of these allegations were only made public after the individuals had fled abroad.

Zhanargul Zhumatai, a Kazakh woman living in Urumqi, Xinjiang, recently wrote to a well-known public figure in Kazakhstan to ask for help. In her letter, Zhanargul said that she had been held at one of the so-called "study centers" in China for 2 years and 23 days, starting from September 26, 2017, which were actually the No. 2 Prison and No. 3 Prison in Urumqi.

She was only released on October 18, 2019. Previously, she had worked for the National Television of Kazakhstan. Zhanargul said that among the allegations made against her by the Xinjiang authorities was that she had Facebook and Instagram installed on her mobile phone. But those had been pre-installed when she bought it in Kazakhstan.

However, given the powerful intimidation of the Chinese authorities, Zhanargul is the only victim within China who dares to publicly state that she was a victim of the re-education camps. The police didn't wait long to come to Zhanargul's family and threaten her with confinement in a psychiatric hospital. After that, her phone was always unreachable, making it very difficult for the outside world to contact her. On today's program, Mr. Serikzhan, who lives in exile in the United States, is with us. Serikzhan has been in contact with Zhanargul, and we will invite him to tell us more about the situation.

On today's program, we are going to connect to Mr. Serikzhan, the founder of Atajurt, now living in exile in the United States.

Serikzhan, are you online?

Serikzhan (S): Hello, Mr. Yang.

Y: First of all, thank you, Serikzhan, for agreeing to this interview. It seems that Mr. Serikzhan is also going to put us through to Ms. Zhanargul Zhumatai, for a joint interview. Is that right?

S: Ms. Zhanargul is with us through my second mobile phone.

Y: Would you please say hi to the audience, Ms. Zhanargul?

Zhanargul (Z): Hello.

Y: Ms. Zhumatai, your letter is very much in the spotlight. Could you discuss the circumstances of the letter you've written?

Z: The reason is that the Urumqi County government had engaged in long-term corruption, misappropriating the funds for resettlement and grassland compensation, which should have gone to the people. They failed to follow the legal procedures in acquiring grasslands from herdsman. They failed to meet the proper compensation standards in distributing compensation and resettlement benefits.

That was the reason — following appeals and requests from the people and elderly in our village — why I represented 32 households in reporting the situation to the relevant autonomous region authorities. Our main concern was that, while the general prices were constantly going up, the compensation for their pastures and the resettlement subsidies had not gone up at all.

So, we asked that the Autonomous Region Government, Autonomous Region CPPCC, Autonomous Region People's Congress, Autonomous Region People's Court, Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission, Department of Finance, Autonomous Region [unclear] Department, Department of Land Resources, and Grasslands Office all do a thorough review of the three policy

documents that govern compensation for grassland acquisition: documents No. 1999-3, No. 1138, and No. 500.

Three of us wrote a petition letter to the abovementioned agencies about this. They then issued a document to raise the compensation standards, in consideration of documents No. 1999-3 and No. 1138.

In the end, the local government did not follow through on the new standards. They [unintelligible] their profits by 1% to 10%, and kept the rest.

Since I was the leader in drafting this letter, they formed a grudge against me. They used the stability-maintenance policies, or rather misused them, to lock me up in a study class. And they used all kinds of prevention-and-control policies to pressure me, cause me trouble, and torment me in all aspects of life, wherever I went. In doing this, they even mobilized the police, including the public security bureau, the neighborhood administration, the political and legal affairs commission, and the procuratorate, to exert pressure on me. They limited where I could go. They prevented me from working and from going out. They denied me a passport. They didn't allow me to transfer my household registration to inner China.

They would go out of the way to give me a hard time in ways as petty as a grain. I couldn't go to the hospital or see a doctor. I couldn't process my paperwork at the business administration or the tax bureau. I could not even handle my taxes! I was unable to do anything.

Y: So, Ms. Zhanargul Zhumatai, you were locked up at a study camp in Xinjiang for over two years, is that right?

Z: 2 years and 23 days. This includes my time in the No. 3 Pre-Trial Detention Center, the No. 2 Pre-Trial Detention Center, the Dabancheng Transformation-Through-Education Center, and the Midong District Industrial Park and the [unintelligible] Business District Industrial Park, which was a reform-through-labor facility at the end. This period lasted from September 26, 2017 to October 18, 2019. It was 2 years and 23 days.

Y: Was your detention during those 2 years and 23 days equivalent to being held in a prison?

Z: While they are called different names — pre-trial detention centers, transformation-through-education centers, and then industrial parks — all of these places have strict discipline enforced, and you don't have any personal freedom. I can't speak for others, but this is my experience. I did not have any freedom. I was also not allowed to speak.

When I told the teacher that I wanted to see a doctor, the reply I got was that I was not in a position to want things. In the end, all I could say was: "I'm so sick, I'm about to die. Can you give me some medicine or take me to the hospital?" That's how I had to express it. I can't speak for others. I'm only speaking for myself. This is how I was tormented.

Also, while at the study class, under the pretext of treating my illness, they used syringes and prescribed medications, which caused diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and fever. This happened a few times.

Since I came back, they have been giving me a hard time in every possible way, trying to intimidate and threaten me. As a result, I wrote to the central National Public Complaints and Proposals Administration. Then neighborhood administration people came — Chairperson Hu of the Tianshan Jiancai Neighborhood in Urumqi's Saybagh District came with police officers. They broke

into my home and grabbed my keys, my cell phone, and my ID card. I was forcibly taken to the Aixin Hospital, which is actually a psychiatric hospital, and also to a "Civilization School". That's to say, a study class.

And then I relied on my family members to directly confront them. So they directly dealt with them, in the confrontation. How to put this... It was thanks to them that I wasn't taken away again. Things like that.

I can't go out under such circumstances. Whenever I went out, I would get food poisoning. Whenever I went out to a mall or a market or anywhere, all the police and security guards would come at me. Because I have this kind of "alert" on me. I'm in their "alert system", and whenever they see me, they understand who I am and show up to check. This longstanding hostility has been really bad for my health. My health now, it's my heart [sigh]. So on and so forth. I can't explain it to you clearly right now in such a short time. But that's roughly the situation.

Since September 26, 2017, I haven't had any freedom and haven't been treated like a human being. I have lived the life of a dog. Sometimes, worse than that of a dog. The neighborhood administration can show up and bully me whenever they want. The police can also come over and threaten me at any time. They are either police from the Cangfanggou Police Station, Pingdingshan, or Urumqi County. Not to mention the neighborhood police here, [sigh]. This is how my days go by.

Y: So, you're not feeling well now. Can you go to the hospital?

Z: As soon as I go in and register, they immediately identify me and tamper with things there. As a result, I wasn't able to seek medical treatment for a long time. I have to take one and a half tablets of Euthyrox every day now. When my thyroid condition was first discovered [unintelligible]. This is what it is like. That's why when I went to the hospital, I wouldn't scan the ticket on my mobile phone. Instead, I'd insert 1 yuan in cash. When I went there, I'd avoid doing certain things. I wouldn't use my mobile phone when registering. I also wouldn't use my mobile phone when paying. I thought I could avoid them this way. But there weren't many times when I could actually avoid them. I just got by like this.

If I were to go to inner China, they would be very sensitive to that, with Beijing especially. I once went to Beijing on December 16, 2020. They were extremely anxious that time. They came to my home and threatened my family members. They even said: "Zhanargul has repeatedly applied to us to address her difficulties and demands. Has she gone to Beijing now? Tell her to come back quickly, and we will resolve them for her."

But the moment I came back, they tracked me down and threatened me, asking me sternly: "What did you do?" and "Whom did you contact?" Apart from that, I haven't seen anyone trying to help me address my difficulties or solve my problems. Since then, my situation has only gotten worse and worse.

They wanted to arrest me, using all kinds of entrapment tactics. They even tried to make me fall ill. After causing me to develop a fever, they sent me to a makeshift hospital. So on and so forth.

And there's more. They added my face to their alert system. Wherever I went, they would check me, which made me extremely upset and agitated. And they would use my agitation as a pretext to take me away to facilities like the Aixin Hospital or the Civilization School.

They set up traps for me, so I stayed home and didn't go out to avoid these traps. This started in August, or July, of 2021. I was only able to venture out in 2022.

When it came to shopping, I could only go out to buy groceries. Everything else, such as clothes and everyday necessities, I'd purchase online. Sometimes, the things bought online were good. Other times, they were not. Some of the clothes I bought I could wear. Others, I couldn't. This is my life now.

During these six years, I haven't earned a single cent. I haven't had any source of income. Nothing... And the government has only put pressure on me, made things difficult for me, and tormented me. The government has not been helpful in any way. It was only my family who sent me food. Whenever I needed to buy medicine or pay for something, it was them who covered my expenses. That's how I've made it through.

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y6Bmn_7SB7Y,

<https://www.rti.org.tw/radio/programMessageView/programId/88/id/138618>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#48985>

Saule Meltai

The following is the translated transcript of a phone call between Zhenis Zarhan and his wife, Saule Meltai. Saule, a nurse from Altai's Shingil County, was forced to spend nine months in a camp, prior to being released in late 2018, at which time she required two major surgeries. Afterwards, she would remain under town-house arrest, with the authorities refusing to give her and her son their passports, thereby making it impossible for them to reunite with their family in Kazakhstan. The phone call took place in January 2020. Judging by the context and content, Zhenis intended for it to be shared publicly for the world to see.

Zhenis: It won't be long now. Say what you have to.

Saule: What?

Z: I'm working on going to the US so that we can bring you home. So that you can move here.

S: I'm tired of telling these people. Nobody listens to what I say now. Nobody.

Z: No need to tell them. No need to beg.

S: It's been three years now that you haven't seen your child.

Z: And your child [here in Kazakhstan] misses you too.

S: Do you think it's easy to stay in this empty house? I can't sleep. I cannot close my eyes, thinking of my child. And my health problems only make it worse. When you have a problem and ask or beg for help... I've gone to the political and legal affairs commission, to the police station... to your work unit. They just ignore me. Nobody wants me around. They threaten me instead. "If you don't make your husband shut up, you and your child will never be able to go abroad. You'll never see them again." That's what they tell me. They threaten me all the time.

Z: What else did they say?

S: [Unclear] all the time. I've missed my child so much. I can't bear it anymore. No official listens. You beg them for this and for that. I've endured so much. Nobody listens, nobody cares about you. And they threaten you. "If you continue talking about this, we'll make it so that you'll never be able to leave your house. We'll blacklist you and you'll never be able to go to Kazakhstan to see your husband and son. We won't let your family reunite." ...they threaten me.

Will I spend the rest of my life like this? Life's really become difficult. I can't take it anymore. Our family is torn apart. Is it easy for a mother to be separated from her child? For entire days and nights I cannot sleep. I need to take sleeping pills. This is the only way I can make this agony stop briefly. Every bit of what I've had to experience is etched in my memory. There's nothing they haven't done to torture me. And there's my health problems on top of that. Nobody is there to help.

I've gone everywhere to ask for help, but nothing. I've gone to the police, to state security, to the political and legal affairs commission... Nobody cares. My only hope is you, hoping that you could take me away from here. Here, they don't listen. They don't care.

Z: It's been three years already.

S: How can one spend three years like this? The first year, they locked me up for nine months for nothing. I needed treatment and they wouldn't take me to the hospital. Only in the end did they take me to the operating room for a major surgery. After having my lower back nailed [metal implants], I'm suffering from partial paralysis on my face now, because of all the damage to my nerves.

They did another operation on my brain. Not long after the operation, while I was only starting to recover, a person from State Security, the head of the hospital, and several policemen came to me and shamelessly said to me: "your husband is looking for you — make him shut up!" They told me to cooperate with them and promised to issue me a passport and said "we'll sort out your husband's pension issues so that he'll be able to receive it again soon". But they lied... [unclear]... "We'll let you go, we'll help your son get his passport", and so on... Those shameless people came to the hospital in Urumqi to tell me this. I thought they were humane, that they would solve my problems. I believed them and did everything as I was told to do.

After a month, I returned home [from the hospital] and asked them about their promises to reinstate your pension. I also mentioned how much money I had to spend on the two operations. But they just kept lying to me, saying they'd handle it "soon". Then I asked them to just get my passport issues sorted, saying how much I missed my child and how it's been three years now that I've been living through this torture. I pleaded with them to give me my passport, but no one wants to take responsibility. The work unit says that state security should stamp it, who then says that no, someone else should... [unclear]

I didn't tell you this at the start, but I'm helpless now. What have I done to be treated like this? I haven't committed any crime. I had worked for 28 years, and was planning to spend the rest of my life in peace. I've really missed my son. It's been three years... Is this fair? Whom should I go to and plead for help? They threaten me. Still, I hope that there are some people with dignity.

I'm a mother. Mothers brought all of us into this world, and human beings should have respect for mothers. Are they so heartless that they would leave a mother in such a situation? It's been really difficult. I've been hiding from you all the time. I had been worried about you. But I can't bear it anymore. I think that my heart might stop at any time. I sometimes think that I might die while I'm sleeping. I'm worried that I may never see my family again. I think the people have changed, and I doubt that there are still kind people left here.

I've already gone through all this pain and I'm used to it, but I still can't control the feelings I have towards my child. Missing your children and being separated from them is far worse than any health problems you might have. Staying alone in a house like this for two years isn't easy either. I don't know where to go for help now. Nobody wants me around. If I talk, they don't listen. They just lie to me. To be a woman and go through all this sorrow for three years... I don't know who will help me. When you write something nice, I feel happy. The days drag by so slowly. It's so difficult, being stuck in the middle of all this. My heart breaks when I think of the children.

Z: I hear you, I hear you. Don't cry. God willing, I'll be going to America soon. And I won't stop until I get you back. There are people all around the world, Kazakhstani people, and all Kazakh people, countries that stand up for justice, like America, as well as human rights organizations. I will reach out to as many of them as I can. I won't stop my appeals until I get you and my son back to Kazakhstan.

China isn't God. They also signed international treaties that they're obligated to abide by. There is no law that gives permission to a country to separate families. There is international law, so why

doesn't China abide by it? It's one of the UN member states. They say that Kazakhstan is their friend and neighbor. They should show their friendship, then. We're not enemies.

S: I'm a woman and they can see the sorrow I'm going through, but they have no sympathy. They were also brought into this world by mothers, so why do they torture a mother like this? Why don't they just decide and say: let's take pity on this woman and solve her problems? But no, it turns out that they don't care. I haven't been able to sleep for months. I don't even know whom to ask for help, and I just lie and I cry. My pillow has become soaked with tears.

It's so difficult to deal with something like this at this age. It's so hard to not be able to see your child. This hurts more than learning about him dying would, because at least then you'd know that he died. This, to miss your child and not be able to see him, is much harder. And I'm not healthy either, you know. Is there any suffering I still haven't been subjected to? I'm afraid that I will die before I get to see my son. I'm afraid of my heart stopping while I'm asleep.

Z: Don't cry. Hang in there. Hang in there, hang in there... I'm... I'm doing my best to help you. I'm continuing to appeal.

S: Officials like Chairman Xi are talking about all these great policies, but the local authorities aren't implementing them. They just threaten people. "If you continue doing this, you will never leave this country. You and your son will stay in China forever." That's how they threaten me. How am I supposed to bear all this?

Z: Look, those people just say whatever comes to mind. Don't be afraid of them. I'm continuing to appeal. I'm doing all I can.

S: I'll die thinking of my child.

Z: Don't say that. Just hang in there. It won't be long now. There are many people who support us. All the people in Kazakhstan support us. All the Kazakhs support us. In a month or so, I'll go to the US, God willing. I'll go to the UN, to the European Union... Everywhere. They'll have no choice but to let you go. There are international laws. They cannot just separate families for no reason. You're not a criminal. Please, don't cry.

S: I've had to endure so much. I was locked up for months for no reason. I've become sick and was incontinent, wetting my bed. But the hope to reunite with my family gave me the courage to overcome all of this. And now they keep lying. Our family has experienced so much misfortune. I think that I may die here like this, without ever seeing my child again.

Z: You'll see him soon, God willing. What about Muhtar? How is he?

S: He's also worried. He also misses his brother and father. He misses his family.

Z: It's all right, don't cr...

S: I wish... I wish they'd at least let him go, so you'd all be able to live there together.

Z: They're not letting either of you go, right?

S: If it meant you being able to reunite, I would endure anything. It's been so hard. I've asked everyone for help, but nobody listens. I've gone to state security, the police, your work unit, government offices, county officials... I spent the entire summer going to them with my application letters. I begged them, telling them that I'm a mother. Nobody cared... [unclear]

I was a good employee. I worked for 28 years. I accomplished all my duties with responsibility. I was loyal. I never did anything wrong. I don't know what they want from me now.

Z: It's all right, please don't cry. I'll bring you home soon. Only international organizations can help you. It doesn't look like the local authorities are planning to let you go. What was the name of that head police officer? Song Jian? He and Jian Tingwei, neither of them wants to let you go. I'm going to ask for help from international organizations. I met one of the high officials from the US today.

S: Human beings should protect mothers, not torture them. What have I done to end up like this?

Z: It's all right, don't cry.

S: Why shouldn't I cry?

Z: It's all rig...

S: I've been keeping it inside all this time. I'm taking pills now to calm my heart. I cannot sleep at night, thinking of my child. I can sleep only with the help of the pills. I'm counting the days now. One day, two days... as I long for that wonderful day when I can see my son. It's so hard. I can't take it anymore.

Z: Calm down, it'll be fine. Don't cry. I'll go to the US soon... to New York City, to the UN. I will meet with the US officials. You should know that I met a very high-level US official today. He said he would help us get you and our son on a list of protected people. He also gave me the names of the people I'd meet there. He also said he'd assist me with contacting some of them and then have them talk to the Chinese government. We've done something good today. It won't be long now...

You can be sure of that — I spent the entire day there today. I gave him your photos, ID numbers, my letters of appeal... all the important stuff. He said that he would help us because you were a nurse. He said that they would help get you here. Our worst days are behind us.

S: All of them were born from mothers...

Z: Do you think they understand this? They weren't born from mothers. They were born from stone.

S: I worked as a nurse... I've rescued many lives. And now when I'm in such a bad situation, why isn't there a single person kind enough and willing to help me? Shouldn't virtue have its rewards? Am I the only nurse who's going through this?

Z: It's all right, I...

S: Why are they torturing me like this?

Z: It's all right, don't be afraid. I will let the whole world know about you, about your tears. I will get this translated into English and show it to the officials from the US and the UN. I'll post it on their websites. I'll have them watch and see the state you're in.

They're saying that they're not doing anything to Kazakhs in China, that Kazakhs there are free... That they're being released and allowed to go to Kazakhstan, that there are no separated families... The Chinese government is saying this.

S: I've been trying not to talk about all this. I didn't want it to worry you. I've kept it all hidden, but I

won't endure it any longer. My heart is just a fist-sized chunk of flesh now. My heart cannot bear this anymore. The rest I can put up with, but not being separated from my son.

Z: It's all right, you'll come here soon. I've told you — I've been appealing. All the people in Kazakhstan are watching. The whole world knows about it. Everybody knows what you're going through. It's just five or six people in China saying they won't let you go. But there are other people too. There are international organizations.

Just be patient. Don't cry. The worst days are behind us. God willing, everything will get better soon. Everybody is making wishes and praying for you, including some who are coming back from their pilgrimage to Mecca. I'm sure their wishes will come true.

If it's true that China and Kazakhstan are friends, they'll have to release you. If they don't let you go, it means that they think of Kazakhstan as an enemy. This is what I want the Chinese to think about. Look at Kazakhstan's display of friendship. The Chinese come here in thousands, tens of thousands. Why can they come and my family cannot?

I will talk about this with the UN. I'll tell them many things there. They've trampled on the rights of the ethnic minorities and made us second- and third-class people. There are some Chinese like that in Shingil, headed by Xia Ruili. It's all right, don't cry. It'll be all right. Just hang in there. I've been working on this. Don't be afraid.

The international... International organizations are aware of your case. They're paying close attention to it. Some people ask me to always keep them posted.

S: The only thing I did wrong was try to defend the hospital...

Z: No point in bringing that up. They won't understand anyway. We'll have time to talk about it later. The most important thing right now is that you're not a criminal and you haven't committed any crime. You haven't violated any Chinese law. It's not like you work for state security, either. They're doing it intentionally. I've told the Chinese numerous times — if they let you go, we will stop appealing. But they don't understand. Now the only choice is to resolve this with the help of international organizations.

S: How many times have I begged them, breaking into tears and bowing to them? It hasn't stirred the least sympathy in their hearts.

Z: Their hearts aren't made of flesh and blood. They'll laugh and enjoy it if you cry. They'll get pleasure out of watching you go to them and cry and ask for help. Not even Hitler, during the Second World War, separated families the way that they're doing. What they're doing now is even worse than Hitler. They've become fascists, like Hitler. During the Second World War, separated families were able to reunite. Even Hitler said that families shouldn't be separated. Compared to these people, Hitler was humane.

Come on now, don't cry... I've told you — I'm working on this. I won't leave you like this. Everyone is helping me financially. Some people are helping get me a ticket. I told you — I met a prominent US official. He asked me not to disclose his name, but he's arranged everything there. People will meet me at the airport. China cannot live without the rest of the world. They cannot do everything alone. Our problem is so trivial. They could have just let the two of you go. I think they're worried that you might come here and start saying bad things about them. Who knows what they're thinking...

S: I've no intention of badmouthing them. All I want is to reunite with my family. That's my only wish.

Z: It's all right, it's all right... Don't cry. I think you've said everything that needed to be said. Have you told everything that you wanted to tell? I've also told you that I'm doing all I can. Other people are helping as well.

S: I was worried about you and didn't tell you about this.

Z: Worrying isn't going to change things.

S: I thought the local officials would help me sort this out. I've pleaded for help numerous times.

Z: But they threaten you, don't they? Did the head of the police station, Song Jian, threaten you?

S: They say that they won't let me leave this place, and that I won't be able to see my family. I told them I was a mother and asked them how they feel when they don't see their kids for an hour, while I haven't seen mine for three years. I've gone through all these torments. I started having problems with my health, and I might die like this one day, still longing to see my son. My heart will just stop beating. I can't bear it all anymore. I begged them to let me go. They threatened me, saying that my son and I will stay in China forever.

Z: They can't make you stay in China. You belong to an international family, one that has been separated. You have a husband who's a Kazakhstan citizen. China doesn't have the right to split a family in two. They've signed treaties in the UN that say as much. They promised not to separate families when they signed those treaties. They promised to abide by international law and not split families into two.

All right, all right... Don't cry. We're done.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FogVc23vEiU>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1753>

Qaisha Aqan

The following is the court testimony of Qaisha Aqan, a Kazakh woman who fled China in 2018, crossing the border into Kazakhstan to avoid being detained in Xinjiang. She was put on trial in Kazakhstan for illegally crossing the border.

I, Qaisha Aqan, was born on June 1, 1976 in Wusu City in China. My residential address is in Gongliu County, Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture. The reason why I crossed the border illegally is that I had previously bought tickets in Qorgas City for the bus to Kazakhstan three times, but each time would be among the 5-6 or 7-8 people who were not allowed to cross...

[Her lawyer asks her to start over, indicating that she has jumped to the end.]

In 1984, we moved from Wusu to Gongliu (County) because of my father's job. There, I went to the No. 3 elementary school and the No. 1 middle school. Afterwards, I completed a 4-year university degree in international trade at the Ili Economics and Finance Institute. I also completed a 2-year program in the same major at the Xinjiang Economics Institute. After finishing my studies in 1998, I went back to Gongliu County and would be unemployed for a year, before starting to work as an accountant at a medical company in 1999. In 2000, the government gave me a job at the Organization Department [likely, 组织部].

I got my passport in 2007. My son was 3 years old then. In August 2007, I first came to Kazakhstan — around August 3 or 4, if I remember correctly. I spent about 15 days in Almaty and then went back to China, after which I started working at the Qorgas border, doing trade and exporting daily commodities to Kazakhstan. In 2013, I divorced [my then-husband] Nurshat Sadyruly. I would continue to work in trade from 2007 to 2018, and would work as an accountant for a number of companies. My colleagues and I co-founded the “Kokzhal” company in 2018.

In November [2017], the Gongliu county police summoned me to the police station. When I got there, they asked me why I had obtained a passport, who issued it to me, how much I had paid, whom I'd meet when I visited Kazakhstan, the content of our conversations while I was there, whether or not I used YouTube, Facebook, WhatsApp, and other social network sites, what my faith was, if I was religious, if I prayed, if I fasted... They also asked me to give them the copies of my bank cards, and asked how many different phone numbers I was using. The interrogation lasted about 3-4 hours.

On December 29, 2017, I went to the bus station and bought a ticket to Almaty. Around five people would be stopped at the border that time, myself included. The other passengers waited three hours for us, but in the end the border staff gave me back my passport and told me that I had to go back to my hometown to get a stamped piece of paper saying that I could cross the border, with my permission to exit also being reflected in the computer system.

So I went to the police station and explained to them that I was visiting Kazakhstan for business. They asked me to sign a paper saying that I would abide by Chinese law, that I would not go to mosques, that I would not say anything about the current policies. It was a letter of assurance [保证书]. They then gave me permission to go, and I'd come to Kazakhstan in January 2018, stay for six days, and go back.

When granting me that permission, they had told me to let them know once I was back. It was on January 6 that I returned to China. On the 7th, I did some things for the company and only went to the police station on the 9th — to meet an officer named Lü — because I had only gotten back to

my hometown late at night on the 8th. I reported to him about my visit to Kazakhstan. It took about an hour.

On February 11, 2018, I went to the bus station in Qorgas and again bought a ticket for Kazakhstan. This time, the border staff held me for more than two hours and told me that I should go back to the police station where I got registered and again get permission. However, the police told me that they could no longer grant permission. My ticket was wasted.

On March 20, 2018, I went to the bus station again and bought a ticket for 4000 tenge. That time too I wasn't allowed to cross the border.

I had to go back to Gongliu at the beginning of April because I got sick, and you were only allowed to receive treatment at a hospital in the same locality as your household registration. I spent about a month in the hospital and was transferred to a second one because my waist hurt and I couldn't walk.

On May 4, 2018, my mother told me that the police were calling me about my household registration. It was because we used to live in a house in the county-seat town center, next to the No. 2 middle school, which was later transformed into a political camp, forcing us to move — buying a new apartment on the first floor of a building on the edge of town. The old house was in the No. 1 district, while the new one was in the No. 2.

When I had previously gone to change my household registration, they told me to change it to Qorgas City, as that's where I was living. But Qorgas doesn't grant household registration unless you've lived there for a long time. So I had explained the situation and registered with my mother's address.

It was again Lü who questioned me this time. Taking some document from the shelf, he started checking my phone while looking at the paper. He typed some codes into the computer and checked my phone, plugging it into the computer. He didn't find any illegal content, anything related to religion, or any sermons. The first topic [of the interrogation] was the registration, the second was the check of my phone, and then the third he started by saying that I had joined a certain group in the Changji region [Qaisha insists that this is Changji City not far from Urumqi, although the more logical variant would be Shonzhy in Kazakhstan, not far from Zharkent and the XJ-KZ border, as some Chinese officials have stated that these regions harbor “terrorists”].

I asked him to tell me which group it was and to show me what exactly was illegal. He couldn't show or prove it, and instead just said that I had recently been there, maybe sometime in the last month or two. I then remembered that on February 12-13, 2018 I had gone from Qorgas to Urumqi by bus, going to the Kazakh consulate to get a visa. That might have been around February 15. The visa application only took me two hours, and at 4:30 pm on the same day I took the bus to Gongliu to see my mother. I had taken a video of an overpass as we were driving past it, and so would tell Lü that I could prove that I hadn't gone to Changji that day — I had gone to Urumqi. I asked them to return my phone. There was also a policeman named Juret there, and he was also looking at my phone while I tried to find the video to prove that I hadn't gone to Changji.

Then they stopped talking about this and moved on to the fourth topic — the “toqal” [lit. “(younger) second wife”]. After an hour, Lü asked Juret to get a chair. Even though it was hot that day, I was wearing thick clothes since I was sick. As they brought in the tiger chair, they changed their attitude and ordered me to get in. I didn't fit into the chair and was ordered to take my coat off. I took off my coat, after which I was handcuffed and shackled. They told me that they wouldn't lock me up in

a camp if I confessed nicely, but that the outcome would be different if I were stubborn.

I didn't get what Lü meant when he first said the word "toqal", and I asked him about it. So he folded a page of the document that he had taken off the shelf and showed me the word without showing the rest of the document. It was the word "toqal" written in Cyrillic [тоқал]. Then he explained it in Chinese. He said that Kazakhs joined that group and advocated for getting a second wife, so as to increase the number of children they had. The members were paid, he said. I told him that it would be great if someone gave money for joining the group, and that everyone should join such groups then. I also asked if they found me sending anything illegal or something that promoted religion in that group, in which case they should just show it to me and in which case I was ready to be punished according to the law. Lü couldn't, saying instead that I would be shown mercy if I confessed.

Then he asked me if I knew "Zharqyn". I knew several people with that name and asked which one he meant. Again, he folded the paper and showed me the name "Zharqyn 7" [Serikzhan Bilash], saying: you Kazakhs join this group and try to unite in your country. He asked if I knew about such a group and about the lectures given in the group. I told him that I was just a trader, and said that I was not interested in politics. All I wanted was to do business and earn money.

Then we moved on to the sixth topic: "How many times have you visited Kazakhstan? How many times have you had a passport issued? How many stamps do you have in your passport? Who issued you the passport? How much did you pay?" We can only have our passports issued in the region where our household registration is, and I got mine at the external affairs department of the public security bureau in Gongliu County. I paid 255 RMB. 30 RMB for the photos. I got the visa at the Kazakhstan consulate. He also asked if I had ever gotten a visa in Almaty. I had, in 2009. It was difficult to get a visa in Urumqi back then, so I had it done in Kazakhstan and got a multiple-entry visa for a year. It was legal and I paid the required fee. I told him this. Then he asked about whom I'd meet, what I talked about, if I prayed or fasted, and what we said about China whenever I was in Kazakhstan. I explained to him that I just did trade.

He then started the seventh and eighth topics, saying that I had visited Kazakhstan many times during the past ten years. He asked if I knew that Kazakhstan was one of the most dangerous countries in the world. I answered by saying that Kazakhstan and China were good neighbors and that this was all I knew. He said that I had visited this dangerous country many times and that it was very unlikely that I had never used any of the social media, such as WhatsApp, Facebook, or YouTube.

The written record of the interrogation was seven and a half pages. At the end of it, they indicated my crime as "visiting Kazakhstan too many times", "living in a border area for a long period of time", and "being in a close relationship with foreigners". I was ordered to leave my fingerprints on each page. Then he said that I would need to come the following day to have my voice recorded, have my irises scanned, and to leave my fingerprints. He also asked me to hand in my passport to them by noon of the following day. However, he also mentioned that I wouldn't be allowed to leave Gongliu County, and so would need to ask someone to bring my passport over from Qorgas, though nobody could do that as my colleagues were all unavailable — some of them were in Russia and Kazakhstan, and another one was in the hospital. He told me to keep silent about my interrogation and being put into the chair.

The interrogation ended at 6:30 pm and I left to go home. As we were leaving the police station, Lü told his colleague that he was taking the envelope with the seven-and-a-half-page interrogation record to the public security bureau. I called a taxi at midnight — at 4 in the morning it arrived. By

the way, they also took my ID card when I was leaving the police station.

At 8:30 am, I arrived in Qorgas City and entered my apartment. While I was washing my face, a Kazakh man — Toleu or Tilek, I think — phoned me and told me that he was with the internet police. He said that the materials submitted the day before were insufficient, and told me that I needed to go to the main police division in Gongliu County. I told him that I was in Qorgas to get my passport. However, when I actually went to the Qorgas police to get the passport, they said that they were in a meeting, and told me to come at 5:30 pm. I ended up getting my passport in the evening.

Up until the moment that I got it, the police had already phoned me at least 20-30 times, asking when I was coming back. I told the police that I had gotten my passport only in the evening, and so would bring it the next day.

That night, I phoned my friend to find out what was going on. I couldn't ask them directly and explained the situation in less overt terms. Then I asked another friend — the third one I asked. All of them told me the same thing, and I became certain that I had been put on a list. What they told me was: you have a health problem, but the "Chinese medicine" won't help you — only "Kazakh medicine" can.

In the district where I lived, you'd have several male guards patrol and visit every household to ask all sorts of stupid questions: "Is the apartment yours? How long have you been living here?" And so on. So I'd try to switch the light off in the evenings. I was afraid of being put into a camp. I heard about them. My neighbor was put in one — she was 23-24 years old and had to be taken out to have an abortion done, before being taken back in.

I was scared, so I decided to go to Kazakhstan on May 5, 2018. I thought I would be able to get Kazakhstan citizenship. I went to the boundary cooperation center and asked for help. I was standing next to the Samuryq [mall] on the Kazakh side. The [Xinjiang] police kept calling me the whole time. I told them I was ill and was waiting for the result in a hospital.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4GnD9Xu4Ucg>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#5616>

Horiyet Abdulla

The following is an eyewitness account from Hanna Burdorf, a PhD candidate at Newcastle University, who visited the victim while in Urumqi and spent around two hours with her. The visit took place about three months after Horiyet and her children were taken from the Belgian embassy in Beijing and forced to return to Urumqi, following an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a family-reunification visa to reunite with the father in Belgium.

In the early afternoon of September 11, 2019, I went to the address that Ablimit Tursun had given to me, in order to visit his wife Horiyet Abdulla and the couple's four children. They live in Urumqi, near the Grand Bazar.

The entrance to the residential complex (小区) in which they live was accessible from the main road, although blocked by gates. The entrance gate for pedestrians was on the left — a big turnstile where you had to swipe your ID card to get in. To its right was a boom gate that would only be raised when cars wanted to get in or out of the complex. To the very right was the exit for pedestrians — a grille door that would be unlocked when you pushed a button from the side of the complex interior. It was through this exit that I entered, together with two or three Uyghur men, as the door was open because of several people leaving the complex at that moment.

The security guard was smoking and chatting with someone, and had turned his back to me, so I quickly crossed the road and entered the building where Horiyet's apartment was, on the top floor. At that point, nobody seemed to have noticed me. There were no cameras at the entrance door downstairs and no cameras in the corridor.

After reaching the top floor, I saw two doors. The one on the left had a hole drilled out in the middle, about 7cm in diameter. This must have been her neighbors' apartment — the one that had been occupied by the police when the Belgian diplomats came to Urumqi and tried to visit Horiyet previously. The door on the right was open, allowing me to peek into the apartment. However, the entrance was blocked by a second door, made of thin metal bars, letting air into the apartment and keeping visitors out. I tried to knock on this door, while doing my best to keep out of the sight of the other door's peephole. I softly called Horiyet's name.

She came out of the living room, crawling on all fours, and looked at me.

"I am your husband's friend," I told her.

Horiyet then opened the grille door and let me into the apartment, closing the outer (original) door behind me. She looked somehow concerned, so I told her that, as far as I could tell, nobody had followed me. I said that I was sorry to intrude and that her husband had sent me.

She then led me into the living room and reheated some of their lunch for me.

I don't remember the exact order of our conversation, nor the exact wording, since we spoke for about two hours. However, I believe my rendering of the events and dialogue to be fairly accurate, albeit possibly not complete.

Rather early in the visit, I told her that I had come to pick up some of her husband's documents, such as his work and university diplomas, since he needed them for his job in Belgium. Getting a big folder full of documents from another room, she and her oldest daughter started going through them, putting those that they thought were important in a separate folder, which they would then

give to me after they were done.

Horiyet started talking about divorcing her husband. She said that it had been quite a while already since she had last seen him, and that he was a man — she would understand if he wanted to divorce and start a new life. She said that she would be ready to sign divorce papers, if he so wished. I told her that her husband missed her very much and had sent me to come see her and the children, and that I could not imagine that he wanted to divorce her, because if that were the case he wouldn't have asked me to visit her. I told her that as long as her husband did not tell her directly himself that he wanted to divorce her, she should not believe this to be the case, regardless of what she may hear.

Her oldest daughter was in the living room for the majority of our conversation. After helping find her father's documents, she called him on WeChat and told him about my arrival. I waved to the camera. Their conversation did not last very long, but she would go on chatting with her father while I spoke with Horiyet.

Horiyet's Chinese was perfect, making me think that she was a minkaohan (民考汉, a person from an ethnic minority group who had gone through the Chinese-language education system and thus spoke Chinese like a native). She told me that many people mistook her for a minkaohan, but that she had only started learning Chinese as a foreign language from the third year of elementary school (at age 8 or 9).

Later on, her daughter told me that she had been going to school and was preparing to take the gaokao (高考, university entrance exam) the following year. These days, she was at home taking care of her mother, who was sick. However, she wouldn't miss any classes since the people at school were currently occupied with a sports event that would last several days.

Horiyet told me that she did not feel well. I asked her if she had a cold, as she did not look very healthy and I suspected that she might have caught one. She told me that she hadn't, but did feel as if she had a fever. Her youngest daughter came into the room and crawled onto her lap. She also looked a little tired. Her mother explained that her youngest daughter was also a little sick, and probably because of her.

I asked her what this fever was, to which she said that she thought it was a reaction to her current situation. She said that she knew where this "disease" had come from — it was a reaction to her being under a lot of pressure. She said that even simple things, such as cooking for her children, looking after them, making sure they did their homework, and taking care of the household chores, were making her very weak and very tired. She said that nobody in the outside world could understand or imagine what they were going through.

"We are like the Jews in Nazi Germany," she said, then started to cry.

She would start crying many times during our two-hour conversation.

When I asked what had happened to her after she was taken back from Beijing to Urumqi, she did not give an answer, simply telling me that nobody could imagine how bad the situation was and what "they" had done to her. She explained that the police had confiscated her husband's personal computer after she was taken back, claiming to have found documents/writings on it that "endangered national security". Although Horiyet explained to them that this was her husband's personal computer and that she did not have access to it, not knowing the password, the police did not care, saying that this was the family's computer and therefore her computer as well.

The police also tried to force her to sign documents admitting that she had “endangered national security”, but she did not give in to the pressure and refused. She had also demanded to see the documents that the police were basing the “endangering national security” accusation on, but they never showed anything to her.

I told her that I had wanted to take her to the police station to ask for her passport, but that given the situation she was in this would probably not be a good idea. Horiyet said that going to the police station would be of no use — she had argued with the police many times and they would not listen. She said that she had given up on reasoning with them.

There were several times when someone knocked on the door while we were talking, always prompting us to fall silent as the atmosphere grew very tense. Each time, Horiyet would tiptoe over to the door and have a look. However, it was always just one of her children coming home from school, or some other school-age children whom she was tutoring coming to her home to see her.

She explained that she had volunteered at a school before, but stopped because the school environment had gotten very strict. Nobody was allowed to do anything anymore, and she would not be able to interact with the children freely. Everyone was obligated to only follow the textbooks.

At one point, when all her kids had left the room, I asked her what she wanted. She was crying again, and said that she was willing to stay behind as long as her children were allowed to join their father in Belgium. She said that her biggest worry now was that her children might be taken away from her. At some point, someone — someone surveilling her, maybe the police or someone from the neighborhood administration, I’m not sure — had told her that they were still “being nice to her”, but could also choose to treat her “differently”.

I said that her husband was hoping very much to see all of them, and that she should never agree to anything that would result in her being separated from her children. She was still crying, as she stood in front of me and nodded. I then hugged her and said that she had been doing such a good job already taking care of the kids, and that she should keep on doing this. I said that she should not listen to what anyone might tell her, and that we would send someone else to visit her soon. She nodded and smiled a little — the first and only smile I would see on her face.

I then said goodbye to her and her children, and walked down the stairs while they waved at me from the door frame. Not seeing anyone around, I quickly slipped out the main entrance door and out of the apartment complex, onto the street.

Source: shahit.biz

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#4702>

Nurmemet Memetimin

The following is a first-person account from the victim's wife, Shahidyam Memanova, who was present during the victim's arrest and is now outside China. The original interview was given to The Believer magazine, and reported by Ben Mauk.

How did we meet? It was in a café in Almaty. March 8 — International Women's Day! [Laughs] He'd been living in Kazakhstan for a year. We introduced ourselves and exchanged numbers, and later he called me for a date. I was a college student at the time. I studied engineering at the Almaty University of Power Engineering. I'm a thermal engineer by training.

My husband is Uighur, like I am, although he was from China, a foreigner. When we got married, we didn't bother to register officially in Kazakhstan. We just went to the mosque. The imam there married us.

A year later, we had a son. We were living in Chundzha, near the Chinese border, and I can tell you, there's no great demand for my specialization out there. I couldn't find a job. I worked with my husband, importing fruits and vegetables from China and selling them, wholesale and retail, in Kazakhstan. But business was bad. Then, in 2013, I got pregnant again. We decided to try our luck in China.

For the next four years, we lived mostly in Urumqi. Then we moved to Ghulja, in the city, where his family lived. We already knew about the camps. We knew about the arrests. We had lived for a month in Kashgar in 2016, fixing up a house my husband's family owned, to rent it out. When we got to Kashgar, we were shocked. They were stopping cars at every corner, checking our phones, coming into our homes to count the number of people inside. We couldn't believe some of the rumors we heard. People getting detained for having photos of Turkish movie stars on their phones, new mothers separated from their babies and forced to work in factories like slaves.

Things kept getting worse after we moved to Ghulja. Teachers at my son's school would stop by our house to warn us not to pray in front of him. It turned out officials were interrogating children alone at school, asking whether their parents prayed. Praying itself became grounds for detention. I had to stop wearing a headscarf, of course. Even old women had to go bareheaded. I took it off and — as you can see — I'm not wearing it now.

In Ghulja, every Monday, every resident of our district was required to come to the district office, raise the Chinese flag, and sing the national anthem. They would take attendance at this meeting, so you had to go. Sometimes there were announcements. One Monday morning, they told us we were now forbidden to own Korans at home, or any book with Arabic script. So I went home and burned our Koran.

We were living in fear. Everyone was afraid of the police. If someone knocked on the door, we were frightened. People wouldn't greet one another in the street anymore. What if their relatives had already been taken to a camp? How could you know who was safe to talk to and who would get you in trouble? It might then be asked of you: How do you know this person?

The local police liked to say that they were watching us through their satellite system. We know what you're up to in your kitchens, they said. We know everything. We had a friend at the time. A police officer told him that special equipment was installed that allowed them to see right through walls into a house, and that nothing could be concealed. Who knows what's true anymore? So we were burning everything at night — Korans, prayer rugs, traditional clothing. We burned them at

night because we were afraid the satellites could see us during the day.

As a foreigner, of course, I was interested in politics, in the news, but we had to destroy our phones. We were too afraid. I was afraid they would see what websites I visited. I'd already deleted all the foreign apps on our phone, even the little games my children liked. Then we got rid of our phones altogether. I was imagining what the police would say: Why do you let your children surf the web and download apps from foreign sites? My children liked one particular game about a cat called "My Talking Tom". It was harmless. But even a children's game could be used as a reason to send someone to a camp.

It was completely unpredictable. Take my nephew, for example. My nephew has a friend who never knew his father. The father had left for Afghanistan when he was still in the womb. He never saw him. Years later, the father called from Afghanistan. The son called his mother, the mother called my nephew — a long chain of phone calls. The police traced the calls and took every single person to the camps, even my nephew. Because of this, because of a phone call, my nephew spent a year in a camp. When he got out, he was a different person.

On May 1, 2018, my husband got a phone call. An official was on the other end. "Are you home?" the official asked. "Please stay there. We have to ask you some questions." A few officers showed up, not in uniform — in plainclothes. They came into our house and sat down with my husband. They wanted to know about his childhood. For a time, when he was fourteen, he had studied the Koran with a neighbor. They knew about it. So, they said, it appears that when you were young you studied the Koran. My husband admitted he had, but said he was underage. The officials conferred with one another. Then we'll have to detain your parents, they said. No, he said. In that case, I was sixteen at the time. The truth is, he hadn't studied the Koran at an official school. There was just an old guy around his village, a teacher who knew the Koran. Teenagers would go in a group to study at his house. My husband went for a while. They accepted this and left. Somehow we believed that was the end of it.

Four days later, on May 5, they took him. That day, the police called my husband again and asked him to come to the nearest police booth. On every street corner of the city in Ghulja, there is a police booth. He left home with his brothers. At the booth, the officer was already expecting him. When my husband approached, he was asked: Are you Nurmamet Mamentimin? As soon as my husband handed over his ID card, he was handcuffed. His brothers watched the whole thing happen. My husband realized he was being sent to a camp. He pleaded with them. "My father," he said. "My father, he's in a wheelchair. He's disabled. Can I say goodbye to my father?"

They drove him back to our house. It was a large house. We were all living there together: my brothers-in-law, their families, and my husband's father. That's where I saw him for the last time. We had time to say goodbye. I remember the handcuffs. These weren't tiny bracelets. They were huge. You couldn't miss them. My children saw their father in handcuffs. They were surprised. My son was old enough to wonder: "Is my father a criminal?"

We gave him some warm clothes. We already knew it was very cold in the camps. We had heard that it was cold. Outside the house, next to the police car, we said goodbye. We were crying. Then they put a black hood over his head and guided him into the car. We were standing right there, his whole family. Neighbors could see us — everyone could see as they put the hood on. I think they wanted everyone to see.

So they took him away, all because twenty years ago, when he was fourteen years old, he had studied the Koran with some other teenagers at an old man's house. By asking around, we found

out that the police have detained all of these teenagers, or former teenagers — everyone who studied there.

They told us they were taking him to a camp — "Zhuliiz" is what the name sounded like to me. It's about fifteen miles from Ghulja. But we never saw him there, and I haven't had any contact with him in a year. The camp wasn't far, but none of us dared to visit. One local policeman who took pity on us would come to our house just to tell us he was all right. Don't worry, he told us. He's doing fine.

A month after my husband was arrested, I went back to Kazakhstan with our children because our visa was expiring. I wanted to extend my visa in China because my son was going to a Chinese school and I wanted to be near my husband. But when I got to Kazakhstan, I was told that such visas are no longer issued, and that children need a permit from their Chinese-born parent. And this parent — his father — was in a reeducation camp.

After I came back to Kazakhstan, my husband was permitted to call his mother. He said he wasn't in the camp any longer. Now I'm in a prison, he told her. They had transferred eight thousand people overnight from the camp to a prison in Kunes, forty miles away. They numbered every person, so my husband was able to find out how many there were in total. His own number was six thousand and something. As far as I know, there wasn't any trial or any sentence.

I began to speak about his case only recently, just a week ago. Before that, I didn't complain, because his parents warned me not to. But now my in-laws have approved my efforts. We're planning to file complaints. We can't speak directly about his case, but I tell them that I'm collecting documents for my son. I use my son as a way of talking about my husband. When I say "son," they understand that I mean "husband."

My son, my real son, has become aggressive. He was eight when his father was taken. My daughter is still young; she doesn't understand what happened. She just asks when he's coming home. My son took it harder. But they both know he's gone. They're traumatized. They both saw it happen.

Two months ago, in March, I got a tourist visa. It was a three-day visa for a group tour, the only way you can get a visa to enter Xinjiang anymore. I was planning to break away from the group to go to my in-laws' house. I needed money. I don't have enough to feed my children. My specialization is not in demand in Chunja, and to go to Almaty for work I would have to leave them. So I called my husband's parents and said I was coming. The next day I got a call from my mother-in-law. It was very early in the morning. The weather has changed, she said. It's not worth coming after all. You'll get rained on.

Source: <https://believermag.com/weather-reports-voices-from-xinjiang/>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3575>

Tursynbek Qabi

The following is an abridged summary, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Tursynbek Qabi went to his hometown in China on September 5, 2017, with the border staff taking away his passport and arranging for a car to take him to his hometown in Dorbiljin County (around 50 km from the Bakhty border crossing). The next day, local police told him not to visit them for the coming month unless there was an emergency, and he was left not knowing what to do.

After some time, he heard that his son in Kazakhstan had injured his forehead and needed to have an operation. Collecting all the necessary documents to prove it, he went to the police, but they wouldn't return his passport, finding various excuses. They told him not to turn off his mobile phone and to be ready at any time to visit the station. He had to attend a flag-raising ceremony every Monday.

In May [2018], he was summoned to the police station. It was crowded, and everyone there was asked to fill in a form where they had to state their faith, if they were religious, and if they believed in the power of the Communist Party. The police warned that there'd be consequences if they wrote that they believed in God. In the end, Tursynbek wrote that he didn't.

In June, they called him in again, saying that his children in Kazakhstan had filed a petition [for Tursynbek to be allowed to return to Kazakhstan]. Tursynbek told them that he wasn't aware of it. In fact, he didn't even have their contact info, having deleted them from his WeChat account. At the end of August, he was summoned again, with the police informing him that his passport had been cancelled and that he had supposedly signed off on it himself, even though Tursynbek claims to never have signed such a document.

On September 28, two men from domestic security (国保队) took him to a basement for an interrogation. It was nearly 20 meters underground, in a cell slightly larger than 10 square meters in area and with 6 barred cages in the cell, each smaller than one square meter. There were benches inside, but the cages were so tiny that you couldn't even lie down. Tursynbek would be questioned in a separate room for three hours, in a tiger chair. The men, ethnic Kazakh police, asked him if he knew "Zharqyn 7", or if he had ever listened to his lectures. Later, he was also asked about his relatives, including the deceased ones, as well as his classmates, primary school teachers, and friends. They asked him to write a report about his current friends.

While he was in the cage, he saw a Kazakh man who had worked as a teacher. His name was Ashel Token. Ashel was accused of talking to people in Kazakhstan over WeChat.

Tursynbek would spend a total of 6 days there, having only rice and steamed buns. He says that it wasn't so hard to eat less, but that it was hard not to drink water. He was always thirsty.

When they were about to release him, they made him say "Long live Xi Jinping, long live the Communist Party", and warned that he should make his family members in Kazakhstan stop petitioning.

He then had to have a cadre as his "relative", despite not even having his own house there. So he'd meet up with his "relative" on the street and they'd agree to report that they lived together. The cadres needed to give their non-cadre "relatives" 30 RMB per night for their hospitality.

Tursynbek's hometown police would call him in regularly to fill in paperwork, later questioning him daily because he had informed his wife in Kazakhstan about his mother-in-law's (Qalchan Amet's) detention and his brother-in-law's (Erbolat Aben's) death. He even thought about divorcing his wife to be free of these interrogations.

On two occasions, he was recruited to be a patrol guard in his village. This involved having to wear a helmet and a bulletproof vest, and to hold a stick. They had to show up whenever the alarm rang in the shops or restaurants. The shop/cafe owners and workers also had to gather if an alarm rang. Each place had its own red button and once, a drunk person pressed it, forcing everyone to show up "armed". They always told them to be on alert against the "evil forces", though no one knew who they were.

Tursynbek had two acquaintances who were religious and used to never drink, but both of whom do now. Women also have to drink, he says. If you refuse, they say that it's a national beverage, and that you have evil thoughts and need to be cured.

On the day he was called into the office to get his passport back, he saw six huge sacks full of passports there. They made a video of his "happy daily life" before releasing him, with his nephew signing a document as his guarantor. When Tursynbek went to see his [recently released] mother-in-law, there were two people [police and/or civil workers] at her house.

He returned to Kazakhstan on February 2, 2019.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dIIgxdSUGrQ>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#277>

Aimurat Erzhuman

The following is a translated transcript of a series of videos released by Aimurat Erzhuman in 2022, from Xinjiang, in a desperate attempt to convey his situation to the world outside. He sent the videos to Erkinbek Baqytbek, his cousin in Kazakhstan, who then uploaded them to YouTube with the help of the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization. In the videos, Aimurat talks about - and shows - the cancerous tumor on his right foot, which started as a result of being beaten in police custody in late 2017, with surgery only being done six months later, while Aimurat was being held at a pre-trial detention center. Following his release from detention in 2021, the illness recurred in the fall of that year, and was followed by additional surgery. According to Aimurat, he has been forbidden from leaving Xinjiang and given very limited access to medical treatment, with local authorities fearing that he would go to Beijing and appeal to the higher authorities there.

Aimurat: I am Aimurat Erzhuman. Every day, I am unable to sleep. I cannot sleep at night. I sleep for half an hour or ten minutes during the day, and cannot sleep at other times.

The pictures are from May 18, 2022, when I was stopped from going to Beijing for treatment. They were afraid that I would appeal, and the police detained me while I was on my way. The pictures are from that day. They did not allow me to take pictures or videos, and those are the ones I somehow managed to take.

I need to lie down now. I cannot go outside. I cannot walk. Here, you see? [shows foot] I cannot walk.

...

Aimurat: The internet police stopped my pictures and videos from being uploaded to Douyin. Some of them have gone through this, some of them haven't. It's been hard for me. I have two kids. I'm not in good condition.

...

Aimurat: My legs hurt!

...

Aimurat: Aimurat Erzhuman.

...

Visitor/caretaker [identity not clear]: What happened to you then?

Aimurat: It was a wound. When they detained me, they beat me, tying me to a stool and [not clear], the blood vessel rupturing. After half a year, I had an operation at the detention center...

Visitor: When the blood vessel ruptured, it...

Aimurat: It was a blister.

Visitor: It was a blister...

Aimurat: I had an operation after half a year in the detention center. After the operation... They

smashed it on December 20, 2017, and the operation was done on May 27, 2018. They cut out the rotten part and cleaned it. It started to swell again in around late August / early September 2021. They operated again on December 9, 2021. On February 22, 2022, it recurred.

Visitor: When it recurred...

...

Aimurat: June 12, 2022. Aimurat Erzhuman. I'm receiving treatment at a private clinic.

...

Aimurat: I am Aimurat Erzhuman. June 18, 2022. They were afraid that if I left Xinjiang, if I left for Beijing, I would appeal. So they did not allow me to leave this place and this caused my health to deteriorate seriously. It would be better if I died here. It would be good for them. They found a doctor, but I refused to receive treatment from them. Because they refused to sign on my operation. They might kill me. They might kill me, worried that I might appeal and that it might cause problems for them. The operation would carry risks and they are asking me to sign on that, but they are not signing it.

This is the result of me being held in prison in Xinjiang. I am showing them the evidence and they are neither admitting it nor letting me leave Xinjiang. They are not allowing me to go to Beijing or to the central government. They are killing me by locking me up here.

...

Aimurat: June 24, 2022. It's been a month since my arrival. This is what my foot looks like. My toes might fall off. I'm in a very difficult situation. When I appeal to the local government in Xinjiang, they all refer my appeals to the Tianshan District. They follow me closely and monitor my phone calls. I am taking a risk doing this, as I haven't got any other choice.

I am receiving treatment in Shaueshek [Tacheng City]. However, I haven't seen any positive result. There is a chemical substance called "electrolyte" — it's what you pour into an accumulator. I burn my wound with it. It was after I started using this electrolyte water that they pour into accumulators that I started suffering from insomnia. When I use it, my muscles and tendons ache. I can't sleep.

Who will protect our human rights? Why did they do this to me? On May 18, they told me that they would respond in two days. I came here to see a private doctor to disinfect the wound. They still haven't responded yet, always saying that they'll do it tomorrow. They are trying to kill me, leaving me here like this.

...

Aimurat: June 28, 2022. I am burning my feet with this substance, as I don't have any other way. If I don't, it continues to grow. This is the electrolyte water used in accumulators. I am having a difficult time since they did not allow me to see a doctor. They are torturing me like this by locking me up. They are worried that I will appeal if they allow me to see a doctor in Beijing. This is the electrolyte water used in accumulators and it is very powerful, as it can burn earth as well.

The initial operation wasn't done correctly. They covered my foot with skin right after that first operation, without doing any disinfection. If they had killed the bacteria then, it wouldn't have

turned out like this now. Now they do not admit their fault. They operated on my feet on December 9, 2021 in the cancer hospital. But they did not carry out any other treatment for two months, besides covering it with skin, which resulted in recurrence.

...

Aimurat: June 28, 2022. I am in a car, going to see a doctor. It started to bleed after a bit of walking, so I had to put plastic around it. The policeman with me is in that barbershop getting a haircut. This is the car.

...

Driver/policeman: They do not look at you when they speak.

Aimurat: A street in Shaueshek... We're on our way to the hospital.

...

Aimurat: Aimurat Erzhuman. I was hospitalized in November 2021. I am still here. I have appealed to the local government many times, but they did not even glance at my appeals. When I said that I would appeal to the upper-level government, they started threatening me, saying that it would affect my two kids. They don't let me receive treatment or appeal at the higher level. My home is under 24-hour surveillance. They think that I will leave and are not returning my passport to me.

On December 20, 2017, they beat me and injured my foot, operating on it on May 27, 2018 in the detention center. At the end of August 2021, it regrew, and has changed into cancer. Please help me. I can't sleep at night — it's been like this for over a month now. I sleep a bit during the day and can't sleep at all at night.

They are torturing me like this. They've made mistakes and are not admitting them. I've written to them many times and they've just ignored it. I wrote to one policeman this morning, and the answer was that Eid is coming and they are busy. Can I care about Eid in my state?

Doctors said that my foot should have been amputated earlier. It might have reached my thigh now, they said. My legs hurt, and one leg is almost paralyzed. They are killing me like this. I beg for your help.

...

Aimurat: July 8, 2022. I've been waiting for two days here in the Tianshan District. They keep delaying it. Today they told me wait until the end of Eid. It's been nine days. I can't sleep and this is so hard to bear. It's getting worse every day. This is so hard.

...

Aimurat: I am talking only about myself. I don't know what is going on with other ethnic minorities. They might be living a miserable life, like me. You can find all 56 ethnicities of China in Xinjiang now. There are ethnic minorities, such as the Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Uyghurs, Tajiks, Uzbeks, and Tatars.

I am not happy with the government and the cadres. Because the policies at the lower-level government do not match those of the upper-level government. There is no such thing as human rights here. I wouldn't be in this condition if there were human rights. They shouldn't have threatened my children, either. All my letters of appeal have been blocked, so — where are our

human rights?

If they were protecting our human rights, then why is this being left without an answer? Why? The human rights policies are not being implemented correctly. This is all the fault of the cadres in Xinjiang. Some of the cadres in Xinjiang are hindering our appeals from progressing. They colluded to forbid us from either appealing in Beijing or leaving Xinjiang.

...

Aimurat: I am Aimurat Erzhuman. July 6, 2022. I am currently staying near the police station where I was beaten. They ignored my letters of appeal while I was in prison. They operated on me there. They operated on me in the detention center hospital without carrying out any medical check-up. The tumor would later turn into cancer.

...

Aimurat: They are denying us our human rights. I've told the authorities that they've trampled on our rights and that it has affected my entire family. If human rights exist and are protected, then why am I here in this condition now? There might be numerous people like me out there who are suffering. I don't have any rights, and I don't know if this is because of my being Kazakh or something else.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9VZ9pYDyGDk>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#48722>

Gulnar Omirzaq

The following is a translation of a short eyewitness account as given by the eyewitness herself, and uploaded to YouTube.

My name is Gulnar Omirzaq. I'm from Chapchal County — a village called Termenbulaq, in Segizsumyn. I'm going to share everything that happened to me and other members of minority groups that live in China. I am one of the people who witnessed these things.

In 2017, they took my husband to a camp without any explanation. I was left in the city of Ghulja with my two daughters and son. My daughter had just finished studying in inner China and was back home. She couldn't find a job. My other daughter was studying at the Chapchal County No. 3 School. She faced discrimination at school; her teachers would say "you are the daughter of a terrorist, give us your school tuition or you won't be allowed to study". My daughter came home crying and refused to go back to school. My eldest daughter couldn't work. In the winter, when it was cold, I was unemployed and stayed home with my youngest child. I couldn't go out because they had a police officer stationed in front of my gate. The police took turns watching our house. They called us the "terrorist family". We were under their supervision. They told us that we needed to be under supervision and eventually moved us to Segizsumyn in January, during the coldest part of winter.

After the move to Segizsumyn, they put security cameras all over our house. With the security cameras they watched the living areas, saw who came to my house, overheard how I spoke at home, and saw everything I did. After moving us they also forced us to go to Chinese classes in the morning. In the afternoon, we'd come back for lunch and then went back to class. The lessons were about how to write in Chinese and not in Kazakh, learning Chinese culture, learning the official government language and things about Chinese law, politics, and morals. Later, we'd have a break for dinner, but there wasn't even time to take care of the kids. After dinner, there were meetings. These were secret meetings organized by head leaders, where they gathered people who had been circumcised and so-called "terrorist" families. They made different points about how religion does not exist, how we must not believe in religion, how we must take off our headpieces and hijabs, how we are going to work at factories in inner China, and how our children must speak only Chinese and live like Chinese people. These days, all of these things are out in the public. I'm in contact with my relatives and they are being forced to eat pork or other non-halal food. They are having Chinese culture and cuisine forced on them.

During that time, people we knew weren't allowed to publicly interact or talk with such so-called "terrorist families" as ours. Relatives couldn't come to our house. If they did visit and talked to us, they would be taken to camps. People tried to not go out, because if they were seen out a lot they would be taken to the camps. It was so bad that we didn't even say hi to each other in the streets, but just passed by like we didn't know each other.

I was going to these classes, my husband was suffering in a camp, my daughter who came back after graduating couldn't find a job — our whole family was helpless. My daughter tried working in the village, but they ended up not giving her a salary. They made her work for nothing. Some days we didn't have any food in our home. When we asked for help, they said: "you have to find your own food, you are the families of terrorists, and you can't skip your language trainings". If you asked for permission to skip training more than three times you would be thrown into a camp.

While I was going through these hard times in January 2017 [recte: 2018], the Chinese government

gave me this document. It said that my third child was born illegally and that I was fined 18500RMB. But if it was illegal, then why did they give me a birth certificate, ID, and passport when my child was born in 2015? Suddenly, they came to my house and demanded that I pay the fine. They told me to pay and that if I didn't pay I would be sent to a camp. I was taking care of a small child and had to go everywhere to ask for help. I didn't want my children to be left without parents. Their father was in a camp and if I was sent there too — what would happen to them? I took the risk and took loans from people, paying the fine that was given by the government. I had no house and the place they moved us into had holes, which let water in when it rained.

Everyone, from my neighbors to my relatives and the rest of the village, knew our situation. And my eldest daughter was under government control too. She worked for the village government and they didn't pay her anything. She worked from morning to evening and was on duty after work as well. Without money, my younger daughter couldn't go to school. We couldn't pay her tuition. She looked after her brother while I was busy with government work and language training and meetings. We were really suffering financially and my health was not doing so well either.

Right now, I'm in Kazakhstan. I am getting treatment. My husband got sick while he was in the camp. He was there for a year and eight months. They made us go through all of this. I want the Chinese government to reimburse us for all that they have done to us.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VJ6IiE1Aqd4>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#10987>

Gulzia Mogdun

The following is a summary of an interview with the eyewitness, conducted by Gene A. Bunin in the summer of 2018.

Gulzia Mogdun, 37, is from Kokagash Township of Altay's Burultokay County. She is a Chinese citizen and first came to Kazakhstan in the July of 2017, getting married to a Kazakhstan citizen. She is a mother of three.

In October 2017, taking her two oldest children with her, she returned to Xinjiang to visit her brother, an imam (the only direct family she has left in Xinjiang, as her parents have both passed away). Judging by her account, she must have gotten pregnant not long before her departure.

A day or two after her arrival, she and her children had their Chinese passports confiscated by the Kokagash police. In late December, the local authorities unexpectedly called her late at night to summon her for a chat to "understand her situation" (了解情况). She was picked up and taken to the Kokagash village police station, but as there were no people there, was then taken to the county Party committee, to the county head's office. When she arrived, she found her brother also there. There, authorities confiscated her Chinese ID and her marriage certificate, and told her that she needed to abort her baby, arguing that it was her fourth child, which Chinese law forbid. She argued that her husband was a Kazakh citizen and this made the baby exempt from the rules. The police told her that they did not know if she would be able to return to Kazakhstan in the future and did not agree that the baby was exempt.

At some point, the authorities coerced her into signing two handwritten agreements. The first stated that she would not disclose the situation in Xinjiang, instead telling people that nothing had changed and that things were just like before. The second stated that she was having the abortion on her own volition. The authorities threatened to arrest her brother if she didn't comply, though her brother would be arrested and taken to a camp anyway at the end of January.

She ended up having the abortion on January 5, 2018, after which the authorities put her on live-in surveillance, with five workers taking turns living in her home and rotating each day. According to her, she cooked for them, and they ate together, took pictures together, and slept in the same room. This would continue all the way until her return to Kazakhstan. Because she didn't have her ID, she was effectively under neighborhood arrest [and probably house arrest, since the people sent by the county Party committee to monitor her were there 24 hours a day].

Gulzia:

"Because I didn't have my ID ... Well, you understand what Xinjiang is like now. Without an ID, you can't even go to a store. You can't work. You need to have an ID to do anything. People who don't have IDs can't go anywhere else. I lived in that home for six months by myself. They had a separate person watching over me each day. People they had arranged (to watch me)."

In May, the authorities suddenly returned her documents, calling her at 7 in the morning and telling her to get her things ready. She immediately called the school and got her kids to come home. A person from the police station and a person from the county Party committee came at around 9, and they went to get all her documents back. She and her children got tickets and went to Kazakhstan on the same day, passing through the Jeminay border crossing.

Following her return, she handed in her paperwork for the residence permit and Kazakhstan

passport, and does not plan to return to China for the foreseeable future. She has also been diagnosed with tuberculosis, but hopes to get better soon. Her immediate plans for the future are to stay at home and look after the kids.

In addition to her older brother, Gulzia also mentioned an uncle being held in a “re-education center”. Relatives are allowed to visit them monthly, but the meetings are short and two guards stand behind the detainee throughout the meeting, only allowing for very mundane conversation. Weekly phone calls are also possible, for which the inmates have to wait in line and which are also monitored.

Source: https://shahit.biz/supp/2168_1.pdf

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2168>

Erzhan Tolepbergen

The following is an abridged summary, based on the victim's interview at the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Erzhan Tolepbergen went to China in February 2017 to see his sick father, but had his passport confiscated upon his arrival.

In the spring of 2018, over a year later, a district police officer whom Erzhan names as Mirzat Mewlan'imin (米尔扎提·毛拉伊敏) summoned him to the police station and told him that his daughter in Kazakhstan had petitioned for him, asking for help from Nazarbayev. Nazarbayev wasn't strong enough to get him out, however, Mewlan'imin added, before asking Erzhan about his family in China and eventually going to Erzhan's two brothers' work place and confiscating their phones. Erzhan's phone was confiscated also.

Erzhan's passport expired during this time, but Mewlan'imin told him that there was no chance for him to get a new one, and threatened to send him to camp if Erzhan came and asked again. This prompted Erzhan's 80-year-old father to go see Mewlan'imin, saying that he was ready to accept any punishment as he was old and didn't care, but couldn't stand seeing his son separated from his children. He also went to see the local Party committee secretary (党委书记), who would tell Erzhan's father that he was not aware of this and gave permission for a new passport to be issued.

After getting his new passport, Erzhan went to Urumqi to submit the necessary documents to the passport-visa service center. The visa took 10 days, while the passport he would only get on January 31, 2019.

Before returning to Kazakhstan, he decided to visit his sister-in-law in Chapchal County first, previously unable to do so for 2 years because of his ID being confiscated. At a checkpoint during the trip, he got off the bus to scan his ID — he mentions that only ethnic minorities had to get off the bus and go through these checks, not the Han. This resulted in the local police learning that he was going to Chapchal, which led to people from the security bureau following him and interrogating him for hours after he got to his sister-in-law's house.

They told him that his wife, Sagira Arystanbek (in Kazakhstan), was a Wahhabi, and that he could not go anywhere until this matter was properly investigated. They claimed that his wife being a Wahhabi had been reported to them by the Kazakhstan side. In reality, Erzhan's wife doesn't even pray.

He'd ultimately return to Kazakhstan on February 9, 2019.

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_AOQ2KaS_0Y

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#47>

Ardaq Tusei

The following is the transcript of a short conversation between eyewitness Ardaq Tusei and Bekzat Maqsuthan, from the Atajurt Kazakh Human Rights organization. It took place in February 2021 in Kazakhstan. Ardaq talks about how he was stopped from leaving China and then testifies for his sentenced uncle, Qonai Qasymhan.

Bekzat Maqsuthan: As-salamu alaykum, dear listeners! Today is February 9, 2021, and we are at the home of our brother Ardaq Tusei. He got in touch with us to tell us about his maternal uncle, who's been in the camps for the past three years for no reason. He wanted to lodge a complaint about these issues. So, that's why we are here now. However, while we were discussing with our brother Ardaq, we found out that apparently not only his maternal uncle, but that he himself was also almost detained in the camps. There were several times when it was dangerous and he was close to being detained, but managed to escape it. We have just heard about it from him. So, we would now like to ask him to describe everything, to put it on record.

Ardaq, when did you come to Kazakhstan to study? You can then tell us about when you went back. Please tell us what happened.

Ardaq Tusei: My name is Ardaq Tusei. I'm a citizen of Kazakhstan, born in 1996. I first came to Kazakhstan in August 2015 and enrolled to study in Kokshetau, studying there for a year. After the one year, I went back to China, and then came back to Kazakhstan again to start my second year.

Then, last year, in 2017, I went back to China again. While I was there, in September 2017, authorities from the higher work bodies said that they were working to get rid of everything religious. They told us this openly. They would collect all copies of the Quran and scriptures and burn them before our eyes. Those were their policies.

BM: This was in 2017. Which month?

AT: This was in September. After learning about these policies, I made the decision that night that I should hurry up and go to Kazakhstan soon. Two days later, I tried, going to Korgas. To the border. And there I got stuck.

BM: Did you have a permission letter?

AT: Yes, I did. There were no issues with the passport either, it hadn't expired. Everything was legal, but still I was not allowed to leave. They explained it as the police not allowing me to go. So I had to go back to Barkol, another 1000-kilometer trip.

BM: They made you go there.

AT: Yes, they made me go back, and when I got back I had to meet with the local police. But we only spoke for three minutes. There was an interrogation [presumably very brief] with the head of the police, who told me that I should delete all foreign apps whenever I returned to China. They warned me that I shouldn't have these foreign apps whenever I came back to China.

BM: Did they ask you what you had been doing abroad?

AT: They did ask me then what I had been doing. I knew that they might not let me go if I told them that I was studying there and that I was a student. So, I told them that I worked as an interpreter at

a Chinese company in Kazakhstan.

BM: You didn't tell them that you were a student?

AT: No, I didn't. I told them that I had a job and that I was being called to return. So, they agreed and let me leave.

BM: Do you think it's possible that they wouldn't have let you go if you had told them that you were a student?

AT: I think it's highly possible.

BM: You told them that you were an interpreter at a Chinese company in Kazakhstan.

AT: Yes. People from the older generations had advised me to do so. They told me that if I said I was a student, they [the police] would not let me go and would send me to prison. They told me this explicitly. The older folk and some of our acquaintances told me that. And I listened to them.

BM: So they gave you the advice to try your best to leave for Kazakhstan.

AT: Yes, they told me to go as soon as possible. And I decided to go back. So then I went to the border again. All of them [the police] are connected to each other, so they let me go [since the Barkol police had approved it].

BM: Did you have any problems after returning to Kazakhstan?

AT: No, there were no problems. There was just this whole thing with my needing to return [to Barkol] for the three-minute meeting.

BM: When exactly was that? On what day did you cross the border?

AT: That was in October 2017. And a month or two after I came back to Kazakhstan, my maternal uncle, Qonai Qasymhan, was taken to camp. He was detained in November 2017.

BM: Your mother's brother?

AT: Yes, my mother's brother. Here is his Chinese ID [shows copy of ID]. This is the verdict that was released sometime after the interrogation [shows a copy].

BM: What does it say?

AT: It says: "The criminal Qonai Qasymhan, accused of being a member of a terrorist group and propagating extremism..."

BM: [reading in Mandarin] ..."propagating extremism". This is what it says...

AT: He was sentenced to 14 years with 5 years' deprivation of political rights.

BM: This is a notice. Dated February 2018.

AT: This paper was issued after the court hearing in 2018.

BM: He was sentenced for terrorism and propagating an ideology. What did he do? Did he commit a dangerous crime against society?

AT: No. He was not a terrorist. He did not agitate people.

BM: Was he an imam?

AT: No, he wasn't. He did not perform any religious services. I think that he was falsely accused. This is his current location, the address of the prison [shows money transfer receipt].

BM: Could you show me which prison he's in now?

AT: Xinjiang, Wujiaqu, Youth Communist League.

BM: Wujiaqu City...

AT: Wujiaqu City, Youth...

BM: "Gongqingtuan" is the... Youth Communist League... What is the name of the prison?

AT: Fangcaohu.

BM: So that's just a prison. Not a re-education place.

AT: Right, it's not. It said prison, No. 2 [mail box]. It doesn't say that it's a camp. He was put in prison.

BM: Sentenced to 14 years.

AT: Yes. To 14 years. This is another notice that was issued after the court hearing [shows sheet].

BM: [reading the sheet] ...preached and distributed extremist and terrorist information.

AT: This is for the relative to see him at the court hearing.

BM: So, this paper is an invitation to the court hearing? [Technically, the notice is for a meeting after the trial, addressed from the court to the authorities of the detention center where he was being held.]

AT: Yes. So, my relative went to prison with a lot of the religious people.

BM: Do you think that this accusation was wrong and baseless?

AT: Yes, I think so. Because they do not have any evidence for it.

BM: So this person had never been engaged in any religious activities?

AT: No, he hadn't.

BM: He did not do any preaching or propaganda?

AT: No. He ran a small shop in Barkol.

BM: Did he pray?

AT: No, he didn't pray at all. He worked as a security guard at the post office in Barkol. He did not have a high position.

BM: Does he have a family?

AT: Yes, he has a wife (our aunt) and two small children.

BM: And now they are left alone.

AT: Yes, they are left alone.

BM: So you're saying that he was detained in 2017 and sentenced in 2018. It's been three years. Has anyone testified for him?

AT: Yes, my maternal relatives testified, but we did not have enough information back then. That's a reason. There were also other reasons, such as my getting citizenship late.

BM: You could not testify until you got citizenship.

AT: For now, I think I will continue to testify.

BM: Is there anyone you want to appeal to for help?

AT: I appeal for help to President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the International Office of Human Rights. I appeal for help in freeing my maternal uncle, who was charged baselessly, as soon as possible.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=itPXNuRABPc>

Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#14470>

Section 2

Letters from Detention

Letters written by victims while in detention provide a very rare look at the psychological pressure and/or ideological coercion that the detainees are subjected to. In many of the cases, one sees the writer praising the government. In letters written from camp, there is also praise for the conditions of the center, the "confessing" to past "misdeeds", and pledging loyalty to the Party while spending very little ink on personal affairs and relations. Here, we provide the letters' formatted translations, with the links to the originals (where available).

God's blessings upon you
From Huseyin Jelil

My lovely, gracious mother, how are you doing?
I caused you tremendous suffering and pain, bringing you a lifetime of agony. As your child, I can only beg that you forgive me and pray for me. I have missed you very, very much. If they allow, and if your financial situation permits, it would be paradise for me to have you visit me one more time, together with my two children. The last time, I was blessed to see my sister when she visited me.

I miss my mother and two sons from the bottom of my heart. I really want to see them one more time. I wrote to you twice, but have yet to receive a reply. Maybe you did not get my letters, or the letter you sent did not reach me.

Anyway, I can figure it out. How about my relatives? Are they all well? How about my children, Abdusemi, Abdugheni, and Esma? How about my lovely wife Kamila and my children in Canada? Were you able to stay in contact with my wife Kamila and my children in Canada? How are they doing? What is my wife Kamila saying about my misfortune? Please ask Kamila to continue to do something for me in Canada. I am starting to lose all hope of returning to my country to see my wife and children. I cannot sleep, thinking of my older handicapped son. Because I am now in prison, I am not aware of anything happening in the outside world. I pass my days hoping for a miracle that could save me from this place and give me the chance of once more embracing my wife and children in Canada. I worry about my children all day, scratching my head, a

original: not available

victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3850>

hopeless and helpless person. When I met with my sister last time, she briefly mentioned to me that Kamila would be coming to see me? Have there been any news in that regard? If you know, please let me know, whatever it takes.

Dear mother, you are getting old. Even if this might sound like an empty wish, please take good care of yourself. Please rest well. Do not cry too much for me. I cannot stand this unjust world. It is I, as your son, who is supposed to serve you, who is supposed to support you day and night. But now it is you who is helping my children and looking after them for me. You have raised my two children just as you did all my brothers and sisters. This is painful. I cannot stomach it.

My dear sisters and brothers, please take good care of our mother. Everything can be replaced, but a father and mother cannot. We only have one mother, who is precious to all of us. Think of my situation for a second: I would do everything to be able to see my mother's face - day and night I long to be of service to her, even for a second - but I cannot. So, make sure to cherish our mother while she is alive and use this golden opportunity to be of service to her.

If you get a chance to talk to her on the phone, please send my heartfelt greetings to my wife Kamila.

Dear Kamila: if possible, please contact the embassy personnel in Beijing and let them know of my situation. So far, I have not seen anyone from Canada for nearly two years. I am a citizen of Canada and I belong to that great country.

Rest assured that it is only by virtue of my bad luck that I am now in jail, as I have not done anything wrong in my whole life. I really want to

original: not available

victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3850>

talk with someone from our embassy in Beijing. I would like to tell them that I am an absolutely innocent person. I want them to know my story. Why are they not coming to see me? I want to ask them why I am in jail for so long. What went wrong? What is the reason? I want to know all this. I couldn't find anyone here who would listen to me. But the personnel from our embassy can ask these questions on my behalf.

I am always dreaming of Mehmet Dalih and my wife Kamila. I cannot go a single minute without thinking of them. So many things are constantly troubling me. On the one hand, there's my children in Kashgar, who grew up without my presence as a father. On the other, there's my children in Canada, living without knowing what has happened to their father. And then my mother, suffering and crying for me day and night. The worst is that I cannot do anything for my mother, children, wife, and relatives. Except to pray for them in my heart.

I pray for my mother all the time. She has been raising my children without me there for years. This is something that I cannot pay back even in a lifetime. Just when I had become someone who could actually do something for his children and family, I ended up in jail for absolutely no reason. Please pray for me. That is the only thing that I can ask from you.

I can feel in the bottom of my heart that you came to Urumqi many, many times, and that you spent days and nights hoping to see me, to visit me. I am thankful, and I am grateful for the hardships you have endured, in the hot and cold, in the rain and snow. I know you are all going through it. I know the compassion of my mother and my children and all of my relatives.

I only hope this paper proves sufficient to convey my heart to you.

original: not available

victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3850>

I would like to write down the names of each and every one of my relatives on this paper, and to send them my greetings, from my heart.

[Names all of his relatives one by one.]

Dear mother, please forgive me if I have ever wronged you in any way.

Please forgive me even if I have ever raised my voice in front of you.

Only God can help me reunite with you all.

Respectfully,

Huseyin Jelil

March 10, 2008

No. 5 Sector, No. 6 District, No. 1 Prison in Urumqi

original: not available

victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3850>

Lijie, son, elder sister, and elder brother,

How are all of you?

Sister made another phone call to ask about my wellbeing. I have been well recently! Same as when you last visited and when I first arrived here. Meals, studying, and sleeping are all on schedule. There are enough clothes and everyday items. I'm healthy. For half a year now, we've been given milk every week. The three meals each day consist of rice, noodles, vegetables, meat, eggs, and milk, which contain enough nutrients.

During the day, we study culture. Traditional Chinese culture. We sleep at night and take a nap at noon. I get sufficient sleep. Once a week, I take a shower, have a haircut, and make improvements to my life, among other things.

It's such a long trip. You don't need to come and visit too often. Have peace of mind at home. With all of you there, I don't need to worry about my child. I hope that all of you can live your life with peace.

Haitao

December 2, 2018

9 300 300

Lijie and son,

How are you?

Are elder sister, elder brother, nephew, and niece well?

Things are going well in my life these days, just as usual, like when I first got here. I study every day. No matter what I study, opening a book is always good.

I have milk every morning. I eat fruit quite often. Apart from several yuan every week on everyday items, I don't need to spend any money. I don't need money or things. Our son is growing up and you can be less attentive. Allow him to do what's appropriate for his age. Lijie, you can also do whatever it is you want to do. I don't think there will be any problem.

You don't need to come and visit. Just stay home and live a peaceful life.

Haitao

June 9, 2019

lizie and son,

How are you?

How are elder sister, elder brother, nephew, niece, and the children?

Everything has been good in my life recently and I'm healthy, as before. I don't need money or anything else. You don't need to worry.

lizie and son, I hope you have a stable environment. Adjust to and get used to your life now. Do the work you want to do. Learn the things you want to learn.

Haitao

October 4, 2020

Nijie and son,

How are you?

How are elder sister, elder brother, nephew, niece, and the children?

I have been well recently! Life is the same as before. I'm in good health.

I wish you progress in your studies and success in work. I wish the retired in our family good health and happiness.

Nijie and son, I hope that your days are happy and that you grow up healthy.

Haitao

November 5, 2020

Letter to relatives

To: Abdurahman Memet

Address: No. 2 Group, Bulag, Uyumchilik Municipality, Chigot District

Dear children, how are you? How's your health? Mine is as good as it was the last time we met.

I'll tell you about this training center. The dormitories are in good condition, hot water runs 24/7. There are bathrooms, heated floors, and air conditioning. We are provided with food, shelter, clothing, and other products of daily use. The learning materials are all free.

On January 3, 2018, I left home to come to the training center. I did so because I had previously gone on a pilgrimage. My wrongful action violated Articles 123 and 124 of the Penal Code of the People's Republic of China. According to the law, I was to be given a sentence ranging from 5 to 10 years in prison. However, the Party and the Government were merciful and I was merely sent to the training center.

The care that I received from my teachers made me understand that my actions in the past were wrong. I am regretting what I did. I let the Party and the Government down. I let the society down. My past actions undermined social stability. The lectures I attended here

enlightened me about the cancerous nature of "extremist religious ideology" with regards to the prosperity of the People. It hampers the development of society and the happiness of the People, it destroys ethnic harmony. From now on, I shall stand on the front lines, promoting the knowledge of the National Language and the Law to all of my relatives. I am grateful to the Party and Government for giving me the opportunity to change!

I will always follow the Party, I will always listen to the Party, I will be grateful to the Party and will act in a way that is beneficial to ethnic harmony and social stability. I am extremely proud to be a citizen of the People's Republic of China!

Children, don't worry about me, we will write to each other soon.

Name: Ayshemhan Yasin, 45210119581001180X

Letter to relatives

Mehmed Memet

Receiving Party: Meryemgul Memet

Address: No. 2 Houf, Bulag, Uyumchilik Municipality, Idigut District

My precious, beloved, cherished, adorable wife, how are you? Are you in good health? Are our beautiful children well? Are their studies going well? How are my other beloved relatives doing? I want to express my boundless gratitude for the care that the Party government, the work team cadres who went to the village and neighborhood committees, and the production group leaders have shown my family.

My beloved wife, I'm writing this letter to tell you some good news. When I first heard this good news, I couldn't stop my tears of happiness from flowing out like pearls from my eyes. When you hear this, your happiness may make tears flow out like pearls from your sparkling eyes too, and you might hurry to immediately tell the others. After reading this, you're probably waiting for me to say what this good news is.

Let me explain to you all why I'm undergoing education at this training school. For illegally receiving [religious] instruction from my father in 1987,

I should have been sentenced to a punishment of 1-3 years based on Paragraph 14 of Article 120 of the country's penal code. When a judge from the district judicial department and the school's leaders held a "twice inform and once announce" meeting and announced that they would be pardoning this crime, I was overfilled with happiness and cried tears of joy. After all, didn't our great and generous Party say that they would, in their loving kindness, open these training centers to quickly wash clean the poison that bad-intentioned people had planted in the victimized common folk, returning us to our families soon after? Under the Party's correct guidance, the wise leaders have, to ensure the people's bright future, provided us with a comfortable environment, clean and comfortable dormitories, and three excellent, delicious, and timely meals a day, as well as knowledgeable teachers and brave people's police to be with us night and day, separated from their warm families to help us in our education, continuously giving us classes in the national language and law, and laying a foundation for us with the knowledge to oppose the terrorists of the "three evil forces", giving us a sturdy foundation to allow the people to achieve a peaceful existence once social stability has been achieved.

My beloved wife, I know you very well. You've always supported our Party. After all, isn't our Party the one that stands foremost in the world of character and virtue? So, having told the kids about my being pardoned, I will take the lead and, to express your gratitude to the Party, will become an example and, under the good policies of the Party, return to society soon. Having returned to society, I will stick close to the Party and follow the Party, listen to the Party, and become a good citizen of China.

Name: Mahemut Maimaiti. ID: 652101197201061819 Mahmut Mehmet

Letters and Compositions From Students to Relatives

Name: Memet Jamayil

ID number: 652101194310101812

Town/Municipality: No. 2 Shouf, Buloq, Uzjunchilik Municipality

Date: 2018.10.18

I'll start by briefly introducing myself.
I'm Memet Jamayil. I'm 81 years old. An average farmer from the No. 2 Buloq village of Surpan's Uzjunchilik Town. Because our family circumstances were not the best, I didn't get to go to school.
I've been getting educated at this school since coming here in May 2018. Since my coming here, both my national language level and awareness of the law have improved.
By coming here, I've learned a lot of new things as well as a lot of habits useful for my daily life.
In the past, because of my low awareness of the law, I had gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca. After coming to this school, the lectures, movies, and the instruction offered by the teachers have allowed me to understand my mistakes. I'm now studying at this school, under the care of the Party government. I am very grateful for the forgiveness the Party has shown me. I want to end by using this chance to send my regards to my family.
My children, grandchildren, and relatives, how are you? For me, everything's going great.
I'm in great health, so don't worry about me. The children should do well in school. I wish you all good health. Take good care until we meet.
Your father, Memet Jamayil

Notes: 1. All letters and other compositions from students to relatives should be written in the national language;

2. Letters and other compositions written by students in other formats may be affixed to this form or included as additional attachments.

2018.10.18

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/letori_2.pdf

victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#4959>

Section 3

Appeals and Complaints

This section is dedicated to posting appeals written by victims following their sentencing, formal complaints written by victims' lawyers, and general letters from victims to authorities. While they do not carry the same formal weight as court documents that stem directly from the judicial organs, they are nevertheless very valuable as they often illustrate the various alleged injustices that the victims suffer during their detentions and, in some cases, after. For cases that go to trial, they often illustrate the cruelty and arbitrary abuse of the police while the victim is held in pre-trial detention, as the former turn to threats, manipulation, and torture as a means of forcing confessions out of the detained.

Appeal

To the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region High People's Court:

I, the appealing party Bagdat Ukin, was born on March 1, 1992. My ID number is 65432219920310910. I am of Kazakh ethnicity. I have a high school degree. I am unemployed and live in House No. 89, Group No. 2, Qashuyn Village, Shaqurtu Municipality, Koktoqai County. I was a student at the Al-Azhar University in Cairo, Egypt before my arrest.

On August 25, 2017, I was detained by the Koktoqai County National Public Security Agency on suspicion of having joined a terrorist organization and was formally arrested on August 31, 2017.

On November 13, 2018, there was a closed trial at the Altay Prefecture Intermediate People's Court, and I was sentenced to 14 years with 5 years' deprivation of political rights. I am not satisfied with this verdict and send my appeal to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region High People's Court and to its Ali Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture branch. The prefecture court had organized a consultation trial to discuss the case, but rejected the appeal and maintained the original verdict.

The reason that I am sending this appeal is because I am not satisfied with these two verdicts.

(1) I first came to Al-Azhar University in Cairo, Egypt on April 17, 2012, and was still a student there at the time of my arrest on May 20, 2017. This can be proven by the statement of the Education Office of the People's Republic of China Embassy in Cairo. I did not join any terrorist organization while I was in Egypt. On May 20, 2017, I was arrested by policemen from the Koktoqai County Public Security Bureau, after which they elicited a forced confession from me, in which I falsely admitted that I had joined a terrorist organization. They did this by using various illegal torture tactics, such as beating, hitting, and confession by inducement, during the interrogation. I am not guilty.

(2) They illegally detained me for interrogation and forced me to make a false confession by using torture and beating. The policemen took me for interrogation when I arrived in the country on May 20, 2017, saying that they would ask me some questions. During the interrogation, they tied both of my hands and legs, deprived me of sleep (by not allowing me to sleep), and beat me using various sticks, sharp wooden objects, electric wires, and electric prods, torturing me with heavy beating. I was tortured like this, in the interrogation center with both my hands and legs tied up, without any sleep, from May 20, 2017 to June 9, 2017. For 20 days, I was being tortured and interrogated.

(3) There is actual evidence that I was beaten and tortured. After the interrogation, they took me to the Koktoqai County detention center. It was on June 9, 2017, and there were traces of the stick blows and bruises from the

(1)

beating all over my body. My hands and feet were swollen. The wounds caused by the electric burns were suppurated. The service member who was on duty that day and the doctor in charge clearly saw this during the inspection at the detention center. Also, the other detainees who were being detained there then saw this clearly. If someone wants to contact them and ask these relevant people what had happened, they will have a clear answer. I still have the scars caused by the electric prods on my body. All of this can be used as proof of my having been tortured. The Koktogaqi County detention center's statement indicated that there were no wounds on my body on August 25, 2017, when the Koktogaqi County detention center checked me while I was being held there, but this was not when I was detained and beaten. I was locked up there (at the Koktogaqi detention center) on June 9, 2017. The inspection referred to in the statement took place two and a half months after the interrogation, after all of my wounds had healed and my health had recovered. Therefore, this statement cannot at all be used as evidence for that there were no wounds.

(4) There were harassment, threats, and forced confession by inducement during my interrogation. During the 20 days when they interrogated me, from May 20, 2017 to June 9, 2017, the policemen threatened me by saying that they would beat and torture my wife, my parents, and my younger sister if I didn't confess - that they would bring them here and beat them in front of me. During that time, I could hear my wife crying and screaming because of the harsh torture. They told me that now was the time of the "strike hard" campaign, and that no one would bother if they beat me to death right then and there. They threatened me by saying that, unless I confessed, I wouldn't be able to walk out the door on my own. During the interrogation, they also said that I was a terrorist and had participated in war. They started saying that I had undergone various training and had passed various difficult tests. After being trained well, the policemen said, I was assigned missions. They then guided me in how to falsely admit to the charges.

(5) The surveillance, interrogation, and questioning was not fully recorded from beginning to end. The period between my [initial] detention on May 20, 2017 and my [official] detention on August 25, 2017 was never recorded.

(6) On August 25, 2017, after the official arrest, there was an initial interrogation during which they threatened me and forced me to confess. Before it started, the police told me: "We are going to interrogate you and it will be

(2)

filmed, but if you cooperate with us we will let your father and sister go. We will not let your wife go for now, however, so keep in mind how to get your wife out of this. If you don't cooperate with us, your wife will be in it with you." Therefore, as ~~cl had~~  no way out of prison, I just repeated on camera what the police had told me to say for the entire length of the interrogation.

(7) When they asked me to identify certain locations for incidents that they claimed had occurred, the locations I gave them were made up. Even though the responses concerning the locations of the school where I studied and where I lived were true, others, like the East Turkistan Terrorist Organization's main office - the place I [allegedly] joined - were made up. There are absolutely no such places. Those are not places that I went to. However, the "computer training center" is a place that people from Xinjiang opened in Cairo, as a learning center. I learned about it from an online advertisement. I saw the address in the ad. I read that it's a computer learning center, but I'm not sure what kind of place it is. After being tortured during my interrogation, I had no choice but to make that up as an address and show them.

(8) There's no evidence that I ever joined a terrorist organization. I was forced to admit that I studied with fifteen Uyghur guys at the terrorist training center, but in reality, it was just people that I knew while I was studying there. I gave the names of people I knew to avoid confusing myself. Each time I gave the police a name, they would ask me for a description of what they looked like. If I got confused, they would beat me up, and so I made up a lot of people. If these people had been real, then maybe some other person would have been arrested and would have confessed to my being in the same organization. But there's absolutely no such person. It's all made up. There's no evidence, and I did not join this organization. I do not have any connection with this organization.

(3)

(9) Memet Eli was my classmate at Al-Bzhar when I studied there. The reason why I knew that his family and child went to Turkey in early April 2017 was because my brother-in-law and I heard from Memet Eli that he was selling things from his rented apartment, of which we bought an air conditioner. We went to his house at that time, having seen the message that Memet Eli had posted on WhatsApp saying that he was going to sell these things. Otherwise, we did not have any direct contact with him, nor were we acquainted. That he was going to Turkey I heard from him when we bought the air conditioner. I falsely admitted that he was the person who introduced me [to join the group]. While confessing, I also said that I had his phone number in my phone. However, these things [the advertisement and the phone number] could not be found in my phone since this is a false statement. I told them that I had his WhatsApp number and that they could contact him via that. That means of communication never existed between us.

(10) While I was studying at the Al-Bzhar university, I took a special class on how terrorist organizations were organized and how they recruited people. I had a deep and thorough understanding of how harmful they were to society. And I had a comprehensive understanding of the kind of people in the terrorist movement and their ideology, and I never liked them. I told the police about this. To which the police told me: "How do you know all of this? How would you know all of this unless you were one of them?" And then they beat me up. Therefore, I made up this crime by saying that it was through all of my understanding, knowledge, and learning that I joined this group. I said that I was in the group and gave a detailed and matching narrative [to the police].

At night, they tortured and beat me and forced me to confess to all of this. After making sure that all the stories were consistent and matched from beginning to end, they'd force me to repeat during the day what they had me confess to the previous night, and took notes. Then they made me press my thumb as a fingerprint and sign.

(4)

I had religious lessons before and after I went to Egypt. It is true that I studied religion, and my relatives have testified to this. However, my main goal was to study the Arabic language and to use that skill to do business in Arabic countries.

I have never preached religion to anyone. I never held different viewpoints with regard to the Party's policies and the law. I have never interacted with any terrorist organization or enemies of the state, and I hold a correct position with regard to them. I fully understand their destructiveness to society and people. I have a firm stance. I am firmly against them. I have acquired a lot of legal knowledge in these two years of my detention. Following various training and study sessions, I thoroughly appreciate the Party's favorable policies, and that the Party is providing us with so many beneficial conditions: our current lives, a secure environment. All because of our Party.

I wish for the High Court to review my appeal once more, make a fair judgment, and distinguish between black and white, finding out the truth and making a just decision for my case.

I trust that our country's legal system is just. I believe that it will not punish innocent people.

Sincerely,

The Appealing Party: Bagdat Ukin

July 22, 2019

(5)

To: Autonomous Region Political and Legal Affairs Commission

I am Zhanargul Zhumatai (650105197511302220, female, Kazakh, 45 years old, unmarried, bachelor's degree). I was taken into custody on September 27, 2017 and was subsequently sent to study class on February 3, 2018. I returned on October 18, 2019.

After returning, I had to sell my apartment because of the multitude of difficulties in my life. I moved back to my family home as I no longer had an address to fix to my household registration. My current residence is at Building No. 29, No. 4 Team, Baiyanggou Village, Tomurti Municipality, Urumqi County.

Because of the reckless actions by the Urumqi County Tomurti Municipality government, I was taken into custody and then transferred to transformation through education. The Urumqi City Public Security Bureau already has the detailed records, and so I don't see the need to elaborate on them here! I hope that the leaders of the Autonomous Region and relevant agencies can understand my situation and address the issues listed below.

It was Urumqi County and the associated individuals who brought upon me the tragedy in which I lost everything (freedom, health, a normal life, career, residence) one by one! I first demand that law enforcement agencies clear my name! Compensate me for everything I've lost! Protect my personal freedom, health, and safety in accordance with the law!!

I demand that the Urumqi County Government, Urumqi County Political and Legal Affairs Commission, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau, Tomurti Municipality Government, Baiyanggou Village Committee, and the visit-benefit-unite group carry out an assessment and address the situation of my household registration and residence in accordance with the law and in consideration of the particular circumstances, as well as react to my proposal from 2017 to start entertainment venues in the village in an effort to promote tourism and bring jobs to the village!

I demand that Urumqi County stop all the illegal activities and extremist attempts to intimidate and obstruct me! I advise Urumqi County to deal with themselves before dealing with others!

I demand that the police and other law enforcement agencies follow my example by responding to the Party's call to join the march of "anti-corruption". I demand that, in their work, they consider the interests of the public and respect the rights of citizens, instead of restricting victims and giving the rich and powerful opportunities for revenge, protecting them by sharing with them my whereabouts!

I demand that the City Public Security Bureau spend more energy on addressing the complaints over illegal acquisition of grasslands distributed to herdsmen and illegal misappropriation of state funding, instead of restricting the various forms of personal freedom, preventing me from going anywhere, subjecting me to searches wherever I go, and flagging my name and my company so that even ordinary commerce and taxation matters cannot be taken care of! I strongly demand that the police lift these illegal restrictions and supervision. They should know whom they ought to deal with!!

I acknowledge that public security has expressed some reasonable concerns. I share those concerns and have taken the necessary precautions! The crux of the issue is in solving the problem! I'm a woman who's at an advanced maternal age, and like a regular woman wish to have a beautiful family and become a mother! Having been through so much

mistreatment and having wasted so much time, I don't even know if I still have a chance. But I remain hopeful and will fight for it!!

I implore the leaders and law enforcement agencies to take my demands seriously and address the needs and difficulties of myself and my company. I hope you can relieve me of all my misery and help me out of these dire straits, so that I may become an ordinary citizen and start a new life! I look forward to your reply.

Zhanargul Zhumatai
February 5, 2021

Dear leaders at the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People's Government:
Dear Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Legislative Office:

My name is Zhanargul Zhumatai, female, Kazakh, unmarried, ID number: 650105197511302220. I hereby petition the authorities to address these issues:

I. I would like to request from the legislative office the latest policy documents regarding the compensation for grassland acquisition and resettlement subsidies to herdsmen. Urumqi City stipulated in a document that 27% of the compensation be retained by the local government and that 73% be distributed to the herdsmen. Has this document been approved by the People's Congress? As a representative of herdsmen, I demand that the developers go through a lawful acquisition procedure when acquiring grassland from herdsmen, and that the government of Sardawan Township, Urumqi County pay out the compensation and resettlement subsidies to the herdsmen in a timely manner, as required by rules and regulations!

II. I would also like to inquire about the policy documents that stipulate study-class returnees being under control and supervision for six months, as well as the related implementation policies. Are these documents and measures implemented in accordance with a unified top-down directive? Or has Urumqi County acted without legal basis, without these measures being required?

III. I demand that Urumqi County explain to the Autonomous Region Party and Government their long-standing illegal and cruel practices of harm, intimidation, and restriction in my regard! I strongly demand that Urumqi County, together with other individuals and groups involved in my case, be held administratively and criminally accountable for their deeds! I strongly demand that Urumqi County explain to the Region Government why it has evaded responsibility, and why it has refused to receive me, shunning me and intimidating me to this day.

IV. I would like to know: what are the problems that the Urumqi City Public Security Bureau Special Office has resolved for me?

V. I request that the public security organs process my application for moving out my household registration, in accordance with due process.

The last demand is especially vital for me. Because of my poor health, I can no longer withstand the neighborhood administration's harassment and unreasonable restrictions! Because of the mounting difficulties I face in my livelihood, I plan to find business and work opportunities and treat my illness in other cities inside and outside Xinjiang, and request the government to ensure my safety! I do not want any interference in my social life, health, and other private matters! In these past four years, I have been through more than enough and have lost everything! I implore the government and law enforcement agencies: in the future, please punish all individuals and organizations that require punishment, so that my family and I can lead a peaceful and normal life! I look forward to your reply.

Zhanargul Zhumatai
March 29, 2021

Letter of Complaint

Procuratorate of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region:

We are lawyers Wang Yu of the Beijing Fengrui Law Firm and Li Fangping of the Beijing Ruifeng Law Firm. After being entrusted with the case by Ilham Tohti's wife, Guzelnur Eli, we acted as Ilham Tohti's defense lawyers and participated in the case proceedings.

During the meeting with Ilham Tohti on June 26, 2014, we learned that Ilham Tohti had been abused during his detention at the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Pre-Trial Detention Center. We hope that your procuratorate will inspect this in accordance with the law.

During the meeting, we learned that Ilham had been brought to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Pre-Trial Detention Center a little after midnight on January 16, 2014.

1. At breakfast time in the morning of January 16, 2014, the detention center sent someone to bring over food, but Mr. Ilham smelled something peculiar as soon as he picked it up, and asked for halal food instead. However, the detention center ignored Ilham's request. Consequently, Mr. Ilham refused to eat. For ten days (from the 16th of January to the 26th), the detention center did not provide halal food for Ilham. On the fifth day of him refusing to eat, he was given some water and salt. It was not until the evening of the 26th, when Ilham was losing consciousness and on the verge of fainting, that the detention center found a doctor to tube-feed him. However, because he had not eaten for a long time, it would lead to adhesion in his esophagus and digestive system, and the feed liquid could not enter properly.

2. Starting with dinner on March 1, 2014, the detention center, suddenly and without any reason, stopped providing Mr. Ilham with food. The detention center would not give Mr. Ilham any food until March 10, after nearly ten days. All that Ilham could rely on from March 1 on to stay alive was a glass and a half of water, and as a result of the lack of food would lose consciousness multiple times. It was only on March 10, as Ilham was once again close to fainting, that the detention center began to provide food.

3. According to Ilham's description, he was kept in fetters for the entire time during the first twenty days at the detention center, which caused him great harm both physically and mentally.

4. According to the provisions of Article 25 of the “Implementation Methods for Pre-Trial Detention Center Regulations”: criminal suspects are allotted 1-2 hours of outdoor activity each day (commonly known as “airing out”). However, it was not until all of the interrogations of the investigation stage were over that Ilham was able to have this right that he was legally entitled to, and even the other detainees in his cell would complain, saying that they couldn’t use their right to outdoor activity just because they were locked up together with him. In the over five months that he’s been detained for, Ilham has only been allowed to go outside very recently, and only twice: the first time being for over an hour, and the second for a little over ten minutes.

5. We have learned that many of those held at the Autonomous Region Pre-Trial Detention Center are suspected of economic crimes. However, despite being a scholar from a top university in the capital, Ilham has been held with suspects of such crimes as drug trafficking, fraud, rape, theft, and murder. Moreover, it is said that these suspects were transferred over from other pre-trial detention centers. Although the internal regulations of the Autonomous Region Pre-Trial Detention Center clearly state that smoking is prohibited inside the cells, the police delivered cigarettes to the criminal suspects in Ilham’s room in large quantities, with the daily smoke making Ilham dizzy and light-headed. When Ilham objected, the detention center staff told him that “these people just want to smoke, catering to your needs is tiring”.

The above inhumane treatment caused Ilham’s physical condition to deteriorate rapidly after entering the detention center, and he often showed symptoms of hypertension, heart disease, lower back pain, prostatitis, rhinitis, and pharyngitis, among others. Notably, he began to feel continuous liver pain in February and would also suffer from temporary episodes of blindness. Thus far, he has been unable to go to a professional hospital to receive examination and treatment.

We believe that the Autonomous Region Pre-Trial Detention Center has violated the relevant provisions of the “Pre-Trial Detention Center Regulations”, the “Police Law”, and the “Regulations on the Use of Police Equipment and Weapons”. The conditions regarding the provision of halal food to ethnic-minority individuals in custody were not met. Instead, the individual in custody was not provided the food he was accustomed to, forcing the detainee to refuse food for ten days. Worse yet, there were such illegal acts as the wanton decision to stop providing food, lasting ten days, forcing the individual in custody to wear fetters for over twenty days, and depriving the individual in custody of

outdoor-activity time for five months. All of these constitute grave violations of the individual-in-custody's physical and mental health rights. The above actions of the detention center already provide sufficient grounds for suspicion of the crime of abusing a person in custody, and the procuratorate body is requested to act in the spirit of discerning truth from facts, to strictly and seriously realize supervisory duties, and to immediately open a case investigating the abovementioned abuses against the person in custody, investigating the administrative responsibility of the main personnel and establishing criminal responsibility there where there are sufficient grounds for a crime. It is also demanded that the detention center immediately improve the living and dietary conditions, as well as provide quality medical treatment.

Beijing Fengrui Law Firm, Lawyer Wang Yu

Beijing Ruifeng Law Firm, Lawyer Li Fangping



June 27, 2014

Lawyer Wang Yu's correspondence address: 5-401 Kaixuancheng, 170 Beiyuan Road, Chaoyuan District, Beijing, phone number: 13911070328

Li Fangping, phone number: 13901360413

CC: Supreme People's Procuratorate, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Public Security Department, Public Security Department Supervision Bureau

Appeal

The appellant Zhang Haitao presents the following objections to the ruling of the City Intermediate People's Court:

1. False evidence, illegal evidence, and evidence out of accord with common sense ought to be removed.

Yu Xinyong's testimony is false evidence. It is fabricated by the prosecutors or is Yu Xinyong's own false account.

My own testimony, obtained through violations of my right to silence and right to privacy and through torture, is illegal evidence.

The testimony of some online acquaintances with whom I only met a few times, and who have no proper understanding, is evidence out of accord with common sense.

2. The logic is absurd, and the law has been applied to the incorrect object.

"The Chinese Communist Party = China"; "opposition = subversion"; "dissent = rumor or slander"; "peaceful expression = serious harm"... Such logic abounds throughout, and these are not the only examples.

The laws and regulations defining what must be disclosed, and what must not be disclosed, are applicable to state agencies and public officials. A citizen publishing some writings on the internet about his experiences in public settings has been identified as "spying illegally" and "providing intelligence". This is an error in the application of the law. Moreover, it is an absurd judgment out of accord with common sense.

3. It is full of "struggle thinking", and of political criticism in the manner of Cultural Revolution-era "big character posters".

The websites on which I made my comments are all privately owned media. They are not affiliated with any government or political organization. Yet they have been labeled as "hostile", "reactionary", "anti-China", and "conspiratorial". Politicians always bring to their lips the slogan of "friendship between the people of two countries", so how has this kind of interaction among the people become such a serious political crime?

Appellant: Zhang Haitao

January 2017

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1. "Opposing the Party" and "subverting state power": these two things are equated, so that state and Party are inextricable. Is it still the era of the "Party-State"?

Opposition is peaceful expression. Subversion is violent revolution. To equate opposition with subversion is like confusing black and white.

2. "Slandering the Party" and sentencing

The logic of those terrorists who executed the *Charlie Hebdo* incident was this: That Islam is the religion of over a billion Muslims, Muhammed is the prophet of Islam, whom *Charlie Hebdo* had long slandered. As they had insulted the Prophet Muhammed, they ought to be punished.

The prosecution takes the fact that I have long published comments that "slander" the Party to be evidence of a crime. So they wish to punish me.

What difference is there between this and the terrorists' logic?!

Xinjiang is a place where violent incidents happen frequently. I hope that the prosecutors do not wish to carry this terrorist logic into the realm of protecting the masses through law. Public opinion may come to consider the relationship between your actions and violent incidents in Xinjiang.

3. The Party is a social organization, and whether it is in power or not, it does not have any special rights. Opposition is the right of the citizen. Forbidding opposition means it is a party with fascist qualities.

4. With regard to the charges of "publishing essays and pictures that spread large amounts of rumors, and slander state power and the socialist system" and "spreading rumors to misrepresent the situation of social stability maintenance":

I have never fabricated anything from whole cloth, nor have I made up anything. Nor, moreover, have I ever been punished politically or legally for doing so.

What I published was simply my experiences, my individual thoughts and comments, and personal opinions. Having personal opinions that differ from

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others' is not spreading rumors and misrepresenting!

With regard to the question of whether or not things are in fact as they appear to be on the surface, it is a scientific one, and a matter of basic common sense. I cannot accept the one-sided propaganda that all affairs are in principle as they appear to be on the surface. For example, the matter of the CCP being "great, glorious, and correct": I believe that the CCP is neither fundamentally great, nor glorious, nor correct. Is this considered spreading rumors and misrepresenting!?

The CCP has itself for several decades, while under this slogan of "great, glorious, and correct", changed its tune and committed extremely grave historical errors. Is this spreading rumors and misrepresenting!?

I believe that the Communist movement with regard to theory has been rejected by the great majority of countries. With regard to practice, it has also come to be left behind by the mainstream of international development. Is this spreading rumors and misrepresenting!?

The first lesson I learned in first grade was "Long live Chairman Mao!" - is this or is this not spreading rumors!?

With regard to the question of the origins of the politicians' and officials' power, I believe it is a matter of receiving power from below. The prosecution in the course of the original trial identified me as a spreader of rumors for saying that it is produced through elections.

With regard to the question of opposing corruption: official media always states that officials' corruption is caused by the government relaxing personal ethics and the cultivation of character. I believe it is because it possesses the power not to be overseen by the masses. All sorts of thieves and frauds, they, too, have relaxed personal ethics, so why do they not go and engage in corruption? Because they do not have this sort of power. The saying among the people that "there is no uncorrupt official" and my own understanding of the problem of corrupt government are in accord with each other. Is this spreading rumors and slander!?

With regard to the question of how I understand the many violent events that have occurred in Xinjiang: officials can always narrate something in a way that characterizes it as a terrorist attack, and announce that the reasons for the event lie in the long-term influence of religious extremist thought on the attacker. I believe we only have the narratives of offi-

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cial media and lack any concrete accounts. We have no organizations claiming responsibility. (Official media always claims that these sorts of events are matters of collusion between inside and outside of China.) No one agrees.

I have lived in Xinjiang for a long time, and gone to many places in Xinjiang. The education, propaganda, and media here are certainly not controlled by extremist organizations. So how could those actors be influenced in the long term by their thought? I suspect this is spreading rumors and misrepresenting the situation!

With regard to the question of whether or not things are in fact as they appear to be on the surface: I believe that there are factors in people's level of perception. However, for the most part, it is a matter of one's environment and of considerations such as one's personal benefit. Like with those officials and great men in "The Emperor's New Clothes" - I am that child who expressed his own honest perspective. While I may not have that child's correctness, I am certainly not spreading any rumors or misrepresenting the situation!

5. With regard to the inspectors' charge of "being employed as a journalist for a foreign website": in 2010, when I had just come across Boxun and browsed through the menu of the site's various functions, there was a registration form at the top. A few minutes after I registered, I received an automatic email from the site: "Congratulations on becoming a special reporter for Boxun!" There was no contract. I did not receive a single cent. No one from the website contacted me, and the website did not assign any tasks, nor did I receive any instructions. How is this any different from the announcement sent to anyone else who registers on the site?!

The inspectors' charges are simply word games. If I named my son "President", the prosecution would misunderstand his name to mean that his position was "president".

6. Some of the inspectors' vocabulary: "foreign website", "foreign organization", "conspiracy", "reactionary", "hostile forces", etc.

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I believe that the World Wide Web is without borders. When I go on the web, what I pay attention to is the website itself, and there's no need to worry about where its servers are and where the webmaster is, just as when a customer goes to the supermarket to go shopping and there is no need to worry about whether it is a domestic product, or who manufactured it. To take my testimony and call it "conspiracy", "reactionary", and "hostile force" – this is the language of politicians polluting that of the citizens. This should not happen in a courtroom. A different voice is not "reactionary".

7. That which the law does not explicitly forbid of a citizen is that which the rule of law protects. These websites and media on which I published my comments, what the inspectors call "foreign organizations" and "foreign websites" – which of them does the law identify as "reactionary"? "Hostile force"? "Forbidden for citizens to visit and post on"? My comments are expressed peacefully – they do not propagate violence, nor do they contain any perspective of racial, ethnic, or local prejudice. Anyone may disagree, oppose, or criticize them. But the law must protect my right to speech. The issue of storing books on my computer: The computer is my personal library. I collected all kinds of books, including a large number of books that criticize Mao and criticize the Party. Has the law specified that these sorts of books are forbidden books? And even if they are forbidden books, what is the crime in collecting them privately?!

I cannot take in only a single viewpoint for my entire life. No one can take away my freedom to encounter other viewpoints.

With regard to the charge of "at multiple sensitive points, actively collecting information on the social situation at preserving-stability outposts on the street".

I want every day to be like the rest, ordinary, and do not hope then and again to live my life in "sensitivity".

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After I began to advocate for my rights, following having my personal and property rights violently violated by the police in 2010, I became a "sensitive character". On many such "sensitive" days as June 4, July 5, and the AsiaWorld-Expo, I was constantly watched by the "stability personnel".

One day before the 2011 AsiaWorld-Expo, just as I left our residential compound, I was kidnapped by the community policeman Heytahan and taken home. Thereafter, for over a week, a police car was parked in front of my building. "Stability personnel" sat outside on a discarded sofa staking out my door, working in a few shifts each day, monitoring constantly, twenty-four hours a day, to keep me from leaving home. After one period of hearing no noise from inside, they broke off the spikes on the security door to go inside and inspect.

During these so-called "sensitive points" days, if I left the house, I would be followed and harassed by plainclothes police, who would either walk behind me and constantly step on the backs of my shoes, or walk in front of me, walking as slow as ants and as slippery as snakes, keeping me from walking along the street. Although there were many "stability personnel", cars, and lookouts along the street, whom I even asked them for help many times, not only did they not believe what was happening right in front of their eyes - it's not that they ignored it - but actually they expressed that they could only handle "sudden" and "mass" incidents.

There were also a few baffling moments, when I was suddenly being monitored by "stability personnel", who were assessing whether I was at home, and what I was doing. It was only afterward that I realized that these moments occurred just after there had been some violent incident.

It is you who are reminding me of these "sensitive points", and you who are imposing these "preserving-stability outposts" on me. Do I need to "make inquiries"? Do I need to "actively collect"?

Today's Mainland Chinese society is a society over thirty years after the Reform and Opening Up. International journalists flock here, and anti-corruption and maintaining stability are the hot issues that draw the most attention. At the time of the Eighteenth Party Congress, during the time of the "Jasmine

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original: https://shahit.biz/supp/appori_2.pdf

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Revolution", there was a great number of reports about how social stability was maintained in public spaces. I myself wrote on the web about my experiences of the maintenance of social stability in public spaces, and this became proof that I was a "foreign investigator, illegally providing reports"! Is it that the foreigners enjoy extralegal privileges, or that the citizens do not enjoy their rights to freedom under the rule of law?

During the first trial, this accusation was a point of contestation on both sides; a number of different legal documents were quoted. The point of discussion was whether or not certain documents should be publicly available. I believe that the subjects of these laws and regulations are the organs of the state and public employees, and they do not apply to individual citizens. When it is even illegal for citizens to have a small discussion about their experiences in a public space, this is a blatant "literary inquisition".

9. A problem with some of the witnesses' testimonies: As the judgment reads, "The testimony of the witness Yu Xinyong proves that the defendant Zhang Haitao during regular gatherings often expressed opinions that slander our Party's policies."

Yu Xinyong and I have never met. We have only had three telephone calls. These were short, lasting only a few minutes, and they were for the purposes of asking whether he, in Shandong, had seen Deng Qijin, currently missing. Apart from this, we have never spoken about anything else. I do not know where this witness gets his testimony from. Many of the other witness testimonies come from 2011 and 2012, from a few gatherings with online friends. Much time has passed. Nor are the people involved in a stable group. Most of them are just acquaintances invited to chat. These witness testimonies ought to be stripped from the record.

10. The judicial organs also need to try sending a letter before confirming that Voice of America and other organizations are "foreign hostiles" or public websites. As far as the individual citizen is concerned, this ought to be a secret matter of national security. A citizen sending a letter to make an inquiry is "illegally prying", but if one does not inquire, then when one goes on the internet, one could anywhere fall into the enemy's snare, or step on a counterrevolutionary landmine, which would force a citizen

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to follow it. Moreover, despite it being hostile to the country, there has been a Voice of America publicly in Beijing for a long time.

11. I am not a violent criminal harming anyone. I am not an economic criminal gaining so much as a single cent. In this information age, I am a citizen reporter, an independent critic, who records his lived experiences online. Expressing my true inner thoughts and feelings, and sharing them widely by communicating with online friends, does not bring me any economic benefit at all, nor does it serve any organization, at all.

When you take things like opposing the Party to be subverting the state, that is Party-State-ism. When you see criticizing the Party and the government's policies as endangering the state's security and interests, and then on account of danger to the state's security and interests deprive citizens of their freedoms, that is classic fascism.

You are the shame of the nation, the bandits of the age.

You are taking the North Korean path, towards silence. I used my keyboard and mouse to express my voice. I am worthy of this era.

In the pursuit of freedom, there may be setbacks, but we must not lose hope.

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victim entries: 396

Opinion for the Appeal Hearing on Li Bin's Bribery Case

Respectable collegiate bench:

We would like to thank the Autonomous Region High Court for convening this hearing, instead of directly rejecting our opinion after reviewing the records. This gives Li Bin and his family a glimpse of hope, some light in the darkness, after two long and difficult years. We hope that, as a result of this hearing, the many guilty findings that run contrary to the facts may receive your careful attention, with a chance for retrial, so as to grant Li Bin a fair outcome.

In the trials of first and second instance, Li Bin raised issues regarding unsubstantiated statements in the indictment. Despite his defense, the ruling and adjudication both found him guilty, including of the accusations that he accepted bribes from Liu**, Chen**, Yu Haonan, Su**, Hou**, and Chen *ming, even though this is not supported by facts. Li Bin was forced to confess against his will to accepting bribes from these six individuals by the investigators through coercion, misleading, and deceit. We would like to present our comprehensive refutation of these erroneous rulings from the aspects of motivation, logic, and evidence:

I. Regarding the accusation of accepting bribes from Liu**

Li Bin was accused of seeking profits for Kangboyuan Science & Technology Medicine LTD through a deal where the Xinjiang Medical University Affiliated Hospital invested in Kangboyuan, as well as through business arrangements for the dispensing of medicine, in exchange for bribes from Liu** that totaled 960000RMB (including 600000RMB received through Li Bin's son-in-law, Yuan**). This accusation is completely fictitious.

In terms of criminal motivation, the bribed party should help the bribing party obtain a certain benefit, rather than harming the bribing party's interests. Is there such a motivation present in this case? The Kangboyuan Company is a medicine-dispensing enterprise responsible for dispensing medicine to the Xinjiang Medical University No. 1 Affiliated Hospital, with the No. 1 Affiliated Hospital holding a controlling stake in Kangboyuan. Liu** is the general manager of Kangboyuan and not the legal representative (Liu** is not a responsible party but only an employee). The No. 1 Affiliated Hospital asked for instructions from higher authorities before investing in Kangboyuan, and this transaction was approved by the Autonomous Region Discipline Commission. The university's Party Committee also deliberated and agreed to this investment, the goal being to transform Kangboyuan into a standard state holding mixed-ownership enterprise. With several other affiliated hospitals investing in Kangboyuan, the state-owned share increased to over 70%, whereas the share held by the company controlled by Liu** decreased from 49% to 27%. The legal representative and board chair of the state holding company were both appointed by the No. 1 Affiliated Hospital. This investment harmed Liu**'s personal interests at the cost of benefiting the state. Was this the motivation for Liu** giving a bribe? Was this the motivation for Li Bin accepting a bribe? That goes against both logic and reason.

Following reform, Kangboyuan began dispensing medicine directly to hospitalized patients in accordance with the prescriptions entered by doctors into the computer system, bypassing the hospital pharmacy. By adopting this arrangement that separated dispensing from hospitals, hospitals lost the profit from the 15% increase in prices that had been previously allowed. The logistical cost for dispensing medicine at hospitals was lowered, saving patients money. Kangboyuan took on a logistical cost and lowered its profit to dispense medicine. Since hospitals no longer procured medicine, the practice of kickbacks, which was a source of corruption, was eradicated. This reform was beneficial to the state and the general public. Unfortunately, it was detrimental to Liu**'s personal interests. So why would Liu** use bribery to achieve an outcome that went against his own interests? And why would Li Bin do something that directly harmed the interest of the bribing party after taking the bribe? This reform obtained recognition from the Ministry of Health and the Family Planning Commission,

and in 2014 was covered by many media outlets, including the *Xinjiang Daily* and Tianshan Net. In the realization of this reform, there was no transfer of benefits to Kangboyuan, let alone personal gains for Liu**. On the contrary, this reform increased the regulatory burden to such private shareholders as Liu**, while also harming the interests of those who had benefited from kickbacks and eliminating the price increase. Consequently, it was opposed and rejected by those with vested interests.

It is worth noting that all major affiliated hospitals made their decisions to invest voluntarily, and were not forced to do so. The No. 1 to No. 5 Affiliated Hospitals all invested resources, the No. 6 Affiliated Hospital did not invest. This is clearly stated in the minutes of meeting of the Party Committee. Liu** was only an employee, not a big shareholder, and Kangboyuan was not his personal asset. So why would he use his own money, made by selling jade, to bribe someone in order to gain benefits for a state holding company? If he wanted to bribe someone to gain benefits, then that would have to be benefits for his own company, rather than for Kangboyuan. Furthermore, the reforms initiated by Li Bin eradicated the problem of kickbacks that had existed for a long time. With such a regulatory arrangement, Kangboyuan was no longer able to pay kickbacks.

Regarding the specifics in the evidence. For the accusation that Li Bin accepted 600000RMB worth of bribes through Yuan**, there are too many contradictions in the depositions and too many factual discrepancies. According to Li Bin, Liu** somehow heard that Li Bin's daughter and son-in-law needed money to buy an apartment in Shanghai, whereas Liu** initially claimed that Li Bin phoned him and told him he needed 500000 to 700000RMB. Liu** then changed his testimony and said that it was Yuan** who called him. In Yuan**'s version, Yuan** received a phone call from Liu** telling him to pick up the money at Liu**'s office. Three witnesses, telling three inconsistent stories about the reason for the bribery. Regarding the origin of the money, Liu** clearly stated that the 600000RMB in bribe money was taken from his jade shop. However, at the same time, he also said that there wasn't any money at the jade shop. The defense attorney also provided testimony from the jade shop business partner, proving that he wouldn't have been able to get money from the jade shop, as there was no money there. In the description of the money, Liu** said: "I asked Yuan** to come to my office on West Beijing Road in Shanghai and gave him a bag." Meanwhile, Yuan** said: "In June 2013, at Liu**'s office on Beijing Road in Shanghai, he gave me a black suitcase." Again the two accounts are inconsistent. Regarding where the money went, Li Bin said: "Yuan** was too afraid to keep the money, so he gave all of it to me and I spent it." Yuan** said: "I spent 100000RMB of it on furniture and home appliances, then handed the remaining 500000RMB to my father-in-law at the home on Shunyi Road in Shanghai." Again there are contradictions. There was no other supporting evidence to further clarify these contradictory, illogical, and unreasonable statements in the details of the evidence. There is also the issue regarding when the apartment was bought. Accounting entries confirm that the apartment was fully paid for in 2012. By 2013, they had already moved in, and so there was no need to obtain money to pay for it.

The accusation that Li Bin accepted another bribe in the amount of 360000RMB was also a complete fabrication. Li Bin only advocated the model for dispensing medicine and had never asked specific hospitals for medicine dispensing with exclusivity. The tumor hospital did not adopt this model at all. In fact, the tumor hospital had never increased its procurement of medicine from Kangboyuan. Testimonies by Liu** and Wang** also both stated that the tumor hospital did not increase the procurement of medicine from Kangboyuan. Therefore, there existed no incentive for Li Bin to accept a bribe to allow Kangboyuan to dispense medicine to the tumor hospital, as was stated in the verdict.

We would also like to point out a major contradiction in the timeline. All of the affiliated hospitals had already become shareholders by September 28, 2011, with this change being registered at the Administration for Industry and Commerce. The witness Han** said that Li Bin invited the heads of the affiliated hospitals to a meal in the winter of 2011, trying to

persuade them to invest. But wouldn't this be time travel? Because by that time, the changes in the shareholding structure had already been completed. How would the purpose of Liu**'s bribe to Li Bin in 2013 still be to persuade affiliated hospitals to invest? The time would be off by over a year. Never mind that, at the presumed time of the bribery, the two were not both in Shanghai – the plane tickets and travel itineraries have been printed out. If they were in different cities, how could they have met?

II. Regarding the accusation of accepting bribes from Chen**

The accusation and verdict have both stated that the motivation for Li Bin accepting bribes from Chen** was the medical university agreeing to lease some of the land from Liyu Mountain Park to Chen**'s Yema Group. The indictment and verdict both state that the size of the lot was increased from the original 50 mu to 150 mu, but this is completely inconsistent with the facts. The size of the lot had been 158 mu in 2005, as specified by the letter of intent regarding the cooperation, which was a written agreement in effect. In 2009, Chen** proposed to expand the lot to 300 mu, but Li Bin rejected this proposal and suggested that the size of the lot remain at 158 mu. Nor would there be any other expansion thereafter. The other formulations appearing in the dossier, such as 60 mu or 200 mu, did not exist in reality. The letter of intent regarding the cooperation, signed by Memet**, fixes the size as 158 mu, and not as some of the other numbers he recalled, such as 40 mu or 60 mu. When the witness testimony is in conflict with written evidence, the written evidence shall prevail. We should find either the original document or a copy from An Bin or the Party Office. The planning map for Liyu Mountain also indicates 158 mu. Furthermore, since the lot was never fully provided, the area that was actually used was less than 158 mu. As such, the purported increase from 50 mu to 150 mu does not exist, because the size of the lot has been 158 mu since the very beginning. Therefore, the incentive for bribery does not exist either, because the size of the lot did not expand, with Li Bin later rejecting Chen**'s proposal and asking Chen** to tear down the walls for the prepared expansion. Could it really have been, as purported in the verdict, that Chen** withdrew the money at the end of 2007 and handed it to Li Bin during Spring Festival in 2008, only for Li Bin to reject the proposal for expanding the lot to 300 mu during a Party Committee meeting in 2009? This is clearly contradictory.

The particulars in Chen**'s testimonies about how the money was delivered are contradictory. In his first deposition, he said that he took 500000RMB from his office, while in the second deposition he said that he took 500000RMB from the staff at the canteen on the first floor. Chen** later denied both versions of his own deposition. Halmurat's testimony was not true. After Chen**'s proposed expansion to 300 mu was rejected, he was required to follow the original agreement. During several meetings of the Party Committee, Halmurat did not express opposition or reservation. This may be seen in the minutes of meeting.

It is worth mentioning that this park of petrified wood is a charitable non-profit project, from which no personal gain is obtained. And the project has always been losing money, not making it, without any profit. It is impossible to see this as a motivation for bribery.

III. Regarding the accusation of accepting bribes from Yu**

The indictment and the verdict found that Li Bin used Yu** to accept 100000RMB in bribes from a company in Qingdao, in addition to 300000RMB from Yu**'s supermarket. These two acts of bribery are likely fictitious.

Under what circumstances did Yu** make such statements? It was only after being detained for a month that Yu** made statements concerning Li Bin, saying that it was Li Bin's wife who took the money. When the investigators asked Li Bin to confess, he did so insincerely to avoid getting his wife involved. Yu** had brought this person to meet with Li Bin, but it was paintings that were given, not money, and very ordinary paintings at that, not worth much. The claim that Yu** delivered 100000RMB in a bag of horse sausages does not align with the facts.

According to Yu**, she delivered the money in July, whereas horse sausages are only available in winter, which goes against common sense. In fact, the Qingdao company won the bid normally, by offering the lowest price, without there being any appropriated gains. While Yu** did take money from the Qingdao company, she did not pass it on to Li Bin. Her one-sided story aside, there is no evidence to prove that Li Bin actually took this 100000RMB.

The supermarket that Yu** ran also won the bid normally, by offering the highest price. The accusation that Yu** gave a crate of Ili Xiaolaojiao liquor is baseless, because Li Bin doesn't drink and this liquor is too low-quality, not something that can be used as a gift. In fact, Li Bin and Yu** have not been in touch since 2008, when she said that she wanted to keep the supermarket at the No. 5 Affiliated Hospital but Li Bin did not help, resulting in their ties being severed. Nor is there a supermarket at the No. 5 Affiliated Hospital today.

The investigation showed that the supermarket's profit margin was very low, making a bribe of 300000RMB in cash impossible. Even when considering the profit of 250000RMB of the first two years, would Yu** really have given all of the 250000RMB to Li Bin, without keeping a penny for herself? This is impossible and goes against basic common sense. While operating the supermarket, Yu** did make some money later, but would use it to buy a new car, an Audi, and to buy a new apartment. It was impossible that any money be left for bribery. All of these facts can be verified.

IV. Regarding the accusation of accepting bribes from Su**

In the ruling, it was said that Li Bin accepted 310000RMB in bribes from Su**, which was broken up into two portions, one of 200000RMB and another of 110000RMB. The truth is that Li Bin only took 120000RMB as part of an exchange of gifts, which he later repaid with other gifts, and in no way constitutes bribery. Su** won bids for projects by offering the lowest price, with no issues present whatsoever. The profit margins in these few projects were very low, and did not reach 300000RMB when summed, so how could he have afforded to give Li Bin 300000RMB in bribes? These were all small projects, and Su** needed to pay management fees, with barely anything left over. Of the 310000RMB, 300000RMB are completed fabricated.

V. Regarding the accusation of accepting bribes from Hou**

The 500000RMB from Hou** mentioned in the accusation and ruling were said to consist of the two portions of 200000RMB and 300000RMB. However, not only did Li Bin not try to give Hou** benefits, but he actually harmed Hou**'s interests, since Hou** was someone whom Li Bin kicked out. In what concerns the first project, Li Bin had Hou** fired by the Construction & Engineering Group because of slow progress. Hou**'s testimony is therefore illogical: if Li Bin had accepted that 200000RMB from Hou**, then how could he have had him replaced? It was in circumstances where Hou** had lost his personal freedom that he made this false statement. In what concerns the second project, Li Bin did not have any contact with the Suzhong Company, did not intervene, and did not secure benefits for anyone. He did not even follow the progress of the project. Evidence indicates that Hou** withdrew a total of 294000RMB over the course of a few days, and that this money was withdrawn personally by Hou** from the bank. Furthermore, it was not a round number. How could this possibly be the 300000RMB purportedly handed to Li Bin? It is obvious that someone used this record of Hou**'s 294000RMB in withdrawals to frame Li Bin.

VI. Regarding the accusation of accepting bribes from Chen *ming

Of the 360000RMB related to Chen *ming, only 20000RMB are true. The 40000RMB is a false quantity because it was given as part of an exchange of gifts and the number is incorrect (it should be 20000). Li Bin's granddaughter received a red envelope, and Li Bin's children returned the favor by giving back two red envelopes, after which it was even. That other 300000RMB did not exist. While Li Bin did introduce Chen *ming to Liu Zhilian, Chen *ming

did not win the bid for the residential building project, the winner being Bingtuan No. 1 Construction. Chen *ming only won the job on a small part of the ten parts for the project of the Second In-Patient Department at the No. 1 Affiliated Hospital. This 300000RMB is too much given his profit margins, and without such a large profit him giving Li Bin 300000RMB in cash would have been unrealistic.

VII. Regarding meritorious service

Prior to being investigated, Li Bin had reported the issue of Halmurat Ghopur being a two-faced person to Autonomous Region Deputy Secretary Han Yong, Deputy Chairman Tian Wen, and Deputy Chairman Jin Nuo. Because Li Bin had pointed out Halmurat Ghopur's political issues and mistakes with regard to traditional Uyghur medicine, Halmurat held a grudge and slandered Li Bin on multiple occasions. In late May 2015, Li Bin non-anonymously reported Halmurat as a two-faced person in a letter to Zhang Chunxian and Xu Hairong, as well as to Director Zhao of the XUAR Discipline Commission. This was written while he was under "double requirements" (*shuanggui*). At the end of June 2017, he also wrote a letter to Secretary Chen Quanguo from Xinshoufan Prison, exposing the political and financial wrongdoings of the two-faced Halmurat. The letter was posted from the prison. At the end of August 2017, he wrote to the "Two-Faced People Investigation Office" of the Autonomous Region Organization Department, about how Halmurat supported extremists. Halmurat was detained at the end of 2017. When the Autonomous Region Discipline Commission came for an inspection of Xinshoufan Prison not long before the 2018 Spring Festival, they confirmed that Li Bin's letter to Chen Quanguo had been received, and in replying to Li Bin said that his letter should be considered a major meritorious service. In early February 2018, Li Bin wrote an application requesting that his act of major meritorious service be recognized.

Halmurat has a younger brother at the Autonomous Region Procuratorate, who serves as the director of the Political Department and may be connected to this case. He also has a younger brother who serves as a department head at the Autonomous Region Discipline Commission. Both of these two are probably implicated in this case.

Halmurat once owned a pharmaceutical company. As a senior official at a higher-education institution, Halmurat Ghopur operated medicinal businesses together with his relatives. On June 2, 1997, he registered and set up the Urumqi Habo Uyghur Medicine Scitech Development LTD (now suspended, but not deregistered), with a registered capital of 500000RMB. His relative, Perhat Ghopur, served as the legal representative and the executive director. The executives in this company, such as Supervisor Ghopur Qurban and General Manager Halmurat [*sic.*] Ghopur, are both related to Halmurat Ghopur. According to industry & commerce records, among the current executives of the Xinjiang Qikang Habo Uyghur Medicine Joint-Stock LTD (registered on December 28, 2000), many are still relatives of Halmurat Ghopur. For example, Ghopur Qurban and Perhat Ghopur are either executives or shareholders at the company. The industry & commerce information also shows that the registered capital of this company is at 58 million RMB, and that on May 28, 2014 Ghopur Qurban invested as much as 6.4407 million RMB, for a stake of 11.1%. The wife of Ma** from the Autonomous Region Discipline Commission has relations to a medicinal company, with business ties and with Li Bin's reforms influencing their profits. Li**, the wife of Ma**, is a medicine retailer and the actual person in control of the Xinjiang Shennong Medicine Company. As Li Bin damaged their interests, it cannot be ruled out that she, holding a grudge against Li Bin, collaborated with Halmurat to get revenge. When the witness Chen** denied giving bribes at the trial of first instance, an official from the Discipline Commission had a chat with him on behalf of the group. In that conversation, he was asked to say what he was told. Chen** confessed that that official was Ma**. Is this not clearly problematic?

We believe that Li Bin was framed by those who had vested interests and wanted revenge. He was set up by the bunch of "two-faced people" led by Halmurat.

The reason why Li Bin admitted to the crimes he was accused of despite not having accepted any bribes is something that I think has been mentioned in both the trials of first and second instance: he was under enormous pressure. According to Li Bin's own statement, he underwent cruel torture as part of the interrogation while under investigation by the Discipline Commission. Discipline Commission investigators threatened the personal safety of Li Bin's wife, daughter, and granddaughter in order to coerce them into confessing to having accepted bribes in the amounts of millions. At the beginning of his trial of first instance, Li Bin stated that Discipline Commission investigators told him on the first day that "given your rank, you must admit to taking 6 to 8 million". Otherwise, he and his daughter would be detained. The Discipline Commission investigators also played him videos of Yuan**, his son-in-law, being detained. Under torture and coercion, Li Bin was made to admit, against his will, to accepting as much as 5 or 6 million RMB in bribes, in an effort to protect his family from further senseless harm. At his trial of first instance, Yuan** recounted how he was tortured into confession, being subjected to repeated beatings, being deprived of sleep, being burned with a cigarette, and the flesh under his armpits being torn. Yuan** was held by the Discipline Commission for 43 days, from May 6 to June 19, 2016 [recte: 2015]. During this time, the Discipline Commission special-case group, with their own ulterior motives, projected fictitious events onto Yuan**. During Yuan**'s trial on October 16, 2016, an ethnic-minority cadre from the Discipline Commission, whose name started with "Ai" (艾), said: "You Han people really love '6'. Since you bought the apartment for 6 million, let's just say that you took 600000 from Liu [liu is also 'six' in Mandarin]." Yuan recounted how he was subjected to cruel torture while being interrogated by the Discipline Commission, which included verbal abuse, sleep deprivation, and physical abuse. He was made to copy this fabricated testimony over and over again. His buttocks were bruised from extended sitting on the hard bench. And he repeatedly lost consciousness during interrogation...

In his book, *The Psychology of Confessions* (China Light Industry Press, 2006 edition), Professor Sumio Hamada, a Japanese psychologist, asks a question relevant to this case: "Why do innocent people admit that they are guilty? And why do people make guilty confessions against their own will? The answers by the defendants are always 'only someone who has gone through this knows'..." Professor Hamada tells us that even in a situation where no torture is used, the "pressure from power dynamics" in an interrogation is enough to make most interrogated parties feel vulnerable and break down. Using numerous real-world examples, he demonstrates to the reader that the innocent, when subjected to interrogation, have to withstand such pressure that we cannot even imagine. Between the immediate reality of pain and a distant tragedy, the interrogated party tends to make a fake "confession" in an effort to avoid the immediate pain, which is "more real", because the innocent do not have a sense of reality for a bigger imminent catastrophe (for example, being found guilty and sentenced to severe punishment by the court). The innocent may even expect an "impartial" judge to see through the dubious details in their guilty "confession". Precisely because they "didn't do it", the innocent naively believe that "the truth shall prevail someday". Perhaps this is the root cause of their tragedy. This also reveals their humanity, relatable to anyone who's willing to understand the situation they are in!

Respectable collegiate bench, the injustice Li Bin has faced can be revealed by examining the current available evidence. Li Bin has worked at the Xinjiang Medical University for more than a decade. During this period, he has never meddled in infrastructure projects, procurement contracts of medicines and medical devices, or the tendering and bidding process of major projects. He has never used his position to pursue personal gain. He is not guilty of any of these purported crimes, and does not admit to any fictitious allegation. Li Bin and his family have always believed in the Party and the law, from cooperating with the investigation of the Discipline Commission, to being officially prosecuted, to being sentenced after the trial of first instance. They always believed that the authorities would investigate the case on the basis of facts, strictly following the law. They did not expect the investigators to dismiss facts by simply saying: "Li Bin has signed and agreed to these." They trusted the law all the way to the end. And what they got was such an unjust severe sentence that befell Li Bin! And Li Bin's son-in-

law, an innocent young entrepreneur and a technological expert with a dozen patents, who has also now suffered through two years of ordeals. It is truly painful to see him being wrongly sentenced and the company that took so much effort to set up being closed. Given the complex political and social background of this case and the fact that the process went against the stipulations of the Criminal Procedural Law, with the Discipline Commission “concocting” fictitious evidence and materials in the investigation of this case, the court should show the courage to remedy the wrongdoing of the Discipline Commission. It is truly hoped that you could grant a retrial on this case!

Hereby directed to

The Xinjiang Autonomous Region High People’s Court

Section 4

The Karakash List

The "Karakash List" is a [government document](#) from a local administrative body in Hotan's Qaraqash County, leaked abroad in mid-2019 and authenticated by multiple experts outside of China. It is an extremely valuable document as it explicitly outlines the fates of hundreds of local residents, passing "judgment" on their behaviors, doing an analysis of their "religious histories" and social circles, and - without too much euphemism - stating why various people were detained and, in many cases, sent to "training". In many cases, this involves such innocent practices as growing a beard or using a VPN.

Here, we provide only short summaries of the stories of individuals whom we believe were unjustly detained, or whose reported situations are very suggestive of this having been the case. A few children whose parents were taken are included also. The detailed [shahit.biz](#) entries for the victims may be downloaded at [shahit.biz/exportpdf.php?list=27](#).

[Ababekri Abdulla](#) was sent to camp in December 2017 for having participated in "illegal" religious studies with his brother for a month, when he was 16. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ababekri Abliz](#) had previously been detained following the July 5, 2009 incident. In May 2017, he was sent to camp for having 2 more children than allowed and for applying for a passport. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Ababekri Ehmetniyaz](#) was a farmer. He was sent to camp, as were two of his brothers.

[Ababekri Mehmud](#) was a business owner. In June 2017, he was sent to camp for having more children than allowed by the birth policies. Two of his sons were sent to camp as well.

[Ababekri Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp for having previously served a prison sentence.

[Abduehet Yusup](#) was sent to camp in December 2017 for having 1 child more than allowed by the birth policy. In March 2019, he was released, and in 2020 would appear in a China Daily propaganda short.

[Abdueli Ababekri](#) ran a dental clinic in Urumqi, where he was sent to camp in April 2017 for having a brother who had "escaped" abroad to Turkey. Four of his brothers are also detained, while both parents passed away in 2016-2017.

[Abdugheni Abla](#), over 60 years old, was sent to camp in April 2018 for having gone to Egypt and for having grown a long beard. He was released 2 months later, after getting seriously ill.

[Abduhaliq Qadir](#) was sent to camp in March 2018 for having more children than allowed by the birth policies and for growing a long beard. He was approved for release in early 2019 as he was over 50 and as his wife was hospitalized.

[Abduhapiz Jappar](#) was sent to camp in March 2018 because his wife had worn a veil, because he had transferred his household registration, and because he had 3 more children than allowed. He was approved for release about a year later.

[Abduheber Memetimin](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having 3 children more than allowed by the birth policy and for having a relative who had been detained. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Abduhebir Abdulla](#) was sent to camp in August 2017 for having previously been abroad, as a "flowback prevention" measure. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Abduhebir Imin](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being an Operation 9.13 target and for having a "complicated network of relationships". Two of his brothers were sent to camp as well.

[Abduhebir Nebijan](#) was sent to camp in September 2017 for visiting a "sensitive" country and growing

a beard. In 2018, he was transferred to police custody for being an "unsanctioned imam" and "picking quarrels and provoking trouble".

[Abduhekim Mijit](#) was sent to camp in August 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s", having a "complicated" relationship network, and being a "recluse". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduhekim Turajan](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduhelil Abdulla](#) was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months for "disturbing social order", to be transferred to Aksu Prison. His brother was sent to camp.

[Abduhelil Abliz](#) was taken to camp in March 2018 for having 3 more children than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduhelil Eli](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for having obtained a passport back in 2015. In early 2019, he was approved for release. Two of his brothers were sent to camp also.

[Abduhelil Eziz](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having gone to Dubai.

[Abduhelil Hebir](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for being born in the 1990s, after being flagged by the IJOP platform. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Abduhelil Kerimulla](#) was arrested and taken to the Qaraqash County Pre-Trial Detention Center in March 2018. He was charged with the possession of items belonging to the "three illegals" category.

[Abduhelil Rozitohti](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s" and for selling "illegal religious materials" in his carpet shop. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduimin Niyaz](#) was sent to camp because of his father having been detained.

[Abdujelil Abdukerim](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 1 camp for having one child more than allowed by the birth policy. He was later approved for release.

[Abdujelil Eziz](#) was sent to camp after being targeted in Operation 9.13, which generally flagged those who used VPN software or foreign apps. His sister and brother-in-law were sent to camp as well.

[Abdujelil Kerimulla](#) had recently spent two years in drug rehabilitation when he was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash, for having had one child more than allowed to by the birth policy. He was later approved for "transfer to a work area".

[Abdujelil Turaniyaz](#) was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash for having one child more than allowed

by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abdukerim Abdulkim](#) was sent to camp after being flagged by the IJOP platform. His father was also taken to camp, though was later approved for release.

[Abdukerim Abdulla](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having a forged marriage certificate - he had invited an imam to do his wedding in 2013, but didn't apply for the official certificate until 2017. It is not clear when/if he was released.

[Abdukerim Abdurahman](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash for praying and "being passionate about religious activities". He was nearly 70 years old.

[Abdukerim Abliz](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies, for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s", and for contacting "focus persons". Two of his brothers were also detained.

[Abdukerim Tursun](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having previously served a prison sentence from 2006 to 2008 and for being born in the 1980s. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Abdukerim Wayit](#) ran a traditional window-curtain business. For having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies, he was sent to Qaraqash's No. 2 camp, but was later approved for release.

[Abdul Tursuntohti](#) was sentenced to 9 years and 6 months in prison in June 2017, for being an "unsanctioned imam" and for "organizing underground religious classes". He was then transferred to a prison in Urumqi.

[Abdulehet Eziz](#) was sent to camp in March 2018 for having previously served a prison sentence, with many of his relatives taken into custody for listening to Tabligh. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduleziz Erkin](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 1 camp for having one more child than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduleziz Hemit](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies and for being "infected with religious extremism". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduleziz Imamniyaz](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s", with the authorities describing him as "religiously infected by his family". Five of his siblings were also detained, with two of them sentenced.

[Abduleziz Mijit](#) was detained and held in a hospital area starting in May 2017, because his father had gone to Turkey, had not returned, and was "suspected of joining a terrorist group". Abduleziz was released on March 8, 2019.

[Abduleziz Tursuntohti](#) was sent to camp in 2017 for having detained relatives, as three of his siblings were taken and both parents were sentenced to prison terms for religious reasons. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abdulikim Roziheyti](#), according to the record, "was infected with religious extremism and wore a beard from 2011 to 2014". He was taken to camp, but later approved for release despite being considered for the "unsanctioned imam" label.

[Abdulla Abduhelil](#)'s parents were both taken into police custody in March 2018, when he was only 2 years old. His older brother was sent to camp.

[Abdulla Abdurahman](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s", drug use, and having one more child than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abdulla Ehmetniyaz](#) was sent to camp for obtaining a passport and going abroad.

[Abdulla Ghojaabdulla](#), a resident of Urumqi, was flagged by the IJOP platform as part of "Operation 9.13" (likely for using VPN or other apps to bypass the Great Firewall). He was consequently sent to camp in July 2017.

[Abdulla Hisamidin](#) was sent to camp in December 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abdulla Ismayil](#), 63 years old, was a farmer. In April 2016, he was detained and sentenced to 8 years in prison for "collecting illegal literature".

[Abdulla Metnasir](#) was taken into custody and held at the Bostankol Detention Center. His brother is also detained.

[Abdulla Mettursun](#) was taken into police custody in April 2018 for being an "unsanctioned imam", having been flagged by the IJOP platform.

[Abdulla Nurmemet](#) was taken into police custody in April 2018 for being an "unsanctioned imam".

[Abdulla Qurban](#) attends Qaraqash's Grand Bazaar Kindergarten. In 2017-2018, both his parents and two older brothers were sent to camp, leaving him alone with 5 underage siblings.

[Abdulla Shemshidin](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s" and being "infected with religious extremism", with his father and brother also detained. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abdumemet Ehmet](#) was sent to camp. The same happened to one of his brothers, while another brother was given a 7-year sentence.

[Abdumijit Ershidin](#) was sent to camp after being flagged by the IJOP platform.

[Abdumijit Hemit](#) was sent to camp in August 2017 for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies. Two of his brothers were sent to camp also.

[Abdumilik Jappar](#) was a doctor who was sent to camp for having previously stayed too long in a sensitive country and for having one child more than allowed to by the birth policies. He was later let out to work in an industrial area.

[Abdumilik Tursunjan](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having applied for a passport. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His aunt and two uncles were also detained, and were all given prison terms of over 14 years.

[Abdumutellip Eziz](#) was sentenced to 25 years in prison in February 2018, for "disturbing social order", "taking part in a terrorist organization", and "sheltering terrorists". Two of his brothers were also sentenced, with one sent to camp.

[Abduqadir Ismayil](#) was sent to camp in July 2017 for having previously served a "medium-level" prison sentence. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His brother, Memetabdulla, was sentenced to 15 years.

[Abduqadir Jappar](#) was sent to camp for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies, having been flagged by the IJOP platform. Both his brother and sister-in-law were sent to camp as well.

[Abduqadir Memet](#) was sent to camp for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies.

[Abduqahar Ebeydulla](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s", for coming from a "deeply religious" family, and because of his father being detained. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduqahar Memetimin](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 1 camp in June 2018 for being born in the 1990s. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduqeyyum Abduwaqi](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person" and for lending his ID to a friend in 2015, who used it to open a bank account to send money abroad. In early 2019, he was approved for transfer to an industrial zone.

[Abduqeyyum Abliz](#), a car repairman, was taken into police custody in July 2017 on suspicion of "separatism", together with his brother, Obul. His other brother was sent to camp.

[Abduqeyyum Nebijan](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having gone abroad, for growing a beard, and for having relatives detained in the past. He was not recommended for release as he initially

refused to admit his "mistakes".

[Abduqeyyum Nurmemet](#) was sent to camp for being "slightly infected with extremist thinking". His father was sent to camp as well.

[Abduqeyyum Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp for being "disconnected" as part of Operation 9.13.

[Abduqeyyum Sattar](#) was a specialist in Uyghur medicine, sent to camp in September 2017 for having been born in the 90s. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Abdurahman Baqi](#) was flagged by the IJOP platform and sent to camp in June 2017, for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s" and for being from a "deeply religious" family. In early 2019, he was approved to be transferred out.

[Abdurahman Eziz](#) was sent to camp in September 2017, but would be sentenced to 19 years in prison that December, for "disturbing social order" and "taking part in a terrorist organization". Three of his brothers were also detained.

[Abdurahman Imin](#) was taken into police custody for being an "unsanctioned imam".

[Abdurahman Memetimin](#) was sent to camp for having applied for a passport.

[Abdurahman Rozibekri](#) ran an Uyghur pharmacy. In March 2017, he was arrested, to be sentenced to 6 years for studying religion "illegally". He was later transferred to the Xinshoufan Prison in Urumqi.

[Abdurahman Tursun](#) was detained in May 2018 and sent to long-term drug rehabilitation for smoking marijuana. Two of his brothers were sent to camp.

[Abdurahman Tursunniyaz](#) is a student at the Qaraqash Municipal Primary School. His mother was sent to camp in October 2017, with his father sent in May of the following year.

[Abdurahman Tursuntohti](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for transfer to an industrial area.

[Abdurahman Yasin](#) was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months in prison in July 2017, for "endangering public security".

[Abdurazaq Memetemer](#) was taken to camp in May 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s" and for being "disconnected" as part of Operation 9.13, likely for using a VPN. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abdurehim Abdugheni](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for previously applying for a passport and for having one child more than allowed to by the birth policies. He was later approved for

"graduation" to an industrial area.

[Abdurehim Baqi](#) was sent to camp in June 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s", with it noted that he often got into fights and did not participate in communal work. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abdurehim Erkin](#) is a student at the Qaraqash No. 3 Middle School. In March 2018, his father was sentenced to prison. Two months later, his mother was sent to camp.

[Abdurehim Mehmud](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abdurehim Qadir](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s" and for having a brother who was sentenced for "preparing to carry out terrorist activities". His father and two other brothers were detained as well.

[Abdurehim Qurban](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 2000s". He was later released and sent to study at the Hotan Radio and Television University. Both of his parents were detained as well.

[Abdurusul Erkin](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for "being an untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Abdusadam Eli](#) finished serving a 2-year prison sentence in 2017, and was soon after sent to camp for having served time in prison. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abdusalam Abduwaqi](#) was sent to camp for being "an untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abdusalam Metniyaz](#) ran a meat-stuffed naan shop. For being born in the 1990s, he was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash. He was approved for release in 2019.

[Abdusalam Mijit](#) was sent to camp in February 2018 for having previously served a prison sentence. His father was also sent to camp because of Abdusalam's sentence, with Abdusalam's brother being sent to camp as well.

[Abdusalam Tursunniyaz](#) is a student at the Qaraqash County No. 1 Middle School. Both of his parents were sent to camp in 2017-2018.

[Abdusalam Tursuntohti](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abdusalam Tursuntohti](#) is a kindergarten student. His father was sent to camp in May 2017, and his mother was given a prison sentence a month later.

[Abdusemet Abdurahman](#) was taken to camp for having previously served a "medium-degree" prison sentence. He was later released and appeared in a China Daily propaganda video, where he was shown working as a technician at a driving school.

[Abdushukur Salamet](#) was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduwahap Sidiqmemet](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s" and for being "infected with extremist ideology". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduwahap Tursuntohti](#) was sent to camp in the spring of 2017 for being "infected with extremist thinking" and for having detained relatives, as both of his parents were sentenced and three siblings detained. He was released in March 2019.

[Abduwaris Tursuntohti](#)'s father was sent to camp in May 2017, with his mother sentenced to prison a month later. He's still a kindergarten student.

[Abduweli Ababekri](#) had a dentist clinic in Urumqi. In 2017, he was sent to camp for having a brother who had "escaped" to Turkey. Four of his brothers have also been taken to camp, while both of their parents passed away in 2016-2017.

[Abduweli Ablimit](#) was taken by the police in October 2017, who investigated his relationship with a friend of his in Turkey. A week later, he was transferred to camp, where he would stay until being approved for release in early 2019.

[Abduweli Eli](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abduweli Jappar](#) was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months in prison for "gathering a crowd to disturb social order" and "illegally listening to Tabligh", being sent to the Bingtuan Korla Prison.

[Abduweli Shemshidin](#) was sent to camp in July 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s", with his father and brother also detained. In early 2019, he was approved for transfer to an industrial zone.

[Ablajan Bekri](#) was the Friday imam of the Qaraqash Grand Mosque and held multiple leadership positions in the government and Islamic committees. He was sentenced to 25 years in Urumqi Prison, with a number of his students sentenced also.

[Ablajan Ehmet](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies. Despite initial hesitations because of his "strong religious mindset", the authorities approved him for release in early 2019.

[Ablajan Obul](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for release. Three of his brothers and two of his uncles were also detained.

[Ablehet Heber](#) was taken into custody in July 2018 for having previously gone on a pilgrimage without a government-approved tour. He was later sentenced to 13 years in prison.

[Ablehet Mettursun](#) was sent to camp for obtaining a fake marriage certificate. Two of his brothers were also sent to camp, in addition to two uncles being detained as well.

[Ablet Abdulla](#) was sent to camp on May 2018 for having previously gone abroad and for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His wife worked as a teacher at a camp.

[Ablet Abdurahman](#) was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash for having applied for a passport. He was later approved for release.

[Ablet Ablikim](#) was sentenced to 6 years and 7 months in prison for participating in an "illegal" religious event. He was then transferred to Kashgar Prison to serve his sentence.

[Ablet Abliz](#) was sent to camp in September 2017 for having applied for a passport.

[Ablet Emer](#) was sent to camp for having too many children.

[Ablet Ghappar](#) was sent to camp in February 2018 for having been born in the 1990s. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Ablet Ghujiwul](#) was sent to camp in February 2017 for violating the birth policies. His sister was also sent to camp.

[Ablet Kamal](#) was taken into custody in April 2017 for being an unsanctioned imam.

[Ablet Memetimin](#) was sent to camp in the spring of 2017 for being an "unsanctioned imam" and an "untrustworthy person born in the 1970s". A year later, he was transferred to police custody and sentenced to 10 years.

[Ablet Memetimin](#) was sent to camp for having previously served a prison sentence. Two of his brothers were sent to camp also.

[Ablet Metnuri](#) was detained for sending his son to study in Egypt and for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies. He was sent to camp in April 2017, transferred to custody 2 months later, and then sentenced to 14 years.

[Ablet Osman](#) was sent to camp for having 1 more child than allowed by the birth policies, for growing

a beard before the crackdown, and for his wife previously wearing a veil. Two of his brothers were also detained.

[Ablet Rozi](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for studying scripture "illegally". In early 2019, he was approved for release. His brother was also sent to camp, while his sister was given a prison sentence.

[Ablikim Abdukerim](#) was taken into custody in May 2017 for "bigamy", then sentenced a year later for "damaging the national legal system". His brother and two nephews were all sent to camp.

[Ablikim Eziz](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ablikim Gheyretjan](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for release. His 50-year-old mother was sentenced to 14 years.

[Ablikim Ghojaabdulla](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 1 camp for having previously applied for a passport and for being born in the 1980s. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Ablikim Kamal](#) was previously detained for 15 days in 1999. In April 2018, he was again taken into custody, for being an unsanctioned imam and because he was accused of being a member of Hotan's "East Turkistan Liberation Organization".

[Ablikim Memetimin](#) owned a shoe store in the Hope Shopping Mall, before being sent to camp in May 2017 for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policy. His father, two brothers, and nephew were also detained.

[Ablikim Nurmemet](#) was sentenced to 3 years in prison for downloading banned material on the internet. Two of his brothers were sent to camp.

[Ablikim Qurban](#) was sent to camp in July 2017 for having been born in the 90s. He was later released and now works at a hotpot restaurant with a number of other ex-detainees.

[Ablikim Sattar](#) ran an Uyghur medicine store. In mid-2018, he was sent to camp for having been born in the 90s.

[Ablikim Sayit](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having 3 more children than allowed by the birth policies. One of his sons was sent to camp also.

[Ablimit Abdulla](#), a business owner, was taken to camp in October 2017, after being flagged by the IJOP platform. His brother was taken to camp also, while his sister-in-law worked at one.

[Ablimit Abdurahman](#) was sent to camp in February 2018 for having moved to Urumqi without obtaining permission from the local authorities. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ablimit Abl](#) is a state cadre who was sent to camp in May 2018 for praying at home (despite being a cadre). It is not clear if he has been released.

[Ablimit Abliz](#) was taken into police custody in September 2017 for attending an "illegal" religious event. His brother and three nephews were all taken to camp.

[Ablimit Rejep](#) was given a 5-year, 6-month sentence in 2017 for "disturbing social order", and transferred to Aral Prison. Two of his brothers were sent to camp.

[Ablimit Rozitohti](#) was sent to camp in 2017 for being "infected with religious extremism" (not keeping his restaurant open during Ramadan), being born in the 90s, and having a detained relative. He was approved for release in 2019.

[Ablimit Saqi](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for domestic violence and for disobeying the community management. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ablitip Baqi](#) was sent to camp for having a "suspicious movement trajectory".

[Ablitip Ehmet](#) was taken to camp in May 2017 for having provided a venue for "illegal" religious gatherings, as well as teaching a student (also detained). In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Abliz Ablet](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having applied for a passport and for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". His father, two uncles, and grandfather were all detained as well.

[Abliz Jume](#) was a long-distance truck driver. He was sent to camp in September 2017 after being flagged by the IJOP platform.

[Abliz Memetimin](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 80s". He was later released, and has been working at the Rose Hotpot Restaurant by Qaraqash's Aixin Hospital.

[Abliz Memetqurban](#) was sent to camp in July 2017 for being in contact with a "focus person". A brother of his was sent to camp as well, while a sister was given a long prison sentence.

[Abliz Rejep](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". One of his brothers and his father-in-law were sent to camp also, while another brother was sentenced.

[Abliz Sattar](#) was taken into police custody in February 2018 for "endangering state security".

[Adalethan Ehmet](#) was sent to camp for having applied for a passport and for having previously gone abroad, in spite of suffering from breast cancer and high blood pressure. She was approved for release in early 2019.

[Adil Ababekri](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having previously spent time in prison. He asked his brother, who looks like him, to go in his place, but it didn't work. In early 2019, he was approved for transfer to an industrial area.

[Adil Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having a beard, his wife wearing a veil, and having 4 more children than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Adiljan Abdukerim](#) was recruited as a teacher for the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash, the same facility where his wife was interned.

[Alim Turap](#) was sent to camp in December 2017 for teaching religion to others, but would later be transferred to police custody. Two of his brothers-in-law were detained as well.

[Alimjan Abdukerim](#) owned a business. In October 2017, he was sent to camp for having returned from abroad. One of his brothers was sent to camp as well, while another was given a long prison sentence.

[Alimjan Ghappar](#) worked as a driver in Karakash, but was sent to camp in June 2017 for violating the family planning policy. His sister was also sent to camp, while his father was given a 10-year prison sentence.

[Alimjan Obul](#) was sent to camp in April 2017 for living together with an "unsanctioned imam". He was released into community management four months later.

[Almigulhan Abdulla](#) was recruited as a camp teacher. Two of her brothers were sent to camps as detainees.

[Amangul Memetimin](#) was given a 10-year sentence in May 2017 for having taken part in an "illegal" religious event. She was allowed to serve it at home, however, on account of her poor health.

[Amangul Siraj](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for wearing a burqa and being an "untrustworthy person heavily affected by religious extremism". She was later released and now works at a hotpot restaurant, together with other ex-detainees.

[Amine Ehmet](#) was sent to camp for having worn a veil between 1999 and 2014 and for having obtained a passport in 2016. Her son was sent to camp also, while her husband was given a long prison sentence.

[Amine Jappar](#) was a nurse at the Aixin Hospital in Qaraqash, and was sent to camp in October 2017 for having previously stayed in Saudi Arabia and behaving "suspiciously" after her return. She was released in January 2019.

[Amine Qadir](#) was given a 10-year prison sentence in May 2017 for having participated in an "illegal"

religious event. Her son was sent to camp.

[Aminehan Ehmetniyaz](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash for "being infected with extremist thoughts". She was later transferred to work in an industrial zone.

[Arafat Ablikim](#) was sent to camp in June 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release. His father was taken to camp as well.

[Arafat Jappar](#) was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash for having applied for a passport. He was later approved for release.

[Arafat Memetimin](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash in April 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Arafat Memettohti](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for having been born in the 90s and because his father, with whom he did business in Wuhan, had already been detained. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Arafat Yasin](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". He was later approved for release. His father was taken to camp as well.

[Arafat Yusup](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 4 camp for being a "recluse" and "untrustworthy". In the spring of 2019, state media interviewed him during an "e-shopping class" for a propaganda report.

[Atawulla Abdulla](#) was sentenced to 7 years for having taken part in the "Tilawah" religious organization for one month in August-September 2017. In spite of this, he is reported as being held at the Qaraqash No. 3 camp.

[Atawulla Eli](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having applied for a passport and for not actively cooperating in community work. Two of his brothers were also sent to camp.

[Atikem Memetqurban](#) was sent to camp in March 2018, for applying for a passport, previously wearing a headscarf, and violating the birth policies. She was approved for release in early 2019 on account of her age and poor health.

[Atikem Tursuntohti](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash for having previously served a prison sentence. She was later released but remained under community surveillance.

[Aynur Rozimemet](#) was recruited to work as a camp teacher, while her brother was sent to camp as a detainee.

[Ayshem Memet](#) was sentenced to 14 years in prison in July 2017 for "propagating extremism". Her son was sent to camp.

[Baharhan Ablimit](#) was sentenced to 12 years in prison for "gathering a crowd to disturb social order", "illegally listening to a Tabligh sermon", and being a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir.

[Baqi Tursuntohti](#) was sent to camp in September 2017 for having a long beard and for having 3 children more than allowed to by the birth policies. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Baqi Yusup](#) was taken into custody and held at the Qaraqash County Pre-Trial Detention Center. Two of his sons were sent to camp.

[Baratniyaz Hesen](#) was sentenced to 20 years in prison for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble".

[Batur Rejep](#) was sent to camp in April 2017 for exhibiting "irregular movement", having thinking that was "difficult to grasp", and having a "complicated" network of relationships. He was approved for release to "work in society" in 2019.

[Bayime Jappar](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash for "being a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir". Two of her siblings and her mother were also detained.

[Bekri Abdukerim](#), labeled as a "focus person", was sent to camp in March 2017. His brother was sent to camp as well.

[Bekri Abdulla](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for having 3 more children than allowed by the birth policies.

[Bekri Jelil](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having three more children than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Bekri Qadir](#) was sentenced to 6 years and 6 months in May 2017, for having participated in an "illegal Tabligh event" and for "propagating extremism". He was then transferred to Atush Prison.

[Bilqizhan Abdulla](#) was sentenced to 8 years in April 2017 for participating in an "illegal" religious event, and was transferred to the women's prison in Ghulja. Her son was also detained, and sent to camp.

[Buayshehan Momin](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for having previously covered her face prior to the "strike hard" campaign. In early 2019, she was approved for release.

[Buayshem Rozibaqi](#) was sentenced to 7 years in prison for participating in an "illegal" Tabligh event, and was subsequently transferred to Urumqi Prison to serve her sentence. Three of her siblings were also detained.

[Buheydiche Ehmet](#), 64 years old, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for "illegally" listening to religious teachings.

[Buheydiche Rozi](#) was sentenced to 7 years in prison in June 2017 for "gathering a crowd to disturb social order", then transferred to a prison in Kashgar. Her two brothers were detained as well.

[Bultaji Barat](#) was sent to camp for having previously served a prison sentence and for having 4 more children than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, she was approved for release, and in 2020 appeared in a propaganda short.

[Bumeryem Kamal](#) was taken into custody in April 2017 for possession of "illegal" religious literature. She was later sentenced to 7 years and transferred to the Ili Women's Prison.

[Burabi Tursunniyaz](#) is a student at the Qaraqash Municipal Primary School. Her mother was sent to camp in October 2017, with her father sent in May of the following year.

[Buzeynep Mettohti](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, she was approved for release.

[Dilnur Qurban](#)'s father was taken to camp when she was 14, with her mother taken a year later. Her two older brothers were taken also, leaving Dilnur to look after her 5 younger siblings.

[Ebey Abdulla](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having provided a "fake miscarriage document" in 2014 and for having one child more than allowed by the birth policy. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Ebeydulla Atawulla](#) was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months for having gone on an "unsanctioned" Hajj in 1995, having a beard between 2011 and 2014, staying in Saudi Arabia in 2016, and being associated with Ablajan Bekri, a local imam.

[Ehmet Emerjan](#) was sent to camp for growing a beard, wearing shorts, having "wahhabite" thinking, and having 3 more children than allowed by the birth policy. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Ehmet Mehmet](#) was a farmer who served a short prison term in 2014-2016 for suspected involvement in a violent incident. At some point in 2017 or 2018, he was detained again and sent to camp because of his previous sentence.

[Ehmet Rejep](#) was sent to camp for having previously gone to Dubai and for having two children more than allowed to by the birth policy. Despite cooperating with the authorities, he was held for a year before being recommended for release.

[Ehmet Rozimemet](#) was taken into custody in May 2017 and sentenced to 5 years, 6 months for "disturbing social order" and participating in an "illegal Tabligh event". He was then transferred to the Xinjiang No. 1 Prison in Urumqi.

[Ehmet Semet](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for purchasing a CD with "illegal religious material". Over a year later, he was released because of poor health.

[Ehmetjan Ehmetniyaz](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ehmetjan Enwer](#) used to work at a restaurant. In March 2017, he was sent to camp for having had phone service cut, for being "untrustworthy", and for "obstruction of justice". He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Ehmetjan Eziz](#) was sentenced to 10 years in prison for "disturbing social order". Two of his brothers were also sentenced, with one sent to camp.

[Ehmetjan Mehmud](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 1 camp in June 2018 for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies. Both of his parents were detained as well, with his father being given a 6-year sentence.

[Ehmettohti Eysa](#) was sent to camp in July 2017 for disobeying the local administration and for being a target of "Operation 9.13" (likely for using VPN or other apps to bypass the Great Firewall). In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ehmettohti Rahman](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having one child more than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for early release, as his son had lymphoma and there were difficulties at home.

[Ehmettohti Yasin](#) was sent to camp in Urumqi, but then transferred to one in Qaraqash in August 2018, deemed guilty of having previously applied for a passport and of violating the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ehterjan Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s", being "disconnected" during Operation 9.13, and going to Zhejiang without permission. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ekber Enwer](#) was recruited to work as a camp teacher. Meanwhile, his brother, two uncles, aunt, and cousin were sent to camps as detainees.

[Ekber Memetabdulla](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". He was later approved for release.

[Ekber Mettursun](#) was sent to camp in July 2017 for having previously served a 10-month prison sentence. In early 2019, he was approved for release. Two of his brothers and two of his uncles were also detained.

[Ekber Roziheyit](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". He was later approved for release.

[Ekber Rozitohti](#) was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash for being "an untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ekber Siraj](#) was sent to camp in Qaraqash.

[Ekrem Ehmetjan](#) was sent to camp for having gone abroad and for being from a family where many people had applied for passports. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ekrem Eset](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ekrem Rozibaqi](#) worked at his family business, the Xinjiang Rozibaqi Uyghur Medicine Company. In June 2018, he was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s" and being "influenced by extremism".

[Eli Abdurahman](#) was sent to camp in June 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s" and for selling marijuana. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His brother, sister-in-law, and 2 brothers-in-law were also detained.

[Eli Ekber](#) was sent to camp in April 2017 for having a "suspicious movement trajectory" and for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, it was recommended that he be transferred to an industrial zone.

[Eli Eziz](#) was sent to camp in March 2018 for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Eli Heyit](#) was sent to camp in September 2017 for accidentally opening an "unreliable website", being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s", and not cooperating with neighborhood authorities. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Eli Imamniyaz](#) was sent to camp in March 2017 for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies. Five of his siblings were also detained, with two of them sentenced.

[Eli Mehsut](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s".

[Eli Metniyaz](#) was sent to camp in November 2017 for drug use.

[Eli Mettursun](#) owned a clothing business in Urumqi with his brother. For having gone on a Hajj and for having previously grown a long beard, he was taken to camp. He was later approved for release.

[Eli Nayip](#) was sent to camp for having 2 children more than allowed to by the birth policy. At one point, he was allowed to return home for a break, prior to being approved for release in early 2019.

[Eli Osman](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s" and for being "infected with extremist thinking". In early 2019, he was approved for release. Two of his brothers were also detained.

[Elijan Alimjan](#) was sent to camp in July 2017 for having previously served a prison sentence, with his children often left unattended as a result. He was later transferred to a hospital area, and would later be released.

[Elishir Memetabdulla](#) was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash for having obtained a fake marriage certificate as a minor. He was later approved for release.

[Elwan Ehmet](#) was taken into police custody for participating in "illegal" religious gatherings. One of his brothers was sent to camp, while another is serving a long prison sentence.

[Emer Imin](#) was sent to camp in September 2017 for listening to an "illegal" marriage sermon.

[Emer Kamal](#), a shish kebab seller in Wuhan, served a 4-year term for "taking part in a mafia group". After his release in September 2018, he was immediately sent to camp in Qaraqash, released the next year, but then sentenced again.

[Emer Memetimin](#) was sent to camp in 2017 for having gone on a Hajj in 2002, having 5 more children than allowed by the birth policy, and being born in the 1970s. His two brothers, father, and nephew were all detained as well.

[Emerjan Obul](#) was sent to camp for living together with an "unsanctioned imam" and for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". He was later recommended for transfer to an industrial zone.

[Enwer Abdurahman](#) was sent to camp in July 2018 for having one more child than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Enwer Islam](#) was sent to camp for having 3 children more than allowed by the birth policies.

[Enwer Memettursun](#) was sent to camp for having previously served a prison sentence and for having had one child more than allowed by the birth policy. His son was taken to camp also, but both were approved for release in early 2019.

[Enwer Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp in 2017 for having previously spent 6 months in prison. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His mother was detained as well, and given a 10-year sentence.

[Ereli Imirabdulla](#) was taken into police custody for "disturbing social order".

[Erkin Mahmut](#) was given 15 years in prison in 2005 for being an alleged member of Hizb ut-Tahrir, but would be released early, in 2015. However, in 2018, he was sentenced again on similar charges, this time to 10 years.

[Erkinjan Bekri](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having a brother in Turkey. In early 2019, he was approved for release. Four of his brothers were also detained, while both parents passed away in 2016-2017.

[Eseydulla Qurban](#) is a student at the Qaraqash County No. 3 Primary School. Both his parents and two older brothers were sent to camp in 2017-2018, leaving him alone with his 5 underage siblings.

[Esqer Memetimin](#) was taken to camp in September 2017, soon after finishing an 8-month prison sentence. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Esqer Sidiq](#) was sent to camp for violating the birth policies, but was released after 15 days.

[Eynalhan Mijit](#) was sent to camp in November 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". Her husband was sent to camp as well, while her father was given a long prison term.

[Eysajan Abdukerim](#) was sentenced to 12 years in prison in June 2017 for "propagating extremist thinking" and "gathering a crowd to disturb social order". However, because of his disability, he was allowed to serve the sentence outside.

[Eziz Abdulla](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Eziz Nuri](#) was sent to camp in April 2017 for having previously applied for a passport in 2015 and for having gone to Turkey in 2016.

[Eziz Qadir](#) was sent to camp for having 1 more child than allowed by the birth policies and for having a long beard. Both his brother and his sister-in-law were sent to camp also.

[Eziz Sadir](#) was taken to camp for having one more child than allowed by the birth policies. After his release, he has been working at the Rose Hotpot Restaurant, in front of the Aixin Hospital in the Qaraqash municipality.

[Eziz Siraj](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for being born in the 1980s. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Ghappar Mahmut](#) was a farmer from Bulaqbesi Village in Karakash. In March 2018, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison for "gathering a crowd to disturb social order".

[Ghojaabdulla Imin](#) was sent to camp for having submitted a petition "for no valid reason", for having previously spent time in prison, and for being categorized as belonging to a "special group". He was

later approved for release.

[Ghojashim Hesin](#) was sent to camp in a medical area in April 2017, because he had sent his eldest son to attend "illegal" underground religious classes in 2012.

[Ghojamemet Memet](#) was recruited as a camp teacher. One of his brothers was sent to camp as a detainee, while another was given a long prison sentence.

[Ghujaabdulla Abdulla](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having applied for a passport. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Ghunchem Jappar](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for allegedly having taken part in the 2008 Hotan incident and for being a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir. Her husband, mother, and two siblings were also detained.

[Gulbahar Letip](#) was sent to camp for participating in an "illegal" Tabligh event while serving as a state cadre. She was approved for release in early 2019.

[Gulbanum Rozimemet](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash for "illegally studying religion" as a minor and for wearing a burqa. She was later approved for release.

[Gulistan Rozitohti](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having previously served a prison sentence. She was released a month later as she suffered from acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

[Guljamal Emer](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash for providing a venue for "illegal religious gatherings". In early 2019, she was approved for release. Her daughter, Gulistan, was sent to camp as well.

[Halmurat Mettursun](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for having previously served a prison sentence. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Heber Hapiz](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for violating the birth policies and for having "illegal religious materials" at home. In early 2019, he was approved for transfer/release.

[Hebibe Mehmud](#) was sentenced to 10 years in prison in May 2017, for having participated in an "illegal" religious event. Both her mother-in-law and sister-in-law were given similar sentences.

[Hebibe Qadir](#), a woman in her thirties, was sentenced to 10 years for "illegally listening" to a Tabligh sermon. She was then sent to Kashgar Prison.

[Hebibulla Abdukerim](#) spent 2 years (2014-2016) in prison for possessing "illegal" religious materials. Because of this sentence, he was arrested again in April 2017 and sent to camp, to be recommended for transfer to labor in early 2019.

[Hebibulla Abdulla](#) was a taxi driver in Urumqi when the July 5, 2009 incident unfolded. For having been a witness to this event, he was sent to camp in May 2017, with no news of potential release.

[Hebibulla Atawulla](#) ran a small clinic. In June 2017, he was sent to camp for having been a witness in a fraud case and for violating the birth policies. Since his release, he has been working at a hotpot restaurant.

[Hebir Abduqadir](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for being born in the 1990s. At one point, he was allowed to leave to visit his family, and in early 2019 was approved for release.

[Hebir Ehmetyaz](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having previously served a prison sentence. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Hebir Eysa](#) and his family lived in Hunan, where they sold grilled meat. After being forced to return to Xinjiang, Hebir would be arrested in Wusu while trying to leave the country. The IJOP platform flagged him as a "suspicious person".

[Hebir Ghulam](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having previously served a prison sentence. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His brother was sent to camp as well.

[Hebir Mettursun](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for going abroad, having a "complicated" network of relationships, and being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Hebir Rejep](#) was sent to Qaraqash's No. 1 camp in May 2017 for having two children more than allowed by the birth policies. He was later deemed "not a threat" and recommended for transfer to an industrial area.

[Helchem Yusup](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having worn a veil at some point prior to the "strike hard" campaign. Her father and brother were detained also, with the latter sentenced to 13 years.

[Helil Ababekri](#) was a farmer. In December 2017, he was sent to camp for having a relative who "escaped abroad" (his brother in Turkey). Four of his brothers are also detained, while both parents passed away in 2016-2017.

[Helil Imamniyaz](#) was taken into custody in January 2019 for a fight he had with a police officer in June 2009. Five of his siblings were also detained.

[Hesen Kamal](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for failing to cooperate with village officials. Two of his brothers were also detained.

[Hesenjan Memetimin](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having applied for a passport and for being

an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for transfer to an industrial work zone.

[Hewizhan Ghappar](#) was sent to camp for having three children more than allowed to by the birth policies. Since her release, she has been working at the Rose Hotpot Restaurant, in front of Qaraqash's Aixin Hospital.

[Horiqiz Memettursun](#) was recruited as a camp teacher, while her husband, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law were all sent to camps as detainees.

[Hornisa Tursuntohti](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being "infected with extremist thoughts" and having relatives in custody (three of her siblings were also detained and both parents were sentenced). She was released in January 2019.

[Hudumberdi Memetimin](#) was the public security chief of Guzel Village. In February 2018, he was sent to camp for having had 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies.

[Ibrahim Eziz](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s".

[Ibrahim Memetniyaz](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". His father was also sent to camp.

[Ibrahim Obul](#) was flagged by the IJOP platform and sent to camp for living together with an "unsanctioned imam".

[Ibrahim Qurban](#) is a student at the Qaraqash County No. 3 Primary School. Both his parents and two older brothers were sent to camp in 2017-2018, leaving him alone with his 5 underage siblings.

[Ibrahim Rozi](#) was sent to camp after being flagged by the IJOP platform. Two of his brothers were sent to camp as well.

[Ilham Subur](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being "infected with extremist thinking", having grown a long beard, and having 1 more child than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for transfer/release.

[Ilyas Rozimemet](#) is a student at the Qaraqash County No. 3 Middle School. His father was sent to camp in February 2018, with his mother being sent that November.

[Inayet Ehmet](#) was given a 12-year, 6-month sentence in April 2017 for organizing "illegal" religious events at her home. One of her sisters was also sentenced, while another was sent to camp.

[Jelil Imin](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for transfer out of the camp. Two of his brothers were sent to camp as well.

[Jennet Abl](#), a widow from Qaraqash's Sizi District, was arrested and held at the Qaraqash County Pre-Trial Detention Center. She was sentenced to 12 years for "using extremism to undermine law enforcement".

[Jume Iminniyaz](#) was sent to camp for applying for a passport and having one more child than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Jume Nasir](#) was the owner of the Good Luck Samsa Shop in Qaraqash. After being caught praying in his samsa shop in July 2016, he was arrested on the spot and later sent to camp.

[Jumeniyaz Mahmut](#) was sent to camp in March 2018 for having 8 children more than allowed by the birth policies and for having covered her face in the past. She was later released.

[Letip Qadir](#) was arrested and taken into custody, before being sentenced to 10 years in January 2017. He was charged with "preparing to carry out terrorist activities on December 26, 2016". His father and three brothers are also detained.

[Mahire Mehmud](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash because of her parents and siblings leaving for Turkey in 2016. In early 2019, she was approved for release.

[Meghpiret Qurban](#) attends Qaraqash's Grand Bazaar Kindergarten. In 2017-2018, both her parents and two older brothers were sent to camp, leaving her alone with 5 underage siblings.

[Mehmut Ehmet](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies and for his wife wearing a veil. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Mehmut Iminniyaz](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being influenced by "extremist thinking", having grown a beard, having a detained relative, and violating the birth quota by one child. He was approved for release/transfer in early 2019.

[Mehmut Rozimemet](#) was taken to camp in May 2017 for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies and for having a relative who had previously been detained. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Mehmutjan Alimjan](#) ran an agricultural products company. He was sent to camp for having previously gone on a Hajj.

[Mehmutjan Rejep](#) was detained in May 2017, being sentenced to 6 years for having gone on a Hajj in 2004, for having applied for a passport, and for being associated with Ablajan Bekri, a prominent local imam.

[Mehrinisa Ehmetniyaz](#) was recruited to work as a teacher at a camp. Three of her brothers were sent to camps as detainees.

[Mehsut Rozimemet](#) was sentenced to 10 years in prison for "disturbing social order", violating the birth policies, and being a "village despot". Four of his siblings were detained as well.

[Melike Eziz](#) was sent to camp in February 2017 for being someone who had previously gone abroad. In June 2018, she was released. Her husband and brother-in-law were both sent to camp as well.

[Melike Mettohti](#) was sent to camp for 4 months in June 2016, another 4 months in December 2016, and for a third time in April 2017, before being released in January 2019. Her religious behavior and husband in Turkey were the reason.

[Memet Abdulla](#) was first detained in 2014 and sent to reform through labor for 7 months. In October 2017, he was detained again and sent to camp, for having provided his brother with a place to "illegally" expound scripture.

[Memet Eysa](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having three more children than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for release/transfer. His son, Osman, was sentenced to 5 years.

[Memet Yunus](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having one more child than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetabdulla Berdi](#) was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash for violating the birth quota and for his wife having worn a veil in the past. He and other former detainees have been working at a hotpot restaurant after their release.

[Memetabdulla Ebeydulla](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 2 camp in April 2018 for failing to pay taxes and not obtaining a license for his music business. As of early 2019, authorities recommended that he remain in "training".

[Memetabdulla Ehmet](#), a student, was sent to camp in June 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetabdulla Ehmet](#) was detained in 2013, to be sentenced to 11 years in prison for using his home as a venue for "illegal" religious gatherings. As of 2019, he was being held at the Qaraqash County Pre-Trial Detention Center.

[Memetabdulla Ghojaabdulla](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetabdulla Ismayil](#) is a retired government worker who was sentenced to 15 years in prison. His brother, Abduqadir, was sent to camp.

[Memetabdulla Metniyaz](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in

the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetabdulla Mettohti](#) was recruited to work as a teacher at the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash, while two of his sisters were sent to camp as detainees.

[Memetabdulla Mettursun](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". He was later approved for release.

[Memetabdulla Nurmemet](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetabdulla Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having previously served a prison sentence. In January 2018, he was released and transferred to a vocational college, where he was reported to be getting good grades.

[Memetabdulla Sayit](#) was a school dean, who was taken into police custody for giving "tacit consent" to teach religion to schoolchildren. His wife and four brothers-in-law were also detained.

[Memetekber Rozibaqi](#) was sent to camp in July 2018 for previously applying for a passport and for having 3 children more than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for release as his family was facing difficulties.

[Memeteli Abdulla](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash in October 2017 after being flagged by the IJOP platform. His father and two of his brothers were also put in camp.

[Memeteli Emer](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being a person of influence with "extremist ideology", having a wife who wore a veil, applying for a passport, and having too many children. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memeteli Eziz](#) was sent to camp in July 2017 for having applied for a passport and for being "infected with extremist thinking". In early 2019, he was approved for release. Three of his brothers have been given long prison terms.

[Memeteli Eziz](#) was sent to camp for having previously served a prison sentence. His brother was also sent to camp.

[Memeteli Ghappar](#) was sent to camp in November 2018 for having previously served a prison sentence.

[Memeteli Hemit](#) was sent to camp in September 2017 for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies. He was released not long after, in January 2018, and would work as a meat seller at a local market.

[Memeteli Imin](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having a "suspicious movement trajectory" and a

"complicated network of relationships". Two of his brothers were sent to camp as well.

[Memeteli Jappar](#) worked as a house renovator. In May 2018, he was sent to camp for being a domestic-violence perpetrator. As of early 2019, authorities did not approve his release, citing his bad temper and insufficient time at the center.

[Memeteli Jappar](#) was sent to camp in April 2017, where he was kept under "strict supervision", for having contacts abroad and for having his phone service previously cut by the police. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memeteli Jelil](#) was sent to camp in April 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memeteli Metniyaz](#) was sent to camp for drug use and for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies.

[Memeteli Metqurban](#) was sent to camp in April 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s" and for being influenced by "extremism". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memeteli Mijit](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s" and for having a "complicated" network of contacts, which was a result of his job as a truck driver. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memeteli Nurmemet](#) was initially a camp instructor, but was then sent to camp himself for being "two-faced" and for exceeding his allotted vacation time as instructor. He was later transferred to work in an industrial zone.

[Memeteli Qadir](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". Three of his siblings and his father were detained also.

[Memeteli Tashtomur](#), a resident of Urumqi, was taken to camp in August 2018 for having visited "key countries" a total of 4 times and for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies.

[Memeteli Tohtibaqi](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 1 camp for having one more child than allowed by the birth policies. After his release, he started running a restaurant.

[Memeteli Tohtimemet](#) was a taxi driver. Originally sentenced to 2 years in prison in 2015, he would only be released 3 years later, sent to camp soon after, but sentenced to 16 years just 2 days later after "new evidence" was found.

[Memeteli Turdibaqi](#) was sent to camp for being a "two-faced" official and for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His brother was sent to camp as well.

[Memeteli Tursuntohti](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for being related to a "focus person", applying for a passport, his wife wearing a veil, and a previous misdemeanor. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetemer Eziz](#) was sent to camp for having applied for a passport, to be approved for release in early 2019. His father and his brother-in-law were sent to camp also.

[Memetemer Ghojaabdulla](#) was sent to camp in the summer of 2018 for having previously spent a week in the United Arab Emirates, as well as for having 1 child more than allowed by the birth policy. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Memetemer Hesén](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetemer Ismayil](#) was sent to camp for going on the Hajj without a government-approved group and for having 1 child more than allowed by the birth policy. He was approved for release in early 2019. His son and brother are also detained.

[Memetemer Jappar](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having a "special" profession and for being "slightly infected with extremist thinking". In early 2019, he was approved for release. His younger brother was taken to camp as well.

[Memetemer Mehsut](#) was sent to camp in June 2018 for having previously served a 4-year sentence.

[Memetemer Memetabdulla](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetemer Memetimin](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 because of his wife wearing a veil and because of having one child more than allowed to by the birth policies. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Memetemer Memetimin](#) was sent to camp for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies.

[Memetimin Emer](#) was sent to a camp in Qaraqash. His brother, Ehmet, was as well.

[Memetimin Ghojaabdulla](#) was sent to camp in March 2018 for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies and for having a relative who had been in pre-trial detention. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Memetimin Jappar](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having 1 child more than allowed by the birth policy (despite the last two being twins) and for being influenced by "extremist ideology". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetimin Mettohti](#), nearly 70 years old, was sent to camp in September 2017 for having gone to a Middle Eastern country twice, in 1993 and 1994. He was released 3 months later on account of his old age and failing health.

[Memetimin Mirehmet](#), an elderly man in his sixties, was sentenced to 6 years in prison for participating in an "illegal" religious event. His son and daughter-in-law were also detained, and sent to camp.

[Memetimin Omer](#) was detained in 2017 and given a prison sentence in 2018, for "inciting terrorism", participating in an "illegal" religious event, "Wahhabism", and being an "unsanctioned imam". His 3 sons and a grandson were also detained.

[Memetimin Osman](#) was sentenced to 10 years in prison in September 2017 because of "reactionary pictures" being found on his phone. His wife was sent to camp.

[Memetimin Qadir](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". His father, sister, and two brothers were detained as well.

[Memetimin Rozimemet](#) (formerly "Tohtimemet Metnezer") was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". He was later approved for release.

[Memetimin Turdi](#) was sentenced to 6 years in prison in May 2017 for "propagating religious extremism".

[Memetimin Yusup](#) was detained in February 2018 and sentenced to 13 years for being an alleged member of the "Islamic Renaissance Party", for "having knowledge of explosives", and for violating the birth policies.

[Memetjan Ehmet](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetjan Ehmetniyaz](#) served a one-year prison sentence from September 2016 to September 2017, then was sent to camp soon or immediately after. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His mother and brother were taken to camp also.

[Memetjan Memetimin](#) was sent to camp at around 55 years of age, for growing a long beard, for having applied for a passport, and for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policy. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Memetjan Memetimin](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having 2 children more than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release. Two of his brothers were sent to camp as well.

[Memetjan Memetimin](#) was sent to camp for having applied for a passport. His wife and brother-in-law were sent to camp also, while his elderly father was given a prison sentence.

[Memetniyaz Iminniyaz](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetniyaz Iminniyaz](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s" and for having applied for a passport. In early 2019, he was recommended for transfer to an industrial zone.

[Memetniyaz Memet](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for transfer to an industrial area. His son, Ibrahim, was taken to camp as well.

[Memetniyaz Nurmemet](#) was sent to camp in August 2017 for having participated in "illegal religious activities" in the past (before the "strike hard" campaign). In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetniyaz Tohti](#) was sentenced to 7 years in prison in March 2017 for "assisting terrorists". He was transferred to the Xinjiang No. 4 Prison in Urumqi.

[Memetniyaz Yasin](#) was recruited to work as a camp teacher.

[Memetqurban Mehsut](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash, with his brother being sent there as well.

[Memetsalih Memeteli](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash in January 2018 for having two children in less than 3 years. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memettohti Kamal](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having previously applied for a passport and for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 80s". In 2019, he was recommended for transfer to an industrial area.

[Memettohti Metniyaz](#) was sent to camp in June 2018 for having three children more than allowed to by the birth policies, and was deemed to be "infected with religious extremist thinking". He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Memettohti Metrozi](#) was taken into police custody in May 2018 for being an "unsanctioned imam". His son-in-law was sent to camp.

[Memettohti Tura](#), a resident of Wuhan, was sentenced to 16 years and 6 months for "disturbing social order", to be served at Wuhan Prison. His son was sent to camp as a result.

[Memettursun Ghulam](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for having one child more than allowed by the birth policy. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Memettursun Sadiq](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for being "infected with extremist thinking". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Memetyusup Abdukerim](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having previously grown a long beard, for having a wife who wore a veil, and for "harming social stability". In early 2019, he was recommended for transfer to an industrial zone.

[Merdan Qurban](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Merdan Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having "unstable thinking" and a "low resistance to potential infection with extremist thoughts". In early 2019, he was approved for release. His father and brothers were sent to camp also.

[Merigul Rozibekri](#) owned a traditional Uyghur medicine store in Qaraqash. In April 2018, she was sent to camp for being "influenced by extremism" and for having more children than allowed by the birth policies.

[Metniyaz Hesén](#) was sent to camp for having served a prison sentence. Two of his brothers were detained as well, with one given a long prison term.

[Metniyaz Jume](#) was sent to camp in July 2017, at the age of 61, because he had been "influenced by extremist thinking" and had violated the birth policy. Suffering from numerous health problems, he was approved for release in early 2019.

[Metqasim Metrozi](#) was arrested for being an "unsanctioned imam", and sentenced to 9 years in prison in January 2018.

[Mettohti Ibrahim](#), a man in his sixties, was sent to the Qaraqash No. 1 Camp for having previously gone on a pilgrimage without a government-approved tour group. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Mettursun Abdukerim](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 1 camp for having more children than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Mettursun Memetimin](#) was sent to camp for alleged involvement in the "June 28 Han'eriq Case" and for having a long beard between 2010 and 2014. He was released in June 2018 because he was paralyzed.

[Mijit Abdulla](#) worked as a truck driver, before being sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash. His brother was sent to camp as well, while his sister worked at one.

[Mijit Nurmemet](#) was sent to camp in April 2017 because one of his sons, Abdusalam, had previously

served a prison sentence.

[Mijit Pezil](#) and his siblings had a business in Urumqi. In June 2018, he was sent to camp for having previously gone to "sensitive countries" a total of four times and for having been born in the 80s.

[Mijit Sidiq](#), in his sixties, was first sentenced to prison in August 2015. In April 2017, he was sentenced again, this time to 10 years, for being an "unsanctioned imam" and "gathering a crowd to disturb social order".

[Mirabdulla Elimerdan](#) was sent to camp in April 2018 for having 1 child more than allowed by the birth policies. Two of his brothers were sent to camp as well.

[Mirabdulla Metnuri](#) was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months in May 2017 for "disturbing social order".

[Mirbulla Ebeydulla](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for release. His brother was given a 5-year prison sentence.

[Mirehmet Iminniyaz](#) was sentenced to 6 years of prison in May 2017, for having participated in an "illegal" Tabligh event.

[Muhebbet Yusup](#) was recruited as a camp teacher, while her brother was sent to camp as a detainee.

[Muhsine Rozimemet](#) was only around a year old when both of her parents were detained, with her father sent to camp in February 2018 and her mother being sent nine months later, in November.

[Muhter Memettohti](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". He was later released and allowed to study law at a vocational college in Hotan.

[Muhter Rejep](#) was detained in May 2017 and sentenced to 6 years in prison for his association with Ablajan Bekri, a prominent local imam. His son was sent to camp.

[Mukerem Rejep](#) taught religion to children in 2013 and was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months in 2016, with 2-year reprieve, and allowed to remain under community surveillance because of motherhood. She was sent to camp in April 2018.

[Munteqim Qurban](#) is a student at the Qaraqash County No. 3 Primary School. Both his parents and two older brothers were sent to camp in 2017-2018, leaving him alone with his 5 underage siblings.

[Munzire Tursuntohti](#) is a student at the Qaraqash County Vocational School. In June 2017, her father was sentenced to prison, with her mother being sentenced the following April. Four of her older siblings were also detained.

[Mutellip Abdulla](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies. In September 2017, he was released.

[Mutellip Ghappar](#) was detained only briefly, being sent to camp in April 2017 and being let out three months later in July. After his release, he joined the neighborhood militia, though it's not clear if this was voluntary.

[Mutellip Muhter](#) was sent to camp in July 2017 for having previously served a 2-year prison sentence. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His father was given a 6-year prison term.

[Mutellip Nurmemet](#) was given a 25-year prison sentence in 2000, for having gone abroad illegally. He is serving his sentence at Turpan Prison.

[Muyesser Tursuntohti](#)'s father was sentenced to prison in June 2017, then her mother was sentenced in April 2018. Four of her older siblings were also detained.

[Muzepper Abdureshit](#) was detained in August 2017 and sentenced to 15 years in prison for communicating with people abroad via the internet. She was later transferred to the women's prison in Urumqi.

[Nadire Ehmettohti](#) is a student at Qaraqash's Meripet Kindergarten. Both of her parents were sent to camp in 2018.

[Nazaket Ehmettohti](#) was only around 2 years old when both of her parents were sent to camp, in 2018.

[Nebijan Abdukerim](#) was sent to camp for previously going on a Hajj in 1990 and 1991, as well as for having more children than allowed by the birth policies. He was approved for release in early 2019 on account of being in very poor health.

[Nijat Ehmetniyaz](#) was sent to camp in September 2017 for having gone to the United Arab Emirates as a tourist. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Nijat Enwer](#) was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". In early 2019, he was approved for release. His father was taken to camp and later released as well.

[Nurabdulla Nurmemet](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for disobeying the neighborhood administration. He was later approved for release. Two of his brothers were detained as well.

[Nurbaqi Rozibaqi](#) was sent to a camp in Hotan after being flagged by the IJOP platform. Three of his siblings have also been detained, with one in camp, one in custody, and one sentenced to 7 years in prison.

[Nurimangul Memetabdulla](#) was recruited to work as a teacher at a camp.

[Nurmemet Abla](#) was sent to camp for having four more children than allowed by the birth policies. He was later approved for release.

[Nurmemet Emer](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for having two children more than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His son, Abduqeyyum, was also taken to camp.

[Nurmemet Jume](#) was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash for having previously grown a beard. In early 2019, he was approved for release. Two of his brothers were sent to camp as well.

[Nurmemet Memetshah](#) was sentenced to 5 years and 1 month in prison for "disturbing social order". His son was sent to camp.

[Nurmemet Metnuri](#) was detained for sending 4 of his children to study in Egypt and for obtaining a passport in June 2015. He was first sent to camp in April 2017, then transferred to police custody a month later, then sentenced to 15 years.

[Nurmemet Rozimemet](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash for having two more children than allowed by the birth policies. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Nurmemet Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s" and for having previously been in drug rehabilitation. In early 2019, he was approved for release. A brother of his was detained also.

[Nurmemet Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp in April 2017 for accidentally opening a website registered abroad. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Nurmemet Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp in September 2017 for living together with an "unsanctioned imam", after being flagged by the IJOP platform.

[Nurmemet Turaniyaz](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s" and for having previously served a prison sentence. In early 2019, he was approved for transfer to an industrial zone.

[Nurnisa Memetimin](#) was taken into police custody in September 2017 for "illegally propagating terrorism and extremism" and for "endangering state security".

[Obul Abliz](#) and his brother, Abduqeyyum, were car repairmen. In July 2017, both were taken into police custody on suspicion of "separatism". Another brother was sent to camp.

[Obul Ehmet](#) was sent to the No. 3 camp in Qaraqash in April 2017 for having previously served a prison sentence.

[Obul Eziz](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for having 1 child more than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Obul Qadir](#) was sent to camp in March 2018 for having two more children than allowed to by the birth policies and for having previously applied for a passport. He was later approved for transfer to an industrial area.

[Obul Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp for being a "village despot". His sister and three brothers were detained as well.

[Obulhesen Salamet](#) had a private business. In May 2017, he was sent to camp for having applied for a passport. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Obulqasim Yasin](#) was detained in May 2017, to be sentenced to 10 years for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble". He was then transferred to a prison in Altay.

[Oghulnisa Memettursun](#) was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months for "disturbing social order", being sent to a prison in Kashgar.

[Oghulnisa Metniyaz](#) was sent to camp in March 2018 for having 2 children more than allowed by the birth policy. A year later, she was released and sent to work in an industrial area.

[Oghulnisa Osman](#) was sentenced to 14 years in prison in February 2018, for "inciting terrorism" and "gathering a crowd to disturb social order".

[Omer Abduhelil](#) was sent to camp in July 2018, with authorities considering him a "severe case" for storing "violent videos" on a QQ drive and recommending that he be arrested.

[Omer Imamniyaz](#) was taken into police custody in July 2017 and sentenced to 6 years for a religious event he attended in 2013.

[Omerjan Ababekri](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having a brother who "escaped abroad" and for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". Four of his brothers were also detained, while both parents passed away in 2016-2017.

[Osman Imamniyaz](#) was arrested in 2014 and sentenced to 8 years for having an "illegal" video on his phone. Officially, this was interpreted as "organizing, leading, and taking part in a terrorist group" and "inciting ethnic hatred".

[Osman Memet](#) was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months in June 2017, being transferred to a prison in Urumqi. His father was sent to camp.

[Osman Metniyaz](#) was sent to camp in May 2018, for having one child more than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was recommended for "graduation" to community supervision.

[Osman Rozi](#) was sent to camp in April 2017 for being "disconnected" in Operation 9.13 and for "sheltering terrorists". His sister was given a long prison sentence, while his brother was sent to camp.

[Patem Memetimin](#) was sent to camp in October 2017 for having a "deeply religious background", for wearing a veil for a year in 2013, and for having 4 more children than allowed by the birth policies.

[Patem Memettohti](#) was the head of a local women's association. In March 2018, she was sent to camp for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies, with the authorities approving her release in early 2019.

[Patigul Mettohti](#) was recruited to teach at a camp, while both her husband and brother-in-law were taken to camps as detainees.

[Pehirdin Rozimemet](#) was sent to camp in June 2018 for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His wife had also been recruited to work as a camp teacher.

[Perhat Ablimit](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". That July, he married his wife - a camp police officer - with the ceremony held inside the camp. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Qadir Tursun](#) was sent to camp for being "disconnected" in Operation 9.13. He was later released.

[Qasim Qahar](#) ran a small family business, until being sent to camp in May 2017 for having 2 children more than allowed by the birth policy. As his family was facing difficulties, he was approved for release in early 2019.

[Qedirdin Rozimemet](#), from Qaraqash's Manglay Township, was sent to camp in October 2017 after being flagged by the IJOP platform. He was released in January 2019.

[Qedirnisa Abdugheni](#) was recruited to work as a teacher at the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash, while her brother was detained at a different camp.

[Qelbinur Metnuri](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for studying in Egypt and for having obtained a passport. A month later, she was transferred to police custody, and then given an 18-year prison sentence.

[Qemernisa Atawulla](#) was given a long prison sentence in April 2018 for unsanctioned religious teaching, being transferred to the women's prison in Urumqi. Her husband was also sentenced, while four of their children were detained.

[Qemernisa Ghujiwul](#) was sent to camp for having worn a headscarf in the past. In early 2019, she

was approved for release. Her brother, Ablet, was sent to camp as well.

[Qeyyum Aziz](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having previously served a 3-year prison term. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Qurban Abdukerim](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having violated the birth quota by one child. His family was reported to have a "resentful attitude". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Qurban Ebeydulla](#) owned a jewellery shop at Qaraqash's Grand Bazar. In April 2017, he was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months in prison for having kept "illegal" literature.

[Qurban Imin](#) was sent to camp in April 2017 for growing a beard, having a wife who used to wear a veil, and having 8 more children than allowed by the birth policy. Though under strict supervision, he was approved for release in early 2019.

[Qurban Islam](#) was sent to camp for having gone on a Hajj without a government-approved tour. His son-in-law was sent to camp also.

[Qurban Metniyaz](#) was a businessman, originally from Qaraqash but residing in Urumqi. He was taken into police custody, while a brother of his was sent to camp.

[Rahile Rozimemet](#) is a student at Qaraqash's Konasheher Kindergarten. Her father was sent to camp in February 2018, with her mother being sent that November.

[Rebihan Subur](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 2 camp for having two children more than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, she was approved for release.

[Rejephhan Seydi](#), 70, was taken into custody in September 2017 and sentenced to 5 years, 6 months in prison for attending an "illegal" religious event. Her son was sent to camp.

[Rejeprohti Memetimin](#) was an accountant and a public-security officer. In May 2017, he was sent to camp for "seizing the profits of the common people". Two of his brothers were sent to camp as well.

[Renagul Eli](#) was sentenced to 10 years in prison in May 2017, for having participated in an "illegal" religious event. Both her mother-in-law and sister-in-law were given similar sentences.

[Reyhangul Ablimit](#) was a medical student who was recruited to intern at the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash. Her brother was interned at another camp.

[Risalet Iminiyaz](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 2 camp for participating in an "illegal Tabligh event", while her husband was recruited as a teacher at the same camp. She was approved for release in early 2019.

[Rozieli Aziz](#) was sent to camp in March 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s".

In early 2019, she was approved for release.

[Roziheyit Memetimin](#) was sent to camp for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies (the two were twins). In early 2019, he was approved for release to work in the community. Two of his brothers were sent to camp also.

[Rozijan Rozimemet](#) was a taxi driver who worked the Qaraqash-Hotan route. In April 2017, he was sent to camp for a previous detention in 1999, and for suspicions of being a member of the East Turkistan Liberation Organization.

[Rozijume Baqi](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having a relative who was sentenced during the "strike hard" campaign.

[Rozimemet Ehet](#) was sentenced to 7 years and 6 months in prison for participating in an "illegal" religious event. Two of his brothers were sent to camp.

[Rozimemet Elyar](#) was sent to camp in 2017, despite being over 60 years old. He had been flagged by the IJOP platform. In September 2018, he was released from detention on account of his poor health.

[Rozimemet Iminniyaz](#) was sentenced to 6 years in prison in April 2017 for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies. A brother of his was also sentenced, while another was sent to camp.

[Rozimemet Islam](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having two children more than allowed to by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Rozimemet Memetqurban](#) was sent to camp in April 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s" and coming from a "deeply religious background". Two of his siblings were also detained.

[Rozimemet Mettursun](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having 4 more children than allowed by the birth policies. In early 2019, he was approved for release to community supervision.

[Rozimemet Mettursun](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for having applied for a passport.

[Rozimemet Nurmemet](#) was sent to camp in March 2018 for being in close contact with "focus persons" and for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Rozimemet Nurmemet](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". Two of his brothers were also detained.

[Rozimemet Qadir](#), a father of four, had previously attempted to flee China via Yunnan, but failed. For this reason, and for having too many children, he was taken to camp in 2018, with no news of his

release.

[Rozimemet Tohtimemet](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for sending his underage daughter to learn scripture at a local noodle cafe.

[Rozimemet Turdi](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having 4 more children than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Rozimemet Tursun](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies and for his wife having worn a veil between 2010 and 2016. In early 2019, he was approved for release to community supervision.

[Rozinisa Imamniyaz](#) was sent to camp in February 2018 for having 4 more children than allowed by the birth policies. Five of her siblings were also detained, with two of them sentenced.

[Rozinisahan Heber](#) was detained in April 2017 and sentenced to 5 years in prison for participating in an "illegal" religious event.

[Roziniyaz Mettohti](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash for previously applying for a passport and for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies. Eventually, she was released and placed under community surveillance.

[Rozitohti Abdukerim](#) was taken to camp in June 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person", leaving his family in a difficult situation and with no one to look after his disabled brother. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Rozitohti Metniyaz](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having traveled to Turkey and for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, after his "thoughts had been greatly transformed", he was approved for release.

[Rozitohti Osman](#) was taken into police custody in April 2018 for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble". Two of his brothers were taken to camp.

[Rozitohti Turup](#) was sent to the No. 4 camp in Qaraqash for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s". He was later approved for release.

[Roziwaqi Turdiwaqi](#) was sent to camp for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". His brother was sent to camp as well.

[Ruqiyem Erkin](#)'s father was sentenced to prison in March 2018, with her mother being sent to camp 2 months later. She is 2 years old.

[Sadiq Metsidiq](#) was given a prison sentence in April 2017 for being "infected with religious thinking", having a beard, and transcribing "illegal" books. His son and son-in-law were sent to camp.

[Salamet Memetimin](#) was taken into custody in March 2018 for possession of items belonging to the "three illegals" category. Her husband and son were also detained.

[Sattar Abdurahman](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for obtaining a marriage certificate from a non-sanctioned imam and for having one child more than allowed by the birth policies.

[Sattar Ghappar](#) had a business selling mooncakes. At one point, he was taken to the Qaraqash No. 2 camp because he had previously applied for a passport. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Sattar Jappar](#) owned an Uyghur medicine store. For having gone on the Hajj without a government-approved tour group and for having had four more children than allowed by the birth policies, he was sent to camp in December 2017.

[Sawur Ghopur](#) was sent to camp in February 2018 for having 7 children more than allowed by the birth policies.

[Sayipjamal Abdureshit](#) was arrested in June 2017 and sentenced to 6 years in Kashgar Prison for participating in a religious event, wearing a veil in 2013, and having 4 more children than allowed. Her husband was taken to camp.

[Sayipjamal Rozimemet](#) was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months for "disturbing social order". Both her husband and four of her siblings were detained as well.

[Sebiay Ehmettohti](#) is a student at the Qaraqash County No. 2 Middle School. Both of her parents were sent to camp in 2018.

[Seydinisa Memet](#) was a farmer from Qaraqash's Tuwet Township. On June 2017, she was given a 7-year prison sentence for "disturbing social order".

[Seypidin Ababekri](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1990s", with both his brother and father taken to camp as well. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Sharapet Ehmet](#), at over 60 years old, was sentenced to 6 years in prison in April 2017 for participating in an "illegal" religious event. Two of her sisters were also detained, with one given a long prison term and the other sent to camp.

[Shemshidin Abdulla](#) was taken into police custody in November 2017 for being an "unsanctioned imam" and having 4 more children than allowed by the birth policies. Two of his sons were sent to camp.

[Shireli Ablehet](#) owned a convenience store. Flagged by the IJOP platform, he was sent to camp in

2017 for being born in the 80s and for having one child more than allowed to by the birth policies. He was approved for release in 2019.

[Shireli Erkin](#) was sentenced to 14 years and transferred to Changji Prison because he was an "unsanctioned imam".

[Shireli Metniyaz](#) was flagged and sent to camp for having previously served a 6-month sentence in 2009. He was later approved for release.

[Shirmemet Rashidin](#) is a public servant who was sent to camp in October 2018 for having witnessed someone download "illegal materials" while studying in Beijing in 2011-2012. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Shirmuhammet Hapiz](#) was taken into police custody in March 2018 for being an "unsanctioned imam" and for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble". His brother was taken to camp.

[Sirajehmet Rozi](#) was taken into police custody in August 2017 for "disseminating illegal literature". His son, having barely turned eighteen, was taken to camp at around the same time.

[Tashtomur Zakir](#) is a retired supply-and-marketing cooperative employee from Lop County. In February 2017, he was sentenced to 15 years for "gathering a crowd to disturb public order". He was then transferred to the Daheyang Prison in Turpan.

[Tohti Metnasir](#) spent a good part of his life in detention. After being released from an 11-year sentence in March 2017, he was transferred to police custody and sent to camp in August. After over a year, he was finally released.

[Tohti Yimit](#) ran the Teklimakan Pharmacy in Qaraqash. For having gone to the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia a total of 5 times in 2015-2016, he was sent to camp in October 2017, where he was kept under armed supervision.

[Tohtibaqi Tohtiniyaz](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having previously served a prison sentence, which he had completed in 2014. In early 2019, he was approved for release. His father and brother were sent to camp also.

[Tohtimet Tursun](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, the local authorities recommended that he be transferred to an industrial zone.

[Tohtimet Yusup](#) was sent to the Qaraqash No. 1 camp for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policies, while his sister was recruited as a camp teacher. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Tohtiwaqi Baqi](#) was sent to camp in May 2018 for "having grown a beard prior to the strike-hard

campaign". He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Tohtiwaqi Memettohti](#) ran a restaurant together with his wife, but was sent to camp in 2017 because he had been employed at a restaurant in Urumqi at the time of the July 2009 incident, following which he had also been detained for weeks.

[Turdibaqi Rozibaqi](#) is from Karakash's Qochi Township. He was taken into police custody in May 2018. Three of his siblings were also detained, with one sister sentenced to 7 years in prison.

[Turdimemet Jappar](#) was detained for 15 days in March 2017, for having three "illegal" religious books found at his home in 2015. In May 2018, he was detained again and sent to the Qaraqash No. 4 camp.

[Turdimemet Memet](#) was sent to camp in November 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". He was later released. One of his brothers was also detained, while another was hired as a camp teacher.

[Turdimemet Memetimin](#) was sent to camp in April 2017, after being flagged by the IJOP platform. In January 2018, he was released.

[Turdimemet Rozi](#) was sentenced to 15 years for "endangering public security". He was sent to Hotan Prison.

[Turdimemet Rozimemet](#) was detained in February 2017 and sentenced to 10 years for developing wasteland and selling it, refusing to pay the electricity bill, and being a "village despot". He was transferred to a prison in Urumqi.

[Turdimemet Tursun](#) was in Urumqi at the time of the July 5, 2009 incident, and would be arrested then and sent to Hotan, but released after 3 months because of lack of evidence. In May 2018, he was sent to camp because of this incident.

[Turghun Nurmemet](#) was sent to a camp in December 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s". In early 2019, he was recommended for transfer to an industrial area. His father was given a 5-year prison sentence.

[Turghun Rejep](#) was sent to camp for having previously gone to Dubai. Both his brother and sister-in-law were sent to camp also.

[Tursun Abdurahman](#) was sentenced to 15 years in prison for attending an "illegal" religious event.

[Tursun Qasim](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for "completely disregarding the family planning policy" and having 5 more children than allowed. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Tursunbaqi Baqi](#) was sent to a camp in Qaraqash. His brother and father were also detained.

[Tursunbaqi Qadir](#) was taken to camp for having one child more than allowed to by the birth policies, at one point being allowed to go home for a short break. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Tursunbaqi Tohtiniyaz](#) was sent to camp for being born in the 1990s, for having used the Zapyra file sharing app, and for having a detained relative, with both his brother and father detained. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Tursunbaqi Tursuntohti](#) was sent to camp in May 2018, for previously sending his son to study scripture at a neighbor's house and for having 3 children more than allowed to by the birth policies.

[Tursunjan Iminniyaz](#), around 60 years old, was sent to the Qaraqash No. 1 Camp for having gone on a pilgrimage without a government-approved group. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Tursunjan Ismayil](#) was sent to camp in March 2018 for disobeying the neighborhood administration and for being an "untrustworthy person" (for having resided mostly in Urumqi since 1999). In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Tursunjan Memetimin](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for drug use and for having 2 more children than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for release. Two of his brothers were also detained.

[Tursunjan Mettursun](#) was sent to camp in November 2017 for smoking marijuana. In January 2019, he was released.

[Tursunjan Rozi](#) was sent to the No. 3 camp in Qaraqash for being a person of "average trustworthiness" who had previously served a prison sentence. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Tursunjan Rozi](#) was sent to camp in June 2018 for having previously served a prison sentence. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Tursunjan Turghun](#) was sent to camp for violating the birth quota and for being in close contact with people deemed a "threat to public safety". Suffering from heart disease, he was hospitalized, and in early 2019 was approved for release.

[Tursunmemet Ghojashim](#) was sent to camp for having served a prison sentence in 2016. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Tursunmemet Yimit](#) worked at the Teklimakan Pharmacy in Qaraqash. In December 2017, he was sent to camp for "poor performance" and because he had previously applied for a passport.

[Tursunnisa Ehmet](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for wearing a veil and coming from a "deeply religious family". In early 2019, she was approved for release.

[Tursunnisa Memetqurban](#) was sentenced to 10 years in prison in February 2018 for "disturbing social order". Two of her brothers were sent to camp.

[Tursunnisa Nasir](#) was sent to camp for having worn a veil between 2012 and 2014. While there, she suffered a cerebral stroke and had to be hospitalized.

[Tursunnisa Qadir](#) was given a 10-year prison sentence in July 2017 for having participated in an "illegal" religious event. Two of her daughters-in-law were also sentenced for the same reason, while one of her sons was sent to camp.

[Tursunnisa Sayit](#), around 55 years old, was sent to camp in April 2018 for having previously served a 12-year sentence. She suffers from high blood pressure and heart disease, and was approved for release in early 2019.

[Tursunnisahan Nesirdin](#) was sentenced to 10 years of prison in May 2017, for having participated in an "illegal" Tabligh event. Because of her poor health, however, she was allowed to serve the sentence at home.

[Tursunniyaz Imin](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for "failing to cooperate with community work". His wife was also sent to camp.

[Tursuntohti Abduqari](#) was sent to the No. 1 camp in Qaraqash for being "slightly infected with religious extremist thought". In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Tursuntohti Ehmet](#) was taken to camp when he was around 55, because he had previously gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca and because he had 2 more children than allowed by the birth policy. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Tursuntohti Imin](#) was sent to the No. 2 camp in Qaraqash for being a person of "average trustworthiness" who had previously served a prison sentence. He was approved for release in early 2019.

[Tursuntohti Mehmet](#) was sent to camp in 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s" and the family "failing to cooperate with community work" (not adding QR codes to their knives). In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Tursuntohti Rehmetulla](#) was detained in June 2017 and sentenced to 5 years for growing a beard, "organizing underground religious classes", and "being a village despot". He was sent to Urumqi Prison.

[Tursuntohti Turdi](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for his wife having worn a headscarf in 2013 and for having 4 more children than allowed by the birth policy. He was approved for release in early 2019. His wife was sentenced.

[Weli Yasin](#) got married to a Kyrgyzstan national in 2014, and was taken to camp in July 2017 for having visited one of the 26 "focus countries" (Kyrgyzstan) and for violating the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for release.

[Yaqub Rozimemet](#) is a student at the Qaraqash County No. 3 Primary School. His father was sent to camp in February 2018, with his mother being sent that November.

[Yasin Kamal](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for having previously gone on the Hajj, having detained relatives, coming from a deeply religious family, and having too many children. He was later recommended for transfer to police custody.

[Yasin Zordun](#) sold lamb at the Grand Bazar in Qaraqash. In 2016, he was flagged by IJOP as "being in close contact with people endangering state security" and sent to camp.

[Yusenjan Ehmet](#) was detained and taken to camp, but later released.

[Yusup Atawulla](#) was recruited as a camp teacher, while his brother was taken to camp as a detainee.

[Yusup Sirajehmet](#) was sent to camp in July 2018 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 2000s", with his father also taken into custody for distributing "illegal" books.

[Yusup Tursunniyaz](#) was an elderly government official, labeled as "two-faced" because of his family being "anti-Chinese". Detained in the spring of 2018, he was approved for release a year later because of multiple health problems.

[Yusupeli Rejep](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for having been born in the 90s. There, he received high scores on the camp exams, and was approved for transfer to an industrial area in early 2019.

[Yusupjan Ebeydulla](#) was sent to camp in June 2017 for being an "untrustworthy person born in the 1980s" and for being "infected with religious extremism". In early 2019, he was recommended for transfer to an industrial zone.

[Yusupjan Esqer](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 because of his wife wearing a veil. He was approved for "graduation" in early 2019.

[Yusupjan Hebir](#) sold grilled meat in Hunan. In late 2017, he was arrested for "propagating religion" and sent to Xinjiang. Later, he was sent to camp for "extremism", having gone abroad, and having two household registrations.

[Yusupjan Jappar](#) was sent to camp in April 2018 for being classified as belonging to a "special group" and for having more children than allowed by the birth policies.

[Yusupjan Mettohti](#) was sent to camp in May 2017 for being "infected with extremist thoughts" and for having three more children than allowed by the birth policy. In early 2019, he was approved for

release.

[Zeynep Osman](#) was sent to camp for having worn a veil and a long robe at some point prior to the "strike hard" campaign. In early 2019, she was approved for release. Her brother, however, was given a 10-year sentence.

[Zulhumar Tursun](#) was detained in 2017 and sentenced to 10 years for participating in an "illegal" religious event. Her son was sent to camp.

Section 5

Court Documents

Full court documents play two very important roles, (a) acting as direct corroboration from the Chinese authorities that a given victim has been detained, charged with a certain crime, or convicted, while simultaneously (b) providing a look at how an oppressive system justifies its oppression "legally".

The documents presented in this section are formatted translations, with the links to the originals available at the bottom of each page. Some may be repetitive in nature and essentially come from the same mold. Some have been obtained directly from public Chinese databases, while others - not available to the public - were obtained more surreptitiously.

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Jeminey County People's Court Criminal Verdict

(2018) XJ 4326 Crim. Fin. No. 46

Public prosecuting body: Jeminey County People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Nurlan Pioner, born on June 28, 1968, Kazakh, ID number: 652627196806280519, vocational secondary school education, residential address: Shiqorzha Village, Ulasty Municipality, Jeminey County. Nominated religious figure since 2003, with religious-figure certification (certificate number: H0000290) obtained in 2012. He was a delegate at the First Meeting of the First Jeminey County Ulasty Municipality People's Congress. On July 3, 2017, the presidium of the Jeminey County Ulasty Municipality People's Congress issued a decision to terminate his duties as a delegate of the Jeminey County Ulasty Municipality People's Congress. Criminally detained by the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau on June 10, 2017 on suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, to be arrested on July 17, 2017 following approval from the Jeminey County People's Procuratorate. Released on bail on August 4, 2018 because of illness.

Defended by Bekbolat Qazyn, a lawyer of the Xinjiang Bayandy Law Firm.

Defendant: Tohti Islam, male, born on October 16, 1970, Uyghur, ID number: 653121197010163210, secondary education, native of Kashgar, a resident of Topterek Municipality, Jeminey County, lives at Apt. 703, Tax Office High-Rise Family Residence Building, Jeminey County. Criminally detained by the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau on June 10, 2017 on suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, to be arrested on July 17, 2017

following approval from the Jeminey County People's Procuratorate. Currently held at the Qaba County Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defended by Eziz Qurban, a lawyer of the Xinjiang Auam Law Firm.

Defended by Nazigul Nuqinabi, a lawyer of the Xinjiang Auam Law Firm.

The Jeminey County People's Procuratorate charged the defendants, Nurlan Pioner and Tohti Islam, with the multiple offenses of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, using extremism to undermine law enforcement, illegal possession of items propagating extremism, and propagating extremism in the JCP Ind. (2018) No. 47 indictment, which was filed with this court on June 29, 2018. Our court registered the case on the same day, forming a collegiate panel in accordance with the law and on July 23, 2018 holding an open court session at the No. 1 Investigation Courtroom of the Burchin County People's Court. The Jeminey County People's Procuratorate assigned the procurator Erbolat Qoshqar to appear in court to support the prosecution. The defendant, Nurlan, along with his defense attorney, Bekbolat, and the defendant Tohti Islam, accompanied by his attorneys Eziz Qurban and Nazigul, were also present and took part in the trial. The case has now been concluded.

In the JCP Ind. (2018) No. 47 indictment filed by the Jeminey County People's Procuratorate, it was alleged that: (1) The defendant Nurlan engaged in the illegal teaching of religion lessons continuously from 2003 to November 2014, at his residence and at other rented premises. These lessons were provided illegally to a total of 34 individuals, including students, ordinary citizens, and government cadres, on 17 separate occasions. He taught Sharia on multiple occasions, and also organized two unauthorized gatherings, taking others to sermons by the imam Oken Mahmut, of the Madi Village mosque in Sartam Township, Qaba County, and Medet Qabylgazy, a resident of Qarzhau Municipality in Jeminey County. (2) Between 2011 and 2016, the defendant

Nurlan Pioner, acting as a religious figure, conducted illegal *nikah* marriages for 39 couples, or 78 individuals. Later, he conducted an illegal *nikah* marriage between Gulnisa Qurmash and Qurmanbek Qazez, then divorced them when their relationship faltered. (3) When the law enforcement bodies started their investigation, the defendant Nurlan Pioner concealed his religious books, which he had bought and borrowed from others for teaching religious lessons to the abovementioned individuals and enhancing his own religious knowledge, by relocating them to his neighbor Talapqan's home in an attempt to prevent their confiscation. On May 16, 2017, the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau seized a total of 112 books from the defendant Nurlan Pioner's residence, out of which 93 were deemed illegal. The Jeminey County Religious Affairs Special Inspection Committee then confirmed that among these books was a memoir containing extremist ideas, translated from Uyghur to Kazakh by the defendant Tohti Islam. Additionally, it was verified that the book titled *The Existence of God and the Secrets of the World*, published by the Xinjiang Publishing House, promoted ethnic separatism. Furthermore, the Buryltogai County Public Security Bureau confirmed that the Uyghur-language book *The Garden of Good People* propagated jihad. (4) In 2003, the defendant Nurlan Pioner sought out Tohti Islam and commissioned him to translate a book about Islam. In 2004, the defendant Tohti Islam illegally acquired an Uyghur-language publication titled *Muslim Brotherhood* from Urumqi, translated it, and delivered it to the defendant Nurlan Pioner. Between April and May of 2011, the defendant Tohti Islam translated the reactionary religious propaganda *Islamic Education* and the illegal publication *A Sermon by an Indian Imam* from Uyghur to Kazakh, and gave these two books to the defendant Nurlan. The Jeminey County Religious Affairs Special Inspection Committee confirmed that these works contained extremist ideas. Additionally, the defendant Nurlan Pioner borrowed and read the illegal religious propaganda materials titled *The Garden of Good People*

from the defendant Tohti Islam. (5) In 1994, defendant Tohti Islam received religious education in Qarluq Village, Toqquzaq County, Kashgar City. Despite lacking a certificate authorizing religious activities, he nevertheless, starting from 1995, illegally taught the Arabic alphabet to the defendant Nurlan Pioner and to Erlan Pioner in unauthorized locations. From 2011 to 2015, the defendant Tohti Islam illegally preached to approximately 10 individuals in a total of 4 gatherings, held in illegal venues. Furthermore, he attended illegal preaching sessions himself. (6) To deliberately evade confiscation, the defendant Tohti Islam hid his religious books, which he had bought and borrowed to enhance his religious knowledge, at his neighbor's home. Later, he moved these books back to his own residence. However, during a search conducted on May 19, 2017, the public security bureau discovered and seized 71 books in the defendant Tohti Islam's possession, out of which 29 were deemed to be illegal religious books. The Xinjiang Information and Press Inspection Department confirmed the book *Islamic Education* to be reactionary religious propaganda. Additionally, the three books *About the Soul and the Body*, *Voice of the Heart*, *Education of Love*, and *The Bright Dawn of Dark Evenings* were identified as illegally published and as illegal religious propaganda. The Uyghur-language book *The Garden of Good People*, found by the Buryltogai County Public Security Bureau, was deemed to be an illegal reactionary propaganda book, further substantiating the case.

Relying on the abovementioned facts, the prosecuting body maintained that the actions of the defendant Nurlan and the defendant Tohti Islam constituted the crimes of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, using extremism to undermine law enforcement, illegal possession of items propagating extremism, and propagating extremism. It was asserted that both defendants played principal roles in these crimes and should be punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 290, Paragraph 1, Article 120, Item 3,

Article 120, Item 4, Article 120, Item 6, Article 25, and Article 26 of the “Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China”.

The defendant Nurlan acknowledged his involvement and provided the following defense statement: “I confess to my crime, and I do not dispute the evidence that proves my guilt. Although I engaged in preaching, I did not promote any extremist ideas. My teachings primarily focused on prayer and ablution. Regarding performing the *nikah* in marriages, it is true that I performed them, but I did not initiate them. The elders of the families seeking marriage invited me and requested my services. I taught prayer at their behest, without any ulterior motives. I went down this path because of my limited legal knowledge, and I request the court to consider leniency in my case.”

The defendant Nurlan’s lawyer, Bekbolat, did not have any objections to the specific charges as indicated in the indictment, but put forward the following defense arguments: 1. The defendant Nurlan’s involvement in the crime should be attributed to his limited knowledge of law and politics. He only possesses a secondary-school level knowledge of religion, and his understanding of religious movements was within the boundaries permitted by the laws of our nation. Since the year 2000, the defendant Nurlan has not been fully aware of the legal restrictions. He received an Islamic education at the Jeminey County Mosque, obtained his religious certificate in 2003, and was appointed as a religious figure. He has received recognition and awards at the county, prefecture, and autonomous-region levels. Although he exercised his ideas freely, the consequences of the harm he brought to society and ethnic harmony are not severe. Therefore, the court is urged to prioritize educational measures in the criminal law and consider a lighter punishment in accordance with the principle of proportionality. 2. The defendant Nurlan’s family background is clear, with his parents being historically settled herdspeople in Jeminey. They are law-abiding

citizens who have adhered to the Party and government principles and have maintained peaceful and harmonious relationships with their neighbors. These factors should be taken into account when determining the appropriate punishment. 3. The defendant's confession demonstrates a commendable perspective, as he acknowledged his crime both in person and in the process of the public security bureau's investigation. Considering the provisions of Article 67, Clause 3 of the "Criminal Law", which allow for lighter punishment in the case of confession, the court should weigh this factor while determining the punishment. 4. Before this case, the defendant had no prior criminal record and had not received any administrative punishments. The commendable perspective in his confession indicates that he can be a useful member of society upon release. Hence, it is suggested to consider his punishment and offer a more lenient sentence.

The defendant Tohti Islam provided the following defense statement during the trial: "I moved to Jeminey at the age of 16 and have lived peacefully and harmoniously with others for 30 years. I express my gratitude to the People's Republic of China for providing such an environment. I am proud to be a Chinese citizen, and I was unaware that my actions were against the law. I request a lenient punishment from the court, and I am eager to become a useful member of society once again."

The defendant Tohti Islam's lawyers, Eziz Qurban and Nazigul, presented the following defense arguments: (1) During the initial questioning, the defendant confessed to the crimes and expressed remorse. Article 67, Clause 3 of the "Criminal Law" permits leniency when the crime is confessed. (2) This is the defendant's first offense, and he has no prior criminal record. His knowledge of law and politics is limited, and he had no malicious intent. He failed to consider the societal consequences of his actions on himself, his family, and

others. However, he voluntarily confessed to some crimes in spite of them being overseen by the judiciary. After being arrested and introduced to legal literature, he realized the implications of his actions. (3) The defendant's influence and public views during the criminal period suggest that, under the leadership of the Jeminey County Party and government for over 10 years, he engaged in agriculture, business, education, and healthcare, maintaining a normal existence with no evidence of destructive behavior. This indicates that his actions were not serious. (4) Looking at the criminal actions given in the indictment, we can see that all of them occurred in the period between 1994 and 1995 and in the period between 2011 and 2015, a time when legal provisions were lacking and society did not fully comprehend the legal consequences of their actions. The relevant legal provisions were implemented after 2015, such as the Ninth Amendment to the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" enacted on August 29, 2015, the "The Counter-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China" enacted on January 1, 2016, and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region regulations on deradicalization that were implemented from April 1, 2017 on. The "Opinions on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in Handling Cases of Terrorism and Extremism", from the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of Justice, have been in effect since 2014. This case has been ongoing, and while it may not significantly affect the stabilization and punishment of the crime, the overall social context of the time should still be considered. While the defendant's actions were unlawful and warrant punishment, the defendant Tohti Islam genuinely confessed to his crimes, actively sought reform, and demonstrated clear repentance. Given these circumstances, a lenient punishment, along with educational measures, is requested to guide the defendant onto the right path and to provide an opportunity for positive change.

Following the court's inspection, it has been established that the defendant Tohti is from Topterek Municipality, Jeminey County, as demonstrated by his household registration certificate and citizen ID card copies, thereby establishing the court's jurisdiction over him.

An inspection by the court has revealed that, (1) the defendant Nurlan, from 2003 to November 2014, continuously taught the Arabic alphabet and prayer to Sara Toian, Ushqyn Tasqairat, Nurlybai Qonyrbai, Gulshira Maktipqan, and Qarqynbek Qabylqaq. These individuals were tenants of apartments rented out by Nurlan in Jeminey County. Additionally, Nurlan taught religion illegally to a total of 34 individuals from different social groups on 17 occasions. In January 2013, while attending Friday prayers at the county mosque in Jeminey, Nurlan met Zhedelqan from Qaba County. In February 2013, through Zhedelqan, Nurlan made contact and organized a group that included the defendant Tohti Islam, Erlan Pioner, Tolqyn Nurmuqamet, Arman Maulitbek, Qastergul Baqyt, Gulnisa Qurmash, and Altyngul Kenzhebolat. They traveled in two cars to the mosque in Madi Village, Sartam Township, Qaba County, where they listened to a sermon by the imam Oken Maqmut. Furthermore, from 2012 to 2013, Nurlan Pioner, together with the defendant Tohti Islam, Qanash Kanagat, Qylym Qoshqar, Arman Maulitbek, Kunbolat Qabset, Tolqyn Nurmuqamet, and Gulnisa Qurmash, attended on two occasions religious sermons delivered by Medet Qabylgazy, a resident of Jeminey County's Qarzhau Municipality, at Nurlan's old house in Shiqorzha Village, Ulasty Municipality, Jeminey County.

(2) The defendant Nurlan conducted *nikah* marriages for 39 couples, 78 individuals in total, between 2011 and 2016. In these marriages, 13 couples, or 26 individuals, were married without obtaining a legal marriage certificate, while 11 couples, or 22 individuals, were married after obtaining their marriage certificates.

(3) When the law enforcement bodies began inspections, the defendant Nurlan concealed the religious books that he had purchased or borrowed for learning and teaching religion. He initially hid these books at his neighbor Talapqan Mubarak's home, in Tugylagash Village, Topterek Municipality, Jeminey County. Later, he moved the books back to his own home, where they were discovered during a search conducted by the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau on May 16, 2017. A total of 112 books were confiscated, including 55 illegal religious books. Among them was a blue memoir, numbered 27, that had been translated from Uyghur to Kazakh by the defendant Tohti Islam for the defendant Nurlan. The Jeminey County Religious Affairs Special Inspection Committee confirmed that this memoir contained extremist ideas. Additionally, it was verified that the book titled *The Existence of Allah and the Secrets of the World* promoted ethnic separatism, as per the (2004) No. 19 Review Opinion of the Xinjiang Information and Press Inspection Department. The book *The Garden of Good People*, written in Uyghur, was confirmed by the Buryltogai County Crackdown Office to be illegal religious propaganda with incorrect ideas.

(4) In 2003, the defendant Nurlan approached the defendant Tohti Islam and asked him to translate a book on Islamic education and upbringing. The defendant Tohti Islam then translated the Uyghur-language book *Muslim Brotherhood*, which he had bought in Urumqi in 2004 from an illegal publisher, into Kazakh, and gave it to Nurlan. Additionally, Tohti Islam translated half of the book *Islamic Education* into Kazakh, recording it in a blue notebook, which he then gave to Nurlan while keeping the original copy. From April to May 2011, Tohti Islam completed the translation of the remaining half of the Uyghur-language book *Islamic Education*, in addition to translating the Uyghur-language book *A Sermon by an Indian Imam* into Kazakh, which he wrote down

in a notebook that he then gave to Nurlan. The book *Islamic Education* was confirmed to be religious propaganda by the Xinjiang Information and Press Inspection Department in their (2005) No. 08 Inspection Report. The content from *A Sermon by an Indian Imam*, that the defendant Tohti Islam translated for the defendant Nurlan from Uyghur to Kazakh, was confirmed as containing extremist ideas by the Jeminey County Religious Affairs Special Inspection Committee. Additionally, the defendant Nurlan read the book *The Garden of Good People*, having borrowed it from the defendant Tohti Islam, which was classified by the Buryltogai County Crackdown Office as illegal religious propaganda with incorrect ideas.

(5) The defendant Tohti Islam, after studying religion in Qarluq Village, Toqquzaq County, Kashgar City, and without possessing any religious certificate or permit from any organization, taught the Arabic alphabet illegally to the defendant Nurlan and to Erlan Pioner in illegal locations between 1994 and 1995. Between 2011 and 2012, Tohti Islam went to the defendant Nurlan's old home in Shiqorzha Village, Ulasty Municipality to attend *sogym basy* [inviting guests to eat foods made of horse meat, especially in the winter] on three occasions. During these visits, he delivered religious sermons to the defendant Nurlan, Tolqyn Nurmuqamet, Arman Maulitbek, Gulnisa Qurmash, and Arai Yrymqan. In 2015, the defendant Tohti Islam preached an illegal religious sermon to the defendant Nurlan, Kunbolat Qabset, Qanash Qanagat, Tolqyn Nurmuqamet, and Qylym Qoshqar at the defendant Nurlan's current residence in Tugylagash Village, Ulasty Municipality. In January 2013, following the defendant Nurlan's suggestion, the defendant Tohti Islam, together with the defendant Nurlan, Erlan Pioner, Tolqyn Nurmuqamet, Arman Maulit, Qastergul Baqyt, Gulnisa Qurmash, and Altyngul Kenzhebolat, traveled in two cars to Sartam Township in Qaba County to listen to a sermon of the local imam Oken Maqmut. Furthermore,

between 2012 and 2013, he, together with the defendant Nurlan, Qanash Qanagat, Qylym Qoshqar, Arman Maulit, Kunbolat Qabset, Tolqyn Nurmuqamet, and Gulnisa Qurmash, listened to religious sermons delivered by Medet Qabylgazy, a resident of Qarzhau Municipality in Jeminey County, at the defendant Nurlan's old home in Shiqorzha Village, Ulasty Municipality, Jeminey County. The defendant Tohti Islam also attended illegal religious sermons delivered by others on three occasions.

(6) The defendant Tohti Islam intentionally hid the religious books that he had purchased and borrowed to improve his religious education at his neighbor Abdireshit Kenzhegali's home, in Topterek Municipality, Jeminey County, so as to avoid confiscation. Later, he moved the books back to his own home, with a total of 71 books, including 29 illegal books not printed by a legal publishing house, found during a search conducted by the public security bureau on May 19, 2017. Among these books, the book *Islamic Education* has been confirmed by the Xinjiang Information and Press Inspection Department to be reactionary religious propaganda in their (2005) No. 08 Inspection Report. Additionally, two copies of the book *Education of Love* were identified as illegally published religious propaganda, as per the Xinjiang Information and Press Inspection Department's (2004) No. 134 Inspection Report. The book *The Bright Dawn of Dark Evenings* has been reported as an illegal publication by the Xinjiang Information and Press Inspection Department in their (2004) No. 130 Inspection Report. The Uyghur-language book *The Garden of Good People* was confirmed by the Buryltogai County Crackdown Office to be illegal religious propaganda in their inspection report. The book *About the Soul and Body (Voice of the Heart)* was found to be illegally published religious propaganda, as per the Xinjiang Information and Press Inspection Department's (2004) No. 128 Inspection Report.

The abovementioned facts are proven by the following evidence, submitted by the procuratorate body and verified and certified by the court:

1. Documentary evidence: (1) Case Acceptance Form No. 3 (2017) from the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau, Written Arraignment Decision No. 24 (2017), Detention Certificate No. 24 (2017), Detention Notice No. 30-31 (2017), Detention Extension Notice No. 14-20 (2017), Arrest Decision No. 7-8 (2017), Arrest Notice No. 7-9 (2017), interrogation certificate, arrest recommendation from the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau, Arrest Certificate No. 7 and No. 8 (2017) from the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau, Indictment Recommendation No. 43 (2017) from the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau, confiscated items related to the case, list of documents, official business certificate of the translation center. This establishes the legality of the procedures followed by the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau during the investigation stage of the case. (2) The household registration document issued by the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau, dated May 19, 2017, which establishes that the defendant Nurlan Pioner was born on June 28, 1968, making him 49 years old and of age to be held criminally responsible when the criminal acts were committed. (3) A certificate from the Jeminey County Religious Affairs Office, which establishes that the defendant Nurlan Pioner received Islamic religious education at the county mosque from 2000 to 2003, being subsequently appointed as a religious figure and in 2012 obtaining a religious-figure certificate with the number H0000290, which was approved by the Jeminey County Religious Affairs Committee. (4) A statement written on June 2, 2017 by the presidium of the People's Congress of Ulasty Municipality, Jeminey County to the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau, which establishes that the defendant Nurlan Pioner served as a delegate of the presidium of the People's Congress of Ulasty Municipality in 2016. (5) A notice from the Jeminey County

Public Security Bureau, dated June 10, 2017, addressed to the presidium of the People's Congress of Ulasty Municipality, which establishes that the latter was informed, in accordance with the law, of the defendant Nurlan Pioner's detention. (6) A statement from the Jeminey County Ethnic and Religious Affairs Committee, dated June 21, 2017, which confirms that the defendant Nurlan became a religious figure in 2003 and received his religious-figure certificate, numbered H0000290, in 2012, participating in the Third Altay Prefectural Patriotic Religious Figures Course in November 2009 and in the Autonomous Region Patriotic Religious Figures Course in January 2012. The Jeminey County Religious Affairs Office has trained the defendant Nurlan Pioner as a patriotic religious figure. This establishes that, as a religious figure, he understands how to conduct religion in accordance with the laws of our country, clearly knowing how religion should be practiced. (7) The unilateral resolution of the presidium of the People's Congress of Ulasty Municipality, dated July 3, 2017. This confirms that on July 2, 2017, the presidium of the People's Congress of Ulasty Municipality convened a meeting and decided to suspend the defendant Nurlan Pioner from his delegate duties in the People's Congress. This establishes that the defendant Nurlan's status as a delegate of the People's Congress has legally ceased to be effective. (8) A statement from the Jeminey County Middle School. This establishes that a total of 7 people taught by the defendant Nurlan Pioner, including Dinar Ekpin, Maqpal Aiqyn, and Zhanar Auelqan, were students at the Jeminey County Middle School during the period from September 2012 to June 1, 2015. (9) Photos of the 2013 and 2016 calendars obtained from the Topterek Municipality Mosque, Jeminey County. These establish that the 2013 Night of Qadr was observed on August 3, 2013, while the 2016 Night of Qadr was observed on July 1, 2016. (10) Materials regarding the defendant Nurlan Pioner's criminal record, as provided by the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau's

Domestic-Security Brigade, which establish that the defendant Nurlan has not previously broken the law.

2. Witness testimony: (1) Interrogation transcripts for witnesses Nurlybai Qonyrbai, Ulan Qabylyqan, Omirbek Aitken, Qylym Qoshqar, Kenzhebek Soltanbek, Serik Qylysh, Altyngul Kenzhebolat, Zharys, Tolqyn Nurmumamet, Qalibek Tabigat, Erlan Zeinelgazy, Aibyn Qabyken, Saltanat Murat, Qastergul Baqyt, Arman Mauiltbek, Gulnisa Qurmash, Altyngul Kenzhebolat, Dinar Ekpin, Maqpal Aiyn, Arai Yrymqa, and Zhanar Auelqan. These establish that the abovementioned individuals learned prayer from the defendant Nurlan Pioner. (2) Interrogation transcripts for witnesses Tolqyn Nurmuqamet, Arman Maulitbek, Erlan Pioner, Qastergul Baqyt, Gulnisa Qurmash, and Altyngul Kenzhebolat. These establish that the abovementioned individuals, under the leadership of Nurlan Pioner, went to listen to the sermon of Oken Maqmut, an imam of the mosque in Madi Village, Sartam Township, Qaba County. (3) Interrogation transcripts for the witnesses Altyngul Kenzhebolat and Saltanat Murat. These establish that Altyngul and Saltanat, while students, visited the defendant Nurlan Pioner's home once in 2014 on the Night of Qadr, engaging in *iftar* and prayer. (4) Interrogation transcript for the witness Qaisa Tangai. This establishes that the defendant Nurlan conducted religious activities outside the mosque. (5) An apartment lease from witness Qanash Saduaqas, showing that Zhanar Auelqan and Maqpal Aiyn rented his apartment, No. 402 in Building No. 2 of the Jeminey County Industrial Trade Center, from June 1 to August 12, 2014. This establishes that the defendant Nurlan continued to teach prayer to underage students after May 2014 as well, with this home serving as evidence that it was the location where they observed the Night of Qadr. (6) Records from Zhedelqan Qudaibergen and Oken Mahimet. These establish that the defendant Nurlan took 7-8 people to Zhedelqan Qudaibergen's home in Koktumysyq, Qaba

County, to listen to a sermon by Mullah Oken. (7) Small notebooks confiscated from the defendant Nurlan Pioner, numbered 8 and 11, along with situation-inquiry records and marriage certificates for witnesses Nurzhan Kauken, Galymzhan Tileuzhan, Nurzhan Silamgali, Erknbek Sydyrbai, Marzhan Galymzhan, Asemqan Tusypqan, Shyngys Soltan, Qalibek Tabigat, Nurgul Amerken, Qalan Aitan, Gulmira Amerken, and Qumar Muqan. These establish that the defendant Nurlan conducted religious *nikah* ceremonies for the abovementioned individuals before they obtained their official marriage certificates. (8) Interrogation transcripts from witnesses Aigul Mamet, Abliiim Turaq, Gauhar Eshen, and Qaster Azatqan, along with copies of their marriage certificates and a household-registration cancellation certificate for Serzhan Qabitolla, for whom the defendant Nurlan conducted *nikah*. These establish that the defendant Nurlan conducted *nikah* for the abovementioned individuals after they had obtained their marriage certificates. (9) Situation-inquiry records and copies of the marriage certificates for witnesses Quandyq Abilqazy, Gulbaqyt Qaliolla, Erbol Zhanarbek, Zangar Omirzhan, Manargul Zhareke, Qatira Omirbek, and Arai Yrymqan. These establish that the defendant Nurlan did not inquire as to whether the abovementioned individuals already had their marriage certificates when conducting *nikah* for them. (10) Testimony from the witness Gulnisa Qurmash, which establishes that Gulnisa and her then-boyfriend, Qurmanbek, were married via a *nikah* ceremony by the defendant Nurlan, but would later be divorced by the defendant Nurlan without attempting reconciliation. (11) Situation-inquiry record for the witness Serik Baqyt, which establishes that in the winter of 2013, at the suggestion of the defendant Nurlan's younger brother, Qilan Pioner, he took the defendant Nurlan Pioner, Qilan Pioner, Tolqyn, and five other individuals to Qaba County to listen to a sermon by Oken, with Serik's car being used for transportation. (12) Situation-inquiry record for the witness Gulnisa Qurmash, which establishes that she met

the defendant Nurlan through Laila Erbolat in the fall of 2012, learned prayer from him for 20 days, observed the 2013 Night of Qadr with seven other female students at the defendant Nurlan's home, listened to sermons delivered by Nurlan, got married to her then-boyfriend and Qaba native Qurmanbek in June 2015, but later divorced without participating in Nurlan's reconciliation efforts. In February 2013, under Nurlan's guidance, she visited Qaba to listen to Mullah Oken's sermons, engaging in gender-segregated prayer and taking the book *The Status of Women* back with her. She participated in group prayers at an illegal location and learned prayer illegally from the defendant Nurlan, playing a significant role in involving other women in illegal religious activities. (13) Three situation-inquiry records and three interrogation transcripts for the witness Ushqyn Tasqairat, and two situation-inquiry records and three interrogation transcripts for Nurylbai Qonyrbai. These establish that in January 2014, after Nurlan said that he could no longer teach prayer at his home, he, together with Sara, Gulshira, and others who were also learning prayer, rented Erbol Magumir's home at the Jeminey County Water Department and continued their prayer lessons there. Additionally, in July 2014, they observed the Night of Qadr together and engaged in group prayer. The defendant Nurlan's illegal prayer lessons had a significant influence on the involvement of other individuals in illegal religious activities. (14) Two interrogation transcripts and two interrogation transcripts for Kunbolat Qabset. These establish that Kunbolat learned the principles of prayer from the former imam of Topterek Municipality, Jeminey County in 2000, started attending Friday prayers in 2011, received two surahs written by Nurlan Pioner in 2013 and memorized them, and often saw the witness Nurlybai, in addition to girls learning prayer, when visiting Nurlan's house. (15) Two records for the witness Asigul Aubakir, which establish that between 2009 and 2010, Asigul sold such books as *Arabic Alphabet*, *Principles of Prayer*, *Way of Prayer*, *Muhtasar Hall of Knowledge*, and *Monotheism* at a

shop next to the Jeminey County rural credit bank, with the defendant Nurlan purchasing the Arabic-alphabet book here when teaching prayer to others.

3. Defendant's deposition and defense: According to 13 records for the defendant Nurlan, he assumed the role of a religious figure in 2003, obtaining legal documentation as a religious figure in 2012. Between November 2003 and March 2014, he taught prayer and its principles to a total of 33 individuals over seven different instances. After teaching prayer at home was deemed illegal in January 2014, he rented a place for teaching a total of five people for two months. In around 2013, he secretly gave lessons to seven school-age students. In the same year, he gathered people in Qaba to listen to a sermon by the imam Oken. From 2013 to 2016, he conducted *nikah* marriages for 33 couples, comprising 66 individuals, which included Gulnisa and Qurmanbek, whom he did not ask for a marriage certificate and who later divorced under his witness. From the end of 2004 to the beginning of 2011, he was in possession of a book translated by Tohti Islam, which had a significant impact on his beliefs. In around 2014, he received a book from Tohti that contained extensive Sharia content in the Uyghur language. He did not share any of the books that Tohti gave him with others. In 2000-2001, he learned the Arabic alphabet from the defendant Tohti Islam. In July 2014, he taught prayer to Dinar Ekpın, Maqpal Aiqyn, Zhanar Auelqan, and other girls at the rented apartment at the Jeminey County Industrial Trade Center Family Residence, in addition to observing the Night of Qadr with them. They also continued to pray together when the girls moved to a new residence.

4. On-site inspection records, identification records, and image discs: (1) The on-site inspection records, identification records, and image discs for the defendant Nurlan Pioner's family, as produced by the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau on May 17, 2017; an inspection record for the defendant Nurlan

Pioner's home. Two copies of decision to safeguard evidence, two lists of evidence safeguarded, a list of 99 confiscated items, 4 USB drives, 1 blackboard, 1 speaker, 2 main laptop processors, 1 laptop, 4 mobile phones, 1 image projector, along with other seized books and printed materials. A photographic record of the search conducted at the defendant Nurlan's home and the seized items is available. (2) 13 photographs and 4 identification records from the public security bureau, which prove that the defendant Nurlan Pioner recognized the memoirs translated for him by Tohti Islam, together with other books relevant to the case, and told where he had obtained them.

5. A statement of household registration from the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau, dated June 12, 2017, which establishes Tohti Islam's date of birth as October 16, 1970, making him 47 years old and of age to be held criminally responsible when the criminal acts were committed.

6. Materials regarding the review of Tohti Islam's criminal record, provided by the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau's Domestic-Security Brigade and dated November 8, 2017, which establishes that the defendant Tohti Islam has not previously broken the law.

7. Witness testimony: (1) Testimony of the witness Erlan Pioner, which establishes that the defendant Tohti Islam taught him the Arabic alphabet and the principles of prayer in around 2001, in addition to taking the defendant Nurlan to Qaba once so as to listen to a sermon by the Mullah Oken, proving that the defendant Tohti taught prayer to others and that Nurlan went to Qaba to listen to the sermon. (2) Testimony of the witness Abdireshit Kenzhegali, which establishes that the defendant Tohti Islam concealed the religious books he illegally brought and illegally distributed at Abdireshit's home.

8. On-site inspection records, identification records, and image discs: 4 inspection statements, 3 inspection records, 4 copies of decision to safeguard

evidence, and 4 lists of safeguarded items from the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau with regard to the defendant Tohti Islam's home, shop, and Abdireshit's warehouse; 11 books, 2 mobile phones, 1 prayer mat, and 1 USB drive taken from the defendant Tohti Islam's home; 1 personal mobile phone belonging to the defendant Tohti Islam, 3 books from his shop, over 20 Muslim books in 2 boxes from Abdireshit's house, 9 identification records from the Jeminey County Public Security Bureau, and 18 photographs, which establish that the confiscated items were hidden at the defendant Tohti Islam's home.

9. Expert appraisals: (1) According to the No. 08 (2005) Inspection Report from the Xinjiang Information and Press Inspection Department, pages 116 to 149 of the book *Islamic Education*, translated by the defendant Tohti Islam for the defendant Nurlan Pioner, contain reactionary religious propaganda, propagating "jihad" ideology and representing a particularly severe form of religious extremism. This poses a serious threat to social stability, national integrity, and ethnic harmony. Thus, it is established that this is a book that should be confiscated, while those distributing this book should bear legal responsibility. (2) Pages 138 and 139 of the book *The Existence of Allah and the Secrets of the World* that was kept by the defendant Tohti Islam contain text that teaches jihad, with its distribution promoting ethnic separatism. Thus, it is established that this is a book that should be confiscated. (3) The two copies of the book *Education of Love* that were kept by the defendant Tohti Islam have been established to be illegally published religious propaganda in the Xinjiang Information and Press Inspection Department's (2004) No. 134 Inspection Report. (4) The book *The Bright Dawn of Dark Evenings* that was kept by the defendant Tohti Islam has been established to be an illegal publication by the Xinjiang Information and Press Inspection Department in their (2004) No. 130 Inspection Report. (5) The book *About the Soul and Body (Voice of the Heart)*

that was kept by the defendant Tohti Islam has been established to be illegally published religious propaganda in the Xinjiang Information and Press Inspection Department's (2004) No. 128 Inspection Report. (6) The Uyghur-language book *The Garden of Good People* that was kept by the defendant Tohti Islam has been established to be a book with illegal religious propaganda and incorrect ideas by the Buryltogai County Crackdown Office in their inspection report, proving that those distributing and storing this book should face legal responsibility. (7) From July 15, 2017 to July 28, 2017, the Jeminey County Religious Affairs Special Inspection Committee inspected the 71 books, 3 phones (numbered 21, 41, and 43), and restored numerical data belonging to the defendant Tohti Islam, finding: 618 text messages, 39 image messages, and 152 SMS on the defendant Tohti Islam's ICCIO-brand phone with the phone number 13565188843, a QQ account with the name Tolyq Arman and registration number 1774394709, an account registered in the defendant Tohti Islam's name but used by his oldest son with the username "Borish" slamjan17", as well as Tohti Islam's two WeChat accounts, th1356515188843 and tht.tohtahun, with 87476 pieces of data, including 9962 chat histories (450 close friends, 754 social accounts, 8758 other), 29969 Moments, saved: 811, 38137 chat records (7903 records with good friends, 7776 chat-group records, 22458 social accounts), 1758 pictures, 2056 voice messages, 184 video messages, and 810 pieces of deleted data. The inspection did not include Tohti Islam's phones numbered 21, 41, and 43, as they were locked and inaccessible. It was established that the abovementioned content did not include any religious content violating national laws regarding ethnic harmony and social stability. Of the 71 books kept by the defendant Tohti Islam, 48 were published legally, while 29 were published illegally. Among the 29 illegal publications, 28 are written in Arabic, and one book is written in Uyghur. Due to limited ability in understanding Arabic, the content of these books was not evaluated. However, it can be established that the defendant

Tohti Islam had a large number of illegally stored books. (8) The memoir numbered 27, copied and translated by hand by the defendant Tohti Islam for the defendant Nurlan Pioner, contains such content as “women should dress modestly, should avoid revealing clothes, and should wear clothes that cover the entire body”, “children should start learning the Quran from the age of 7, and should be disciplined if they haven’t learned it by the age of 10”, “modern-day music should not be listened to”, “men should grow beards”, “Jews should be driven out from Israel, and not doing so is a sin for Muslims”, “each ethnicity should wear their own traditional clothing and not wear that of other groups”, and “children’s animosity towards Jews should be increased”. This content violates the stipulations of Chapter 5, Article 38 and Article 40, Paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of the “Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Religious Affairs Regulations”, as well as those of Article 38, Article 40, and Chapter 2, Article 2, Article 4, Article 5, and 54 Article 7 of the “Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Regulations for the Elimination of Extremism”. It is thus established that the book translated for the defendant Nurlan contains religious extremist ideology, and that the defendant Tohti Islam translating and spreading this book has had severe negative consequences.

In conclusion, this court believes that: the defendant Nurlan Pioner engaging in illegal religious teaching at illegal locations from 2003 to November 2014, organizing a total of 17 meetings and illegally teaching religion and Sharia to 34 individuals, in addition to illegally gathering others on three instances to listen to Sharia, constitute the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. Conducting *nikah* marriages for 39 couples, involving 78 individuals, between 2011 and 2016, constitutes the crime of using extremism to undermine law enforcement. The memoir notebook numbered 27, which the defendant Nurlan Pioner had the defendant Tohti Islam translate from Uyghur to Kazakh for him,

has been confirmed to propagate extremist ideology, with these actions constituting the crime of propagating extremism. The illegally published Uyghur-language books *Muslim Brotherhood*, *Islamic Education*, and *A Sermon by an Indian Imam*, which the defendant Nurlan Pioner had the defendant Tohti Islam translate from Uyghur to Kazakh for him, have been confirmed to contain content propagating extremism, with these actions constituting the crime of illegal possession of items propagating extremism.

The defendant Tohti Islam illegally teaching the Arabic alphabet in illegal locations to Jeminey County, Ulasty Municipality residents Erlan Pioner and the defendant Nurlan Pioner from 1994 to 1995, in addition to, between 2011 and 2015, delivering illegal sermons in illegal locations on four occasions to a total of nine individuals and organizing illegally listening to religious sermons in illegal places on three occasions, constitute the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. The illegally published Uyghur-language books *Muslim Brotherhood*, *Islamic Education*, and *A Sermon by an Indian Imam*, as well as the memoir numbered 27, which the defendant Tohti Islam translated into Kazakh for the defendant Nurlan Pioner, have been confirmed to have content propagating extremism, with these actions constituting the crime of propagating extremism. The Uyghur-language books *About Love*, *Islamic Education*, *The Bright Dawn of Dark Evenings*, *About the Soul and Body (Voice of the Heart)*, and *The Garden of Good People* that were illegally kept by the defendant Tohti Islam were published illegally and have content propagating extremist, reactionary, and incorrect ideas, with these actions constituting the crime of illegal possession of items propagating extremism. The defendants Nurlan Pioner and Tohti Islam had similar roles in the crimes of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, propagating extremism, and the illegal possession of items propagating extremism, and should be punished strictly in accordance

with the law. The charges put forth by the Jeminey County People's Procuratorate and the relevant articles applied are appropriate, and this court supports them. The facts of the case are clear, and the evidence is sufficient. The objections put forth by the defendant Tohti Islam's defense attorneys, that the defendant Tohti Islam was only expressing his personal opinions, have no legal or evidentiary basis, cannot be established, and are not supported. In accordance with the provisions of Article 290, Paragraph 1, Article 120, Item 4, Article 120, Item 3, Article 120, Item 6, Article 25, and Article 69, Paragraphs 1 and 3 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", the judgment is as follows:

1. The defendant Nurlan Pioner is sentenced to 7 years of fixed-term imprisonment for the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order; to a fixed-term imprisonment of 5 years for the crime of using extremism to undermine law enforcement, in addition to a fine of 5000RMB; to a fixed-term imprisonment of 3 years for the crime of propagating extremism, in addition to a fine of 5000RMB; to a fixed-term imprisonment of 3 years for the crime of illegal possession of items propagating extremism, in addition to a fine of 5000RMB. Adding the punishments, the actual punishment to be implemented is a fixed-term imprisonment of 17 years, with a fine of 15000RMB (the payment must be made within 3 months from the date of the sentence going into effect).

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the execution of the judgment.)

2. The defendant Tohti Islam is sentenced to 5 years of fixed-term imprisonment for the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order; to a fixed-term imprisonment of 5 years for the crime of propagating extremism, in addition to a fine of 5000RMB; to a fixed-term imprisonment of 3 years for the crime of illegal possession of items propagating extremism, in addition to a fine

of 5000RMB. Adding the punishments, the actual punishment to be implemented is a fixed-term imprisonment of 11 years, with a fine of 10000RMB (the payment must be made within 3 months from the date of the sentence going into effect).

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the execution of the judgment. If the defendant was detained prior to the execution of judgment, one day of detention shall be offset against one day of imprisonment. The term of punishment is thus from June 10, 2017 to June 9, 2028.)

If dissatisfied with the judgment, it is permissible to file an appeal within ten days starting from the day after receiving the judgment, either through this court or directly to the Altay Prefecture Intermediate People's Court. For a written appeal, one original copy of the appeal petition should be submitted, along with two copies of its facsimile.

Presiding Judge: Zhalyng Imatai

Judge: Zhaina Qonan

Judge: Zhanar Qabdolla

August 31, 2018

Clerk: Mamyrgan Agybai

Document verified as
identical to the original.

People's Procuratorate of the Xinjiang Bingtuan Kashgar Reclamation Area

Indictment

XJ BT KG RA Proc. Pub. Crim. Pros. No. 23 [2017]

The defendant is Huang Yunmin, also known as "Huang Laoxie". Male, DOB: July 1, 1959, national ID number: [REDACTED]. Ethnic Han, college graduate, civilian [not CCP member], retired cadre. Huang's permanent residence: the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (Bingtuan) city of Tumshuq, residing at [REDACTED]. On March 12, 2017, Huang was detained by the Xinjiang Bingtuan Third Division public security bureau (PSB) on the suspicion of illegal possession of items promoting terrorism and extremism. On April 17 of the same year, following the approval of the People's Procuratorate of the Xinjiang Bingtuan Tumshuq Reclamation Area ("the Procuratorate"), he was formally arrested by the Xinjiang Bingtuan Tumshuq City PSB on the suspicion of the illegal possession of items promoting terrorism and extremism, as well as of actively promoting terrorism and extremism and inciting terrorist activities.

The Xinjiang Bingtuan Kashgar Reclamation Area PSB investigated the case of Huang Yunmin being charged with illegal possession of items promoting terrorism and extremism, as well as actively promoting terrorism and extremism and inciting terrorist activities, and sent the investigation results and formal prosecution to the Procuratorate on June 16, 2017. On the same day, the Procuratorate informed the defendant of his right to appoint a lawyer, questioned him in accordance with the law, listened to the lawyer's viewpoints, and examined all of the relevant case materials. The prosecution process was given a 15-day extension on June 11, 2017.

The investigation has revealed the following:

From 2009 to March 2017, the defendant Huang Yunmin downloaded via his home computer a large number of "7/5" event-related videos promoting terrorism and extremism, and saved all these files in his computer folder and on his personal USB drive. During this period, Huang also used a VPN on numerous occasions to log into overseas anti-Chinese websites and to download videos with anti-Chinese content.

On August 20, 2016, the defendant Huang Yunmin used the WeChat software on his personal VIVO mobile phone to send a video with content promoting terrorism and extremism to his friend Wu Huaxiang.

The cybersecurity team of the Bingtuan Third Division PSB examined the USB drive to find that it contained a total of twelve "7.5"-related videos promoting terrorism and extremism, with a total size of 980MB, and seven video files broadcast by an anti-Chinese television station, with a total size of 30.6MB. Another sixteen anti-Chinese TV video files with a total size of 244MB were found on the hard disk of his personal computer. A video promoting terrorist and extremist content was found on his VIVO mobile phone, with a total size of 5.57MB.

The determined list of the above-mentioned evidence is as follows:

1. Huang Yunmin's personal computer, mobile phone, and USB;
2. Proof of Huang Yunmin's residence and other case-relevant documents;
3. Testimony of Wu Huaxiang;
4. Defendant's confession and defense;
5. The Bingtuan Third Division PSB domestic security branch's review of the videos found;
6. The Tumshuq City PSB's inspection records;

7. The discovered videos, audio recordings of the interrogation, and other digital evidence.

The Procuratorate hereby decides that, as a retired police cadre, defendant Huang Yunmin ignored the national law, stored a large number of videos promoting terrorism and extremism on his personal computer and USB, and used the WeChat software to share those videos with others – acts that carry severe consequences and have bad influence. His actions have violated Articles 126-6 and 126-3 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China. The facts of the crime are clear. The evidence is solid and sufficient. The defendant is thereby found guilty of the charges of: the illegal possession of items promoting terrorism and extremism, actively promoting terrorism and extremism and inciting terrorist activities. By Article 69 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the defendant Huang Yunmin should be given a cumulative sentence. By Article 172 of the People's Republic of China Procedural Law, the public prosecution is hereby initiated, with the request to sentence in accordance with the law.

Hereby directed to

People's Court of the Xinjiang Bingtuan Kashgar Reclamation Area



Additional:

1. The defendant Huang Yunmin is currently being held at the Kashgar Reclamation Area PSB pre-trial detention center.
2. Two copies of the accompanying dossiers of materials and evidence are included.



Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court Criminal Verdict

Xin. 23 Crim. Init. No. 49 (2017)

Prosecutor: Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Jin Dehuai (alias: "Dawud"), male. Born on November 27, 1974. ID number: 652323197411270052. Ethnicity: Hui. Level of education: elementary school. Household registration: Hotan City, Xinjiang. Residence before arrest: Villa No. 2-103, Lüzhou Huating, Lüzhou Road, Changji City, Xinjiang. The defendant was sentenced to one year and six months of imprisonment by the Changji City People's Court on November 5, 2009 for the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb public order, and was released upon completion of his sentence on August 25, 2010. On May 19, 2015, the defendant was sentenced to seven years of imprisonment by the Qitai County People's Court for the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb public order, to be served at Wujiaqu Prison. On December 15, 2016, the defendant was criminally detained by the Changji Public Security Bureau on suspicion of the crime of splitting the state. On January 14, 2017, the defendant was arrested in accordance with the law and is now in custody at the Changji Detention Center.

Defense attorney: Han Lichun, Xinjiang Tingzhou Law Firm.

On August 17, 2017, the Changji Prefecture People's Procuratorate filed the Changji Prefecture Procuratorate Public Accusation Challenge No. 1 (2017) against the Qitai Criminal Initial No. 46 (2015) criminal verdict handed down by the Qitai County People's Court, claiming that there was new evidence demonstrating that the verdict had been erroneous in conviction and sentencing, owing to mistakes made while establishing the facts. On December 8, 2017, the Changji Prefecture Intermediate People's Court revoked the aforesaid criminal verdict via the Xinjiang 23 Criminal Challenge No. 2 (2017) criminal ruling. On December 18, 2017, the Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture People's Procuratorate filed the Changji Prefecture Procuratorate Public Criminal Indictment No. 47 (2017) criminal indictment with this court, charging the defendant Jin Dehuai with the crime of separatism. After this court accepted the

case, a panel was formed in accordance with the law and heard the case in a public session on February 5, 2018. The Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture People's Procuratorate assigned inspectors Chen Xiaochun and Shan Qin to appear in court to support the prosecution. The defendant Jin Dehuai and his defense attorney Han Lichun attended the proceedings. The case has now been concluded.

The People's Procuratorate of Changji Prefecture alleged that, between 2006 and 2014, the defendant Jin Dehuai, in the name of proselytizing Islam: repeatedly and illegally organized many people for scripture studies and sermons abroad; repeatedly and illegally organized for foreign nationals to study religious scripture and give sermons; repeatedly brought his wife abroad for scripture studies and sermons; used locations at Baoheng Mansion, Urumqi, and the one at Lüzhou Huating, Changji, among others, to repeatedly and illegally organize for individuals from different regions in Xinjiang to travel around to study and discuss scripture; organized and planned conferences attended by individuals from many regions in Xinjiang in an effort to carry out separatist acts.

I. Facts showing that Jin Dehuai illegally organized many people to study and interpret scripture abroad, illegally organized foreign nationals to study and discuss scripture in China, and brought his wife abroad to illegally study and interpret scripture.

1. From the winter of 2006 to the spring of 2007, defendant Jin Dehuai organized for five Urumqi residents, including Liu Jianguo and Yang Xiaojun, to visit Bangladesh for eighty days for scripture studies and sermons.

2. In January 2013, the defendant Jin Dehuai helped Erbol Kulaihan, Ergali Omirbek, and Abi Qizat, residents of Qaba County in Altay Prefecture, to apply for visas to Bangladesh and arranged for the three to go to Changji City and Urumqi's Nanmen for a jamaat gathering. On January 27, 2013, Jin Dehuai arranged for Ergali Omirbek to be in charge of the three, who were going to Bangladesh to study scripture for four months. In the meantime, Jin Dehuai went to Bangladesh for jamaat gatherings for 40 days. He also visited Erbol Kulaihan, Ergali Omirbek, and Abi Qizat during this time.

3. In January 2014, the defendant Jin Dehuai helped six individuals from the Urumqi area – Ma Guoyi (at large), Rizam Shalyq, Ma Xiaowen, Ma Junming, Ma

Xiaohu, and Ma Qingyong, to apply for visas to Bangladesh. On January 5, he arranged for Ma Guoyi to be in charge of the six while they were in Bangladesh for four months to study scripture.

4. In late spring and early summer of 2011, the defendant Jin Dehuai hosted seven missionaries, including Imam Yunus from Kyrgyzstan, at his residence at Lüzhou Huating in Changji City, and organized many people to conduct illegal religious activities. During this period, Imam Yunus, a Kyrgyz national, gave sermons to the participants on matters related to proselytizing and incited them to actively engage in the study and preaching of scripture.

5. In February 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai led four missionaries from Kyrgyzstan to the mosque at Ili Dairy Farm's No. 2 Company in order to study and preach scripture and to conduct illegal missionary activities.

6. In December 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai hosted Imam Yunus, a Kyrgyz national, at his residence on the 22nd floor of the Baoheng Mansion in Urumqi, organizing an illegal religious gathering where Imam Yunus preached to more than fifty people who came there for study and interpretation of scripture.

7. In the spring of 2013, the defendant Jin Dehuai led five missionaries, all Kyrgyz nationals, including Imam Yunus, to Yang Debao's home in Turpan City, where dozens of Muslims were convened in an illegal religious gathering. On that occasion, Imam Yunus illegally preached scripture and encouraged the participants to go out on missionary trips.

8. In 2011, the defendant Jin Dehuai and his wife Bai Lu secured passports by registering their household at Xiaoling Township, Yongjing County, Gansu using the fake identities "Ma Jinming" and "Ma Ase", and claiming to be local residents. From 2011 to 2014, Jin Dehuai, along with his wife, used the passports with the fake names of "Ma Jinming" and "Ma Ase" to travel to Kyrgyzstan and Bangladesh, making four trips to study scripture and proselytize.

II. Facts showing that Jin Dehuai illegally organized individuals from various parts of Xinjiang to study and preach scripture within China, using locations at Urumqi's Baoheng Mansion and Changji's Lüzhou Huating as his base.

9. In July 2007, Jin Dehuai organized four residents of Changji City, including Zhao Lianfu and Zhai Deren, to go on a trip to Qinghai for forty days to study and preach scripture.

10. Around the time of the Spring Festival of 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai organized Su Jinliang, Ma Shengcheng, Zhang Hongjun, and others from Yushugou Village in Changji City to go to Ningxia to study and preach scripture.

11. One day in December 2011, the defendant Jin Dehuai gathered four jamaat participants – Yan Shihai, Wang Husai, Ma Jianlin, and Ma Danning, all residents of Üch-On Township, Ghulja County – at his home at Lüzhou Huating, Changji City to study and preach scripture.

12. One day in early 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai gathered three jamaat participants, including Ma Chongqing and Ma Deying, all residents of Üch-On Township, Ghulja County, at his home at Lüzhou Huating, Changji City to study and preach scripture.

13. One day in January 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai gathered jamaat participants Ma Junfu, Ma Xinming, and others from Üch-On Township, Ghulja County at his home in Lüzhou Huating, Changji City to study and preach scripture.

14. One day in the summer of 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai led three jamaat participants on a visit to the home of Ma Chunlin in Jebki Township, Qitai County, where they gathered many local people to study and preach scripture.

15. One day in the summer of 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai led three jamaat participants on a visit to the home of Ma Fuquan in Dabanhe Village, Jebki Township, Qitai County, where they gathered many local people to study and preach scripture.

16. One day in the summer of 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai gathered many jamaat participants from Urumqi and Changji to study and discuss scripture, and encouraged them to go out on missionary trips.

17. One day at the end of 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai hosted Ma Chunlin, Ma Zhixue, Ma Cunyi, Musa, and other jamaat participants from Qitai to study and preach scripture.

18. One day in January 2014, the defendant Jin Dehuai organized twelve jamaat participants from Qitai, including Ma Hongbing, Batuburen, and Ma Zhixue, to study and preach scripture in Room 2202 on the 22nd floor of Urumqi's Baoheng Mansion.

19. In December 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai organized four people, including Sha Fucheng, Zhao Lianfu, and Ma Shengfu, from Changji City's Yushugou Village to spend forty days in Ningxia studying and preaching scripture.

20. In early 2009, the defendant Jin Dehuai illegally gave sermons to more than a dozen Muslim people in the courtyard of Li Guojun's home in Sidaohezi Township, Shawan County, and encouraged them to go out for missionary work.

21. One day in 2011, the defendant Jin Dehuai organized for a non-local imam to illegally give a sermon to the Muslim people attending the service at the mosque of Shangyedi Village, Shawan County, encouraging them to go out more often for missionary work.

22. In the winter of 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai sent a vehicle to take residents of Sidaohezi Township – Li Shijun, Li Guojun, Li Guobing, and others – to Urumqi, and arranged for them to spend forty days in Ningxia and Gansu studying and preaching scripture.

23. One day in March 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai led three jamaat participants to House No. 69, Nanmen Village, Turpan City for a jamaat gathering, where they organized multiple individuals to study and preach scripture, while encouraging the participants to go out more for missionary work.

24. One day in March 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai led three jamaat participants to Yang Debao's house at 31 Jiefang Road, Turpan City, where they gathered multiple local people to study and preach scripture, while encouraging the participants to go out more for missionary work.

25. From 2009 to 2012, the defendant Jin Dehuai visited Ghulja County many times to engage in illegal religious activities. He also arranged for Ma Sheng, Ma Fu, and others from Ghulja County to travel to Urumqi, or travel out of the XUAR to Gansu, Qinghai, and other provinces, to study and preach scripture.

26. One day in the fall of 2010, the defendant Jin Dehuai led Ma Fengde and others from Tongxin County, Ningxia to Qaba County, Altay to study and preach scripture.

III. Facts showing that Jin Dehuai organized and planned conferences attended by individuals from many regions within Xinjiang, in an effort to extend the scope of illegal sermons and missionary work.

27. From 2006 to 2014, the defendant Jin Dehuai organized and planned both regular and irregular conferences of missionary cadres in Urumqi City, Miquan City, Changji City, and Hutubi County.

The above facts are established by physical evidence, documentary evidence, record of identification, witness testimonies, the defendant's confession and defense, and other evidence submitted by the prosecution to this court. The prosecutor maintains that the defendant Jin Dehuai has organized and planned illegal religious activities in several regions in Xinjiang in the name of preaching, in an effort to inculcate extremist religious ideology and to undermine national unity. His acts have violated the stipulations of Article 103, Paragraph 1 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China". The facts of his crime are clear and the evidence is solid and sufficient, and he should be held criminally responsible for the crime of splitting the state.

The defendant Jin Dehuai disputes both the facts and the charges in the indictment. Although admitting that he is guilty of illegal religious activities, he argues that his acts do not constitute the crime of splitting the state because he did not say or do anything that advocates separatism. He maintains that he did not convene or chair any conference; that Imam Yunus is a resident of Ghulja, Xinjiang, whom he brought to Urumqi and Turpan solely to preach *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*; that he did not organize for people to go abroad, and only helped them apply for visas; that he went abroad with his wife on a pilgrimage and did not attend any gathering for *da'wah*; and that he did not arrange for others to study *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*, and only received them as guests. His defense attorney argues that the actions of Jin Dehuai constitute only the crime of gathering a crowd to disrupt social order and do not constitute the crime of splitting the state.

In the course of the trial, it was found that between 2005 and 2014, the defendant Jin Dehuai used many locations, including his residences in Urumqi and Changji City, as well as the homes of Ma Decang and some others, as bases

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in charge of the jamaat activities in Xinjiang. He mainly arranged for people in Xinjiang to go out for jamaat gatherings and host people from other regions who come to Xinjiang for jamaat gatherings. He arranged accommodation for them and was responsible for convening conferences. The purpose of these conferences was to understand the developments of jamaat in various regions, to oversee the propaganda work of leaders in various regions, and to encourage more people to do jamaat work, with jamaat work carried out regardless of ethnicity, country, or region. The ideal was for more people to continuously become qualified Muslims, to strengthen their religious consciousness as Muslims, and ultimately to unify the world with the religious thoughts of Islam.

2. Witness Yang Xiaojun testified that at the end of December 2006, he attended a jamaat gathering in Bangladesh where he met Jin Dehuai, Liu Jianguo, Wang Youhu, Ma Lanqing, and others. In the spring of 2007, Jin Dehuai invited him to the first conference in a building near the local mosque in Changji City, which was attended by Cui Deren, Ma Decang, Wang Youcheng, Liu Jianguo, Ma Chunlin, and others. In the spring/summer of 2007, another conference was convened to elect Jin Dehuai as the interim moderator. During the conference, participants reported how many people in each region had gone out for jamaat gatherings and how many had been received from other regions. During the conference, it was also decided to convene Xinjiang-level meetings on the 1st of each month and to hold smaller-scale meetings weekly on the local level. In 2008, a Xinjiang-wide conference was held at the reception site behind the Uyghur mosque in Miqan, where Jin Dehuai was elected as the chief organizer in charge of conferences. Later, out of fear that things could go wrong, Jin Dehuai was removed from his position as the chief organizer for Xinjiang. However, in everyone's mind, he was still the "Emir" (chief) in Xinjiang. Yang testified that going out on jamaat trips is a process through which one learns the fundamental doctrines and rules, and changes oneself while influencing others. By setting an example in following doctrines and rules, in worshipping Allah, and in confessing that He is the only God, one encourages others to follow and walk the same path. Although this is an ambitious goal that he had yet to achieve, he had been rectifying himself so as to better influence others and to become a true Muslim.

3. Witness Ma Decang testified that in March and April 2011, Jin Dehuai gathered five individuals at his home in Lüzhou Huating in Changji City, including Imam Yunus, a Kyrgyz national, to preach in front of an audience of more than ten people, which included Ma Decang. Yunus and others stayed at Jin Dehuai's home for five days and spoke about matters related to *da'wah* trips. He encouraged the audience to carry out more jamaat work and more propagation of Islamic knowledge and to learn more about the Quran. He and a dozen others studied *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*. Ma Decang testified that Jin Dehuai had an apartment on the 22rd floor of the Baoheng Mansion in Urumqi, where the door was usually kept open. All jamaat participants were provided food and accommodation there. It was a reception point that Jin Dehuai provided to facilitate missionary work. Not long before the Spring Festival in 2014, after contacting Ma Decang, Ma Hongbing brought more than a dozen people there and stayed for three days for a jamaat gathering. People from Urumqi, Miqan, Turpan, and other places who knew about this location would come here for jamaat gatherings and understood that it was a good deed of Jin Dehuai. In June and July of 2012, Jin Dehuai held a conference for jamaat work at a resort village in Hutubi County. It was attended by more than 20 people, including Ma Chunlin, Ma Hongbing, and Yang Xiaojun, who chaired the meeting. On that occasion, Jin Dehuai delivered closing remarks on the updates regarding jamaat work given by representatives from various regions. He encouraged the participants to do a good job in jamaat work in their local areas. Whenever Jin Dehuai came to Turpan for a jamaat gathering, he would come to his house. In the spring-summer of 2011, Jin Dehuai drove to his home along with three or four others, where eight or nine people, including him and Li Chunyin, would listen to Jin Dehuai preach *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*. He encouraged participants to go out more on jamaat trips. Around February 2012, Jin Dehuai drove to his home along with three or four others and preached *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin* to him, Li Chunyin, Ke Yanming, and "Lao Bai". Jin Dehuai explained the benefits of jamaat trips and that Islam is both a religion and a way of life. The ultimate purpose of Jin Dehuai paying visits to them was to make Islam a common way of life for all, regardless of ethnicity or nationality, and to unite the world with Islam, where there would

be no nations or governments, where all people would be Muslim brothers, and where all people would believe in the foundational beliefs of Islam – that there's no God but Allah and Muhammed is the messenger of Allah and Allah is the only God. Jin Dehuai preached that carrying out jamaat work meant to fight for Allah.

4. Witness Toqan Zokai [Zuohai] testified that the purpose of missionary work is to solidify religious beliefs, to convert the world to Islam, and to establish an Islamic caliphate.

5. Witness Bai Wenzheng testified that the conferences were held at locations decided on an *ad hoc* basis, generally once a month or once every two or three months, and were mainly convened by Jin Dehuai. At such conferences, local organizers for jamaat work were convened to give updates regarding the preceding time period and to make arrangements for the coming time period. Such meetings were attended by leaders in the organization to supervise local jamaat activities. The local jamaat leaders that participated included Yang Xiaojun, Liu Jianguo, and Ma Decang, among others. Leaders were chosen spontaneously in the process of jamaat work. Each conference would be moderated by a different person with the moderator elected before a conference was convened. More experienced jamaat participants with higher prestige tended to be elected as moderators. When Jin Dehuai attended conferences, he was usually chosen as the moderator because he was, in fact, the most highly regarded and most influential man in the jamaat circles in Xinjiang, with the strongest appeal. Conferences are a key item in jamaat work. Such meetings have since been regularly convened as a custom, with or without Jin Dehuai. Bai attended conferences in Urumqi, Changji, Miqan, Hutubi, Qitai, and other cities. In May 2012, Jin Dehuai held a larger conference in his bungalow south of the Hutubi County Gymnasium. The conference lasted for two hours and was attended by more than 30 representatives from Korla, Ghulja, Shihezi, Toqsun, Qitai, Urumqi, Changji, and Miqan. Local jamaat leaders were gathered for the meeting, and reported on their work during the previous time period and their plans for the work ahead. A non-governmental organization had formed with regard to jamaat work. It had organization, a plan, a leadership,

and an agenda. Roughly in June or July 2013, Bai, with Yang Xiaojun, Abdulla, Ma Decang, and others, attended a conference held at An Haji's house on Erdaowan Road in Urumqi. Bai testified that jamaat work means to learn and promote Islam. The goal is to make more people believe in Islam, regardless of ethnicity or nationality, and eventually make them true Muslims who follow the rules set forth in the Quran and Hadith, and follow the path as guided by the Quran.

6. Witness Cui Deren testified that in July 2007, Jin Dehuai asked him to be responsible for taking Zhao Lianfu, He Shan, and Ding Guoyi on a missionary trip outside of Xinjiang. Jin Dehuai gave the four men instructions before their departure. The four of them spent three days in Golmud for jamaat gatherings, where they studied *Muntakhab Ahadith*, *Riyad as-Salihin*, the Quran, and other scriptures. They then spent three days in Xining for a jamaat gathering. They also spent three days in Lanzhou for a jamaat gathering. Zhao Lianfu left the others to visit his daughter. The other three spent three days in Tongxin County, Ningxia for a jamaat gathering before coming back to Changji. At the local mosque in Changji City, Cui Deren delivered a report about their trip to Jin Dehuai. The conferences convened by Jin Dehuai would either be Xinjiang-wide or local, and he generally attended only the Xinjiang-wide ones. Moderators of the meetings would brief him on the meetings even if he did not attend. Xinjiang-wide conferences would usually be convened once a month, or sometimes once in two months or a quarter. During such conferences, the numbers of missionary participants and followers received from other areas would be reported to the moderator, and plans would be made for the work for the next time period. Cui Deren attended the conference in Miqan. The purpose of Jin Dehuai asking Cui and others to go out on jamaat trips was to strengthen the religious consciousness of the public – namely, their consciousness as Muslims – so that those who do not pray would take prayers seriously, those who do not observe Islamic doctrines and rules would begin to strictly follow them, and the people would become true Muslims. Jamaat work is a means of learning and propagating Islam and the purpose is to change oneself, to influence others, and to promote Islamic thoughts. He advocated that Islam is universal and does not differentiate based on ethnicity, country, or region, and that Islamic thought

shall shine over the world and ultimately unify the world. The reason why Jin Dehuai asked them to frequently go out on jamaat trips was to strengthen their belief in Allah and their consciousness of being Muslims. At the same time, he wanted old members to help train new members.

7. Witness Su Jinliang testified that, not long before the Spring Festival in 2012, Zhang Hongjun called him to tell him that Jin Dehuai had asked for some people for missionary work. Afterwards, Jin Dehuai took him, Ma Hongjun, Ma Shengcheng, and Alimjan to the venue on the 22nd floor of the Baoheng Mansion, where they studied *Muntakhab Ahadith* with a dozen others in the room. The next day, Jin Dehuai arranged for the four of them to spend 40 days on jamaat gatherings in Tongxin County, Weizhou Township, Wuzhong, Yinchuan, Lanzhou, and other cities. When they returned to Changji, they briefed Jin Dehuai about what happened during the 40 days. The process of going on jamaat trips is the process of propagating the idea of Islam, through which one could change oneself and promote Islam to others, with the ultimate goal of persuading everyone to believe in Islam and to become a Muslim, regardless of ethnicity, region, or country.

8. Witness Talapqan testified that Jin Dehuai mainly preached that everything was created by Allah, that Allah divided the Heavens and the Earth into seven layers, and that all visible and invisible objects, Heaven and Hell, angels and devils, and everything in nature were ruled by Allah, and that all praise was due to Allah. Jin also preached that they should study the rituals to worship Allah in order to earn Allah's blessings, and that the purpose of *da'wah* or missionary work was to follow the steps of the Prophet and to walk the path of Islam.

9. Witness Ma Zhanqing testified that the goal of participating in jamaat work was to change and improve oneself, to awaken the consciousness of being Muslim and the human conscience, and ultimately to promote Islam and fight for Allah as the only God. He also testified that the purpose of Jin Dehuai's jamaat work was to unify the world with Islam.

10. Witness Zhang Xuehai testified that in jamaat work, everyone is a potential target of conversion, regardless of their ethnicity, region, country, or religion, so that everyone could be led onto the path of Islam and become a true

Muslim. The purpose is to promote Islam and spread Islam throughout the world, so that everyone can be educated in Islamic thought, ultimately unifying the world with Islam.

11. Witness Ma Fugui testified that jamaat participants share the same purpose in their work. They read the same books – namely, *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*. They all want to change themselves, to influence others, and to promote Islam. They believe that Allah is the only God. They want Islam to unify the world and to make all people true Muslims.

12. Witness Ma Jiyuan testified that the purpose of jamaat work is to change oneself and influence others, so that people would observe the doctrines and rules of the Quran and so that people could walk the right path of Islam, once their consciousness of being Muslim is awoken. Studying and following the doctrines and rules set out in *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin* would ultimately allow Islam to shine over the world and unite the world.

13. Witness An Chengchun testified that the ultimate goal of Jin Dehuai's acts was to save Muslims, to convert those who do not believe, regardless of their nationality or ethnicity, to Islam, and to rekindle the religious consciousness of Muslims, thereby changing the current situation in which Muslims find themselves.

14. Witness An Zhiping testified that the ultimate goal of their jamaat work was to unify the world with Islam, regardless of denominations.

15. Witness Ergali Omirbek testified that, in January 2013, Jin Dehuai helped him and Erbol with their visas. On January 21, Jin Dehuai drove the two in an SUV to his home in Changji City, where they stayed for three days. During this period, five or six Hui came daily to attend preaching sessions. On January 27, under the arrangement made by Jin Dehuai, Ergali, Erbol, Abi, and Ai Li went to Bangladesh to study scripture. Before their departure, Jin Dehuai preached that one should worship Allah, that Allah is the Lord of the world, that Allah created everything for mankind, and that He created mankind in order for them to worship Him. On February 1, Ergali and others arrived in Dhaka, Bangladesh, where they spent four months in missionary studies on worshipping Allah and

other topics. After about a month, Jin Dehuai also came to Bangladesh to ask about their conditions and thoughts on their studies. When they returned to China on May 31, 2013, Jin Dehuai asked them, at a Hui man's home in Changji City, about their studies and then drove them to the station for their trip home, where Ergali heard Abi telling Erbol that Jin Dehuai was the "chief Emir" of missionary work in Xinjiang.

16. Witness Erbol Kulaihan testified that in January 2013, Jin Dehuai preached to him and Ergali at Jin's residence in Urumqi, encouraging them to go out for missionary work. Jin arranged for them to go to Bangladesh, helping with visas, air tickets, etc. On January 26, 2013, Jin Dehuai saw them off at the train station and appointed Ergali to be in charge. At the time, Ai Li and four other Hui men were present. They arrived in Bangladesh on February 1. One day in March or April 2013, Jin Dehuai went to Kakrail Mosque in Dhaka, Bangladesh to ask about their studies and life, accompanied by two Hui men. On June 1, 2013, after he returned to China with others, Jin Dehuai drove them to the train station and saw them off.

17. Witness Abi Qizat testified that in January 2013, Jin Dehuai arranged a missionary trip to Bangladesh for him, Ergali, and Erbol. Jin helped the three of them with their visas and asked Ergali to be responsible for this jamaat trip. On February 1, 2013, the three of them arrived at Dhaka, Bangladesh. They participated in jamaat gatherings according to the arrangements at Kakrail Mosque, along with people from Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. A Hui man named Ai Li was there with them. In March or April, 2013, Jin Dehuai came to Bangladesh to ask about the conditions of their study and life there. On June 1, 2013, when the three of them returned to China, Jin Dehuai drove them to the station in Changji City, from where they went back to Qaba.

18. Witness Ma Xiaohu testified that in early January 2014, Jin Dehuai helped him apply for a visa to Bangladesh, and that on January 5, Jin arranged for him and five others, including Rizam, Ma Xiaowen, Ma Qingyong, and Duhakim [Duhakemu], to go to Bangladesh, telling them to follow Ma Guoyi's

instructions. The next day, they arrived in Bangladesh to study the Quran and *Riyad as-Salihin* at a local mosque. They returned to China on May 8, 2014.

19. In his testimony, witness Rizam Shalyq admitted that he went to Bangladesh in January 2014 and stayed there for more than three months, but argued that he did not know Jin Dehuai, Ma Xiaowen, Ma Junming, or Ma Qingyong.

20. Witness Ma Junming testified that on January 5, 2014, Jin Dehuai helped him apply for a passport and visa. Jin also arranged for him and Ma Guoyi, Ma Xiaowen, Ma Xiaohu, Rizam, and Ma Qingyong to go to Bangladesh and appointed Ma Guoyi to be in charge. The next day, after arrival, the six of them came to Kakrail Mosque in Dhaka and began studying *Muntakhab Ahadith* and other scriptures. They returned to China on May 4, 2014.

21. Witness Ma Xiaowen testified that on January 5, 2014, Jin Dehuai arranged for him and five others to go to Bangladesh and helped them to apply for visas. Jin appointed Ma Guoyi to be in charge. They stayed in Bangladesh for four months, where they heard the locals explaining the Quran, *Riyad as-Salihin*, and *Muntakhab Ahadith*. The six of them were introduced to each other by Jin Dehuai.

22. Witness Ma Qingyong testified that Jin Dehuai arranged for the six of them to go to Bangladesh and appointed Ma Guoyi to be in charge. They stayed in Bangladesh for 4 months, where they basically lived in the mosque. During this period, they absorbed religious knowledge, listened to sermons, and recited the Quran, *General Knowledge for Muslims*, and *Hayat al-Sahaba*.

23. Witness Tuo Chunxin testified that in March and April 2011, Jin Dehuai invited Imam Yunus, a Kyrgyz national, to Jin's home at Lüzhou Huating, who gave sermons about *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin* to a group of people including Tuo and Jin. People also gathered in a circle to study. There were quite a few people from Changji, Miquan, Toqsun, and Turpan, as well as a few from Kyrgyzstan. One day in March or April 2013, when Tuo went to Yang

Debao's home, he found Jin Dehuai, Imam Yunus, and others present, having finished their studies.

24. Witness Ma Zhanyun testified that, one day in mid-February 2012 at about 14:00, Jin Dehuai brought four Kyrgyz nationals to the Ili Dairy Farm's No. 2 Company and invited him and Su Yuanwu to attend a discussion with them. The four Kyrgyz nationals said that the Islamic atmosphere in Kyrgyzstan had become stronger through missionary work and that even some Christians had converted to Islam. They also said that as long as they had Allah in their hearts and took it seriously, things would eventually improve. Ma Zhanyun gave them a basic introduction to the local mosque. Ma said that the purpose of jamaat work is to change and improve oneself and to become a true Muslim, and that the goal of outreach is to fight for Allah, to better propagate Islam, and to revive Islam.

25. Witness Su Yuanwu testified that around mid-February 2012, Jin Dehuai brought four Kazakhs to preach at the mosque at Ili Dairy Farm's No. 2 Company. He, Ma Zhanyun, Ma Zhaojun, and Zhang Tiancai received them.

26. Witness Sha Fucheng testified that, in the winter of 2012 or the spring of 2013, Jin Dehuai invited Imam Yunus, a Kyrgyz national, to the venue on the 22nd floor of the Baoheng Mansion, next to the Hezhou Mosque in Urumqi. Imam Yunus led 50 or 60 Hui men, including him and Wang Youcheng, to study the *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*. This continued for three days. Jin Dehuai asked them to study well. At the end of 2012, Jin Dehuai gathered him, Zhao Lianfu, Ma Shengfu, and others to spend 40 days for jamaat gatherings in Tongxin County, Ningxia. Sha met Ma Fengde in Tongxin County. When they returned, they visited the venue on the 22nd floor of the Baoheng Mansion in Urumqi. The reason why Jin Dehuai organized him and others for missionary work was to induce change in them, thereby strengthening their consciousness as Muslims, so as to influence the people around them and in turn to strengthen their Muslim consciousness, and to ultimately make everyone believe in Islam and to unify the world with Islam.

27. Witness Ma Shengfu testified that at the end of 2012, Jin Dehuai told him that if he wanted some religious knowledge, he could go to the 22nd floor of the Baoheng Mansion, next to the Hezhou Mosque in Nanmen, Urumqi. A few days later, Ma Shengfu went there and studied *Muntakhab Ahadith*, *Riyad as-Salihin*, *Four Don't Talks*, and other books. During this period, Jin Dehuai visited and asked them about their studies. Three days later, Jin Dehuai arranged for him, along with five others, including Sha Fucheng, to go on a missionary trip to Tongxin County, Ningxia for 40 days. There, they participated in jamaat gatherings to advocate that Islam does not discriminate based on ethnicity, country, or region. If the government did not act to curb this, more and more people would be involved, and the religious sentiment among the Muslim masses would become more and more fanatical.

28. Witness Yang Debao testified that, around the end of May 2011, Jin Dehuai took Kyrgyz national Imam Yunus to meet with Ma Decang and Tuo Chunxin to study *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*. He has also attended jamaat gatherings at Jin Dehuai's home. In around March 2012, Jin Dehuai took two people to stay at his home for one night. He had a gathering with six or seven people, including Ke Yanming, Li Chunyin, Ma Jianyuan, and Jin Dehuai, where they studied *Riyad as-Salihin* and *Muntakhab Ahadith*. On that occasion, Jin Dehuai spoke about the matter of going out on jamaat gatherings and encouraged them to go out and study.

29. Witness Ma Zhixue testified that one day in the winter of 2012, Ma Chunlin gathered him, Ma Cunyi, and Bekir [Baik] at a private home in Urumqi, where Jin Dehuai received them. They stayed there and studied for three days, with a dozen people present each day. After a Hui man preached about *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*, they exchanged ideas about their studies. One day at the end of 2012, Ma Chunlin gathered him, Ma Cunyi, and Ma Yanjun to spend three days at Jin Dehuai's house in Changji City, where Jin Dehuai preached about *Doctrines and Rules of Islam* and *Muntakhab Ahadith*. At that time, there were four Hui men from either Shawan County or Tacheng

Prefecture. Jin Dehuai asked Ma Zhixue to go with the four Hui men to inner China for jamaat gatherings. But he did not go.

30. Witness Batuburen testified that, one day around January 20, 2014, Ma Hongbing gathered him, Ma Zhixue, and eleven brothers-in-law of Ma Hongbing at Jin Dehuai's house on the 22nd floor of the Baoheng Mansion near Nanmen, Urumqi for a jamaat gathering, where they spent three days studying *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*. Jin Dehuai once ran a driving school and was quite prosperous. Two years earlier, Ma Hongbing had received Jin Dehuai in Qitai County.

31. Witness Qi Chengbao testified that, one day in January 2014, Ma Hongbing gathered twelve people, including him, Bekir [Baiké] (ethnic Mongolian), Ma Hongbing's brother-in-law, Ma Zhixue, two people from Jimsar County, and a student who was about 15 years old at Baoheng Mansion for three days of missionary work. An imam from inner China gave them a sermon on *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*.

32. Witness Ma Hongbing testified that, one day in January 2014, he took 10 people, including Batuburen, Ma Zhixue, Ma Hongbing's brother-in-laws, two students and others, to Jin Dehuai's property in Nanmen, Urumqi. Around May 2012, he, Ma Chunlin, and others went to a small mosque in Hutubi County for the funeral of Jin Dehuai's mother. Later, they had dinner at a resort village.

33. Ma Zhaozhen (Ma Hongbing's wife) testified that she had heard Ma Hongbing talking about Jin Dehuai. Ma Hongbing used to take people from Qitai County to Jin Dehuai's home in Urumqi for preaching, and Jin Dehuai would receive them every time. Ma Hongbing also said that Jin Dehuai was rich, was knowledgeable in religion, and dressed plainly, and that he would learn from him.

34. Witness Yu Yaozhen testified that, one day in February 2013, Ma Hongbing organized ten men, including him, Ma Chunlin, Ma Zhongliang, and Ma Fuquan, at a home near Dawan Mosque in Urumqi City, and preached there for three days. In the afternoon of the second day, Jin Dehuai led seven or eight

people to pay a special visit to him and others. On that occasion, he organized them to study *Muntakhab Ahadith*, *Riyad as-Salihin*, *Hayat al-Sahaba*, and *General Knowledge for Muslims*, and encouraged them.

35. Witness Zhao Lianfu testified that in July 2007, at Cui Deren's home, Jin Dehuai said that there was a crisis of faith and a moral crisis, and said that in order to have good faith, one needed to go out to study and practice to become a true Muslim, and that it would be okay to spend three days, ten days, forty days, or a month and a half. Jin Dehuai then asked him and Cui Deren to go to Qinghai and Lanzhou to carry out missionary work for forty days. At the end of December 2012, Jin Dehuai arranged for him, Ma Shengfu, Sha Fucheng, and others to go on a jamaat trip to Tongxin County, Ningxia for forty days. Jin also named him as the person in charge. In Tongxin County, Ma Fengde gave a sermon to him and others on *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*. After returning, he gave a report to Ma Decang on the 22nd floor of the Baoheng Mansion in Urumqi. He said that the purpose of jamaat trips was to change oneself and to influence others, that it was a process of propagating Islamic thought, with the ultimate goal being to change and improve oneself, so that the Islamic thought of the Quran could shine all over the world. He also said that Allah is the only God, and that the purpose of studying *Muntakhab Ahadith*, *Riyad as-Salihin*, and the Quran was to improve oneself.

36. Witness Zhang Hongjun testified that around the time of the Spring Festival in 2012, Jin Dehuai called and asked him to find a few people to go on jamaat trips. Su Jinliang, Ma Shengcheng, and Alimjan, who are from the same village as Zhang, were willing to go along. Later, Jin Dehuai took the four to Jin's home at the Baoheng Mansion in Urumqi. In the evening, they studied *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin* and so on, along with a group of others there. The next day, prior to their departure, Jin Dehuai gave them some advice and asked him to take the lead. The four went on a forty-day trip to Tongxin County in Ningxia, to Weizhou Township, to Wuzhong, and to Lanzhou, among other places.

37. Witness Ma Shengcheng testified that around the Spring Festival in 2012, Jin Dehuai organized four people, including Su Jinliang, Ma Shengcheng,

and Zhang Hongjun, to go to Ningxia to illegally study and preach scripture for forty days.

38. Witness Ma Danning testified that, not long before the Spring Festival in 2012, Yan Shihai, him, and three others spent six days at Jin Dehuai's house in Changji City studying the *Muntakhab Ahadith*, *Riyad as-Salihin*, and other scriptures. Jin Dehuai was the main preacher. He encouraged them to go out more to preach and explained the benefits in doing so.

39. Witness Yan Shihai's testimony corroborates Ma Danning's testimony.

40. Witnesses Ma Chongqing and Ma Deying testified that in early 2012, Ma Chongqing and Ma Deying, along with others, spent two or three days at Jin Dehuai's house in Changji City, where they studied the Quran and *Riyad as-Salihin* with Jin Dehuai and an elderly man.

41. Witness Ma Xinming and Ma Junfu testified that, in January or February 2012, a group of seven or eight, including Ma Xinming and Ma Junfu, went to Jin Dehuai's home in Changji City for a jamaat gathering, with Jin Dehuai taking care of food and accommodation. Jin Dehuai spoke to them about *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin* and encouraged them to go out more on jamaat trips. A total of about a dozen people met at Jin Dehuai's home to study that time, including several non-locals.

42. Witness Ma Chunlin testified that, one day in May 2012, Jin Dehuai and four other men came to his home and stayed for three days for a jamaat gathering. On that occasion, Ma Fuhai, Ma Yanjun, Ma Yansheng, Ma Fuquan, and others also came to his home. Jin Dehuai organized for everyone to study the *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*. He also encouraged those present to participate more in jamaat trips. During that period, Jin Dehuai also came to Ma Fuquan's home, but he does not recall who exactly was present. One day in the summer of 2012, he and Ma Hongbing came to a conference at Hutubi County, where twenty people were present. Jin Dehuai concluded by emphasizing that everyone should go out more on jamaat trips, that city dwellers should be more active in summers and rural people in winters, and that city dwellers should actively receive and take good care of visiting brethren. One day at the end of 2012, he took Ma Zhixue, Ma Fuhai, and Ma Cunyi to Jin

Dehuai's home in Changji City. They stayed there for three days for a jamaat gathering. Four people from Shawan County were also present. On that occasion, Jin Dehuai guided the audience in the study of *Riyad as-Salihin* and *Muntakhab Ahadith*. Jin Dehuai urged him to go along with those from Shawan County on a forty-day jamaat trip to inner China. He didn't go.

43. Witness Ma Yansheng testified that around 2012, at the homes of Ma Chunlin and Ma Fuquan, Jin Dehuai organized the study of *Riyad as-Salihin* and *Muntakhab Ahadith*, and encouraged them to go out more on jamaat trips. Ma Chunlin claimed that Jin Dehuai was very rich and did a lot of jamaat work.

44. Witness Ma Fuquan testified that, one day around December 2012, Ma Hongbing took Jin Dehuai and two or three others to his home. There, Jin Dehuai preached about *Muntakhab Ahadith* and asked them to go out for jamaat work. Jin also said that there was a venue to receive them in Urumqi. It seems that Ma Yansheng, Ma Chunlin, and Batuburen also participated.

45. Witness Ma Cunyi testified that, one day in the winter of 2012, Ma Chunlin gathered him, Ma Zhixue, and some others at Jin Dehuai's house in Changji City to study. There, Jin Dehuai guided them in their studies of *Muntakhab Ahadith*. The next day, Ma Chunlin took him and others to Urumqi for scripture studies. Ma Zhixue stayed at Jin's home.

46. Witness Ma Zhongliang testified that, one day around December 2012, Ma Hongbing contacted Jin Dehuai on his behalf. He then went to Jin Dehuai's house in Changji City and spent three days there studying *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin* along with five or six Hui men.

47. Witness Li Guojun testified that, in January or early February 2009, Jin Dehuai gathered, in the yard of the former's house in Shangyedi Village, a dozen men from the same village to study *Muntakhab Ahadith*, and spoke about the benefits of jamaat trips and encouraged them to participate more in jamaat trips. Later, he and four others followed Jin Dehuai to Changji City for a jamaat gathering and were arrested by the police, to be detained for fifteen days. One day in the fall or early winter in 2011, he heard from others that Jin Dehuai had

invited an imam named He Ersan to the village mosque so as to give a *waaz* to encourage jamaat trips.

48. Witness Li Shijun testified that, at the end of January or in early February 2009, Jin Dehuai gave a sermon to about 15 people in the yard of Li Guojun's house in Shangyedi Village, Sidaohezi Township, Shawan County, advocating the benefits of jamaat work and encouraging people to go out on jamaat trips. The next day, following Jin Dehuai's arrangement, Li Shijun, Li Guobing, and some others were driven in Jin Dehuai's car to Jin's house in Changji City for a jamaat gathering and were caught on the spot by the Changji City Public Security Bureau, to be detained for 15 days. One morning in November or December of 2011, at the Shangyedi Village Mosque, Jin Dehuai invited an imam named He Ersan to give a sermon to the twenty or thirty present on the benefits of *waaz* and going out for jamaat work. Jin Dehuai proposed that those who had gone on jamaat trips should continue. In the winter of 2012, Jin Dehuai sent a car to drive him, Li Guobing, and Li Wenhao from Shawan County to Urumqi City, where they attended jamaat gatherings for five days. They then went on a forty-day trip to Lanzhou, Tongxin County in Ningxia, Wuzhong, and Yinchuan.

49. Witness Li Guobing testified that one day in January or February 2009, at Li Guojun's home, Jin Dehuai encouraged everyone to go out for more jamaat work. At the end of 2012, Jin Dehuai sent people to take him, Li Shijun, Li Wenhao, and others to Urumqi for jamaat gatherings, and then to Tongxin County in Ningxia, where they stayed for 40 days.

50. Witness Li Chunyin testified that one day in early February 2012, Ma Decang invited him to his house, when there were more than a dozen people, and a man brought by Jin Dehuai gave a sermon to him and others about *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Disciples of the Prophet*.

51. Witness Ke Yanming testified that in the spring-summer of 2012, Jin Dehuai came to Ma Decang's home along with four or five others. Jin Dehuai read *Riyad as-Salihin* and *Muntakhab Ahadith* to the six or seven present, including Ke, and preached the benefits of jamaat trips. In March 2012, Jin Dehuai brought some people to Yang Debao's house in Turpan. On that night,

with eight or nine people, including himself, Ma Jianyuan, Yang Debao, and others, gathered at Yang Debao's house, Jin Dehuai read the *Riyad as-Salihin* and *Muntakhab Ahadith*, and preached about the benefits of jamaat trips.

52. Witness Ma Jianyuan testified that in March and April 2012, Jin Dehuai, along with him, Ke Yanming, Li Chunyin, and three or four others whom he didn't know, studied *Riyad as-Salihin*, *Muntakhab Ahadith*, and other scriptures.

53. Witness Ma Fu testified that in November 2011, at Jin Dehuai's home in Changji City, Jin Dehuai organized six men, including Ma, into two groups to be sent on jamaat trips, one to Lanzhou and the other to Xining. In mid-February 2012, Jin Dehuai arranged them into two groups to send on jamaat trips, one to Shaanxi and the other to Henan.

54. Witness Ma Sheng testified that in the winter of 2009, Jin Dehuai organized for him and others from Urumqi City to travel to Lanzhou and Xining, where they spent forty days on jamaat gatherings. In December 2011, Jin Dehuai organized for him and two others, from Shihezi and Miquan, to spend forty days in Lanzhou and Xining at jamaat gatherings. In February 2012, Ma Fu was in inner China for jamaat gatherings for forty days.

55. Witness Ma Zhanyun testified that in November 2010, Jin Dehuai drove Ha Xuefeng to the mosque where he was. At that time, Ha Xuefeng mainly spoke about the process through which the Islam congregations in Ningxia developed. Ha hoped for Ma Zhanyun to follow the steps described in *Muntakhab Ahadith* in practice, and to take on missionary work. Jin Dehuai also urged him to take on missionary work. In mid-February 2011, following an introduction from Jin Dehuai, he received four missionaries from Kyrgyzstan at the mosque.

56. Witness Ma Zhanhu testified that in August 2010, Jin Dehuai took Ma Fengde and others to Qaba County to preach to several local imams, teaching

them how to persuade smokers, drinkers, and those who did not pray. They also encouraged them to go out for missionary work.

57. Witness Min Ruxiang testified that one day around July 2010, he received Ma Fengde near the Birch Forest in Qaba County. Ma Zhanhu, Mi Chengfu, and others were also present.

58. Witness Mi Chengfu testified that in August or September 2010, he, Ma Zhanhu, and Ahung Min Ruxiang met with Jin Dehuai and Ma Fengde at the Birch Forest. Ma Fengde said that he was the chief organizer of missionary work, and that missionary work was good. He said that he hoped for them to participate and socialize more. He said that missionary visits can last between three and forty days.

59. Witness Bai Lu testified that Jin Dehuai started a total of ten driving schools, in succession, from 1997 to 2009, all of which are closed now, and that the real-estate company that he ran has also failed.

60. Witness Liu Zhigang testified that the registered owner of Room 2202 on the 22nd floor of the Baoheng Mansion Business Hub in Urumqi is Jin Dehuai.

(III) The record of identification confirms that witnesses Liu Jianguo, Erbol Kulaihan, Ma Xiaohu, Ma Junming, Ma Xiaowen, Ma Qinyong, Ma Decang, Tuo Chunxin, Yang Debao, Ma Zhixue, Zhao Lianfu, Cui Deren, Zhang Hongjun, Ma Danning, Yan Shihai, Ma Fuquan, Ma Cunyi, Li Guojun, Li Shijun, Li Guobing, Li Chunyin, Ke Yanming, and Ma Jianyuan identified the defendant Jin Dehuai from the different sets of photographs shown by the investigative authorities, in accordance with the law. Witnesses Min Ruxiang, Mi Chengfu, and Ma Zhanhu identified Ma Fengde from the different sets of photographs shown by the investigative authorities, in accordance with the law.

(IV) The defendant Jin Dehuai's confession and defense confirm that at the end of 2006, he and Yang Xiaojun, Liu Jianguo, Wang Youhu, and Ma Lanqing went to Bangladesh and lived there for about two months. They had intended to make a detour to Mecca, but were not able to obtain visas. Instead, they participated in jamaat activities in Bangladesh. They attended one jamaat gathering there, where they listened to sermons about *Muntakhab Ahadith*. Jin Dehuai has read *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin*. He has the two books at home and has brought the books on trips abroad. Conferences for jamaat work began around 2008 in Changji City, Hutubi County, and Urumqi City. The

participants included Jin Dehuai, Liu Jianguo, Yang Xiaojun, and Ma Decang, among others. The agendas of such conferences mainly included information about local jamaat activities and the reception of non-local jamaat participants. A conference was held on June 30, 2012 at the resort village of Bai Wenzheng. Jin has participated in conferences in Changji City, Hutubi County, and Urumqi City. Jin has three properties in Xinjiang: 1) Villa No. 2-103 at Lüzhou Huating, Changji, 2) an apartment in Room 4402, Floor No. 4, Entrance No. 3 in the compound behind the Dongfang Mosque in Nanmen, Urumqi, and 3) an apartment in Room 2202, Floor No. 22, Baoheng Mansion, Urumqi. Although *Muntakhab Ahadith* and *Riyad as-Salihin* are good in terms of content, they are illegally published. He admitted to the fact that he was involved in jamaat activities, but argued that he had not organized or encouraged others. He maintained that he only helped Ma Guoyi with visa application(s), that he had not organized for others to go abroad, that he had not received jamaat visits at his properties, and that he had not convened conferences.

The above items of evidence are legal in origin, and all have been proven and cross-examined by the court. They corroborate each other in establishing the criminal fact that the defendant Jin Dehuai has committed the crime of splitting the state. Therefore, the court will confirm them.

This court finds that the defendant Jin Dehuai organized, preached, and spread extremist religious ideology with the subjective intent of splitting the state, and carried out specific acts of splitting the state with serious social harm, and that his behavior has constituted the crime of splitting the state and should be severely punished in accordance with the law. The public prosecutor's charge is substantiated, and this court supports it. With regard to the defense opinion of Jin Dehuai and his attorney that his acts do not constitute the crime of splitting the state: Following investigation, it has been found that the testimonies of witnesses Mi Chengfu, Toqan Zokai [Zuohai], Ma Decang, and others, the opinions on the testimonies as given by the investigative authorities, the criminal verdicts issued by courts in various prefectures in Xinjiang and other documentary evidence, and the confession of the defendant all corroborate each other. They are sufficient to confirm that Jin Dehuai formed illegal missionary sites in many prefectures, cities, and counties in Xinjiang since 2005, organized and held conferences, led and manipulated key members to carry out criminal activities in a significant way, and continuously contributed to the

development and growth of extremist religious forces through the means of conferences. These acts provided an organizational foundation for splitting the state. Jin repeatedly organized for foreign religious extremists to engage in illegal missionary activities in several prefectures, cities, and counties in Xinjiang, reinforcing the infiltration of foreign religious extremist forces into China. At the same time, Jin organized for many people to leave the country several times to participate in extremist religious activities outside of China and to obtain support from extremist religious forces outside of China, for the purpose of splitting the state. He organized and gathered many believers to study illegal scriptures containing religious extremist content, instilled religious extremist ideas in the believers, and compelled them to travel across prefectures or to provinces in inner China to carry out illegal religious activities. He continuously reinforced the idea of unifying the world with Islam and eventually establishing a "caliphate". These acts hinder the effective implementation of national laws, shake the popular foundation for the rule of law, endanger the long-term interests of the state and the nation, and are extremely harmful to society. The defense arguments by Jin Dehuai and his defense attorney are inconsistent with established facts and national laws, and are thus not accepted by this court.

In summary, Jin Dehuai played a major role in the criminal activity of splitting the state, was the leader of the organization, and should bear criminal responsibility for all the crimes committed by himself and the key members in his organization. The circumstances of the crime were extremely bad, and the social harm caused was extremely serious. Jin Dehuai had been sentenced to a fixed term of imprisonment for the crime of gathering a crowd to disrupt social order, and within five years of this previous sentence being completed committed another crime that is subject to a fixed term of imprisonment or more. This constitutes recidivism on his part and should be punished severely in accordance with the law. In 2018, following deliberation from the judicial panel and deliberation from the 4th trial committee of this court, it has been decided, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 103, Article 113, Paragraph 1 of Article 57, and Paragraph 1 of Article 65 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", that the verdict shall be as follows:

The defendant Jin Dehuai is found guilty of the crime of splitting the state. He is hereby sentenced to life imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for life, with confiscation of all personal property.

In the case that the defendant does not accept this verdict, he may appeal to this court or directly to the XUAR High People's Court within ten days from the next day of receiving this verdict. In case of written appeal, one copy of the original appeal form and five copies of its facsimile shall be submitted.

Presiding Judge Chen Xin
Judge Li Peili
Judge Liu Yanrong



Document verified as
identical to the original.

Assistant Ma Yating
Clerk Qiu Jinyan

Atush City People's Court, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region
Criminal Verdict
Xin. 3001. Crim. Init. No. 369 (2019)

Prosecuting body: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) Atush City People's Procuratorate.
Defendant: Nie Shigang, male. Born in Xi'an, Shaanxi on July 21, 1970. Ethnicity: Hui. Middle-school graduate. Residence prior to arrest: Lianhu District, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province. The defendant was put under criminal detention on March 22, 2018, suspected of the crimes of assisting in terrorist activities and carrying out illegal business operations. From March 22 to March 29, 2018, he was temporarily in custody at the Yiwu City Pre-Trial Detention Center. The defendant was subsequently released on bail on July 24 of the same year, put under residential surveillance on February 25, 2019, and formally arrested on March 16, 2019. The defendant is currently in custody at the Atush Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defense attorney: Qiu Liyong, Beijing Deheng Law Offices (Urumqi).

Defense attorney: Sun Jinchao, Beijing Deheng Law Offices (Urumqi).

The XUAR Atush City People's Procuratorate charged the defendant, Nie Shigang, with the crime of assisting in terrorist activities in Criminal Indictment No. 274 (2018), which was filed with this court on March 22, 2019. On April 1, 2019, this court handed down Criminal Verdict Xin. 3001 Crim. Init. No. 172 (2019), sentencing the defendant Nie Shigang to fifteen (15) years' imprisonment and five (5) years' deprivation of political rights, in addition to the confiscation of other 75% of his personal property. After the verdict was pronounced, the defendant Nie Shigang appealed against the verdict. The XUAR Kizilsu Kyrgyz Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court then handed down the Crim. Fin. No. 44 (2019) Criminal Ruling on August 2, 2019, reversing the original sentence and remanding for retrial. On August 26, 2019, this court re-registered the case, formed a separate panel in accordance with the law, and heard the case in a closed session. The XUAR Atush City People's Procuratorate assigned Procurators Fei Xiaoqing and Wang Jianbing to appear in court to support the prosecution, while the defendant Nie Shigang and his attorneys, Qiu Liyong and Sun Jinchao, also appeared in court to participate in the proceedings. The case has now been concluded.

The XUAR Atush City People's Procuratorate alleges that: Nie Shigang was the agent of Egyptian businessman Ahmed Mohamed Hegazy Makhlof (passport number: A15165500) from 2011 to 2018. Nie accompanied and helped Makhlof over a long period of time, in Jiangsu and Zhejiang, helping him inspect goods and place orders, as well as go through customs and transportation procedures. Nie would collect payments transferred to the manufacturers on Makhlof's behalf, and would receive commissions at 3% of the payment. During this process, defendants of Chinese nationality from Xinjiang who engaged in terrorist activities in Egypt (Interpol Red Notice fugitives Zayit Haji, Abduweli Haji, Abdukerim Sultan, Nurmemet Memet'imin, Abdureqip Gheni, Ibrahim Memet, Mewlangul Yusup, Mewludem Nurmuhemmed, Memet'eli Imam, Nejip Abdureshit, Nebi Qadir, and Ghappar Yarmemet) needed financial support for their activities. Through negotiations with Egyptian businessman Ahmed Mohamed Hegazy Makhlof and his associate El Sayed El Sayed Mohamed Bekhit Mohamed (passport number: A19925144), it was arranged, for the purpose of international transfer of funds, that their associates in China pay the due payables to Nie Shigang on behalf of the Egyptian businessmen. In China, the Uyghur individuals of Xinjiang origin who were in contact with the terrorist criminals in Egypt settled the transactions within China using *renminbi*, thus aiding in the international transfer of funds for terrorism and helping the terrorists active in Egypt obtain financial support from contacts within China. The details of the transactions are as follows:

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victim entries: [5441](#), [4628](#), [11997](#), [12000](#), [12006](#), [11998](#), [12004](#), [11999](#), [12001](#), [12002](#), [12003](#), [12005](#)

1. On March 17, 2012, June 17, 2013, November 18, 2014, April 21, 2015, and April 22, 2015, the Interpol Red Notice fugitive Zayit Haji transferred a total of 481200RMB in five separate transactions, in the respective amounts of 315500RMB, 91800RMB, 30500RMB, 21500RMB, and 21900RMB, to the defendant Nie Shigang's bank account. (On June 24, 2017, Zayit Haji was listed online as a wanted fugitive on suspicion of endangering national security.)
2. On April 30, 2013, Abduweli Haji transferred 18480RMB to the bank card of the defendant Nie Shigang. (The Atush Public Security Bureau has listed Abduweli Haji online as a wanted fugitive on suspicion of endangering national security; he has absconded abroad.)
3. On July 23, 2014, Adiljan Eli transferred 31000RMB to the bank card of the defendant Nie Shigang.
4. On November 11, 2013 and December 26, 2014, Abduqeyyum Ableq used his own bank card to transfer 31000RMB and 30400RMB to the bank card of Nie Shigang, which was provided to him by the overseas terrorist Abdukerim Sultan, in two transactions totaling 61400RMB.
5. On May 15, 2014, Tursunjan Memet'imin used his own bank card to transfer 18680RMB to the bank card of Nie Shigang, provided to him by Nurmemet Memet'imin – a leader of a terrorist organization abroad.
6. Salahidin Ghenni used his own bank card to transfer a total of 49320RMB – in sums of 6350RMB, 12440RMB, 18350RMB, and 12180RMB – to the bank card of Nie Shigang, provided by his elder brother Abdureqip Ghenni in Egypt.
7. On November 25, 2014, Qari Memet provided financial support in the amount of 12200RMB, via Nie Shigang's bank account, to his son, Ibrahim Memet, who was involved in leading a terrorist organization in Egypt.
8. On August 19, 2011, Zununjan Sultan remitted 3200RMB in financial support to Mewlangul Yusup in Egypt, by means of transferring 3200RMB to Nie Shigang's bank card (card number ***).
9. On May 13, 2015, Mahire Nurmuhemmed used her bank card to remit 8650RMB in financial support to Mewludem Nurmuhemmed and Memet'eli Imam (fugitive(s) suspected of endangering national security) in Egypt, via Nie Shigang's bank card (card number ***).
10. On February 25, 2015, Rizayidin Abdureshit used his bank card to provide 12500RMB in financial assistance to Nejip Abdureshit, who was illegally studying scripture in Egypt, through Nie Shigang's bank card (card number ***).
11. On August 5, 2013, October 28, 2014, and May 1, 2015, Abdurahman Abdurehim used his bank card (number: ***, ***, ***) to transfer a total of 263500RMB – in sums of 122405RMB, 95RMB, 110000RMB, and 31000RMB, respectively – to Nie Shigang's bank card (card number ***), in accordance with the arrangement made by the overseas terrorist Nebi Qadir.
9. On April 27, 2015, Jappar Abdukerim transferred 24800RMB from his bank card to Nie Shigang's bank card (card number ***) to provide funds for terrorist Ghappar Yarmemet in Egypt.

The evidence to establish the above facts is as follows:

1. Documentary evidence:

- (1) written decision to open a case, detention certificate, detention notice, letter of collaboration in handling the case, written decision on designation of jurisdiction, written decision on bail pending trial, written decision on residential surveillance, arrest certificate, written decision on arrest, the process of capture;
- (2) nine in-effect verdicts handed down by the Atush City People's Court;
- (3) the details of the transactions to and from Nie Shigang's bank account that were involved in terrorism funding.

2. Testimonies of witnesses A***, Miradil Abukerim, and Adiljan Eli;

3. Confession and defense of the defendant: the confession and defense made by the defendant Nie Shigang;

The Atush City People's Procuratorate maintained that the defendant Nie Shigang violated foreign exchange management laws and the norms of foreign exchange settlement in international trade when he helped the Egyptians import goods and when he handled customs clearance and payment settlements in Yiwu, by accepting transfers in *renminbi* for the final payment of goods on behalf of the Egyptians from Uyghur individuals of Xinjiang origin who assisted in terrorist activities. As a result of such transfers, Egyptian businessmen in Egypt transferred funds to terrorists abroad in foreign currency, in the amounts equivalent to the payments for the goods. Defendant Nie Shigang's behavior violated the provision(s) of Article 120, Clause 1 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, constituting the crime of assisting in terrorist activities. The facts of the crime are clear, the evidence is solid and sufficient, and he should be held criminally responsible for the crime of assisting in terrorist activities. In accordance with the provision(s) of Article 176, Clause 1 of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, public prosecution has been initiated and this court is requested to impose a sentence in accordance with the law.

The defendant Nie Shigang argued that he recognized the facts alleged by the public prosecuting body and admitted that he was at fault, but did not consider it a crime. Defense attorneys Qiu Liyong and Sun Jinchao presented the following defense arguments: 1. The defendant did not subjectively possess the criminal intent to assist in terrorist crimes, and Amendment IX to the Criminal Law (the crime of assisting in terrorist activities) has no retroactive effect over acts committed before November 1, 2015. In the present case, it was mostly in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 that the defendant's bank cards accepted final payments for export goods from domestic individuals in lieu of foreign customers, whereas Amendment IX to the Criminal Law (the crime of assisting in terrorist activities) came into effect on November 1, 2015; 2. The defendant did not have the criminal intent of assisting in terrorist activities, and his actions do not constitute this crime. There is also no competition in the application of law between the provisions on the crime of money laundering and the crime of assisting in terrorist activities. Article 5 of the "Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in Handling Criminal Cases of Illegal Engagement in Funds Payment and Settlement Business and Illegal Trading of Foreign Exchange" stipulates: "Illegal engagement in the business of payment and settlement of funds or illegal trading of foreign exchange constitute the crime of illegal business operations. For the cases that also constitute the crime of assisting in terrorist activities as defined by Article 120, Clause 1, or the crime of money laundering as defined by Article 191 of the Criminal Law, conviction and punishment shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the heavier penalty." This provision establishes the potential competition in application between the crime of illegal business operations and the crime of money laundering, and between the crime of illegal business operations and the crime of assisting in terrorist activities. The provision also establishes that there is no competition in the application of law between the crime of money laundering and the crime of assisting in terrorist activities. According to Article 1, Clause 2, Item 4 in "Opinions on Several Issues on the Application of Law in Cases of Terrorist Activities and Extremism Crimes", it is prerequisite that the perpetrator clearly know the intent of using such funds for terrorism and take part in the conspiracy in order for this to constitute the crime of assisting in terrorist activities. The defendant in this case did not know that the final payment of goods was terrorism-related, and did not conspire with others. As such, it does not constitute the crime of assisting in terrorist activities, as stipulated by the law. In accordance with the facts of the case as established in the first trial, the evidence, and the defendant's statement, it can be confirmed that the defendant Nie Shigang was an intermediary agent and interpreter in foreign trade, and that the defendant was aware that providing an account as intermediary service to accept the final payment of goods from a third party within China is an illegal act that undermines the order of monetary and foreign exchange management. That the domestic funds involved in this case (the final payments for the goods paid by the Uyghur criminals of South Xinjiang origin) were indirectly delivered to the terrorists abroad, thereby evading the scrutiny of supervision, was neither something that the defendant knew clearly nor something that the defendant actively pursued. There is no evidence in this case to establish the defendant's knowledge of this. Although the defendant's behavior subjectively allowed domestic funds to be transferred abroad while evading supervision and objectively violated the norms of monetary management by the state and the regulations over foreign exchange control, and was consistent with the elements of the crime of money laundering, the legal provisions require that the defendant have

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clear knowledge that the funds involved were proceeds of crime if the defendant's actions are to constitute the money laundering crime. The relevant evidence is lacking in this respect. The defendant only provided the bank account and facilitated others to launder money abroad. It is doubtful whether this constitutes the crime of money laundering; even if it does, it makes him only an accessory in the money laundering crime; 3. The defendant has the required circumstances for discretionary mitigation of sentencing. According to the evidence of this case and the fact that, upon the defendant's arrest, the defendant and his family actively returned the illegally gained proceeds involved in this case, in the amount of 800000RMB, to the law enforcement authorities, it can be confirmed that the defendant has the relevant discretionary mitigating circumstances, such as confession and returning of illegally gained proceeds. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 3, Clauses 6 and 8 of "Guiding Opinions of the Supreme People's Court on the Sentencing of Common Crimes" in *Fafa* No. 14 (2013), the defendant can be given a mitigated punishment. In summary, according to the unique and exclusive standards of proof in criminal cases, the actions of the defendant do not constitute the crime of assisting in terrorist activities, and the evidence is insufficient to support the subjective aspects in the elements of the crime with regard to whether they constitute the crime of money laundering; the relevant evidence in favor of the defendant's dealings in foreign trade has not been investigated forensically in accordance with the law and, as a result, the evidence chain is lacking and does not have integrity; even if the defendant's actions constitute other crimes, the defendant does have circumstances for mitigation as stipulated by the law. We thus implore the People's Court to hand down a fair, impartial, and proportionate judgment, with neither undue leniency nor excessive severity, by correctly applying legal provisions in accordance with the law.

It has been established during the hearing that:

Since around 2010, Nie Shigang had been working on behalf of Egyptian businessman Mohamed Hegazy to source goods and handle customs clearance in Jiangsu and Zhejiang. Nie accompanied and helped Mohamed Hegazy over a long period of time, to inspect goods, place orders, and go through customs and transportation procedures. Nie collected payments transferred to manufacturers on Mohamed Hegazy's behalf, and received commissions at 3% of the payment. While he was handling payments, the defendant violated relevant legal provisions by underreporting the value of goods to the import and export agency and allowing individuals of Xinjiang origin – Zayit Haji, Abduweli Haji, Abdukerim Sultan, Nurmemet Memet'imin, Abdureqip Gheni, Ibrahim Memet, Mewlangul Yusup, Mewludem Nurmuhemmed, Memet'eli Imam, Nejip Abdureshit, Nebi Qadir, and Ghappar Yarmemet (all convicted of the crime of assisting in terrorist activities) – to pay him the remaining amount on behalf of Mohamed Hegazy or El Sayed El Sayed Mohamed Bekhit Mohamed. Starting from 2011, the defendant Nie Shigang began to receive funds that would amount to 984930RMB, from people with whom he had no normal economic dealings. Individuals such as Abduqeyyum Ablikim have transferred funds to Nie Shigang's bank account for the purpose of funding individuals who participated in terrorist groups or terrorist trainings. The defendant Nie Shigang facilitated the transfer of funds from the twelve individuals convicted of assisting in terrorist activities to the participants in terrorist activities abroad. On July 26, 2018, the defendant Nie Shigang returned to the public security organs the proceeds involved in the case in the amount of 800000RMB.

The aforesaid facts are established by the following evidence:

1. Written decision to open a case, detention certificate, detention notice, letter of collaboration in handling the case, written decision on designation of jurisdiction, written decision on bail pending trial, written decision on residential surveillance, arrest certificate, written arrest decision, the capture, and identity information, confirming the identity of defendant Nie Shigang and his court appearance(s);
2. The Xin. 3001 Crim. Init. No. 587 (2018) criminal verdict and nine other effective verdicts issued by the Atush City People's Court, confirming that a number of individuals of Xinjiang origin who had transferred money to the defendant Nie Shigang were sentenced to penalties under the law for crimes involving terrorist activities, and that the funds remitted to defendant Nie Shigang's account were indirectly cashed abroad to finance individuals engaged in terrorist activities abroad;
3. The testimonies of witnesses A***, Miradil Abukerim, and Adiljan Eli, confirming the fact that the aforesaid three individuals provided financial help to individuals abroad through Nie Shigang's account;
4. The list of transactions in Nie Shigang's terrorism-implicated bank account confirms that, from August 2011 to May 2015, individuals of Xinjiang origin – Zayit Haji, Abduweli Haji, Abduqeyyum Ablikim, Tursunjan Memet'imin, Salahidin Gheni, Qari Memet, Zununjan Sultan, Mahire Nurmuhemmed,

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victim entries: [5441](#), [4628](#), [11997](#), [12000](#), [12006](#), [11998](#), [12004](#), [11999](#), [12001](#), [12002](#), [12003](#), [12005](#)

Rizayidin Abdureshit, Abdurahman, Jappar Abdukerim, and others – repeatedly remitted what would become a cumulative total of 984930RMB to the account of the defendant Nie Shigang.

5. The defendant's confession and defense confirm that in normal trade transactions between the defendant Nie Shigang and Ahmed Mohamed Hegazy Makhlof payments were first made to the foreign exchange accounts of tax refund agencies, such as Yongkang Sai'er Import & Export Co. LTD, before being transferred to his account. However, the final payments in the transactions were made by individuals of Xinjiang origin, as instructed by Makhlof and to the account of the defendant Nie Shigang. Egyptian businessman Makhlof has been asking Xinjiang individuals to transfer money to the defendant Nie Shigang since 2012. Among them, Xinjiang resident Zayit Haji has, from 2012 to 2015, transferred and has entrusted others to transfer funds to the defendant Nie Shigang's bank account for six payments totaling 668200RMB. Upon his arrest, the defendant Nie Shigang learned that Zayit Haji and five others were all members of the East Turkestan Islamic Movement and were listed online as wanted fugitives for the crime of endangering national security.

6. A written statement by Nie Shigang on his initiative to return the proceeds involved in this case, which confirmed that Nie Shigang received remittances from Zayit Haji, the Egyptian head of the ETIM, and others, and that he handed over terrorism-related funds in the amount of 800000RMB after his arrest.

The above items of evidence, all of which have been validated and cross-examined by the court, are legal in origin, objective and true in content, and can corroborate each other. The court will thus confirm them

This court considers that: **The crime of assisting in terrorist activities in the subjective aspect requires demonstration of intent. The criminal knows or should know that the other party is a terrorist organization / an individual who carries out terrorist activities or engages in or participates in terrorist-activity training and finances it, or the criminal knows or should know that the other party is a terrorist organization / an individual who carries out terrorist activities or engages in or participates in terrorist activity-training and recruits or transports people for it. Financing or providing recruitment or transportation services without knowledge or while under deception does not constitute this crime. "The Opinions of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of Justice on Certain Issues Concerning the Application of Law in Handling Criminal Cases Involving Terrorism and Extremism" stipulate: "The subjective intent of the crime of assisting in terrorist activities should be comprehensively determined based on the specific circumstances of the case, combined with the specific behavior, cognitive ability, consistent performance, and occupation of the perpetrator." The evidence on file does not prove or indirectly confirm that Nie Shigang "knew" about the crime of terrorist activities and had the subjective intent to assist in terrorist activities, nor does it prove that he had conspired to help terrorist organizations or individuals who carried out terrorist activities inside or outside China.** The attorney's opinion that the defendant Nie Shigang's actions did not constitute the crime of assisting in terrorist activities is accepted. As a person of full criminal capacity, Nie Shigang, in his economic dealings with Egyptian clients, **accepted remittances from more than one hundred people of Xinjiang origin with whom he had no economic relations, which should give rise to vigilance and duty of care. According to the cognitive ability required in Nie Shigang's profession, combined with the specific behavior in this case, he should have known subjectively that his behavior had damaged the order of monetary administration.** The defense opinion that the defendant was not aware of this and did not actively pursue the above-mentioned results and purposes is not accepted. **Nie Shigang subjectively knew that his actions undermined the order of monetary administration, and objectively provided a banking account for the crime of undermining the order of monetary administration, causing the funds used to finance terrorist activities to be transferred through legal channels and indirectly cashed outside the country, which is consistent with the elements of the crime of money laundering.** Following the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Court, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, Article 64, and Clause 3 of Article 67 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, and Article 5 of the "Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Specific Application of Law in Dealing with Self-Surrender and Meritorious Achievement", the verdict is as follows:

1. The defendant Nie Shigang is guilty of the crime of money laundering. He is hereby sentenced to five years of imprisonment and a fine of 40000RMB. (The sentence shall be calculated from the date of

execution of the judgment. If the defendant was detained prior to the execution of judgment, one day of detention shall be offset against one day of imprisonment, yielding 4 months and 12 days – i.e., from March 16, 2019 to November 3, 2023.)

2. The proceeds involved in this case in the amount of 800000RMB that the defendant Nie Shigang returned shall be confiscated in accordance with the law and shall be handed over to the State Treasury by the confiscator.

In the case where the defendant does not accept this judgment, he may appeal to the XUAR Kizilsu Kyrgyz Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court, either through this court or directly, within ten days from the next day of receiving the judgment. In case of written appeal, two copies of the original appeal form and six copies of its facsimile shall be submitted.

Presiding Judge: Wu Hongwei
Judge: Lü Jing
People's Juror: Ayshem Memet

November 6, 2019

Clerk: Kyranbek

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People's
Procuratorate, Kashgar Branch
Indictment**

Kash. Proc. Crim. Indic. No. 351 [2019]

1. Defendant Nurnisa Emet, female, Uyghur, DOB: September 15, 1969, ID: 653101196909152026, high-school graduate, residential address: Apt. 173, Section No. 1, Building No. 1, Happy Garden Residential Area, West Park Subdistrict, Miren Road, Shamalbagh Township, Kashgar City. No criminal record. Detained on criminal charges by the Yopurgha County Public Security Bureau on December 22, 2018. Formally arrested on December 25, 2018, following approval from the Yopurgha County People's Procuratorate.

2. Defendant Memet'immin Emet, Uyghur, DOB: September 1, 1960, middle-school graduate, ID: 653128196009010030, a retired [illegible] of the forestry department, residential address: No. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Road, [illegible], Yopurgha County. No criminal record. Detained on criminal charges by the Yopurgha County Public Security Bureau on December 22, 2018. Formally arrested on December 25, 2018, following approval from the Yopurgha County People's Procuratorate.

3. Defendant Emer Emet, male, Uyghur, DOB: January 1, 1966, ID: 653128196601010611, primary-school graduate, cook, residential address: No. 6 Neighborhood, No. 5 Village, Yekshenbe Bazar, Yopurgha County. No criminal record. Detained on criminal charges by the Yopurgha County Public Security Bureau on December 22, 2018. Formally arrested on December 25, 2018, following approval from the Yopurgha County People's Procuratorate.

4. Defendant Enwer Emet, male, Uyghur, DOB: March 1, 1964, ID: 653128196403010258, high-school graduate, residential address: Apt. 212, Section No. 2, Building No. 1, Yard No. 17, Middle Culture Road [educated guess], [illegible] of the Yopurgha County Central Kindergarten. No criminal record. Detained on criminal charges by the Yopurgha County Public Security Bureau on December 22, 2018. Formally arrested on December 25, 2018, following approval from the Yopurgha County People's Procuratorate.

Following their inspection of this case, the Kashgar Prefecture Public Security Bureau has, via Indictment Proposal No. 442 [2018], sent it to our procuratorate for revision and prosecution on January 3, 2019, on the belief that the actions of defendants Nurnisa Emet, Memet'immin Memet, Enwer Emet, and Emer Emet constitute the crime of assisting in terrorist activities, as defined by Article 120 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China". After receiving the case materials, our

procuratorate notified, in accordance with the relevant rules of the "Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China", the defendants of their relevant rights, in addition to questioning the defendants in accordance with the law. Having reviewed all of the case materials, we had the facts and evidence of the case ascertained and, following a lawful review, it became clear that the defendants have committed the following:

1) The defendants Nurnisa Emet, Memet'imin Emet, Enwer Emet, and Emer Emet, despite already knowing in 2006 that Erkin Emet was a member of a terrorist organization, continued to remain in contact with terrorist organization member Erkin Emet until October 2016.

2) From January 2013 to June 2014, the defendant Nurnisa Emet and her husband Qadir Emet (sentenced) went to Turkey a total of three times for travel, meeting with terrorist organization member Erkin Emet and staying at Erkin Emet's home in Turkey. During this period, they would give to Erkin Emet various monetary and material items, including: a gold ring (4 grams), a dutar, 2000USD, 800RMB, 800RMB on behalf of their older sister Nur'ela Emet (handled in a separate case), 500RMB on behalf of the defendant Memet'imin Emet, 500RMB on behalf of the defendant Enwer Emet, 800RMB on behalf of the defendant Emer Emet, daily-use articles worth a total of 2000RMB. Erkin Emet bought his wife, Esra (Turkish, residing in Turkey), a coin ring worth 500USD, in addition to giving 300USD to her parents (Turkish).

Written evidence, witness testimony, the defendants' confessions and defense, records of identification, and other evidence prove the aforementioned facts.

The procuratorate deems that: the actions of the defendants Nurnisa Emet, Memet'imin Emet, Enwer Emet, and Emer Emet constitute the crime of providing material assistance for terrorist activities, as per Article 120 (1) of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China". The facts of the defendants' crime are clear, and the evidence is solid and sufficient. In accordance with Article 176 of the "Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China", we send the indictment to your courthouse so that the defendants may be sentenced in accordance to the law.

Respectfully addressed to:

Kashgar Prefecture Intermediate People's Court

Procurator: Yargin Ablet

January 10, 2019

Additional:

1. The defendants are currently in detention at the Yopurgha County Detention Center.
2. One investigation dossier, one prosecution dossier, a listing of the evidence, and 23 copies of the indictment are included.

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Korla City People's Court

Criminal Verdict

(2019) XJ 2801 Crim. Init. No. 312

Prosecuting body: Korla City People's Procuratorate

1. Defendant Milikizat Memet, female, Uyghur, born on June 29, 1984, ID number: 652801198406290044, primary-school education, farmer; registration address: 394 Chilanbagh Street, Korla City; residential address prior to detention: Apt. 102, Section No. 1, Building No. 10, New No. 40 Residential Complex, Korla City. Sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of 9 years for the crime of harboring criminals by the Korla City People's Court on July 9, 2018. The defendant is currently being held at the Korla City Pre-Trial Detention Center.

2. Defendant Bostan Ibrahim (also known as Gulbostan), female, Uyghur, born on November 19, 1988, ID number: 652801198811190522, elementary-school education; registration address: Apt. 202, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 4, Chenggong European Residential Complex, 27 West Tarim Oil Road, Korla City, Xinjiang; residential address prior to detention: Apt. 502, Section No. 3, Building No. 1, No. 3 Dongfang Residential Complex, Korla City; no stable employment. Criminally detained by the Korla City Public Security Bureau on February 24, 2019 on the suspicion of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination. On March 9, 2019, the Korla City People's Procuratorate approved the arrest, for the crimes of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination and gathering a crowd to disturb social order. The Korla City Public Security Bureau carried out the arrest that same day.

3. Defendant Helchem Pazil, female, Uyghur, born on January 10, 1944, ID number: 652801194401100020, primary-school education; registration address: 394 Chilanbagh Street, Korla City; residential address prior to detention: [cut] No. 40 Residential Complex, Korla City.....

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[cut] Memet and others have committed multiple types of crimes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 69 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", the evidence was provided and it was deemed appropriate that the punishments be additive, with our court requested to issue a verdict in accordance with the law.

In court, Bostan Ibrahim defended herself against the criminal facts in her address as stated in the indictment by putting forth the following objections: "It's true that I listened to the Tabligh with everyone else, but there has never been a Tabligh gathering at my home."

The defendants Milikizat Memet, Helchem Pazil, Zahire Memet, and Patigul Memet did not have any objections regarding the criminal facts in their address as stated in the indictment, admitting to the alleged crimes they committed being true and acknowledging the evidence proving the crimes.

The defendant Patigul Memet's defense attorney put forward the following objections: "I've no other objections regarding the crimes and criminal character as fixed by the procuratorate. However, I hope that a light or lighter punishment can be given to the defendant after considering the following. Patigul Memet is a first-time offender, and she has committed the crime of making others encounter foul ideological influence and attending an illegal Tabligh gathering. After the case was opened, she admitted to the crimes honestly and completely, taking a healthy position in acknowledging the crime, and regretting her misdeeds greatly."

An inspection by the court revealed that:

1) In May 2013, the defendants Milikizat Memet, Bostan Ibrahim, Helchem Pazil, Zahire Memet, and Patigul Memet, among others, would gather at such places as the defendant Melikizat Memet's home in Korla City's Qosh'eriq Township, the defendant Bostan Ibrahim's home in Korla City's No. 27 Residential Complex, the defendant Helchem Pazil's home on the second floor of the "Brothers Inn" in Korla City's old bazar area, and Qediriye Memet's (handled separately) home in Korla City's No. 36 Residential Complex, with the goal of listening to Helchigul Memet's (fled abroad) Tabligh. There, they would listen to Helchigul Memet's Tabligh, which had the extremist content of "believing in one God", "praying", "heaven and hell", and "women wearing the hijab", several times.

2) Under the influence of extremist ideology, the defendant Zahire Memet,

despite being educated by the village cadres many times, refused the education and wore long clothes between May 2010 and May 2015, covering her face and wearing a hijab. She also acted in a way that violated our country's birth policies, having one child outside the plan on January 21, 2015.

The defendants Milikizat Memet, Bostan Ibrahim, Helchem Pazil, and Zahire Memet committed multiple crimes. The defendant Milikizat Memet had previously been given a punishment for a crime, but new crimes not included in the earlier verdict were discovered.

The evidence proving the above facts of the crime:

1) The form for accepting the case and the written arraignment decision: prove that the staff of the domestic-security brigade of the Korla City Public Security Bureau carried out an investigation as part of their duties and, having done so, fixed the defendants having committed a crime and opened a case in this regard.

2) The process of solving the case: proves the defendants' criminal acts, the investigation of the given case, the process of the case being solved, and the process of the defendants being detained.

3) Proof of household registration: proves the identities of the witnesses in the case, the dates of birth of the defendants, and the fact that the defendants were of age to be held criminally responsible when the crimes were committed.

4) Witness testimony: case witness Ayshem Memet's testimony proves that the defendants Milikizat Memet, Helchem Pazil, Zahire Memet, and Patigul Memet, among others, gathered to listen to illegal Tabligh that were spoken by others and propagated religious extremism, proves that the defendants Milikizat Memet, Bostan Ibrahim, and Helchem Pazil, among others, prepared gatherings to listen to the speaking by others of illegal Tabligh propagating religious extremism, and proves the times of the crimes, their locations, and other facts of the case.

The testimonies of witnesses surnamed Yi and Gu prove that the defendant Zahire Memet, under the influence of extremist ideology, covered her face and wore a hijab, dressing in long clothes; they also prove that the relevant cadre workers carried out criticism work to have her correct her misdeeds, and prove that she went against the birth policies by having an extra child.

5) Records and photos of identification: prove that the defendants Milikizat

Memet, Zahir Memet, and Patigul Memet were able, from mugshots of different Uyghur women, to identify and fix the defendant Bostan Ibrayim as the person who attended illegal Tabligh gatherings with them and provided gathering venues.

6) Evidence from the village committee of Qaryulghun Village, Qaryulghun Township, Korla City: proves that the defendant Zahir Memet, under the influence of religious extremism, covered her face, wore a hijab, and wore long clothes, with the relevant work cadres carrying out criticism work multiple times to make her rectify her misdeeds.

7) Evidence from the Korla City Family-Planning Management Committee: proves that Zahir Memet went against the birth policies and had a child above the quota.

8) Defendants' depositions: the defendants Milikizat Memet, Bostan Ibrayim, Helchem Pazil, Zahir Memet, and Patigul Memet have, both in their confessions during public-security interrogations and in their descriptions in court, fully confessed to having committed the criminal acts as fixed in the facts above, with the defendants' confessions consistent with one another, thereby proving that the defendants committed the abovementioned crimes, in addition to proving the time, place, and procedure of the events of the case, among other things.

9) Verdict: the (2018) XJ 2801 Crim. Init. No. 690 criminal verdict from our court proves that the defendant Milikizat Memet had previously been punished for committing a crime, with the crimes found this time being new crimes that were not included in the previous verdict.

The above evidence has been inspected and cross-examined in court, with its form and origin legal and the content true. It bears a relevant connection to this case, portrays the situation, and can serve as evidence in establishing the crimes of the defendants. This evidence is therefore recognized by our court.

Our court finds that:

The defendants Milikizat Memet, Bostan Ibrahim, and Helchem Pazil preparing gatherings for illegal spoken Tabligh that propagate others' extremism forms the crime of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination. The defendants Milikizat Memet, Bostan Ibrahim, Helchem Pazil, Zahir Memet, and Patigul Memet gathering many times to listen together to Tabligh with extremist content spoken by others forms

the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. The defendant Zahire Memet, under the influence of religious extremist ideology, covering her face and wearing a hijab, and not discontinuing her misdeeds on time despite the relevant work cadres carrying out criticism education work in her regard many times, in addition to creating a negative influence on society, all form the crime of picking quarrels and provoking trouble. The defendant Zahire Memet, under the influence of religious extremist ideology, intentionally violating the family-planning regulations despite knowing the country's birth policies and having an extra child outside the plan forms the crime of using superstition to undermine law enforcement. With regard to Bostan Ibrayim's defense of "It's true that I listened to the Tabligh with everyone else, but there has never been a Tabligh gathering at my home", the other defendants' depositions and recognition records evidence are sufficient to prove that the defendant Bostan Ibrahim attended illegal Tabligh gatherings and also provided her home for gatherings, and as such our court does not accept the abovementioned defense objection of Bostan Ibrahim. The facts of the defendants' crimes are clear and the evidence sufficient, with the criminal facts for the defendants as established by the procuratorate substantiated. The defendants need to be criminally punished. The defendants Milikizat Memet, Bostan Ibrayim, Helchem Pazil, and Zahire Memet have all committed multiple crimes, while the defendant Milikizat Memet had committed a crime previously and was punished, with new crimes being discovered that were not included in the original verdict. In accordance with the law, the multiple crimes should be added and a cumulative punishment given. As such, in accordance with the stipulations of Article 249, Article 290, Article 293, Article 300, Article 54, Article 55, Article 56, Article 61, Article 69, and Article 70 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", this court's judgment is as follows:

1. The defendant Milikizat Memet is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of ten years for the crime of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination, with five years' deprivation of political rights, and a fixed-term imprisonment of seven years for the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, with two years' deprivation of political rights. Added to her previous punishment of a fixed-term imprisonment of nine years for the crime of harboring criminals, the actual punishment to be implemented is a fixed-term imprisonment of twenty years, with five years'

deprivation of political rights.

2. The defendant Bostan Ibrahim is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of ten years for the crime of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination, with five years' deprivation of political rights, and a fixed-term imprisonment of seven years for the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. Adding the punishments, the actual punishment to be implemented is a fixed-term imprisonment of seventeen years, with five years' deprivation of political rights.

3. The defendant Helchem Pazil is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of ten years for the crime of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination, with five years' deprivation of political rights, and a fixed-term imprisonment of seven years for the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. Adding the punishments, the actual punishment to be implemented is a fixed-term imprisonment of seventeen years, with five years' deprivation of political rights.

4. The defendant Zahire Memet is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of seven years for the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, with two years' deprivation of political rights, and a fixed-term imprisonment of five years for the crime of picking quarrels and provoking trouble, with one year's deprivation of political rights, and a fixed-term imprisonment of three years for the crime of using superstition to undermine law enforcement. Adding the punishments, the actual punishment to be implemented is a fixed-term imprisonment of fifteen years, with three years' deprivation of political rights.

5. The defendant Patigul Memet is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of seven years for the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, with two years' deprivation of political rights.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. If the defendant was detained prior to the execution of judgment, one day of detention shall be offset against one day of imprisonment, i.e.:

(1) The defendant Milikizat Memet's term of punishment is from September 15, 2017 to September 14, 2037;

(2) The defendant Bostan Ibrahim's term of punishment is from February 24, 2019 to February 23, 2036;

(3) The defendant Helchem Pazil's term of punishment is calculated from the

date of the execution of the judgment;

(4) The defendant Zahire Memet's term of punishment is from February 23, 2019 to February 22, 2034;

(5) The defendant Patigul Memet's term of punishment is from February 23, 2019 to February 22, 2026;

In the case where a defendant does not accept this judgment, they may appeal to the Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court, either through this court or directly, within 10 days from the next day of receiving the judgment. In case of written appeal, one copy of the original appeal form and two copies of its facsimile shall be submitted.

Presiding Judge: Shir'eli Memet

Judge: Ehmetjan Qurban

Judge: Ibadet Yasin

April 2, 2019

Clerk: Dilmurat Perhat

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Chaqiliq County People's Court**Criminal Verdict**

(2018) XJ 2824 Crim. Init. No. 121

Prosecuting body: Chaqiliq County People's Procuratorate

The defendant [REDACTED] (also known as [REDACTED]) is male, Uyghur, born [REDACTED]. His ID number is [REDACTED]. He is from Xinjiang's Qaraqash County and has a primary-school education. His household registration: House No. 25, Group No. 3, Qirimchi Village, Qaraqash Municipality, Qaraqash County, Xinjiang. No criminal record, Party member. He was criminally detained on August 9, 2017 by the Chaqiliq County Public Security Bureau [REDACTED] for gathering a crowd to disturb public order. On September 29, 2017, he was, in accordance with the law, formally arrested on the charge of having propagated extremism, following approval from the Chaqiliq County People's Procuratorate. He is currently detained at the Chaqiliq County Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defense attorney: [REDACTED], a lawyer of the Xinjiang Arjin Law Firm.

On May 30, 2018, the Chaqiliq County People's Procuratorate filed to our court the "(2018) Chaqiliq Criminal-Case Initial No. 132" indictment, accusing the defendant [REDACTED] of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination. After accepting this indictment, our court, in accordance with the law, convened on June 10, 2018 and held an open court session. The prosecutor Patigul Tomur from the People's Procuratorate appeared and sustained the indictment. [REDACTED] and his appointed attorney, [REDACTED] Ghujabla, also participated in the hearing. The trial has now been concluded.

The Chaqiliq County People's Procuratorate has requested a punitive decision on the grounds that:

"Around December 2016, the defendant [REDACTED], while employed at a sandstone factory by the No. 315 national highway at Chaqiliq County's No. 36 Corps, said to [REDACTED], working

[REDACTED]

together with him at the site and temporarily living together with him in a yurt dormitory: 'Don't use bad language or watch pornography, or you'll become infidels and your faith will be polluted. Your soul will be stained for 40 days if you don't pray and if you watch those kinds of things. You'll turn into an infidel if you eat without praying. If you don't pray, you'll go to hell and God will not forgive you. The only ones who don't pray are the infidel Chinese.' He also propagated extremism by saying: 'It's *haram* to eat food prepared by women who don't pray. It's *haram* to eat food prepared by people who smoke or drink. You shouldn't eat that kind of food.' These misdeeds constitute the crime of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination."

In his statement to the court, the defendant [REDACTED] confessed and defended himself by saying:

"I confess to the aforementioned misdeeds. My low awareness of the law and my low level of education have led to my committing the aforementioned misdeeds and I am full of regret. I ask that the court be lenient and give me a chance, having recognized my crime, to become a good man."

The defense attorney, in his defense of the defendant, proposed the following:

"The defendant's misdeeds constitute the crime specified in the indictment. The procuratorate's characterization of the defendant's misdeeds and definition of the crime are correct. Neither I nor the defendant have any objections to this. Because of his low level of education, the defendant fell under the influence of certain extremist ideas and committed the aforementioned crimes, which the defendant strongly regrets. This is the first time he has committed a crime. I hope that the court will take the above points into account when choosing an appropriate punishment as decreed in the punitive measures defined by the law."

During the court process, it was established that:

Around December 2016, the defendant [REDACTED], while employed at a sandstone factory by the No. 315 national highway at Chaqiliq County's No. 36 Corps, did incite ethnic hatred and discrimination to [REDACTED], working together with him at the site and temporarily living together with him in [REDACTED]

a yurt dormitory, with such religious extremist rhetoric as: "Don't use bad language or watch pornography, or you'll become infidels and your faith will be polluted. Your soul will be stained for 40 days if you don't pray and if you watch those kinds of things. You'll turn into an infidel if you eat without praying. If you don't pray, you'll go to hell and God will not forgive you. The only ones who don't pray are the infidel Chinese. It's *haram* to eat food prepared by women who don't pray. It's *haram* to eat food prepared by people who smoke or drink. You shouldn't eat that kind of food."

The proof and evidence for the aforementioned facts is as follows:

1. As part of the registered cases received by the Chaqiliq County Public Security Bureau, this case was investigated by the Chaqiliq County Public Security Bureau domestic-security division on August 8, 2017 on the suspicion of the defendant [REDACTED] gathering a crowd to disturb public order, during which process the facts brought to light in this case were proven.

2. The testimonies of [REDACTED], which prove that in December 2016, the defendant [REDACTED], while employed at a sandstone factory by the No. 315 national highway at Chaqiliq County's No. 36 Corps, propagated religious extremist ideas to [REDACTED] and others, working together with him at the site and temporarily living together with him in a yurt dormitory, by saying such things as: "You'll turn into an infidel if you eat without praying. You'll go to hell. The only ones who don't pray are the infidel Chinese. It's *haram* to eat food prepared by women who don't pray."

3. The defendant [REDACTED] confessing his crimes a total of 5 times, which serves as proof of the defendant [REDACTED] himself acknowledging the crimes.

4. The defendant's household registration, which proves that the defendant was born [REDACTED] and was a legally responsible adult when he committed the crime.

Following examination and reconciliation by the court, it was found that the above proof and evidence was in accordance with the law, the content true

[REDACTED]

and objective, and was deemed as valid to be used in the evidential capacity. As such, it may be used in fixing the defendant's punishment.

Our consensus is as follows: The defendant [REDACTED] propagating religious extremism about what is *halal* and *haram*, as well as the rhetoric inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination that he propagated, constitute the crime of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination. The facts are clear and the evidence solid. The procuratorate is correct in their characterization of the case and the legal article specified. The nature of the defendant's misdeeds is heavy and their social danger great, and require punishment in accordance with the law. By Paragraphs 55 and 58 of Article 249 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is hereby decided that:

For the crime of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination, the defendant [REDACTED] is sentenced to 10 years in prison, with an additional 5 years' deprivation of political rights.

The time served is to be counted from the time of execution of the judgment, with each day spent in detention prior to the execution to be counted as one day of the sentence served. As such, the defendant's term is to be set as from August 9, 2017 to August 8, 2027. (The deprivation of political rights is counted starting from the date of the fulfilment of the punishment.)

If the defendant is not satisfied with this verdict, it may be appealed within a 10-day period, starting from one day after the verdict has been given, either through our court or directly through the Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court. In the case of a written appeal, the original version together with three copies must be provided.

Presiding Judge: Erkin Ghujimir

Judge: Patigul Rozi

Judge: Nuruzgul Barat

June 12, 2018

Court Clerk: Rahile Qurban

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Kuytun City People's Court**Criminal Verdict****(2016) Xinjiang 4003 Criminal Initial No. 5**

Public prosecutor: Kuytun City People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Tian Weiguo.

In the Kuytun Public Criminal Prosecution Indictment Document No. 5 [2016], the Kuytun City People's Procuratorate charged the defendant Tian Weiguo with the crime of inciting ethnic hatred, and filed an indictment with this court on January 7, 2016. After accepting the case, this court convened a collegiate panel and held a hearing in open court. The Kuytun City People's Procuratorate appointed Procurator Zhao Xiaobin and Procurator Li Yuzhen to appear in court in support of the indictment. The defendant Tian Weiguo also appeared in court and participated in the procedures. The case has now been concluded.

The Kuytun City People's Procuratorate presented the following charges:

On August 3, 2014, the defendant Tian Weiguo used firewall-circumvention software to register on the overseas website "Google", and reposted false information with the content "Xinjiang Yarkand Uyghurs have been massacred". Afterwards, the defendant Tian Weiguo once again reposted this false information on "Twitter", and at the same time also reposted two other items of information. The first was: "The Yarkand massacre has been tweeted about for so long, the time has come for someone to call for the United Nations to send an investigation team." The second was: "From what I understand of Xinjiang, there may be discrepancies: A leader of a mosque was killed because he cozied up to the Communists and helped the Chinese Communists, but that was not the reason he was killed; some women in Yarkand County went to the mosque during Eid to recite scripture, and the local police / soldiers opened fire and killed some of them, and when their families went to other villages to seek assistance, the Chinese Communists went crazy putting them down, massacring 4-5,000 people in four villages." This information was reposted and stored by a large number of people.

The arraignment decision document and the false information reposted by Tian Weiguo on overseas websites (website screenshots) that were produced by the public prosecutor, as well as the statements and defenses offered by Tian Weiguo, the electronic-evidence forensics report produced by the Ili Prefecture Public Security Bureau, and other relevant evidence, prove the foregoing. Based on this, the public prosecutor believes that defendant Tian Weiguo's actions constitute the crime of inciting ethnic hatred, and requests that punishment be imposed in accordance with the law, recommending that the defendant Tian Weiguo be sentenced to no more than three years' imprisonment.

Tian Weiguo objects to the public prosecutor's charge that he incited ethnic hatred and to the facts presented by the prosecutor. His defense is that after initially seeing the posts, he was shocked and curious, and reposted them in order to confirm their veracity. He believes that this does not constitute the crime of inciting ethnic hatred.

An investigation has shown that the defendant Tian Weiguo used firewall-circumvention software on several occasions to access overseas websites, and used his Google account and Twitter account to distribute false information with content that incited ethnic hatred. On August 3, 2014, he used his Google account to publicly share a post with this content: "Xinjiang Yarkand Uyghurs have been massacred." From August 1 to August 3, 2014, he used his Twitter account to subsequently retweet three tweets with the following content: "Xinjiang Yarkand Uyghurs have been massacred.", "The Yarkand massacre has been tweeted about for so long, the time has come for someone to call for the United Nations to send an investigation team.", "From what I understand of Xinjiang, there may be discrepancies: 1. A leader of a mosque was killed because he cozied up to the Communists and helped the Chinese Communists, but that was not the reason he was killed. 2. Some women in Yarkand County went to the mosque during Eid to recite scripture, and the local police / soldiers opened fire and killed some of them, and when their families went to other villages to seek assistance, the Chinese Communists went crazy putting them down, massacring 4-5,000 people in four villages." It was also

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victim entries: 3833

determined that the defendant Tian Weiguo's Google account had 32 followers, and that his Twitter account had 98 followers.

The aforementioned facts were subject to examination and cross examination in court and were verified by the public prosecutor, with the following evidence as the foundations:

1. The written arraignment decision, proving that on July 22, 2015 the Kuytun City Public Security Bureau filed charges against Tian Weiguo for the crime of inciting ethnic hatred.
2. The electronic-evidence forensics collected by the Ili Prefecture Public Security Bureau's Network-Security Defense Force, including website screenshots of the false information reposted by defendant Tian Weiguo on overseas websites, proving that the defendant used his Google account and Twitter account to spread false information that incited ethnic hatred.
3. The statements and defense of defendant Tian Weiguo, proving that the defendant Tian Weiguo confessed to the investigating agencies of the fact that he reposted false information with content inciting ethnic hatred on overseas websites.
4. Expert opinion: The electronic-evidence forensics report produced by the Ili Prefecture Public Security Bureau proves that there were many copies of firewall-circumvention software on his desktop computer, and tests showed a record of it being used to access overseas websites.

The aforementioned evidence was verified and cross-examined in court, with lawful procedures and provenance, the content related to the facts of the case, and each piece of evidence able to confirm the other. They provided valid proof, and are accepted by this court.

This court finds that, on several occasions, the defendant Tian Weiguo used overseas websites to spread false information with content that incited racial hatred, sowed discord between the races, and damaged ethnic unity. His actions constitute the crime of inciting ethnic hatred. The facts are clear and the evidence definitive with respect to the Kuytun City People's Procuratorate's charging the defendant Tian Weiguo with the crime of inciting ethnic hatred. The accusation stands, and is upheld by this court. The defendant Tian Weiguo offered the defense that he only reposted in order to garner evidence, but this court cross-examined the facts of the content of his reposts and that it was viewed by others, and gives these facts credence. Therefore, the defense offered by the defendant Tian Weiguo is not in accordance with the facts in this case, and it is not accepted by this court. In order to strike out at crime, maintain ethnic unity, and ensure that citizens' democratic rights are not infringed, the court's decision, in accordance with the provisions of Article 249 and Article 61 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, is as follows:

The defendant Tian Weiguo committed the crime of inciting ethnic hatred, and is sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

(The sentence is to be calculated from the date of execution of this verdict, with the sentence to be reduced by one day for each day in custody prior to the execution of this verdict. Therefore, it shall run from July 22, 2015 to July 21, 2018.)

In the case that the defendant does not accept this verdict, he may appeal to this court or directly to the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture Subdivision of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region High People's Court within ten days from the next day of receiving this verdict. In case of written appeal, one copy of the original appeal form and two copies of its facsimile shall be submitted.

Presiding Judge	Wang Hongying
Judge	Yang Li
Acting Judge	Gao Gaiyao
	March 24, 2016
Clerk	Xu Zhenling

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victim entries: 3833

Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Kuytun Reclamation Area People's Court Criminal Verdict

(2018) XPCC 0701 Crim. Init. No. 22

Public prosecuting body: Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC) Kuytun Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Ismayil Sidiq, male, born on October 1, 1964. Uyghur, illiterate, farmer. On June 24, 2017, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) Yengisar County People's Court sentenced the defendant Ismayil Sidiq to ten years in prison with three years' deprivation of political rights and a fine of 10000RMB for the crime of propagating extremism. He is currently held at the XPCC Seventh Division Kuytun Prison.

On May 16, 2018, the XPCC Kuytun Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate filed the XPCC Kuytun Rec. Area Proc. Crim. Pros. (2018) Indictment No. 22 with our court, accusing the defendant Ismayil Sidiq of the crimes of undermining supervision order and inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination. In accordance with the law, this court convened a panel of judges and held a public hearing of the case. The XPCC Kuytun Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate appointed prosecutor Guo Xin to appear in court to support the charges, with the defendant Ismayil Sidiq also appearing in court to participate in the hearing. The case has now been concluded.

The public prosecuting body alleged that: On July 13, 2017, the defendant Ismayil Sidiq was transferred to the XPCC Seventh Division Kuytun Prison (hereafter referred to simply as "Kuytun Prison") to serve his sentence. On January 25, 2018, while the defendant Ismayil Sidiq was watching television in the prison, he realized that the time displayed on the television was that of the final daily *namaz*, and used a disguised and simplified method to perform the *namaz* prayer in the prison dormitory. On March 3, 2018, the defendant, saying that he needed to wipe his nose and urinate, performed *wudu* (the procedure done before performing the *namaz*) in the bathroom of Group No. 1, District No. 5 of Kuytun Prison, stopping after he was discovered by A**, an inmate from that group. After the defendant Ismayil Sidiq's *wudu* procedure was stopped, he would shout at multiple Uyghur inmates in the dormitory, saying: "Are you Uyghurs? Do Uyghurs enjoy reporting other Uyghurs like this?"

The public prosecuting body has submitted to this court the relevant evidence regarding the abovementioned accusations, believing that the defendant Ismayil Sidiq engaged in concealed religious activities multiple times while at the prison, receiving education but refusing to repent, with this behavior violating Article 315 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China". Moreover, after the defendant Ismayil Sidiq was reported for engaging in religious activities within the prison by inmates from the same prison district, he openly and in Uyghur sowed discord among the ethnic groups and created ethnic antagonism, with this behavior violating Article 249 of the "Criminal Law

of the People's Republic of China". The facts of the crime being clear and the evidence solid and sufficient rendered it appropriate to investigate the relevant criminal responsibility as regards the crimes of undermining supervision order and inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination. At the same time, as stipulated by the provisions of Article 69 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", multiple crimes require a combined punishment, with this court requested to issue a sentence in accordance with the law.

The defendant Ismayil Sidiq had no objections to the facts and charges regarding the accusations in the indictment, of his having committed the crimes of undermining supervision order and inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination. In his defense, he said that he was uneducated and had only now learned that his actions were wrong, adding that he hoped that the government may judge him leniently, while he does a good job of reforming at prison and strives for an early release.

The facts as ascertained by this court are consistent with those of the indictment.

It has also been ascertained that, on June 24, 2017, the XUAR Yengisar County People's Court found the defendant Ismayil Sidiq guilty of the crime of propagating extremism, sentencing him to ten years in prison (from June 19, 2017 to June 18, 2027), three years' deprivation of political rights, and a fine of 10000RMB.

The defendant Ismayil Sidiq had no objections to the abovementioned facts. The following evidence was also offered and verified in the course of the trial:

I. Written Evidence

1. The (2017) Xin. 3123 Crim. Init. No. 6000 criminal verdict from the XUAR Yengisar County People's Court (hereafter referred to simply as the "Yengisar County People's Court"), the notice of enforcement, and the criminal incarceration registration form;

2. The Kuytun Prison No. 5 District point evaluation chart, point reduction examination form, and records of the prison district meetings.

II. Witness Testimony

1. The testimony and facts presented by Witness Yu** confirmed that, on the evening of January 25, 2018, after being taken into prison, and again on the evening of February 17 while watching television, the defendant Ismayil Sidiq performed *namaz* in the prison dormitory;

2. The testimony and facts presented by Witness Ao** confirmed that, on the evening of January 25, 2018, after being taken into prison, and again on the evening of February 17 while watching television, the defendant Ismayil Sidiq performed *namaz* in the prison dormitory;

3. The testimony presented by Witness Yu** confirmed that, on February 24, 2018, the prison district authorities required the inmates to write thought reports, and that the defendant Ismayil Sidiq, on the basis of his illiteracy, refused to write the thought report. Even after the group leader of their mutual-liability group, Yu**, wrote out a sample for him, he still refused to write the thought

report, saying in Uyghur "like hell I'm writing this", and used the thought-report paper to wipe his nose;

4. The testimony presented by Witness Ao** confirmed that Ismayil Sidiq's refusal to write a thought report is consistent with what was described in Witness Yu**'s testimony. It also confirmed that, on March 3, 2018, the defendant Ismayil Sidiq performed *namaz* after eating lunch. This was also seen by Witness A**, who then reported Ismayil Sidiq's behavior to a supervisor surnamed Qin. Ismayil Sidiq would later yell at the people in his group, loudly and in Uyghur: "Are you Uyghurs? Is this how Uyghurs do things? Uyghurs like to snitch on others?"

5. The testimony presented by Witness A** confirmed that, on March 3, 2018, the defendant Ismayil Sidiq reported that he needed to urinate, and that the mutual-liability group leader, Yu**, arranged for the testifier to monitor the defendant from behind, with the testifier noticing that, having urinated, the defendant used toilet paper to perform *wudu*. The testifier then reported it to Yu**. When Ismayil Sidiq saw that he had been reported, he glared at the testifier and said, in Uyghur, "Are you Uyghurs? Is this how Uyghurs do things? Uyghurs like to snitch on others?" The other "endangering-security criminals" in their group all heard this.

6. The content of the testimony by the witness surnamed Qin, as regards the defendant Ismayil Sidiq's praying on March 3, 2018, was consistent with the testimonies of Witnesses A** and Ao**.

III. Defendant's Testimony and Defense

The testimony of the defendant Ismayil Sidiq confirmed that, on February 17, 2018 at approximately 9:20 PM, the defendant, while watching television, saw that it was time to perform the last daily *namaz*, and that he thereupon secretly performed the *namaz* in the prison dormitory. The testimony also confirmed that, on February 24, 2018, while writing a thought report, the defendant used the thought-report paper to wipe his nose. The testimony also confirmed that, on March 3, 2018, the defendant claimed to need to urinate and used toilet paper to clean his genitals, performing *wudu*, and that he became angry after being reported by the vice leader of the mutual-liability group, A**, and that he felt that Uyghurs should unite and not inform on people of their own ethnic group, which then prompted him to say such things as "Are you Uyghurs? Is this how Uyghurs do things? Uyghurs like to snitch on others?" in the prison dormitory.

IV. Records of Inquisition, Inspection, Identification, and Investigative Experiments, among others.

Inquisition records and on-the-scene photos could confirm the location and circumstances of the crime scene.

This court believes that the defendant Ismayil Sidiq repeatedly engaged in covert religious activities within the prison, received education but refused to repent, resisted the reform efforts by prison management, and disrupted standard prison supervision. The circumstances are serious. His

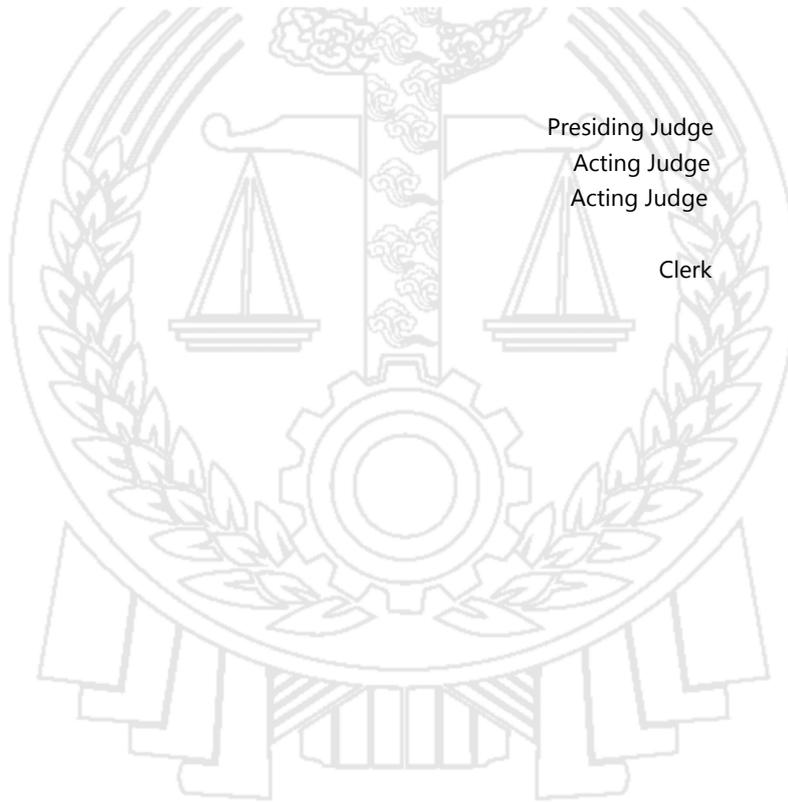
behavior is in violation of the provisions of Article 315 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", and his criminal responsibility ought to be established on the basis of the crime of undermining supervision order. Furthermore, the defendant Ismayil Sidiq publicly made illegal remarks following being discovered and reported for engaging in covert religious activities, sowing discord among the ethnic groups and creating ethnic antagonism. These circumstances are especially serious. His behavior is in violation of the provisions of Article 249 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" (hereafter referred to simply as the "Criminal Law"), and his criminal responsibility ought to be established on the basis of the crime of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination. The public prosecuting body has accused the defendant Ismayil Sidiq of undermining supervision order and inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination. The facts are clear, and the evidence is sufficient and solid. The charges of the accusation are valid, and this court supports them.

The defendant Ismayil Sidiq is a repeat offender. In accordance with the provisions of Article 71 of the Criminal Law, the prison term to be carried out is to be decided by accounting for the yet to be carried out punishment for the previous crimes and the determined punishments for the later crimes, with the sentence to be less than the total of these prison sentences, but greater than the maximum sentence of the listed crimes. Upon investigation, it was found that the defendant Ismayil Sidiq still had nine years and twenty days remaining in his sentence when the present judgment was determined. In accordance with the provisions of Articles 315, 249, 61, 69, and 71 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", the judgment is as follows:

For the crime of undermining supervision order, the defendant Ismayil Sidiq is sentenced to three years; for the crime of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination, he is sentenced to ten years. Considering these crimes together, it is decided that a prison term of thirteen years is to be carried out. Considering as well his previous crimes and the yet to be carried out nine years and twenty days of that prison term, the deprivation of political rights for three years, and the fine of 10000RMB, an overall prison term of twenty years has been decided, with the three years' deprivation of political rights and the fine of 10000RMB. (The prison term is to be calculated from the date that the sentence is implemented. As for the detention before the sentence was implemented, each day of detention is to offset a day of the prison term. Thus, the prison term shall be from May 29, 2018 to May 28, 2038.)

In the case where the defendant does not accept this judgement, he may appeal to the XPCC Seventh Division Intermediate People's Court, either through this court or directly, within ten days from the next day of receiving the judgment. In case of written appeal, one copy of the original appeal form and two copies of its facsimile shall be submitted.

1



Presiding Judge
Acting Judge
Acting Judge
Clerk

Dai Ling
Fan Junhui
Liu Ling
May 29, 2018
Wang Xinru



The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region High People's Court
Criminal Judgement
(2017) Xinjiang 40 Criminal Final No. 78

Original prosecuting body: Ghulja County People's Procuratorate.

Appellant (defendant at first trial): Huang Shike, male, born on April 24, 1968, Hui, primary-school graduate, of no fixed occupation, household registered in Xinjiang's Chapchal Xibe Autonomous County. Detained on August 24, 2016 on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order; arrested on September 6 of the same year. Currently held at the Ghulja County Detention Center.

The Ghulja County People's Court, following the first-instance hearing of the case raised by the Ghulja County People's Procuratorate against the defendant Huang Shike, indicted for gathering a crowd to disturb social order, issued on December 12, 2016 the "(2016) Xinjiang 4021 Criminal Initial No. 388" decision. Following the announcement of the decision, the defendant Huang Shike expressed that he did not accept it and submitted an appeal to this court. This court, in accordance with the law, then compiled a panel of judges, who, having conducted a review of the case files and interrogated the appellant, considered that the facts of this case were clear and that there was no need to open a court hearing. On the basis of the panel's appraisal, this hearing has been concluded.

The judgement of the first instance determined **that in around June 2016, the defendant Huang Shike established a WeChat group by the name of "Muslim Worship", and through voice messages sent through the aforementioned WeChat group called on others to pray. This WeChat group had over 100 members. In August 2016, Huang Shike expounded content from the Quran concerning the purpose of sacrifices made for Eid al-Adha in a WeChat group named "Liang Fort Scripture Hall Cultural Study". This WeChat group also had over 100 members.**

The main evidence used to determine the abovementioned facts in the original judgement includes the following: the defendant Huang Shike's confession; the testimony of the witness surnamed Huang; a survey report of the electronic evidence.

On the basis of the abovementioned facts and evidence, **the judgement of the first instance found that the defendant Huang Shike was guilty of the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.**

Following the announcement of the sentence, Huang Shike in his appeal claimed that he had not known that his actions were illegal, that he had only explained scripture and taught scripture in WeChat groups, and that his actions had not, in fact, endangered state or society. On this basis, he requested an equitable judgement from the court of second instance.

This court, on the basis of our hearings, has already confirmed that the facts of the criminal case against appellant Huang Shike were clearly determined in the first-instance ruling. The evidence for confirming the facts of appellant Huang Shike's crime is as follows:

1. Appellant Huang Shike's confession states that in around June 2016 he established a WeChat group by the name of "Muslim Worship", with over 100 people in the group, primarily his friends and relatives. These friends and relatives would pray (read *namaz*) together with him. On one occasion, he explained to the others in the WeChat group how to pray (read *namaz*). He does not know who created the WeChat group "Liang Fort Scripture Hall Cultural Study", in which there were over 100 people. One day, the group moderator allowed him to speak about the Eid al-Adha sacrifices to that group, and so he explained content from the Quran concerning the purpose of the sacrifices made for Eid al-Adha.

2. The witness surnamed Huang (appellant Huang Shike's daughter) confirmed that her father, Huang Shike, created the WeChat group "Muslim Worship", that their family's relatives had joined the aforementioned group, that among them were those who did not pray (read *namaz*), and that her father had then instructed them on how to pray (read *namaz*). If individuals in the group requested instruction, he would provide instruction.

3. The evidence-preservation list and the written court verdict confirm that the navy blue OPPO-branded mobile phone used by Huang Shike was confiscated and stored by the public security organs in accordance with the law.

4. Inspection of the transcript and the electronic-evidence survey report confirmed that, by means of investigation and analysis of the content of the WeChat chat records on the OPPO-branded mobile phone used by Huang Shike, Huang Shike did engage in content like the aforementioned illegal expounding and teaching of scripture in WeChat groups.

This court maintains **that the appellant (defendant in the trial of first instance) knew that there were many people in these WeChat groups, that WeChat groups are not [designated] venues for religious activity, and that in spaces that are not designated venues for religious activity one cannot engage in religious activity, and yet still privately created a WeChat group, lectured on scripture and taught scripture and engaged in other such illegal religious activities, thereby disturbing the normal administrative order of religious activities and violating the relevant provisions of China's laws and regulations on the administration of religious affairs. Moreover, the gravity of his actions is serious, their harm to society is great, and they constitute the crime of illegal use of information networks.** As determined by the first-instance judgement, the facts of the crime are clear, and the evidence is solid and sufficient. However, the law applied was inappropriate for the case. The crime was incorrectly determined and this should be corrected. From an objective standpoint, to fit the definition of the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, three criteria must simultaneously be met: to wit, it must "be serious in nature", "effectively disrupt work, production, business, education, research, or medical treatment", and "cause serious damages". Appellant Huang Shike's actions fail to meet the criterion of "effectively disrupting work, production, business, education, research, or medical treatment", and thus, his actions do not constitute the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. With regard to the appellant Huang Shike's claim – i.e., that he had not known his actions were illegal, and wishes for the second-instance court to issue an equitable judgement – this cannot constitute a justification for exempting him from criminal responsibility. With regard to his claim that his actions of expounding and teaching scripture in a WeChat group did no actual harm to state and society, this court must reject that argument, as **he engaged in teaching scripture and expounding scripture in a non-religious venue, thereby disturbing the normal order of religious administration, which is of serious harm to society.**

In accordance with Article 287(1)(i)(a),(c) of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China and Article 225(1)(ii) of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, this court hereby rules as follows:

For illegal use of information networks, the appellant (defendant of the first instance) Huang Shike is sentenced to two years in prison (the term beginning from the date of this judgement, with days served in custody prior to the passing of the sentence to be deducted from days to be served, hence: from August 24, 2016 to August 23, 2018).

This judgement is the final ruling.

Presiding Judge: Hong Liu
Judge: Li Jingjian
Judge: Muzepper
March 10, 2017

Court Clerk: Wang Jihua

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Karamay City Intermediate People's Court
Notice of Rejection of Appeal

(2017) Xinjiang 02 Criminal Appeal No. 1

Li Fankung:

You were not satisfied with our court's "(2016) Xinjiang 02 Criminal-Case Final-Instance No. 23" criminal verdict and have filed an appeal to our court based on the following specific reasons: (1) the proceedings of the original trial were unlawful, with Zhao Shuyuan being deprived of her legal litigation rights when the court did not notify the defense attorney of the hearing; in the first and second instances, the court requested that the lawyer only take extracts of the dossier; the reason for not holding the second-instance hearing had no legal basis, thereby making it necessary to deem the first- and second-instance hearing proceedings unlawful. (2) The facts of the original verdict were not clear, and the evidence insufficient. There was no punishment issued to the principal offender, while a severe punishment was issued to the coerced accomplice; the fact that there were Falun Gong related objects in Zhao Shuyuan's home cannot be considered as criminal evidence. (3) The original ruling incorrectly applied the law; these errors directly led to Zhao Shuyuan's death. The court was thereby asked to rectify this mistake and retry the case.

The court has re-evaluated this case and believes: to facilitate the appearance of the appellant's, Zhao Shuyuan's, counsel, the first hearing was delayed, with Zhao Shuyuan's counsel being contacted several times and a hearing notice being mailed, with Li Fangkun also being informed about the situation. On February 5, 2016, the Chongqing Municipality Jiangbei District Judicial Bureau sent a letter to the first-instance court, thoroughly explaining how the bureau asked Zhao Shuyuan's defense attorney Tang Tianhao about the potential substitution of attorney and notified him of the upcoming court appearance. This bureau confirms: Tang Tianhao stated that he had already consulted with Zhao Shuyuan and her family, with Zhao Shuyuan and her family agreeing that Tang Tianhao would not appear at the first hearing, and Tang Tianhao stating that he would not appear and act as a defense attorney at the first hearing. The above information fully proves the fact that the first-hearing court protected Zhao Shuyuan's litigation rights, and the case was strictly handled according to the legal procedures.

According to Article 47 of the "Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court regarding the application of the 'Criminal Procedure Law of the People Republic of China'", the defense attorney may consult, extract, and copy case materials. ...". During the first- and second-instance hearings, Tang Tianhao had already read the case file, with the court agreeing to his extracting of the relevant case materials, all of which completely complied with circumstances and state of the law.

According to Article 223, Paragraph 2 of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, "if the People's Court decides to not hold a second hearing, it should interrogate the defendant, and consider the opinions of other relevant parties, defense attorneys, and litigation agents." This paragraph clearly explains the situation of a court not holding a hearing. After the first-instance sentencing, the second-instance court fully reviewed Zhao Shuyuan's appeal, the opinions of the defense counsel, and all other materials, therefore meeting all legal stipulations.

As was found during the first- and second-instance hearings, Zhao Shuyuan had on March 26, 2003 been given a five-year prison sentence by the XUAR Karamay City Baijiantan District People's Court for using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. Later, she would also be subjected to administrative detention twice for engaging in heterodox activities. Despite clearly knowing about Falun Gong having been outlawed, she continued practicing Falun Gong and possessed a large number of Falun

Gong printed materials, hand-copied manuscripts, audio-video recordings, and other heterodox propaganda materials. In July 2015, Zhao Shuyuan transferred a copy of the criminal indictment, which included heterodox propaganda content about the Falun Gong, the "persecution" of Falun Gong practitioners, and the like, to another Falun Gong practitioner, Shang Xiuzhen, sending the materials by post. This fact was verified by the testimony of Shang Xiuzhen and corroborated by the testimonies of two witnesses, surnamed Han and Zhao. On multiple occasions, Zhao Shuyuan visited Karamay's National Development and Reform Commission's work team (formerly the Bayi Management Committee "visit-benefit-unite" work team), the Karamay District Bayi Xincun Neighborhood Administration, and the staff of the Jerebulaq District Political and Legal Affairs Commission to propagate such heterodox ideas as "Falun Gong is good", "the Chinese Communist Party is heterodoxy", "leave the Party, Communist Youth League, and Young Pioneers to maintain peace and stability", "the Chinese Communist Party persecutes the Falun Gong", and "the Communist Party has killed 80 million people". In accordance with the relevant stipulations found in the Supreme People's Court's "Interpretation on Issues Concerning the Application of Law in Cases Concerning the Organization and Use of Heterodox Groups" and in "Interpretation (Two)", the court of original jurisdiction determined that Zhao Shuyuan's actions were criminal and that the facts and application of the law were correct. Additionally, in what concerns whether or not there has been a crime committed by other actors, this is a matter to be determined based on such fundamental facts as the actors' concrete actions, the actions' duration, and their harmfulness, and not relatively to one given fact. Zhao Shuyuan's death from illness while serving her sentence was closely related to her physical condition; the complainant's statements concerning the trial and verdict are not based on factual or legal grounds.

In summary, the judgement of the first and second instances was correct in its determination of the facts and in its application of the law. The complainant's grounds for appeal could not be established. As such, by the provisions of Article 375, Paragraph 2 of the "Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China", the appeal of Zhao Shuyuan's son, Li Fangkun, is dismissed.

Thus it is hereby stated.

August 3, 2017

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 3414

Criminal: Tang Jing, female, born on May 13, 1972, ethnic Tujia from the Xinshi District of Urumqi, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR). On January 22, 2002, she was sent to re-education through labor for a year for disturbing social order. On May 9, 2004, she was sent to re-education through labor for two years and six months, also for disturbing social order. On April 29, 2008, she was sent to re-education through labor for a year and six months for being suspected of inciting subversion of state power. On May 11, 2010, she was sent to re-education through labor for a year and six months for being suspected of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, to be released on October 5, 2011. She is currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On December 9, 2013, the XUAR Urumqi County People's Court issued the "(2013) Urumqi Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 132" decision, finding the defendant Tang Jing guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to three years and six months in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on February 11, 2017. On December 14, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Tang Jing's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Tang Jing has been deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on a total of three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 3 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence and reform, the criminal Tang Jing was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2015, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer"; on a total of three occasions, in February 2015, June 2015, and March 2016, she received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that the criminal Tang Jing does not meet the conditions for a sentence reduction. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Tang Jing will not be accorded a sentence reduction.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
December 27, 2016
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2018) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 380

Criminal: Yan Cuiping, female, born on September 23, 1963, ethnic Russian from the Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On July 27, 2015, the XUAR Shuimogou People's Court issued the "(2015) Shuimogou Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 146" decision, finding the defendant Yan Cuiping guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to five years and six months in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on January 1, 2020. On April 23, 2018, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Yan Cuiping's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Yan Cuiping has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 9 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Yan Cuiping was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2017, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in July 2016, January 2017, and May 2017, she received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Yan Cuiping was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Yan Cuiping will be accorded a sentence reduction of 9 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Amangul
People's Assessor, Song Ping
May 18, 2018
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Akto County People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2018) XJ 3022 Crim. Init. No. 122

Public prosecuting body: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Akto County People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Song Zhigang, male, born on June 16, 1964, citizen identification number ×××, Manchu, primary-school education, place of household registration in Xingcheng City, Liaoning Province, currently resides in Akto County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. On October 25, 2017, he was criminally detained by the Akto County Public Security Bureau on the suspicion of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, with arrest administered by the Akto County Public Security Bureau on November 3 of the same year, on the suspicion of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, following approval from the Akto County People's Procuratorate. Currently being held at the Akchi County Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defense attorney: Liu Guang'an, lawyer at the Hebei Pangjing Law Firm.

The Akto County People's Procuratorate charged the defendant Song Zhigang with the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement in the Akto County Proc. Pub. Crim. Pros. (2018) No. 89 indictment, and filed a public prosecution with this court on March 4, 2018. This court formed a collegial panel in accordance with the law, and held a public hearing for this case on April 13, 2018. Procurators Wu Jianhai and Sun Fei from the Akto County People's Procuratorate appeared in court to support the prosecution, with the defendant Song Zhigang and his defense attorney Liu Guang'an also attending the trial proceedings. The trial has now concluded.

The public prosecuting body charged that: On October 22, 2017, the Akto County Integrated Operations Platform pushed a clue related to "Falun Gong" to the Kosrap Township police station. On October 24, 2017, acting on the clue, the Kosrap Township police station of Akto County discovered during their investigation that the residence of the defendant Song Zhigang (inside a cave) had Falun Gong literature, propaganda materials, "Falun Gong" SMS, MMS, audio files, video files, and e-books. It was also found that the defendant Song Zhigang had used his mobile phone to send over three thousand "Falun Gong" messages and had made over five thousand "Falun Gong" calls. Following expert appraisal by the Akto County Domestic-Security Brigade, it was found that the messages sent and the calls made were all multimedia and messages related to "Falun Gong".

The public prosecuting body presented such physical evidence as 4 mobile phones, 1 USB flash drive, and 2 "Falun Gong" books; such documentary evidence as the case registration form, the circumstances of detention, the defendant's household-registration certificate, the defendant's observed behavior, and a clue report from the Kizilsu Prefecture Integrated Joint Operations Platform; testimonies from the witness surnamed Zhao, the witness E*metjan Kerim, and the witness Ni Bin; expert opinion, including electronic data monitoring reports and Pinghang mobile-phone forensic-analysis reports; examination, inspection, and identification records; 11 CDs of audiovisual materials and electronic data; the defendant's deposition and defense. It is believed that his actions have violated the provisions of Article 300, Paragraph 1 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", and that he should be held criminally responsible for using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement.

The defendant Song Zhigang argued that the mobile phone was obtained from the late Ma Rixin after the 2017 Spring Festival, and that he only used this mobile phone to send around a dozen "Falun Gong" messages. The defendant believes that Falun Dafa is good, and that faith is not a crime.

Additionally, the defendant claimed that the investigators engaged in beating and cursing during the investigation process.

The defense attorney presented the following defense arguments: 1. The defendant's actions were in accordance with the constitution and did not constitute the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement; 2. From the perspective of the elements of the crime, the defendant's actions did not constitute a criminal offense, as the defendant did not subjectively intend to undermine the enforcement of national laws, nor were there objective actions that undermined law enforcement; 3. The evidence for the crime as charged by the public prosecuting body is insufficient, as the evidence for this case is only able to prove that the mobile phone device possessed by the defendant had records of dialed calls and sent text messages, and cannot prove that it was the defendant Song Zhigang who made the "Falun Gong" calls and sent the "Falun Gong" text messages. In summary, it is requested that the defendant be acquitted.

As established through judicial examination: On October 22, 2017, the Akto County Public Security Bureau Internet-Security Brigade pushed a clue about "Falun Gong" to the Kosrap Township police station, reporting that someone near the Zhongxin mining area in the Kosrap Township was mass sending "Falun Gong" messages to seven Jiangsu numbers from a mobile phone with the number 151XXXXXXX. On October 24, 2017, acting on the clue, the Kosrap Township police station under the Akto County Public Security Bureau discovered during their investigation that the defendant Song Zhigang and his coworker, surnamed Zhao, lived in a cave near the Liaoning Hedi Geological Survey Institute in Kosrap Township's No. 3 Village, searching and seizing, among other items, 2 Falun Gong books, 3 mobile phones (1 ZTE mobile phone, one COOLPAD8017 mobile phone, and one K-KOUCH mobile phone), and 1 USB drive from the cave. Following expert appraisal by the Akto County Internet-Security Brigade, 1442 audio files, 9 videos, 79 MMS, 2 e-books, 1 firewall-circumvention program, and 7 auto-dialing recorded-call programs, all with "Falun Gong" content, were found on the defendant Song Zhigang's white ZTE mobile phone, along with records of 3086 "Falun Gong" messages sent and 5647 "Falun Gong" phone calls made. Additionally, 22 pieces of "Falun Gong" textual data and 2 images were found on the COOLPAD8017 mobile phone, and 968 "Falun Gong" audio files were found on the USB drive.

It was also established that the mobile phone with the number 151XXXXXXX belongs to the defendant's coworker Zhao, and was lost after the defendant borrowed the mobile phone from Zhao to send "Falun Gong" messages.

The evidence for the abovementioned facts includes:

(I) Physical evidence

1. One white ZTE mobile phone
2. One black COOLPAD mobile phone
3. One silver-white USB flash drive, "traveler" model
4. One issue of the "Falun Gong" propagating "Right View Weekly" (Issue 767)
5. 1 book titled "Zhuan Falun", with a yellow cover
6. One K-KOUCH mobile phone, white body
7. One SANCUP mobile phone, gold body
8. 1 dagger

confirming; the two Falun Gong books, four mobile phones, one USB flash drive, one dagger, and other physical evidence related to this case.

(II) Documentary evidence

1. Case registration form (Akto PSB (Crim.) Case Reg. [2017] No. 987)

Confirming that: This case was discovered by the Kosrap Township police station on October 24, 2017 during an inspection of non-local individual(s), and a search of the cave that the defendant Song Zhigang resided in resulted in 3 mobile phones, 1 USB flash drive, and 2 books propagating "Falun Gong" being found.

2. Written decision to open a case (Akto PSB (Crim.) DOC [2017] No. 596)

Confirming that: On October 25, 2017, the Akto County Public Security Bureau decided to initiate a case and start investigation against Song Zhigang for organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement.

3. Circumstances of detention

Confirming that: The clue for this case was pushed by the Akto County Internet-Security Brigade on October 22, 2017. On October 24, 2017, while conducting an inspection of non-local individual(s), the Kosrap Township police station discovered the defendant Song Zhigang at the temporary residence of the Liaoning Hedi Geological Survey Institute, located in a cave of Kosrap Township's No. 3 Village, in addition to discovering and seizing 3 mobile phones, 1 USB drive, and 2 books propagating "Falun Gong" from the cave where Song Zhigang was at the time. On October 25, 2017, they took criminal-detention measures against the defendant Song Zhigang.

4. Certification materials from the Kosrap Township police station

Confirming that: The clue for the case was pushed by the Akto Internet-Security Brigade on October 22, 2017. The Kosrap Township police station, acting on the clue, investigated and discovered a mobile phone that had been discarded by the defendant Song Zhigang after sending "Falun Gong" messages. On October 24, 2017, the Kosrap Township police station discovered the defendant Song Zhigang while inspecting non-local individual(s) in the vicinity of the discarded mobile phone.

5. Permanent-residence basic-information sheet and household-registration certificate for Song Zhigang

Confirming: the defendant Song Zhigang being born on June 16, 1964, in addition to his other basic personal information, and that he has reached the age of criminal responsibility.

6. The defendant Song Zhigang's observed behavior

Confirming that: The Ningyuan Street Police Station under the Xingcheng City Public Security Bureau has certified that the defendant Song Zhigang has no criminal record, with behavior in the jurisdiction average.

7. Kizilsu Prefecture Integrated Joint Operations Platform Clue Report (Issue 164)

Confirming that: The clue for this case was discovered during routine public-sentiment inspections by the Kizilsu Prefecture Integrated Joint Operations Platform. It pinpointed that the mobile phone number 151XXXXXXX was active near the Zhongxin Lead-Zinc Mine in Akto County and requested the Akto Public Security Bureau to identify the individual and proceed to handle the matter in accordance with the law.

8. Preserved-evidence list, written decision to preserve evidence (Akto PSB Kosrap Evi. Pres. Dec. [2017] No. 4)

Confirming that: On October 24, 2017, People's police from the Kosrap Township police station, while investigating the case of the defendant Song Zhigang using heterodox, Huidaomen, or superstitious activities to harm society, seized 4 mobile phones, 1 USB drive, 1 dagger, and 2 Falun Gong books.

9. Explanation regarding supplementary examination records

Confirming that: This case was originally initiated as a public-order case on October 24, 2017, before it was subsequently re-initiated as a criminal case.

(III) Witness testimony

1. An individual surnamed Zhao (coworker of the defendant Song Zhigang)

Confirming that: The SANCUP mobile phone belongs to Zhao, who lent it to the defendant Song Zhigang to make a phone call on one day in October 2017. However, the defendant discarded the mobile phone after using it. The defendant Song Zhigang would usually bring up things related to Falun Gong.

2. E*metjan Kerim (township head for Kosrap Township)

Confirming that: During inspection in Kosrap Township, E*metjan Kerim discovered the defendant and another person in a cave. Subsequently, he and Abdugheni, a political instructor from the Kosrap Police Station, went into the cave for an inspection and found two Falun Gong books, three mobile phones, and one USB drive.

3. Chang Wei (coworker of the defendant Song Zhigang)

Confirming that: The defendant Song Zhigang did not send "Falun Gong" text messages from a mobile phone in front of his coworkers, nor did he propagate "Falun Gong" to his coworkers. He usually behaved normally, did not like to interact with others, liked to wander around after work, and enjoyed hiking.

4. Wang Zhiqiang (coworker of the defendant Song Zhigang)

Confirming that: The defendant Song Zhigang did not send "Falun Gong" text messages from a mobile phone in front of his coworkers, nor did he propagate "Falun Gong" to his coworkers. He usually behaved normally, did not like to interact with others, liked to wander around after work, and enjoyed hiking.

5. Ni Bin (coworker of the defendant Song Zhigang)

Confirming that: The defendant Song Zhigang did not send "Falun Gong" text messages from a mobile phone in front of his coworkers, but did propagate "Falun Gong" to Ni Bin inside a tent, saying "Practicing Falun Gong is good, it can strengthen the body and improve health." He usually behaved normally, liked to be alone after work, and was very talkative.

6. Mao Qingming (coworker of the defendant Song Zhigang)

Confirming that: The defendant Song Zhigang did not send "Falun Gong" text messages from a mobile phone in front of his coworkers, nor did he propagate "Falun Gong" to his coworkers. He usually behaved normally, did not like to interact with others, liked to wander around after work, and enjoyed hiking.

(IV) The defendant's deposition and defense

Two sets of interrogation records for the defendant Song Zhigang

Confirming that: After the defendant appeared before the authorities, he resisted the investigative body's questioning by remaining silent, actively propagated "Falun Gong", and insisted that believing in "Falun Gong" is not a crime.

(V) Expert opinion

1. Electronic-data inspection report

Confirming that: The Akto County Internet-Security Brigade utilized the Meiya FL-900 mobile-phone forensic system, the Rock media forensic-analysis system, and the Pinghang mobile-phone forensic-analysis software to discover 1442 "Falun Gong" audio files, 9 "Falun Gong" videos, 79 MMS with "Falun Gong" content, 3086 SMS with "Falun Gong" content, 2 "Falun Gong" e-books (PDF), 1 firewall-circumvention program (UltraSurf), 1 "Falun Gong" video program (INTDTV), 7 auto-dialing "Falun Gong" recorded-call programs, and 4 programs for auto-sending SMS with "Falun Gong" content on the defendant Song Zhigang's ZTE (U817) mobile phone. 22 pieces of Falun Gong textual

data and 2 Falun Gong images were found on the Coolpad8017 mobile phone submitted for inspection. 968 Falun Gong audio files were discovered on the USB drive submitted for inspection.

2. Pinghang mobile-phone forensic-analysis report

Confirming that: The public security organs found 1442 "Falun Gong" audio files, 9 "Falun Gong" videos, 79 MMS with "Falun Gong" content, 3086 SMS with "Falun Gong" content, 2 "Falun Gong" e-books (PDF), 1 firewall-circumvention program (UltraSurf), 1 "Falun Gong" video program (INTDTV), 7 auto-dialing "Falun Gong" recorded-call programs, and 4 programs for auto-sending SMS with "Falun Gong" content on the ZTE mobile phone of the defendant Song Zhigang.

3. Supplementary materials for electronic evidence

Confirming that: The public security organs found 3086 text messages with "Falun Gong" content on the defendant Song Zhigang's ZTE mobile phone, and printed out some of the content. The mobile-phone data report has been recorded on a CD.

4. Supplementary explanation regarding the investigation of the ZTE mobile phone belonging to Song Zhigang

Confirming that: Upon inspection, all of the ZTE mobile phones owned by the defendant Song Zhigang were specifically used for sending messages related to "Falun Gong". The mobile phones had installed software for automatic dialing, semi-automatic dialing, automatic phone calls, and mass sending of MMS, along with instructional tutorials. Among them, the program recorded 5647 task-log entries and 1353 operation-log entries, with the task- and operation-log entries all pertaining to multimedia files and messages related to "Falun Gong".

5. Instructions for the safe operation of truth-clarifying phones, ZTE U817 mobile phone user manual

Confirming that: The ZTE U817 mobile phone was specifically used for sending "Falun Gong" related messages, and had software installed for automatic dialing, semi-automatic dialing, automatic phone calls, and mass MMS sending, along with tutorials on how to evade surveillance.

6. Event-1631-286 task log

Confirming that: The task log of the ZTE U817 mobile phone shows 5647 "Falun Gong" calls made.

7. Event-1632-287 operation log

Confirming that: The operation log for the ZTE U817 mobile phone's auto-dialing software has 1353 entries.

8. Explanation regarding the detection of content related to "Falun Gong" on the ZTE mobile phone belonging to Song Zhigang

Confirming that: The task and operation logs for the auto-dialing software on the ZTE mobile phone belonging to the defendant Song Zhigang, as well as the SMS content, were found to pertain to multimedia files and messages related to "Falun Gong".

(VI) Records of inspections, examinations, identifications, and investigative experiments

1. Akto County Public Security Bureau examination record (Akto PSB Kosrap Examination [2017] No. 1)

Confirming that: On October 24, 2017, while inspecting non-local individual(s), People's police officer Abdugheni Qadir from the Kosrap Township police station, Kosrap Township head E*metjan Kerim, and political and legal secretary Omerjan Tahir discovered the cave in which the defendant Song Zhigang resided, near the temporary residence of the Liaoning Hedi Geological Survey Institute in the No. 3 Village gully in Kosrap Township, and would discover and seize from the cave where Song Zhigang resided 3 mobile phones, 1 USB drive, and 2 books propagating "Falun Gong".

2. On-site investigation and examination records, on-site photos
 Confirming that: the crime scene and the site where the "Falun Gong" items carried by the defendant Song Zhigang were found are the exact location of the cave where the defendant Song Zhigang resided.

(VII) Audiovisual materials, electronic data

1. 1 CD (CD number: 653XXXXXXXX71025599)

Confirming that: The interrogation process of the defendant Song Zhigang was legal, and the defendant Song Zhigang resisted the interrogation throughout.

2. 1 CD (CD number: 653XXXXXXXX71025600)

Confirming that: The process of questioning the witness surnamed Zhao was legal.

3. 1 CD (CD number: Song Zhigang heterodox religion 2017.10.25)

Confirming that: The interrogation process of the defendant Song Zhigang was legal, and the defendant Song Zhigang resisted the interrogation throughout.

4. 1 CD (case-handling People's police law-enforcement recorder video)

Confirming that: Under the command of the case-handling People's police officer(s), the defendant Song Zhigang identified for the case-handling People's police the 3 mobile phones, 1 USB drive, and 2 books propagating "Falun Gong" that were discovered and seized in the cave where he resided.

5. 2 CDs (report and data for Coolpad mobile phone)

Confirming that: 22 pieces of Falun Gong textual data and 2 Falun Gong images were found on the Coolpad8017 mobile phone submitted for inspection.

6. 2 CDs (report and data for the ZTE mobile phone)

Confirming that: 1442 "Falun Gong" audio files, 9 "Falun Gong" videos, 79 MMS with "Falun Gong" content, 3086 SMS with "Falun Gong" content, 2 "Falun Gong" e-books (PDF), 1 firewall-circumvention program (UltraSurf), 1 "Falun Gong" video program (INTDTV), 7 auto-dialing "Falun Gong" recorded-call programs, and 4 programs for auto-sending SMS with "Falun Gong" content were found on the ZTE mobile phone submitted for inspection. Among these, there were 5647 task-log entries and 1353 operation-log entries recorded for the auto-dialing programs, with the task- and operation-log entries all pertaining to multimedia files and messages related to "Falun Gong".

7. 2 CDs (USB data \bc 戴獬豸姆[®]止[®]教[®]通[®]募[®]©)

Confirming that: 968 Falun Gong audio files were found on the USB drive submitted for inspection.

8. 1 CD (recorded calls)

Confirming that: After the defendant Song Zhigang was taken into custody, individuals from across the country called the case handlers to threaten, intimidate, and harass them.

All the evidence above has been cross-examined in court, with the collection process legal, and the content objective and true. It is sufficient to prove the facts for this case, and this court accepts it, using it as the basis for judgment.

The defense counsel has submitted two pieces of evidence. The first piece of evidence are the medical records from the treatment that the defendant received at the Liaoning Province Military Psychiatric Hospital in 1981, confirming that the defendant was hospitalized for schizophrenia in 1981 and was essentially cured upon discharge. The second piece of evidence is a request letter from the defendant's wife, Dong Ying, confirming that the defendant Song Zhigang has not harmed society and that his behavior is good. This court holds that the two pieces of evidence submitted by the

defense counsel are not relevant to this case and do not affect the sentencing of the defendant, hence they are not accepted.

The defendant Song Zhigang, while fully aware that the "Falun Gong" organization is a heterodox-religion organization and in violation of national laws and regulations, possessed and carried, for dissemination purposes, over two thousand "Falun Gong" multimedia files, using a mobile phone to send over three thousand "Falun Gong" text messages and make over five thousand "Falun Gong" phone calls, with circumstances particularly serious. His actions constitute the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. The charges of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement as brought by the public prosecuting body are established and should be supported.

Regarding the defense opinions put forward by the defendant and the defense counsel, this court holds that "Falun Gong" has been confirmed as a heterodox organization by such departments as the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Ministry of Public Security. The relevant judicial interpretations by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate have also defined the nature of heterodox organizations. The defendant had the subjective intention to illegally spread "Falun Gong" and objectively carried out the actions of using a mobile phone to make "Falun Gong" calls and send "Falun Gong" text messages. The defendant's argument that the ZTE mobile phone was borrowed from someone else is not supported by any other evidence, and the details provided by the defendant regarding the use of the ZTE mobile phone do not match the facts as established by investigation. Therefore, the defense opinions of the defendant and the defense counsel are not accepted.

Based on the facts, nature, circumstances, and the degree of harm to society of the defendant's crime, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 300, Paragraph 1, Article 64, and Article 52 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China"; Article 2, Item (12), Article 3, Item (2), and Article 5 of the "Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate Interpretation on Several Issues Regarding the Applicable Law in Handling Such Criminal Cases as Those of Organizing and Using Heterodox Groups to Undermine Law Enforcement", the judgment is as follows:

I. The defendant Song Zhigang has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of fourteen years, in addition to a fine of 30000RMB. (The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of October 25, 2017 to October 24, 2031; the fine shall be paid within ten days after the judgment takes effect).

II. The one white ZTE mobile phone, one black COOLPAD mobile phone, one white K-KOUCH mobile phone, one gold SANCUP mobile phone, 1 silver-white "traveler" model USB flash drive, one copy of the "Falun Gong" propagating "Right View Weekly" (Issue 767), 1 book with a yellow cover named "Zhuan Falun", 1 dagger, and all other instruments of the crime seized as part of this case are to be confiscated.

If dissatisfied with the judgment, it is permissible to file an appeal within ten days starting from the day after receiving the judgment, either through this court or directly to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Kizilsu Kyrgyz Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court. For a written appeal, one original copy of the appeal petition should be submitted, along with two copies of its facsimile.

Presiding judge

Huang Jun



Judge
Judge
April 21, 2018
Clerk

Yang Guifen
Li Mei
Sang Yuan

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_61.pdf

victim entries: 8971

**Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Mosuowan
Reclamation Area People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2019) BT 0802 Crim. Init. No. 2

Public prosecuting body: Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Mosuowan Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Pang Qing, female, born on August 21, 1968, of Han ethnicity, resides at No. ** Corps, **th Division. Criminally detained on January 13, 2018 by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and arrested in accordance with the law by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on February 15 of the same year. Currently being held at the Shihezi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Guo Yu'e, female, born on March 14, 1962, of Han ethnicity, resides at No. ** Corps, **th Division. Criminally detained on January 13, 2018 by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and arrested in accordance with the law by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on February 15 of the same year. Currently being held at the Shihezi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Xiao Guorong, female, born on March 13, 1963, of Han ethnicity, resides at No. ** Corps, **th Division. Criminally detained on February 6, 2018 by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and arrested in accordance with the law by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on March 13 of the same year. Currently being held at the Shihezi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Xu Guixiang, female, born on September 12, 1954, of Han ethnicity, resides at No. ** Corps, **th Division. Criminally detained on March 12, 2018 by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and arrested in accordance with the law by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on April 16 of the same year. Currently being held at the Shihezi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Mi Caiqin, female, born on October 2, 1967, of Han ethnicity, resides at No. ** Corps, **th Division. Criminally detained on January 26, 2018 by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and arrested in accordance with the law by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on March 2 of the same year. Currently being held at the Shihezi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Zhang Shengliang, male, born on November 28, 1963, of Han ethnicity, resides at No. ** Corps, **th Division. Criminally detained on January 26, 2018 by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and arrested by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on March 1 of the same year. Currently being held at the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Xu Xiaoyong, female, born on February 2, 1957, of Han ethnicity, resides at No. ** Corps, **th Division. Criminally detained on January 26, 2018 by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and arrested in accordance with the law by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on March 1 of the same year. Currently being held at the Shihezi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Yu Lanxiang, female, born on June 29, 1961, of Han ethnicity, resides at No. ** Corps, **th Division. Criminally detained on March 10, 2018 by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and arrested in accordance with the law by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on April 16 of the same year. Currently being held at the Shihezi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Mao Shunyuan, male, born on February 1, 1951, of Han ethnicity, resides at No. ** Corps, **th Division. Criminally detained on January 13, 2018 by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and arrested in accordance with the law by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_56.pdf

victim entries: 7292, 7285, 7253, 7255, 7271, 7252, 7249, 7307, 7280

February 15 of the same year. Currently being held at the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defense attorney: Tan Zhonghui, lawyer at the Xinjiang Shuangxin Law Firm.

The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Mosuowan Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate charged the defendants Pang Qing, Guo Yu'e, Xiao Guorong, Xu Guixiang, Mi Caiqin, Zhang Shengliang, Xu Xiaoyong, Yu Lanxiang, and Mao Shunyuan with using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement in the MSW RA Proc. Crim. Pros. (2019) No. 1 indictment, and filed a public prosecution with this court on January 14, 2019. This court formed a collegial panel in accordance with the law, and held a public hearing for this case. The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Mosuowan Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate assigned Procurator Huang Hongsong to support the public prosecution in court, and the defendants Pang Qing, Guo Yu'e, Xiao Guorong, Xu Guixiang, Mi Caiqin, Zhang Shengliang, Xu Xiaoyong, Yu Lanxiang, and Mao Shunyuan, together with their defense attorney, Tan Zhonghui, also attended the court proceedings. The trial for this case has now concluded.

The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Mosuowan Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate charged that:

The "Almighty God" heterodox group of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division, also known as the "Welcome New Church", "Joyful Church", and "No. 8 Church", consists of members acting as leaders, deacons, and disciples, who refer to each other by pseudonyms.

The defendant Mi Caiqin, spiritual names Li Yang and Yangyang, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2009, took part in gatherings, and in March 2017 was appointed as a leader of the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division. Together with another leader, an individual surnamed Li (spiritual name Tiantian, at large), she was responsible for the church's overall operations, and on multiple occasions copied Almighty God heterodox-religion propaganda materials onto the SD cards of multiple church members.

The defendant Mao Shunyuan, spiritual name Gao Yuan, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2012. From 2012 to 2013 and from April 2014 to September 2014, he served twice as a gospel deacon of the church. In 2017, he was appointed by the defendant Mi Caiqin as a gospel deacon of the church, responsible for recruiting members for the Almighty God organization. To recruit members, he preached about Almighty God to many people and organized Church members to gather at his home, to collectively watch and study the Almighty God heterodox-religion propaganda materials.

The defendant Yu Lanxiang, spiritual name Wang Fei, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2015 and took part in gatherings. In November 2017, at the request of the higher authorities of the Shihezi Community Church, and with Yu Lanxiang's consent, the defendant Mi Caiqin used the single-story house in the No. 17 Company of the Mosuowan Management Area in the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division as a transfer station, responsible for the information relay and transfer of SD cards containing Almighty God propaganda materials between the Shihezi Community-Level Church and the Churches of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, No. 149 Corps, and No. 150 Corps in the Eighth Division.

The defendant Xu Guixiang, spiritual name Zhang Fang, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2015, and took part in gatherings. Later, she was arranged by the defendant Mi Caiqin to serve as a liaison, responsible for picking up and delivering church information and materials to and from the transfer station. At the end of 2017, she made several trips to Yu Lanxiang's place to retrieve information and SD cards sent from the higher levels of the Church, and delivered them to Mi Caiqin. In accordance with Mi Caiqin's arrangements, she delivered "testimony" articles and information recorded on the SD cards by the defendant Xiao Guorong to Yu Lanxiang, which were then forwarded to the Shihezi Community Church.

The defendant Xiao Guorong, spiritual name Tian Yuan, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2013. In around 2015, she was appointed by the church leaders as a card copier, responsible for duplicating the SD cards with electronic Almighty God propaganda

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_56.pdf

victim entries: [7292](#), [7285](#), [7253](#), [7255](#), [7271](#), [7252](#), [7249](#), [7307](#), [7280](#)

materials sent by the higher Church authorities onto other SD cards, to facilitate spreading to other members. She also processed handwritten "testimony" articles from Church organization members into electronic versions and recorded them on SD cards, which were then delivered to the Shihezi Community Church. During gatherings at the meeting points, she copied on multiple occasions Almighty God propaganda materials onto the SD cards of the individuals attending the meetings. In 2017, Xiao Guorong, in accordance with Mi Caiqin's arrangements, copied the contents from SD cards retrieved by Xu Guixiang onto other SD cards, on multiple occasions, in addition to processing "testimony" articles and recording them on SD cards, which were then handed over to Mi Caiqin.

The defendant Zhang Shengliang, spiritual names Li Bing and "Dust", joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2007. Mi Caiqin, Xiao Guorong, Mao Shunyuan, Xu Xiaoyong, and others organized their Almighty God gatherings at Zhang Shengliang's home multiple times. In September 2017, the defendant Mi Caiqin arranged for Zhang Shengliang's home to serve as a reception home, hosting another individual surnamed Zhang from the Shihezi Community Church of Almighty God, providing food and lodging for this Zhang, and assisting in the exchange of church information and SD cards containing Almighty God heterodox-religion materials between this Zhang and Mao Shunyuan.

The defendant Pang Qing, spiritual names Xiaoliang and Meihao, joined the Church of Almighty God heterodox group of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2008. Before 2014, she successively served multiple times as the leader of the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division, and briefly as the leader of the Shihezi Community, being fully responsible for the church affairs. She led individuals in actively recruiting members for the Almighty God heterodox organization, spreading heterodox propaganda to others, and copying Almighty God heterodox-religion propaganda documents and multimedia files onto others' SD cards.

The defendant Guo Yu'e, spiritual name Fangfang, served as a leader, gospel deacon, and in other roles in the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division prior to 2014, participating in the administrative work of the Church, and actively recruiting members for the Church of Almighty God heterodox organization. In 2017, on two separate occasions, she preached about Almighty God to an individual surnamed Liang, and distributed to Liang 1 book of heterodox-religion propaganda.

The defendant Xu Xiaoyong, spiritual name Xiaozhen, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2012 and took part in gatherings. In the fall of 2014, she used her rented single-story house at the No. 148 Corps chicken farm and the Yihe Jiayuan storied building as gathering places for the Church of Almighty God, providing a venue for herself and Almighty God members Mi Caiqin, Mao Shunyuan, Zhang Shengliang, and others to hold gatherings.

Following the discovery of the crime, the public security organs discovered and seized SD cards, players, mobile phones, computers, and Almighty God literature, handwritten materials, and testimony articles from the above defendants. The Shihezi City Public Security Bureau Internet Security Protection Branch extracted and secured the contents stored on the seized electronic storage devices. The Shihezi Public Security Bureau Domestic Security Protection Branch performed identification on the extracted and secured electronic evidence and on the seized literature. Upon identification, it was found that: the contents extracted from Pang Qing's electronic media included 84085 text files, 8317 audio files, and 912 video files, with 3 Almighty God books seized. Mao Shunyuan's electronic media contained 30488 text files, 7037 audio files, and 3371 video files. Xu Xiaoyong's white player contained 1584 texts, 2623 audio files, and 2711 video files, totaling 11.5GB. The SD card from Zhang Shengliang's blue player had stored 6929 audio files and 2128 video files, totaling 21.2GB. Mi Caiqin's computer hard drive contained 7310 text files, 1591 video files, and 844 audio files, totaling 8.9GB. Xu Guixiang's 4 SD cards contained a total of 346 text files, 249 audio files, and 22 video files, all propagating Almighty God heterodox-religion content. Yu Lanxiang's 16GB Kingston SD card contained 18774 text files, 2191 audio files, and 379 video files. Guo Yu'e had 7 books of Almighty God literature. All of the above items are Almighty God heterodox-religion propaganda materials.

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_56.pdf

victim entries: 7292, 7285, 7253, 7255, 7271, 7252, 7249, 7307, 7280

With regard to the aforementioned allegations, the public prosecuting body presented to the court documentary evidence, witness testimonies, the defendants' depositions and defenses, records of on-site inspections, and audio-visual materials, accusing the defendants Pang Qing, Guo Yu'e, Xiao Guorong, Xu Guixiang, Mi Caiqin, Zhang Shengliang, Xu Xiaoyong, Yu Lanxiang, and Mao Shunyuan of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. The public prosecuting body believes that the nine defendants took part in the "Almighty God" heterodox-religion church, engaged in "Almighty God" heterodox-religion activities, and disrupted the enforcement of national laws and administrative regulations, with their actions violating Article 300, Paragraph 1 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China". The facts of the crime are clear, and the evidence is authentic and sufficient. Therefore, the criminal responsibility of Pang Qing, Guo Yu'e, Xiao Guorong, Xu Guixiang, Mi Caiqin, Zhang Shengliang, Xu Xiaoyong, Yu Lanxiang, and Mao Shunyuan for using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement should be pursued.

The defendant Pang Qing argued to say that she appeals to the freedom of faith and has not done anything illegal, refusing to plead guilty.

The defendant Guo Yu'e argued to say that believing in Almighty God does not constitute an illegal act, refusing to plead guilty.

The defendant Xiao Guorong argued to say that she has never been a card copier, refusing to plead guilty.

The defendant Xu Guixiang argued to say that she has never been a liaison and that she appeals to the freedom of faith, refusing to plead guilty.

The defendant Mi Caiqin had no objections to the facts of the crime and the charges brought by the public prosecuting body, and stated that she would no longer participate in the Church of Almighty God heterodox organization.

The defendant Zhang Shengliang had no objections to the facts of the crime and the charges brought by the public prosecuting body, and stated that he would no longer participate in the Church of Almighty God heterodox organization.

The defendant Xu Xiaoyong had no objections to the facts of the crime and the charges brought by the public prosecuting body, and stated that she would no longer participate in the Church of Almighty God heterodox organization.

The defendant Yu Lanxiang had no objections to the facts of the crime and the charges brought by the public prosecuting body, and stated that she would no longer participate in the Church of Almighty God heterodox organization.

The defendant Mao Shunyuan had no objections to the facts of the crime and the charges brought by the public prosecuting body, stated that he would no longer participate in the Church of Almighty God heterodox organization, and pleaded for a lighter punishment. The defense attorney presented the arguments for defense on the same grounds.

As established through judicial examination:

The "Almighty God" heterodox group of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division, also known as the "Welcome New Church", "Joyful Church", and "No. 8 Church", consists of members acting as leaders, deacons, and disciples, who refer to each other by pseudonyms.

The defendant Pang Qing, spiritual names Xiaoliang and Meihao, joined the Church of Almighty God heterodox group of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2008. Before 2014, she successively served multiple times as the leader of the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division, and briefly as the leader of the Shihezi Community, being fully responsible for the Church affairs. She led individuals in actively recruiting members for the Almighty God heterodox organization, spreading heterodox propaganda to others, and copying Almighty God heterodox-religion propaganda documents and multimedia files onto others' SD cards.

The defendant Guo Yu'e, spiritual name Fangfang, served as a leader, gospel deacon, and in other roles in the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division prior to 2014, participating in the administrative work of the church, and actively recruiting members for the Church of Almighty God heterodox organization. In 2017, on two separate occasions, she preached about

Almighty God to an individual surnamed Liang, a resident of the No. 148 Corps, and distributed to Liang 1 book of heterodox-religion propaganda.

The defendant Xiao Guorong, spiritual name Tian Yuan, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2013. In around 2015, she was appointed by the church leaders as a card copier, responsible for duplicating the contents of SD cards with electronic Almighty God propaganda materials sent by the higher Church authorities onto other SD cards, to facilitate spreading to other members. She also processed handwritten "testimony" articles from Church organization members into electronic versions and recorded them on SD cards, which were then delivered to the Shihezi Community Church. During gatherings at the meeting points, she copied on multiple occasions Almighty God propaganda materials onto the SD cards of the individuals attending the meetings. In 2017, Xiao Guorong, in accordance with Mi Caiqin's arrangements, copied the contents from SD cards retrieved by Xu Guixiang onto other SD cards, on multiple occasions, in addition to processing "testimony" articles and recording them on SD cards, which were then handed over to the defendant Mi Caiqin.

The defendant Xu Guixiang, spiritual name Zhang Fang, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2015, and took part in gatherings. Later, she was arranged by the defendant Mi Caiqin to serve as a liaison, responsible for picking up and delivering church information and materials to and from the transfer station. At the end of 2017, she made several trips to Yu Lanxiang's place to retrieve information and SD cards sent from the higher levels of the Church, and delivered them to Mi Caiqin. In accordance with Mi Caiqin's arrangements, she delivered "testimony" articles and information recorded on the SD cards by the defendant Xiao Guorong to Yu Lanxiang, which were then forwarded to the Shihezi Community Church.

The defendant Mi Caiqin, spiritual names Li Yang and Yangyang, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2009, took part in gatherings, and in March 2017 was appointed as a leader of the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division. Together with another leader, an individual surnamed Li (spiritual name Tiantian, at large), she was responsible for the church's overall operations, and on multiple occasions copied Almighty God heterodox-religion propaganda materials onto the SD cards of multiple church members.

The defendant Zhang Shengliang, spiritual names Li Bing and "Dust", joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2007. The defendants Mi Caiqin, Xiao Guorong, Mao Shunyuan, Xu Xiaoyong, and others organized their Almighty God gatherings at Zhang Shengliang's home multiple times. In September 2017, the defendant Mi Caiqin arranged for Zhang Shengliang's home to serve as a reception home, hosting another individual surnamed Zhang from the Shihezi Community Church of Almighty God, providing food and lodging for this Zhang, and assisting in the exchange of church information and SD cards containing Almighty God heterodox-religion materials between this Zhang and Mao Shunyuan.

The defendant Xu Xiaoyong, spiritual name Xiaozhen, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2012 and took part in gatherings. In the fall of 2014, she used her rented single-story house at the chicken farm of the No. 148 Corps and her rented property at the No. 148 Corps's Yihe Jiayuan storied building as gathering places for the Church of Almighty God, providing a venue for herself and Almighty God members Mi Caiqin, Mao Shunyuan, Zhang Shengliang, and others to hold gatherings.

The defendant Yu Lanxiang, spiritual name Wang Fei, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2015 and took part in gatherings. In November 2017, at the request of the higher authorities of the Shihezi Community Church, and with Yu Lanxiang's consent, the defendant Mi Caiqin used her residence as a transfer station, responsible for the information relay and transfer of SD cards containing Almighty God propaganda materials between the Shihezi Community-Level Church and the Churches of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, No. 149 Corps, and No. 150 Corps in the Eighth Division.

The defendant Mao Shunyuan, spiritual name Gao Yuan, joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2012. From 2012 to 2013 and from April 2014 to September

2014, he served twice as a gospel deacon of the church. In 2017, he was appointed by the defendant Mi Caiqin as a gospel deacon of the church, responsible for recruiting members for the Almighty God organization. To recruit members, he preached about Almighty God to many people and organized Church members to gather at his home, to collectively watch and study the Almighty God heterodox-religion propaganda materials.

Following the discovery of the crime, the public security organs found and seized SD cards, players, mobile phones, computers, and Almighty God literature, handwritten materials, and testimony articles from the above defendants. The Shihezi City Public Security Bureau Internet Security Protection Branch extracted and secured the content stored on the seized electronic storage devices. The Shihezi Public Security Bureau Domestic Security Protection Branch performed identification on the extracted and secured electronic evidence and on the seized literature. Upon identification, it was found that: the contents extracted from Pang Qing's electronic media included 84085 text files, 8317 audio files, and 912 video files, with 3 Almighty God books seized; Guo Yu'e had 7 Almighty God books; Xu Guixiang had 4 SD cards containing a total of 346 text files, 249 audio files, and 22 video files; Mi Caiqin's computer hard drive contained 7310 text files, 1591 video files, and 844 video files, totaling 8.9GB; the SD card from Zhang Shengliang's blue player had stored 6929 audio files and 2128 video files, totaling 21.2GB; Xu Xiaoyong's white player contained 1584 texts, 2623 audio files, and 2711 video files, totaling 11.5GB; Yu Lanxiang's 16GB Kingston SD card contained 18774 text files, 2191 audio files, and 379 video files; the extracted contents of Mao Shunyuan's electronic media had 30488 text files, 7037 audio files, and 3371 video files. All of the above items are Almighty God heterodox-religion propaganda materials.

It was also established that:

1. After appearing before the authorities, the defendants Pang Qing, Guo Yu'e, Xiao Guorong, and Xu Guixiang insisted on their appeal to the freedom of faith and refused to express remorse.

2. After appearing before the authorities, the defendant Mi Caiqin, despite initially denying her faith in the Almighty God and denying joining the Almighty God organization in all of her earlier depositions, eventually made a truthful deposition about her participation in the Almighty God organization.

3. After appearing before the authorities, the defendants Zhang Shengliang and Xu Xiaoyong were able to truthfully depose and clearly stated during the trial that they would no longer participate in the Almighty God organization and would no longer believe in the Almighty God.

4. After appearing before the authorities, the defendants Yu Lanxiang and Mao Shunyuan actively deposed about the case and clearly stated during the trial that they would no longer participate in the Almighty God organization and would no longer believe in the Almighty God.

The evidence for the abovementioned facts is as follows:

I. Physical evidence

Supplementary investigation dossier and photo albums, with photos of case-related items confiscated by the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau from the 9 case-related individuals. These confirm the case-related items confiscated from the residences of the 9 defendants.

II. Documentary evidence

1. Police incident report form and case registration form, which confirm that: on January 10, 2018, during a visit, the Mosuowan Police Station discovered a large amount of Almighty God heterodox-organization materials in Pang Qing's home and took Pang Qing back to the police station for investigation.

2. Proofs of household registration, permanent-resident information, which confirm: that the nine individuals Pang Qing, Guo Yu'e, Xiao Guorong, Xu Guixiang, Mi Caiqin, Zhang Shengliang, Xu Xiaoyong, Yu Lanxiang, and Mao Shunyuan were of the age of criminal responsibility at the time of committing the crime, in addition to other identity information.

3. Explanation of the circumstances of detainment, which confirms that: the nine defendants Pang Qing, Guo Yu'e, Xiao Guorong, Xu Guixiang, Mi Caiqin, Zhang Shengliang, Xu Xiaoyong, Yu Lanxiang, and Mao Shunyuan were detained by the public security organs.

4. Letters of determination of heterodox-religion materials from the Shihezi City Public Security Bureau, dated January 29, February 11, and March 30, 2018, with the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau entrusting the Shihezi City Public Security Bureau Internet Security Protection Branch and Domestic Security Branch to determine the content of the seized electronic media, books, and other items. This confirms that: (1) the extracted data from the electronic media owned by Pang Qing contained 84085 text files, 8317 audio files, and 912 video files, with 3 Almighty God books, all of which were content propagating the Almighty God heterodox religion; (2) the seven books owned by Guo Yu'e were all illegal literature of the Almighty God heterodox organization; (3) the 4 SD cards owned by Xu Guixiang contained a total of 346 text files, 249 audio files, and 22 video files, all of which were content propagating the Almighty God heterodox religion; (4) Mi Caiqin's computer hard drive contained 7310 text files, 1591 audio files, and 844 video files, totaling 8.9GB of storage content, all of which were multimedia files and electronic books propagating the Almighty God heterodox organization; (5) the files on the SD card from Zhang Shengliang's blue player included 22670 text files, 6929 audio files, and 2128 video files, totaling 21.2GB of storage content, all propaganda materials of the Almighty God heterodox organization; (6) Xu Xiaoyong's white player contained 1584 texts, 2623 audio files, and 2711 video files, totaling 11.5GB of storage content, all of which were propaganda multimedia files and electronic book materials of the Almighty God heterodox organization; (7) Yu Lanxiang's 16GB Kingston SD card contained 18774 text files, 2191 audio files, and 379 video files, all of which were content propagating the Almighty God heterodox religion; (8) the extracted data from the electronic media owned by Mao Shunyuan contained 30488 text files, 7037 audio files, and 3371 video files, all of which were content propagating the Almighty God heterodox religion.

5. Description of situation, confirming that: after Mao Shunyuan appeared before the authorities, he made a deposition about key members in the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division, such as Mi Caiqin and Xiao Guorong. His deposition provided important clues for the investigation work.

III. Search and identification records

1. Identification records

(1) Yu Lanxiang's identification record, confirming that: Yu Lanxiang identified Xu Guixiang as the individual from the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division who would obtain tenets. She also identified Zhang Fengying as the person from the Church of Almighty God of the No. 149 Corps, Eighth Division who would obtain tenets (liaison). She also pointed out that the Xiaokang Village of the No. 17 Company, No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division was an Almighty God liaison station for relaying information.

(2) The identification record of an individual surnamed Zhang, confirming that: the individual surnamed Zhang identified the defendant Mao Shunyuan as the person who preached about Almighty God to Zhang, and identified Pang Qing as Xiaoliang, the Almighty God person in charge for the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division.

(3) Mi Caiqin's identification record, confirming that: Yu Lanxiang is Wang Fei, of the Almighty God transfer home in the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division; Xu Guixiang is Zhang Fang, who was responsible for the obtaining of tenets for the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division.

(4) Zhang Shengliang's identification record, confirming that: Zhang Shengliang identified the person with the spiritual names Li Yang and Yangyang as Mi Caiqin, the person with the spiritual name Fangfang as Guo Yu'e, the person with the spiritual name Xiaoliang as Pang Qing, and the person with the spiritual name Tian Yuan as Xiao Guorong. The homes of Mi Caiqin, Mao Shunyuan, Xu Xiaoyong, and Zhang Shengliang served as meeting points.

Xu Xiaoyong's identification record, confirming that: the defendant Xu Xiaoyong identified the family area of the chicken farm of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division (since demolished) as the single-story home she previously rented from Mi Caiqin, the residence of Mi Caiqin in the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division.

(6) Mao Shunyuan's identification record, confirming that: Mao Shunyuan identified Guo Yu'e as the Almighty God individual with the spiritual name Fangfang, Xiaoliang as Pang Qing, the leader of the Joyful Church of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division with the spiritual names Li Yang and Yangyang as Mi Caiqin, the individual with the spiritual names Li Bing and "Dust" as Zhang Shengliang, Xiaozhen as Xu Xiaoyong, and Tian Yuan as Xiao Guorong. He identified the computer desk in the small bedroom of Xiao Guorong's home as the place where Xiao Guorong copied cards. He pointed out Xu Xiaoyong's home, Zhang Shengliang's home, and Mao Shunyuan's home as meeting points.

2. Search records and inventory

(1) Pang Qing's search record and seizure list, confirming that: 5 books of Almighty God literature were found, as well as 69 sets of handwritten Almighty God literature, 70 books of printed and other literature, 1 computer, 3 players, 14 storage cards, 4 USB drives, 3 card readers, and 2 handwritten donation records.

(2) On March 11, 2018, the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau's People's police conducted a search of Xu Guixiang's home in accordance with the law. This confirms that: 4 SD cards were searched and seized from her home, one of which was labeled as "Jiang Min (10#)" "Super Songs Card, 4G", one as "8#", one as "9#", "4GB", and one as "Da Jun" "4GB", in addition to the seizure of 7 mobile phones, 1 tablet computer, 1 silver Lenovo-brand laptop and 2 CDs, 1 Bible, and 4 paper sheets of testimony articles.

(3) Mi Caiqin's search record and inventory, confirming that: 1 case-related Kinggrid-brand desktop computer was found.

(4) Zhang Shengliang's search record and inventory, confirming that: a blue player was found, containing one 32GB black ADATA-brand SD card, as well as 6 Almighty God CDs, 4 card readers, 3 handwritten manuscripts with Almighty God content, 7 books of printed materials with Almighty God content, and one Nokia-brand 2700C-model mobile phone.

(5) Xu Xiaoyong's search record and seizure list, confirming that: a white player was found at Xu Xiaoyong's home, containing one black 16GB ADATA-brand SD card, in addition to 1 Lenovo-brand A218T-model black mobile phone.

(6) Yu Lanxiang's search record and inventory, confirming that: a black MICRO-brand memory card was found in the bedside nightstand in her master bedroom, a black Kingstm memory card, 1 book of printed materials, and 1 book of handwritten materials.

(7) Mao Shunyuan's search record and seizure list, confirming that: a collection of notes on insights and experiences was found, as well as 1 Kingston-brand SD storage card, one black 4GB SD memory card, 3 mobile phones, 1 white digital player, 1 black Maldi-brand 8GB player, 1 volume of gospels, 1 book of Almighty God literature, 1 red notebook, 6 SD cards inside a red "Meijiashuang" plastic bag (information-relay packaging bag), 3 CDs, 1 volume of work manual notes, 1 volume of expulsion notices, 1 expulsion notice, 1 notebook, and 1 red plastic-covered diary.

(8) Record of the search of the home of the individual surnamed Guo (Xiao Guorong's sister-in-law), with the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau's People's police having conducted a search of the residence at Apt. XX, Building No. XX, XX Residential Complex, No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division, where Xiao Guorong hid the case-related computer, on April 3, 2018. This confirms that: a black Lenovo-brand laptop was found in the wardrobe of the master bedroom of the home, and was seized on the spot.

Electronic evidence extraction records

(1) Shihezi City Public Security Bureau's electronic evidence inspection record, with the Shihezi City Public Security Bureau Internet Security Branch having accepted on January 11 and November 30, 2018 the commission from the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau to extract electronic evidence from the 15 SD cards (including one SD card in a player), 4 USB drives, a hard drive of a Yiner desktop computer, and two mobile phone SIM cards seized from Pang Qing's home. A remote inspection was conducted on the five Almighty God websites browsed on the seized YINER-brand black computer. This confirms that: 1. The electronic storage devices under inspection had their

stored files extracted, with the specific numbers detailed in the extraction record; 2. Of the 5 websites browsed on the Yiner computer, 4 were Almighty God websites, and one could not be opened.

Shihezi City Public Security Bureau's electronic evidence inspection record, with the Shihezi City Public Security Bureau Internet Security Branch having accepted on March 23, 2018 the commission from the Mosuowan Criminal Police Brigade to extract electronic evidence from the seized electronic devices of Xu Guixiang. This confirms that: electronic evidence was extracted from 4 SD cards, 1 Xiaomi mobile phone, a tablet, and a hard drive of a Lenovo laptop seized from Xu Guixiang's possession.

(3) Shihezi City Public Security Bureau's electronic evidence inspection record, with the Shihezi City Public Security Bureau Internet Security Branch having accepted on March 23, 2018 the commission from the Mosuowan Criminal Police Brigade to extract data from the 2 seized SD cards used by Yu Lanxiang. This confirms: the procedure of electronic data extraction and amount of data extracted from Yu Lanxiang's SD cards.

(4) Shihezi City Public Security Bureau's electronic evidence inspection record, with the Shihezi City Public Security Bureau Internet Security Branch having accepted on February 6, 2018 the commission from the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau Criminal Police Brigade to extract electronic evidence from the computer, SD card, and USB drive electronic storage media seized from Xiao Guorong. This confirms: the extraction of the stored content and the types and quantities of files from the computer hard drive, SD card, and USB drive that were seized from Xiao Guorong.

(5) Shihezi City Public Security Bureau's electronic evidence inspection record, with the Shihezi City Public Security Bureau Internet Security Branch having accepted on January 10, 2018 the commission from the Mosuowan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau Criminal Police Brigade to extract electronic evidence from the SD cards, multimedia players, mobile phones, and CDs seized from the homes of Guo Yu'e and Mao Shunyuan. This confirms: the extraction of the stored content and the types and quantities of files from the SD cards, playback devices, mobile phones, and CDs seized from Guo Yu'e and Mao Shunyuan.

IV. Video and audio materials, electronic data

The documents and multimedia files extracted from the electronic storage media seized from the 8 defendants have been stored on 8 CDs. The content is the same as in the inspection records above.

V. Witness testimony

(1) The testimony of the individual surnamed Qiao, confirming that: Guo Yu'e's spiritual name is Fangfang, and she had been a leader for a period of time in 2002. Pang Qing had once served as a leader, and Mao Shunyuan was a gospel deacon. Guo Yu'e, Pang Qing with the spiritual name Yangyang, and Zhang Fang had gathered at Qiao's home. The individual surnamed Li is from the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps.

The testimony of the individual surnamed Xu, confirming that: the individual surnamed Li, with the spiritual name Tiantian, came to gatherings at Xu's home twice, in March and June 2012. Li had previously been in charge of the gathering spot at Xu's home, where they collectively studied the doctrines of the Almighty God heterodox religion, among other things. Pang Qing's spiritual name is Xiaoliang, and Guo Yu'e's spiritual name is Fangfang.

The testimony of the individual surnamed Mao (the defendant Mao Shunyuan's younger cousin), confirming that: Mao Shunyuan is an Almighty God disciple.

The testimony of the individual surnamed Zhang (the defendant Mao Shunyuan's younger cousin), confirming that: in June 2011, Mao Shunyuan preached about Almighty God to him, after which Zhang began to believe in Almighty God; Zhang heard people in Almighty God calling Mao Shunyuan the founder; from 2011 to 2012, while believing in Almighty God, he met someone with the spiritual name Xiaoliang, with Xiaoliang being Pang Qing; Pang Qing preached the gospel and gave sermons at gatherings, sometimes also distributing study materials; Xiaoliang was the person in charge of the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps. The Church of Almighty God helped

Zhang buy a 4G SD card, with "Xiao Ai" copying the Almighty God materials on the card for him, using the copying method that Pang Qing had taught Xiao Ai.

(5) The testimony of the witness surnamed Liang (from the same town as Guo Yu'e and a worker in the same corps company), confirming that: in December 2017, Guo Yu'e visited Liang's home twice to propagate Almighty God. During the latter visit, Guo Yu'e gave Liang a green booklet containing two Almighty God songs, having Liang use them in prayer.

VI. Defendants' depositions and defense statements

1. The defendant Pang Qing's deposition and defense, the main content of which is as follows: started believing in Almighty God in 2008, initially using the spiritual name Xiaoliang, and now using the spiritual name Meihao; in 2009, successively served twice as the leader of the Joyful Church of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division, later becoming a community leader, managing "gospel" work; has led Almighty God disciples in preaching to and recruiting disciples, with Pang Qing going out on the streets to distribute Almighty God brochures to people; the Church has someone who is responsible for recording Almighty God materials onto memory cards; the content on the memory cards was downloaded from the internet by herself.

2. The defendant Guo Yu'e's deposition and defense, the main content of which is as follows: in November 2014, while she was hospitalized at the gynecology department of the Shihezi City People's Hospital, an elderly woman she didn't know came to her ward and gave her two Almighty God books, telling her that these were the words of God and the will of God. After reading them, Guo Yu'e found that the first half contained the words spoken by the "Almighty God" and the second half consisted of reflections regarding the Almighty God faith, all of which were articles of reflection written by those who believe in "Almighty God". By April-May 2015, the elderly lady who had "preached the gospel" to her came looking for Guo Yu'e with another elderly lady in her sixties or seventies, who was a native of Gansu. The lady from Gansu was responsible for communicating with her, and in 2015 they had gatherings with this lady from Gansu at home four or five times. This confirms that: Guo Yu'e believes in the Almighty God heterodox religion, and has participated in meetings to study with others content related to Almighty God.

3. The defendant Xiao Guorong's deposition and defense, the main content of which is as follows: began to believe in "Almighty God" in 2013, joined the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division's No. 8 Church of Almighty God, with the spiritual name "Tian Yuan"; at that time, Pang Qing (spiritual name Xiaoliang) and Guo Yu'e (spiritual name Fangfang) were still part of the church, with Pang Qing being expelled from the church at the end of 2013 or the beginning of 2014. In 2016, the church's leader, Tiantian, arranged for her to type up "witness articles"; there was an elderly lady who was over 70 years old with the spiritual name "Fangfang", who would usually deliver materials and collect the phone memory cards every four to five days. Each time, "Fangfang" used the same phone memory card to copy the electronic versions of the new articles. Sometimes when "Fangfang" came, she would also bring some multimedia files, which she transferred to me [Guorong] via the phone storage card. She [Guorong] only admitted to helping elderly disciples sort out SD cards; the computer and printer were provided by the church, for the purpose of printing testimony articles and copying cards. I [Guorong] was appointed as the card copier by the No. 148 Corps leader, Tiantian.

4. The defendant Xu Guixiang's deposition and defense, the main content of which is as follows: started believing in the Almighty God in 2015, with the spiritual name of Zhang Fang, and with all the objects found in her home her own. (The SD card with content related to Almighty God found in her home) was given to her by an old lady who was spreading the gospel to her.

5. The defendant Mi Caiqin's deposition and defense, the main content of which is as follows: in 2009, she was recruited by Pang Qing to become a disciple of Almighty God, with the spiritual names Li Yang and Yangyang, and is a current Church of Almighty God leader; from 2009 to 2014, Pang Qing served as a leader of the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division; the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division is called the "Joyful Church", as well as the "No. 8 Church"; the church currently has 2 leaders, 1 gospel deacon, and 1 card copier, with Mi Caiqin and "Tiantian" (individual surnamed Li) being the leaders, "Gao Yuan" (Mao Shunyu) being

the gospel deacon, and "Tian Yuan" (Xiao Guorong) being the card copier, while "Wang Fei" (Yu Lanxiang) was responsible for the transfer home, "Zhang Fang" (Xu Guixiang) acted as a tenet individual (also called a liaison), and Li Bing or "Dust" (Zhang Shengliang) was in charge of the reception home. The roles of the aforementioned individuals were decided by Mi Caiqin and Li. In 2017, Mi Caiqin arranged for Yu Lanxiang's home to serve as a transfer station to pass information and materials between the Shihezi Community Church and the three churches of the No. 148 Corps, No. 149 Corps, and No. 150 Corps of the Eighth Division, arranging for Xu Guixiang to go to Yu Lanxiang's place and pick up or deliver SD cards and other materials, which Xu Guixiang would then hand over to Mi Caiqin; Mi Caiqin would pass the SD cards received from the higher levels to Xiao Guorong for copying, in addition to arranging for Xiao Guorong to process testimony articles, copying them onto SD cards and handing them back to Mi Caiqin, which would then be passed on to the higher levels; she also arranged for Zhang Shengliang to host an individual surnamed Zhang (Xiaoman) from the higher levels who was escaping persecution (looking for a way out); after the tenets and SD cards were given to Zhang by the higher levels of the Church, the SD cards were handed to Gao Yuan.

6. The defendant Zhang Shengliang's deposition and defense, the main content of which is as follows: Zhang Shengliang started believing in Almighty God in 2007, with the spiritual names Li Bing and "Dust", and acted as a reception home for the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division. At that time, the leader of the Almighty God in the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division was Xiaoliang, who would often arrange gatherings at his home; during the gatherings, they would distribute multimedia files and literature about Almighty God, as well as SD cards, to the individuals attending; he has received four individuals in total; in September 2017, Mi Caiqin arranged for him to receive an individual surnamed Zhang who was evading arrest, providing Zhang with food and accommodation, and helping Zhang exchange SD cards and information with Mao Shunyuan and Mi Caiqin; "Fangfang" or Guo Yu'e was once the gospel deacon of the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division; Xiao Guorong copied cards for the people at gatherings; the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division had two leaders, one administrative deacon, one gospel deacon, and one watering deacon, with Li Yang (Mi Caiqin) and Tiantian the leaders, and Gao Yuan (Mao Shunyuan) the administrative deacon; the gospel deacon spread the gospel, attracting new people.

7. The defendant Xu Xiaoyong's deposition and defense, the main content of which is as follows: introduced to the Almighty God faith by someone via the "gospel" in 2012, and used the spiritual name Xiaozhen; in the fall of 2014, the church's gathering places were at a single-story house of a chicken farm and at the Yihe Jiayuan Residential Complex residence, in the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division, that were rented by Mi Caiqin. Xiaoliang (Pang Qing) previously acted as leader in the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division, and "Fangfang" had served as a deacon. The two were successively expelled from the church in 2014; Pang Qing and Mi Caiqin had copied Almighty God materials onto Xu Xiaoyong's player card.

8. The defendant Yu Lanxiang's deposition and defense, the main content of which is as follows: from November to December 2017, Pang Qing came to her home to discuss using it as a transfer station, with Yu Lanxiang accepting the arrangement made by Mi Caiqin, the leader for the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division; the transfer station was responsible for transferring information and materials between the Shihezi Community and the three churches of the No. 148 Corps, No. 149 Corps, and No. 150 Corps of the Eighth Division, once every 10 days; "Zhang Fang", whose real name is Xu Guixiang, was the liaison responsible for picking up and delivering items from/to the transfer station, with the items picked up being handed over to Mi Caiqin; Mi Caiqin and the individual surnamed Li were leaders of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division church, Gao Yuan (Mao Shunyuan) was the gospel deacon, Tian Yuan (Xiao Guorong) was the card copier and also responsible for writing testimony articles, Zhang Fang (Xu Guixiang) was responsible for obtaining tenets, also known as the liaison; the disciples' testimony articles were given to Zhang Fang (Xu Guixiang), who then passed them to Tian Yuan (Xiao Guorong) to be typed up as electronic versions; Pang Qing was a former

leader, while Guo Yu'e was in charge of church affairs; the Almighty God content found on the memory cards at her home was copied by Xu Guixiang, and Mi Caiqin and others had given her Almighty God literature and SD cards.

9. The defendant Mao Shunyuan's deposition and defense, the main content of which is as follows: started believing in the Almighty God in 2012 and joined the Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division, with the spiritual name Gao Yuan; from the end of 2012 to 2013-2014, was appointed as a gospel deacon; after Mi Caiqin and an individual surnamed Li took leadership, they appointed Mao Shunyuan as a gospel deacon again, the gospel deacon's main responsibility being to preach about Almighty God to those who did not believe in the Almighty God, and recruit new people; Mao Shunyuan preached to more than 20 people around him, distributed Almighty God literature, and copied SD cards; before 2014, Guo Yu'e was the gospel deacon of the church, but would be expelled in 2014; before 2014, Pang Qing was the leader for the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division, later being transferred to the Shihezi Community Church, before being expelled from the Church of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division in 2014; Zhang Shengliang acted as a reception home, "Zhang Fang" (Xu Guixiang) was responsible for transporting materials between the Church of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division and the Shihezi City Church, with multimedia files being transferred via SD cards; after retrieving them, they would be handed over to Mi Caiqin and Li, Mi Caiqin and Li would copy them onto Mao Shunyuan's SD card, and Mao Shunyuan would copy them for the Church disciples; in 2014, Xiao Guorong began to serve as a typist in the Church, typing up testimony articles and putting them onto SD cards, to be handed over to Mi Caiqin and Li for sending to the Shihezi Community Church; Xiao Guorong also printed paper versions of some Church promotional materials to give to the disciples, and would copy SD cards for them, essentially copying cards for everyone in the church. The Church of Almighty God of the No. 148 Corps, Eighth Division was formerly known as the "Welcome New Church", and was later renamed to "Joyful Church", with the code name of "#8 Church".

This court holds that: despite "Almighty God" teachings having been clearly banned by the state, the defendants Pang Qing, Guo Yu'e, Xiao Guorong, Xu Guixiang, Mi Caiqin, Zhang Shengliang, Xu Xiaoyong, Yu Lanxiang, and Mao Shunyuan still actively participated, copying information of the heterodox organization and recruiting members for the heterodox organization, thereby undermining the implementation of national laws and administrative regulations. The actions of the nine defendants have violated the criminal law, constituting the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and should be criminally punished in accordance with the law. The public prosecuting body's accusation that the nine defendants committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement is established, with the facts clear and the evidence authentic and sufficient, and with the application of the law correct. This court confirms the charges. Although the criminal acts of the nine defendants do not conform to the provisions of Article 2, Items (1) to (10) of "The Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate Interpretation on Several Issues Regarding the Applicable Law in Criminal Cases Such as Those of Organizing and Using Heterodox Groups to Undermine Law Enforcement", and the books, electronic storage media, and other items found and seized by the public security organs in this case also fail meet the quantity requirements of Items (11) and (12) of the above provisions, the nine defendants have caused a certain negative impact in their locality, disrupting the normal social order, with serious criminal circumstances; although defendant Xu Guixiang denied ever working as a liaison, the depositions of the defendants Mi Caiqin, Yu Lanxiang, and Mao Shunyuan can confirm that she has held that position, and thus her defense is not accepted; the defendant Xiao Guorong denied the act of copying cards, but the depositions of the co-defendants Mi Caiqin, Mao Shunyuan, Yu Lanxiang, and Zhang Shengliang can mutually confirm that Xiao Guorong was a card copier; despite her defense that the computer and printer were purchased by herself, she could not provide a purchase receipt nor explain the purchase location during the trial, while her initial deposition during investigation by the public security organs stated that they had been provided by the Church, and thus her defense is not accepted. The defendants Pang Qing, Guo Yu'e, Xiao Guorong, and Xu Guixiang all argued that

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victim entries: [7292](#), [7285](#), [7253](#), [7255](#), [7271](#), [7252](#), [7249](#), [7307](#), [7280](#)

"Almighty God" is not a heterodox religion, and appealed to the freedom of faith. Following investigation, it was found that the state has already clearly identified "Almighty God" as a heterodox organization and has banned it, with the belief in "Almighty God" not a religious freedom protected by law, and thus the above defense is not accepted. The nine defendants committed the crime together, and although their tasks were different, they were only distinguished by their responsibilities, with their roles in the crime equivalent. Thus, it is not appropriate to distinguish between principal and accessory offenders. The public prosecuting body believes that the defendants Mao Shunyuan, Yu Lanxiang, Xu Xiaoyong, and Zhang Shengliang have lighter criminal circumstances and have truthfully confessed, which has been verified and accepted by this court, with the opinion of the defense attorney for the defendant Mao Shunyuan also accepted. These four defendants voluntarily pleaded guilty and clearly expressed their withdrawal from the heterodox organization, and should be given a lighter punishment. In accordance with the provisions of Article 300, Paragraph 1, Article 25, Article 52, Article 53, Paragraph 1, and Article 64 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" and the provisions of Article 2, Item 13, Article 9, Paragraph 2, Item 1 of "The Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate Interpretation on Several Issues Regarding the Applicable Law in Criminal Cases Such as Those of Organizing and Using Heterodox Groups to Undermine Law Enforcement", the judgment is as follows:

I. The defendant Pang Qing has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of six years, in addition to a fine of 8000RMB.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the judgment going into effect. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 13, 2018 to January 12, 2024.)

II. The defendant Guo Yu'e has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of six years, in addition to a fine of 8000RMB.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the judgment going into effect. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 13, 2018 to January 12, 2024.)

III. The defendant Xiao Guorong has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of five years and six months, in addition to a fine of 8000RMB.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the judgment going into effect. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of February 6, 2018 to August 5, 2023.)

IV. The defendant Xu Guixiang has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of five years and six months, in addition to a fine of 8000RMB.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the judgment going into effect. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of March 12, 2018 to September 11, 2023.)

V. The defendant Mi Caiqin has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of four years, in addition to a fine of 6000RMB.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the judgment going into effect. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be

credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 26, 2018 to January 25, 2022.)

VI. The defendant Zhang Shengliang has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of two years, in addition to a fine of 4000RMB.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the judgment going into effect. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 26, 2018 to January 25, 2020.)

VII. The defendant Xu Xiaoyong has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of two years, in addition to a fine of 4000RMB.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the judgment going into effect. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 26, 2018 to January 25, 2020.)

VIII. The defendant Yu Lanxiang has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of one year and six months, in addition to a fine of 3000RMB.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the judgment going into effect. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of March 10, 2018 to September 9, 2019.)

IX. The defendant Mao Shunyuan has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of one year and six months, in addition to a fine of 3000RMB.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the judgment going into effect. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 13, 2018 to July 12, 2019.)

X. The "Almighty God" books, SD storage cards, players, computers, and other items seized by the public security organs shall be confiscated and dealt with by the public security organs. (Attached is a list of the seized items)

If dissatisfied with the judgment, it is permissible to file an appeal within ten days starting from the day after receiving the judgment, either through this court or directly to the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Eighth Division Intermediate People's Court. For a written appeal, one original copy of the appeal petition should be submitted, along with two copies of its facsimile.

Presiding judge	Cai Zhong
Judge	Zhou Guoqiang
Judge	Song Dong
April 1, 2019	
Clerk	Luo Jiahui

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2018) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 332

Criminal: Wang Fugui, male, born on February 14, 1963, ethnic Han from Akto County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently in the XUAR.

On June 9, 2015, the XUAR Akto County People's Court issued the "(2015) Akto Criminal-Case Initial-Instance No. 48" decision, finding the defendant Wang Fugui guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to four years in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on January 2, 2019. On March 27, 2018, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Wang Fugui's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Wang Fugui has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 7 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Wang Fugui was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2017, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in February 2017, June 2017, and October 2017, he received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Wang Fugui was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Wang Fugui will be accorded a sentence reduction of 6 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Amangul
Judge, Ye Chunbin
April 13, 2018
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Mongolkure County People's Court
Criminal Verdict

(2019) XJ 4026 Crim. Init. No. 173

Public prosecutor: Mongolkure County People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Sun Sujuan, of alias "Xiao Mei" within the "Almighty God" heterodox group. Female, born on April 19, 1968, Han, junior high-school education. Household registration: Mongolkure County, Xinjiang. Resides in Mongolkure County. Criminally detained by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on December 14, 2018, on the suspicion of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. Arrested by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on January 14, 2019, following approval from the Mongolkure County People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Yang Cai, of aliases "Xiao He" and "Jie Jing" within the "Almighty God" heterodox group. Female, born on August 20, 1966, Han, primary-school education. Resident ID number: XXX. Household registration: XX County. Resides in Mongolkure Municipality, at House No. 147, Sheep Farm. Criminally detained by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on December 14, 2018, on the suspicion of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. Arrested by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on January 14, 2019, following approval from the Mongolkure County People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Jiang Jinfeng, of alias "Xiao Fang" within the "Almighty God" heterodox group. Female, born on February 4, 1970, Han, primary-school education. Resident ID number: XXX. Household registration: XX County. Resides at 35 Liushugou Road, Qarasu Township, Mongolkure County. Criminally detained by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on December 14, 2018, on the suspicion of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. Arrested by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on January 14, 2019, following approval from the Mongolkure County People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Li Jingjing, of alias "Xiao Juan" within the "Almighty God" heterodox group. Female, born on August 10, 1990, Han, junior high-school education. Resident ID number: XXX. Household registration: 4-1 Hospital Road, Qashazhar Township, Mongolkure County, Xinjiang. Resides at 42 Honuqai Street, Mongolkure County. Criminally detained by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on December 14, 2018, on the suspicion of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. Arrested by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on January 14, 2019, following approval from the Mongolkure County People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Zhao Xiuhui, of alias "Liang Yan" within the "Almighty God" heterodox group. Female, born on March 1, 1951, Han, primary-school education. Resident ID number: XXX. Household registration: XX County. Resides at House No. 157, No. 2 Area, Honuqai Township, Mongolkure County. Placed under residential surveillance following the decision of the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on December 17, 2018, on the suspicion of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. On September 17, 2019, this court made the decision for her arrest.

Defendant: Wang Xiuyun, of alias "Da He" within the "Almighty God" heterodox group. Female, born on January 25, 1951, Han, primary-school education. Resident ID number: XXX. Household registration: XX County. Resides at 179-9 Liberation Street, Mongolkure Municipality. Placed under residential surveillance following the decision of the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on December 17, 2018, on the suspicion of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. On September 17, 2019, this court made the decision for her arrest.

Defendant: Li Huizhen, of aliases "Zheng Ping" and "Xiao Xi" within the "Almighty God" heterodox group. Female, born on December 26, 1952, Han, primary-school education. Resident ID number: XXX. Household registration: XX County. Resides in XX County. Subjected to provision of surety pending investigation by the decision of the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on January 24, 2019, on the suspicion of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement.

Defendant: Cui Yulian. Female, born on December 3, 1965, Han, primary-school education. Resident ID number: XXX. Household registration: XX Municipality, Xuzhou City, Jiangsu Province. Resides in XX County. Subjected to provision of surety pending investigation by the decision of the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau on January 24, 2019, on the suspicion of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement.

In the Mongolkure Procuratorate Public Prosecution Criminal Case (2019) No. 129 indictment, the Mongolkure County People's Procuratorate charged the defendants Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, Li Jingjing, Zhao Xiuhui, Wang Xiuyun, Li Huizhen, and Cui Yulian with the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, filing with indictment with this court on July 24, 2019. After accepting the case, the court formed a full collegial panel in accordance with the law and held a public hearing on September 12 of the same year. The Mongolkure County People's Procuratorate appointed Bate and Yu Jiaojiao to appear in court to support the public prosecution. The defendants Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, Li Jingjing, Zhao Xiuhui, Wang Xiuyun, Li Huizhen, and Cui Yulian also attended the proceedings. The case was deliberated and discussed by the collegial panel, with the result reported to the judicial committee for discussion and decision. The case has now been concluded.

The charges put forth by the Mongolkure County People's Procuratorate: 1. In early 2005, the defendant Sun Sujuan joined the Mongolkure County Almighty God group, serving as the Mongolkure County Almighty God person in charge from October 2005 to November 2013. In December 2012, she publicly distributed Almighty God leaflets at the Aqyaz Livestock Farm, and was criticized and lectured by the local police station. This defendant has organized multiple

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victim entries: [7334](#), [7375](#), [7399](#), [7432](#), [7364](#), [7430](#), [7339](#), [7410](#), [7362](#), [14906](#), [14907](#), [27080](#), [27083](#), [27081](#), [27082](#), [27084](#), [27085](#)

gatherings, has donated money to the Almighty God group on multiple occasions, and has propagated the Almighty God to others. From 2005 to 2013, she looked after the Mongolkure County Almighty God group's books.

2. In November 2005, the defendant Jiang Jinfeng, under Sun Sujuan's influence, joined the Mongolkure County Almighty God group, serving as the Mongolkure County Almighty God group's person in charge from November 2013 to November 2016. This defendant has organized multiple gatherings, has propagated the Almighty God to others, and has donated money to the Almighty God group on multiple occasions. Starting in 2013, she looked after one of the Mongolkure County Almighty God group's "book depositories", which contained 392 books and 222 compact discs. 3. At the beginning of 2013, the defendant Yang Cai, under the influence of Wang Xiuyun, joined the Mongolkure County Almighty God heterodox group. Starting in late 2017, she served as the Mongolkure County Almighty God person in charge. This defendant has organized multiple gatherings, has propagated the Almighty God to others, and has donated money to the Almighty God group on multiple occasions. Yang Cai looked after one of the Almighty God church's "book depositories", which had 123 Almighty God books and 37 compact discs. At home, Yang Cai kept items propagating Almighty God content, such as a video player and multimedia cards. In June 2018, Yang Cai, according to the information provided by Wang Xiuyun, revised and supplemented information as well as wrote "Bitter Winter reports" for the Almighty God heterodox group on multiple occasions, distorting Xinjiang's stability-maintenance policies and smearing the government's image. These "Bitter Winter reports" were sent up by Zhao Xiuhui to the Mongolkure County Almighty God's head organization.

4. Starting in 2012, Li Jingjing, under the influence of her mother, Sun Sujuan, started believing in the Almighty God. After marrying and moving to the Fangcaohu Farm in Changji Prefecture's Qutubi County, she participated in the Almighty God activities there. In 2014, she returned to Mongolkure County and continued to participate in Almighty God activities. In 2017, the defendant Li Jingjing used her Taobao account to buy herself and Almighty God persons Sun Sujuan, Jiang Jinfeng, Cui Yulian, and Zhao Xiuhui multimedia cards and video players online. She also helped the abovementioned persons copy Almighty God audio, video, articles, and the like.

5. In 2012, the defendant Wang Xiuyun, under the influence of Yang Aixia [*recte* Li Aixia], joined the Almighty God group, propagating Almighty God to others and donating to the Almighty God group on multiple occasions. In June 2018, the defendant Wang Xiuyun provided Yang Cai with the information that a Hui imam of the No. 2 Commune had been cracked down on because of his Muslim faith and taken to an education and training center, with over 300 people having been arrested there. Yang Cai wrote a "Bitter Winter report" for the Almighty God heterodox group, distorting the Xinjiang education-and-training policy and smearing the government's image. This "Bitter Winter report" was sent up by Zhao Xiuhui to the Mongolkure County Almighty God's head organization.

6. In early 2009, the defendant Zhao Xiuhui joined the Mongolkure County Almighty God heterodox group, attending Almighty God group activities on multiple occasions and keeping at home items propagating Almighty God content, such as a video player and multimedia cards. Zhao Xiuhui also wrote "Bitter Winter reports" for the Almighty God heterodox group, saying that the wife of an Uyghur laborer was arrested for wearing headscarves, with their children left unattended, and that some elderly people were using Xinjiang time because the government's management created inconvenience, and the like. This gravely distorted Xinjiang's stability-maintenance policies and smeared the government's image. Zhao Xiuhui herself sent up the gathered donations from the Almighty God group persons and the Bitter Winter reports to the Mongolkure County Almighty God's head organization.

7. Starting from 2005, the defendant Li Huizhen followed her father, Li Zilun, in believing in the Almighty God, and would attend Almighty God activities with Li Zilun and Sun Sujuan. She also recruited Zhao Xiuhui into the group, and donated 1020RMB on two occasions.

8. In December 2016, the defendant Cui Yulian joined the local Almighty God heterodox group in Pizhou City, Jiangsu Province, following an introduction from relatives. In around April 2017, she was aided by the Almighty God group in "transferring her household registration" as a means of getting to the Hosumtuarsun Mongol Township in Mongolkure County, Xinjiang. Jiang Jinfeng, the person in charge of the Mongolkure Almighty God church, would later establish contact with her, with her attending activities organized by the Xinjiang local Almighty God church on numerous occasions. At home, she kept items propagating Almighty God content, such as a video player and multimedia cards.

The public prosecutor believes that the abovementioned facts are confirmed by the following evidence: 1. Physical evidence: SD cards, 123 books, and 37 compact discs seized from Yang Cai's home by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau; the 392 books and 222 compact discs seized from Jiang Jinfeng's home; 2. Documentary evidence: the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Nat.) Filing No. 500 (2018)" decision to open a case, the Ili Prefecture Public Security Bureau Domestic Security Branch's "Ili PSB Nat. Sec. 009 (2019)" description of articles submitted for inspection, the Ili Prefecture Public Security Bureau's "Ili PSB Net Sec. Ins. No. 856/857/915 (2018)" electronic-data inspection reports; 3. Testimony of witnesses surnamed Wu and Wang; 4. The defendants' confession and defense: the confessions and defense of the eight defendants, including those of Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, and Jiang Jinfeng. The public prosecutor believes that, starting from 2005 and up to the investigation of the case in 2018, the defendants Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, Li Jingjing, Zhao Xiuhui, Wang Xiuyun, Li Huizhen, and Cui Yulian successively joined the Almighty God group in the Mongolkure County church, forming a heterodox group gang with relatively fixed personnel. This band secretly organized holding "gatherings" and other activities, propagating the Almighty God and recruiting believers; they established and transferred the Almighty God "book depository", storing

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victim entries: [7334](#), [7375](#), [7399](#), [7432](#), [7364](#), [7430](#), [7339](#), [7410](#), [7362](#), [14906](#), [14907](#), [27080](#), [27083](#), [27081](#), [27082](#), [27084](#), [27085](#)

515 Almighty God books and 259 compact discs; seized money offerings; through the multimedia propaganda and study of "Almighty God" audio, video, and articles, and the writing of Bitter Winter articles, they distorted our region's stability-maintenance measures and reported them to the Mongolkure County Almighty God's head organization. This Almighty God heterodox gang constitutes a grave threat to society, with the circumstances grave. The actions of the eight defendants mentioned above have violated the provisions of Article 25, Paragraph 1 and Article 300, Paragraph 1 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China". The facts are clear and the evidence is reliable and sufficient, and their criminal responsibility should be investigated in the context of the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. The public prosecution was hereby initiated, with the request to sentence in accordance with the law.

In her own defense, the defendant Sun Sujuan said that: she has no objection to the charges put forth by the public prosecutor, has realized her mistakes and pleads guilty, and hopes that the court will give her a lighter punishment.

In her own defense, the defendant Yang Cai said that: she has no objection to the charges put forth by the public prosecutor, has realized her mistakes and pleads guilty, and hopes that the court will give her a lighter punishment.

In her own defense, the defendant Jiang Jinfeng said that: she has no objection to the charges put forth by the public prosecutor, has realized her mistakes and pleads guilty, and hopes that the court will give her a lighter punishment.

In her own defense, the defendant Li Jingjing said that: she has no objection to the charges put forth by the public prosecutor, has realized her mistakes and pleads guilty, and hopes that the court will give her a lighter punishment.

In her own defense, the defendant Zhao Xiuhui said that: she has no objection to the charges put forth by the public prosecutor, has realized her mistakes and pleads guilty, and hopes that the court will give her a lighter punishment.

In her own defense, the defendant Wang Xiuyun said that: she has no objection to the charges put forth by the public prosecutor, did not know that her actions constituted a crime, attended only a few times without knowing the content, and hopes that the court will give her a lighter punishment.

In her own defense, the defendant Li Huizhen said that: she has no objection to the charges put forth by the public prosecutor, has realized her mistakes and pleads guilty, and hopes that the court will give her a lighter punishment.

In her own defense, the defendant Cui Yulian said that: she has no objection to the charges put forth by the public prosecutor, has realized her mistakes and pleads guilty, and hopes that the court will give her a lighter punishment.

During the trial, it was found that: 1. In early 2005, the defendant Sun Sujuan joined the Mongolkure County Almighty God group, serving as the Mongolkure County Almighty God person in charge from October 2005 to November 2013. In December 2012, she publicly distributed Almighty God leaflets at the Aqyaz Livestock Farm, and was criticized and lectured by the local police station. This defendant has organized multiple gatherings, has donated money to the Almighty God group on multiple occasions, and has propagated the Almighty God to others. From 2005 to 2013, she looked after the Mongolkure County Almighty God group's books.

2. In November 2005, the defendant Jiang Jinfeng, under Sun Sujuan's influence, joined the Mongolkure County Almighty God group, serving as the Mongolkure County Almighty God group's person in charge from November 2005 to November 2016. This defendant has organized multiple gatherings, has propagated the Almighty God to others, and has donated money to the Almighty God group on multiple occasions. Starting in 2013, she looked after one of Mongolkure County Almighty God group's "book depositories", which contained 392 books and 222 compact discs.

3. At the beginning of 2013, the defendant Yang Cai, under the influence of Wang Xiuyun, joined the Mongolkure County Almighty God heterodox group. Starting in late 2017, she served as the Mongolkure County Almighty God person in charge. This defendant has organized multiple gatherings, has propagated the Almighty God to others, and has donated money to the Almighty God group on multiple occasions. Yang Cai looked after one of the Almighty God church's "book depositories", which had 123 Almighty God books and 37 compact discs. At home, Yang Cai kept items propagating Almighty God content, such as a video player and multimedia cards.

4. Starting in 2012, Li Jingjing, under the influence of her mother, Sun Sujuan, started believing in the Almighty God. After marrying and moving to the Fangcaohu Farm in Changji Prefecture's Qutubi County, she participated in the Almighty God activities there. In 2014, she returned to Mongolkure County and continued to participate in Almighty God activities. In 2017, the defendant Li Jingjing used her Taobao account to buy herself and Almighty God persons Sun Sujuan, Jiang Jinfeng, Cui Yulian, and Zhao Xiuhui multimedia cards and video players online. She also helped the abovementioned persons copy Almighty God audio, video, articles, and the like.

5. In 2012, the defendant Wang Xiuyun, under the influence of Yang Aixia [recte Li Aixia], joined the Almighty God group, propagating Almighty God to others and donating to the Almighty God group on multiple occasions.

6. In early 2009, the defendant Zhao Xiuhui joined the Mongolkure County Almighty God heterodox group, attending Almighty God group activities on multiple occasions and keeping at home items propagating Almighty God content, such as a video player and multimedia cards.

7. Starting from 2005, the defendant Li Huizhen followed her father, Li Zilun, in believing in the Almighty God, and would attend Almighty God activities with Li Zilun and Sun Sujuan. She also recruited Zhao Xiuhui into the group, and donated 1020RMB on two occasions.

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victim entries: [7334](#), [7375](#), [7399](#), [7432](#), [7364](#), [7430](#), [7339](#), [7410](#), [7362](#), [14906](#), [14907](#), [27080](#), [27083](#), [27081](#), [27082](#), [27084](#), [27085](#)

8. In December 2016, the defendant Cui Yulian joined the local Almighty God heterodox group in Pizhou City, Jiangsu Province, following an introduction from relatives. In around April 2017, she was aided by the Almighty God group in "transferring her household registration" as a means of getting to the Hosumtuharsun Mongol Township in Mongolkure County, Xinjiang. Jiang Jinfeng, the person in charge of the Mongolkure Almighty God church, would later establish contact with her, with her attending activities organized by the Xinjiang local Almighty God church on numerous occasions. At home, she kept items propagating Almighty God content, such as a video player and multimedia cards.

The abovementioned facts are confirmed by the following evidence:

1. Items seized, in accordance with the law, from Li Jingjing's home by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau: 1 MP5 player; 1 multi-purpose video player; 1 tablet computer; 3 card readers; 1 portable player; 1 set of Jinni miniature speakers; 1 OPPO R7 PLUS cell phone; 2 USB flash drives; 1 multimedia card.

2. 4 multimedia cards seized, in accordance with the law, from Jiang Jinfeng's home by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau.

3. Items seized from Yang Cai's home by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau: 4 SD cards; 1 cell phone; 1 MP5 player; 1 tablet computer; 1 tablet-computer keyboard; 1 audio player; 1 USB flash drive; 1 card reader; 1 SD-card holder; 1 computer case; 5 sets of handwritten materials. Items seized from Yang Cai on November 3, 2018: 123 books; 37 compact discs; 1 multimedia player; 4 multimedia cards; 1 card cover; 15 handwritten manuscripts; 44 handwritten notes; 3 letter bags.

4. Items seized, in accordance with the law, from Jiang Jinfeng's home by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau: 392 books; 222 compact discs; 3 plastic buckets.

5. Items seized, in accordance with the law, from Cui Yulian's home by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau: 1 MP5 player; 2 multimedia cards; 3 books; 31 sets of work arrangements from superiors.

6. Items seized from Zhao Xiuhui's home by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau: 1 MP5 player; 1 article of faith; 1 multi-purpose video player.

7. The Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Nat.) Case Receipt No. 500 (2018)", stamped, confirming that on October 23, 2018 the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau established the "June 22 - 9" special investigation team, accepting to take the Almighty God case for the Mongolkure county seat and surrounding areas.

8. The Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Nat.) Filing No. 500 (2018)" decision to open a case, confirming that on October 23, 2018 the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau filed an investigation regarding Sun Sujuan and others using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement.

9. The Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Nat.) Det. No. 20-23 (2018)" detention warrants and notices of detention, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau criminally detained the four individuals Sun Sujuan, Jiang Jinfeng, Yang Cai, and Li Jingjing on December 14, 2018.

10. The Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Nat.) Res. Surv. No. 500/501 (2018)" residential-surveillance decisions, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau placed the two individuals Zhao Xiuhui and Wang Xiuyun under residential surveillance on December 17, 2018.

11. The Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Nat.) Mod. Det. No. 500-503 (2018)" notices of modifying the detention term, confirming that on December 17, 2018 the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau extended the detention periods for Sun Sujuan, Jiang Jinfeng, Yang Cai, and Li Jingjing to January 13, 2019.

12. The Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Crim.) Search No. 80/81 (2018)" search warrants, confirming that the investigation personnel of the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau conducted a search of Li Jingjing's residence on November 26, 2018 and of Cui Yulian's residence on November 5, 2018, and also created records of the searches.

13. The Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Nat.) Search No. 10/15/75/76/21 (2018)" search warrants, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau conducted, in accordance with the law, respective searches of the residences of Zhao Xiuhui, Jiang Jinfeng, Yang Cai, and others, and also created records of the searches.

14. The list of items seized from Li Jingjing, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau seized from Li Jingjing's home, in accordance with the law: 1 MP5 player; 1 multi-purpose video player; 1 tablet computer; 3 card readers; 1 portable player; 1 set of Jinni miniature speakers; 1 OPPO R7 PLUS cell phone; 2 USB flash drives; 1 multimedia card.

15. The list of items seized from Jiang Jinfeng, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau seized 4 multimedia cards from Jiang Jinfeng's home in accordance with the law.

16. The list of items seized from Yang Cai, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau seized on November 1, 2018 from Yang Cai's home, in accordance with the law: 4 SD cards; 1 cell phone; 1 MP5 player; 1 tablet computer; 1 tablet-computer keyboard; 1 audio player; 1 USB flash drive; 1 card reader; 1 SD-card holder; 1 computer case; 5 sets of handwritten materials. Items seized from Yang Cai on November 3, 2018: 123 books; 37 compact discs; 1 multimedia player; 4 multimedia cards; 1 card cover; 15 handwritten manuscripts; 44 handwritten notes; 3 letter bags.

17. The list of items seized from Jiang Jinfeng, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau seized from Jiang Jinfeng's home, in accordance with the law: 392 books; 222 compact discs; 3 plastic buckets.

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18. The list of items seized from Cui Yulian, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau seized from Cui Yulian's home, in accordance with the law: 1 MP5 player; 2 multimedia cards; 3 books; 31 sets of work arrangements from superiors.

19. The list of items seized from Zhao Xiuhui, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau seized from Zhao Xiuhui's home, in accordance with the law: 1 MP5 player; 1 article of faith; 1 multi-purpose video player.

20. The Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Nat.) Arr. Req. No. 4 (2019)" request-for-arrest-approval letter, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau requested on January 8, 2019 approval for the arrest of the four individuals Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, and Li Jingjing.

21. The Mongolkure County People's Procuratorate's "Mong. Proc. Ins. Arr. App. No. 10-13 (2019)" arrest-approval decisions, confirming that the Mongolkure County People's Procuratorate approved on January 14, 2019 the arrest of the four individuals Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, and Li Jingjing.

22. The Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Nat.) Arr. No. 10-13 (2019)" arrest warrants and notices of arrest, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau formally arrested the four individuals Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, and Li Jingjing on January 15, 2019.

23. The Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Nat.) Bail No. 01/02 (2019)" decisions of provision of surety pending investigation, letters of guarantee for surety pending investigation, and notices of commitment for person subjected to surety pending investigation, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau decided to release the two individuals Li Huizhen and Cui Yulian on condition of surety pending investigation on January 24, 2019.

24. The Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau's "Mong. PSB (Nat.) Init. Pros. No. 45 (2019)" recommendation of prosecution, confirming that the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau sent on March 14, 2019 the case of the eight individuals Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, Li Jingjing, Zhao Xiuhui, Wang Xiuyun, Li Huizhen, and Cui Yulian to the Mongolkure County People's Procuratorate for examination and prosecution on suspicion of the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement.

25. Household-registration certificates, confirming Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, Li Jingjing, Zhao Xiuhui, Wang Xiuyun, Li Huizhen, and Cui Yulian's basic situations, as well as establishing that they were all at the age of full criminal responsibility at the time of the crimes.

26. Ili Prefecture Public Security Bureau Domestic Security Branch's "Ili PSB Nat. Sec. 009 (2019)" description of articles submitted for inspection, confirming that among the books found in the homes of Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, and Zhao Xiuhui, there were 558 propaganda books, 59 handwritten manuscripts, and 259 compact discs, all of them "Almighty God" heterodox books, information, and compact discs. There was also "Almighty God" content on the six multimedia cards and MP4 player in Yang Cai's possession, the four multimedia cards in Jiang Jinfeng's possession, and the two multimedia cards in Cui Yulian's possession.

27. The Ili Prefecture Public Security Bureau's "Ili PSB Net Sec. Ins. No. 856/857/915 (2018)" electronic-data inspection reports, confirming that there was a large number of audio files, video files, pictures, and documents on the multimedia cards in Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, and Cui Yulian's possession.

28. The testimony of the witness surnamed Wu, confirming that, starting in 2011, Wu would take part in Almighty God activities together with Wang Xiuyun, Yang Cai, Zhao Xiuhui, Sun Sujuan, Jiang Jinfeng, Li Aixia, and others. Wu has previously been arrested by the police in October 2013. In 2013, Wu bought an MP5 device with an 8GB card.

29. The testimony of the witness surnamed Wang, confirming that, in June-July 2012, Wang would follow Sun Sujuan in believing in the Almighty God, and would attend Almighty God activities with Sun Sujuan, Sun Sujuan's father-in-law, Li Huizhen, Li Jingjing, and others. On December 9, 2012, Wang publicly distributed leaflets to passersby on the street, which resulted in Wang being educated for an afternoon by the Aqyaz Township Police Station. Wang owns a small MP4 device capable of playing audio and images, white in color and at the time bought for 180RMB by Sun Sujuan. Wang has also donated 100RMB.

30. The confession of the defendant Sun Sujuan, with the content as follows: I believe in the "Almighty God". I started believing in the "Almighty God" in June 2005. In the summer of 2008, I began to lead small groups at the Mongolkure Church. At that time, the church didn't have a name yet. From 2011 to 2012, the "Chaoyang Church" was established in Mongolkure County, and I began to serve as the Mongolkure church "leader". In December 2012, after the "great rumble" and being let go, I became and remained an ordinary believer. In 2013, a gospel team came to Mongolkure and was arrested, and in 2014 I was again released home for self-reflection. In 2015 and 2016, I started being a "note runner" [messenger] in Tekes and Toqquztara. My spiritual name is Xiao Mei. That's the name I've always used.

In around May 2005, there was a woman named Li Lan – she lived in our home for 3-4 months – who would impart to me knowledge about the "Almighty God". I started to believe in the "Almighty God", read the book *The Scroll Opened by the Lamb*, and would gather with Li Huizhen in my spare time. In the summer of 2007, a friend from Ghulja City took me to a gathering at a home in Ghulja City to hear God's words. I went two or three times in total. After returning, I myself would eat and drink God's words at home, usually gathering with Li Huizhen and my father-in-law, Li Zilong [*recte* Zilun]. Through her contact with me, I recruited Jiang Jinfeng, also from our village, as a member of the Almighty God church.

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I recruited two members (my sister-in-law, Li Huizhen, and Jiang Jinfeng). In 2008, I served as the leader of the small group in Mongolkure, and increased the efforts to recruit new members. I would serve as head of the Mongolkure church until 2011, and it was that year in around October that someone took me to Zhang Jing's home in the No. 2 Group, No. 5 Brigade, No. 5 Township, Tekes County, to propagate God's teachings. In the few years that followed, I would go to gatherings in Zhang Jing's home in Tekes County a total of 4 times. Until 2012, when I stopped serving and no longer had a position in the Church.

After 2012, after I stopped being the leader of the Mongolkure church, the position of the Mongolkure church leader would be held by Xiao Fang (Jiang Jinfeng). At that time, after Xiao Fang took the position of leader, it would be up to me to go to Tekes for gatherings as well as to spread the new light. I'd go once every few months.

In 2008, my home was the "book depository", full of Almighty God books and compact discs. At that time, my father [*recte* father-in-law] Li Zilun (pseudonym: Li Yi) was in charge of it, with the foundation materials brought over by the people spreading the gospel from the "Ili Community". In December 2012, following the great rumble incident, we took back all the materials that the people from the Mongolkure church had on them, and gathered them for safekeeping at my house. In October 2013, following the incident with the gospel team, we collected many of the Almighty God sermon pamphlets originally received by the Mongolkure and Tekes churches, and I burned them. There were also books there that were taken to the homes of "Xiao Fang" (Jiang Jinfeng) and "Xiao He" (Yang Cai). I was the one who collected the books for Mongolkure. I collected my sister-in-law's, my father-in-law's, and my own. There was also a person from the gospel team who helped me with the collection.

I've previously made donations in around 2011 and 2012, giving 100 or 200RMB each time, a total of two or three times. In around 2016, I donated 1000RMB, but didn't make any donations in 2017 or 2018.

31. The confession of the defendant Yang Cai: (1) I joined the Church in 2013. "Yan Qing" (pronunciation) helped me buy a purple MP4 player, which I'd usually use when "eating and drinking God's words". It broke in 2016, and I took it to the church to be repaired, but it didn't get fixed. Around that time, "Li Xinling" (Zhou Mei) came to Mongolkure, and I went to the church again, finding that there were many devices in the "reception home". I got a white one this time – this is the MP5 that is currently used in my home. I paid 180RMB at the time. The Church wanted to compensate me later, but I didn't need it. (2) In my bedroom at home, I have a black player with speaker(s), which plays after you insert the card. I've used it before. (3) I have a white tablet computer that I only got in October 2018, asking my daughter to buy it online for me. It can be used to watch "God's words". (4) In a small room on the north side of the store, I have a bag with 6 cards inside, on which there is content related to the Almighty God I believe in. They're used to store Almighty God sermons, songs, and movies. (5) There's a church "book depository" in the old room/shack at the northernmost edge of my residence. Some of the memory cards are also there.

I have a home near the labor service company on the No. 3 Alley off Happiness Street, which was used as a "reception home" for "Liang Yan" (Zhao Xiuhui), a member of the Church, between September 2013 and the winter of 2014. This "reception home" was usually used by our church for "gatherings", and would gradually accumulate a large amount of "God's family" (Almighty God) materials, with the majority brought over by people coming from the "Ili Community". This "reception home" has books, compact discs, believers' handwritten materials, and other items. Later, at the time of going out to the surroundings, each of them was burned. We burned all the materials. There was just a little bit, in three backpacks, that wasn't burned.

Almighty God books are "sacrifices", "donations" are also "sacrifices". I have never donated or handed over money. In 2015, I handled one such "donation" and wrote an "oath" note. In 2016, "Xiao Mei" (Sun Sujuan) made a donation of 1000RMB. In early spring 2017, "Li Xinling" (Zhou Mei) was arrested. In July and August of 2018, I "gave alms" twice, with 200RMB each time.

Because I sometimes receive "letters", I write according to the requirements of the "new light". For example: the "change in temperament" (one's feelings) discovered by looking at "God's words" (the contents of Almighty God sermons); answering "test questions"; records of gatherings. I could also write down such things as the feelings from previous gatherings.

I've written "Bitter Winter" reports. In June 2018, I wrote about a matter that "Da He" (Wang Xiuyun) told me about. The content was how the No. 2 Commune had a Hui person named Ma Yusu, who, because he was religious, received a call from the Public Security Bureau telling him not to go. He still went. His sister's daughter-in-law is my neighbor, and told me that he was sentenced to 7 years. "Da He" (Wang Xiuyun) had heard it from the daughter-in-law of a No. 2 Commune brigade leader. There was also a time when my neighbor – he's an ethnic minority – came to my home to buy cigarettes and alcohol, and I overheard him say how, in the winter of 2017, he was detained for something he did on WeChat and sent to study at a center. He said that more than 300 people from our sheep farm had been detained.

32. The confession of the defendant Jiang Jinfeng: I've been in contact with the "Almighty God" since 2005, when my fellow villager Sun Sujuan (alias Xiao Mei) "spread the gospel" to me. I began to go to "Almighty God" gatherings in 2006, which were held at Li Huizhen's and Sun Sujuan's homes. The three of us were all at Qarasu's Aqyaz Livestock Farm at the time, with "gathering" just a matter of walking over. The "gatherings" consisted in the Almighty God activity of "eating and drinking God's words" (studying Almighty God content). The "gatherings" were convened by Sun Sujuan. She was the person in charge. The three of us, together with Xiao Mei's father-in-law, attended. He died in 2017. When I had just started to believe in God, there were very few gatherings, barely any in 2006-2007. There were basically no

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gatherings after that, until 2009, when there started to be a lot of them. In 2011, I saw someone come from Ili and appoint "Xiao Mei" to be the group leader of our Mongolkure church. In July 2011, I became the group leader.

I was the group leader in December 2012, at the time of the "great rumble". In addition to our Aqyaz group of me, "Xiao Mei", "Xiao Xi", "Xiao Mei's" father-in-law, and "Chang Hong" (person surnamed Wang), there were also "Liang Yan", "Zhang Hong" (Jia Sanmei), and others from Mongolkure Municipality. In the first half of 2013, the higher-ups sent a dedicated "gospel team" to help us "spread the gospel", which we would do for around fifty days. In around July 2013, "Zhang Fan" (Wang Lijuan) and "Guo Guo" were evangelizing at someone's house. Either the husband or the son called the police, and the police station took the two of them away. When they were "spreading the gospel" in Tekes, "Yan Qin" and the "gospel team's" "Xiao Zhao" (alias Zhao Li, real name Bai Baolan) were evangelizing in the county.

In 2012, the Church bought me a device, which broke after less than three years of use. In around the second half of 2013, I started using the cell phone to watch "God's words", by inserting a memory card into the phone. Additionally, my home also serves as a "book depository" for the Church.

I've handled "sacrifices" on two occasions. In 2012, I myself donated 450RMB in cash, with our church donating a total of 2800RMB then. "Zhang Xin" (pronunciation) would take it away in 2013, with my handling the sum at my home and "Zhang Xin" (pronunciation) writing a pledge that read: "I will deliver the sacrifice to the Church. If I steal from it, may God punish me and may I die without my body intact." I would later burn this pledge. There was another handover in 2015, at the home of "Xiao He" (Yang Cai). I handled 4600RMB. When I counted the money and wrote the pledge, "Xiao He" (Yang Cai) and "Liang Yan" (Zhao Xiuhui) were there to watch.

I don't understand what is meant by "Bitter Winter report", but I did receive a "note" in April 2018. While I was at the home of "Liang Yan" (Zhao Xiuhui) for a gathering, "Liang Yan" gave me a "letter", written to me by "Xiao Dan" (Yan Xiangqiong). The note read: "Xiao Fang, [content missing, but likely an imperative command] the BRD [Big Red Dragon]" (I tore up the note after I got the meaning). Our church didn't do anything like that though.

33. The confession of the defendant Li Jingjing: I've been in contact with the "Almighty God" since 2012. My mother, Sun Sujuan, believed in the Almighty God, and when they'd gather at our home I'd sit next to them and listen, when I had nothing else to do. In 2013, I got married and moved to Fangcaohu Farm in Changji City's [recte Prefecture's] Qutubi County. In 2014, my mother transferred my Church of Almighty God "household registration" to Changji City, and I attended the local gathering activities there. In 2014, I went for the first time to the "reception home", about one kilometer away from my in-laws' house in the No. 1 Company of the No. 3 Field of the Fangcaohu Farm. I could find it. It was a very old earthen house, with a family of three – an elderly couple and their son. I walked over there with the person who picked me up. The only one in the family who believed in God was a woman of around 60, and the three of us gathered together. I went a couple of times, I think, because the son of the lady in that home was especially against it, sometimes getting really angry and driving us out of the house. So we stopped going.

From June to October 2014, I went to two gatherings at the central farm. My alias is "Xiao Juan". It is the alias I've been using since 2014.

In August and September of 2017, my mother Sun Sujuan starting having Auntie "Xiao Fang" take me to the "reception home" – Zhao Xiuhui's home in Mongolkure County – to study Almighty God materials, watch videos, and listen to God's words, songs, and sermons.

Sometime before 2012, I saw my mother Sun Sujuan (alias Xiao Mei) gather with my grandfather Li Zilun, [a person surnamed] Wang (alias Chang Hong), and my aunt Li Huizhen (aliases Zheng Ping, Xiao Xi). My brother Li Binrui was also dragged into the church by my mother to listen. I was knitting next to them.

The place I used to go for gatherings in Mongolkure was Zhao Xiuhui's home, usually going once every two weeks, all the way up until I was detained. There, I would "eat and drink God's words" (study Almighty God content) and copy cards (copy Almighty God materials). All the stuff that my mother and I have on our cards was copied from there. At these gatherings, I would run into Zhao Xiuhui, "Xiao Fang", and "Jiang Nan". When we gathered, we would also decide the time of the next gathering, with everyone coming over at that time.

I'd help people in the Church of Almighty God buy memory cards and multi-purpose video players. For myself I bought a drone, to take photos with. I like Douyin, and wanted to take shots of natural scenery. 1. In the winter of 2017, I bought five 32GB memory cards on Alibaba using my Taobao account, helping Sun Sujuan "Xiao Mei", "Xiao Fang" (real name: Jiang Jinfeng), "Jiang Nan" (Cui Yulian), and Zhao Xiuhui buy cards. 2. In May and June of 2018, I bought 3 multi-purpose video players on Taobao, keeping one for myself and giving one to Wang Qiongfang and one to Sun Sujuan. They can play God's words in the form of music and videos. 3. On October 6, 2018, I bought a dual-camera foldable drone on Taobao. I saw one for 400RMB, but it couldn't be delivered to Xinjiang and so I bought a drone that could be sent to Mongolkure and was originally 379RMB, but which I ended up paying 335RMB for. I haven't heard of "Bitter Winter reports", and don't really know if the Church has any content along those lines.

34. The confession of the defendant Zhao Xiuhui: I believe in the "Almighty God". I've been in contact with the "Almighty God" since late 2008. In March 2012, I became the deacon of the Mongolkure gospel group, and would continue to act as the deacon later, after the church's establishment and merging. In 2015, I stole from the sacrifices and was let go, returning to my son's residence in Ili City [recte Ghulja City]. I came back in 2017 and continued to act as a deacon until the present day. Most of my time is spent in Mongolkure, where I've lived in the homes of "Zhang Hong", "Xiao He", and "Da He", attending activities there.

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I followed Li Huizhen in starting to believe in the Almighty God in late 2008. Later, in January 2009, I would attend an activity on Mongolkure County's Culture Road, where there would be Xiao Mei – the wife of Li Huizhen's younger brother – Li Aixia, and Li Huizhen. Later, there was a time when Xiao Mei used a milk container to bring over some books of God's words.

In May 2009, I moved to Health Street. We'd attend "gatherings" every two weeks, with Li Huizhen, Li Aixia, and I gathering there. In December 2009, I'd move to my daughter's, Yu Jing's, place on Culture Road, and would start attending activities with Xiao Mei and others. In 2018, the superiors issued a notice about "storing up grain", and in May-June the Church leader "Zhao Zhong" had me inquire about where grain could be bought, while also requesting that I not engage in "fellowship" with purged individuals. In 2018, "Zhang Ping" in Tekes asked me for donations several times, after purchasing grain. In March 2018, Li Huizhen donated 1000RMB. In August-September 2018, I donated 200RMB, "Jie Jing" (Yang Cai, "Xiao He") donated 205RMB. At that time, the Church not only requested to "store up grain" but also to "store up salt", and the money donated by "Jie Jing" actually included the money for a bag's worth of salt, 105RMB. That salt is at my house. Either in late 2017 or early 2018, "Da He" donated 200RMB, which I delivered to Toqquzara. "Zhang Ping" had also said that the "community" needed 400 kilos of vegetable oil, and wanted us to donate. However, it was inconvenient for us to deliver, and we didn't donate.

I've stolen from sacrifices twice. One time was 100RMB given by "Zhang Hong", another time was 300RMB given by my nephew.

In April-May 2018, I was asked to expand on the "Bitter Winter report(s)" written by Jie Jing, because they wanted real names and surnames, with very detailed questions. I wasn't able to write them successfully either, writing them on two occasions. Once was about Eli, who lived next door to my daughter's shop. After hearing a child at his home crying, I asked and learned that they were detaining those who practiced Islam, and so I wrote about Eli's situation. Eli fixed cars. His wife is Uyghur and was arrested for wearing a headscarf. I wrote about it and sent it off, but, because I didn't have any means to understand the situation in more detail, "Shen Huan" asked me to add more content to the report. Ultimately, I wasn't able to complete this Bitter Winter report. It was in June 2018 that I wrote the Bitter Winter report. Another time, an old man – my neighbor, an ethnic Hui – came over to ask me what the time was, complaining about how his son had adjusted their house's clock. He only knew Xinjiang time, and the son had adjusted the clock to show Beijing time, which he didn't understand. Beijing time is two hours ahead of Xinjiang time, and the old man couldn't get used to it, having used the latter for decades. The Bitter Winter reports that I wrote I wrote by myself, sending them to the "Dacheng Times" reception home, to "Li Hui's" place. This person is 74 years old, and used to work on a cattle farm.

Starting in 2013, I would live at the house of "Xiao He", at the labor service company. The "book depository" books were obtained from Ghulja City, the majority brought over by the "gospel team", with the intention to transfer them to our church here, for us to look at. Another portion was brought over by Li Huizhen. Li Huizhen's books were originally those that the Church had distributed to individuals, but which were later given to Li Huizhen for centralized safekeeping. The books in Li Huizhen's home were given over to Lan Xing by Zhang Hong, with Lan Xing delivering them over to me. In 2014, "Xiao Fang" and I put the books into a plastic bucket at "Xiao He's" home, and buried them in the yard.

35. The confession of the defendant Wang Xiuyun: Because I believe in the "Almighty God". I've been in contact with the "Almighty God" since 2012. Within the Church, I am an ordinary believer, and my spiritual name is "Da He". In 2012, my son bought a house and I moved to the Mongolkure Municipality sheep farm. At the very beginning, it was Li Aixia from the No. 2 Commune who'd come to evangelize to me. We were part of the same production brigade and knew each other. Seeing that I suffered from vitiligo, she said God's home wouldn't want someone like me. In Mongolkure Municipality, "Liang Yan" (Zhao Xiuhui) came to look for me and said that the Church had a renewed interest in people like myself. My son knew her as well, and had seen her before. At the time, he asked me who she was, and I told him that this was the mother-in-law of Ma Minghua, from the No. 3 Company of the No. 2 Commune. "Liang Yan" told me that believing in God was good, that it could cure diseases, and so after that I started to believe in the Almighty God.

In 2012, "Liang Yan" began to engage with me in "fellowship". "Fellowship" meant talking with me about how the Almighty God is good and studying Almighty God materials. Sometimes it would be at my home, and sometimes we would go to the home of "Zhang Hong" (Jia Sanmei). In 2013, at my home in the sheep farm, there were constantly people coming to stay over, with the people gathering together all believing in the Almighty God. I'd just be in Mongolkure, either in my own home or going to the home of "Zhang Hong" (Jia Sanmei) to attend Almighty God activities. I didn't go anywhere else. I've "donated" 500RMB before.

In 2012, I also went to Xiao Wu's home for a "gathering". I told "Xiao Wu" that it was good to believe in the Almighty God. Later, "Liang Yan" (Zhao Xiuhui) told the Church that I had evangelized to someone, and people from the Almighty God "Church" started going to her home to "spread the gospel", with "Liang Yan" going from our community as well. In the No. 2 Commune, there was myself, "Du Hua" (Li Aixia), "Du Hua's" daughter Ren Yuqin, and "Xiao Wu" (a person surnamed Wu). After the incident where Almighty God people beat someone to death in Beijing (someone from Almighty God beat customer(s) to death at a Beijing Kentucky Fried Chicken, in 2015 [*recte* most likely McDonald's, in 2014]), "Liang Yan" (Zhao Xiuhui) came to our No. 2 Commune. A lot of people didn't believe in the Almighty God then, and she came to give us guidance.

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victim entries: [7334](#), [7375](#), [7399](#), [7432](#), [7364](#), [7430](#), [7339](#), [7410](#), [7362](#), [14906](#), [14907](#), [27080](#), [27083](#), [27081](#), [27082](#), [27084](#), [27085](#)

I used to have a blue device and a card, which I'd use for "eating and drinking God's words" (studying Almighty God content). "Xiao He" (Yang Cai) had bought them for me and taught me how to use them. Later, the device broke and I threw it into the river.

36. The confession of the defendant Cui Yulian: I came into contact with the Almighty God through my older sister. In March-April 2017, when I was repairing a water canal in the No. 74 Corps, people from the Church of Almighty God phoned me. I invited them to meet me at the intersection of the Tianshan Township gas station, then immediately asked my boss for leave and went back home to the Tianshan Township to take part in Almighty God activities with them. The second time was in October 2017, when I went to attend an activity in the alley next to the Mongolkure County National Tax Bureau, at the agreed-upon time and place. Afterwards, I'd go to a "gathering" once or twice a month. After the New Year's celebrations of 2017, I wouldn't go to Mongolkure County to attend any more gatherings.

In my home, I have an MP5 device, an 8GB card, two "books of spirituals" (books of songs and poems about Almighty God's history), a 32GB card, and a copy of *Judgment Begins at the House of God*, as well as some pamphlets of Almighty God "sermons".

The MP5 device and 8GB card I brought from my hometown. They were given to me by my older sister. The pamphlets with Almighty God "sermons" I also brought from my hometown. The 32GB card was bought for me by "Xiao Juan" (Li Jingjing).

37. The confession of the defendant Li Huizhen: I started believing in the "Almighty God" in April 2005. Within the "Almighty God" Church, I've always been an ordinary believer. My spiritual name is Zheng Ping, and later Xiao Xi.

In April 2005, when I was at home tilling the land, my father, Li Zilun, came to my house and took out a book called *The Scroll Opened by the Lamb*. He told me that I had a lot of suffering in my life, and that believing in this Almighty God would allow me to remain at peace. I accepted it, and he had me take the alias "Zheng Ping". In 2005, at the very beginning, people would come to my home for gatherings. It would be my father Li Zilun, Sun Sujuan, and myself at those gatherings, meeting once a month. In August 2006, my daughter had a baby, and when the baby was 6 months old, in March 2007, Zhao Xiuhui came to my older daughter's home at 111 Culture Road in Mongolkure County to help raise the child. After getting acquainted, she and I would often be in touch, and in June-July 2008 I evangelized to Zhao Xiuhui. In 2009, Sun Sujuan had me bring her, with her herself choosing the alias "Liang Yan". Three times a month, I would take her from Aqyaz to Zhao Xiuhui's home in the county seat. At that time, she lived in a Hui family's house. The transport would cost her 30RMB each time, adding up to 100RMB a month. I had her get to Aqyaz on her own for the gatherings, attending the gathering at Sun Sujuan's home and then staying at my home in the evening. In the winter of 2010, I started going to Sun Sujuan's home for gatherings, still happening once a month and with myself, my father Li Zilun, "Xiao Mei" (Sun Sujuan), and "Liang Yan" (Zhao Xiuhui) attending.

In 2011, I started going to the home of "Liang Yan" in Mongolkure Municipality for gatherings. She was staying at a Hui family's home at the time. After joining the Church, she was more active than me, saying that there was still a lot of God's words to eat and drink, and would start taking me along. At the end of February 2013, "Liang Yan" called me and said that she had moved to a place by the town entrance, where the old courthouse was, with the Church asking that I deliver all my books to her. I delivered a copy of *The Scroll Opened by the Lamb* and three pamphlets, what they called the "New Light", to her. In May 2013, I ran into "Liang Yan" on the street, and she told me that she had been expelled from the Church. I didn't attend any Church activities after that. In June 2018, I took 1000RMB and gave it to "Liang Yan". In around November 2009, the Church was asking for donations, and I donated 20RMB.

The various items of evidence above corroborate each other and form a chain of evidence. This court confirms the authenticity, legitimacy, relevance, and probative force of the above evidence as the basis for the verdict in this case.

This court believes that the defendants Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, Li Jingjing, Zhao Xiuhui, Wang Xiuyun, Li Huizhen, and Cui Yulian actively took part in the "Almighty God" heterodox group, disseminating and possessing a large number of heterodox items, illegally gathering and propagating heterodox teachings, and spreading Almighty God propaganda leaflets. Their actions had a grave impact on society, and constitute the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. The facts of this case are clear, the evidence is reliable and sufficient, and the crime as stated in the charges of the public prosecuting body is tenable. Simultaneously, the actions of the defendants Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, Li Jingjing, Zhao Xiuhui, Wang Xiuyun, Li Huizhen, and Cui Yulian constitute a joint offense. In this joint offense, the defendants Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, and Jiang Jinfeng successively served as the people in charge for the Mongolkure church of the "Almighty God" organization, and are the principal offenders. The defendant Li Jingjing actively helped other defendants purchase such things as multimedia cards and video players, in addition to helping the abovementioned individuals copy "Almighty God" heterodox audio, video, and written materials, among other things, and is an accessory offender. The defendants Zhao Xiuhui, Wang Xiuyun, Li Huizhen, and Cui Yulian actively participated in activities and donated money, among other things, and are accessory offenders. The defendants Sun Sujuan, Yang Cai, Jiang Jinfeng, Li Jingjing, Zhao Xiuhui, Wang Xiuyun, Li Huizhen, and Cui Yulian were able to truthfully admit to their crimes, which constitutes a confession and merits a lighter punishment in accordance with the law. The defendants have also stated in court that they would no longer participate in heterodox groups and have shown repentance. Taking into account both the circumstances of the defendants' crimes and the degree of social harm, the judgment – in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 300, Paragraph 1 of Article 25, Paragraph 2 of Article 27, Paragraph 3 of Article 67, Article 61, Paragraph 1 of Article 72, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 73, and Article 64 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", as well as Clause 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 1

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and Article 12 of the "Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China (2)" – is as follows:

1. The defendant Sun Sujuan committed the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of four years.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of judgment, with one day of detention offset against one day of the prison term: the term is therefore from December 14, 2018 to December 13, 2022.)

2. The defendant Yang Cai committed the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of four years.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of judgment, with one day of detention offset against one day of the prison term: the term is therefore from December 14, 2018 to December 13, 2022.)

3. The defendant Jiang Jinfeng committed the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of four years.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of judgment, with one day of detention offset against one day of the prison term: the term is therefore from December 14, 2018 to December 13, 2022.)

4. The defendant Li Jingjing committed the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of three years.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of judgment, with one day of detention offset against one day of the prison term: the term is therefore from December 14, 2018 to December 13, 2021.)

5. The defendant Zhao Xiuhui committed the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of three years.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of judgment, with one day of detention offset against one day of the prison term: the term is therefore from September 16, 2019 to September 15, 2022.)

6. The defendant Wang Xiuyun committed the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of three years.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of judgment, with one day of detention offset against one day of the prison term: the term is therefore from September 16, 2019 to September 15, 2022.)

7. The defendant Li Huizhen committed the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of three years, with four years' probation.

(The probation period shall be calculated from the date of execution of judgment.)

8. The defendant Cui Yulian committed the crime of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of three years, with four years' probation.

(The probation period shall be calculated from the date of execution of judgment.)

9. The written materials seized in accordance with the law – the 558 propaganda books, 59 handwritten manuscripts, and 259 compact discs – are all "Almighty God" heterodox books, information, and compact discs, and in addition to players, phones, and other items, are subject to confiscation.

In the case where the defendant does not accept this judgment, he may appeal to the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture branch of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region High People's Court, either through this court or directly, within ten days from the next day of receiving the judgment. In case of written appeal, one copy of the original appeal and two copies of its facsimile shall be submitted.

Presiding judge: Yang Xiaoqiang

Judge: Erkin

People's Assessor: Behti

September 15, 2019

Clerk: Wang Xiaoqin

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victim entries: 7334, 7375, 7399, 7432, 7364, 7430, 7339, 7410, 7362, 14906, 14907, 27080, 27083, 27081, 27082, 27084, 27085

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2018) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 133

Criminal: Yang Wanjun, male, born on May 5, 1976, ethnic Han from Wusu City, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently in the XUAR.

On August 25, 2015, the XUAR Wusu City People's Court issued the "(2015) Wusu Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 69" decision, finding the defendant Yang Wanjun guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to five years in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on October 9, 2018. On January 11, 2018, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Yang Wanjun's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Yang Wanjun has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 9 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Yang Wanjun was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2017, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in December 2016, April 2017, and August 2017, he received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Yang Wanjun was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Yang Wanjun will be accorded a sentence reduction of 7 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
January 26, 2018
Court Clerk, Eqidem

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2018) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 325

Criminal: Sun Zhongming, male, born on March 6, 1974, ethnic Han from Kuytun City, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently in the XUAR.

On February 27, 2015, the XUAR Bortala City People's Court issued the "(2014) Bortala Criminal-Case Final-Instance No. 198" decision, finding the defendant Sun Zhongming guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to five years and six months in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on February 3, 2020. On March 27, 2018, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Sun Zhongming's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Sun Zhongming has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 7 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Sun Zhongming was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2017, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in February 2017, June 2017, and October 2017, he received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Sun Zhongming was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Sun Zhongming will be accorded a sentence reduction of 7 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Amangul
Judge, Ye Chunbin
April 13, 2018
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2018) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 356

Criminal: Ji Siliang, male, born on June 16, 1966, ethnic Han from Bortala City, Xinjiang, currently in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR).

On June 3, 2015, the XUAR Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court issued the "(2015) Bortala Intermediate Criminal-Case Final-Instance No. 31" verdict, finding the defendant Ji Siliang guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to four years and six months in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on December 31, 2018. On March 27, 2018, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Ji Siliang's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Ji Siliang has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 7 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Ji Siliang was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2017, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in November 2016, April 2017, and August 2017, he received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Ji Siliang was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Ji Siliang will be accorded a sentence reduction of 6 months and 15 days.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Amangul
Judge, Ye Chunbin
April 13, 2018
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2017) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 868

Criminal: Xiao Yuzhi, female, born on January 8, 1965, ethnic Han from Arishang County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On June 3, 2015, the XUAR Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court issued the "(2015) Bortala Intermediate Criminal-Case Final-Instance No. 31" verdict, finding the defendant Xiao Yuzhi guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to four years in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on June 30, 2018. On July 7, 2017, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Xiao Yuzhi's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Xiao Yuzhi has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 5 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Xiao Yuzhi was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2017, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in May 2016, September 2016, and February 2017, she received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Xiao Yuzhi was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Xiao Yuzhi will be accorded a sentence reduction of 5 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Amangul
July 27, 2017
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict

(2018) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 131

Criminal: Zhong Renquan, male, born on April 27, 1965, ethnic Han from Bortala City, Xinjiang, currently in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR).

On June 3, 2015, the XUAR Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court issued the "(2015) Bortala Intermediate Criminal-Case Final-Instance No. 31" verdict, finding the defendant Zhong Renquan guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to four years in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on June 29, 2018. On January 11, 2018, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Zhong Renquan's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Zhong Renquan has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 6 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Zhong Renquan was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2017, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in August 2016, February 2017, and June 2017, he received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Zhong Renquan was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Zhong Renquan will be accorded a sentence reduction of 5 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
January 26, 2018
Court Clerk, Eqidem

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 2651

Criminal: Zhu Hongtao, male, born on August 20, 1972, ethnic Han from Hami City, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR No. 5 Prison.

On November 18, 2011, the XUAR Urumqi Intermediate People's Court issued the "(2011) Urumqi Intermediate Criminal-Case Category 1 Final-Instance No. 153" verdict, finding the defendant Zhu Hongtao guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to eight years in prison. In 2014, this court issued a verdict reducing the sentence by 9 months, and in 2015 issued a verdict reducing the sentence by another 10 months. His current prison term is set to expire on January 21, 2017. On December 5, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Zhu Hongtao's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Zhu Hongtao has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received accolades on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by another 3 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Zhu Hongtao was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2016, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in July 2015, November 2015, and April 2016, he received accolades. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Zhu Hongtao was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The remainder of criminal Zhu Hongtao's sentence will be suspended.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
December 20, 2016
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Kuytun City People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2019) XJ 4003 Crim. Init. No. 1

Public prosecuting body: Kuytun City People's Procuratorate.

The defendant: Sun Wenlian, female, born on November 3, 1965, resided in Ghulja County prior to detention. On July 6, 2018, she was criminally detained by the Ghulja County Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and on August 2 of the same year, she was formally arrested by the same bureau. She is currently being held at the Ghulja County Pre-Trial Detention Center.

The Kuytun City People's Procuratorate, in its Pub. Crim. Pros. [2018] No. 253 indictment, charged the defendant Sun Wenlian with the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and on January 1, 2019, initiated a public prosecution with this court. After accepting the case, the court, in accordance with the law, formed a collegial panel and held a public trial. The Kuytun City People's Procuratorate assigned Procurators Zhao Xiaobin and Gao Guanghui to support the prosecution in court. The defendant Sun Wenlian also appeared in court to participate in the proceedings. The trial has now concluded.

The public prosecuting body charged that the defendant, Sun Wenlian, joined the "Almighty God" heterodox organization in 2012 and held multiple "Almighty God" heterodox-religion gatherings at her home. In February 2015, Sun Wenlian spread the "gospel" to an individual surnamed Jiang at Beshdong Farm in the No. 70 Corps, Fourth Division, and provided Jiang with a memory card containing "Almighty God" content for study. On June 28, 29, and 30, 2018, following the instructions of the "Almighty God" heterodox organization, the defendant Sun Wenlian paid three successive visits to the home of the education-and-training individual Se* in Shybartybek Village, Qash Township, Ghulja County, spreading to his family such reactionary rhetoric as "You have the freedom to believe in religion, but now many people are being framed and put away, just like in the Cultural Revolution. Citizens have the freedom to believe in religion, but our country does not have freedom. You yourself paid for the construction of your mosques, so why does the state demolish them?" to slander and insult the Party and State's religious policies. After the case was discovered, the public security organs seized a laptop and a multimedia card from Sun Wenlian's home, which contained a large number of "Almighty God" heterodox-religion multimedia files and electronic articles, digital images, and the like.

After being brought to justice, the defendant Sun Wenlian remained obstinate, entrenched in heterodox-religion thought, with a bad attitude, and refused to admit guilt.

The public prosecuting body believes that the defendant Sun Wenlian has participated in the Almighty God heterodox organization over a long period of time, engaging in heterodox-religion gatherings, employing reactionary rhetoric, denigrating and slandering the Party and State's religious policies, and possessing a large quantity of illegal heterodox-religion propaganda materials. The defendant should be held criminally responsible, in accordance with the law, for the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and it is recommended that the defendant Sun Wenlian be sentenced to five to seven years of fixed-term imprisonment, and also be fined.

The defendant Sun Wenlian does not acknowledge the facts of the crime as alleged in the indictment, believing that her faith is in the "true God and true doctrine" and does not constitute a crime.

Upon further investigation, public security organs confiscated one black Lenovo-brand laptop, one black Kingston 4GB memory card, and one Xiaomi-brand mobile phone from the defendant Sun Wenlian.

Following trial and cross-examination, the facts ascertained by this court were found to be consistent with those alleged by the public prosecuting body, and are corroborated by the following evidence, submitted by the public prosecuting body and verified through trial and cross-examination:

1. Physical evidence: A black Lenovo-brand laptop, a black Kingston 4GB memory card, a Xiaomi-brand mobile phone, and writing paper, which confirm the seizure from Sun Wenlian of the aforementioned items containing "Almighty God" heterodox-religion content.

2. Basic permanent-population information, which confirms the identity of the defendant in this case as being over eighteen years of age at the time of the crime and as possessing full criminal-responsibility capacity.

3. The case registration form and written decision to open a case, which confirm the case taking place, the case being solved, and the opening of the case.

4. The detainment process, which confirms the time and place of the defendant's detainment.

5. The search warrant, which confirms the investigative body's search of the defendant's residence and person.

6. Textual content recovered from Sun Wenlian's computer, which confirms that the "Almighty God" heterodox organization instructed its followers to gather information and put together articles about the demolition of mosques, the removal of "halal" signage from ethnic-minority dining halls, major cases of religious persecution as reported by "Bitter Winter", and the persecution of religious believers by the Chinese Communist Party, among other things.

7. The testimony of the witness Ka*, which confirms that the defendant Sun Wenlian visited Semet's home on June 28, 29, and 30, 2018, and took out the constitution to lecture his family members, saying that there were no basic rights left in China, and that in China one could not do the things one wanted. She asked about issues related to education and training, and took photos for the family.

8. The testimony of the witness Ha*, which confirms that the defendant Sun Wenlian slandered and denigrated the State's religious policies.

9. The testimony of the witness surnamed Ran, which confirms that the defendant Sun Wenlian is the witness's mother, and that in June or July of 2012 Sun Wenlian began to believe in the "Almighty God" heterodox religion, having people come over for gatherings two or three times a month, during which they would sing songs and exchange God's words.

10. The testimony of the witness surnamed Yin, which confirms that, since joining the "Almighty God" heterodox religion, Yin attended gatherings at Sun Wenlian's home two or three times, with the gatherings mainly focused on reading "Almighty God" heterodox-religion books.

11. The testimony of the witness surnamed Jiang, which confirms that Sun Wenlian spread the "gospel" to Jiang and gave Jiang a storage card containing God's words and poems.

12. Identification records, which confirm that Ha* identified the Han woman who came to their home on June 28, 29, and 30, 2018 as Sun Wenlian.

13. The search record, which confirms that a black Lenovo-brand laptop, a black Kingston 4GB memory card, a white-backed Xiaomi-brand mobile phone, and writing paper were taken from Sun Wenlian's home.

14. The Ili PSB Net Surv. Inves. [2017] No. 162 electronic data inspection report, which confirms that the computer hard drive in Sun Wenlian's possession contained 2 videos, 9251 multimedia files, 24420 electronic documents, and 28 images related to the "Almighty God" heterodox religion, and that the 4GB memory card contained 10 videos, 16 multimedia files, and 61 electronic documents related to the "Almighty God" heterodox religion.

Aside from having no objections to the evidential items (1) and (2), the defendant Sun Wenlian disputed all the other evidence, believing that her faith was in the true God and the true doctrine, and did not constitute a crime. Following investigation, it was found that the above evidence was objectively true and legally obtained, and following trial and cross-examination, it was found that the different pieces of evidence were able to corroborate one another, and were sufficient to substantiate the facts as determined by this court, with all of them hereby confirmed. The reasons for the defendant Sun Wenlian's objections have no factual or legal basis, and this court does not accept them.

This court holds that a heterodox religion is one where an illegal organization is established under the guise of religion, *qigong*, or other names, which deifies and promotes its key members, and uses the creation and dissemination of superstitious and heterodox ideas to bewitch and deceive others, to recruit and control members, and to endanger society. "Almighty God" has been identified by our country as a heterodox organization. In this case, the defendant has participated in the "Almighty God" heterodox organization over a long period of time, engaged in heterodox-religion gatherings, singing "God's words" and taking part in other heterodox activities, and possessed a large number of "Almighty God" heterodox-religion propaganda materials. Following the instructions of the "Almighty God" heterodox organization, the defendant spread reactionary rhetoric, denigrated and slandered the Party and State's religious policies, and severely disrupted social order, with severe circumstances. The defendant's actions conform to the provisions of Article 2, Paragraph (13) of the "Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in Handling Criminal Cases Involving the Organization and Utilization of Heterodox Groups to Undermine Law Enforcement", and constitute the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. Therefore, with regard to the crime as alleged by the public prosecuting body against the defendant, the facts are clear and the evidence is solid, the charges are established, and this court supports them. The sentencing recommendation is appropriate, and this court adopts it. The black Lenovo-brand laptop, black Kingston 4GB memory card, and Xiaomi-brand mobile phone seized by the investigative body are tools of the crime and contain "Almighty God" heterodox-religion content, and are to be confiscated in accordance with the law. The defendant's defense and objections are without factual and legal basis, and are not accepted by this court. In order to protect the legal order of the state from illegal infringement, in accordance with the provisions of Article 300, Paragraph 1, Article 61, and Article 64 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the judgment is as follows:

I. The defendant Sun Wenlian committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of seven years, with a fine of 30000RMB.

(The term of imprisonment is to be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. If the individual has been held in custody prior to the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be counted as one day against the term of imprisonment, for a resultant term from July 6, 2018 to July 5, 2025. The fine shall be paid within three months after this judgment comes into effect.)

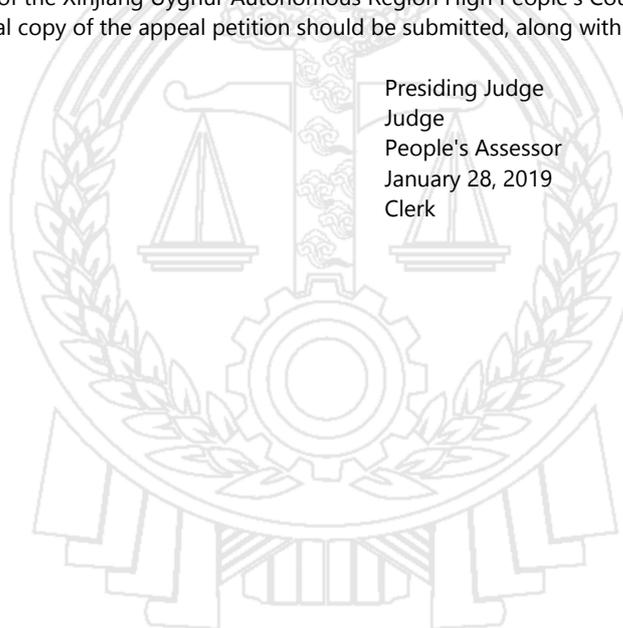
II. The items involved in the case that were seized by the investigative body shall be confiscated and dealt with by the seizing body in accordance with the law.

If dissatisfied with the judgment, it is permissible to file an appeal within ten days starting from the day after receiving the judgment, either through this court or directly to the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture branch of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region High People's Court. For a written appeal, one original copy of the appeal petition should be submitted, along with three copies of its facsimile.

Presiding Judge
Judge
People's Assessor
January 28, 2019
Clerk

Zhao Bin
Yang Li
Wang Chunying

Chen Yunbing



**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Baghrash County People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2017) XJ 2829 Crim. Init. No. 46

Public prosecuting body: Baghrash County People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Liu Guangfeng, male, born on October 6, 1973, Han, junior middle-school education, owner of the Huihuang Electric Vehicle Repair Shop, currently residing in Baghrash County, was criminally detained on February 11, 2017 by the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau on the suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. On February 21 of the same year, he was arrested following approval from the Baghrash County People's Procuratorate. Currently being held at the Baghrash County Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defense attorney: Li Chunguo, lawyer at the Xinjiang Tengis Law Firm.

Defense attorney: Bao Keji, lawyer at the Xinjiang Tengis Law Firm.

The Baghrash County People's Procuratorate charged the defendant Liu Guangfeng with the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, in the Baghrash County Proc. Crim. Pros. (2017) No. 44 indictment, and filed a public prosecution with this court on May 17, 2017. This court, in accordance with the law, formed a collegial panel and held a public hearing for this case. The Baghrash County People's Procuratorate designated Procurator Yan Xueli to support the prosecution in court, with the defendant Liu Guangfeng and defense attorneys Li Chunguo and Bao Keji also attending the trial proceedings. The trial has now concluded.

The Baghrash County People's Procuratorate charged that: the defendant Liu Guangfeng has been practicing Falun Gong from 1999 to the present. He stored 2 illegal Falun Gong videos (duplicate files), 14 illegal Word documents about Falun Gong 2, 162 illegal Falun Gong text documents, and 106 locally stored illegal web pages about Falun Gong on his hard drive. In 2014, after meeting a person who also practiced Falun Gong, Liu Guangfeng received a large quantity of Falun Gong propaganda pamphlets and a small quantity of CDs from this person via courier. Liu Guangfeng distributed some of the propaganda pamphlets and CDs within Baghrash County, while simultaneously distributing over ten 1RMB and 5RMB notes with "Falun Dafa is good, Falun Dafa is the righteous way" written on them. The remaining 205 Falun Gong propaganda pamphlets and 10 CDs were stored in the basement of the building where Liu Guangfeng lived and in the Huihuang Electric Vehicle Repair Shop he operated. Additionally, the defendant Liu Guangfeng used his mobile phone's WeChat (WeChat ID: ×××, WeChat name: "Tianbian Caihong") to propagate Falun Gong to 4 WeChat friends (verified) and to a total of 1077 people in 4 WeChat groups, and reposted 483 pieces of illegal Falun Gong content on his WeChat Moments.

The evidence for the abovementioned facts is as follows: documentary evidence: case registration form, written decision to open a case, etc.; witness testimony: statements from witness surnamed Li, Jiujiu, witness surnamed Deng, witness surnamed Wang, etc.; defendant's deposition and defense: deposition and defense of the defendant Liu Guangfeng; expert opinion: inspection assessment report of the case-related material evidence; inspection records: on-site inspection record, photos; examination records: written seizure decision, seizure list, restitution list, etc.

The Baghrash County People's Procuratorate believes that the defendant Liu Guangfeng has propagated heterodox religion by distributing heterodox-religion propaganda materials and with the use of communication networks, with his actions violating Article 300, Paragraph 1 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" and Article 2 (Item 11, Point 5 and Item 12, Point 3) of the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate's "Interpretation on Several Issues Regarding the Applicable Law in Criminal Cases Such as Those of Organizing and Using Heterodox Groups to Undermine Law Enforcement". The facts of the crime are clear and the evidence is authentic

and sufficient, and he should be held criminally responsible for the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement.

The defendant Liu Guangfeng has expressed that he does not have any objections to the facts of the crime or the charges as alleged in the indictment.

The defense argument presented by the defense attorney Li Chunguo was that the Falun Gong materials stored on the hard drive were not created by Liu Guangfeng, but were copied from a person surnamed Zhang. The indictment charge that Liu Guangfeng used his mobile phone's WeChat to spread Falun Gong to a total of 1077 individuals across 4 WeChat groups is not true. According to witness testimonies and examination records, the defendant Liu Guangfeng only spread Falun Gong content in one group (16 people). The procedure by which the case-handling body collected and extracted evidence was illegal, and as such the obtained evidence cannot be accepted. The electronic devices and storage media were not sealed, there were no integrity check values and no list of sealed electronic evidence produced, among other things, and the principle of separation between case handlers and examiners was not followed. The defendant Liu Guangfeng has satisfied the legal circumstances of confession, which permit a lighter or reduced punishment. The defendant Liu Guangfeng also has no prior criminal record, with the social harm in the given case small, and the criminal circumstances relatively minor.

The defense argument presented by the defense attorney Bao Keji is with regard to the facts of the crime alleged in the indictment, that 2 illegal Falun Gong videos (duplicate files) and 14 illegal images related to Falun Gong were stored on a mobile phone, while 102 illegal Falun Gong audio files, 2 illegal Falun Gong Word documents, 162 illegal Falun Gong text documents, and 106 locally stored illegal webpages related to Falun Gong were stored on a hard drive. There is no evidence to confirm that the defendant engaged in the production or dissemination of these materials, and the storage of these materials is not socially harmful. For the 205 propaganda pamphlets and 10 CDs, there is no evidence to confirm an intention to produce or disseminate. The defendant only disseminated in one WeChat group (16 people), while in the other three WeChat groups the defendant merely browsed without engaging in dissemination. Electronic data should be secured or sealed on site to protect the integrity, authenticity, and originality of the electronic evidence. The process of examining the scene, extracting data, and sealing items, as well as the key steps of the online analysis, should be recorded. The scene inspection process was not recorded. When sealing storage media with wireless communication capabilities, such as mobile phones, it is necessary to implement signal-shielding, signal-blocking, and power-disconnection measures. With regard to whether the part of the content reshared on WeChat Moments that relates to Falun Gong was reshared by the defendant, the extraction record was made without the presence of the owner, and without a signature. The phone with the WeChat Moments content provided on June 16, 2017 was not sealed and secured at the initial time of investigation and seizure, as required by the legal regulations, with electronic evidence being prone to loss or modification if not in the hands of the owner. In other words, the 162 pieces of information from WeChat Moments that were extracted from the mobile phone are no longer objective because they were not secured and sealed during the initial seizure. One of the witnesses is public-security staff and should recuse themselves. Whether or not the multimedia files are illegal has not been assessed, and their nature cannot be determined.

As established through judicial examination, the defendant Liu Guangfeng has been practicing Falun Gong for a long time. He stored 2 illegal Falun Gong videos (duplicate files) and 14 illegal images related to Falun Gong on his mobile phone. He stored 102 illegal Falun Gong audio files, 2 illegal Falun Gong Word documents, 162 illegal Falun Gong text documents, and 106 locally stored illegal web pages related to Falun Gong on a hard drive (since deleted from the hard drive). In 2014,

after he met a person who practiced Falun Gong, this person sent Liu Guangfeng a large number of Falun Gong propaganda pamphlets and a small quantity of CDs via courier. 205 Falun Gong propaganda pamphlets and 10 CDs were found in the basement of the building where Liu Guangfeng lived and inside the Huihuang Electric Vehicle Repair Shop he operated. Liu Guangfeng used his mobile phone's WeChat (WeChat ID: ×××, WeChat name: "Tianbian Caihong") to send links and images promoting Falun Gong content to 4 WeChat friends, and sent messages and links containing Falun Gong content in a WeChat group (an unnamed WeChat group with 16 members). From March 8, 2015 to February 7, 2017, he posted a total of 1265 times on WeChat Moments, among which 1) 619 are posts suspected of violating laws and regulations that have been blocked; 2) 484 are posts that have been deleted by the poster or could not be opened; 3) 162 are posts that could be opened normally. Among the 162 Moments posts that could be opened normally, 63 are posts containing articles, images, website links, and multimedia files related to Falun Gong. Among them, the multimedia files "The Real Jiang Zemin", 195.73 minutes, and "We Tell the Future", 148.75 minutes, were extracted from the Moments of "Video Stop - Hope Appears Under the Dome", posted on October 10, 2016 at 13:50; the multimedia files "The Truth about the Tiananmen Self-Immolation", 18.56 minutes, and "Jiang Zemin the Person", 29.54 minutes, were extracted from the Moments of "Mobile Sharing", posted on October 26, 2016 at 21:37; multimedia files totaling 21.38 minutes were extracted from the Moments of "[Tudou] ATV China Mystery Files: 11) Revealing the Hidden Character Stone" on November 16, 2016 at 17:56; a total of 413.96 minutes of multimedia files related to Falun Gong were extracted from these 3 Moments posts.

I. Documentary evidence

(1) Case registration form, written decision to open a case, which prove that: at 19:35 on February 10, 2017, the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau Criminal-Investigation Brigade received a case report from the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau's Municipal Police Station stating that: at around 19:00 on February 10, 2017, while doing an examination of Liu Guangfeng's basement at 302, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 5, Jiaoyuan Residential Complex, Baghrash County, People's police officers from the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau's Municipal Police Station found a large number of Falun Gong propaganda books stored in Liu Guangfeng's basement. The Baghrash County Public Security Bureau Criminal-Investigation Brigade accepted the case on the same day, and opened a case on February 11, 2017.

(2) Certificate of detention, notice of detention, notice of change in custody deadline, which prove that: on February 11, 2017, the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau issued the Bagh. PSB (Crim.) Det. [2017] No. 16 detention certificate, criminally detaining the suspect Liu Guangfeng, and on the same day notified the detainee's family. On February 14, 2017, because of the complexity of the case, the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau approved an extension of the custody deadline, from February 14, 2017 to February 18, 2017.

(3) The arrest warrant, certificate of arrest, and notice of arrest, which prove that: on February 18, 2017, the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau submitted a request to the Baghrash County People's Procuratorate for the approval to arrest the criminal suspect Liu Guangfeng. On February 21, 2017, the Baghrash County People's Procuratorate issued the Baghrash County Proc. Inv. Sup. Dep. Arr. War. (2017) No. 13 arrest warrant, with the decision to approve the arrest of the criminal suspect Liu Guangfeng. On February 21, 2017, the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau issued the Bagh. PSB (Jud.) Arr. (2017) No. 9 arrest certificate, implementing the arrest of the criminal suspect Liu Guangfeng, and on February 22, 2017 notified Liu Guangfeng's family member, an individual surnamed Li.

(3) Criminal suspect information sheet, permanent-residence information, which prove that: the criminal suspect Liu Guangfeng, male, Han, was born on October 6, 1973, has a junior middle-school education, ID number ×××, residential address: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 5, Jiaoyuan Residential Complex, Baghrash County, place of household registration: House No. 072, Group No. 4, Ulan Jekisin Village, Ulan Jekisin Township, Baghrash County.

(4) List of accepted evidential materials, which proves that: Jiujin submitted to the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau a book with the words "Zhuan Falun, Li Hongzhi" written on it, "Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party", and 2 "Shen Yun 2015 Year of the Sheep Auspicious" DVDs.

(5) Basic personal information for Jiujin, which proves that: at 10:30 on March 14, 2017, the investigator Li Wencai accessed the national population information query platform and found Jiujin, male, of Mongolian ethnicity, ID number: ×××, place of household registration: Horqin Left Rear Banner, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

II. Witness testimony

(1) Witness surnamed Li, female, Han, born on April 5, 1981, ID number: ×××, is the wife of the defendant Liu Guangfeng.

Her statement was made during questioning by the investigators Li Wencai and He Lei, at Apt. 302, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 5, Jiaoyuan Residential Complex, Baghrash County, from February 13, 2017, 21:42 to February 13, 2017, 22:29.

As reported in statement: In 2013, I saw my husband Liu Guangfeng reading Falun Gong books, and also saw him sitting in meditation to practice. We even had a dispute over this matter. I don't know where Liu Guangfeng got the Falun Gong books from, but in 2015, while unlocking the door to the electric vehicle repair shop and getting ready to go inside, I found a cardboard box by the entrance. When I opened it to check what was inside, it was full of Falun Gong pamphlets, and so I took them out and burned them. I don't know who placed them there; the box only had the name "Liu Feng" written on it, together with the phone number 156XXXXXXX. My husband's phone number. I also don't know which courier company it was exactly. We haven't received such pamphlets since then.

Proves: This witness's testimony confirms the time she discovered Liu Guangfeng practicing Falun Gong and the time, place, and fact of Liu Guangfeng receiving Falun Gong propaganda items.

(2) Witness Jiujin, male, of Mongolian ethnicity, born on January 25, 1977, ID number: ×××, currently resides at Apt. 301, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, Yangguang Residential Complex, Baghrash County.

His statement was made during questioning by the investigators Li Wenchao and He Lei, in the No. 2 Interrogation Room of the general case-handling area of the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau, from March 14, 2017, 10:51 to March 14, 2017, 12:05.

As reported in statement: I use WeChat, my WeChat ID is ×××, and my WeChat name is "Aduqin". I've got the WeChat ID ××× in my WeChat friends list, whose WeChat name is "Tianbian Caihong". His name is Liu Guangfeng, and he runs the Huihuang Electric Vehicle Repair Shop in the Jiaoyuan Residential Complex in Baghrash County. His phone number is 156XXXXXXX. In March 2016, I opened the Aduqin Restaurant in the Jiaoyuan Residential Complex in Baghrash County, and that's when I met him. He is about 45 years old, 1.75 meters tall, and quite skinny. At 22:30 on January 16, 2017, the WeChat name "Tianbian Caihong" sent me a Meitu link, then at 22:09 on January 31, 2017 sent me a link to a website, and at 22:16 on January 31, 2017 "Tianbian Caihong" invited me to join the group chat "Song in the Heart". I opened the links to have a look, and it was all talk about opposing the Communist Party, while also mentioning the benefits of Falun Gong. I knew about Liu Guangfeng practicing Falun Gong, and he also gave me some materials about Falun Gong. I learned

about it while chatting with him when I went to his shop to repair my electric scooter. He asked me if I was a Party member, I said yes, and he told me to hurry up and quit the three. He also said that a miraculous stone had appeared in Yunnan, on which the five characters saying "The Communist Party Must Perish" had appeared on their own. He asked me to hurry up and quit the Party, and also told me about the benefits of practicing Falun Gong, saying that practicing Falun Gong prevents illness, and that after death, one can go to heaven. He said that those who followed the Communist Party would be rejected even by hell after they died. He said that over a hundred thousand people across the country had quit the three, and that calamity would come if people didn't quit, with the lighter sufferers being struck with serious illness and the heavier sufferers being struck with death. He said a lot, and that's what I can remember. "Quit the three" means to quit the Party, quit the Youth League, and quit the Young Pioneers. In January 2017, Liu Guangfeng gave me the book "Zhuan Falun" and two CDs, which I took home and still have there. These books and CDs are mostly about the benefits of Falun Gong. I've only glanced over them, so I'm not very clear on the specifics.

(3) Witness surnamed Chen, male, Han, born on January 10, 1977, ID number ×××, currently resides at Apt. 502, Entrance No. 6, Building No. 7, Luhua Residential Complex, Baghrash County.

His statement was made during questioning by the investigators Li Wenchao and Wang Wei, in the No. 2 Interrogation Room of the general case-handling area of the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau, from March 14, 2017, 18:15 to March 14, 2017, 18:50.

As reported in statement: I have known Liu Guangfeng for many years, and I often went to his place to repair electric scooters. In 2002, I was living in Ulan Jekisin Township, Baghrash County. At that time, he was repairing motorcycles in Ulan Jekisin Township, and I got to know him when I went to his place to have my motorcycle repaired. My WeChat ID number is not set up, and my WeChat name is "Guaikē". In my list of WeChat friends, there is the ID ×××, with the WeChat name "Tianbian Caihong", and I have him saved in my phone contacts as "Motor Liu". That's Liu Guangfeng. He's around 40 something, about 1.75 meters tall, and quite skinny. At 12:24 on November 6, 2016, the WeChat name "Tianbian Caihong" invited me to join the group chat "Gathered by Fate No Advertising", and at 16:17 on January 27, 2017, he sent me a New Year's greeting, which said "Bid farewell to the old and welcome the new, Falun Dafa is good", with each character shining in a golden light. I did not join the group chat "Gathered by Fate No Advertising", as there seemed to be a verification code or something that prevented me from joining. I was not aware that Liu Guangfeng practiced Falun Gong, but I noticed that he often posted content about the origin of humanity and such in his Moments.

(4) Witness surnamed Lu, male, Han, born on January 29, 1976, ID number ×××, currently resides at Apt. 302, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 15, Huashan Longhu Yuan, Korla City.

His statement was made during questioning by the investigators Li Wencai and Islam, in the No. 3 Interrogation Room of the Tekichi Police Station in Korla City, from April 7, 2017, 17:39 to April 7, 2017, 19:05.

As reported in statement: My WeChat was registered with the mobile number 133XXXXXXX, my WeChat ID is ×××, and my WeChat name is: "Kaixuan International". Among my WeChat friends, there is the WeChat ID: ×××, with the WeChat name: "Tianbian Caihong", with a WeChat note marking it as "Baghrash Liu Feng". I have known him for six or seven years. I used to sell electric vehicle parts, and he'd come to my shop to buy parts for repairing vehicles. That's how we got to know each other, but we didn't interact much. I just saw him posting some superstitious stuff on his Moments, about things that couldn't be explained by normal science. I looked at it once and never clicked those links again. I created a WeChat group without a name, where the people in the group were all involved in repairing or selling electric vehicles. Tianbian Caihong was in this group, and he

often posted articles and the like, superstitious things that couldn't be explained by science. The one that I looked at was about how people who do too many bad things while alive face trial before King Yama after they die, with all the bad things they did while alive being judged as sins. Some are then reincarnated as pigs, horses, cattle, or sheep, some are reborn as humans, and some are never allowed to be reborn, suffering a lot in the underworld. I think this group eventually disbanded, and we created a new one. I didn't know that he practiced Falun Gong.

(5) Witness surnamed Deng, male, Han, born on October 21, 1985, ID number ×××, currently resides at House No. 130, No. 7 Company, No. 25 Bingtuan Corps, Huguang Municipality, Baghrash County.

His statement was made during questioning by the investigators Li Wencai and Islam, in the No. 2 Interrogation Room of the general case-handling area of the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau, from April 11, 2017, 17:20 to April 11, 2017, 18:39.

As reported in statement: I got to know Liu Guangfeng after I opened a hardware store on Guanghua Road in Baghrash County in 2014, after he dropped by to shop at my store a few times. Liu Guangfeng is about forty something, and a very honest person. He lives in the Jiaoyuan Residential Complex in Baghrash County and has a shop repairing electric vehicles there. His mobile number is 156XXXXXXX. I found out that he practiced Falun Gong in August 2016. He talked to me about how "quitting the three ensures peace". In December 2016, I went traveling with Liu Guangfeng and a classmate of mine, Wang Chaoyang. One morning, when I woke up, I was startled to find Liu Guangfeng meditating. I asked him what he was doing, and he told me that he was practicing. It was only during our conversation later that I learned that he was practicing Falun Gong. We visited the ancient city in Bugur and the Tarim Poplar Forest, then went back. He talked to me about how "quitting the three ensures peace" (quitting the Youth League, quitting the Party, and quitting the Young Pioneers), and also talked about a miraculous stone that appeared somewhere in China, which supposedly had "the Chinese Communist Party will perish" written on it, though I can't remember the exact words, but that was the gist of it. He talked a lot, sometimes about the United States, sometimes about some unfair practices of the Chinese government. I argued with him, and after talking about these things a few times, he saw that I was always arguing in return, and gradually stopped talking about it in front of me. My WeChat ID: ×××, WeChat name: "Jiliu Yongjin". Liu Guangfeng and I are WeChat friends. His WeChat name is "Tianbian Caihong", and his WeChat ID is: ×××.

(6) Witness surnamed Wang, with the former name "Wang Chaoyang", male, Han, born on December 24, 1986, ID number ×××, currently resides at 15-63 South Zhonghua Road, Baghrash Municipality, Baghrash County.

His statement was made during questioning by the investigators Li Wenchao and Islam, in the No. 2 Interrogation Room of the general case-handling area of the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau, from April 12, 2017, 11:55 to April 12, 2017, 12:40.

As reported in statement: I got to know Liu Guangfeng through my friend, surnamed Deng, around July 2016. We also traveled together to Bugur in November 2016. Liu Guangfeng is around forty something and lives in the Jiaoyuan Residential Complex in Baghrash County, where he opened a shop for repairing electric vehicles. His mobile number is 156XXXXXXX. When we were eating together, Liu Guangfeng told me about a miraculous stone that appeared in inner China, bearing the words "the Communist Party will perish", and said that the scientists who went to examine it said it was naturally formed. He also told me about "quitting the three", but I'm not clear on the specifics. He talked to me twice about Falun Gong, which I don't believe in. During our travels in Bugur, I woke up in the hotel one morning and saw Liu Guangfeng meditating, sitting cross-legged. He was facing away

from me, so I couldn't see how his hands were positioned. My WeChat ID: ×××, WeChat name: "Mo". Liu Guangfeng's WeChat name is "Tianbian Caihong", and his WeChat ID is ×××.

The testimonies of the witnesses above can confirm the fact that the defendant Liu Guangfeng practiced Falun Gong, that Liu Guangfeng's WeChat account is ×××, that his WeChat name is "Tianbian Caihong", and that he once gave Falun Gong books and CDs to the witness Jiujin.

III. Defendant's deposition and defense

The following deposition was made during questioning by the investigators Li Wenchao and He Lei, in the No. 2 Interrogation Room of the general case-handling area of the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau, from February 10, 2017, 21:25 to February 11, 2017, 3:05.

As reported in deposition: I began practicing Falun Gong in 1999, and the books stored in my basement were placed there around 2014. In the spring of 1999, an elderly lady gave me a book titled "Zhuan Falun", and I started reading it right away. About a month later, the same elderly lady gave me another book, the name of which I've forgotten. This second book contained five sets of exercises, which I then began to practice. At that time, my stomach illness began to improve, and after practicing the five sets of exercises for over a month, my stomach ulcers were healed. Falun Gong has been wronged, and I have not harmed society. Falun Gong teaches people to be good, and it is the righteous path. Falun Gong emphasizes "Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance" and belongs to the Buddhist doctrine. Whether the government is legal or not has nothing to do with Falun Gong. The Communist Party should not persecute Falun Gong; any legitimate faith teaches people to be good. I don't watch news broadcasts, and gradual reflection has led me to realize that the news broadcasts are not truthful, only reporting the good and not the bad. Good people are suppressed. One can go to the hospital when sick, and Falun Gong does not actually have any rule about not being allowed to go to the hospital when sick, which shows that the news is not truthful. How many on the Communist Party's heroes' monument sacrificed themselves fighting against the Japanese? The Chinese and Japanese fought thousands of battles, but how many times did the Communist Party directly confront the Japanese? The self-immolation incident is also not true. You can look at the images, where the burning person's hair and eyebrows are not on fire, with the fire extinguishers arriving so quickly, which is not realistic. Most of the propaganda I've seen is in books. Falun Gong will be vindicated and recognized sooner or later. I have promoted Falun Gong to others before and distributed materials to them. Before 2015, I distributed some books to others, and now I post some promotional materials on my WeChat Moments. What I post on WeChat is just promoting on my WeChat Moments, I don't send it privately. If people want to believe, they're welcome to, and if not I won't force them to. What I post on my WeChat Moments is all transferred from my phone, content that says how Falun Gong is persecuted and innocent. The state teaches us to learn morality and other good aspects, but how many people act as well as we do? The WeChat name "Kaixuan International" is a supplier of mine, with the boss surnamed Lu. The WeChat name "Aduqin" is a Mongol who runs a restaurant in Baghrash County, with the mobile number ×××. I've posted about Falun Gong in a group chat for those of us in the same business, in a group that has no name. People in the "Information Truth" group all chat about the truth of Falun Gong, and groups like "Gathered by Fate No Advertising" and "Song in the Heart" also talk about the truth of Falun Gong, about how the Communist Party is a heterodox religion, and the like. I was invited into all of these by others.

The following deposition was made during questioning by the investigators Li Wenchao and He Lei, in the No. 1 Interrogation Room of the Baghrash County Pre-Trial Detention Center, from March 4, 2017, 11:25 to March 4, 2017, 12:18.

As reported in deposition: The computer case in my home I bought in August 2010 while I was in Hotan, and I have been using it by myself since. Around June 2012, when I opened an electric

vehicle repair shop in Hotan, a person surnamed Zhang who practiced Falun Gong copied some things for me. I watched them for two months, but in 2012 people in my family found out and were not okay with it, so I deleted everything. The content included some Falun Gong lecture recordings, reincarnation documentaries, the "sky of history", Guangzhou Falun Gong lectures, and righteous way practices. What we studied was only "Zhuan Falun" and the "Master's Lecture Recordings". The rest were articles written by Falun Gong students.

The following deposition was made during questioning by the investigators Li Wenchao and He Lei, in the No. 1 Interrogation Room of the Baghrash County Pre-Trial Detention Center, from March 8, 2017, 11:28 to March 8, 2017, 14:18.

As reported in deposition: The Falun Gong propaganda pamphlets and CDs in my home were given to me by a Falun Gong practitioner surnamed Ren, on three different occasions. The first time, he drove to my store and gave me dozens of pamphlets with "Good and Evil Will Be Repaid" printed on them. The second time, he sent them to me via courier, around a hundred something pamphlets and a few CDs. The third time was also via courier, around a hundred something pamphlets. I've distributed the pamphlets in several residential complexes near the Jiaoyuan Residential Complex, and have handed out a few CDs. I placed them on the windowsills of stairwells for the entrances of the various residential complexes, or in people's bicycle baskets. I distributed about a hundred pamphlets in total, and about seven or eight CDs. I also distributed some 1RMB and 5RMB notes, on which I wrote "Falun Dafa is good, Falun Dafa is the righteous way" with a pen, handing out over ten of them.

Proves: The time that the defendant Liu Guangfeng began practicing Falun Gong, the source of the Falun Gong books and CDs in his basement, and his promotion of Falun Gong through WeChat groups and Moments.

IV. Expert opinion

(1) 2017 (Ba.) PSB (Dig.) App. (Obj.) No. 006 Assessment Document. Proves: On February 13, 2017, as commissioned by the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau Internet Security Branch, the Bayingolin Prefecture Public Security Bureau Internet Security Branch conducted an examination of one gold Gionee GN5001S mobile phone, serial number: S06-01; one silver 250GB Seagate hard drive, serial number: Y06-01; and one silver 500GB HGST hard drive, serial number: Y06-02. The assessment aimed to determine whether the phone and hard drives contained any illegal multimedia files, electronic books, or other content related to Falun Gong. Utilizing the Dalian Rui ××× mobile-phone forensic analysis system and the Yamei Forensic Master medium-forensic-analysis system inspection tools, and employing the GA/T756-2008 digital-device evidential-data discover, extract, and secure method, the GA/T1069-2013 courtroom scientific electronic-evidence mobile-inspection technical specifications, and the GB/T29362-2012 electronic-evidence data search-and-inspect procedures, the examination found 2 illegal Falun Gong videos (duplicate files) and 14 illegal Falun Gong images on the examined mobile phone; 102 illegal Falun Gong audio files, 2 illegal Falun Gong Word documents, 162 illegal Falun Gong text documents, and 106 locally stored illegal web pages related to Falun Gong were discovered on the hard drive with serial number Y06-01.

V. Examination records, search warrant, search records, seizure list, photos, etc.

(1) Examination records and photos. From February 10, 2017, 21:10 to February 10, 2017, 21:25, the investigators Li Wenchao and He Lei, in the presence of the witness Liu Jie, examined Liu Guangfeng's mobile phone in the general case-handling area of the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau. Liu Guangfeng's mobile phone was a Gionee brand, with a gold body, a touchscreen front, and the word "Gionee" on the back. Upon unlocking the phone and opening WeChat, it was found that Liu Guangfeng's WeChat ID was: ×××, and the WeChat name was: "Tianbian Caihong". Liu Guangfeng had joined a large number of chat groups: 1. Liu Guangfeng sent messages in an

unnamed group (with 16 individuals, including WeChat names: "Lu", "Haifeng", "Xiadao", "Guanzhongguan", and others) with content including: [Tianya] "Beijing plans to send 'Marx' back to his hometown", "Netgate", "the forest is big enough for all kinds of 'slogans'", "a letter for the destined", "the twenty years Hong Kong missed", "Netgate gathers essential information from the entire world"; 2. An examination of the group named "Information Truth" (with 355 members) revealed a large amount of illegal information, including: "Dynamic web-without-borders website", "video program website", link to "How many Party Committee secretaries does China have? Watch and be shocked", "zixunhe2-9.mp3", the music album "Please Cherish the Buddhist Fate", [Tianya] "There are no utterly evil people, only utterly evil systems"; 3. An examination of the group named "Gathered by Fate No Advertising" (with 290 members) revealed a large amount of illegal information, including: "CCP lies broadcasted by the group named 'Caiwei' (lies about the Anti-Japanese War, the per-mu yield of ten thousand jin lies, the Three Years of Natural Disasters lies, lies about SARS, lies about June Fourth, the Tiananmen self-immolation lies), the username "Hui" broadcasted the "Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party" in the group, content about "the Communist Party being a heterodox religion", content about "the evil transformation of the Communist Party heterodox religion"; 4. An examination of the group named "Song in the Heart" (with 416 members) revealed that the username "Hui" broadcasted the "Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party", content about "the Communist Party being a heterodox religion", "the harm brought by the Communist Party heterodox religion", "the expelling of Marxism-Leninism to return the soul of ethnic culture", "civil rights and human rights", [CCTV's accidental exposure of sin].

Liu Guangfeng used his mobile phone's WeChat to spread Falun Gong content to multiple people. 1. To WeChat name "Han Guangjun", Liu Guangfeng sent such links as "I'll share on Weiyun to popularize historical knowledge to those unaware of the truth, the shameless scandals, does the Chinese government know? Do the people know?"; 2. From WeChat name "Lone Mountain Wolf King", Liu Guangfeng received such links as "Who is China's biggest traitor? The truth shocks the world! Breaking through confusion, Pan Hannian's imprisonment reveals the secret history of Mao Zedong's dealings with Wang Jingwei"; 3. To WeChat name "Quicksand Swallow Dance", Liu Guangfeng sent such links as "The Way Back", "Tianyin - 'Is It Just a Coincidence?"; 4. To WeChat name "Guaike", noted as Chen*, Liu Guangfeng sent New Year's greetings, which included the phrase "Falun Dafa is good", with every word shining with a golden light; 5. To WeChat name "Aduqin", Liu Guangfeng sent links to Meitu, the "Falun Dafa Minghui website's complete truth about Falun Gong", Netgate, and the like. Liu Guangfeng also reposted a large amount of information on his WeChat Moments, which included: "You teach me forgiveness, yet instill in me hatred", "the 'national flag' soaked in human blood", "what China lacks is logical enlightenment", "the entire history of the National Government's resistance in 5 minutes", and "the dormant Chinese people". Upon inspection, it was found that Liu Guangfeng's mobile-phone WeChat contained a number of friends who mutually spread content related to Falun Gong: 1. WeChat name "Dong Ping", WeChat ID: xxx; "Wanxi Qingyang", WeChat ID: xxx; 3. "Anni", WeChat ID: xxx; 4. "Minmin", WeChat ID: xxx; 5. WeChat name "Kaixuan International", WeChat ID: xxx, name noted as "Lu"; 6. WeChat name "Lu Xueqi", WeChat ID: xxx; 7. WeChat name "Gui not say much! Come see my album first!" WeChat ID: xxx; 8. WeChat name "Rongrong, friends, please look at my album every day to remain at peace", WeChat ID xxx; 9. WeChat name "Qin Dayu", WeChat ID xxx; 10. WeChat name "Juan San (5)", WeChat ID: xxx. The inspection was hereby concluded.

(2) Search warrant, search record, seizure list. This shows that from February 10, 2017, 23:50 to February 11, 2017, 00:10, the investigators Memet Islam and Zhu Houfeng, in the presence of the witness Sun Xinmin and after presenting the Bagh. (PSB) Search (2017) No. 4 search warrant,

conducted a search of the Huihuang Electric Vehicle Repair Shop operated by the defendant Liu Guangfeng. Liu Guangfeng's wife, surnamed Li, was present. During the search, the investigators found a book titled "Wanderer's Chant", a booklet titled "Revelations of Divine Retribution", with a total of 51 pages, and 10 DVDs, with the DVDs labeled "Shen Yun 2015 Year of the Sheep Auspicious", in a cabinet under the writing desk next to the window on the right side as one enters the shop. The aforementioned items were seized.

(3) Search warrant, search record, seizure list, restitution list. Showing that: from February 10, 2017, 22:35 to February 10, 2017, 22:58, the investigators Memetjan Tursun and Islam issued the Bagh. PSB (Crim.) Search (2017) No. 3 search warrant and, in the presence of the witness Sun Xinmin, conducted a search of the residence of the defendant Liu Guangfeng at Apt. 302, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 5, Jiaoyuan Residential Complex, Baghrash Municipality, Baghrash County. Liu Guangfeng's wife, surnamed Li, was present. During the search, the investigators found a silver HP-model ElieBook8560p laptop and a Jinyingli desktop computer case with a "KIMPRO" inscription, an HP-brand CT: WBFQQ××× laptop adapter, and a blue HP-brand mouse, among other items, on the computer desk on the southern edge of the living room, seizing the above items. On February 22, 2017, the above items were returned to the individual surnamed Li.

(4) Written seizure decision, seizure record, seizure list. Showing that: the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau issued the Bagh. PSB (Crim.) Seiz. (2017) No. 10 written seizure decision, and from 20:40 to 21:15 on February 10, 2017, the investigators Li Wenchao and Li Jinqian, in the presence of the witness Sun Xinmin, and with Liu Guangfeng's wife, surnamed Li, present, discovered in the basement of Apt. 302, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 5, Jiaoyuan Residential Complex, Baghrash County a cardboard box containing Falun Gong propaganda pamphlets, 76 (large) volumes with "Revelations of Divine Retribution" printed on them, 68 (small) volumes with "Revelations of Divine Retribution" printed on them, 53 books with "Good and Evil Will Be Repaid" printed on them, 4 books with "High Officials Fall from Grace as Karmic Retribution Manifests" printed on them, and a Gionee-brand mobile phone with the serial number 868618020905568. The above items were seized.

(5) Examination record. Showing that: from March 14, 2017, 12:25 to March 14, 2017, 22:35, the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau Criminal-Investigation Brigade's investigators Li Wenchao and He Lei, in the presence of the witness Wang Tao, carried out an examination of Jiujiu's mobile phone. Jiujiu's phone was a black Samsung, with a touchscreen front. Upon unlocking the phone and opening WeChat, it was found that Jiujiu's WeChat ID had not been set, while the WeChat name was "Aduqin". The examination of Jiujiu's WeChat revealed that at 22:30 on January 16, 2017, Jiujiu received a Meitu link sent by the WeChat name "Tianbian Caihong" with WeChat ID: ×××; at 22:09 on January 31, 2017, he received a Netgate link sent by "Tianbian Caihong" with WeChat ID: ×××; at 22:16 on January 31, 2017, "Tianbian Caihong" invited Jiujiu to join the group chat "Song in the Heart". The examination was hereby concluded.

(6) Examination record, WeChat photos. Showing that: from March 14, 2017, 19:05 to March 14, 2017, 19:15, the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau Criminal-Investigation Brigade's investigators Li Wenchao and He Lei, in the presence of the witness Wang Tao, carried out an examination of the mobile phone of the individual surnamed Chen. Chen's phone was a white VIVO brand, with a touchscreen front. Upon unlocking the phone and opening WeChat, it was found that Chen's WeChat ID had not been set, while the WeChat name was: "Guaike". An examination of Chen's WeChat revealed that at 16:17 on January 27, 2017, Chen received New Year's greetings from the WeChat name "Tianbian Caihong" with WeChat ID: ×××, which read: "Falun Dafa is good, every word shines with golden light, let truthfulness, compassion, and forbearance be ingrained in the heart, wishing you a happy New Year, wishing you robust health, wishing your family joy, wishing you to

discern the truth, wishing you to harbor good thoughts, wishing you to quit the three early for peace, wishing you happiness and joy every day, wishing you an auspicious Year of the Rooster!" The examination was hereby concluded.

(7) Extraction record, extracted evidence registration form, CDs, photos, etc. Showing that: from June 16, 2017, 12:00 to June 20, 2017, 20:30, the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau Criminal-Investigation Brigade's investigators Song Hanli and Zeng Songlin, in the presence of the witness Han Laihui, extracted the content that the defendant Liu Guangfeng posted on his Moments from his mobile phone, using his mobile phone's WeChat to post to his Moments and spread propaganda materials related to Falun Gong. Upon examination, it was found that Liu Guangfeng had posted a total of 1265 times on his Moments between March 8, 2015 and February 7, 2017, among which: 1) 619 are posts suspected of violating laws and regulations that have been blocked; 2) 484 are posts that have been deleted by the poster or could not be opened; 3) 162 are posts that could be opened normally. After careful verification, the investigators directly extracted a total of 63 articles, pictures, website links, and multimedia files from the 162 posts that could be opened normally. Among them, the multimedia files "The Real Jiang Zemin", 195.73 minutes, and "We Tell the Future", 148.75 minutes, were extracted from the Moments of "Video Stop - Hope Appears Under the Dome", posted on October 10, 2016 at 13:50; the multimedia files "The Truth about the Tiananmen Self-Immolation", 18.56 minutes, and "Jiang Zemin the Person", 29.54 minutes, were extracted from the Moments of "Mobile Sharing", posted on October 26, 2016 at 21:37; multimedia files totaling 21.38 minutes were extracted from the Moments of "[Tudou] ATV China Mystery Files: 11) Revealing the Hidden Character Stone" on November 16, 2016 at 17:56; a total of 413.96 minutes of multimedia files related to Falun Gong were extracted from these 3 Moments posts. During the extraction process, 680 photos of the content posted on Liu Guangfeng's Moments were taken, and the whole process was recorded on 51 CDs. For details of the extracted items, see the attached extracted evidence registration form.

VI. Inspection record

(1) On-site inspection record, on-site photos. Showing that: at 20:10 on February 10, 2017, the Baghrash County Public Security Bureau's People's police officers Li Wenchao, Zeng Songlin, and Song Hanli arrived at the scene of the crime, located in the basement of Apt. 302, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 5, Jiaoyuan Residential Complex, Baghrash Municipality, Baghrash County. After entering through the entrance door and turning left, they followed the stairs on the left down to the basement, and found the basement room for the innermost door on the right, the basement room marked with "302", which was the basement room owned by the defendant. The items inside were in disarray, with several cardboard boxes also placed inside in a disorderly fashion. The room interior was 10 square meters. According to the individual who reported the case, the black cardboard box was inside the "Yohe Helmet" cardboard box, under the window on the southern edge. Because the individual reporting the case had taken out the black cardboard box after discovering the books, no other suspicious traces or items were found at the scene.

VII. Physical evidence

(1) Falun Gong propaganda pamphlets, mobile phones, computer hard drives. Can confirm the items seized.

VIII. Audiovisual materials

(1) Interrogation CD, CD from internet security branch. Can confirm the interrogation procedure and the internet security branch's extraction procedure for the materials sent for examination.

Analysis and authentication of the facts and evidence contested by the prosecution or defense: 1. The defense has raised an objection with regard to the charge by the Baghrash County People's Procuratorate that the defendant Liu Guangfeng propagated Falun Gong in 4 WeChat groups totaling 1077 individuals, arguing that Liu Guangfeng only disseminated information in one of the groups (an unnamed WeChat group with 16 members). With regard to this fact, the examination record and photographs are only sufficient to confirm that Liu Guangfeng disseminated information in one group (an unnamed WeChat group with 16 members). Although the other three groups also contained a large amount of illegal Falun Gong information, this was not sent by Liu Guangfeng. Therefore, the fact that Liu Guangfeng propagated Falun Gong in the other three WeChat groups is not recognized. 2. The defense has applied for the exclusion of illegal evidence for this case, in reference to the following evidence submitted by the procuratorate: computer hard drive, mobile phone memory content, expert opinion, examination record corresponding to the time the mobile phone was inspected on site, evidence extracted from the mobile phone's WeChat Moments, extraction record, extracted evidence registration form, 680 photographs, and the 51 CDs with the video-audio record of the entire process, arguing that these should be excluded on the grounds that there were no on-site inspection or examination records for the extraction of evidence from the computer hard drive and mobile phone. The situation at the scene of the crime and the processes of extracting the data and sealing the items and files, as well as the key steps of online analysis, should be videotaped, and the videotapes should be numbered and sealed. The public security organs did not follow these procedures in collecting and extracting evidence, and no videotaping was conducted during the inspection. The electronic evidence was not secured and sealed. No integrity check values were employed, the extraction subject was incorrect, and the inspection of the computer crime scene and electronic evidence should have been organized and implemented by the public information internet-security inspection department of the public security organs at the county level or above, following the principle of separation between case handling and inspection. The witness listed on the extraction record, Han Laihui, is office staff of the public security bureau, and does not meet the conditions for a witness. Whether the content in the Moments can be classified as Falun Gong content has not been established through an assessment report from an assessment body. With regard to the defense's application for the exclusion of illegal evidence, while the public security bureau did not seal the computer hard drive and mobile phone during the evidence collection process for this case, there is a seizure list and the examination record. While there were flaws in the evidence collection procedure, the main evidence in this case were the multimedia files and electronic documents related to propagating Falun Gong, which Liu Guangfeng reposted on his WeChat Moments via the WeChat ID on his mobile phone. This electronic evidence is stored in a network account, not in the mobile phone's storage, and the situation of having posted is not something that can be altered. Therefore, such procedural flaws as the sealing or not sealing of the mobile phone do not substantially affect the content posted on the defendant Liu Guangfeng's WeChat Moments. These procedural flaws have not seriously affected judicial fairness, and as such should not be considered as illegal evidence to be excluded. Regarding the content stored in the mobile phone memory and on the computer hard drive, the same abovementioned issues exist. However, the Falun Gong audio and text documents extracted from the mobile phone and computer hard drive do not involve dissemination, only storage, with those on the computer hard drive already having been deleted. As per the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate's "Interpretation on Some Questions of Which Concrete Laws to Apply when Dealing With Criminal Cases of Organizing and Using Heterodox Groups to Undermine Law Enforcement", heterodox-religious propaganda items must involve production and dissemination to constitute a crime, and mere possession is not specified as a crime. Therefore, this

evidence does not affect the conviction and sentencing for this case, is not evidence for conviction and sentencing for this case, and is not relevant in what concerns the exclusion of illegal evidence.

This court holds that the defendant Liu Guangfeng has been practicing Falun Gong for a long time. He stored 2 illegal Falun Gong videos (duplicate files) and 14 illegal images related to Falun Gong on his mobile phone. He stored 102 illegal Falun Gong audio files, 2 illegal Falun Gong Word documents, 162 illegal Falun Gong text documents, and 106 locally stored illegal web pages related to Falun Gong on a hard drive (since deleted from the hard drive). Since there is no evidence to confirm that the Falun Gong content on the hard drive was subject to dissemination, and has since been deleted, as per the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate's "Interpretation on Some Questions of Which Concrete Laws to Apply when Dealing With Criminal Cases of Organizing and Using Heterodox Groups to Undermine Law Enforcement", heterodox-religious propaganda items must involve production and dissemination to constitute a crime, and mere possession is not specified as a crime. Therefore, these particular circumstances will not be taken into account as a basis for conviction and sentencing.

205 Falun Gong propaganda pamphlets and 10 CDs were found in the basement of the building where the defendant Liu Guangfeng lived and inside the Huihuang Electric Vehicle Repair Shop he operated. With regard to this portion, there is only the deposition from the defendant Liu Guangfeng stating that he had distributed the pamphlets and CDs to others, without any other evidence to corroborate this. Furthermore, the places where the propaganda pamphlets and CDs were being kept were the building in which the defendant Liu Guangfeng resided and his electric vehicle repair shop. They were not found and seized during the act of distribution, and as such the only evidence for the distribution of these propaganda items consists in the defendant Liu Guangfeng's oral deposition, without any other corroborating evidence. The evidence is not sufficient, and is therefore not recognized.

The defendant Liu Guangfeng used his mobile phone's WeChat (WeChat ID: ×××, WeChat name: "Tianbian Caihong") to send links and images propagating Falun Gong content to 4 WeChat friends, and posted messages and links containing Falun Gong content in a WeChat group (an unnamed WeChat group with 16 members). For this portion, the circumstances have not reached the criminal circumstances as stipulated by the law. With regard to the public prosecuting body's accusation that the defendant used his mobile phone's WeChat to spread Falun Gong content in 3 other WeChat groups, it can be determined from the examination record of February 10, 2017, 21:10 to February 10, 2017, 21:25 that the defendant Liu Guangfeng sent messages and links containing Falun Gong content to the unnamed WeChat group (with 16 members). In the other 3 WeChat groups, the examination only found a large amount of illegal information, but did not mention the defendant Liu Guangfeng spreading Falun Gong content in these 3 groups. Therefore, there is no evidence to support this accusation, and it cannot be established.

Using his mobile phone's WeChat (WeChat ID: ×××, WeChat name: "Tianbian Caihong"), the defendant Liu Guangfeng posted, from March 8, 2015 to February 7, 2017, a total of 1265 times on his WeChat Moments, among which 1) 619 are posts suspected of violating laws and regulations that have been blocked; 2) 484 are posts that have been deleted by the poster or could not be opened; 3) 162 are posts that could be opened normally. Among the 162 Moments posts that could be opened normally, 63 are posts containing articles, images, website links, and multimedia files related to Falun Gong. Among them, the multimedia files "The Real Jiang Zemin", 195.73 minutes, and "We Tell the Future", 148.75 minutes, were extracted from the Moments of "Video Stop - Hope Appears Under the Dome", posted on October 10, 2016 at 13:50; the multimedia files "The Truth about the Tiananmen Self-Immolation", 18.56 minutes, and "Jiang Zemin the Person", 29.54 minutes, were extracted from

the Moments of "Mobile Sharing", posted on October 26, 2016 at 21:37; multimedia files totaling 21.38 minutes were extracted from the Moments of "[Tudou] ATV China Mystery Files: 11) Revealing the Hidden Character Stone" on November 16, 2016 at 17:56; a total of 413.96 minutes of multimedia files related to Falun Gong were extracted from these 3 Moments posts. For this portion, the circumstances have reached the circumstances of spreading digital multimedia files with a total of over 250 minutes, constituting the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. The defendant Liu Guangfeng has displayed good behavior in the past, has no prior criminal record, and has voluntarily pleaded guilty in court, which qualifies for a mitigated punishment. A lighter punishment may be given. In accordance with the provisions of Article 300, Paragraph 1 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" and Article 2, Item (12), Point 1 of the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate's "Interpretation on Several Issues Regarding the Applicable Law in Criminal Cases Such as Those of Organizing and Using Heterodox Groups to Undermine Law Enforcement", the judgment is as follows:

I. The defendant Liu Guangfeng has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of three years, in addition to a fine of 5000RMB.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of February 11, 2017 to February 10, 2020.)

II. The instruments of the crime, a Gionee-brand mobile phone, are to be confiscated.

If dissatisfied with the judgment, it is permissible to file an appeal within ten days starting from the day after receiving the judgment, either through this court or directly to the Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court. For a written appeal, one original copy of the appeal petition should be submitted, along with eight copies of its facsimile.

Presiding judge	Jin Meng
Judge	Caien Jidema
People's assessor	Li Baochun
September 22, 2017	
Clerk	Zhang Jincheng

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2017) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 308

Criminal: Si Suqing, female, born on July 2, 1961, ethnic Han from Kunes County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On May 31, 2013, the XUAR Kunes County People's Court issued the "(2013) Kunes Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 66" decision, finding the defendant Si Suqing guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to five years in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on July 27, 2018. On March 13, 2017, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Si Suqing's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Si Suqing has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on two occasions, received a "quarterly accolade" on four occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 7 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Si Suqing was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2015 and August 2016, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer-through-labor"; on four occasions, in December 2014, July 2015, February 2016, and July 2016, she received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Si Suqing was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. Because this case belongs to the "heterodoxy" class of crimes, the sentence reduction cannot be lenient. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Si Suqing will be accorded a sentence reduction of 6 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Amangul
April 7, 2017
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2017) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 572

Criminal: Jiang Lanlan, female, born on July 4, 1981, ethnic Han from Kutubi County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On February 25, 2015, the XUAR Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court issued the "(2015) Changji Intermediate Criminal-Case Final-Instance No. 26" verdict, finding the defendant Jiang Lanlan guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to three years and six months in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on March 10, 2018. On May 8, 2017, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Jiang Lanlan's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Jiang Lanlan has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 4 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Jiang Lanlan was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2016, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in January 2016, May 2016, and September 2016, she received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Jiang Lanlan was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Jiang Lanlan will be accorded a sentence reduction of 4 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
May 25, 2017
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict

(2017) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 571

Criminal: Zhang Qiaomei, female, born on May 27, 1996, ethnic Han from Shule County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On February 11, 2015, the XUAR Kashgar City People's Court issued the "(2015) Kashgar Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 135" decision, finding the defendant Zhang Qiaomei guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to three years and two months in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on October 1, 2017. On May 8, 2017, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Zhang Qiaomei's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Zhang Qiaomei has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 4 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Zhang Qiaomei was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2016, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in December 2015, May 2016, and November 2016, she received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Zhang Qiaomei was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Zhang Qiaomei will be accorded a sentence reduction of 3 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
May 25, 2017
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2017) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 301

Criminal: Yao Jinling, female, born on June 9, 1957, ethnic Han from Changji City, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On June 27, 2014, the XUAR Changji City People's Court issued the "(2014) Changji Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 172" decision, finding the defendant Yao Jinling guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to three years and six months in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on June 26, 2017. On March 13, 2017, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Yao Jinling's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Yao Jinling has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 4 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Yao Jinling was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2016, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in October 2015, February 2016, and June 2016, she received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Yao Jinling was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. Because this case belongs to the "heterodoxy" class of crimes, the sentence reduction cannot be lenient. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Yao Jinling will be accorded a sentence reduction of 2 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Amangul
April 7, 2017
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2017) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 573

Criminal: Lu Yuyan, female, born on December 16, 1970, ethnic Han from Pichan County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On October 22, 2014, the XUAR Pichan County People's Court issued the "(2014) Pichan Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 181" decision, finding the defendant Lu Yuyan guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to five years in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on May 16, 2019. On May 8, 2017, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Lu Yuyan's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Lu Yuyan has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 7 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Lu Yuyan was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2016, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in December 2015, June 2016, and November 2016, she received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Lu Yuyan was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Lu Yuyan will be accorded a sentence reduction of 7 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
May 25, 2017
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 3432

Criminal: Ji Shuhong, female, born on January 2, 1968, ethnic Han from Kashgar City, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On March 30, 2010, the XUAR Urumqi Xinshi District People's Court issued the "(2009) Xinshi Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 386" decision, finding the defendant Ji Shuhong guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to ten years in prison, with one year of deprivation of political rights. In 2015, while the criminal was serving her sentence, this court issued a verdict to have the sentence reduced by 10 months. The current prison term is set to expire on May 20, 2018. On December 14, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Ji Shuhong's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Ji Shuhong has been deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on a total of four occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by another 10 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence and reform, the criminal Ji Shuhong was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2015, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer"; on a total of four occasions, in March 2015, August 2015, December 2015, and April 2016, she received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Ji Shuhong was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Ji Shuhong will be accorded a sentence reduction of 10 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
December 27, 2016
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict

(2015) Urumqi Intermediate Sentence Reduction (Conditional) No. 728

Criminal: Wang Yanling, female, born on April 25, 1965, ethnic Han from Beijing, currently serving a prison sentence at the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) Women's Prison.

On February 22, 2012, the XUAR Urumqi Intermediate People's Court issued the "(2012) Urumqi Intermediate Criminal-Case Category 1 Final-Instance No. 46" decision, finding the defendant Wang Yanling guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to five years in prison. The prison term is set to last from July 22, 2010 to July 21, 2015. On January 20, 2015, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Wang Yanling's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Wang Yanling has been deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer-through-labor" on two occasions, received a "record of merit" award on one occasion, received "quarterly accolade" awards on four occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 5 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence and reform, the criminal Wang Yanling was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", exceed the set quota in completing production tasks, and achieve outstanding assessment scores. In January 2014 and August 2014, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer-through-labor"; in May 2013, she was given a "record of merit" award, and on a total of four occasions, in October 2013, January 2014, May 2014, and July 2014, she received "quarterly accolade" awards. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Wang Yanling was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The remainder of criminal Wang Yanling's sentence will be suspended.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Zhang Yahao
Judge, Amangul
March 15, 2015
Court Clerk, Li Hao

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 748

Criminal: Chen Fangfang, female, born on July 13, 1986, ethnic Han from Korla City, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On May 30, 2013, the XUAR Fukang City People's Court issued the "(2013) Fukang Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 56" decision, finding the defendant Chen Fangfang guilty of organizing and using secret religious societies and heterodox groups, as well as using superstition, to undermine law enforcement, and sentencing her to four years in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on December 9, 2016. On June 1, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Chen Fangfang's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Chen Fangfang has been deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer" on one occasion, received "quarterly accolades" on a total of three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 7 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence and reform, the criminal Chen Fangfang was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2015, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer"; on a total of three occasions, in July 2014, January 2015, and July 2015, she received "quarterly accolade" awards. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Chen Fangfang was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Chen Fangfang will be accorded a sentence reduction of 5 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Liao Xiaoping

Judge, Wu Hua

Judge, Xu Hui

June 21, 2016

Court Clerk, Li Hao

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 3418

Criminal: Zhang Fengchai, female, born on July 10, 1967, ethnic Han from Dorbiljin County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On October 12, 2013, the XUAR Dorbiljin County People's Court issued the "(2013) Dorbiljin Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 73" decision, finding the defendant Zhang Fengchai guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to seven years in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on December 29, 2019. On December 14, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Zhang Fengchai's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Zhang Fengchai has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on a total of four occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 10 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Zhang Fengchai was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2015, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on a total of four occasions, in January 2015, June 2015, November 2015, and March 2016, she received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Zhang Fengchai was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Zhang Fengchai will be accorded a sentence reduction of 10 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
December 27, 2016
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 3411

Criminal: He Lijun, female, born on August 9, 1974, ethnic Han from Chenggu County, Shaanxi Province, currently serving a prison sentence at the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) Women's Prison.

On August 6, 2013, the XUAR Urumqi Midong District People's Court issued the "(2013) Midong Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 137" decision, finding the defendant He Lijun guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to five years in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on December 9, 2017. On December 14, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal He Lijun's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal He Lijun has been deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on a total of four occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 10 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence and reform, the criminal He Lijun was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2015, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer"; on a total of four occasions, in February 2015, August 2015, December 2015, and April 2016, she received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal He Lijun was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal He Lijun will be accorded a sentence reduction of 9 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
December 27, 2016
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 755

Criminal: Ma Xiaofei, female, born on September 13, 1984, ethnic Han from Kuytun City, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On November 7, 2013, the XUAR Karamay City Maytagh District People's Court issued the "(2013) Maytagh Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 60" decision, finding the defendant Ma Xiaofei guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to four years and six months in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on July 24, 2017. On June 1, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Ma Xiaofei's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Ma Xiaofei has been deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer" on one occasion, received "quarterly accolades" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 7 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence and reform, the criminal Ma Xiaofei was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2015, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer"; on a total of three occasions, in February 2015, July 2015, and November 2015, she received "quarterly accolade" awards. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Ma Xiaofei was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Ma Xiaofei will be accorded a sentence reduction of 7 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Liao Xiaoping
Judge, Wu Hua
Judge, Xu Hui
June 21, 2016
Court Clerk, Li Hao

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 2647

Criminal: Tang Yulu, male, born on June 8, 1948, ethnic Han from Ghulja County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR No. 5 Prison.

On June 16, 2014, the XUAR Ghulja City People's Court issued the "(2014) Ghulja County Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 125" decision, finding the defendant Tang Yulu guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to six years in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on January 16, 2020. On December 5, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Tang Yulu's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Tang Yulu has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received accolades on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 10 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Tang Yulu was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2016, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in June 2015, November 2015, and March 2016, he received accolades. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Tang Yulu was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Tang Yulu will be accorded a sentence reduction of 9 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
December 20, 2016
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 1138

Criminal: Ding Yangfei, female, born on May 5, 1965, ethnic Han from Shengzhou City, Zhejiang Province, currently serving a prison sentence at the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) Women's Prison.

On December 6, 2013, the XUAR Urumqi Saybagh District People's Court issued the "(2013) Saybagh Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 519" decision, finding the defendant Ding Yangfei guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to four years in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on December 10, 2016. On June 28, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Ding Yangfei's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Ding Yangfei has been deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on a total of three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 7 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence and reform, the criminal Ding Yangfei was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2015, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer"; on a total of three occasions, in January 2015, July 2015, and December 2015, she received "quarterly accolade" awards. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Ding Yangfei was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Ding Yangfei will be accorded a sentence reduction of 4 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Wu Hua
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
July 15, 2016
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 763

Criminal: Zhao Guirong, female, born on July 20, 1985, ethnic Han from Hejing County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR Women's Prison.

On November 22, 2013, the XUAR Urumqi Intermediate People's Court issued the "(2013) Urumqi Intermediate Criminal-Case Category 1 Final-Instance No. 176" verdict, finding the defendant Zhao Guirong guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing her to four years in prison. Her current prison term is set to expire on December 8, 2016. On June 1, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR Women's Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Zhao Guirong's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR Women's Prison, states that during her sentence and reform, the criminal Zhao Guirong has been deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer" on one occasion, received accolades on a total of three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that her sentence be reduced by 7 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of her sentence and reform, the criminal Zhao Guirong was able to accept her crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2015, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer"; on a total of three occasions, in January 2015, July 2015, and November 2015, she received "quarterly accolade" awards. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of her sentence, the criminal Zhao Guirong was able to accept her crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Zhao Guirong will be accorded a sentence reduction of 5 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Liao Xiaoping
Judge, Wu Hua
Judge, Xu Hui
June 21, 2016
Court Clerk, Li Hao

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Hami City People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2014) Hami City Crim. Init. No. 176

Public prosecuting body: Hami City People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Du Guobiao, male, born on September 8, 1969 in Gaotai County, Gansu Province, Han, junior-college education, formerly the deputy general manager of the Araturuk Project Department of the Xinjiang Shuangge Construction and Installation Engineering LTD. On November 21, 2000, as per the decision of the education-through-labor committee of the Zhangye Prefecture Administrative Office of Gansu Province, he was sent to education through labor for one year for having practiced "Falun Gong" and for having distributed "Falun Gong" propaganda, being released from education through labor on August 15, 2001. On December 12, 2013, he was detained by the Urumqi Railway Public Security Bureau's Hami Public Security Office on the suspicion of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, being criminally detained on December 13 of the same year, and being arrested in accordance with the law on January 16, 2014. Currently being held at the Hami Railway Public Security Bureau Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Appointed defense attorney: Ge Shengqian, lawyer at the Xinjiang Junshi Law Firm.

The Hami City People's Procuratorate charged the defendant Du Guobiao with the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement in the Hami City Proc. Crim. Pros. (2014) No. 108 indictment, and initiated a public prosecution with this court on March 31, 2014. This court formed a collegial panel in accordance with the law, and a public hearing was held for this case. The Hami City People's Procuratorate assigned the substitute procurator Cheng Wanyin to support the prosecution in court, with the defendant Du Guobiao and his appointed defense attorney Ge Shengqian also attending the trial proceedings. The trial has now concluded.

The Hami City People's Procuratorate charged that: the defendant Du Guobiao began practicing Falun Gong in early 1996 and, as per the decision of the education-through-labor committee of the Zhangye Prefecture Administrative Office of Gansu Province, was sent to education through labor for one year on November 21, 2000 for having practiced "Falun Gong" and for having distributed "Falun Gong" propaganda. After being released from education through labor on August 15, 2001, he still continued to actively practice and promote Falun Gong: at the office(s) of the construction site(s) of Buildings No. 5 and No. 8 in Area C of the New City District, Araturuk County, he used a wireless network card to download Falun Gong materials from the internet, in addition to printing 26 "Truth Currency" notes, 16 propaganda pamphlets, and 360 flyers propagating Falun Gong, with some of the flyers distributed via mail; he also hung up a Falun Gong advertisement board at the Araturuk County Environmental Protection Bureau construction site, and produced a Falun Gong blackboard newspaper at the Yuanhe Hotel construction site in Araturuk County.

On December 12, 2013, the Urumqi Railway Public Security Bureau's Hami Public Security Office Domestic-Security Branch detained Du Guobiao at the construction site of the Yuanhe Hotel in Nom, Araturuk County, and discovered and seized 30 Falun Gong books, 12 audio tapes, 18 CDs, and other items from his residence at the construction site, his home at Apt. 601, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 30 Ronghe Road, Hami City, and the office(s) of the construction site(s) of Buildings No. 5 and No. 8 of Area C of the New City District, Araturuk County, impounding these items.

The evidence for determining the abovementioned facts includes investigation and examination records, search records, witness testimonies, documentary evidence, on-site photos, expert opinions, etc., with a deposition from the defendant also on file. The public prosecuting body believes that the defendant, Du Guobiao, produced and disseminated a total of 404 pieces of Falun Gong propaganda, using the internet and other means. His actions constitute the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. A public prosecution has thus been initiated, with a request to sentence in accordance with the law.

The defendant Du Guobiao had no objections to the facts and charges against him. His defense attorney argued that Du Guobiao practiced "Falun Gong" on his own and did not actively invite others to watch Falun Gong videos, and that he has pleaded guilty and deeply repented, with a lighter sentence requested.

As established through judicial examination: in 2012, the defendant Du Guobiao used a wireless network card at the office(s) of the construction site(s) of Buildings No. 5 and No. 8 in Area C of the New City District, Araturuk County to download "Falun Gong" materials from the internet, in addition to printing 26 "Truth Currency" notes, 16 propaganda pamphlets, and 360 flyers propagating Falun Gong. The defendant Du Guobiao placed some of the flyers into envelopes and mailed them to staff of the Araturuk county government and former coworkers. The defendant Du Guobiao also hung up a "Falun Gong" advertisement board at the Araturuk County Environmental Protection Bureau construction site and produced a "Falun Gong" blackboard at the Yuanhe Hotel construction site in Araturuk County.

On December 12, 2013, the defendant Du Guobiao was detained, with 26 "Truth Currency" notes, 16 propaganda pamphlets, 6 "Falun Gong" books, 267 "Falun Gong" propaganda items, 12 unsent letters containing 54 flyers, one laptop computer, and 5 notebooks discovered and seized at his construction site residence; 24 "Falun Gong" books, 12 audio tapes, 18 CDs, 24 flyers, one DVD player, one USB drive, and one computer were discovered and seized at the defendant's home at Apt. 601, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 30 Ronghe Road, Hami City; one Brother-brand multifunctional machine and 15 pieces of "Falun Gong" propaganda materials were discovered and seized at the defendant's office(s) at the construction site(s) of Buildings No. 5 and No. 8 of Area C of the New City District, Araturuk County.

Evidence for the abovementioned facts has been presented and cross-examined in court, with the evidence validated by the court confirming the following:

(1) The defendant Du Guobiao's deposition confirmed that in July 2012, I made a 1.2-by-1.2 meter advertisement board at the Araturuk Environmental Protection Bureau construction site using non-woven fabric, with the content being an article titled "Wealth with Virtue", excerpted from the Minghui website. In October 2013, I went to Guo Xingsheng's construction site in Araturuk and used Guo Xingsheng's computer to print 26 "Truth Currency" notes propagating Falun Gong, printing more than 400 "Falun Gong" flyers. I have mailed over 30 letters propagating Falun Gong, with over 80 flyers in total, and there were 12 letters not yet mailed, containing 50 "Falun Gong" flyers. In early November 2013, I copied a poem from the overseas Hong Yin magazine onto the construction site's blackboard.

(2) The testimony of the witness surnamed Pu No. 1 confirmed that Pu saw "Falun Gong" flyers and pamphlets on/in Du Guobiao's desk and drawers at the office of the Yuanhe Hotel construction site in Nom, Araturuk County. In September 2013, Du Guobiao wrote phrases copied from the Falun Gong "Truth" propaganda pamphlets on the wall of the office located in the northwest corner of the Yuanhe Hotel construction site, with the last line reading "excerpted from 'Hong Yin'". Starting from August 2013, Du Guobiao frequently played the "Shen Yun Evening Performance" propaganda CD on his laptop in the construction site office. Du Guobiao often wrote "Falun Gong" study notes on his laptop. In November 2013, Du Guobiao had Pu go to the post office in Nom with him, where he mailed out 8 letters packed in kraft-paper envelopes, with Pu aware that these letters contained "Falun Gong" propaganda items.

(3) The testimony of the witness surnamed Huang No. 2 confirmed that in 2012, the individual surnamed Yan No. 3 said during a meeting that Du Guobiao was practicing "Falun Gong" and told us to keep an eye on him. Pu No. 1 told me that Du Guobiao often meditated and practiced. Around October 20, 2013, Du Guobiao gave me 3-4 kraft-paper letters, gave Yan No. 4 3-4 kraft-paper letters, and took 7-8 kraft-paper letters himself, which we then sent out from the post office in Araturuk

County together. Du Guobiao, Yan No. 4, and I watched the Falun Gong "Shen Yun Evening Performance" video together at the Araturuk County Environmental Protection Bureau construction site. The "Falun Gong" propaganda materials that were found at the construction site are Du Guobiao's, and the two advertising boards at the Araturuk County construction site were made by Du Guobiao in July 2012 at a copy shop, with content from Tao Te Ching and "Wealth with Virtue".

(4) The testimony of the witness surnamed Yan No. 4 confirmed that in April 2013, I went to the Araturuk County Environmental Protection Bureau construction site and found a cloth board that was 1 meter by 1 meter in size, to the left of the main entrance, and that was sprayed with many words, including "morality" and others excerpted from The Analects. While watching a video played by Du Guobiao at the construction site of the individual surnamed Pu No. 1, there were words written on the blackboard on the wall of the construction site office, probably a poem. In September, Du Guobiao had me and the individual surnamed Huang No. 2 send out more than 10 letters to Sichuan, as well as to Gansu's Gaotai and Minle counties, from the post office in Araturuk County. Around November 17, 2013, Du Guobiao and I sent out more than 10 letters to Sichuan from the post office in Hami. Du Guobiao played us the Shen Yun Evening Performance CD and the audio for practicing, saying that his master was Li Hongzhi. At the end of November, in the one-person apartment in Araturuk County, I saw Du Guobiao sitting cross-legged practicing meditation.

(5) The testimony of the witness Guo Xingsheng confirmed that, from April to November 2013, Du Guobiao printed several hundred things at the construction site, and I saw that one section of the paper had content that read "the master has come and cured me of my illness".

(6) The testimony of the witness surnamed Li No. 5 confirmed that Du Guobiao printed several hundred things at my construction site, which Guo Xingsheng said were "Falun Gong" propaganda items.

(7) The testimony of the witness surnamed Yan No. 6 confirmed that Yan and Du Guobiao posted a propaganda flyer, printed on a color fabric, at the entrance of the Araturuk County Environmental Protection Bureau construction site, with content from "Wealth with Virtue". Yan does not know where Du Guobiao got the color fabric from.

(8) The testimonies of the individuals surnamed Diao, Huang, and Wang confirmed that on the afternoon of December 4, 2013 they received a large kraft-paper envelope containing a propaganda pamphlet with the word "Minghui" on it, which contained content that was anti-Party and anti-government.

(9) The testimony of the witness surnamed Li No. 7 confirmed that the defendant Du Guobiao was subjected to education through labor for practicing "Falun Gong". After he was freed from education through labor, I gave him a copy of "Zhuan Falun", a copy of "Hong Yin", and 12 audio tapes of "Zhuan Falun" recordings, all of which are books by Li Hongzhi.

(10) The testimonies of the witnesses surnamed Xun, Yan No. 3, and Zhi confirmed that the defendant Du Guobiao continued to practice "Falun Gong" after being subjected to education through labor for practicing "Falun Gong" and distributing "Falun Gong" propaganda items.

(11) The investigation and examination records, search records, seizure list(s), and certificates issued by the Hami Railway Public Security Office Domestic-Security Branch confirm that investigators discovered and seized 30 "Falun Gong" books, 12 audio tapes, 18 CDs, a USB drive, a laptop, 5 notebooks, 1 DVD player, "Falun Gong" propaganda materials, a "Wealth with Virtue" color flyer, and other items from Du Guobiao's residence at the Yuanhe Hotel construction site in Nom, Araturuk County, from Du Guobiao's home at Apt. 601, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 30 Ronghe Road, Hami City, and from Du Guobiao's office(s) at the construction site(s) of Buildings No. 5 and No. 8 in Area C of the New City District, Araturuk County.

(12) The handwriting-examination certificate confirms that the handwriting on the envelopes of the 72 letters that were discovered and seized, sent or not yet sent by Du Guobiao, is indeed that of the defendant Du Guobiao.

(13) The "Certificate Regarding the Case of Du Guobiao and Others Suspected of Organizing and Using Heterodox Groups to Undermine Law Enforcement" issued by the Hami National Security Bureau confirms that the "Falun Gong" propaganda items discovered and seized from Du Guobiao were printed using the Brother-brand multifunction machine used by Du Guobiao.

(14) The "Situation Report" issued by the Hami Railway Public Security Office Domestic-Security Branch confirms that the "Falun Gong" flyers, propaganda pamphlets, notebooks, propaganda poems written with chalk on the exterior wall of the office at the Yuanhe Hotel construction site, and color flyer with the content from "Wealth with Virtue" that were discovered and seized from Du Guobiao all constitute "Falun Gong" counter-propaganda content.

(15) The "Decision to Educate Through Labor" and the "Certificate of Release from Education Through Labor" confirm that Du Guobiao started practicing "Falun Gong" at the beginning of 1996, and that, on November 21, 2000, as per the decision of the education-through-labor management committee of the Zhangye Prefecture Administrative Office of Gansu Province, he was sent to education through labor for one year for having practiced "Falun Gong" and for having distributed "Falun Gong" propaganda, being released from education through labor on August 15, 2001.

(16) The photos of physical evidence confirm that the People's police of the Urumqi Railway Public Security Bureau's Hami Public Security Office searched the residence of the defendant Du Guobiao and found a laptop, a Brother-brand multifunctional all-in-one printer, "Falun Gong" propaganda materials, "Truth Currency", letters containing "Falun Gong" propaganda materials, "Falun Gong" books, notebooks, unused envelopes, and "Falun Gong" CDs, while "Falun Gong" books, CDs, audio tapes, flyers, "Falun Gong" notes/materials, a laptop, and a USB drive, as well as a mobile phone and computer used by the individual surnamed Xun, were seized during the search of the defendant Du Guobiao's home.

(17) Household registration data confirm that the defendant, Du Guobiao, male, was born on September 8, 1969, indicating that the defendant has reached the age of full criminal responsibility.

The evidence described above was provided by the public prosecuting body and was cross-examined in court. The defendant Du Guobiao and his defense attorney raised no objections. The defense attorney argued that Du Guobiao merely watched the "Falun Gong" propaganda videos by himself and did not invite others to watch together with him.

This court holds that the defendant, Du Guobiao, produced a large number of Falun Gong heterodox-organization propaganda items, undermining the enforcement of our country's law, and his actions constitute the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. The charges brought by the public prosecuting body are established, and this court supports them. Our country's criminal law stipulates that: "Those who organize and use Huidaomen or heterodox groups, or use superstition, to undermine the enforcement of the state's laws and administrative regulations shall be sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years." The defendant, Du Guobiao, should be sentenced within the abovementioned range. After being subjected to education through labor for one year for practicing "Falun Gong" and distributing "Falun Gong" propaganda items, the defendant did not repent but continued to actively practice "Falun Gong", watched "Falun Gong" propaganda videos with others, produced a total of 404 "Falun Gong" propaganda items, and promoted "Falun Gong" through the mailing of letters, and should be given a heavier punishment accordingly. The defense argued that after being brought to justice, the defendant voluntarily pleaded guilty and provided a truthful deposition about the facts of the crime at the trial, and the court accepts the defense's argument for a lighter punishment for the defendant. To maintain social stability and crack down on criminal activities involving the organization and use of

heterodox groups, while taking into account the facts of the crime, its nature, circumstances, and the degree of harm to society, the judgment, in accordance with the provisions of Article 300, Paragraph 1 and Article 64 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" and Article 1, Paragraph 1, Item (1) of the "Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate Interpretation on Some Questions of Which Concrete Laws to Apply when Dealing With Criminal Cases of Organizing and Using Heterodox Groups to Undermine Law Enforcement", is as follows:

I. The defendant Du Guobiao has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of four years and six months.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of December 12, 2013 to June 11, 2018.)

II. The seized instruments of the crime and the propaganda items of the "Falun Gong" heterodox religion, as well as other contraband, shall be confiscated in accordance with the law, to be dealt with by the seizing authority in accordance with the relevant national regulations.

If dissatisfied with the judgment, it is permissible to file an appeal within ten days starting from the day after receiving the judgment, either through this court or directly to the Hami Prefecture Intermediate People's Court. For a written appeal, one original copy of the appeal petition should be submitted, along with two copies of its facsimile.

Presiding judge	Xie Yongli
Acting judge	Ma Rui
People's assessor	Lin Yongqing
September 22, 2014	
Clerk	Yu Li

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 2671

Criminal: Wang Zongyou, male, born on May 16, 1968, ethnic Han from Chongqing City, currently serving a prison sentence at the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) No. 5 Prison.

On June 16, 2014, the XUAR Ghulja City People's Court issued the "(2014) Ghulja County Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 117" decision, finding the defendant Wang Zongyou guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to seven years in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on January 10, 2021. On December 5, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Wang Zongyou's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Wang Zongyou has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received accolades on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 7 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Wang Zongyou was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2016, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in June 2015, October 2015, and February 2016, he received accolades. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Wang Zongyou was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Wang Zongyou will be accorded a sentence reduction of 7 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
December 20, 2016
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2018) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 136

Criminal: Yang Guang, male, born on October 11, 1986, ethnic Han from Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province, currently in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR).

On March 4, 2015, the XUAR Shuimogou People's Court issued the "Shuimogou Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 146" decision, finding the defendant Yang Guang guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to four years and six months in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on January 1, 2019. On January 11, 2018, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Yang Guang's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Yang Guang has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 7 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Yang Guang was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2017, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in September 2016, February 2017, and June 2017, he received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Yang Guang was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Yang Guang will be accorded a sentence reduction of 6 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
January 26, 2018
Court Clerk, Eqidem

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2017) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 397

Criminal: Zhang Yu, male, born on May 4, 1966, ethnic Han from Qitai County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving his sentence at the XUAR No. 5 Prison.

On December 12, 2014, the XUAR Qitai County People's Court issued the "(2014) Qitai Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 00184" decision, finding the defendant Zhang Yu guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to three years and six months in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on December 27, 2017. On March 17, 2017, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Zhang Yu's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Zhang Yu has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received a "quarterly accolade" on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 5 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Zhang Yu was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2016, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on three occasions, in September 2015, February 2016, and July 2016, he received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Zhang Yu was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Zhang Yu will be accorded a sentence reduction of 5 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Amangul
April 10, 2017
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 2648

Criminal: Li Shiyong, male, born on May 29, 1956, ethnic Han from Tongshan County, Jiangsu Province, currently serving a prison sentence at the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) No. 5 Prison.

On December 12, 2014, the XUAR Qitai County People's Court issued the "(2014) Qitai Criminal-Case Enforcement-Office No. 184" decision, finding the defendant Li Shiyong guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to three years and six months in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on December 12, 2017. On December 5, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Li Shiyong's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Li Shiyong has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on one occasion, received accolades on four occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 4 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Li Shiyong was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2016, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on two occasions, in September 2015 and February 2016, he received accolades. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Li Shiyong was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Li Shiyong will be accorded a sentence reduction of 4 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
December 20, 2016
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2015) Urumqi Intermediate Sentence Reduction (Conditional) No. 876

Criminal: Liu Xinping, male, born on March 5, 1972, ethnic Han from Hotan City, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR No. 5 Prison.

On August 3, 2010, the Hunan Province Loudi City Louxing District People's Court issued the "(2010) Louxing Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 166" decision, finding the defendant Liu Xinping guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to nine years in prison. The prison term was set to last from July 16, 2009 to July 15, 2018. In 2013, as the prisoner was serving his sentence, this court granted a sentence reduction of 10 months. The current prison term is thus set to expire on September 15, 2017. On February 2, 2015, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Liu Xinping's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Liu Xinping has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer-through-labor" on one occasion, received "quarterly accolade" awards on five occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by another 10 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence and reform, the criminal Liu Xinping was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", exceed the set quota in completing production tasks, and achieve outstanding assessment scores. In August 2014, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer-through-labor"; on a total of five occasions, in October 2013, February 2014, April 2014, July 2014, and December 2014, he received "quarterly accolade" awards. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence and reform, the criminal Liu Xinping was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Liu Xinping will be accorded a sentence reduction of 9 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Zhang Yahao
Judge, Amangul
March 12, 2015
Court Clerk, Eqidem

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2017) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 1087

Criminal: Zhang Jijun, male, born on December 5, 1962, ethnic Han from Qitai County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR No. 5 Prison.

On December 12, 2014, the XUAR Qitai County People's Court issued the "(2014) Qitai Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 184" decision, finding the defendant Zhang Jijun guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to six years in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on July 1, 2020. On July 26, 2017, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Zhang Jijun's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Zhang Jijun has been deemed an "enthusiastic reformer" on two occasions, received a "quarterly accolade" on four occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 9 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Zhang Jijun was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2016 and February 2017, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on four occasions, in September 2015, February 2016, August 2016, and January 2017, he received "quarterly accolades". The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the law.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Zhang Jijun was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Zhang Jijun will be accorded a sentence reduction of 7 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Tan Hong
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
August 14, 2017
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict

(2015) Urumqi Intermediate Sentence Reduction (Conditional) No. 875

Criminal: Hou Yuhui, male, born on January 24, 1983, ethnic Han from Manas County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR No. 5 Prison.

On May 31, 2013, the XUAR Manas County People's Court issued the "(2013) Manas Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 56" decision, finding the defendant Hou Yuhui guilty of organizing and using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to three years in prison. The prison term is set to last from December 10, 2012 to December 9, 2015. On February 2, 2015, as the prisoner was serving his sentence, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Hou Yuhui's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a public hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Hou Yuhui has been deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer-through-labor" on one occasion, received "quarterly accolade" awards on three occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 4 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence and reform, the criminal Hou Yuhui was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", exceed the set quota in completing production tasks, and achieve outstanding assessment scores. In August 2014, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer-through-labor"; on a total of three occasions, in February 2014, July 2014, and December 2014, he received "quarterly accolade" awards. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence and reform, the criminal Hou Yuhui was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Hou Yuhui will be accorded a sentence reduction of 4 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Zhang Yahao
Judge, Amangul
March 12, 2015
Court Clerk, Eqidem

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 716

Criminal: Tang Qiang, male, born on July 24, 1964, ethnic Han from Qitai County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR No. 5 Prison.

On July 14, 2013, the XUAR Qitai County People's Court issued the "(2013) Qitai Criminal-Case First-Instance No. 00078" decision, finding the defendant Tang Qiang guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to four years in prison with two years' deprivation of political rights. His current prison term is set to expire on September 19, 2016. On May 23, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Tang Qiang's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Tang Qiang has been deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer" on one occasion, received "quarterly accolades" on six occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 5 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Tang Qiang was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In February 2015, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on six occasions, in April 2014, July 2014, November 2014, February 2015, June 2015, and October 2015, he received "quarterly accolade" awards. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Tang Qiang was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Tang Qiang will be accorded a sentence reduction of 3 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
June 17, 2016
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2016) Xinjiang 01 Criminal Amendment No. 702

Criminal: Xu Yuannian, male, born on October 28, 1966, ethnic Han from Shihezi City, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), currently serving a prison sentence at the XUAR No. 5 Prison.

On November 22, 2013, the XUAR Urumqi Intermediate People's Court issued the "(2013) Urumqi Intermediate Criminal-Case Category 1 Final-Instance No. 189" verdict, finding the defendant Xu Yuannian guilty of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement and sentencing him to five years in prison. His current prison term is set to expire on August 17, 2017. On May 23, 2016, the government body in charge of executing the punishment – the XUAR No. 5 Prison – submitted for this court's consideration a formal proposal for the criminal Xu Yuannian's sentence to be commuted. The court has, in accordance with the law, assembled a panel of judges and held a hearing on the matter, which has now been concluded, with a decision reached.

The executing body, the XUAR No. 5 Prison, states that during his sentence and reform, the criminal Xu Yuannian has been deemed an "enthusiastic prison reformer" on one occasion, received "quarterly accolades" on four occasions, and displayed true repentance and reform, thereby prompting the proposal that his sentence be reduced by 10 months.

The hearing procedure has revealed that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Xu Yuannian was able to accept his crime and follow the law, submit to reform, respect the prison regulations, enthusiastically attend the "three classes", complete production tasks on time, and achieve excellent assessment scores. In August 2015, the criminal was deemed an "enthusiastic reformer"; on four occasions, in July 2014, December 2014, June 2015, and October 2015, he received "quarterly accolade" awards. The court has confirmed that the abovementioned awards all conform to the regulations.

The court believes that, during the time of his sentence, the criminal Xu Yuannian was able to accept his crime and repent, submit to reform, and display true repentance and change. In accordance with Article 262, Paragraph 2 of the Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China and Articles 78/79 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, it is thus decided that:

The criminal Xu Yuannian will be accorded a sentence reduction of 10 months.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge, Zhang Bingyu
Judge, Ye Chunbin
Judge, Amangul
June 17, 2016
Court Clerk, Meng Qingyan

Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Chepaizi Reclamation Area People's Court**Criminal Verdict**

(2019) BT 0702 Crim. Init. No. 36

Public prosecuting body: Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Chepaizi Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Cheng Hui, female, born on March 31, 1970 in the No. 1 Company, No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, Han, high-school education, an employee of the No. 129 Corps branch of the China Life Property & Casualty Insurance LTD's Kuytun subsidiary, resides at Apt. 111, Building No. 17, Huai'an Residential Complex, No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division. On October 30, 2018, she was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, with arrest administered on January 30, 2019. Currently being held at the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Seventh Division Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Zhang Xiaomin, female, born on April 12, 1964 in the No. 4 Company, No. 123 Corps, Seventh Division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, Han, junior middle-school education, a retired worker of the No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division, resides at Apt. 241, Building No. 30, Shuguangli First Stage, No. 123 Corps, Seventh Division. On October 30, 2018, she was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, with arrest administered on January 30, 2019. Currently being held at the Kuytun City Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Jiao Hongying, female, born on October 25, 1970 in the Infrastructure Company, No. 128 Corps, Seventh Division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, Han, high-school education, an unemployed individual of the Infrastructure Company, No. 128 Corps, Seventh Division, resides at Apt. 323, Kangshengli Building No. 25 in the same corps. On October 30, 2018, she was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. On January 30, 2019, she was released on bail pending trial.

Defendant: Wang Yan, female, born on October 27, 1971 in the family residential area of the 55 Distillery in the No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, Han, high-school education, an unemployed individual of the No. 2 Company, No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division, resides at Apt. 251, Tengfeili Building No. 38 in the same corps. On October 15, 2018, she was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, with arrest administered on January 30, 2019. Currently being held at the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Seventh Division Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Yu Huanlan, female, born on May 6, 1957 in Taixing County, Jiangsu Province, Han, fourth-grade primary-school education, a retired worker of the cotton processing factory in the No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division, resides in Apt. 522, Tengfeili Building No. 57 in the same corps. On October 30, 2018, she was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, with arrest administered on January 30, 2019. Currently being held at the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Seventh Division Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Li Mei, female, born on August 16, 1962 in Fengta Township, Huaiyang County, Henan Province, Han, illiterate, a retired worker from the No. 9 Company, No. 128 Corps, Seventh Division, resides at Apt. 141, Tengfeili Building No. 10 in the same corps. On November 12, 2018, she was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, with arrest administered on January 30, 2019. Currently being held at the Kuytun City Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Huang Xiaoping (formerly known as Huang Xiaojiu), female, born on April 20, 1948 in Wang Family Village, Hexi Township, Jingde County, Anhui Province, Han, illiterate, a retired worker from a construction company in the No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division, resides at Apt. 221, Ju'anli Building No. 9 in the same corps. On

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_60.pdf

victim entries: [16121](#), [16119](#), [16116](#), [16115](#), [16122](#), [16118](#), [16117](#), [16126](#), [16123](#), [16120](#), [16125](#), [16124](#)

November 7, 2018, she was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, with arrest administered on January 30, 2019. On March 7, 2019, she was released on bail pending trial.

Defendant: Yang Junlian, female, born on March 21, 1965 in the No. 9 Company, No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, Han, junior middle-school education, a retired worker from the No. 7 Company, No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division, resides at Apt. 402, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 42, Huai'an Residential Complex in the same corps. On November 30, 2018, she was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, with arrest administered on January 30, 2019. Currently being held at the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Eighth Division Shihezi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: You Shaofu (formerly known as Zou Shaofu), male, born on December 1, 1959 in No. 3 Village, Dongba Municipality, Nanbu County, Sichuan Province, Han, first-grade junior-middle school education, a worker from the No. 3 Company, No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division, resides at Apt. 122, Ju'anli Building No. 3 in the same corps. On November 8, 2018, he was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, with arrest administered on January 30, 2019. Currently being held at the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Seventh Division Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Wang Yuhua, female, born on December 12, 1955 in Zhongjiang County, Sichuan Province, Han, illiterate, a worker of the No. 5 Company, No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division, resides at Apt. 122, Xinhuyuan Building No. 21 in the same corps. On November 7, 2018, she was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, with arrest administered on January 30, 2019. Currently being held at the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Eighth Division Shihezi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defendant: Yang Yuzhen, female, born on July 21, 1953 in Dongba Municipality, Nanbu County, Sichuan Province, Han, illiterate, an unemployed individual of the No. 16 Company, No. 129 Corps, Seventh Division, resides at Apt. 222, Ju'anli Building No. 9 in the same corps. On November 22, 2018, she was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. On January 30, 2019, she was released on bail pending trial.

Defense attorney: Wang Qiang, lawyer at the Xinjiang Liaoyuan Law Firm.

Defendant: Hu Liancai (formerly known as Hu Haizhou), male, born on March 18, 1964 in Liuwan Municipality, Shenqiu County, Henan Province, Han, high-school education, from a contracted-land household in the No. 126 Corps, Seventh Division, resides at Apt. 111, Xingfuli Building No. 28 in the same corps. On November 29, 2018, he was placed under residential surveillance by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on suspicion of insulting the national anthem, with arrest administered on January 30, 2019. Currently being held at the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Seventh Division Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defense attorney: Xing Yunjie, lawyer at the Xinjiang Kunchen Law Firm.

The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Chepaizi Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate charged the defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, Yang Junlian, You Shaofu, Wang Yuhua, and Yang Yuzhen with the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and the defendant Hu Liancai with the crime of insulting the national anthem, in the Che. Rec. Proc. Crim. Pros. (2019) No. 33 indictment, and filed a public prosecution with this court on September 6, 2019. This court registered the case on the same day, formed a collegial panel in accordance with the law, and held a public hearing for this case. The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Chepaizi Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate designated Procurator Li Shuanhu to support the prosecution in court, with the defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, Yang Junlian, You Shaofu, and Wang Yuhua, as well as the defendant Yang Yuzhen and her defense attorney Wang Qiang, and the defendant Hu Liancai and his defense attorney Xing Yunjie, attending the trial proceedings. During this period, the public prosecuting body proposed a supplementary investigation and suggested a postponement of the trial once. The trial has now concluded.

The public prosecuting body charged that: the L8 "Almighty God" church of the Chepaizi Reclamation Area is an "Almighty God" heterodox-religion group in the Kuytun parish. Between 2013 and 2018, the defendant

Cheng Hui served as a leader of this church, the defendant Zhang Xiaomin successively served as a leader and the No. 123 Corps unit head, the defendant Jiao Hongying successively served as the No. 128 Corps unit head and a leader, the defendant Wang Yan successively served as a deacon and a leader, the defendant Yu Huanlan served as a watering deacon, the defendant Li Mei served as a gospel deacon, the defendant Huang Xiaoping successively served as an administrative deacon and was responsible for the book repository, the defendant Yang Junlian served as an administrative deacon, the defendant You Shaofu successively served as the No. 129 Corps unit head and a messenger, the defendant Wang Yuhua was responsible for the book repository and the grain repository, in addition to acting as a liaison, and the defendant Yang Yuzhen was responsible for the book repository. The abovelisted eleven people cooperated with each other, divided work and responsibilities, accepted the leadership and instructions of the Kuytun parish "Almighty God" heterodox group, and engaged in the illegal activities of spreading the "Almighty God" heterodox religion in the Chepaizi Reclamation Area. They organized and participated in multiple gatherings of "Almighty God" heterodox-religion members across various corps farms in the jurisdiction, spreading heterodox-religion thinking through the distribution of "Almighty God" literature, propaganda pamphlets, and CDs, as well as by organizing disciples to purchase SD cards and copy "Almighty God" multimedia files, requiring disciples to write reflections and oaths, and collecting so-called "contributions". When the case came to light, the public security organs discovered and seized 4034 heterodox books and periodicals, 1379 CDs, 66 SD cards, and 22 players from the defendants, as well as 1055 heterodox books and periodicals, 117 CDs, 172 SD cards, 40 players, and 8 computer hard drives from ordinary disciples.

In 2017, this "Almighty God" church received an order sent down from the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish to collect photos of the "two jails and a center" (i.e., pre-trial detention centers, administrative detention centers, and education-and-training centers), public security organs, and demolished mosques in the Chepaizi Reclamation Area for a foreign organization. Following the order, Yang Junlian was assigned to take photos of the 55 Police Station in the No. 129 Corps, which were then submitted to the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish by Jiao Hongying.

In the second half of 2018, this "Almighty God" church received instructions from its superiors to spread rumors among its disciples that China would experience major disasters and severe famine in 2019, demanding that disciples stockpile food and other necessities. A grain repository was also established to hoard large quantities of rice, flour, oil, and the like.

In the summer of 2018, this church received an order from the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish, demanding disciples to write "thirteen kinds" articles. Consequently, the church disciple Hu Liancai distorted the lyrics of the national anthem of the People's Republic of China to "The Song of Triumph Over Satan", and hummed it silently during the flag-raising and national anthem ceremony every Monday at the No. 5 Company, No. 126 Corps. He also delivered a written version to the individual surnamed Cao, the unit head for the No. 126 Corps, who then handed it over to the church in question. This church later used a computer to edit the written content and turn it into an electronic document, before submitting it to the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish. Following editing by the writing group of the Kuytun parish, it was disseminated among the disciples of "Almighty God" in the form of feedback letters, with the content of "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" attached.

With regard to the abovementioned charges, the public prosecuting body has submitted the relevant evidence to this court, and believes that the defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, Yang Junlian, You Shaofu, Wang Yuhua, and Yang Yuzhen actively participated in the "Almighty God" heterodox-religion organization, following the lead of the heterodox-religion organization's superiors, spreading "Almighty God" heterodox thinking, disseminating literature and audiovisual products that propagate "Almighty God" heterodox-religion lies and heresies, using heterodox groups to disrupt social order by, among other means, inciting the hoarding of daily necessities, disrupting social administration, and undermining law enforcement. Their actions have violated Article 300 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", with circumstances particularly serious, and they should be held criminally responsible for using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. The abovelisted eleven defendants are co-offenders. Among them, the defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, and Yang Junlian played a major role in the joint crime, and are the principal offenders; the defendants You Shaofu, Wang Yuhua, and Yang Yuzhen played a minor role in the joint crime, and are the accessory offenders. The defendant Wang Yan has displayed meritorious behavior, and may be given a lighter or mitigated punishment in

accordance with the law. The defendant Hu Liancai followed the instructions of the heterodox-religion organization, and has insulted the national anthem by silently singing distorted lyrics in public and spreading them, with circumstances serious, thus violating Article 299, Paragraph 2 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", and should be held criminally responsible for insulting the national anthem. In accordance with the provisions of Article 176, Paragraph 1 of the "Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China", a public prosecution has been initiated, with request to sentence in accordance with the law.

The defendants Cheng Hui, Jiao Hongying, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, and Yang Junlian did not have any objections to the facts of the crime and evidence for their using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, as charged by the public prosecuting body, nor to the public prosecuting body's opinion that they were the principal offenders. However, the defendant Jiao Hongying did not voluntarily admit her guilt.

The defendants You Shaofu and Wang Yuhua did not have any objections to the facts of the crime and evidence for their using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, as charged by the public prosecuting body, nor to the public prosecuting body's opinion that they were the accessory offenders.

The defendant Yang Yuzhen and her defense attorney did not have any objections to the facts of the crime and evidence for the defendant Yang Yuzhen using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, as charged by the public prosecuting body, nor to the public prosecuting body's opinion that Yang Yuzhen was an accessory offender. However, the defense attorney argued that the defendant Yang Yuzhen has satisfied the circumstances of confession, voluntarily confessing to the crimes, and has cordially requested for the court to impose a lighter sentence.

The defendant Hu Liancai and his defense attorney did not have any objections to the facts of the crime and evidence for the defendant Hu Liancai insulting the national anthem, as charged by the public prosecuting body. However, the defense attorney argued that the defendant Hu Liancai has satisfied the circumstances of confession, taking the initiative to turn over prohibited items and voluntarily confessing to the crimes, and has cordially requested for the court to impose a lighter sentence.

The defendants Zhang Xiaomin and Huang Xiaoping refused to plead guilty, believing that their participation in "Almighty God" heterodox organization activities was not wrong.

As established through judicial examination, the L8 "Almighty God" church of the Chepaizi Reclamation Area is an "Almighty God" heterodox-religion group in the Kuytun parish. Between 2013 and 2018, the defendant Cheng Hui served as a leader of this church, the defendant Zhang Xiaomin successively served as a leader and the No. 123 Corps unit head, the defendant Jiao Hongying successively served as the No. 128 Corps unit head and a leader, the defendant Wang Yan successively served as a deacon and a leader, the defendant Yu Huanlan served as a watering deacon, the defendant Li Mei served as a gospel deacon, the defendant Huang Xiaoping successively served as an administrative deacon and was responsible for the book repository, the defendant Yang Junlian served as an administrative deacon, the defendant You Shaofu successively served as the No. 129 Corps unit head and a messenger, the defendant Wang Yuhua was responsible for the book repository and the grain repository, in addition to acting as a liaison, and the defendant Yang Yuzhen was responsible for the book repository. The abovelisted eleven people secretly colluded with each other, divided work and responsibilities, accepted the leadership and instructions of the Kuytun parish "Almighty God" heterodox group, and engaged in the illegal activities of spreading the "Almighty God" heterodox religion in the Chepaizi Reclamation Area. They organized and participated in multiple gatherings of "Almighty God" heterodox-religion members across various corps farms in the jurisdiction, spreading heterodox-religion thinking through the distribution of "Almighty God" literature, propaganda pamphlets, and other propaganda items and CDs, as well as by organizing disciples to purchase SD cards and copy "Almighty God" multimedia files, requiring disciples to write reflections and oaths, and collecting so-called "contributions". When the case came to light, the public security organs discovered and seized 4034 heterodox books and periodicals (propaganda pamphlets), 1379 CDs, and 66 SD cards from the defendants, as well as 1055 heterodox books and periodicals (propaganda pamphlets), 117 CDs, and 172 SD cards from ordinary disciples. The public security organs have also seized, from both the defendants and ordinary disciples, 62 players, 2 laptop computers, 7 laptop-computer hard drives, 1 desktop-computer hard drive, 4 tablet computers, 2 desktop computer cases, and 5000RMB in cash.

In 2017, this "Almighty God" church received an order sent down from the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish to collect photos of the "two jails and a center" (i.e., pre-trial detention centers, administrative detention centers,

and education-and-training centers), public security organs, and demolished mosques in the Chepaizi Reclamation Area for a foreign organization. Following the order, Yang Junlian was given an "intelligence" assignment to take photos of the 55 Police Station in the No. 129 Corps, which were then submitted to the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish by Jiao Hongying.

In the second half of 2018, this "Almighty God" church received instructions from its superiors to spread rumors among its disciples that China would experience major disasters and severe famine in 2019, demanding that disciples stockpile food and other necessities. A grain repository was also established to hoard large quantities of rice, flour, oil, and the like.

In the summer of 2018, this church received an order from the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish, demanding disciples to write "thirteen kinds" articles. Consequently, the church disciple Hu Liancai distorted the lyrics of the national anthem of the People's Republic of China to "The Song of Triumph Over Satan", and hummed it silently during the flag-raising and national anthem ceremony every Monday at the No. 5 Company, No. 126 Corps. He also delivered a written version of the lyrics to the individual surnamed Cao, the unit head for the No. 126 Corps, who then handed it over to the church in question. This church later used a computer to edit the lyrical content and turn it into an electronic document, before submitting it to the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish. Following editing by the writing group of the Kuytun parish, it was disseminated among the disciples of "Almighty God" in the form of feedback letters, with the content of "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" attached.

Evidence for the abovementioned facts has been presented by the procuratorate organs and cross-examined in court, with the evidence validated by the court confirming the following:

I. Physical evidence

CDs, SD cards, and players, which confirm that the defendants used the aforementioned items to spread the "Almighty God" heterodox religion.

II. Documentary evidence

1. The household registration information of the defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, Yang Junlian, You Shaofu, Wang Yuhua, Yang Yuzhen, and Hu Liancai, which confirms the fact that they had reached the age of eighteen, thereby possessing full criminal responsibility at the time of committing the crime;

2. Heterodox-religion literature, propaganda pamphlets, the defendants Cheng Hui, Wang Yan, Yang Junlian, and Wang Yuhua's handwritten oaths, and the defendants Zhang Xiaomin, Yu Huanlan, and Huang Xiaoping's handwritten reflections, which confirm the fact that the defendants actively participated in the "Almighty God" heterodox organization and spread the "Almighty God" heterodox religion;

3. Identification records and photographs, which confirm the fact that the defendants identified each other's true identities;

4. Seizure records, inventories, and a "contribution" of 5000RMB in cash, which confirm the fact that the investigative body seized the case-related items and cash;

5. Photos of the "Almighty God" heterodox-religion literature and propaganda pamphlets seized at Wang Yan and Huang Xiaoping's domiciles, which confirm the fact that the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau Domestic-Security Brigade seized heterodox-religion propaganda items at the defendants Wang Yan and Huang Xiaoping's domiciles;

6. Proof from the Kuytun City Public Security Bureau and the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau's "Situation Report on Hu Liancai's Distortion and Insulting of the National Anthem", which confirm the fact that on November 15, 2018, the Kuytun City Public Security Bureau, while in the process of investigating a case and reading through the electronic evidence for the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish leader Song Jun, discovered that a member of the L8 church under the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish, "Iron Heart" (i.e., Hu Liancai), had sent up to the Kuytun parish an article titled "The Song of Triumph Over Satan", and the fact that the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau carried out an investigation and collected evidence with regard to Hu Liancai insulting the national anthem;

7. A feedback letter to Hu Liancai from the Kuytun parish of the "Almighty God" heterodox religion, extracted from his SD card, which confirms the fact that the Kuytun parish of the "Almighty God" heterodox religion received "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" and provided feedback to Hu Liancai, requesting him to continue making revisions;

8. Review and assessment of SD cards of the individuals surnamed Gao, Zhao, Zhao No. 1, and Wang, which confirms the fact that "The Song of Triumph Over Satan", written by Hu Liancai, was found on their SD cards;

9. Lyrics of "The Song of Triumph Over Satan", which confirm the fact that it is noted in the lyrics that this song is silently sung during the national flag raising and national anthem singing every Monday;

10. The reply from the Kuytun parish of the "Almighty God" heterodox organization to Hu Liancai, which confirms the fact that the organization did a point-by-point commentary of "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" written by Hu Liancai, and attached the lyrics of "The Song of Triumph Over Satan";

11. Explanation of the circumstances of detainment, and the suggestion for leniency towards Wang Yan, which confirm the fact that all of the abovelisted defendants were detained and brought to justice and the fact that the defendant Wang Yan has displayed meritorious behavior.

III. Witness testimony

1. The testimony of the witness surnamed Chang, which confirms the fact that the SD card and literature of the "Almighty God" heterodox religion Chang professed came from Zhang Xiaomin, with the members of the heterodox organization that Chang was in touch with including Cheng Hui, Jiao Hongying, and Li Mei;

2. The testimony of the witness surnamed Du, which confirms the fact that Du started believing in the "Almighty God" heterodox religion after reading their mother's book, "Follow the Lamb and Sing New Songs";

3. The testimony of the witness surnamed Zhu, which confirms the fact that Zhu's "Almighty God" heterodox-religion literature came from Cheng Hui and Wang Yan, and the fact that Cheng Hui and Wang Yan served in leadership positions in the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" church;

4. The testimony of the witness surnamed Yang No. 1, which confirms the fact that Yang's faith in the "Almighty God" heterodox religion was spread to Yang by Yang No. 1 and Chen Meilan;

5. The testimony of the witness surnamed Gao, which confirms the fact that Gao's faith in the "Almighty God" heterodox religion was spread to Gao by an individual surnamed Li No. 1, and the fact that Wang Yan, an individual surnamed Cao, and others gathered at Gao's home;

6. The testimony of the witness surnamed Xia, which confirms the fact that in February 2017, Xia began to come into contact with "Almighty God" and received literature, propaganda pamphlets, and SD cards;

7. The testimony of the witness surnamed Zhao, which confirms the fact that "Almighty God" heterodox-religion literature, propaganda pamphlets, and SD cards were discovered and seized in Zhao's home;

8. The testimony of the witness surnamed Ye, which confirms the fact that Ye, along with Cheng Hui, Jiao Hongying, Wang Yan, Li Mei, and others, gathered to spread the "Almighty God" heterodox religion, the fact that Ye's faith in "Almighty God" was spread to Ye by an individual surnamed Liu, the fact that the "Almighty God" church of the No. 129 Corps has used such names as the "F8 Church" and the "L8 Church", and the fact that they had a money repository, grain repository, and book repository;

9. The testimony of the witness surnamed Wang, which confirms the fact that Wang started to believe in "Almighty God" in 2013 and attended gatherings at the home of an individual surnamed Gao;

10. The testimony of the witness surnamed Li, which confirms the fact that Wang Yan lectured at the gatherings, the fact that Li attended multiple gatherings with Cheng Hui, Wang Yan, Yang Junlian, and others, and the fact that the "Almighty God" heterodox-religion literature, propaganda pamphlets, SD cards, and players in Li's possession had all been provided by Yang Junlian;

11. The testimony of the witness surnamed Wei, which confirms the fact that the "Almighty God" heterodox-religion literature discovered and seized at Wei's home had been provided by an individual surnamed Yang No. 1, the fact that the propaganda pamphlets and SD cards had been provided by Yang Junlian, the fact that Wei had once served as a book repository administrator for No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group, and that the leaders of the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group were Cheng Hui and Wang Yan, the watering deacon was Yu Huanlan, the gospel deacon was Li Mei, and the administrative deacon was Yang Junlian;

12. The testimony of the witness surnamed Wang No. 1, which confirms the fact that Wang once served as the leader of the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" church, being removed in June 2013, the fact that Wang's "Almighty God" heterodox-religion literature and SD cards had been provided by Yang Junlian, and the fact that Wang had paid "contributions" to Huang Xiaoping;

13. The testimony of the witness surnamed Wu, which confirms the fact that Jiao Hongying copied "Almighty God" heterodox-religion content onto an SD card for Wu;

14. The testimony of the witness surnamed Li No. 1, which confirms the fact that Li started to believe in "Almighty God" in 2013, and was expelled in 2014;

15. The testimony of the witness surnamed Liu, which confirms the fact that the "Almighty God" SD card in Liu's possession was provided by Jiao Hongying and Li Mei;

16. The testimony of the witness surnamed Yang No. 1, which confirms the fact that Yang believes in "Almighty God", using the alias "Zhang Lan";

17. The testimony of the witness surnamed Deng, which confirms the fact that Wang Yan downloaded "Almighty God" heterodox-religion content for Deng in 2017, and the fact that Cheng Hui and Liu Yang preached about "Almighty God" in the No. 126 Corps;

18. The testimony of the witness surnamed Feng, which confirms the fact that the heterodox-religion content on Feng's "Almighty God" SD card came from Liu Guangxin, Jiao Hongying, and "Fangfang" (an alias, real name unknown);

19. The testimony of the witness surnamed Dong, which confirms the fact that Dong started believing in "Almighty God" as a result of Cui Fengqin's influence, and the fact that the "Almighty God" church in the No. 129 Corps is called the "L8 Church";

20. The testimony of the witness surnamed Zhao No. 1, which confirms the fact that in 2014, under the leadership of Zhang Xiaomin, Zhao believed in "Almighty God", using the alias "Jin Yi", and the facts that Cheng Hui and Wang Yan came to Zhao's home for gatherings, that Yu Huanlan delivered "notes" (i.e., instructions and work arrangements from the "Almighty God" higher levels) to Zhao's home, that Li Mei used Zhao's home for missionary work, and that Zhao has paid "contributions" to Cheng Hui and Wang Yan;

21. The testimony of the witness surnamed Gu, which confirms the fact that Gu believes in "Almighty God", using the aliases "Tong Ling (同玲), Tong Ling (童灵)", and the fact that "Ling Ming" was Zhang Xiaomin's alias;

22. The testimony of the witness surnamed Luo, which confirms the facts that Luo believed in "Almighty God" in 2014, that Jiao Hongying had spread the religion to Luo, and that Luo had gathered with Li Mei;

23. The testimony of the witness surnamed Cao, which confirms the fact that Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, Liu Yang, "Zhang Haidi" (an alias, real name unknown), and an individual surnamed Gu participated in "Almighty God" heterodox-religion gatherings in the No. 126 Corps, the fact that Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, and Liu Yang were all members of the H8 church deacon team, the fact that Hu Liancai wrote a "song" (referring to the distorting of the national anthem lyrics to "The Song of Triumph Over Satan") and a personal-experience article in 2018, which Cao handed over to the H8 church at Zhang Xiaomin's home in the No. 123 Corps, and the fact that Hu Liancai wrote articles as required by the "Almighty God" church, which were then handed over to the No. 129 Corps church by Cao;

24. The testimony of the witness surnamed Chen, which confirms the fact that in the second half of 2013, Jiao Hongying gave Chen a copy of the heterodox-religion book "The Last Ticket", and the fact that Chen participated in the grain-hoarding activities as instructed by Jiao Hongying, stockpiling some rice, dried noodles, and salt;

25. The testimony of the witness surnamed Wang, which confirms the fact that Wang, together with Wang's mother Fang Shufang, Wang's older sister Wang No. 2, and Wang's younger sister Wang Lixia, all believe in "Almighty God", and that the "Almighty God" church has used the names "Pine Church" and "H8 Church";

26. The testimony of the witness surnamed Xu, which confirms the fact that Xu believes in "Almighty God", using the alias "Zhi Cheng", and the fact that Cheng Hui, Wang Yan, Liu Yang, and the individual surnamed Cao had visited Xu's home;

27. The testimony of the witness surnamed Wang No. 2, which confirms the fact that Wang, Wang's younger brother Wang **, and Wang's mother Fang Shufang believe in "Almighty God";

28. The testimony of the witness surnamed Cui, which confirms the fact that Cui's faith in "Almighty God" was spread to Cui by Liu Yang, and the fact that the "Almighty God" literature and SD card(s) in Cui's possession were provided by Wang Yan;

29. The testimony of the witness surnamed Han, which confirms the fact that Han believes in "Almighty God", using the alias "Xiuxiu", the fact that Han attended gatherings with Jiao Hongying, Li Mei, and an individual

surnamed Ye, and the fact that the SD card with "Almighty God" content in Han's possession was provided by Jiao Hongying;

30. The testimony of the witness surnamed Xiao, which confirms the fact that Xiao believed in "Almighty God", using the aliases "Chen Chen" and "Hua Shi", and the fact that Xiao's "Almighty God" literature and SD card contents had all been provided by an individual surnamed Zhu;

31. The testimony of the witness surnamed Ju, which confirms the fact that Ju's faith in "Almighty God" was spread to Ju by Yin Caimin, the fact that Ju's SD card with "Almighty God" heterodox-religion contents had been provided by Wang Yan, and the fact that Ju once stored "Almighty God" heterodox-religion literature in their single-story house in the old vehicle brigade of the No. 129 Corps;

32. The testimony of the witness surnamed Li No. 2, which confirms the fact that Li believes in "Almighty God", using the alias "Hong Hong", and the fact that the "Almighty God" literature and SD card contents in Li's possession had all been provided by "Yang Bing" (an alias, real name unknown);

33. The testimony of the witness surnamed Wu No. 1, which confirms the fact that Wu believes in "Almighty God", using the alias "Qun Qun", and the fact that Li has gathered with Jiao Hongying, Li Mei, an individual surnamed Luo, and others;

34. The testimony of the witness surnamed Guo, which confirms the fact that Guo once believed in "Almighty God", using the aliases "Xin Jie" and "Fang Cheng", before being expelled in 2015.

IV. Defendants' depositions and defense statements

1. The defendant Cheng Hui's deposition and defense, which confirms that 1) the heterodox-religion audio, video, and documents on the SD cards of the members of the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group were all sent to the administrative deacon Yang Junlian by the heterodox-religion organization's higher levels, with the administrative deacon Yang Junlian then passing them on to the leader(s), and with the leader(s), administrative deacon(s), unit head(s), and disciples copying them, on all levels; the administrative deacon was responsible for receiving the heterodox-religion literature; 2) Cheng Hui served as a leader from August 2013 to September 2016, from April 2017 to June 2018, and from August 2018 to the case coming to light; 3) in August 2013, the administrative deacon of the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group was Huang Xiaoping, and the gospel deacon was Wang Yan, with Yang Junlian serving as the administrative deacon, Zhang Xiaomin serving as a leader, and Wang Yan serving as the watering deacon after 2014; in September 2016, Cheng Hui and Zhang Xiaomin were replaced; in April 2017, Cheng Hui and Wang Yan served as leaders; in August 2018, Cheng Hui and Jiao Hongying were leaders, with Li Mei the gospel deacon and Yu Huanlan the watering deacon; 4) Hu Liancai, as requested by the heterodox-religion organization, wrote a "song" (i.e., "The Song of Triumph Over Satan", which is the national anthem with distorted lyrics) and handed it over to the No. 126 Corps unit head, an individual surnamed Cao, with it then discussed by the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" deacon team and sent over to the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish, after which feedback was given by the Kuytun parish to Hu Liancai. Cheng Hui has read the "song" written by Hu Liancai (i.e., "The Song of Triumph Over Satan", which is the national anthem with distorted lyrics). The No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group has received article materials delivered by the individual surnamed Cao;

2. The defendant Zhang Xiaomin's deposition and defense, which confirms that she once served as a leader of the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group, and as the No. 123 Corps unit head. The No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group also had the leaders Cheng Hui and Wang Yan, the gospel deacon Li Mei, the administrative deacon Yang Junlian, and the watering deacon Yu Huanlan. The heterodox-religion content on her SD card was copied by Yu Huanlan, and Yang Junlian had delivered to her "notes" (i.e., instructions and work arrangements from the "Almighty God" higher levels) and SD cards;

3. The defendant Jiao Hongying's deposition and defense, which confirms the fact that from August 2018 to the case coming to light, Cheng Hui and Jiao Hongying were the leaders of the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group, with the watering deacon being Yu Huanlan, the gospel deacon being Li Mei, the administrative deacon being Yang Junlian, and the messenger being You Shaofu, the fact that the leader who came before Jiao Hongying was Wang Yan, and the fact that the heterodox-religion content on the SD cards that Jiao Hongying copied for others came from Yang Junlian;

4. The defendant Wang Yan's deposition and defense, which confirms that 1) the heterodox-religion audio, video, and documents on the SD cards of the "Almighty God" heterodox-religion members were all sent

to the administrative deacon by the heterodox-religion organization's higher levels, with the administrative deacon then passing them on to the leader(s), and with the leader(s), administrative deacon(s), unit head(s), and disciples copying them, on all levels; the administrative deacon was responsible for receiving the heterodox-religion literature, with the leaders deciding how to distribute it and the administrative deacon being responsible for their distribution; 2) within the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" church, she served as a watering deacon from 2013 to 2014, as a gospel deacon from 2014 to 2016, and as a leader from 2016 to August 2018, being responsible for the overall operations of this church, before being transferred to the Kuytun parish; Cheng Hui continuously served as a leader from 2013 to the case coming to light; Huang Xiaoping served as an administrative deacon from 2013 to 2015, and was responsible for managing the heterodox group's finances and the information relay between the different levels; Yang Junlian served as an administrative deacon from 2015 to the case coming to light; Zhang Xiaomin served as a leader from July 2014 to July 2015, and then as the No. 123 Corps unit head; Li Mei served as a gospel deacon from 2016 to the case coming to light, and was responsible for spreading the "Almighty God" heterodox religion; Yu Huanlan served as a watering deacon from 2015 to the case coming to light, and was responsible for explaining the "Almighty God" doctrine to disciples; Jiao Hongying to collect photos of the No. 128 Corps unit head prior to August 2018, and then succeeded Wang Yan as a leader; You Shaofu served as the No. 129 Corps unit head and was responsible for running errands; Wang Yuhua was the custodian of the "Almighty God" heterodox-religion literature and finances from 2015 to the summer of 2017; 3) in January 2018, the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group received a notice from the higher authorities to collect photos of the public security organs, the "two jails and a center", and mosques being demolished, with Yang Junlian taking photos of the No. 129 Corps police station, which were then sent up by Jiao Hongying; 4) Wang Yan has received successive "contributions" totaling 210000RMB from the No. 129 Corps, No. 130 Corps, Dorbiljin County, Wusu City, and Karamay; 5) Hu Liancai, on his own initiative, wrote a "song" (i.e., "The Song of Triumph Over Satan", which is the national anthem with distorted lyrics) and handed it over to the No. 126 Corps unit head, an individual surnamed Cao, with it then discussed by the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" deacon team and sent over to the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish, after which feedback was given by the Kuytun parish to Hu Liancai. Wang Yan received the paper version of "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" from Cao and Hu Liancai, and made a note to silently recite the "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" in one's heart during the weekly flag-raising and national anthem ceremony;

5. The defendant Yu Huanlan's deposition and defense, which confirms that 1) from October 10, 2016 to January 2017, she served as a gospel deacon in the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group, and as a watering deacon from January 2017 to the case coming to light; 2) Cheng Hui and Wang Yan were leaders of the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group, Yang Junlian was the administrative deacon, Li Mei was the gospel deacon, Zhang Xiaomin was the No. 123 Corps unit head, an individual surnamed Cao was the No. 126 Corps unit head, and Li Mei was the No. 128 Corps unit head; Jiao Hongying took the leader position in August 2018; 3) Yu Huanlan submitted a 30000RMB "contribution" to the "Almighty God" heterodox organization and participated in the grain-hoarding activities;

6. The defendant Li Mei's deposition and defense, which confirms the fact that Cheng Hui and Wang Yan were leaders of the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group, Yu Huanlan was the watering deacon, Li Mei was the gospel deacon, Yang Junlian was the administrative deacon, and You Shaofu was the messenger, and the fact that Li Mei heard "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" on an SD card;

7. The defendant Huang Xiaoping's deposition and defense, which confirms that on May 8, 2017, Yang Junlian delivered 6 large bags of "Almighty God" heterodox-religion literature to her home for storage, with her also participating in the grain-storing activities. Yang Junlian was the administrative deacon, and distributed the heterodox-religion literature to disciples;

8. The defendant Yang Junlian's deposition and defense, which confirms that 1) she followed Huang Xiaoping's lead in believing in the "Almighty God" heterodox religion in 2015, and began serving as an administrative deacon in September of the same year; her heterodox-religion literature and SD cards were all provided by Li Mei; 2) the leaders of the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group were Jiao Hongying (previously it was Wang Yan) and Cheng Hui, the gospel deacon was Li Mei, the watering deacon was Yu Huanlan, and the messenger was You Shaofu; in 2017, the book repository was at Wang Yuhua's home, and would later move to Huang Xiaoping and Yang Yuzhen's homes, while the money repository was at Wang Yan's place; made

a "contribution" of 46000RMB in 2018; 3) in June 2018, she agreed to an arrangement by which she proceeded to take photos of the 55 Police Station in the No. 129 Corps; 4) she had heard "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" on an SD card, which had the same melody as the national anthem of the People's Republic of China;

9. The defendant You Shaofu's deposition and defense, which confirms that he was once responsible for transferring SD cards in the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group. The content of these SD cards and the literature were provided by Yang Junlian. In June and July 2018, Jiao Hongying was elected as the leader of the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group;

10. The defendant Wang Yuhua's deposition and defense, which confirms that the No. 129 Corps "Almighty God" heterodox group had set up a grain repository and a book repository in a single-story house at the Fendouli No. 43 Building of the No. 129 Corps, and that she had previously served as the person in charge of the money repository for the heterodox group. The heterodox-religion literature and SD cards in her possession were provided by Cheng Hui and Wang Yan. She had heard "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" on an SD card;

11. The defendant Yang Yuzhen's deposition and defense, which confirms the fact that her faith in "Almighty God" was spread to her by Huang Xiaoping, with her also participating in the grain-hoarding activities, and the fact that in March 2018, Cheng Hui and Yang Junlian stored "Almighty God" heterodox-religion literature at her home;

12. The defendant Hu Liancai's deposition and defense, which confirms the fact that he used a tablet computer to write a distorted version of the lyrics of the national anthem of the People's Republic of China, turning it into "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" of the "Almighty God", and handed over heterodox-religion articles and the "song" lyrics to others for delivery to the higher levels of the "Almighty God" heterodox organization, and the fact that he silently recited the distorted national anthem lyrics of "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" during the weekly Monday flag-raising and national anthem singing ceremony at the No. 5 Company, No. 126 Corps;

V. Expert opinion

Inspection report from the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Ninth Division Public Security Forensic Examination Center, forensic document assessment of the literature related to the "Almighty God" heterodox religion from the Seventh Division Public Security Bureau Domestic-Security Branch, forensic video (audio) assessment of compact (optical) discs related to the "Almighty God" heterodox religion from the Seventh Division Public Security Bureau Domestic-Security Branch, and forensic video (audio) assessment carried out by the Seventh Division Public Security Bureau Domestic-Security Branch for the SD cards and MP5 players belonging to Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, You Shaofu, Wang Yuhua, Yang Yuzhen, Hu Liancai, and others, which confirm the facts that all of the literature seized and submitted for review by the Xinjiang Chepaizi Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau is illegal literature, that the discs contain a large amount of "Almighty God" heterodox-religion content, and that the SD cards and MP5 players, aside from a small quantity of normal files, mainly contain "Almighty God" heterodox-religion files.

VI. Audiovisual materials, electronic data

16 audiovisual discs, which confirm the fact that the search and evidence-collection procedure performed by the investigative body was legal.

The aforementioned evidence is mutually corroborative and interrelated, has been legally obtained, and is valid. It has been authenticated following trial and cross-examination, and this court accepts it.

This court holds that the defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, Yang Junlian, You Shaofu, Wang Yuhua, and Yang Yuzhen, while fully aware that "Almighty God" is a heterodox-religion organization explicitly banned by the state for endangering state security, disrupting social order, harming society, endangering the safety of people's lives and property, and harming the economic and social development, have accepted the leadership of this heterodox religion's higher-level group in the Kuytun parish, have held certain leadership positions of the heterodox group within the "Almighty God" L8 church in the Chepaizi Reclamation Area and were assigned to carry out various functional tasks for the heterodox organization, have secretly engaged in heterodox-religion activities for a long period of time, recruiting disciples, holding illegal gatherings, spreading rumors, propagating reactionary heterodox thinking, and producing and spreading multimedia files that propagate "Almighty God" heterodox-religion lies and heresies. Of these, the public security organs have discovered and seized 117 heterodox-religion CDs and 172 SD cards (already disseminated) from ordinary disciples, and 1379 heterodox-religion CDs and 66 SD cards from the defendants,

with the circumstances serious. Moreover, spreading rumors about China having major disasters and famines in 2019, as well as collecting so-called "intelligence" for foreign organizations, disturbs social order and disrupts social administration. Their actions constitute the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and they should be held criminally responsible in accordance with the law. The defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, Yang Junlian, You Shaofu, Wang Yuhua, and Yang Yuzhen actively participated in the criminal acts, collaborated in division of labor, and are considered to be co-offenders. Among them, the defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, and Wang Yan played a major role in the joint crime, being the principal leader figures and organizers of the "Almighty God" L8 church heterodox group, and are the principal offenders; the defendants Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, Yang Junlian, You Shaofu, Wang Yuhua, and Yang Yuzhen, under the leadership and command of Cheng Hui and Wang Yan, accepted their leadership and arrangements, performed specific tasks for the "Almighty God" heterodox-religion church, playing an auxiliary role, and are the accessory offenders. Based on their different specific roles within the heterodox group, the extent of their involvement, the length of time they believed in the "Almighty God" heterodox religion, and the degree of harm caused, they are to be given respective treatments and are to receive lighter punishments as appropriate for each situation. The defendant Wang Yan, after being brought to justice, was able to expose the criminal activities of the other co-offenders and assist the public security organs in solving the case, displaying meritorious behavior. The defendant Hu Liancai, following the instructions of the "Almighty God" heterodox organization, insulted the national anthem by distorting its lyrics and silently singing this version in public, in addition to spreading it, twisting and mocking the original, with the circumstances serious. His actions constitute the crime of insulting the national anthem, and he should be held criminally responsible in accordance with the law. The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Chepaizi Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate charged the defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, Yang Junlian, You Shaofu, Wang Yuhua, and Yang Yuzhen with the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, recognizing the defendants as being co-offenders, among which the defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, and Wang Yan played a major role, being the principal offenders, while the defendants You Shaofu, Wang Yuhua, and Yang Yuzhen played a secondary role, being the accessory offenders, in addition to noting that the defendant Wang Yan displayed meritorious behavior, while the defendant Hu Liancai committed the crime of insulting the national anthem. Their assessment is consistent with the facts found by the court, and this court supports it. However, this procuratorate's opinion that Cheng Hui, Wang Yan, and the other nine defendants committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement with particularly serious circumstances is unclear with regard to the facts and lacks the evidence to support it, with a supplementary investigation for the above evidence also not done. Therefore, the public prosecuting body's establishing all of the books and propaganda pamphlets that were discovered and seized by the public security organs as being the criminal amount of the heterodox-religion propaganda items disseminated by Cheng Hui, Wang Yan, and the other nine defendants is indeed inappropriate, and should be corrected. Moreover, this procuratorate's opinion that the defendants Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, and Yang Junlian also played a major role in the joint crime and were principal offenders is also inappropriate. As seen from the facts ascertained by the court, the organizational system of the L8 church in the Chepaizi Reclamation Area consists of leaders, deacons, and unit heads, as well as messengers and administrators of a book repository, a grain repository, and a money repository, among other things. The leader is responsible for the overall work of the church, and is the main person in charge of this church, with a leadership and command role over the deacons, unit heads, messengers, and those in charge of the book repository, grain repository, and money repository, responsible for arranging their specific tasks while being accountable to the superiors of the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish, following the instructions and orders from the Kuytun parish. Moreover, they organize the specific tasks performed by the "Almighty God" heterodox-religion church. The defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, and Wang Yan have all held the position of leader in the L8 church, playing a major role, and are principal offenders; meanwhile, the defendants Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, and Yang Junlian were engaged in various deacon duties within the church, following the leaders and accepting tasks from them, and as such played an auxiliary role, and are accessory offenders. Hence, the charges against them should be corrected accordingly. In the context of this case, the defendants Cheng Hui, Zhang Xiaomin, Jiao Hongying, Wang Yan, Yu Huanlan, Li Mei, Huang Xiaoping, Yang Junlian, You Shaofu, Wang Yuhua, and Yang Yuzhen all followed

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_60.pdf

victim entries: [16121](#), [16119](#), [16116](#), [16115](#), [16122](#), [16118](#), [16117](#), [16126](#), [16123](#), [16120](#), [16125](#), [16124](#)

instructions from the "Almighty God" Kuytun parish and carried out illegal missionary activities within the jurisdiction of the Chepaizi Reclamation Area, but the roles and tasks assigned to each defendant within the church differed, with some being directors, some being organizers, and some being active participants of the "Almighty God" heterodox group, and they should be punished on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with their roles and assigned tasks. The opinion of the defendants Zhang Xiaomin and Huang Xiaoping that they have not committed a crime, and that there is nothing wrong with participating in the various activities of the "Almighty God" heterodox organization, does not conform to the facts as ascertained by the court. The defendants Zhang Xiaomin and Huang Xiaoping are leaders, organizers, and active participants of the "Almighty God" heterodox group, and have taken part in the illegal missionary activities of the "Almighty God" church, with their actions meeting the constitutive requirements of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and as such constitute the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement. The arguments of these two individuals are not established, and this court does not accept them. The defense argument presented by the defendant Yang Yuzhen's attorney, that Yang Yuzhen has a lesser subjective malignancy, with harm done to society slight, does not conform to the facts as ascertained by the court, and this court does not accept it. However, the argument that Yang Yuzhen is an accessory offender, who has satisfied the circumstances of confession and voluntarily confessed to the crimes, is consistent with the facts as ascertained by the court, and this court accepts it. The defense argument presented by the defendant Hu Liancai's attorney, that Hu Liancai satisfies the circumstances of confession and has voluntarily confessed to the crimes, is consistent with the facts as ascertained by the court, and this court accepts it. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Article 300, Paragraph 1, Article 25, Paragraph 1, Article 26, Paragraphs 1 and 4, Article 27, Article 67, Paragraph 3, Article 68, Article 64, Article 299, Paragraph 2 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", the judgment is as follows:

I. The defendant Cheng Hui has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of six years, in addition to a fine of 12000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 30, 2019 to January 29, 2025.)

II. The defendant Zhang Xiaomin has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of five years and six months, in addition to a fine of 10000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 30, 2019 to July 29, 2024.)

III. The defendant Jiao Hongying has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of five years and six months, in addition to a fine of 10000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment.)

IV. The defendant Wang Yan has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of five years, in addition to a fine of 9000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 30, 2019 to January 29, 2024.)

V. The defendant Yu Huanlan has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of four years and six months, in addition to a fine of 8000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 30, 2019 to July 29, 2023.)

VI. The defendant Li Mei has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of four years and six months, in addition to a fine of 8000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 30, 2019 to July 29, 2023.)

VII. The defendant Huang Xiaoping has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of four years and six months, in addition to a fine of 8000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment.)

VIII. The defendant Yang Junlian has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of four years, in addition to a fine of 6000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 30, 2019 to January 29, 2023.)

IX. The defendant You Shaofu has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of three years and six months, in addition to a fine of 5000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 30, 2019 to July 29, 2022.)

X. The defendant Wang Yuhua has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of three years and six months, in addition to a fine of 5000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 30, 2019 to July 29, 2022.)

XI. The defendant Yang Yuzhen has committed the crime of using heterodox groups to undermine law enforcement, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of three years, in addition to a fine of 3000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment.)

XII. The defendant Hu Liancai has committed the crime of insulting the national anthem, and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of two years and six months;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis, for a resultant term of January 30, 2019 to July 29, 2021.)

XIII. The above fine of 84000RMB shall be delivered as a single payment following this judgment going into effect;

XIV. The "Almighty God" heterodox-religion audiovisual products, including 1496 CDs and 238 SD cards, as well as the 62 MP3 and MP5 players and other players, 2 laptop computers, 7 laptop-computer hard drives, 4 tablet computers, 1 desktop-computer hard drive, 2 desktop-computer cases, 5000RMB in cash, 1778 items of heterodox-religion literature, and 3311 propaganda pamphlets associated with this case are to all be confiscated.

If dissatisfied with the judgment, it is permissible to file an appeal within ten days starting from the day after receiving the judgment, either through this court or directly to the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Seventh Division Intermediate People's Court. For a written appeal, one original copy of the appeal petition should be submitted, along with two copies of its facsimile.

Presiding judge Duan Fengmin

Judge Song Haijun

Judge Wang Guojun

December 18, 2019

Clerk

Su Rui

Ghulja Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate Indictment

Ghulja Rec. Proc. Ind. No. 6 (2018)

1. The accused: Shattyq Daulet, male, born on December 2, 1988, citizen ID: 654122198812021012, of Kazakh ethnicity, has a middle-school education, unemployed, from the No. 8 Company in the No. 68 Bingtuan Corps of the No. 4 Division, resides at Yard No. 452, No. 8 Company, No. 68 Bingtuan Corps, No. 4 Division. Criminally detained on February 12, 2018 by the Ghulja Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order and released on bail. Formally arrested on May 5, 2018, following approval from our procuratorate. The arrest was carried out by the Ghulja Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau on that day. The next day, this was changed with his being released on bail by the Ghulja Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau.

[Remainder currently missing]

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Yanqi Hui Autonomous County People's Court**Criminal Verdict****Yan. Crim. Init. (2010) No. 61**

Public prosecuting body: Yanqi Hui Autonomous County People's Procuratorate.

The defendant, Karma Samdrub, male, born on May 8, 1968, ID number: 542123196805080015, of Tibetan ethnicity, with a primary-school education, is from East Village, Xiangpi Township, Gongjue County, Tibet Autonomous Region, a self-employed business owner, residing at Apt. 8, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 19, Xingshan Street, Xiaojiahe, Wuhou District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province. On March 18, 1998, he was criminally detained by the Bayingolin Prefecture Public Security Bureau on suspicion of trafficking in cultural relics. On April 29 of the same year, he was released on bail pending trial, and was criminally detained again on November 30. On December 7, he was released on bail pending trial, being released from bail on December 6, 1999. On January 7, 2010, he was once again criminally detained by the Chaqiliq County Public Security Bureau on suspicion of trafficking in cultural relics, being arrested in accordance with the law on February 8 of the same year. He is currently being held at the Yanqi Hui Autonomous County Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Defense attorney: Pu Zhiqiang, lawyer at Huayi Law Firm in Beijing.

Defense attorney: Li Huiqing, lawyer at Huayi Law Firm in Beijing.

The Yanqi Hui Autonomous County People's Procuratorate has accused the defendant Karma Samdrub of the crime of looting ancient tombs in the Yan. Proc. Criminal Prosecution (2010) No. 62 indictment, bringing a public prosecution to this court on May 21, 2010. This court, in accordance with the law, then formed a collegial panel and held a public trial of the case. Procurators Kuang Ying and Yang Chaohong from the Yanqi Hui Autonomous County People's Procuratorate appeared in court to support the prosecution; the defendant Karma Samdrub, his defense attorneys Pu Zhiqiang and Li Huiqing, and translators Buga Duo and Jumei Tsering attended the court proceedings. The trial of this case has now concluded.

The Yanqi Hui Autonomous County People's Procuratorate charged that in early February 1998, Abliz Kerem, Liang Zhigang, Qurban Jamal, and three others (all have been sentenced) went to the Kroran Ancient City ruins on the north bank of Lop Nur in Chaqiliq County to excavate and loot Kroran tombs. They stole such artifacts as felt rugs, pillows, and shoes from a coffin at the 98L-M site and brought them back to Urumqi. In mid-February 1998, Abliz Kerem contacted the defendant Karma Samdrub to sell the stolen artifacts and invited Karma Samdrub to his home to see the "goods". After viewing the "goods" at Abliz Kerem's home, Karma Samdrub purchased several artifacts, including carpets, embroidered pillows, and shoes, for 84000RMB. During their conversation, Karma Samdrub learned from Abliz Kerem that the tomb also contained a patterned coffin and mummified remains, expressed a willingness to purchase them, and asked Abliz Kerem to loot the coffin and mummy, instructing him not to damage the patterns on the coffin boards during cutting and to package them well. Later, Abliz Kerem bought a 2020 model car and prepared such tools as handsaws and packaging sponges with Liang Zhigang. In early March of the same year, Abliz Kerem, along with Ehmetjan Rozi, Ehmetjan Menglik (both have been sentenced), and Erkin (handled in another case), returned to the original looting site at the Kroran Ancient City ruins. They excavated the coffin from the tomb, discarded the mummy, and stole items from the coffin, including a woman's cotton robe, a pair of cotton trousers, a pair of socks, two pieces of face-covering cloth, a lacquer box, and a lacquer plate, and sawed the coffin boards as Karma Samdrub requested, wrapping them with sponge. On the way back, they encountered staff from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Cultural Relics Bureau on patrol. Fearing exposure, Abliz Kerem and others unloaded the stolen coffin and other artifacts from the car and hid them in nearby rose willow thickets. After returning to Urumqi, Abliz Kerem met with Karma Samdrub at the Global Inn to discuss retrieving the stolen coffin and other items. However, the crime was soon discovered, and Abliz Kerem and Karma Samdrub were detained one after another, with the stolen cultural relics recovered.

The public prosecuting body, with regard to the above charges, read out in court and presented such evidence as the defendant Karma Samdrub's deposition and defense, witness testimonies, physical evidence, documentary evidence, expert appraisals, and records of the crime scene inspection to support its prosecution.

The public prosecuting body, based on the above facts and evidence, believes that the defendant Karma Samdrub has violated the Cultural Relics Protection Law by instigating others to illegally excavate tombs at the Kroran Ancient City site. His actions have violated Article 328, Paragraph 1 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China". The facts of the crime are clear, and the evidence is solid and sufficient; he should be held criminally responsible for the crime of excavating and looting ancient tombs. Given his principal role in the joint crime, the defendant Karma Samdrub, in accordance with Article 26, Paragraph 1 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", is considered to be a principal offender. In accordance with Article 141 of the "Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China", a public prosecution has been initiated, with a request to sentence in accordance with the law.

In response to the facts and evidence presented by the public prosecuting body, the defendant Karma Samdrub argued that the crimes alleged in the indictment do not correspond with the facts; the accusation that he incited Abliz Kerem to loot ancient tombs is unfounded and there is no evidence to support it; his deposition was obtained through torture and coercion. His defense attorneys, Pu Zhigang and Li Huiqing, presented the following defense arguments: the evidence provided by the public prosecuting body cannot prove that the defendant's actions constitute the crime of looting ancient tombs; the testimonies of witnesses Abliz Kerem, Nur Memet, and others are not legitimate; Karma Samdrub's pre-trial deposition was obtained through torture and cannot be used as evidence for a verdict, and the other evidence also cannot substantiate the defendant's guilt. The court should therefore declare the defendant not guilty.

As established through judicial examination, in early February 1998, Abliz Kerem, Liang Zhigang, Qurban Jamal, and three others (all have been sentenced) went to the Kroran Ancient City ruins on the north bank of Lop Nur in Chaqiliq County to excavate and loot Kroran tombs. They dug out a coffin from a tomb located at the 98L-M point and stole such cultural relics as carpets, pillows, and shoes from inside the coffin, which they took back to Urumqi. In mid-February 1998, Abliz Kerem contacted the defendant Karma Samdrub to sell the stolen cultural relics, inviting Karma Samdrub to his home to view the relics. After seeing them, Karma Samdrub purchased several items, including carpets, embroidered pillows, and shoes, for 84000RMB. During their conversation, Karma Samdrub learned that there were other relics in the ancient tomb, including a patterned coffin and mummies, and expressed a willingness to purchase them at a high price. He incited Abliz Kerem to go back and excavate the coffin and mummies, instructing him on the method, and requested that the patterns on the coffin boards not be damaged during sawing and that they be well packaged. Subsequently, Abliz Kerem used the money paid by Karma Samdrub for the purchase of the relics to buy a Jeep 2020 model car, and prepared such tools as hand saws and packaging sponges for the crime, together with Liang Zhigang. In early March of the same year, Abliz Kerem, along with Ehmetjan Rozi, Ehmetjan Menglik (both have been sentenced), and Erkin (handled in another case), went back to the original tomb excavation site at the Kroran Ancient City ruins. They dug out the painted wooden coffin from the ancient tomb, discarded the mummy, and stole a woman's cotton robe, a thin shirt, a pair of cotton trousers, a pair of cotton socks, two pieces of cotton double-layered cloth, a lacquer box, a lacquer plate, etc. They sawed open the painted wooden coffin as per Karma Samdrub's request, wrapped it with sponge, and loaded it onto the vehicle. On the way back, they encountered staff from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Cultural Relics Bureau on patrol. Fearing exposure, Abliz Kerem and others hid the stolen painted wooden coffin and other relics among the rose willow bushes and fled the scene. After returning to Urumqi, Abliz Kerem met with Karma Samdrub at the Global Inn to discuss retrieving the painted wooden coffin and other items. However, the case was quickly discovered, and Abliz Kerem and Karma Samdrub were detained one after another, with the aforementioned relics recovered. The Xinjiang Cultural Relics and Archaeology Institute issued a certificate confirming that the 98L-M ancient tomb excavated by Abliz Kerem was located at 40°41'20.8"N, 90°07'04"E, within the scope of the ancient tombs that belong to the National Key Cultural Relics Protection Units, as announced by the National Cultural Relics Bureau in February 1988. The expert appraisal issued by the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Cultural Relics Appraisal Committee confirmed that the excavated woman's cotton robe, silk shirt, cotton trousers, and cotton socks are national first-level cultural relics; the painted wooden coffin and pile carpet are national second-level cultural relics; the cotton double-layered cloth, wooden figurines, and lock-stitch embroidered pillows are national third-level cultural relics; the lacquer box and lacquer plate are general national cultural relics.

The above-mentioned facts are proven by the following evidence, submitted by the procuratorate body and verified and certified by the court:

(I) Witness Testimony

1. The testimony and identification record of witness Abliz Kerem prove the following facts: (1) Karma Samdrub requested Abliz Kerem to deal with ancient "old things"; (2) Karma Samdrub purchased six cultural relics excavated and looted from ancient tombs by Abliz Kerem and others for a price of 84000RMB; (3) When the defendant Karma Samdrub bought the aforementioned relics from Abliz Kerem, he learned that there were colorful painted wooden coffins and other relics in the ancient tombs. He then enticed Abliz Kerem with a high price to steal the painted wooden coffin, mummies, and other cultural relics to sell to him, and taught him the methods for excavating and looting the painted wooden coffins and for transporting them. Subsequently, Abliz Kerem used 31000RMB from the 84000RMB earned from selling the relics to buy a vehicle, returned to the original excavation site with Emetjan and others, and looted the painted wooden coffin according to the methods taught by Karma Samdrub, stealing other relics, including a female cotton robe, a thin undershirt, a pair of cotton pants, a pair of cotton socks, two pieces of cotton double-layered cloth, a lacquer box, a lacquer plate, etc.; (4) Abliz Kerem once talked to An Qibang about this matter, saying that Karma Samdrub wanted the painted wooden coffin and the bodies, and mentioned that money was not an issue; (5) Through photo identification by Abliz Kerem, it was confirmed that Karma Samdrub was the person who purchased the six relics from him.

2. The testimony of witness Liang Zhigang proves the following facts: (1) Liang Zhigang heard Abliz Kerem say that he knew a wealthy Tibetan boss named Karma (Karma Samdrub), who wanted early-period silk and carpets, and mentioned that they could be found in the "Gobi Desert" of Xinjiang. Consequently, Liang Zhigang, Abliz Kerem, and others went to excavate and loot ancient tombs; (2) Abliz Kerem once told Liang Zhigang at his home that Karma Samdrub also wanted coffins and mummies from the desert, and was interested in everything inside them, emphasizing that money was no issue for him. He mentioned that the coffins should be sawed open and packaged properly. As a result, Liang Zhigang and Abliz Kerem together purchased two handsaws and packaging sponges.

3. The testimony of the witness An Qibang proves the following facts: (1) An Qibang learned in conversation with Karma Samdrub that Karma Samdrub and Abliz Kerem were dealing in antiques, including old blankets and old cloth; (2) Abliz Kerem once told An Qibang that he had sold all his "good items" to Karma Samdrub, and had bought a white jeep with the money from the sales. Karma Samdrub wanted painted coffins and corpses, and in a few days, he was going to drag back a painted coffin from Kroran Ancient City for Karma Samdrub, and had already discussed this with Karma Samdrub; (3) Karma Samdrub was able to communicate in Mandarin Chinese.

4. The testimony of witness Nur Memet (who was held in the same cell as Karma Samdrub) proves the following facts: (1) Karma Samdrub incited and instructed Abliz to excavate and loot ancient tombs; (2) Karma Samdrub spent 84000RMB to purchase six cultural relics looted by Abliz Kerem; (3) Karma Samdrub attempted to evade legal punishment and requested the witness Nur Memet to collude in their testimonies.

(II) Defendant's Deposition and Defense

Parts of the defendant Karma Samdrub's deposition and defense corroborate the following facts from the aforementioned witness testimonies: (1) Karma Samdrub asked Abliz Kerem to deal with matters concerning ancient "items"; (2) After Karma Samdrub purchased six cultural relics from Abliz Kerem for 84000RMB, he learned that there were patterned coffins and mummies in the "Gobi Desert", and then offered a high price to entice Abliz Kerem to "acquire" the painted wooden coffins; (3) Karma Samdrub taught how to excavate and loot the painted wooden coffins, i.e., to not damage the patterns on the painted wooden coffins, use a saw to saw them open, pack them properly, and then "bring them back".

(III) The on-site inspection record and the certification from the Xinjiang Cultural Relics and Archaeology Institute prove the following fact: the 98LM ancient tomb excavated and looted by Abliz Kerem is located at 40°41'20.8"N, 90°07'04"E, within the scope of the ancient tombs that belong to the National Key Cultural Relics Protection Units, as announced by the National Cultural Relics Bureau in February 1988.

(IV) The expert appraisal confirms the following facts: among the cultural relics stolen by Abliz Kerem and those stolen under the instigation of the defendant Karma Samdrub: (1) the female cotton robe, silk undershirt, cotton pants, and cotton socks are national first-level cultural relics; the painted wooden coffin and pile carpet are national second-level cultural relics; (3) the cotton double-sided fabric, wooden figurines, and lock-stitch embroidered pillows are national third-level cultural relics; (4) the lacquer box and lacquer plate are general national cultural relics.

(V) Documentary evidence: The criminal verdict (1999) Int. Crim. Init. No. 4 from the Bayingolin Prefecture Intermediate People's Court confirms that in February 1998, Abliz Kerem sold cultural relics he had excavated and looted from ancient tombs – including carpets, pillows, wooden figurines, wooden plates, wooden bowls, and a pair of shoes – to the defendant Karma Samdrub for 84000RMB. He also promised to sell the coffin boards and the clothing from the corpses to Karma Samdrub after looting them.

The aforementioned evidence, legally obtained and subjected to cross-examination during the trial, can directly or indirectly substantiate the facts of this case, and is hereby recognized by this court.

The court holds that the defendant Karma Samdrub has violated the Cultural Relics Protection Law by instigating others to excavate and loot tombs at the Kroran Ancient City site, a National Key Cultural Relics Protection Unit. His actions constitute the crime of excavating and looting ancient tombs, and he should be punished in accordance with the law. The public prosecuting body's accusation that the defendant Karma Samdrub committed the crime of excavating and looting ancient tombs is established, and the court supports this. The defendant Karma Samdrub played a principal role in instigating Abliz Kerem to carry out the second excavation and in looting the Kroran ancient tombs, and as the principal offender, he should be punished in accordance with his role in this joint offense. Regarding the defense's argument that the defendant's deposition was obtained through torture and that the witness testimony was illegally obtained, constituting inadmissible evidence, the court has examined and found that the public prosecuting body has provided solid and sufficient evidence to prove the legality of the verbal evidence obtained before the trial, including the defendant's deposition and witness testimony, which can serve as the basis for the verdict. As such, this defense argument is not established; the defense's argument that the public prosecuting body's accusation against the defendant cannot be established and that the defendant should be acquitted is not accepted. In accordance with the provisions of Article 328, Paragraph 1, Item (1), Article 25, Paragraph 1, Article 26, Paragraphs 1 and 4, Article 29, Paragraph 1, Article 56, Paragraph 1, Article 55, Paragraph 1, Article 52, and Article 53 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", the judgment is as follows:

The defendant Karma Samdrub is convicted of the crime of excavating and looting ancient tombs, sentenced to fifteen years of fixed-term imprisonment, deprived of political rights for five years, and fined 10000RMB.

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of the execution of the judgment. For the period spent in custody before the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be credited against the sentence term on a day-for-day basis. That is, from January 7, 2010, to November 19, 2024. The fine shall be paid in full within ten days from the day following the effective date of the judgment.)

If dissatisfied with the judgment, it is permissible to file an appeal within ten days starting from the day after receiving the judgment, either through this court or directly to the Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court. For a written appeal, one original copy of the appeal petition should be submitted, along with two copies of its facsimile.

Presiding Judge	Guo Tingzhi
Judge	Ma Zenghua
Judge	Xie Zhongcheng
June 24, 2010	
Clerk	Ma Yan

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Urumqi Toutunhe District People's Court
Criminal Verdict

(2018) XJ 0106 Crim. Init. No. 106

Public prosecuting body: Urumqi Toutunhe District People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Adil Yaqup, male. Born on November 11, 1975 in Urumqi, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR). Ethnicity: Uyghur. Level of education: three-year college. Prior to the investigation, he served as a political instructor and head of the third group of the Urumqi Public Security Bureau's (PSB) No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center. Residence: Urumqi Economic-Technological Development Zone. On March 29, 2018, he was "retained" [*liuzhi*: a form of extralegal detention for cadres and other government workers] by the Urumqi Economic-Technological Development Zone (Urumqi Toutunhe District) Supervisory Committee on the suspicion of accepting bribes. On May 5 of the same year, a decision to formally arrest him was made by the Urumqi Toutunhe District People's Procuratorate, and he was formally arrested by the Urumqi Economic-Technological Development Zone (Toutunhe District) PSB branch on the same day. He is currently being held at the XUAR Pre-Trial Detention Center.

On August 20, 2018, the Urumqi Toutunhe District People's Procuratorate filed to our court the "Urumqi Toutunhe Procuratorate Criminal Prosecution No. 90 [2018]" indictment, accusing the defendant Adil Yaqup of the crime of accepting bribes. Our court then assembled a panel in accordance with the law and heard the case in a public session on September 5, 2018. The Urumqi Toutunhe District People's Procuratorate assigned Prosecutors Li and Ding to appear in court to support the prosecution. The defendant Adil Yaqup also attended the hearing. The case has now been concluded.

The accusations of the prosecuting body are as follows: 1. In August 2013, the defendant Adil Yaqup took advantage of his position as deputy superintendent of the Urumqi PSB Liudaowan Pre-Trial Detention Center to, on multiple occasions, violate regulations with regard to A**, who was detained there, by bringing him clothes from outside, passing messages, and promising to help with matters concerning his prison sentence. Between August 3 and August 17, 2013, the defendant Adil Yaqup received via bank-card transfer a total of 40000RMB from A**'s wife, and would use the money for personal expenditures. 2. Between April 2017 and January 2018, the defendant Adil Yaqup took advantage of his position as correctional officer at the Urumqi PSB No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center to, on multiple occasions, violate regulations with regard to A**, who was detained there, by bringing him objects from the outside, passing messages, and looking after him when it came to such matters as living conditions and physical labor. Between September and December 2017, the defendant Adil Yaqup received from A**'s father 13000RMB in cash, a charge card with 3000RMB, a Samsung phone worth 3390RMB, and shoes, clothing, etc. worth 2620RMB, for a total of 22010RMB. All of the abovementioned monetary items went towards personal expenditures. 3. In July 2017, the defendant Adil Yaqup took advantage of his position as political instructor of the third correctional group of the Urumqi PSB No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center, arranging temporary leave for Detainee K**. On August 4 of the same year, the defendant Adil Yaqup received 5000RMB over WeChat from K**'s sister, using it for personal expenditures. The following types of evidence were among those read out and presented in court to support the prosecuting body's abovementioned accusations: material evidence, permanent-residence information, the cadre's curriculum vitae, documentation of appointments and removals, work specifications, record of WeChat transactions, bank account details, written decision of arrest, proof of

reception of funds, witness testimony, the defendant's confession and defense, appraisal report, sequence of events leading up to the case. The prosecuting body believes that the defendant Adil Yaqup took advantage of his position to receive a total of 67010RMB in items and money, and that, as the sum is rather large, his actions violated the provisions of Article 385, Article 386, and Article 383 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", with the defendant to be held criminally responsible for the crime of "accepting bribes". The court was requested to impose a sentence in accordance with the law.

The defendant Adil Yaqup had no objections to the facts or designation of the crime as put forth in the prosecuting body's accusations, but mentioned that he was honest in his confession with regard to the facts of the crime, and therefore requested that the court be light in its punishment.

It has been established during the hearing that the defendant Adil Yaqup started working in July 1996, that he was appointed as the deputy superintendent of the Liudaowan Pre-Trial Detention Center under the jurisdiction of the Urumqi PSB Prison & Detention Center Management Branch in November 2012, that he was appointed as political instructor of the third correctional group of the Urumqi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center in December 2016, and that he was appointed as the head of the third correctional group of the Urumqi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center in December 2017. Between August 2013 and January 2018, when the defendant Adil Yaqup served as the deputy superintendent of the Liudaowan Pre-Trial Detention Center under the jurisdiction of the Urumqi PSB Prison & Detention Center Management Branch and as political instructor and head of the third correctional group of the Urumqi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center, he took advantage of his position to carry out the following acts:

1. In August 2013, the defendant Adil Yaqup took advantage of his position as deputy superintendent of the Urumqi PSB Liudaowan Pre-Trial Detention Center, promising Detainee A**, suspected of the crime of trafficking women and children, that he would get him transferred to the No. 1 Prison for his sentence and would look after him thereafter. On August 3, August 4, and August 17, 2013, Detainee A**'s wife, Gu**, made a total of five monetary transfers to an Industrial and Commercial Bank of China card (number 95×××**) provided by the defendant Adil Yaqup, in the sums of 10000RMB, 9600RMB, 400RMB, 10000RMB, and 10000RMB. The defendant Adil Yaqup used the entirety of the aforementioned 40000RMB towards his daily personal expenditures.

2. Between April 2017 and January 2018, the defendant Adil Yaqup took advantage of his position as political instructor and head of the third correctional team of the Urumqi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center, on multiple occasions bringing food and clothing from outside to Detainee A**, suspected of the crime of illegal possession of items propagating terrorism and extremism, as well as looking after him when it came to such matters as living conditions and physical labor. In 2017, the defendant Adil Yaqup received from Detainee A**'s father 13000RMB in cash, a charge card with 3000RMB, a Samsung phone, and articles such as shoes and clothing. Following expert appraisal, the value of the Samsung phone was fixed as 3390RMB and the value of the shoes, clothing, and other items as 2620RMB, for a total of 22010RMB when taken together with the items described above. The defendant Adil Yaqup sold the charge card at a discount for 2700RMB, with the monetary items all being used for his personal expenditures.

3. In July 2017, the defendant Adil Yaqup took advantage of his position as political instructor of the third correctional group of the Urumqi PSB No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center, arranging temporary leave for Detainee K**, who was in detention for the crime of reckless driving. On August 4, 2017, the

defendant Adil Yaqup received 5000RMB via WeChat transfer from Gu**, Detainee K**'s sister. The defendant Adil Yaqup used all of the 5000RMB for personal expenditures.

Additionally, it was also established that the bribery case of defendant Adil Yaqup was transferred from the Urumqi PSB Discipline Inspection & Supervision Department to the Urumqi Supervisory Committee on March 29, 2018, with the Urumqi Supervisory Committee appointing the Urumqi Economic-Technological Development Zone (Toutunhe District) Supervisory Committee to start the investigation on the same day, and the Urumqi Economic-Technological Development Zone (Toutunhe District) Supervisory Committee starting an investigation into the defendant Adil Yaqup accepting bribes and adopting the "retention" [*liuzhi*] measure on that day. During the time of his retention, the defendant Adil Yaqup gave an honest confession regarding the facts of his accepting of bribes and compensated in full the abovementioned monetary items valued at 67010RMB.

The defendant Adil Yaqup did not object to any of the abovementioned facts during the course of the hearing. Moreover, the material evidence, permanent-residence information, the cadre's curriculum vitae, documentation of appointments and removals, statement of case, work specifications, record of WeChat transactions, bank account details, written decision of arrest, list of seized money and property, sequence of events leading up to the case, proof of reception of funds, witness testimony, defendant's confession and defense, appraisal report, and other evidence are genuine and sufficient.

This court believes that the defendant Adil Yaqup took advantage of his position to illegally receive from others money and items worth a total of 67010RMB, seeking gains for others and with the sum involved relatively large. His acts are consistent with the elements of the crime of accepting bribes, and the crime of accepting bribes should be used as the basis for investigating his criminal responsibility. The facts in the accusations from the prosecuting body are clear, the evidence is solid and sufficient, and the crime designation is justified, with our court supporting them. Following his being brought to justice, the defendant Adil Yaqup was honest in his confession regarding the facts of the crime and returned and compensated all of the case-related bribes, asking for a lighter punishment given the circumstances. The defense's opinion that the defendant Adil Yaqup should be subject to a lighter punishment because he confessed to the facts of the crime honestly, while earnestly returning and compensating, is valid, and the court accepts it. Taking the above into consideration and bringing together the precise circumstances of this case, the defendant's circumstances as pertains to the choice of prison term, and the societal harm resulting from the committed crime, the following verdict is given in accordance with Articles 385, 386, 383, 52, 53, and 64 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" and Article 44, Paragraph 3 of the "Supervision Law of the People's Republic of China":

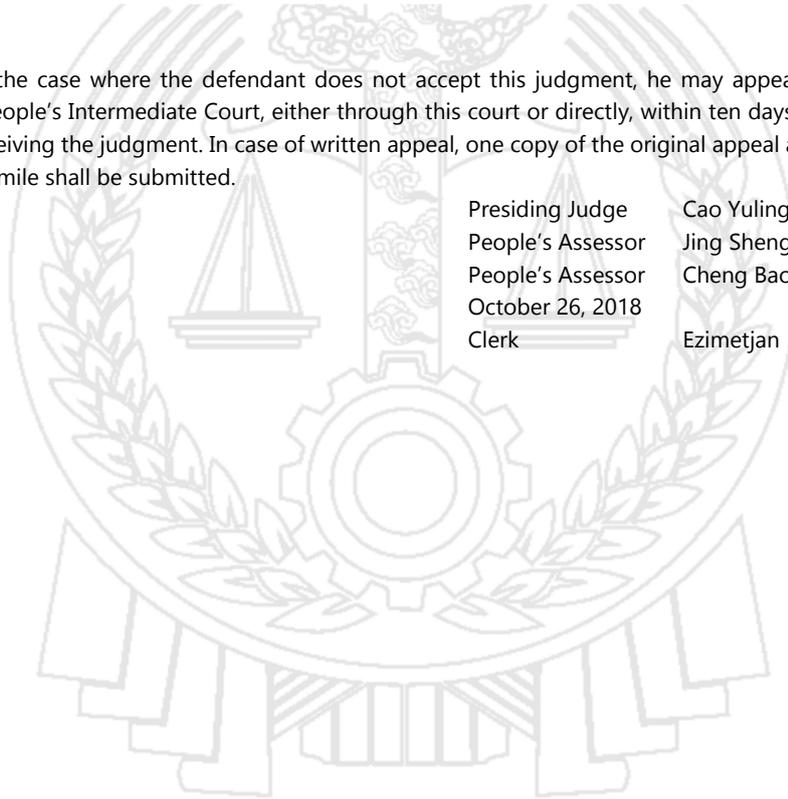
1. The defendant Adil Yaqup is guilty of the crime of accepting bribes, and is hereby given a sentence of 8 months, together with a fine of 100000RMB;

(The sentence shall be calculated from the date of execution of judgment, with one day of detention offset against one day of the prison term: the term is therefore from March 29, 2018 to November 28, 2018. The fine shall be paid within a month of the verdict going into effect.)

2. The returned and compensated bribe money totaling 67010RMB shall be confiscated and handed over to the State Treasury.

In the case where the defendant does not accept this judgment, he may appeal to the XUAR Urumqi People's Intermediate Court, either through this court or directly, within ten days from the next day of receiving the judgment. In case of written appeal, one copy of the original appeal and two copies of its facsimile shall be submitted.

Presiding Judge	Cao Yuling
People's Assessor	Jing Shengping
People's Assessor	Cheng Baohua
October 26, 2018	
Clerk	Ezimetjan



Hoshut County People's Procuratorate

Written Response to Public Petition

Hoshut County No. 2 Proc. Department Reply [2020] No. 1

Zhou Yan:

You reported that in May 2019, the individual in custody Ma Teng (now deceased) was held at the Hoshut County Pre-Trial Detention Center for being suspected of accepting bribes. In December of the same year, he was sentenced by the Yanqi County People's Court to three years and six months for the crime of accepting bribes. He was held at the Hoshut County Pre-Trial Detention Center from May 2019 until September 19, 2020. On September 23, 2020, the Hoshut County Public Security Bureau informed you of Ma Teng's death as being a normal death. You have objections to this conclusion and believe that Ma Teng's death was not a normal death.

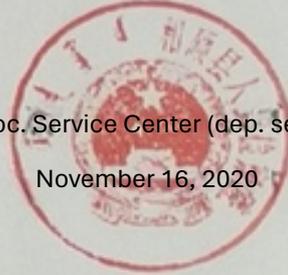
Upon investigation by our procuratorate, which involved reviewing the surveillance videos from the Hoshut County Pre-Trial Detention Center and the county hospital, questioning the relevant guards, medical staff, and cellmates, and examining the records of Ma Teng being taken into custody, his medical check-in registration, the relevant educational talks, and his medical treatment, analysis, and assessment, in conjunction with a review of the medical treatment situation at the Hoshut County People's Hospital and the forensic autopsy report, it was confirmed that there were no instances of physical punishment or abuse during the period of Ma Teng being held at the Hoshut County Pre-Trial Detention Center, that the Hoshut County Pre-Trial Detention Center provided him with medication and hospital treatment, and that when Ma Teng fell ill, this was promptly discovered and he was quickly sent to the county hospital for emergency treatment. There were no mechanical injuries on his body, ruling out abnormal death caused by such external factors as suicide, homicide, or physical punishment and abuse. Our procuratorate considers that Ma Teng's death was due to natural causes related to illness; that is, a normal death.

Should you have any objections to our procuratorate's response, you may appeal to the People's procuratorate at the higher level.

Herewith in reply

Hoshut County People's Procuratorate 12309 Proc. Service Center (dep. seal)

November 16, 2020



Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture People's Procuratorate**Criminal Appeal Result Notice**

No. 4 Proc. Dep. Crim. App. Not. [2020] No. 1

Appellant Zhou Yan, female, born on August 27, 1974, ID number 652826197408271448, of Hui ethnicity, a worker at the Yanqi County Agricultural Bank, with household registration in Yanqi Hui Autonomous County, Xinjiang. She is the wife of Ma Teng, a deceased person who was under supervision.

The appellant contests the Hoshut County People's Procuratorate's No. 2 Proc. Dep. Rep. (2020) No. 1 written response to public petition, and has filed an appeal, submitting it to our procuratorate, on the grounds that: 1. The claim by the Hoshut County Public Security Bureau that Ma Teng's death was a normal death is inconsistent with the facts. 2. The location of Ma Teng's death was at the Hoshut County Pre-Trial Detention Center, not at the Hoshut County People's Hospital, with the Hoshut County People's Hospital not performing any resuscitation measures on Ma Teng. 3. Ma Teng's death was due to the dereliction of duty by the director of the pre-trial detention center and the long-term failure of the correctional officer(s) in fulfilling their duties.

Upon re-examination, it has been ascertained by our procuratorate that there were no instances of physical punishment or abuse during the period of supervised individual Ma Teng being held at the Hoshut County Pre-Trial Detention Center, that the Hoshut County Pre-Trial Detention Center provided him with medication and hospital treatment, and that when Ma Teng fell ill, this was promptly discovered and he was quickly sent to the county hospital for emergency treatment. There were no mechanical injuries on his body, ruling out abnormal death caused by such external factors as suicide, homicide, or physical punishment and abuse. Ma Teng's death was due to natural causes related to illness; that is, a normal death. In what concerns the grounds for appeal raised by the appellant, this procuratorate finds them inconsistent with the established facts. It is this procuratorate's decision that: the grounds for appeal presented by the appellant Zhou Yan cannot be established, and are not supported by this procuratorate. The investigation is now concluded.

December 12, 2020

(proc. stamp)

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_53.pdf

victim entries: 78173

**Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Kizilsu Kyrgyz Autonomous
Prefecture Intermediate People's Court
Criminal-Case Decision**

Xinjiang 30 Criminal Final No. 38 (2019)

Prosecuting authority in original trial: Ulughchat County People's Procuratorate.

Appellant (defendant in original trial): Song Kaicai, male, DOB: November 24, 1969, originally from Tancheng, Shandong Province, ethnic Han, has a university education. Prior to the case, he was vice-secretary of the Atush City Municipal Party Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission. He lives in Atush City, Xinjiang. On October 9, 2018, he was "retained" [liuzhi: a form of extralegal detention for cadres and other government workers] in relation to this case. He was put in criminal detention on January 6, 2019, and formally arrested on January 19 of the same year. He is currently in custody at the Akchi County Detention Center.

Defense attorney: Xiao Cuiping, lawyer at the Xinjiang Dingzhuo Law Office.

The Ulughchat County People's Court investigated the Ulughchat County People's Procuratorate's original accusation of the defendant Song Kaicai, in which he was accused of corruption, accepting bribes, abuse of power, and negligence of duty, and on March 26, 2019, in accordance with the law, issued the Xinjiang 3024 Criminal Initial No. 38 (2019) criminal verdict. The defendant in the original case Song Kaicai then refused to accept the verdict and appealed. After this court accepted the case, a panel was formed in accordance with the law and heard the case in a public session. The Kizilsu Prefecture People's Procuratorate assigned a prosecutor, Peng Jiashe, to appear in court and fulfill his duties. The appellant Song Kaicai and his attorney Xiao Cuiping also came to court to participate in the trial. The case has now been concluded.

The court of first instance found that:

I. Regarding abuse of power

1. In May 2017, when Song Kaicai was a member of the Standing Committee of the Atush City Municipal Party Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission, he – despite knowing full well that Abidin Ayup of Upper Atush Municipality, an inheritor and transmitter of religious extremist thought, was a focus person for education and reform – illegally used the privileges of his leadership position to assign Abidin's son, Er* (previously a cadre at the Upper Atush water management station, now in custody), to have the sole responsibility of monitoring Abidin Ayup following the latter being taken into custody and then hospitalized, and did not assign any other monitors. This led to Abidin Ayup being able to meet and communicate with, on several occasions, multiple endangering-state-security suspect focus individuals outside. This lapse in surveillance lasted for over 50 days, creating great negative influence on society.

There are recorded testimonies proving the aforementioned facts from witnesses Abidin Ayup and Er*, put forth, cross-examined, and certified by the court of first instance. These prove that, during the period when Abidin Ayup was hospitalized, the defendant Song Kaicai assigned Er* to single-handedly carry out the responsibility of monitoring him, and that this led to Abidin Ayup being out of surveillance for over 50 days, and to his having several times communications with multiple endangering-state-security suspect focus individuals outside. This is also corroborated by recorded testimony from witnesses Tursunjan Memet, Se[ley] Musa, Abdukerim Imamhesen, Abdugheni Jume, and Abdughopur, with the taking of coercive criminal measures against – and the legal documents attesting to the sentencing of – Seley Musa, Abdugheni Jume, Abidin Ayup, and others providing additional supporting evidence. The defendant Song Kaicai has confessed to these facts.

2. On September 21, 2018, while Song Kaicai was serving as the vice secretary of the Atush City Party Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission, he violated regulations – in pursuit of his personal illegal goals – by meeting with the criminal surnamed Yuan, who was then held at the Atush City Pre-Trial Detention Center (sentenced for bribery, currently imprisoned at the Kizilsu Kyrgyz Autonomous Prefecture Prison). Without completing the relevant paperwork as required by the law, he arranged for an individual surnamed Wang (Party secretary for the Atush City Public Security Bureau and the bureau vice-chief) to prepare for him a meeting room without monitoring equipment for a conversation. This led to Yuan being out of surveillance for over 40 minutes. On the same day, around noon, and again without completing the relevant paperwork as required by the law, Song Kaicai arranged for an individual surnamed Bao (head of the Atush City Pre-Trial Detention Center) and an individual surnamed Chen [Chen No. 1] (vice-

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_45.pdf

victim entries: [4973](#), [16106](#), [16105](#), [16104](#), [16103](#)

head of the Atush City Pre-Trial Detention Center) to bring an individual surnamed Zhang [Zhang No. 1] (Yuan's wife, currently a cadre at the Atush City Political and Legal Affairs Commission's Comprehensive Management Center) to the Atush City Pre-Trial Detention Center, for a meeting in a room where the monitoring equipment had been covered, which led to Yuan being out of surveillance for over 20 minutes. Song Kaicai's actions were in serious violation of the pre-trial detention center's management system, and have brought detrimental influence to the follow-up work in the investigation of Song Kaicai's legal and disciplinary breaches.

The aforementioned facts have been corroborated by the oral and recorded testimonies of Yuan, Wang, Bao, Chen No. 1, and Zhang No. 1, which have been put forth, cross-examined, and certified. The testimonies are consistent with the deposition of the defendant Song Kaicai, and prove that Song Kaicai twice violated regulations by meeting privately with Yuan, intentionally obstructing surveillance during this time. Recorded testimony also reflects serious violations of the pre-trial detention center's management system and the detrimental influence brought about by Song Kaicai's criminal actions.

II. Regarding acceptance of bribes

From 2001 to May 2016, Song Kaicai, while serving as the Party committee secretary of Atush City's Qarajol Township, the Party committee secretary of Azaq Township, the head of the Atush City Rural Work Office, and the Agricultural Bureau's secretary of the Party leadership group and bureau vice-head, took advantage of his position to seek advantages for 34 people, via the promotion of cadres, engineering-project contract assignments, project inspections, and provisions of project funds. These included his subordinate, Qeyser Sidiq, and a construction businessman surnamed Zhang [Zhang No. 2]. He sought and received money and goods equivalent to 2434548RMB in value, of which 917889RMB was in currency and 1516659RMB was in material goods. The concrete details of each case are as follows:

1) Receiving money in the amount of 917889RMB:

1. In March 2001, an individual surnamed An (then project manager at the Atush City Jian'an Company, now project manager at the Kizilsu Prefecture Yijian), in the course of constructing under contract the Atush City Qarajol Township Animal Fodder Base, fell into conflict with local herders. Song Kaicai mediated between them, and without affecting progress with regard to the project's completion date. Song Kaicai then accepted in his office an amount of 30000RMB in cash from An as a show of gratitude.

2. During the Spring Festival of 2001, the Spring Festival of 2003, and the Spring Festival of 2010, Zhang No. 2 (project manager of the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinyuan Construction & Installation LLC) – in order to develop a closer connection with Song Kaicai, and in hopes of receiving help in future construction projects – gave Song Kaicai bribes in the latter's office, on three occasions and at 10000RMB each. Song Kaicai accepted the 30000RMB in bribes.

3. In March 2004, Turdi Hudedi (then project manager at the Xinjiang Atush Infrastructure Construction LLC, now taken for education) – in order to thank Song Kaicai for giving him a project for the construction of 300 houses for nomad resettlement – gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 10000RMB in the latter's office, which Song Kaicai accepted.

4. In November 2004, Qeyser Sidiq (a cadre at the People's Government of Qarajol Township, Atush City) – in order to receive Song Kaicai's help in career advancement – gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 5000RMB in the latter's office. Song Kaicai accepted it, but afterwards left the position and did not provide help.

5. In July 2007, Nizahun Ulugh (former secretary of the Party branch of Tetir Village, Azaq Township, Atush City, now taken for education) – in order to resolve his own cadre quotas – sought help from Song Kaicai, and gave the latter a bribe of 5000RMB in the latter's office. Song Kaicai accepted it, but afterwards did not provide help.

6. In February 2009, Zo* Seydin (a cadre at Atush City's Upper Atush Municipality's forestry station) accepted a project to buy and sell nursery stock. In order to smooth his securing of the contract, he sought help from Song Kaicai and in Song Kaicai's residence gave him a bribe of 10000RMB, which Song Kaicai accepted.

7. In February 2009, Song Kaicai – in the name of an individual surnamed Wang [Wang No. 1] (a legal person of the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinlu Agricultural Technology Information Services Company) – contracted 300 mu of forest land in Qarajol Village, Qarajol Township, Atush City, to use for raising nursery stock as his personal business. Wang No. 1, in order to receive Song Kaicai's help in future engineering projects, paid three years' (2015-2017) worth of contract fees for him in

the amount of 13500RMB, and also arranged for an individual surnamed Tian (a legal person of the Atush City Yutian Agricultural Technology LLC) to pay three years' (2016-2018) worth of water and electricity fees in the total amount of 39389RMB.

8. In April 2009, Je* Imam (a businessperson providing nursery stock) – in order to thank Song Kaicai for helping him in an Atush City nursery stock procurement project – gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 20000RMB in cash in the latter's office, which Song Kaicai accepted.

9. In April 2009, A* (an accountant at the Atush City Forestry Bureau) – in order to seek help from Song Kaicai in handling her husband's retirement papers – gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 10000RMB in cash in the latter's office. Song Kaicai accepted it, but afterwards did not provide help.

10. In August 2009, Tu* – in order to thank Song Kaicai for handing over to him a 160-mu grape trellis construction project from the Atush City Forestry Bureau, and for paying the engineering project funds – gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 30000RMB in cash in the latter's office, which Song Kaicai accepted.

11. In September 2009, Ai* (a cadre at the Forest Protection Station in Qarajol Township, Atush City) – in order to resolve issues regarding his wife Tu**hun's work as a forest protection agent – sought help from Song Kaicai, and in Song Kaicai's office gave him a bribe of 5000RMB. Song Kaicai accepted it and later resolved her work issues.

12. Not long before the Spring Festival of 2010, an individual surnamed Pu (project manager at the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinyuan Construction & Installation LLC) – in order to secure a construction contract with the Atush City Agricultural Bureau – sought help from Song Kaicai, and in the basement of the Atush City Agricultural Bureau gave him a bribe of 10000RMB in cash, which Song Kaicai accepted. With Song Kaicai's help, Pu received the contract to construct the Atush City Agricultural Bureau's offices.

13. In March 2010, an individual surnamed Zhang [Zhang No. 3] (project manager at the Atush City Construction & Installation LLC) – in order to quickly obtain money for a project to construct greenhouses for agriculture in the Arsai residential area of Aghu Township, Atush City – sought help from Song Kaicai, and in Song Kaicai's office gave him a bribe of 10000RMB in cash, which Song Kaicai accepted. With Song Kaicai's help, Zhang No. 3 smoothly obtained the money for the project.

14. In March 2010, an individual surnamed Zhang [Zhang No. 4] (person-in-charge for the Xinjiang Wanda Well-Digging LLC) – in order to secure a contract for a project to dig wells for the Atush City Agricultural Bureau – sought help from Song Kaicai, and in the basement of the Atush City Agricultural Bureau gave him a bribe of 30000RMB in cash, which Song Kaicai accepted. With Song Kaicai's help, Zhang No. 4 received the contract for that project.

15. In June 2010, Turdi Tohti (then a retired cadre from Ujme Township in Akto County, now a project manager for the Akto County Hengtong Construction Company), while constructing under contract a project to set up greenhouses in the Arsai residential area of Aghu Township in Atush City – in order to thank Song Kaicai for his attention to the engineering project – in the Arsai residential area of Aghu Township gave him a bribe of 20000RMB in cash, which Song Kaicai accepted.

16. In June 2010, Zhang No. 2 (project manager at the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinyuan Construction & Installation LLC), while undertaking a contract to construct greenhouses in Qumsaq, Azaq Township – in order to obtain funds for the project quickly – in Song Kaicai's office gave him a bribe of 20000RMB in cash, which Song Kaicai accepted. With Song Kaicai's help, Zhang No. 2 easily obtained the funds for the project.

17. In November 2010, Abduqadir Qurban was undertaking a contract to construct greenhouses in Qumsaq, Azaq Township, which with Song Kaicai's help easily passed inspection and received funding. In order to express his gratitude, he gave to Song Kaicai a bribe of 10000RMB in the latter's office, which Song Kaicai accepted.

18. In December 2010, an individual surnamed Qiu (project manager at the Kizilsu Prefecture Yijian), while carrying out a contract for a project to construct greenhouses in Qumsaq, Azaq Township – in order to more quickly obtain project funding – sought help from Song Kaicai, and in Song Kaicai's office gave him a bribe of 20000RMB, which Song Kaicai accepted. With Song Kaicai's help, Qiu easily obtained funding for the project.

19. In December 2011, Qasimhaji Ibadet (then project manager at the Atush City Tongcheng Construction LLC), while carrying out a contract for a project to build greenhouses in Qumsaq,

Azaq Township, used Song Kaicai's help to have the project easily pass inspection and receive funding. In order to express his gratitude, he gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 5000RMB in the latter's office, which Song Kaicai accepted.

20. From 2011 to not long before the Spring Festival of 2013, an individual surnamed Han (project manager at the Xinjiang Taizhi Construction & Installation LLC) – in order to develop a closer relationship with Song Kaicai and receive his help in future engineering projects – on three separate occasions gave Song Kaicai bribes of 10000RMB, at the latter's home, for a total of 30000RMB, all of which Song Kaicai accepted.

21. Not long before the Spring Festival of 2012, an individual surnamed Chen [Chen No. 2] (a legal person of the Xinjiang Xincheng Engineering and Construction LLC) – in order to secure a contract with the Atush City Agricultural Bureau – sought help from Song Kaicai, and in the Atush City Agricultural Bureau gave him a bribe of 20000RMB in cash, which Song Kaicai accepted. In March 2013, with Song Kaicai's help, Chen No. 2 received a contract for a project to renovate the Atush City Munah [pinyin: Munage] Grape & Fig Orchards.

22. In May 2012, an individual surnamed Tang (project manager at the Xinjiang Taizhi Construction & Installation LLC) – in order to secure a contract for the Atush City 2011 Methane Construction Project – sought help from Song Kaicai, and with his help secured the contract. In order to show his gratitude, Tang gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 20000RMB in cash in the latter's office, which Song Kaicai accepted.

In January 2013, Tang – in order to secure a contract for the Atush City 2012 Consolidated "Restoring Agricultural Land to Forest" Special Project Fund's Rural Energy (Methane Reservoir) Project – sought help from Song Kaicai, and in Song Kaicai's office gave him a bribe of 10000RMB, which Song Kaicai accepted. With Song Kaicai's help, Tang secured the contract for the project.

23. In June 2012, an individual surnamed Han (project manager at the Xinjiang Taizhi Construction & Installation LLC), while carrying out a contract for the construction of the Atush City Methane Project – in order to quickly obtain project funds – sought help from Song Kaicai, and in Song Kaicai's office gave him a bribe of 20000RMB, which Song Kaicai accepted. With Song Kaicai's help, Han easily obtained funding for the project.

24. In July 2012, Han (project manager at the Xinjiang Taizhi Construction & Installation LLC) was leasing land from the Agricultural Bureau. In order to thank Song Kaicai for resolving a dispute over the land, he gave the latter a bribe of 30000RMB in the square of the Happiness residential area, which Song Kaicai accepted.

25. In December 2012, Wang No. 1 (a legal person of the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinlu Agricultural Technology Information Services Company) – in order to thank Song Kaicai for providing help with the project to construct greenhouses in Atush City – arranged for an individual surnamed Tian (a legal person of the Atush City Yutian Agricultural Technology LLC) to give Song Kaicai a bribe of 30000RMB in cash in the latter's office, which Song Kaicai accepted.

26. In July 2013, an individual surnamed Hou (project manager at the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinyuan Construction & Installation LLC), while carrying out a contract for a project to build greenhouses in Upper Atush Municipality, Atush City – in order to secure Song Kaicai's help with regard to the engineering project inspection – gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 10000RMB in cash at the Yaxing Hotel in Atush City, which Song Kaicai accepted. With Song Kaicai's help, the project that Hou was contracted to undertake easily passed inspection.

27. In August 2013, the project being undertaken under contract by Chen No. 2 (a legal person of the Xinjiang Xincheng Construction LLC) to renovate the Atush City Munah [pinyin: Munage] Grape & Fig Orchards easily passed inspection. In order to show his gratitude, Chen No. 2 gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 50000RMB in a high-rise building on People's Road, which Song Kaicai accepted.

28. During the Spring Festival of 2014, an individual surnamed Zhang [Zhang No. 5] (an independent businessperson) – in order to develop a closer relationship with Song Kaicai and to secure his support and help in future engineering projects – gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 10000RMB in Atush City's People's Square, which Song Kaicai accepted.

29. In August 2015, Zhang No. 2 (project manager at the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinyuan Construction & Installation LLC) – in order to secure a contract for "one project, one discussion" projects in Upper Atush Municipality, Atush City – sought help from Song Kaicai, and in Song Kaicai's residence gave him a bribe of 80000RMB in cash, which Song Kaicai accepted. Afterwards,

with Song Kaicai's help, Zhang No. 2 secured the contract for "one project, one discussion" projects in six villages in Upper Atush Municipality.

30. In October 2014, an individual surnamed Yin (then staff at the Kashgar Construction Bank, now a person-in-charge at the Atush City Sancai Professional Cooperative) – in order to resolve a water shortage at the Sancai Professional Cultivation Cooperative – sought help from Song Kaicai, and in Song Kaicai's office gave him a bribe of 20000RMB, which Song Kaicai accepted. With Song Kaicai's help, he resolved the problem of the water shortage at the Sancai Professional Cultivation Cooperative.

31. During the Spring Festival of 2015, Osmanjan Yusup (then clerk to the head of the Atush Municipal Committee Agricultural Office, now vice-secretary of the Upper Atush Municipality Party Committee and also the municipality head) – in order to secure Song Kaicai's help with regard to career advancement – gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 5000RMB in the latter's office, which Song Kaicai accepted. Afterwards, Song Kaicai did not provide help.

32. In March 2015, Ibrahim Imin (then cadre at the Agricultural Machinery Station in Upper Atush Municipality, Atush City, now a government functionary in Upper Atush Municipality, Atush City) – in order to secure Song Kaicai's help with regard to career advancement – gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 5000RMB in cash in the latter's office, which Song Kaicai accepted. Afterwards, Song Kaicai did not provide help.

33. In June 2015, an individual surnamed Qu (vice-manager of the Atush City Hengrui Investment LLC) secured, with Song Kaicai's help, a contract for safe drinking water in Qayraq Village, Upper Atush Municipality, Atush City. In order to show his gratitude, he gave Song Kaicai a bribe of 20000RMB at the main gate of the Upper Atush Municipality government in the December of the same year, which Song Kaicai accepted.

34. An individual surnamed Du (then self-employed in Atush City, now a Java software engineer at the Shanghai Infrastructure and Construction Bank Credit Card Center) received, with Song Kaicai's help, a project to print propaganda wall posters. As a show of gratitude, Du gave Song Kaicai bribes of 60000RMB on two occasions, in the latter's office in September 2015 and June 2016, for a total of 120000RMB, which Song Kaicai accepted. In August 2018, when the Autonomous Region Inspection Team was inspecting Atush City, Song Kaicai was concerned that the affair would come to light and, together with an individual surnamed Zhao (inspector for the principal section of the Atush City Public Security Bureau), returned the 120000RMB to Du's father-in-law, Guo Tiezhong, in the parking lot across from the Kizilsu Prefecture People's Hospital.

35. In November 2015, Atawulla Aman (former project manager at the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinyuan Construction & Installation LLC), while carrying out a contract to build anti-seepage channels in Upper Atush Municipality – in order to quickly acquire project funds – sought Song Kaicai's help, and in Song Kaicai's office gave him a bribe of 20000RMB, which Song Kaicai accepted. With Song Kaicai's help, Atawulla Aman easily received funding for that project.

36. In November 2015, an individual surnamed Mei (a legal person of the Atush City Little Bell Craft & Trade LTD), while carrying out a contract to renovate boilers for Upper Atush Municipality, Atush City – in order to demolish a wall so as to install boilers – sought help from Song Kaicai, and in the Upper Atush Municipality government's rotating cadre office building gave him a bribe of 20000RMB, which Song Kaicai accepted. With Song Kaicai's help, Mei's construction project was swiftly completed.

37. In February 2016, an individual surnamed Wang [Wang No. 2] (a legal person of the Atush City Yibai Clothing Shop) – in order to secure an engineering contract with Upper Atush Municipality – sought help from Song Kaicai, and at the entrance of Atush City's New Yinhe Village gave him a bribe of 10000RMB in cash, which Song Kaicai accepted. In July of that same year, with Song Kaicai's help, Wang No. 2 secured a contract to repair the walls of farmers' houses in Aqmehelle Village, Upper Atush Municipality.

38. In May 2016, an individual surnamed Huang (person-in-charge at the Xinjiang Zhongdian Kunyuan Energy Technology LTD), while carrying out a contract for a project to install traffic lights in Dehqanla Village, Upper Atush Municipality, Atush City – in order to facilitate and hasten the completion of the project's construction – gave to Song Kaicai a bribe of 10000RMB in the latter's office, which Song Kaicai accepted.

The abovementioned facts are proven by the following evidence put forth, cross-examined, and certified by the court of first instance:

The recorded testimonies of the witnesses An, Ai*, and Fu, together with written evidence provided by relevant people and the village government, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received cash from An as a show of gratitude in the amount of 30000RMB;

The recorded testimony of the witness Zhang No. 2, together with such written evidence as Zhang No. 2's project contract and receipts of dealings, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received cash in the amount of 30000RMB from Zhang No. 2 as a show of gratitude for Song Kaicai's help and in order for them to establish relations;

The recorded testimony of the witness Tu*, together with such written evidence as relevant contracts for engineering projects and receipts for funds allocated, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received cash in the amount of 10000RMB from Tu* as a show of gratitude;

The recorded testimony of the witness Qey* proves that Song Kaicai received cash in the amount of 5000RMB from Qey* to advance the latter's career, but did not actually provide any help;

The recorded testimony of the witness Ni*, together with such written evidence as related official hiring records from 2014, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received cash from Ni* in the amount of 5000RMB in order to resolve the cadre assignment issue, but did not actually provide any help;

The recorded testimony of the witness Zo* Seydin, together with such written evidence as contracts for the sale of nursery stock, procurement documents from the nursery stock project, and certificates and receipts for the allocation of funds, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received from Zo* Seydin a bribe as a show of gratitude in the amount of 10000RMB in cash;

The recorded testimonies of the witnesses Wang No. 1, Tian, and Fan, together with such written evidence as land contracts, forest rights certificates, no-discount cash deposits, and amounts received for contracting fees as well as water and electricity fees, all corroborate each other, proving that contracting fees as well as water and electricity fees for which Song Kaicai was personally responsible were in fact paid by the interested parties Wang No. 1 and Tian, totaling 52889RMB;

The recorded testimony of the witness Je* Imam, together with such written evidence as contracts for the sale of nursery stock, receipts of deposits from government work units, and statistical tables from afforestation inspection, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received from Je* Imam a bribe in the amount of 20000RMB in cash as a show of gratitude;

The recorded testimony of the witness A* Abdurehim proves that Song Kaicai received from A* Abdurehim – who sought help for her husband's retirement – cash in the amount of 10000RMB, but did not actually provide any help;

The recorded testimony of the witness Tu* Hudedi, together with such written evidence as contracts and materials related to the vineyard base as well as receipts for the transfer of funds, prove that Song Kaicai received from Tu* Hudedi cash in the amount of 30000RMB as a show of gratitude;

The recorded testimony of the witness Ai* [31] Yusuphaji, together with such written evidence as the labor contract of Tu* Turahun, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 5000RMB in cash from Ai* [31] Yusuphaji, and that he later provided help to the latter's wife with her work issues;

The recorded testimony of the witness Pu, together with such written evidence as contracts related to constructing the shift office, accounting receipts, payment check stubs, and receipts for service fees, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe from Pu in the amount of 10000RMB in cash and provided help with a project;

The recorded testimony of the witness Zhang No. 3, together with such written evidence as construction engineering labor contracts, receipts for loans for engineering projects, receipts for transfers of funds, approval forms for reimbursement in the framework of the finance bureau's special project funding, and verifications of financial statements, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 10000RMB in cash from Zhang No. 3, as well as provided project assistance;

The recorded testimony of the witness Zhang No. 4, together with the relevant drilling contracts, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 30000RMB in cash from Zhang No. 4, as well as provided project assistance;

The recorded testimony of the witness Tu* Tohti, together with such relevant written evidence as the bid-winning notice and construction contract, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 20000RMB in cash from Tu* Tohti as a show of gratitude;

The recorded testimony of the witness Zhang No. 2, together with such written evidence as the solar greenhouse construction project construction contract, the project's appropriation voucher, receipts, fund receipts, and borrowing slips, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 20000RMB in cash from Zhang No. 2 as payment for the project, and that Song Kaicai provided project assistance afterwards;

The recorded testimony of the witness A* Qurban, together with such written evidence as the bid-winning notice, loan slips, and transfer check stubs, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 10000RMB in cash from A* Qurban as a show of gratitude;

The recorded testimony of the witness Qiu, together with such written evidence as the relevant project payment approval form, internal contracts for construction projects, and construction project contracts, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 20000RMB in cash from Qiu, and that Song Kaicai provided project assistance afterwards;

The recorded testimony of the witness Qa* Ibadet, together with such written evidence as construction contracts, loan notes, and project payment check stubs, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 50000RMB in cash from Qasimha* Ibadet as a show of gratitude;

The recorded testimony of the witness Han, together with such written evidence as the construction project construction contract, the appropriation voucher, the special funding report, and the withdrawal approval form, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 30000RMB in cash from Han in exchange for assistance;

The recorded testimony of the witness Chen No. 2, together with such written evidence as the relevant appropriation vouchers, special funding reimbursement approval form, audit report, and construction contract, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 20000RMB in cash from Chen No. 2, and that Song Kaicai provided project assistance afterwards;

The recorded testimony of the witness Tang, together with such written evidence as the relevant invoices, appropriation vouchers, reimbursement and withdrawal approval forms, bid-winning notices, and two construction contracts, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai accepted Tang's request for help and received from him bribes in cash on two occasions, totaling 30000RMB, as a show of gratitude;

The recorded testimony of the witness Han, together with such written evidence as the relevant biogas project construction contract and appropriation voucher, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 20000RMB in cash from Han for the project payment;

The recorded testimony of the witness Han, together with such written evidence as the relevant site-lease contracts and construction contracts, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 30000RMB in cash from Han for resolving a land dispute;

The recorded testimonies of the witnesses Wang No. 1 and Tian, together with such written evidence as the relevant greenhouse thermal insulation project procurement contracts, Bank of China transfer check stubs, confirmation-of-payment receipts, and receipt slips, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 30000RMB in cash from Wang No. 1 as a show of gratitude;

The recorded testimony of the witness Hou, together with such written evidence as the relevant greenhouse project bid-winning notice, project acceptance suggestions, and written protocol, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 10000RMB in cash from Hou in exchange for assistance;

The recorded testimony of the witness Chen No. 2, together with such written evidence as the relevant special funding appropriation vouchers, reimbursement and withdrawal approval form, bid-winning notice for the grape and fig orchard renovation project (third section), and construction project construction contract, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 50000RMB in cash from Chen No. 2 as a show of gratitude;

The recorded testimony of the witness Zhang No. 5 proves that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 10000RMB in cash from Zhang No. 5 in exchange for assistance and project support;

The recorded testimony of the witness Zhang No. 2, together with such written evidence as the relevant "one project, one discussion" trapezoidal-channel construction contract, payment invoices, audit reports, loan slips, settlement business vouchers, and expenditure application

forms, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 80000RMB in cash from Zhang No. 2, and provided project assistance;

The recorded testimony of the witness Yin, together with such written evidence as the relevant Atush City Sancai Professional Cooperative's agricultural land-lease contract, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 20000RMB in cash from Yin, and provided project assistance;

The recorded testimony of the witness O* Yusup proves that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 5000RMB in cash from O* Yusup in exchange for a promotion, but that Song Kaicai did not provide any assistance afterwards;

The recorded testimony of the witness I* Imin, together with such written evidence as the relevant cadres' resumes and civil servant registration forms, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 5000RMB in cash from I* Imin in exchange for a promotion, but that Song Kaicai did not provide any assistance afterwards;

The recorded testimony of the witness Qu, together with such written evidence as the relevant anti-seepage channel and safe drinking-water pipeline construction projects, bid notices, and construction enterprise invoices, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 20000RMB in cash from Qu as a show of gratitude;

The recorded testimonies of the witnesses Du and Zhao, together with such written evidence as the relevant purchase and sales contracts, invoices, and refund receipts, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 120000RMB in cash from Du as a show of gratitude, and then, prior to being investigated, went with Zhao to return the money;

The recorded testimony of the witness A* Aman, together with such written evidence as the relevant bid-winning notice, funding receipt, reimbursement review form, and appropriation voucher, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 20000RMB in cash from A* Aman, and provided project assistance afterwards;

The recorded testimony of the witness Mei, together with the relevant boiler procurement projects, contracts, withdrawal approval forms, and invoices, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 20000RMB in cash from Mei, and provided project assistance afterwards;

The recorded testimony of the witness Wang No. 2, together with the relevant construction project construction contract, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 10000RMB in cash from Wang No. 2, and provided project assistance afterwards;

The recorded testimony of the witness Huang, together with the relevant renovation project construction contract, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai received a bribe of 10000RMB in cash from Huang in exchange for assistance.

The defendant Song Kaicai confessed to the specific times, places, amounts, and other details of the bribery charges, forming a complete chain of evidence.

In what regards Song Kaicai's acceptance of Wang No. 1 and Tian's contracting fees, as well as water and electricity fees: Song Kaicai made no further inquiries after the exchange was initially proposed. Given how a long period of time has passed, and how it was the briber who took the initiative to pay as a means of maintaining relations, this instance was not included in the specific circumstances of the bribery charges, but may be considered as pertaining to bribery in the more general sense.

2) Soliciting from others a total of 1516659RMB in material goods:

1. In February 2010, Song Kaicai arranged for Wang No. 1 (a legal person of the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinlu Agricultural Technology Consulting Service Company) to help him purchase 8000 high-quality poplar seedlings for him to grow privately. Afterwards, Wang No. 1 instructed Tian (a legal person of the Atush City Yutian Agricultural Technology LLC) to purchase high-quality poplar seedlings worth 10000RMB. Song Kaicai has yet to return the 10000RMB to Wang No. 1.

2. In June 2013, while Zhang No. 2 (project manager at the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinyuan Construction & Installation LLC) was undertaking the construction of the steel-concrete cement columns and the agricultural hazard warning and control area project for the Atush Agricultural Bureau, Song Kaicai arranged for Zhang No. 2 to build three approximately 180-square-meter sized houses in Chong Qarajol Village, Qarajol Township, Atush City, costing about 150000RMB. In December of the same year, in order to pay Zhang No. 2's construction fees, Song Kaicai arranged for Wang No. 1 (a legal person of the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinlu Agricultural Technology Consulting Service Company) to pay 90000RMB in construction fees, with Wang No. 1 then instructing Tian (a

legal person of the Atush City Yutian Agricultural Technology LLC) to pay Zhang No. 2 90000RMB. Song Kaicai has yet to return this amount of 90000RMB to Wang No. 1, and the remaining 60000RMB in construction fees has also yet to be returned to Zhang No. 2 by Song Kaicai. As determined by the Kizilsu Prefecture Appraisal Bureau, the actual construction cost of these houses is 153000RMB. Consequently, the actual bribe solicited by Song Kaicai is 153000RMB.

3. In October 2013, Song Kaicai sought help from Sa* (deputy team leader of the Atush City Aksu-Kashgar Highway Demolition Team) in order to obtain compensation for the demolition of houses on the northern hillside. Song Kaicai arranged for Wang No. 1 (a legal person of the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinlu Agricultural Technology Consulting Service Company) to pay 19000RMB to Sa*.

4. In April 2015, Song Kaicai arranged for Tian (a legal person of the Atush City Yutian Agricultural Technology LLC) to pay 45000RMB on his behalf to purchase agricultural machinery and supplement his own payment. He has yet to pay Tian back.

5. In October 2015, after Song Kaicai borrowed 2 million RMB from Liao Zhanlong (manager of the Kunshan Jinhong Knitting LTD), he arranged for Zhang No. 1 (then a cadre at the Atush Civil Affairs Bureau, now a cadre at the Atush City Political and Legal Affairs Commission Comprehensive Governance Center) to make an individual surnamed Zhang [Zhang No. 6] (the younger sister of Zhang No. 1, self-employed in Chengdu, Sichuan) help Song purchase two sets of shops, totaling 71.84 square meters in area (at 35.92 square meters each) in Sichuan's ** District, valued at 2 million RMB. Afterwards, Song Kaicai transferred 432455RMB for the property purchase to the bank card of Zhang No. 1's mother, Xian Hongying. In June 2016, Song Kaicai arranged for an individual surnamed Zhang [Zhang No. 7] (project manager at the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinyuan Construction & Installation LLC, the father of Zhang No. 1) to return 1 million RMB in property purchase fees to Liao Zhanlong. Because Song Kaicai frequently gave him construction projects, Zhang No. 7 gave 567545RMB of his own money, in addition to 432455RMB of Song Kaicai's money, to Liao Zhanlong, and Song Kaicai has yet to return the 567545RMB to Zhang No. 7. Furthermore, Song Kaicai arranged for Wang No. 1 to pay the 1 million RMB still owed to Liao Zhanlong for the property purchase, after which Wang No. 1 arranged for Tian (a legal person of the Atush City Yutian Agricultural Technology LLC) to transfer the payment of 1 million RMB from the company account to Liao Zhanlong, of which only 342886RMB was Song Kaicai's, acquired from the northern-hillside housing demolition funds by using Wang No. 1's identity, with the remaining 657114RMB paid directly by Wang No. 1 out of the latter's funds at Song Kaicai's request. Consequently, the actual size of the bribe solicited by Song Kaicai is 1224659RMB.

6. In November 2015, while Han (project manager at the Xinjiang Taizhi Construction & Installation LLC) was undertaking the construction of the carpet-weaving factory and garment factory in Ucha Village, Upper Atush Municipality, Song Kaicai arranged for Han to build a chicken coop of over 200 square meters on his 160-mu plot of grape land. Han would receive Song Kaicai's help in the payment of project funds for future construction projects that he undertook, and has not asked Song Kaicai for the 60000RMB needed to build the chicken coop, with Song Kaicai also yet to reimburse Han. The estimated construction cost of the chicken coop has been determined to be 160000RMB. In accordance with the rules regarding criminal evidence, the actual size of the bribe solicited by Song Kaicai is fixed as 60000RMB.

7. In July 2016, Song Kaicai – saying that he needed to visit his driver – sought 5000RMB from Se* Memet (then vice-mayor of Upper Atush Municipality, Atush City, now a cadre at the Atush City No. 1 Education & Training Center). Song Kaicai has yet to return the money.

The abovementioned facts are proven by the following evidence, cross-examined and certified by the court of first instance:

The recorded testimonies of the witnesses Wang No. 1 and Tian, together with the materials related to the project to purchase saplings and payment vouchers, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai took the initiative to arrange for Wang No. 1 to pay 10000RMB for the saplings

The recorded testimonies of the witnesses Zhang No. 2, Wang No. 1, and Tian, together with such written evidence as contracts related to the construction project, appropriation vouchers, bills, loan receipts, payment invoices, payment receipts, and housing plan reports, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai took the initiative to arrange for Zhang No. 2 to construct the houses, and afterwards arranged for Wang No. 1 to pay 90000RMB, with the remaining amount unlikely to be returned if Zhang No. 2 does not demand it. The determined appraised value of the

property as being 153000RMB, as per the Kizilsu Appraisal Bureau Appraisal No. 11 (2018), serves as additional proof;

The recorded testimony of the witness Han, together with such written evidence as the relevant Ucha Village, Upper Atush Municipality carpet-weaving factory and garment factory projects, invoices, appropriation vouchers, loan receipts, and Industrial & Commercial Bank online-banking electronic receipts, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai took the initiative in having Han, while the latter was undertaking the project, build a chicken coop worth 60000RMB; the determined appraised value of the chicken coop is 160000RMB, as per the Kizilsu Appraisal Bureau Appraisal No. 11 (2018), but must be treated at the lower value in accordance with the regulations regarding criminal evidence, by which the defendant is given the benefit of the doubt when the value given in the defendant's deposition and that given in the witness's testimony are consistent;

The recorded testimony of the witness Wang No. 1 is consistent with the recorded testimonies of the witnesses Sa* and Me* Yunus, proving that Song Kaicai – in order to easily obtain the demolition funds – took the initiative in arranging for Wang No. 1 to bribe others with 19000RMB;

The recorded testimony of the witness Tian proves that Song Kaicai took the initiative in arranging for Tian to put down a payment of 45000RMB on his behalf to purchase agricultural machinery and supplement his own payment, and has not returned it;

The recorded testimony of the witness Se* Memet proves that Song Kaicai took the initiative to solicit 5000RMB;

The recorded testimonies of the witnesses Zhang No. 1, Zhang No. 7, and Zhang No. 6 are consistent with the recorded testimonies of the witnesses Wang No. 1 and Tian. Additional proof is provided in the form of such written evidence as cash deposit slips and personal business certificates of the Agricultural Bank of China, proving that Song Kaicai took the initiative to purchase property, repaying 2 million RMB in loans through Zhang No. 7 and Wang No. 1, with deduction of Song Kaicai's own funds and the demolition funds deposited by Wang No. 1. There was no statement of repayment prior to the start of the case. The actual value of the bribes solicited amounts to 1224659RMB.

The defendant Song Kaicai confessed to the times, places, amounts, and other details of the soliciting bribes charges, forming a complete chain of evidence.

III. Regarding corruption

From October 2009 to March 2015, while Song Kaicai served as director of the Atush City Rural Work Office, and the Agricultural Bureau's Party group secretary and bureau vice-head, he took advantage of his position to illegally defraud the state demolition compensation using his relatives' names. He sent fake documents to the agricultural professional cooperative and obtained money from the Agricultural Equipment Fund; he forged false information and false invoices to embezzle agricultural funds from the Municipal Bureau of Agriculture, totaling 926236RMB. The details are as follows:

1. In October 2009, Song Kaicai, without having gone through the homestead formalities, violated the rules in Tahtiyun Village, Happiness Subdistrict (** square-meter house in **, Atush City. In July 2010, Song Kaicai arranged for Ro* Imam (then serving as deputy secretary and deputy head of Suntagh Township, Atush City, currently serving his sentence in Kizilsu Prefecture Prison) to seek help from Sa* (then the director of the Happiness Subdistrict Administration Office in Atush City) to use Song Kaicai's younger brother Song **'s name to, violating regulations, register a 333-square-meter homestead in the northern-hillside housing. In December of the same year, Song Kaicai learned that the 314 National Road rebuilding and expansion would require the demolition of houses along the road, and Song Kaicai, in order to conceal that he had registered the homestead illegally in the name of his younger brother, negotiated with Wang No. 1 (a legal person of the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinlu Agricultural Technology Information Services Company) so that Wang No. 1 would come forward to handle the relevant demolition procedures when the house was demolished. In October 2013, Song Kaicai learned that his house was not within the demolition area, but in order to include his house in the demolition so as to receive compensation, he arranged for Wang No. 1 to request that Me* Yunus (then vice chairman of the Atush City Political Consultative Conference, currently serving his sentence in Kizilsu Prefecture Prison) seek Sa*'s help, and through Me* Yunus gave 19000RMB to Sa* (then deputy team leader of the Atush City Aksu-Kashgar Highway Demolition Team). In January 2014, with Sa*'s help, Song Kaicai received the house-demolition compensation of 342886RMB.

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_45.pdf

victim entries: [4973](#), [16106](#), [16105](#), [16104](#), [16103](#)

2. From 2012 to 2013, Ai* [Ai* No. 3] (handled in a separate case) arranged for Song Kaicai to, on four occasions, obtain a total of 400000RMB from facility agriculture funds allocated by the Kizilsu Prefecture Agricultural Bureau to the Atush City Agricultural Bureau (100000RMB from facility agriculture funding, 100000RMB from facility agriculture technical training fees, 100000RMB from agricultural product testing training fees, and 100000RMB from pest control subsidies), and requested that 270000RMB be given to Ai* No. 3 himself, with the remaining 130000RMB going to the Atush office of the Municipal Agricultural Bureau. Afterwards, Song Kaicai arranged for Luo Jianhua (a financial officer at the Atush City Agricultural Bureau) to obtain the aforementioned facility agriculture funds totaling 400000RMB by forging a false list of training individuals, false contracts, and false invoices. Excluding the 100000RMB used in the slush fund of the Atush City Agricultural Bureau, the remaining 270000RMB was gradually handed over to Ai* No. 3 in four instances, embezzled by Ai* No. 3 and Song Kaicai together; Song Kaicai also took advantage of unrecoverable debts, using the opportunity to individually obtain 30000RMB.

3. In December 2013, Song Kaicai arranged for Tian (a legal person of the Atush City Yutian Agricultural Technology LLC) to register a Professional Cooperative of New Green Farmers with the Atush City Agricultural Bureau in the name of Wang No. 1 (a legal person of the Kizilsu Prefecture Xinlu Agricultural Technology Information Services Company). Afterwards, in July 2014, Song Kaicai applied for a multi-functional coal-fired drying machine room for himself in the name of the Cooperative of New Green Farmers in Atush City, while serving as the Party secretary of the Upper Atush Municipality in Atush City, violating regulations to benefit from subsidies of 75000RMB. In March 2015, Song Kaicai once again used the name of the Atush City Professional Cooperative of New Green Farmers, applying for a simple storage bunker for himself and benefiting from subsidies of 88750RMB, in violation of regulations. He also used fraudulent relevant materials in the name of his younger brother Song ** and sister Song Kailan to apply for two multi-functional coal-fired drying rooms, fraudulently obtaining 119600RMB in subsidy funds, for a total of 283500RMB fraudulently obtained subsidy funds.

The abovementioned facts are proven by the following evidence, cross-examined and certified by the court of first instance:

The recorded testimony of the witness Wang No. 1 is consistent with the recorded testimonies of the witnesses Sa* and Me* Yunus, proving that Song Kaicai violated the regulations to approve the construction of houses on the homestead, and then obtained more than 340000RMB in demolition funds by bribing others on the demolition project. The process is consistent with the recorded testimonies of the witnesses Ro* Imam and Ai* Sultan, and there is a large amount of written evidence on file as additional support, such as investigation reports on homestead demolition, applications for allocation of homestead reports, land-use right approval forms, cadastral survey forms, accounting vouchers, and payment check stubs;

The recorded testimony of the witness Ai* No. 3 proves that he colluded with Song Kaicai to use false means to obtain public funds of 270000RMB. The recorded testimony of the witness surnamed Luo corroborated this and proved that the total amount was 300000RMB, and that Song Kaicai took another 30000RMB into his personal possession. The recorded testimonies of the witnesses Tian, Wang No. 3, and Hai reflect this specific financial situation, and there is a large amount of written evidence on file as additional support, such as bookkeeping vouchers and unit fund settlement bills;

The recorded testimony of the witness Tian, together with the recorded testimonies of the witnesses A* Ghopur, Os* Yusup, Liu **, and Song **, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai used the forged cooperative name to embezzle public funds worth 283350RMB via such methods as applying for boiler rooms and storage units. Additionally, there is a large amount of written evidence on file as additional support, such as the cooperative organization code, institution credit code certificate, account opening permit, drying room processing project implementation plan, multi-function coal-fired dryer equipment supply contract, agricultural machinery purchase subsidy application approval form, value-added tax, construction project contracts for the cold storage units, contract for the construction of the drying room, accounting vouchers, and bill settlements.

The defendant Song Kaicai confessed to all of the times, amounts, events, and other details of the corruption charges, forming a complete chain of evidence with the other evidence.

The court of first instance determined that the defendant Song Kaicai, as a government worker, used his leadership status to abuse his power and deliberately arranged for a person under

residential surveillance to be monitored by a relative, failing to arrange for any other full-time monitors, thereby causing the person under surveillance to escape surveillance. Additionally, he used his power to illegally arrange private meetings with prisoners in custody, severely damaging the pre-trial detention center's management system and the legitimacy of state organ activities, and causing grave social impact, with the actions constituting the crime of abuse of power. Song Kaicai took advantage of his position to, among other things, promote cadres, give out engineering contracts, accept engineering projects, and appropriate project funds, seeking to benefit others, repeatedly receiving and extracting money from others, with the total summing to 2434548RMB, which is an enormous quantity. His behavior constitutes the crime of accepting bribes, including multiple requests for bribes as well as granting promotions, soliciting bribes, and accepting bribes for others, which should be severely punished with ten years or more of imprisonment. He also used the advantages of his position to embezzle and defraud public funds, with the total summing to 926236RMB, which is an enormous quantity. This behavior constitutes the crime of corruption, with some of his crimes being joint crimes. The defendant Song Kaicai should be punished for several crimes. The defendant Song Kaicai did not actively return the stolen goods after the case was initiated, and he should be punished severely in sentencing; after Song Kaicai truthfully confessed to his crime, he could be punished lightly in accordance with the law, and the actual circumstances of the case should be considered when the penalty is imposed. The facts expressed in the prosecution are clear. All the allegations of corruption are established, but the allegations of dereliction of duty should be characterized as abuse of power. The number of bribes and their worth as claimed in the charges of accepting bribes should be recalculated based on the facts ascertained by the court (for details, please refer to the contents of the trial), with any improprieties corrected. The defense and defense opinions put forward by the defendant Song Kaicai and the defense attorney, involving specific facts and qualitative matters, have been explained in detail following analysis of the facts and evidence. The defense attorney's point of there being voluntary surrender and disclosure so as to cooperate and work together with the investigative authorities is not supported in any of the case files, and there is no definitive evidence to verify this. Consequently, no evaluation is made at the trial stage, and it cannot be determined that there was voluntary surrender or cooperation. If it is verified to be true in the future, it can be used as a basis for commutation during the execution of the sentence. Song Kaicai's detention prior to the criminal detention should also be treated as his having completely lost his personal freedom, with that period factored in to offset his sentence. During his many years of public service activities, Song Kaicai ignored the national laws and, driven by profit, engaged in various schemes, with his crimes involving a wide range of subjects. He was deeply involved in project engineering, poverty alleviation, personnel adjustment, and the like, which strongly affected the prestige and integrity of public power. Song Kaicai's investigation and punishment elicited a strong response from local society, with the reasons behind his years of criminal behavior, as well as the lessons drawn from them, being worthy of deep reflection. Accordingly, in order to protect the management systems and the integrity of state personnel from violation, in accordance with the provisions of Article 397, Paragraph 1 of Article 385, Paragraph 1 of Article 382, Clause (1) of Paragraph 1 of Article 383, Paragraph 2 of Article 383, Paragraph 1 of Article 25, Article 69, Article 52, Article 53, Article 64, and Paragraph 3 of Article 67 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", with the provisions of Clause (3) of Article 1 of the "Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Handling of Criminal Cases of Malfeasance", and with the provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of Article 2, Paragraph 3 of Article 3, Article 13, Article 18, and Article 19 of the "Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Handling of Criminal Cases of Embezzlement and Bribery", the verdict was as follows: 1) The defendant Song Kaicai was found guilty of corruption and sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of four years and six months, with a fine of 200000RMB; for bribery, he was sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of eleven years, with a fine of 50000RMB; for abuse of power, he was sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of 3 years; the overall decision was a fixed-term imprisonment of 17 years, with a fine of 700000RMB. 2) The illicit money already returned by others, totaling 120000RMB, was to be confiscated, with continued pursuit of the illegal income of 3240784RMB that the defendant Song Kaicai had not returned.

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Both the appeal of appellant Song Kaicai and the defense attorney stated: it was arranged for Er*, the son of A* Ayup, to be the sole monitor of A* Ayup during his time in the hospital following being taken into custody and hospitalized. [Sentence feels incomplete and is followed by an unrelated sentence.] Once he saw him himself, and once, without completing the relevant legal procedures, he arranged for Zhang No. 1 to meet with the prisoner Yuan at the Atush City Pre-Trial Detention Center. The facts established in the first instance were clear, but the appellant's behavior did not cause serious illegal consequences, and did not constitute the crime of the abuse of power; Song Kaicai, Zhang No. 7, and Zhang No. 1 were in a loan relationship, which can be verified with "Explanation of the Truth of the Sichuan House Purchasing Affair", "Supplementary Explanation for the Sichuan House Purchasing Affair", as well as with the corresponding "House Lease Contract", bank receipts for rent collection, and WeChat and Alipay transfer records. Song Kaicai borrowed 1 million RMB from Wang No. 1, and the unreturned part had already used Song Kaicai's 300 mu of forest land as compensation. Therefore, the original judgment primarily determined that Song Kaicai asked for bribes of 1224659RMB; the first-instance judgment found that Han had helped Song Kaicai build a chicken coop, and Song Kaicai's failure to pay his labor fees was wrongly deemed to be part of the 60000RMB solicited in bribes. The appellant confessed to the supervisory authority that he had received 280000RMB from Zhang in August 2014. This was due to the appellant's false memory and confession. In fact, that quantity of money did not exist at all. Regarding the acceptance of Chen No. 2's 70000RMB, the appellant accepted Chen No. 2's 50000RMB in the belief that it was for a truckload of scrap boards at the price of 50000RMB. Later, he did some calculations himself and found that it was impossible for a truckload of scrap boards to be worth 50000RMB. It would at most be 10000RMB, which cannot be considered to be equal to 50000RMB; the appellant's assistance to the Kizilsu Prefecture Agricultural Bureau to settle accounts is an official act, and the 270000RMB the appellant handed over to Ai* Telet, the director of the Kizilsu Prefecture Agricultural Bureau at that time, should not be deemed an act of joint embezzlement. The first-instance judgment also failed to verify the circumstances of voluntary surrender and cooperation with the investigation. Even if voluntary surrender cannot be determined, it still constitutes a confession. The first-instance judgment did not fully consider other minor and mitigated circumstances, and the sentence was too heavy. The appellant's family members handed over the appellant's salary of 24000RMB to the Supervisory Committee, and the fact that the disciplinary payment was refunded was confirmed by the receipt issued by the State Commission for Discipline Inspection, which should be included in the amount of the returned stolen goods.

The opinion of the prosecutor in court: the appellant Song Kaicai's criminal behavior was bad and the circumstances serious, and the reason for the appeal cannot be established. As the deputy secretary of the Atush City Party Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission, the appellant violated the pre-trial detention center management system and instructed the detention center staff to arrange for him to meet with prisoner Yuan for more than 40 minutes without going through the relevant procedures, and then asked the detention center staff to bring Zhang No. 1 (Yuan's wife) to the Atush City Pre-Trial Detention Center, meeting with Yuan in a visiting room where the surveillance equipment was obstructed for more than 20 minutes. This had a serious impact on the relevant departments' follow-up work to investigate and deal with Song Kaicai's violation of laws and regulations, and seriously damaged the order and management of the detention center, causing harmful social impact, and constituting, in accordance with the law, the crime of abuse of power. Song Kaicai, as the secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission, did not strictly perform his duties and obligations, violating regulations to arrange for (endangering-security criminal) A* Ayup's son, Er*, to look after him, thus allowing the criminal to communicate with the outside world and meet with many (endangering-security) focus individuals during this period, escaping surveillance for over 50 days and severely damaging the stability work of Party committees and governments at all levels, which constitutes, in accordance with the law, the crime of abuse of power. The original verdict determined that the total value of assets received from others was 2434548RMB (including 1516659RMB in bribes solicited), with the embezzlement of public funds totaling to 926236RMB. The facts were clear and the evidence solid and sufficient. There is no factual and legal basis for the defense's opinions that part of the amount was incorrectly determined. The first-instance judgment procedure was legal and qualitatively accurate, and the sentence was appropriate. The appeal should be rejected in accordance with the law and the original judgment should be upheld.

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The facts ascertained during this trial are consistent with the facts found in the first instance, verifying the evidence put forth, cross-examined, and certified in the first instance.

During the trial of the second instance, the appellant's defense attorney presented the following evidence and defense claims:

1. The two copies of the "House Lease Contract" signed by the lessors, Song ** and others, "The Facts of Restoring the Purchasing of Shops in Sichuan" as issued by Zhang No. 7 and Zhang No. 1, "Supplementary Explanations Regarding the Restoring the Purchasing of Shops in Sichuan" as issued by Zhang No. 1, "Detailed List of Debit Card Account History", and WeChat transfer records. The defense attorney argued that Song Kaicai, Zhang No. 7, and Zhang No. 1 had a loan relationship, agreeing to use the rental income of the two storefront houses to offset the loan – as a clear repayment method – with no intention of never returning the money after the request. In fact, Zhang No. 1 and her family had collected more than 200000RMB in rent on behalf of Song Kaicai.

The prosecutor who appeared in court cross-examined the evidence and stated that the house lease contract had no date, that Zhang No. 1 and Song Kaicai were lovers, that the former's father, Zhang No. 7, was involved in bribery in the case, and that the two have a conflict of interest vis-à-vis the appellant in this case. Moreover, the evidence regarding this group cannot confirm that they have a loan relationship, and the loan of 1 million RMB is undocumented. Zhang No. 1's previous statement and other relevant witness testimony were all corroborated by the case, and the facts were clear in the first instance.

With regard to this set of evidence and the defense opinions of the attorney, the court's views following analysis are that this set of evidence is not able to prove that Song Kaicai was in a loan relationship with Zhang No. 7 and Zhang No. 1: 1) Both in the recorded interrogation and in the statement that he himself provided during inspection by the Kizilsu Prefecture Supervisory Committee, Song Kaicai made it clear that there was no loan relationship between him, Zhang No. 1, and Zhang No. 7, and that he and Zhang No. 1 were lovers. In what concerns the purchase of the two storefront houses in Sichuan in around October 2015, it was Zhang No. 1's younger sister, Zhang No. 6, who did business in Sichuan, who chose the two houses, with the former then borrowing 2 million RMB from Liao Zhanlong and having him transfer it to Zhang No. 6's card, with her taking care of the purchase procedures. In February 2016, it was arranged for Wang No. 1 to transfer 1 million RMB to Liao Zhanlong. In June 2016, it was arranged for Zhang No. 7 to transfer 1 million RMB to Liao Zhanlong. At that time, Song Kaicai clearly told Zhang No. 1 that the high-rise Kashgar apartment that he had previously sold for 430000RMB (this money being on Zhang No. 1's mother's card) would be considered as returned to her father, Zhang No. 7. With regard to the remaining 570000RMB that he hadn't yet returned to Zhang No. 7, he told Zhang No. 1 that he could let her father take a construction project, and really did prepare a number of projects. He believed this 570000RMB to be a show of gratitude. 2) Both in the recorded interrogation and in the statement that he himself provided to the Kizilsu Prefecture Supervisory Committee, Zhang No. 7 said that Song Kaicai asking him to return 1 million RMB to Liao Zhanlong put him in a somewhat difficult situation, and that he discussed it with his daughter, Zhang No. 1, saying that he didn't know what to do with Song Kaicai asking for so much money, as he was sure Song Kaicai wouldn't return it. At that time, Zhang No. 1 told him that Song Kaicai had helped them secure a number of projects, and that her father had also made money from this, and that, furthermore, Song Kaicai would continue to help them in the future, as he had aspirations to move up even higher in the leadership chain. She also pointed out that 430000RMB of the 1 million were from the house he sold, and that Zhang No. 7 only had to cover the remaining 570000RMB. In around June 2016, after project funds came in, he had the 1 million and sent it to Liao Zhanlong. Later, his daughter Zhang No. 1 told him [Song Kaicai] about the 1 million sent to Liao Zhanlong, with the latter expressing his acknowledgment and not bringing up the issue of the 570000RMB again. It basically became a gift, with Zhang No. 7 not asking for it and Song Kaicai not mentioning that he would return it. 3) Both in the recorded interrogation and in the statement that she herself provided to the Kizilsu Prefecture Supervisory Committee, Zhang No. 1 said that Song Kaicai was not in a loan relationship with herself and her father, Zhang No. 7. Her other statements, concerning the process of Song Kaicai purchasing the two storefront houses in Sichuan, Song Kaicai asking Zhang No. 7 to return the 1 million RMB to Liao Zhanlong, and Zhang No. 7 returning the 1 million RMB to Liao Zhanlong in Song Kaicai's place, are consistent with the statements of Zhang No. 7 and Song Kaicai. In summary, the court of first instance found that

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"with regard to the unreturned purchase price of more than 1.22 million RMB, Song Kaicai took the initiative to purchase the house and actively arranged for Zhang No. 7, Wang No. 1, and others to advance the arrears (owing Liao Zhanlong 2 million RMB). Although he used his own funds and demolition compensation money to pay for part of it, he turned a blind eye to advance payments reaching the millions, and in the past three years before this case provided no indication of any intention to repay the money, and furthermore even less evidence to support the borrowing. Without the case being opened, there would not have been enough to result in this money being exposed, with these circumstances meeting the requirements to be determined as bribery". The original judgment's analysis with regard to Wang No. 1 and Zhang No. 7 having over 1.22 million RMB solicited in bribes was reasonable and well-grounded, and this court supports it. Therefore, the defense's opinion cannot be established and shall not be adopted.

2. The "Explanation of the Situation " as issued by Han and the "Account Remittance Business Voucher" as issued by the China Postal Savings Bank (remittance amount of 40000RMB, payer Huang Ligang, payee Chen Ping). The defense attorney argued that, because of the appellant's misrepresentation, the latter confessed to the supervisory authority that he had not paid 60000RMB for Han's construction work after he was asked to build the chicken coop in October 2015. In fact, his cousin Huang Ligang had been entrusted to settle the payment with the appellant's money, with such evidence as Huang Ligang's transfer certificate and Han's witness testimony confirming this. Therefore, the 60000RMB could not be regarded as soliciting bribes.

The prosecutors who appeared in court submitted a cross-examination opinion on this collection of evidence, saying that Han's "Explanation of the Situation" was unclear and had nothing to do with the case.

With regard to this set of evidence and the defense opinions of the attorney, the court's views following analysis are that: 1) This set of evidence cannot prove that the 40000RMB transferred to Chen Ping's account by Huang Ligang on October 9, 2017 was Song Kaicai's money for building a chicken coop, sent to Chen Ping; 2) Both in the recorded interrogations and in the statements that they each themselves provided to the Kizilsu Prefecture Supervisory Committee, Song Kaicai and Han stated that, in November 2015, while Han (project manager at the Xinjiang Taizhi Construction & Installation LLC) was undertaking the construction of the carpet-weaving factory and garment factory in Ucha Village, Upper Atush Municipality, Song Kaicai arranged for Han to build a chicken coop of over 200 square meters on his 160-mu plot of grape land. Han would receive Song Kaicai's help in the payment of project funds for future construction projects that he undertook, and has not asked Song Kaicai for the 60000RMB needed to build the chicken coop, with Song Kaicai also yet to reimburse Han. 3) According to the appraisal price, the cost of the chicken coop is 160000RMB. In summary, the court of the original trial determined that "the recorded testimony of the witness Han, together with such written evidence as the relevant Ucha Village, Upper Atush Municipality carpet-weaving factory and garment factory projects, invoices, appropriation vouchers, loan receipts, and Industrial & Commercial Bank online-banking electronic receipts, all corroborate each other, proving that Song Kaicai took the initiative in having Han, while the latter was undertaking the project, build a chicken coop worth 60000RMB; the determined appraised value of the chicken coop is 160000RMB, as per the Kizilsu Appraisal Bureau Appraisal No. 11 (2018), but must be treated at the lower value in accordance with the regulations regarding criminal evidence, by which the defendant is given the benefit of the doubt when the value given in the defendant's deposition and that given in the witness's testimony are consistent". As to the fact that Song Kaicai asked Han for a bribe of 60000RMB to build a chicken coop, the original judgment was reasonable and well-grounded, and is supported by this court. Therefore, the defense's opinion cannot be established and shall not be adopted.

3. On January 9, 2019, the Kizilsu Prefecture Discipline Inspection Commission issued Song Kaicai a 24000RMB ticket for violation of discipline. The defense attorney argued that the appellant's family members handed the appellant's salary of 24000RMB to the Supervisory Committee, and the fact that the refund of the disciplinary money was confirmed by the receipt issued by the Kizilsu Prefecture Discipline Inspection Commission should be included in the amount of the returned stolen goods.

The prosecutors who appeared in court issued a cross-examination opinion, saying that they recognized the 24000 returned by the family members.

The receipt was certified in court by this court, confirming that 24000RMB should be included in the amount of returned stolen goods. That is, 120000RMB + 24000RMB = 144000RMB have been returned.

This court believes that: The defendant in the original instance, Song Kaicai, is a government worker who took advantage of his identity as a leader to abuse the power of his office and intentionally arrange for the relative of a person under surveillance to monitor them, without arranging for other special personnel to do so, with the result that the surveilled person slipped out of surveillance. He further used the power of his office to unlawfully arrange for a criminal in custody to have a private meeting, seriously violating the procedures of the pre-trial detention center, seriously harming the legitimacy of the activities of a government body and creating a harmful social influence. His actions have already constituted the crime of abuse of power and will be punished in accordance with the law. The facts as determined in the original judgment are clear and the determination accurate, and this court supports them. This court rejected the appellant's and his defense attorney's arguments that this did not, in accordance with the law, constitute the crime of abuse of power. Song Kaicai took advantage of his position to seek benefits for others and received and demanded money from others totaling 2434548RMB, which is an enormous quantity. His behavior constitutes the crime of accepting bribes and should be punished in accordance with the law. Taking advantage of his position, he embezzled and defrauded a total of 926236RMB of public funds, which is an enormous quantity. His actions constitute the crime of corruption and should be punished in accordance with the law. In what concerns the appellant's defense attorney's proposal that Song Kaicai and Zhang No. 7 conducted a loan, not bribery, as already stated, this court will not accept it. The appellant's defense attorney argued that Song Kaicai and Wang No. 1 conducted a loan, such that Song Kaicai offset the price of woodland for Wang No. 1 in the amount of over 650000RMB. The court rejects this. The appellant's defense attorney proposed that Song Kaicai did not ask Han for a 60000RMB bribe in order to build a chicken coop. As already stated, this court will not accept it. In what concerns the appellant's defense attorney's proposal that, because of the appellant's incorrect memory and confession, the appellant confessed to the supervisory authority that he had received 280000RMB from Zhang in August 2014, when in truth this money did not exist at all, has no factual or legal basis, and is not accepted by the court. In what concerns the defense attorney's proposal and appeal request that, in the acceptance of Chen No. 2's 70000RMB, the appellant accepted Chen No. 2's 50000RMB in the belief that it was for a truckload of scrap boards at the price of 50000RMB, but that later he did some calculations himself and found that it was impossible for a truckload of scrap boards to be worth 50000RMB, and that it would at most be 10000RMB, which cannot be considered to be equal to 50000RMB, this has no factual or legal basis, and this court will not accept it. In what concerns the defense attorney's proposal that the 270000RMB handed over to Ai* Telet, the director of the Kizilsu Prefecture Agricultural Bureau at that time, from the appellant's debts should not be recognized as joint corruption, it has been found after investigation that Song Kaicai clearly knew that the superior's intent was in violation of legal regulations and financial systems. Not reporting to other superior leaders and organizations for verification, actively arranging for personnel to implement the arbitrage of 270000RMB in funds, and handing them over to Ai* No. 3 as well as subsequently ignoring it, while simultaneously going so far as to personally using similar means to obtain 30000RMB, objectively shows and reflects that Song Kaicai and Ai* No. 3 conspired together in advance, made profits afterwards, and used false means to embezzle public funds despite knowing that it was a crime. This is by no means the normal performance of duties, and as such the defense's opinion cannot be established and shall not be adopted. In what concerns the appellant's and his defense attorney's proposal that Song Kaicai voluntarily surrendered and cooperated with the investigation, this was found to be inconsistent with the facts and has no legal basis, and this court does not accept it. It was determined in the original verdict that Song Kaicai truthfully confessed to his crime after the case was filed, and that he can be punished lightly in accordance with the law, which is supported by this court. In what concerns the defense attorney's proposal that the appellant's family members handed the appellant's salary of 24000RMB to the Supervisory Committee, which should be included, according to the defense's opinion, in the amount of the returned stolen goods: as mentioned above, the 24000RMB receipt was submitted during the trial of the second instance, and the original judgment regarding the continued pursuit of the stolen money not yet recovered shall not be amended. However, when the stolen money is later recovered, the executing agency shall deduct the 144000RMB of stolen

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money that has been paid. In what concerns the original judgment that Song Kaicai did not actively try to return the stolen goods after the case was initiated: he should be sentenced heavily in accordance with the circumstances. Song Kaicai's period of detention prior to the criminal detention should be offset in the calculation of the sentence, which this court confirms. In summary, the facts determined by the court of first instance were clear, the evidence solid and sufficient, the sentence appropriate, the application of the law correct, and the trial procedures legal. This court should uphold them. In accordance with the provisions of Clause (1) of Paragraph 1 of Article 236 of the "Criminal Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China", the verdict is as follows:

The appeal is to be rejected and the original verdict to be upheld.

This ruling is final.

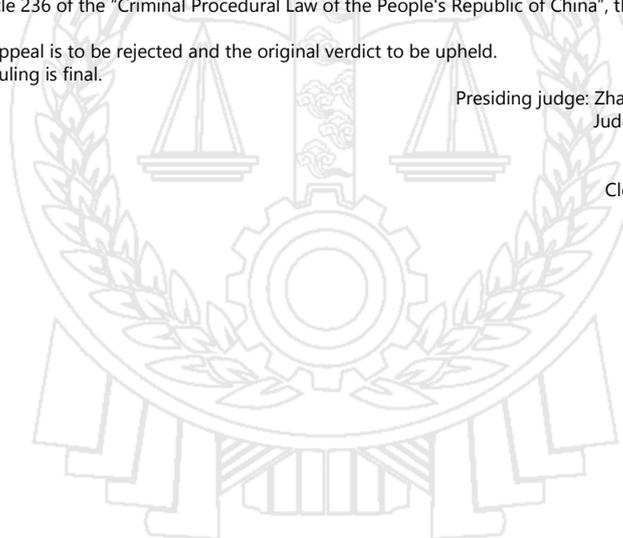
Presiding judge: Zhang Zhuanyong

Judge: Zhang Ting

Judge: Liu Lei

June 26, 2019

Clerk: Zhou Yang



**Guangdong Province Guangzhou City Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

(2015) GZ Int. Court Crim. First Fin. No. 831

The original public prosecuting body is the Guangzhou City Baiyun District People's Procuratorate.

The appellant (defendant in the original trial) A* Osman, with household registration in Yarkand County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, was taken into custody on September 22, 2014, criminally detained on the same day, and arrested on October 28 of the same year. Currently being held at the Guangzhou No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

The appellant (defendant in the original trial) Me*, with household registration in Yarkand County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, was taken into custody on September 23, 2014, criminally detained on the same day, and arrested on October 28 of the same year. Currently being held at the Guangzhou No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

The appellant (defendant in the original trial) Be*, with household registration in Yarkand County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, was taken into custody on September 22, 2014, criminally detained the following day, and arrested on October 28 of the same year. Currently being held at the Guangzhou No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

The appellant (defendant in the original trial) Wang * No. 1, with household registration in Yongzhou City, Hunan Province, was taken into custody as part of this case on September 19, 2014, was criminally detained the following day, and was arrested on October 27 of the same year. Currently being held at the Guangzhou No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

The defendant in the original trial, I*, with household registration in Yarkand County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, was taken into custody as part of this case on September 19, 2014, was criminally detained the following day, and was arrested on October 27 of the same year. Currently being held at the Guangzhou No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

The defendant in the original trial, Ro*, with household registration in Yarkand County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, was taken into custody as part of this case on September 19, 2014, was criminally detained the following day, and was arrested on October 27 of the same year. Currently being held at the Guangzhou No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

The defendant in the original trial, E* No. 1, with household registration in Awat County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, was taken into custody as part of this case on September 19, 2014, was criminally detained the following day, and was arrested on October 27 of the same year. Currently being held at the Guangzhou No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

The defendant in the original trial, Bu*, with household registration in Toqsu County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, was taken into custody as part of this case on September 19, 2014, was criminally detained the following day, and was

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victim entries: [26833](#), [38012](#), [27008](#), [26858](#), [27013](#), [38013](#), [38014](#)

arrested on October 27 of the same year. Currently being held at the Guangzhou No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Translator: Ilham, an Uyghur translator from the Chuanshen United (Beijing) Information Technology LTD.

The Guangzhou City Baiyun District People's Court tried the case in which the Guangzhou City Baiyun District People's Procuratorate accused the defendants in the original trial A* Osman, Me*, and Be* (hereinafter referred to as A*, Memet, and Begnur, respectively) of the crime of organizing others to illegally cross the national boundary (border), the defendants in the original trial I*, Ro*, E* No. 1, and Bu* (hereinafter referred to as Imam, Roziniyaz, Enwer, and Burhan, respectively) of the crime of illegally crossing the national boundary (border), and the defendant in the original trial Wang * No. 1 of the crime of transporting others to illegally cross the national boundary (border), and on August 11, 2015 issued the (2015) GZ BY Court Crim. Init. No. 1790 criminal verdict. The defendants in the original trial A*, Memet, Begnur, and Wang * No. 1 were not satisfied and appealed. After accepting the appeal, this court, in accordance with the law, formed a collegial panel and, after reviewing the files and questioning the appellants and the defendants in the original trial, determined that the facts of the case were clear and decided to conduct the trial without a court hearing. During the trial process, the appellants A*, Memet, and Begnur requested to withdraw their appeals, which the court did not grant. The trial has now concluded.

The original judgment found that, starting from June 2014, the defendant A*, following the instructions of a co-defendant, employed co-defendants Memet and Begnur to organize, on multiple occasions, the departure of Xinjiang Uyghur individuals from this city to the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province, so as to illegally cross the national boundary (border) through Myanmar and Vietnam en route to such countries as Malaysia and Turkey. Among them, A* was responsible for receiving instructions from some of the co-defendants, arranging from inside China the organization of individuals to travel from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region to this city, and arranging for the aforementioned individuals to temporarily reside in such places as Ma* and Longgui in this city's Baiyun District, as well as contacting unlicensed taxi drivers to transport the individuals to the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province; Memet was employed by A* to arrange food and housing for the individuals illegally crossing the national boundary (border) while they were in this city; Begnur was responsible for transporting the individuals and connecting them with the unlicensed taxi drivers.

On September 19 of the same year, the defendant Wang * No. 1 agreed to be hired by A* to transport the defendants Imam, Roziniyaz, Enwer, and Burhan from the Tianhe Bus Station in the city's Tianhe District. After receiving a transportation fee of 5000RMB from the 4 aforementioned illegal crossers, Wang * No. 1 transported them to Nanning City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, to wait for an opportunity to illegally cross the national boundary (border). When Wang * No. 1's vehicle was passing through the Sha* Toll Station on the Guangfo Expressway, it was discovered and seized on the spot by the public security organs. On September 22, 2014, the

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public security organs detained A* at this city's Fangcun Vehicle Administration Office. On September 22, 2014, the public security organs detained Begnur at the public-transport stop in front of the entrance to the Pengjiamu Middle School on National Highway 107 in this city. On September 23, 2014, the public security organs detained Memet in this city's Longgui Municipality, Baiyun District.

The evidence for the abovementioned facts as determined in the original judgment includes: testimonies from witnesses surnamed Zhou, Xiao, Qiao, Yu, Zhu, Li, and Xu; electronic-evidence inspection records and search records; seized vehicle(s) and mobile phones and other physical evidence; mobile phone call lists; bank account opening information and transaction details; audio-visual materials; seizure lists; the detainment process; and the depositions and defenses of each appellant and each defendant in the original trial.

The original judgment held that the defendants A* Osman, Me*, and Be* had colluded to organize others to illegally cross the national boundary (border), with their actions constituting the crime of organizing others to illegally cross the national boundary (border); the defendants I*, Ro*, E* No. 1, and Bu* had colluded to illegally cross the national boundary (border), with their actions constituting the crime of illegally crossing the national boundary (border); the defendant Wang * No. 1 transported others to illegally cross the national boundary (border), with his actions constituting the crime of transporting others to illegally cross the national boundary (border). The defendant A* Osman played a principal role in the joint crime and was the principal offender; the defendants Me* and Be* played secondary roles in the joint crime and were accessories, meriting a lighter or mitigated punishment. The defendants I*, Ro*, E* No. 1, and Bu* attempted to commit the crime but were unsuccessful, and in accordance with the law, they could be given a lighter punishment as if the crime had been completed. However, considering the specific criminal circumstances of these four defendants and their lack of confession and remorse, the decision was made to not give them a lighter punishment. Taking into account the nature, circumstances, harmful consequences, and confession attitudes for the crimes committed by each defendant, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 318 (Paragraph 1), 321 (Paragraph 1), 322, 23, 25, 26, 27, 52, 53, and 64 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", the judgment was as follows: 1. The defendant A* Osman committed the crime of organizing others to illegally cross the national boundary (border), and was sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of five years and fined 50000RMB. 2. The defendant Me* committed the crime of organizing others to illegally cross the national boundary (border), and was sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of three years and fined 20000RMB. 3. The defendant Be* committed the crime of organizing others to illegally cross the national boundary (border), and was sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of three years and fined 20000RMB. 4. The defendant Wang * No. 1 committed the crime of transporting others to illegally cross the national boundary (border), and was sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of two years and fined 20000RMB. 5. The defendant I* committed the crime of illegally crossing the national boundary (border), and was sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of one year and fined 10000RMB. 6. The defendant Ro* committed the

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crime of illegally crossing the national boundary (border), and was sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of one year and fined 10000RMB. 7. The defendant E* No. 1 committed the crime of illegally crossing the national boundary (border), and was sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of one year and fined 10000RMB. 8. The defendant Bu* committed the crime of illegally crossing the national boundary (border), and was sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of one year and fined 10000RMB. 9. The seized tools used in the crime, including one vehicle, twelve mobile phones, a batch of bank cards, illicit money amounting to 11300USD, and 13631RMB (see the seizure list for details), were to be confiscated.

The appellant A* appealed the verdict, claiming that the original sentence was too severe and requesting a lighter punishment.

The appellant Memet appealed the verdict, claiming that the original sentence was too severe and requesting a lighter punishment.

The appellant Begnur appealed the verdict, claiming that the original sentence was too severe and requesting a lighter punishment.

The appellant Wang * No. 1 appealed the verdict, stating that he was only guilty of an attempted crime and that the original sentence was too severe, requesting a lighter punishment.

As established through judicial examination, starting from June 2014, the appellant A*, following the instructions of a co-defendant, employed appellants Memet and Begnur to organize, on multiple occasions, the departure of Xinjiang Uyghur individuals from Guangzhou to the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province, so as to illegally cross the national boundary (border) through Myanmar and Vietnam en route to such countries as Malaysia and Turkey. Among them, the appellant A* was responsible for receiving instructions, arranging from inside China the organization of illegal crossers to travel from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region to Guangdong Province's Guangzhou City, and arranging for the aforementioned individuals to temporarily reside in such places as Ma* and Longgui in Guangzhou's Baiyun District, as well as contacting unlicensed taxi drivers to transport the illegal crossers to the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province; the appellant Memet was employed by the appellant A* to arrange food and housing for the illegal crossers; the appellant Begnur was responsible for transporting the illegal crossers and connecting them with the unlicensed taxi drivers.

On September 19 of the same year, the appellant Wang * No. 1 agreed to be hired by the appellant A* to transport the four defendants in the original trial, Imam, Roziniyaz, Enwer, and Burhan, from the Tianhe Bus Station in Guangzhou's Tianhe District. After receiving a transportation fee of 5000RMB, he planned to transport them to Nanning City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, to wait for an opportunity to illegally cross the national boundary (border). When the appellant Wang * No. 1's vehicle was passing through the Sha* Toll Station on the Guangfo Expressway, it was discovered and seized on the spot by the public security organs. On September 22, 2014, the public security organs detained the appellant A* at Guangzhou's Fangcun Vehicle Administration Office. On September 22, 2014, the public security organs detained the appellant Begnur at the public-transport stop in front of the entrance to

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the Pengjiamu Middle School on National Highway 107 in Guangzhou. On September 23, 2014, the public security organs detained the appellant Memet in Guangzhou's Longgui Municipality, Baiyun District.

The abovementioned facts have been verified through the presentation and cross-examination of evidence during the original trial, and have been confirmed by this court through the following evidence:

1. The detainment process, which proves the specific times and locations of the detainment and the detailed circumstances under which the eight appellants and defendants in the original trial were brought to justice.

2. The seizure list issued by the Guangzhou City Public Security Bureau, which confirms that: one vehicle used in the crime, 12 mobile phones, a batch of bank cards, illicit funds of 11300USD, and 13631RMB were seized.

3. The electronic-evidence inspection record and search record, which confirm the data content on the mobile phones seized from appellant A* and other defendants. This contains details about the preparation of vehicles, inquiries and responses regarding prices, and the status of routes. For example, "five thousand US dollars per person", "to Longzhou", "the car is ready", and so on.

4. The seized vehicle with Guangdong license plate number A×××××, which the appellant Wang * No. 1 signed in acknowledgement of as being registered under his name. On September 19, 2014, he drove this car to transport four men preparing to go to Guangxi. The defendants in the original trial, Burhan, Roziniyaz, Imam, and Enwer, identified it as the vehicle they were in when they were detained.

5. 1 seized Nokia phone and 1 seized white Samsung phone, with it confirmed by the defendant in the original trial Burhan, who signed in acknowledgement, that the Nokia was his phone, for which he could not remember the number. The white Samsung phone was picked up by him in the car. Photo of a seized black Samsung phone, which Roziniyaz, the defendant in the original trial, signed in acknowledgement of. 1 seized Samsung phone, which Enwer, the defendant in the original trial, signed in acknowledgement of as being his, for which he could not remember the number. Photos of a seized white Samsung touchscreen phone and a seized black Coolpad touchscreen phone, which Imam, the defendant in the original trial, signed in acknowledgement of. Photo of a seized black Samsung phone, which the appellant Wang * No. 1 signed in acknowledgement of as being his, with one of them having the number 136××××4858.

6. The call records of the appellant Wang * No. 1 for the mobile number 136××××4858 and the call records of the appellant A* for the mobile number 131××××2351, which confirm that on September 19, 2014, the appellant Wang * No. 1 used the mobile number 136××××4858 to contact the appellant A* at the mobile number 131××××2351 multiple times.

7. The mobile phone call records of appellant A*, which confirm the communications between the appellant Wang * No. 1 and himself. Moreover, on September 18, 2014, the defendant in the original trial, Imam, was in contact with the appellant A* at the mobile number 186××××1135 three times.

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8. The call records of the defendant in the original trial, Imam, with the mobile number 132××××9296, confirm that on September 18, 2014, the defendant in the original trial, Imam, contacted the appellant A* at the mobile number 186××××1135 three times.

9. The account opening information and transaction details for the appellant A*'s Agricultural Bank accounts with card numbers ending in 0153, 0978, 1971, 9778, 0075, and 2978.

10. The identity documents of each appellant and defendant in the original trial, which confirm their identity information.

11. Testimony of the witness surnamed Zhou: He bought a Hyundai Elantra with the Guangdong license plate number A××××× to use as a taxi, and had driven people from Xinjiang. On September 16, 2014, someone from Xinjiang contacted the individual surnamed Wang (No. 1), saying that five people from Xinjiang wanted to go to Nanning, Guangxi, though they didn't go that day. On September 17, the individual surnamed Wang (No. 1) said that there were more people from Xinjiang who wanted to go to Nanning and asked Zhou and someone else, a Chevrolet driver, to go together with him. When Zhou arrived at Xiaobei, they had already met up with an organizer from Xinjiang. After meeting, the person from Xinjiang and the individual surnamed Wang (No. 1) got into his car, and, followed by the Chevrolet driver, they went to pick up five Xinjiang natives at Ma*. The five Xinjiang natives then got into the Chevrolet, and the Xinjiang organizer collected money from them and gave it to the individual surnamed Wang (No. 1). They went as far as Zhaoqing, but because they couldn't find anyone to meet up with them in Guangxi, they ended up bringing the people back to Ma*. Zhou knew that those Xinjiang natives were going to Nanning to go abroad by illegally crossing the border. On September 18, the individual surnamed Wang (No. 1) called to say that there were Xinjiang natives who wanted to go, and on September 19, he made an appointment with him again to take some Xinjiang natives to Nanning. On September 21, a friend who went by "Hammer", who also solicited passengers at the train station, said that there were people from Xinjiang who wanted to go to Guangxi by car, but he himself didn't want to go. Zhou said that he was willing, so "Hammer" took him to meet the Xinjiang organizer at the Renhe subway station. They agreed to go to Longzhou in Guangxi, but wouldn't contact each other afterwards.

He identified the appellant A* as the Xinjiang liaison organizer they saw at the Renhe subway station on September 21, the appellant Memet as the Xinjiang organizer they met in Xiaobei on September 17, and the appellant Wang * No. 1 as the driver who transported Xinjiang natives to Nanning, Guangxi with him on September 17; the witness surnamed Xiao was a driver who occasionally did business with people from Xinjiang in the Guangzhou Train Station area; the car with the Guangdong license plate number A××××× was the vehicle used by the individual surnamed Wang (No. 1) to transport people from Xinjiang.

12. Testimony of the witness surnamed Xiao: From 2005 until now, he had been running a garment factory in Haizhu District. Because of business being poor, he would pick up passengers at the Guangzhou Train Station in the evenings to earn some extra

money. Around September 10, a fellow townsman from Hunan with the surname Wang (i.e., Wang * No. 1) called him using the number 136××××4858, saying that a group of people from Xinjiang wanted to go to Nanning, Guangxi, and needed three cars in total, offering 6000RMB for each car. However, Wang later told him that there was no one in Guangxi to receive these Xinjiang natives, and so the trip did not happen. Two days later, Xiao met him again at the west square of the Guangzhou Train Station and they talked about it once more. Wang said that there was no one to receive them in Guangxi, so they ended up not going. The people who offered to go to Yunnan and Guangxi were usually from Xinjiang. The fellow townsman surnamed "Wang" (i.e., Wang * No. 1) once told him that his relatives had driven two cars carrying Xinjiang natives to Yunnan. When they were checked by the armed police at the Yunnan border checkpoint, the passengers from Xinjiang stabbed and injured the armed police soldiers with knives.

13. Testimony of the witness surnamed Qiao: Roziniyaz began living at Qiao's rental property at Apt. 301, 8-1 West Main Street, Magang on July 21, 2014, and left on August 17. At that time, two other individuals from Xinjiang, Imam and A* Jiali Tursun, were also staying with him. They moved in together and left together, and had worked at a nearby snack shop.

Qiao identified the defendants in the original trial, Roziniyaz and Imam, as the two men who lived at Apt. 301, 8-1 West Main Street, Shijing, Magang from July to August 2014.

14. Testimony of the witness surnamed Yu: Yu worked as a driver engaged in illegal services and had transported people from Xinjiang on long-distance trips twice. The first time was at the end of July or the beginning of August, when Yu and another driver, who often solicits passengers at the train station and drives a gray Guangdong Hyundai, took two Xinjiang natives, around 18 or 19 years old, to Kunming, Yunnan. When they finally reached Xiqiao in Yunnan, the passengers asked them to go to Puer. Yu and the other driver were unwilling, and ended up taking the Xinjiang natives back to Guangzhou. The second time was on August 17 or 18, when a fellow townsman from Nanchong, who drives a BYD and also solicits passengers at the train station, gave Yu a phone number of a Xinjiang organizer, saying that there were more people from Xinjiang in Guangzhou who wanted to go to Yunnan, telling Yu to wait for a call. Shortly after, the Xinjiang organizer called (number 131××××2351), with Yu's fellow townsman, "Old Hammer", also getting in on the deal. After the meeting with the Xinjiang organizer in Yuexiu Park, the organizer said that they would leave in the evening. Soon after, the organizer called again, saying that they needed one more car, and so Yu found another man, who often drives a Chevrolet and solicits passengers, and asked him to contact the Xinjiang organizer himself. At around 9 PM, the man from Xinjiang asked Yu to go to No. 8 Zhongshan Road to pick him up. When Yu arrived at No. 8 Zhongshan Road, he saw two men from Xinjiang there, one of whom was the man he had met at Yuexiu Park at noon. That man got into the car and asked Yu to go to a hotel near the Shi* Middle School to pick up a Xinjiang woman and three children, and then to the Nanfang Building on Yanjiang Road to pick up another child and two men. The other Xinjiang man went to Yuexiu Park to wait for "Old Hammer".

Later, when Yu met up with "Old Hammer", he saw that there were already four or five people from Xinjiang in his car. The Xinjiang organizer left at Yuexiu Park. Yu was later detained in Eshan County and heard that the Chevrolet driver was also detained along with the people from Xinjiang. On September 21, a person from Xinjiang called Yu asking if Yu wanted to transport Xinjiang natives to Nanning, and the next day the person from Xinjiang called again, saying that they were going to Longzhou County, Guangxi, offering Yu 8000RMB for the transportation fee. Yu then went with another driver, who drives a Beijing Hyundai and is nicknamed "Glasses", to the Renhe subway station. Upon arriving at the subway station, Yu realized that it was one of the adult male organizers Yu had seen the first time Yu transported people from Xinjiang. The man asked if Guangxi was safe, and Yu briefed him on the route conditions. The organizer said they would be in touch, but nothing came of it. Yu knew that these people from Xinjiang were going to Yunnan and Guangxi to go abroad by illegally crossing the border.

Yu identified the witness surnamed Zhou as the driver known as "Glasses", who drove a Beijing Hyundai and solicited passengers at the Guangzhou Train Station, and who went with Yu on September 21 to meet the Xinjiang organizer; the appellant A* as the organizer who, in early August and on September 21, arranged for Han drivers to transport Xinjiang natives to Yunnan and Guangxi.

15. Testimony of the witness surnamed Zhu: Zhu rented out Apt. 302 on the south side of 2 No. 39 Alley, West Shima Taoyuan Street, Junhe Street, Baiyun District, Guangzhou, to a person from Xinjiang. The man provided an ID card with the name Memet Niyaz for registration, drove a white van with a Guangxi Yulin license plate, and typically left at around ten in the morning and returned at midnight.

Zhu identified the appellant A* as the Xinjiang man who rented the apartment.

16. Testimony of the witness surnamed Li: Li rented out Apt. 207 at 35 Middle Longxing Road, Yongxing Village, Longgui Municipality, Baiyun District, Guangzhou to a family of a man from Xinjiang. The man said he worked at a nearby factory and later mentioned selling jade. He was always seen coming and going alone, and only once did the witness see another man from Xinjiang in the vicinity.

Li identified the defendant in the original trial, Enwer, as the man from Xinjiang Li had seen near the home; the name registered by the man from Xinjiang who rented the place at Apt. 207, 35 Middle Longxing Road, Longgui Municipality, Baiyun District, Guangzhou was "Abduweli Tursun".

17. Testimony of the witness surnamed Xu: Xu rented out the property located at 105-1 Beicun Street, Baiyun District, Guangzhou to a couple from Xinjiang. The man said he was running a small business, and never provided a copy of his ID card.

Xu identified the appellant Memet as the Xinjiang man who rented Apt. 502 at 105-1 Beicun Street, Baiyun District, Guangzhou.

18. The appellant A*'s deposition during the investigation stage: His boss Yusu* is a human smuggler dealing in illegal border crossings for people from Xinjiang. A* was responsible for contacting unlicensed taxis and acting as a translator, receiving cash payments that ranged from 500 to 1000RMB per car. Sometimes, he would also receive several old mobile phones that Yusu* had taken from the people being

smuggled. When there were people from Xinjiang ready to leave, he would go to the train station or near the Liuhua Bus Terminal to find unlicensed taxi drivers. Someone would meet him after the delivery was made, and then Yusu* would pay him. These people from Xinjiang were generally heading to Guangxi or Yunnan to go abroad by illegally crossing the border. He had used the number 136××××1001 for less than 10 days before he was detained on September 22. He also had two other numbers on him: 131××××2351 and 186××××1135. Starting in June, he helped his boss find 12-15 unlicensed taxis, and in total, his boss gave him about a hundred old mobile phones and around 50000RMB. Previously, Yusu* had introduced Ai* No. 2 Paruq to him through someone named "bulbul". Ai* No. 2 Paruq called him to say that he had 7 people ready to be smuggled and asked him to arrange for an unlicensed taxi to go to Nanning, Guangxi. He found a Guangzhou-registered Chery car for Ai* No. 2 Paruq, who paid him 4700RMB as a reward. Additionally, in mid-August, he also arranged transportation for six people to Dali, Yunnan. Memet and Begnur were his subordinates, helping him with his work. Memet was responsible for arranging accommodation for people from Xinjiang, while Begnur was responsible for driving and transporting people from Xinjiang within the city. Begnur was introduced to him by his boss in late July 2014, with the boss telling him that if he needed someone to drive, he should contact Begnur. In mid-August, Begnur drove a Jinbei van to Longgui Municipality in the Baiyun District to pick up 7 people from Xinjiang ready to be smuggled. Begnur delivered these 7 people to Taihe to meet up with him, where he was waiting with 3 unlicensed taxis. After arranging for these 7 people to get on the 3 unlicensed taxis, he and Begnur left. If there was nothing special to do, Begnur would drive around Guangzhou to transport him. Memet was introduced to him by Yusu* in May. Memet wanted to leave the country, but because he only had 40000RMB, which was not enough, and the route was not accessible at the time, A* told him that he would arrange it when there was an opportunity. Memet usually helped him with picking up people and arranging accommodation. When Xinjiang natives came to Guangzhou from other places, he would send Memet to pick them up, take them to a relatively out-of-the-way rental house to stay, and wait for the news that the route was clear. Then he would ask Memet where these people were and go to them directly, taking them to the location he had arranged with the Han Chinese drivers. In mid-August, he picked up 7 people from Xinjiang and arranged for them to go to Kunming in Yunnan, having Memet go and meet them. After Memet picked these people up, A* first arranged for them to stay at a place in Ma*. Because the route situation was not good, he let Memet know, and then had the 7 Xinjiang natives move to stay in Longgui. When it became possible to transport people, he asked Memet for their address, went to Longgui to meet up with the seven Xinjiang natives, and took them to Taihe, where a Han Chinese driver he had arranged for was waiting. Begnur mainly transported him around the city and transported the Xinjiang natives preparing to go abroad by illegally crossing the border. A* arranged for Begnur to transport Xinjiang natives preparing to go abroad by illegally crossing the border twice. The first time was on one night in mid-August, when he called Begnur and had him drive his van (with Guangdong license plate number A×××××) to the Guangzhou Train Station, to pick up

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2 people who were planning go abroad by illegally crossing the border and would be staying at the place he rented. The next day, he had Begnur drive them to a junction in Longgui where someone would meet them. The second time was 3 days later, which was the previously mentioned occasion in mid-August when Begnur helped him pick up 7 people at a junction in Longgui and meet up with him in Taihe. On the evening of September 19, while on his way to Maoming, he received a call on his mobile phone (he couldn't remember the number) saying that they needed to find a car to Nanning, and so used his mobile phone (number 131××××2351) to call an unlicensed taxi driver (number 136××××4858) to ask if he would go to Nanning, with them finally agreeing on a price of 8000RMB. On September 19, the boss called him, telling him that he was in Malaysia and asking him to help find a car. At that time, A* found a silver Hyundai car near the train station, gave the unlicensed taxi driver a phone number, and told him to call that number once he arrived at the entrance of the Haoyouduo supermarket in Tianhe. The boss and the driver then got in touch directly. At noon on September 22, the boss had someone give him 15000RMB and four mobile phones. He had two cards for receiving smuggling money, one of which was an Agricultural Bank of China card (62×××71), with the other an Industrial and Commercial Bank of China card (62×××26). It was Yusup Ai* No. 2 who instructed the people being smuggled to transfer the money to those cards, with A* then transferring it to a designated account, with the transfers totaling to over 200000RMB.

He identified the appellant Memet as the man who had helped him arrange accommodation and helped him with tasks, and the appellant Begnur as the man who followed his instructions for various tasks and who drove to pick up and drop off people.

19. The appellant Memet's deposition during the investigation stage: In 2014, he had the idea of illegally crossing the border with his wife and children to go to an Islamic country. His friends Tursun and Memet introduced A* to him. After meeting A*, A* asked him how much money he had, and he said that he had 40000RMB. A* said that the amount was a bit small and asked him to prepare more. Additionally, A* told him that the routes were not good at the moment and that he would arrange for his departure when the routes were clear. Memet wanted to go to Malaysia to do jade business. Begnur was someone who drove people around the city for A*. Once, A* called Memet and asked him to find housing for individuals preparing to go abroad by illegally crossing the border. Memet said he did not speak Chinese, so A* asked him to go with Begnur to Longgui to look for a place to rent. When they went there, Begnur drove a white van, and told him in the car that he was driving individuals who wanted to leave the country for A*. Before looking for the housing, Memet already knew that it was intended for individuals preparing to go abroad by illegally crossing the border. He helped A* because A* could assist him in going abroad by illegally crossing the border himself. He once helped A* receive individuals who wanted to go abroad by illegally crossing the border. In late July 2014, A* called him to arrange accommodation for two individuals, a man and a woman, and asked him to contact them. So, Memet arranged for them to stay at an inn in Ma*. He knew that they wanted to go abroad by

illegally crossing the border because A* specialized in organizing individuals who wanted to go abroad in Guangzhou.

He identified the appellant A* as the man who met with him at the Bu*la restaurant and offered to help him leave the country, and the appellant Begnur as the man who lived with him and with whom he worked together to assist A*.

20. The appellant Begnur's deposition during the investigation stage: In July 2014, he asked a man in Yarkand, Xinjiang how much it would cost to go abroad by illegally crossing the border. The man said it would require 40000-50000RMB and told him about a contact in Guangzhou. On July 24, he flew from Urumqi to Guangzhou, where he would be mainly responsible for transporting illegal crossers and individuals preparing to go abroad. On July 27, Memet came to find him, and the next day A* arrived. On August 6, he started living with Memet and two others. He began working with A* on August 6, initially familiarizing himself with the routes in Baiyun District's Longgui, Ma*, and Taihe areas. He transported illegal crossers a total of two times. The first time was on the evening of August 15, when A* called him to ask to pick up a man and a woman from the Guangzhou Train Station and bring them to stay at their rented place. The next day, he drove the two to a junction in Longgui. He received a call instructing him to drop off the woman, as someone was waiting to pick her up and help her go abroad. After she got off, he drove the man back to Ma*, after which the man took a bus to the train station to return to Xinjiang. The second time was on the evening of August 18, when A* asked him to pick up from Longgui 6-7 individuals who were preparing to go abroad by illegally crossing the border in Guangxi, and to meet him near the Taihe slaughterhouse. After they got off, A* arranged for them to take three separate cars and leave. Begnur also contacted people in Guangxi after they had boarded the cars. Afterwards, he did not transport any more individuals preparing to go abroad, as A* said the routes to Guangxi and Yunnan were blocked and told him to wait for a call. Memet also worked for A*, and he mentioned that he was also preparing to go abroad once he had the chance. A* was the boss organizing the transportation of people going abroad, while he and Memet worked for him. When arranging transportation, A* would always avoid them making phone calls, and instructed them not to ask each other about their work. Memet's phone number is 131××××2361, and A*'s phone number is 186××××1135.

He identified the appellant A* as his boss, and the appellant Memet as the man who worked with him for the appellant A*.

21. The deposition of the defendant in the original trial, Imam, during the investigation stage: Around 21:00 on September 19, he and three other fellow townspeople from Xinjiang were detained by police officers while in a car by the Guangfo Expressway. At that time, there was a Han Chinese driver in the car, along with four adult males and one child, all from Xinjiang, totaling six people. He himself wanted to go traveling and did not know why the others were going to Nanning. He wasn't the one looking after the child. At the time of detention, he had a page from his household registration booklet, several tens of RMB in cash, and a Coolpad mobile phone (phone number 186××××5576, serial number 869359011467065) on him; there was also his shoulder bag in the car, which contained 20000RMB in cash and a

Samsung mobile phone. The phone number 132×××9296 was a number he had used, and had made a call with this number at around 4 or 5 in the afternoon on September 18, but did not remember whom he called (the list showed that it was the appellant A*).

He identified the appellant Wang * No. 1 as the Han Chinese driver who was detained with them on September 19, and the defendants in the original trial, Enwer, Burhan, and Roziniyaz, as the men from Xinjiang who were detained with him in the Han Chinese driver's car on September 19.

22. The deposition of the defendant in the original trial, Roziniyaz, during the investigation stage: He brought 25000RMB to Guangzhou and, along with Imam, Enwer, Burhan, and a child, totaling five people, took an unlicensed taxi driven by a Han driver to Nanning, for travel. He heard that the child was the younger brother of a friend of Imam. He saw Imam give a handful of money to the driver.

He identified the appellant Wang * No. 1 as the driver of the car, and identified the defendants in the original trial, Imam, Enwer, and Burhan.

23. The deposition of the defendant in the original trial, Enwer, during the investigation stage: He, Roziniyaz, Imam, and Burhan each contributed 2000RMB to take a car to Nanning for travel. Imam wanted to go to Nanning to be a cook, and the child was brought by Imam. The unlicensed taxi driver was someone whom Husenjan knew. When he came to Guangzhou, he had 54000RMB on him. At the time of detention, he had: a white Samsung I9500 mobile phone with the number 186×××5576, with the phone and SIM card purchased in Guangzhou; an ID card; his driver's license; an Industrial and Commercial Bank card; and over 2100RMB in cash.

He identified the appellant Wang * No. 1 as the driver who took them to Guangxi; the defendant in the original trial Imam as a person who went to Guangxi with them, and went by "I*"; the defendant in the original trial Roziniyaz as a person who went to Guangxi with them, and went by "Rozi"; and the defendant in the original trial Burhan as a person who went to Guangxi with them.

24. The deposition of the defendant in the original trial, Burhan, during the investigation stage: He brought 59000RMB with him when he came to Guangzhou, planning to take an unlicensed taxi to Nanning to do business. The unlicensed taxi driver said that he could help them find a stall in Nanning. At the time of detention, he had on him two mobile phones, an ID card, a bank card from the Agricultural Bank, and 52500RMB in cash.

He identified the appellant Wang * No. 1 as the Han driver who was driving the car; the defendant in the original trial, Imam, was a man who was detained with him; the defendant in the original trial, Enwer, was a man who was detained with him, and went by "Enwer"; the defendant in the original trial, Roziniyaz, was a man who was detained with him, and went by "Roziniyaz".

25. The appellant Wang * No. 1's deposition during the investigation stage: He usually engaged in illegal transportation services around Lishui in Nanhai and around Zhoucun, and occasionally solicited passengers at the train station. On the evening of September 16, 2014, around seven or eight o'clock, a man from Xinjiang named A* No. 2 called him, saying he was on Xiaobei Road and needed to transport some Xinjiang

natives, asking him to come over to negotiate the price. Wang quoted 12000RMB to transport the five Xinjiang natives, but A* No. 2 said that it was too expensive, with the departure time not yet decided on, and said that they should remain in touch. At noon on September 17, A* No. 2 called him again, saying that he needed to transport five Xinjiang natives to Longzhou in Guangxi, offering him 12000RMB but requiring two vehicles. Wang then called an owner of a Chevrolet, asking him to meet in Lishui, Foshan, and then arranged for "Glasses" to drive over his own car (a Hyundai Elantra, with the Guangdong license plate number A×××××), agreeing to meet in Xiaobei. He and the Chevrolet owner arrived in Xiaobei first and saw the person from Xinjiang, who was making phone calls, possibly to coordinate with the people who wanted to go. When "Glasses" arrived, the person from Xinjiang got into "Glasses'" car, and the Chevrolet followed them to Shi* and Ma*. After arriving at Ma*, they picked up five Xinjiang natives, four male and one female, with the female passenger a little girl just over two years old. The five people from Xinjiang got into the Chevrolet, and A* No. 2 collected their money, giving Wang 10000RMB before leaving. Wang then gave 3000RMB to the Chevrolet owner and left 7000RMB in "Glasses'" car. They then set off towards Longzhou with the five Xinjiang natives, four adults and one child. Midway, he received a call saying that there was no one to meet them on the other side, and instructing them to return to Guangzhou. Wang gave A* No. 2's phone number to "Glasses" and asked him to take the five Xinjiang natives back, and to contact A* No. 2, after which he returned to Lishui in Nanhai with the Chevrolet driver. Around eight o'clock on the evening of September 19, he received a call from a Xinjiang native asking how much it would cost to go to Nanning, with Wang quoting 8000RMB. The caller agreed, and so Wang contacted "Glasses", who said that he didn't have time and asked him to pick up the people first and meet at Sha*. Wang then drove his own car to a gas station restroom opposite the Tianhe Bus Station, calling the Xinjiang native who had contacted him while en route, and saying that they could find him there. Upon arrival, he saw five Xinjiang males (not the same group as before), four adults and one child, who put their luggage in his car. Then, a chubby man from Xinjiang came over, sat in the passenger seat, and asked him to take these five people to the Nanning city area, where someone would meet them. The five people from Xinjiang gave him 5000RMB, with the rest to be paid upon arrival in Nanning. The chubby man gave them some instructions and left. Wang then called "Glasses" to tell him that he was waiting for him at Sha* (at the gas station). While waiting, he and the five Xinjiang natives were detained. The phone number of the Xinjiang native who contacted him that night was 131××××2351, and his own number was 136××××4858, with them having 4-5 phone calls that night. He knew the goal that these Xinjiang natives had in going to Yunnan and Guangxi. Since they were spending so much money and not using regular transportation, they were going to the border to cross illegally and go abroad. Many unlicensed taxi drivers were involved in this business. A* No. 2 had three phone numbers: 131××××8357, 131××××2931, 132××××8426. Wang had met him four times, with the first time in early September, when A* No. 2 wanted him to transport some Xinjiang natives to Nanning or Longzhou in Guangxi. Since his driver's license had been confiscated, he wanted the individual surnamed Xiao to transport

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_54.pdf

victim entries: [26833](#), [38012](#), [27008](#), [26858](#), [27013](#), [38013](#), [38014](#)

them. He and Xiao went to negotiate the price together, but that trip did not happen. The Xinjiang native used the number 131×××2351 to contact him at his number 136×××4858 on September 19.

He identified the defendants in the original trial, Imam and the three other men, as the ones who got into his car to go to Guangxi on September 19, and the ones who were taken in by police officers to the public security bureau while en route.

Regarding the objection of the appellant Wang * No. 1 that he was only guilty of an attempted crime, it was found upon review that, according to the deposition of the appellant Wang * No. 1, his two attempts to transport illegal crossers were both ultimately unsuccessful. The first attempt was aborted midway because of the absence of a receiving side, while the second was discovered and stopped by the public security organs in this city. Therefore, as the appellant Wang * No. 1 was prevented from successfully transporting others to illegally cross the national boundary (border) because of reasons beyond his control, his actions only constitute an attempted crime. The appellant's objection is substantiated, and this court accepts it, allowing for a lighter punishment to be meted out.

Regarding the objection of the appellants A*, Memet, and Begnur that the sentencing was too severe, it was found upon review that the appellants and their co-defendants organized others to illegally cross the national boundary (border) multiple times, severely harming the administration order of our country's national boundaries (borders) and posing potential threats to both international and domestic public security. The original judgment, in its consideration of the nature, circumstances, and harmful consequences of the appellants' actions, as well as their attitude towards confession, was appropriate in its sentence. As such, the appellants' objection lacks sufficient reasoning, and this court does not accept it.

The court holds that the appellants A*, Memet, and Begnur organized others to illegally cross the national boundary (border), with their actions constituting the crime of organizing others to illegally cross the national boundary (border); the defendants in the original trial, Imam, Roziniyaz, Enwer, and Burhan, colluded to illegally cross the national boundary (border), with serious circumstances, with their actions constituting the crime of illegally crossing the national boundary (border); the appellant Wang * No. 1 transported others to illegally cross the national boundary (border), with his actions constituting the crime of transporting others to illegally cross the national boundary (border). In accordance with the law, they should all be punished. The appellant A* played a principal role in the joint crime and is the principal offender; the appellants Memet and Begnur played a secondary role in the joint crime and are accessories, meriting a lighter or mitigated punishment; the defendants in the original trial, Imam, Roziniyaz, Enwer, and Burhan, attempted to commit the crime but were unsuccessful, and in accordance with the law, they could be given a lighter punishment as if the crime had been completed, but considering the specific criminal circumstances of these four defendants and their lack of confession and remorse, the decision was made to not give them a lighter punishment; the appellant Wang * No. 1 was discovered and captured by public security personnel while transporting others to illegally cross the national boundary (border), which only constitutes an attempted

crime, and he could be given a lighter punishment as if the crime had been completed. The original judgment found the facts to be clear, the evidence to be true and sufficient, the conviction to be accurate, and the trial procedure to be legal, but it was incorrect in not recognizing that the appellant Wang * No. 1's actions only constituted an attempted crime, which the court hereby corrects. In accordance with the provisions of Articles 318 (Paragraph 1), 321 (Paragraph 1), 322, 23, 25, 26, 27, 47, 52, 53, and 64 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", and the provisions of Article 225, Paragraph 1, Item (2) of the "Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China", the judgment is as follows:

I. Uphold Items I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX of the (2015) GZ BY Court Crim. Init. No. 1790 criminal judgment from the Guangzhou City Baiyun District People's Court, regarding the conviction and sentencing of the defendants A* Osman, Me*, Be*, I*, Ro*, E* No. 1, and Bu*, as well as the confiscation of tools used in the commission of the crime and the illicit money; uphold Item IV regarding the conviction of the defendant Wang * No. 1.

II. Revoke the sentencing portion of Item IV of the (2015) GZ BY Court Crim. Init. No. 1790 criminal judgment from the Guangzhou City Baiyun District People's Court, for the defendant Wang * No. 1.

III. The defendant Wang * No. 1 committed the crime of transporting others to illegally cross the national boundary (border) and is sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of one year and six months, and a fine of 16000RMB (The term of imprisonment is to be calculated from the date of execution of the judgment. If the individual has been held in custody prior to the execution of the judgment, each day held in custody shall be counted as one day against the term of imprisonment, for a resultant term from September 19, 2014 to March 18, 2016. The fine shall be paid to the Guangzhou City Baiyun District People's Court within five days from the day following the effective date of this judgment).

This judgment is the final judgment.

Presiding judge	Ding Yangkai
Acting judge	Chen Shaobo
Acting judge	Wang Jing
	September 7, 2015
Clerk	Gui Huiyan

Wuhan City Qiaokou District People's Court Enforcement Verdict

Hubei 0104 Enforcement No. 3188 (2019)

Judgment debtor: Emer Kamal, male, DOB: May 13, 1978. Resides in Qaraqash County of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

The judgment debtor Emer Kamal was fined as part of case proceedings, with the Hubei Qiaokou Crim. Init. No. 01008 (2015) criminal verdict issued by this court on August 1, 2016 having gone into legal effect. Our criminal court sent the enforcement order on September 9, 2019, with the quantity to be paid of 5000RMB.

During the enforcement process, our court carried out a judicial inquiry, but was not able to find any assets that could be provided as payment, with the judgment debtor being entered into the register of untrustworthy persons and having their consumption limited accordingly. Because the judgment debtor is currently serving a prison sentence, there are no assets that could be provided to enforce the payment, and this case currently does not possess the conditions required for enforcement. As such, in accordance with the provisions of Article 519 of the "Interpretations of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Civil Procedural Law of the People's Republic of China", it is decided that:

The current enforcement procedure, with regard to the fine mentioned in Item 8 of the Hubei Qiaokou Crim. Init. No. 01008 (2015) criminal verdict issued by the Wuhan City Qiaokou District People's Court, is to be terminated.

The party applying for the payment to be enforced may re-apply for enforcement upon discovering that the judgment debtor has assets that they could contribute to this end.

This ruling takes effect as soon as it is served.

Presiding Judge	Cheng Xiaofeng
Judge	Xiong Xiangqing
Judge	Yao Fu
December 5, 2019	
Clerk	Jin Lifang

Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture People's Procuratorate

Indictment

Changji Pref. Proc. Pub. Crim. Indic. No. 9 [2019]

The defendant is Aqyl Qazez, male, born on ***** **, 1975, citizen ID number: 6523011975*****, Kazakh, with a high-school education. Prior to the case, he was a religious teacher and staff at the Autan No. 1 mosque in Changji City's Ashly Township. His household registration is at No. 253 Administrative Office, Ashly Township, Changji City, Xinjiang. His home address is No. *****, Ashly Township, Changji City. On August 1, 2018, he was taken into criminal detention by the Changji City Public Security Bureau (PSB) on the suspicion of premeditated murder. Following approval from the Changji City Procuratorate, he was formally arrested by the PSB on September 30 of the same year. He is currently in custody.

The Changji PSB investigated this case and, reaching a conclusion with the defendant Aqyl Qazez suspected of the crime of premeditated murder, transferred the case to the Changji City People's Procuratorate for examination and prosecution. Having received the materials, the procuratorate, on December 3, 2018, separately informed the defendant Aqyl Qazez of his right to commission an attorney and the victim's close relatives of their right to commission a legal representative. Then, in accordance with the rules of Article 21 of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, the case materials were handed to the present procuratorate for examination and prosecution on December 17, 2018. Having received the materials, the present procuratorate then proceeded to, in accordance with the law, interrogate the defendant Aqyl Qazez, as well as review and verify all of the case materials. Owing to insufficient evidence, the case was sent back to the public security organs for a supplementary investigation (January 16, 2019 to February 16, 2019).

Following an examination in accordance with the law, it has become clear that:

At 1AM on July 31, 2018, at the ***** home in Ashly Township, Changji City, the defendant Aqyl Qazez and his wife ***** got into an argument over some household matters. The defendant Aqyl Qazez then used a blanket to gag his wife ***** , while putting his hand over her nose and mouth, causing the victim ***** to die of suffocation right there. He then took the victim *****'s body from inside the house and dumped it in the methane-generating pit in the yard, and, having locked the door from the outside, proceeded to climb back into the house through the window, phoning his neighbor ***** to ask for help. After ***** arrived at the house and unlocked the door, the two went to look for the victim ***** and, finding the victim ***** , took her out of the methane-generating pit only to discover that she was already dead. The present neighbor ***** then reported this to the police, with the defendant Aqyl Qazez arrested on the scene and brought to justice. Following verification, it was confirmed that the victim ***** died of mechanical asphyxia. Expert testimony has also determined that the defendant Aqyl Qazez is not mentally ill and thus carries (full) criminal responsibility.

The proof used to determine the abovementioned facts is as follows:

Physical evidence, written evidence, inquisition, inspection, record of identification, expert opinion, witness testimony, defendant's testimony and defense, audiovisual materials.

This procuratorate thereby believes that the defendant Aqyl Qazez committed intentional murder leading to the death of one person, under heinous circumstances and with grave consequences, with his actions violating the rules of Article 232 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China. The facts of the crime are clear, and the evidence is solid and sufficient. The criminal responsibility should be in accordance with that mandated for intentional murder. In accordance with the rules of Article 176 of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, the procuratorate requests a public prosecution and sentencing in accordance with the law.

Hereby directed to
Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court

Procurator: Guljan

March 5, 2019

Additional:

1. The defendant Aqyl Qazez is currently being held at the Changji City Detention Center.
2. Four investigation dossiers attached.
3. Nine discs attached.

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_37.pdf

victim entries: 1890, 3631

Konasheher County Public Security Bureau**Recommendation to Indict**

Kona. PSB (Crim.) Ind. (2018) No. 29

1. Criminal suspect: Yusup Hoshur (principal offender), male, 63 years old, place of household registration: House No. 065, Group No. 5, Aq'osteng Village, Opal Municipality, Konasheher County, ID number: 653121195507040313, Uyghur, primary-school education, farmer, no prior record. On February 22, 2018, he was criminally detained by our bureau on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. Following the approval of the Konasheher County People's Procuratorate, he was arrested in accordance with the law on March 22, 2018, on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order.

Defense attorney: none

2. Criminal suspect: Yusup Mollaq (accessory offender), male, 56 years old, place of household registration: House No. 017, Group No. 6, Aq'osteng Village, Opal Municipality, Konasheher County, ID number: 653121196208050313, Uyghur, primary-school education, farmer, no prior record. On February 22, 2018, he was criminally detained by our bureau on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. Following the approval of the Konasheher County People's Procuratorate, he was arrested in accordance with the law on March 22, 2018, on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order.

Defense attorney: none

3. Criminal suspect: Semet Behti (accessory offender), male, 59 years old, place of household registration: House No. 065, Group No. 4, Aq'osteng Village, Opal Municipality, Konasheher County, ID number: 653121195907230319, Uyghur, primary-school education, farmer, no prior record. On February 20, 2018, he was criminally detained by our bureau on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. Following the approval of the Konasheher County People's Procuratorate,

he was arrested in accordance with the law on March 22, 2018, on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order.

Defense attorney: none

4. Criminal suspect: Yusupjan Omer (accessory offender), male, 43 years old, place of household registration: House No. 053, Group No. 4, Aq'osteng Village, Opal Municipality, Konasheher County, ID number: 653121197404130315, Uyghur, primary-school education, farmer, no prior record. On February 22, 2018, he was criminally detained by our bureau on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. Following the approval of the Konasheher County People's Procuratorate, he was arrested in accordance with the law on March 22, 2018, on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order.

Defense attorney: none

5. Criminal suspect: Tahir Mehet (accessory offender), male, 46 years old, place of household registration: House No. 047, Group No. 1, Aq'osteng Village, Opal Municipality, Konasheher County, ID number: 653121197211210378, Uyghur, primary-school education, farmer, no prior record. On February 22, 2018, he was criminally detained by our bureau on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. Following the approval of the Konasheher County People's Procuratorate, he was arrested in accordance with the law on March 22, 2018, on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order.

Defense attorney: none

6. Criminal suspect: Yusup Rozi (accessory offender), place of household registration: House No. 024, Group No. 5, Aq'osteng Village, Opal Municipality, Konasheher County, ID number: 653121196103090319, Uyghur, primary-school education, farmer, no prior record. On February 22, 2018, he was criminally detained by our bureau on the suspicion of

gathering a crowd to disturb social order. Following the approval of the Konasheher County People's Procuratorate, he was arrested in accordance with the law on March 22, 2018, on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order.

Defense attorney: none

7. Criminal suspect: Sadiq Qasim (accessory offender), male, 46 years old, place of household registration: House No. 035, Group No. 2, Aq'osteng Village, Opal Municipality, Konasheher County, ID number: 653121197208030317, Uyghur, primary-school education, farmer, no prior record. On February 22, 2018, he was criminally detained by our bureau on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. Following the approval of the Konasheher County People's Procuratorate, he was arrested in accordance with the law on March 22, 2018, on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order.

Defense attorney: none

8. Criminal suspect: Reyim Pelto (accessory offender), male, 72 years old, place of household registration: House No. 058, Group No. 5, Aq'osteng Village, Opal Municipality, Konasheher County, ID number: 653121194602040317, Uyghur, illiterate, farmer, no prior record. Suspected of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, he was released on bail pending trial on February 23, 2018 by our bureau (because of his older age).

Defense attorney: none

Our bureau, after an investigation conducted in accordance with the law, has ascertained the criminal activities of the evil-forces gang led by Yusup Hoshur and two others as follows:

1. Yusup Hoshur and 7 other criminal suspects are under suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order, with our bureau having initiated

a case and started investigation. It has been found that: the 8 criminal suspects, including Yusup Hoshur, Yusup Mollaq, Semet Behti, Reyim Pelto, and Tahir Mehet, expressed discontent on multiple occasions regarding the arrangements made by the No. 15 Village Branch secretary candidate, Ghenem Ghopur (former village Branch secretary, sentenced in crackdown, deceased), as part of his daily duties, and harbored resentment towards him for not meeting their reasonable demands with regard to land distribution. As a result, the members of the gang skipped instances to repeatedly make unreasonable petitions to the county and prefecture petitions departments. When their petitions were unsuccessful, then gang member Reyim Pelto and others sought to have Ghenem Ghopur (sentenced in crackdown, deceased) removed from his post as the Branch secretary, hoping to have Abdurahman Qadir (the former brigade head of the No. 15 Village, sentenced in crackdown), a relative of the gang member Tahir Mehet, serve as the village Branch secretary instead. Abdurahman Qadir (sentenced in crackdown) had, during his tenure as the brigade head of the No. 15 Village, repeatedly expressed dissatisfaction with the then Branch secretary Ghenem Ghopur (sentenced in crackdown, deceased) on various occasions, and privately promised some of the gang members that if he were elected Branch secretary, he would look after the gang members and secure various benefits for them in future work. For this purpose, in September 2011, Reyim Pelto proposed collecting a relevant fee of 3000RMB, allowing Rehim Pelto's brother, Tursun Pelto, to look for connections to remove Ghenem Ghopur (sentenced in crackdown, deceased) from the position of Branch secretary. In February 2012, the No. 15 Village Committee of Opal Municipality carried out the Branch secretary elections. Before the elections, Yusup Hoshur gathered the gang members in his backyard to

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/verori_59.pdf

victim entries: 29532, 27348, 79471, 79468, 79469, 79470, 79472, 79473, 79474, 41799, 79475

discuss the division of labor in mobilizing the masses to refuse to vote for Ghenem Ghopur (the former Branch secretary, sentenced in crackdown) and instead vote for the then brigade head Abdurahman Qadir. Then, in accordance with the division-of-labor plans as discussed, Tahir Mehet took responsibility for Group No. 1 of the No. 15 Village, Sadiq Qasim for Group No. 2 of the No. 15 Village, Yusupjan Omer and Semet Behti for Group No. 4 of the No. 15 Village, Reyim Pelto, Yusup Hoshur, and Yusup Rozi for Group No. 5 of the No. 15 Village, and Yusup Mollaq for Group No. 6 of the No. 15 Village, each going to their respective village groups to carry out the coordinated work.

2. At the end of February 2012, the No. 15 Village Committee of Opal Municipality organized the first Branch secretary election at the No. 15 Village Primary School in Opal Municipality. According to the pre-election arrangements made by the municipality government, the villagers were to be divided into six groups to conduct the election, with over 800 villagers participating. As the election was about to begin, the criminal suspects Yusup Hoshur, Yusup Mollaq, and Semet Behti incited the villagers to refuse to follow the municipality government's arrangements. A few other criminal suspects also successively incited the villagers to reject the pre-arranged election plan of the municipality government, by which each group was to serve as one unit, and demanded instead that all villagers gather together for a unified election, resulting in the first election not being able to proceed as scheduled.

3. With the first election unable to proceed as scheduled, the Opal Municipality government organized a second election at the No. 15 Village a week later. In this election, the 8 gang members, including Yusup Hoshur, Yusup Mollaq, Semet Behti, Reyim Pelto, and Tahir Mehet, saw that Ghenem Ghopur (sentenced in crackdown, deceased) was still a

candidate for Branch secretary of the No. 15 Village, and looked for various reasons to disrupt the election and to prevent the election from proceeding normally. As the time approached noon, the election still had not commenced as scheduled. At that time, Emet Seley of Group No. 3, Village No. 15, Opal Municipality (imam of the No. 15 Village, since sentenced) suggested that it was time for jum'ah prayers, saying that he would go to pray first, and not participate in the election for now. He then left the election site. The 8 gang members, including Yusup Hoshur, Yusup Mollaq, and Reyim Pelto, saw a religious figure proposing to go for prayers first and took this opportunity to encourage the villagers to go pray first, and then finish the election later, after completing the prayers. Subsequently, nearly 50 villagers left the election site, causing the election to be interrupted. After this interruption of the election, the gang member Yusup Hoshur again organized the members to split up according to the earlier division-of-work plans, engaging in campaigning and in the convincing of masses across the various areas.

The evidence for conviction with regard to the aforementioned criminal acts is as follows:

The criminal suspects' depositions, statements of the staff in charge of the election work at the time, and witness testimony, with this evidence mutually corroborating the relevant portions.

The abovementioned evidence proves that, as part of the case of the criminal suspects Yusup Hoshur, Yusup Mollaq, and others from the evil-forces gang "gathering a crowd to disturb social order" and "undermining elections", Yusup Mollaq, Sadiq Qasim, Yusupjan Omer, Tahir Mehet, Yusup Rozi, Semet Behti, and Reyim Pelto, under the organization and leadership of the principal criminal suspect Yusup Hoshur, gathered multiple times at the home and courtyard of Yusup Hoshur, conspiring in

advance on multiple occasions to undermine elections and privately organizing forces and people, dividing up work and forming a "criminal gang". They spread rumors among the public, incited the masses from behind the scenes, clashed with the staff responsible for the election work, and organized the gang to commit illegal crimes. Although the criminal suspects did not directly use intimidation, threats, or violence to subdue the public during this process, they caused chaos from behind the scenes through discussions, consultations, and mediations, gathering the masses and agitating to undermine two election meetings. The abovementioned criminal acts of the suspects violate Articles 290 and 256 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", and they are suspected of "gathering a crowd to disturb social order and undermine elections"; in accordance with the provisions of Article 160 of the "Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China", this case is now transferred for review and prosecution.

Konashiher County Public Security Bureau (stamp)

March 27, 2018



**Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Kuytun Reclamation Area People's Court
Criminal Verdict**

XPCC 0701 Init. Crim. No. 23 (2018)

Public prosecuting body: Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC) Kuytun Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate.

Defendant: Ababekri Dayim, male, born on November 23, 1989, Uyghur, farmer, middle-school education. On September 9, 2016, the defendant Ababekri Dayim was sentenced to nine years of imprisonment with three years' deprivation of political rights by the Aksu Prefecture Intermediate People's Court for the crime of participating in terrorist groups. He was also sentenced to three years of imprisonment for illegal possession and concealment of firearms and ammunition. In total, he was sentenced to eleven years of imprisonment with three years' deprivation of political rights. He is currently serving his term at the XPCC Seventh Division Gaoquan Prison.

The Kuytun Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate accused the defendant Ababekri Dayim of the crime of undermining supervision order in the XPCC XJ Kuy. Rec. Procur. Pub. Pros. Crim. Prosed. No. 21 (2018) Indictment, filing an indictment with this court on May 16, 2018. This court formed a collegiate bench in accordance with the law, and held a public hearing for the case. The appointed procurator of the Kuytun Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate, Feng Aiyun, came to court to support the prosecution. The defendant Ababekri Dayim was also present. The trial has now been completed.

The Procuratorate stated that, on March 26, 2017, the defendant Ababekri Dayim was transferred to the XPCC Seventh Division Gaoquan Prison (hereafter referred to as Gaoquan Prison) to serve his term. Between February 11 and 14, 2018, while serving his term, the defendant Ababekri Dayim would shout, sing loudly, mumble, and run around recklessly in his cell in the No. 1 Zone. Not only did he not comply with the repeated inhibitions made by police officers, but instead shouted even more loudly, ran more frequently, and got away from the supervised area without permission. At 12:00 AM on February 15, 2018, the defendant Ababekri Dayim was subjected to solitary confinement at the No. 3 Zone of Gaoquan Prison. At around 16:30, the defendant Ababekri Dayim shouted for a prolonged period of time in the confinement cell, spat at the police officer who was speaking with him, and used songs and language that he himself came up with to insult the police. That evening, at 23:09, the defendant again started shouting, before turning around and tearing down the national emblem from the cell wall, biting on it repeatedly. The defendant also rang the intercom alarm system of the cell multiple times.

The Procuratorate has submitted relevant evidence to this court in support of the aforementioned allegations, believing that the defendant Ababekri Dayim disobeyed the supervising personnel's discipline regulations, consciously picked quarrels and provoked trouble, and insulted the supervisors, with his actions violating Article 315 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", thereby requiring that he be held criminally responsible for the crime of undermining supervision order. It was thus requested that this court deliver a sentence in accordance with the law.

The defendant Ababekri Dayim had no objection to the facts and charges of the crime of undermining supervision order that were cited in the indictment. He argued that his behaviors at the time were a result of his thoughts being muddled. He said that he understood his mistakes, would obey the discipline regulations in the future, and would do well in his studies and reform.

The facts ascertained by this court are consistent with the facts alleged in the indictment.

Furthermore, on September 9, 2016, the defendant was sentenced to nine years of imprisonment with three years' deprivation of political rights by the Aksu Prefecture Intermediate People's Court for the crime of participating in terrorist groups. He was also sentenced to three years of imprisonment for illegal possession and concealment of firearms and ammunition. Combining the sentences, it was decided that he be sentenced to eleven years of imprisonment with three years' deprivation of political rights, with the term running from May 24, 2015 to May 23, 2026.

The defendant Ababekri Dayim had no objection to the aforementioned facts, which were also confirmed by the following evidence, provided and cross-examined in court:

I. Physical evidence

One national emblem.

II. Documentary evidence

1. Inmate admission form, prison internal-case filing form, case investigation report by Gaoquan Prison, prison internal-case closure form;

2. The XJ 29 Crim. Init. No. 185 (2016) criminal verdict from the Aksu Intermediate Court, judgment-enforcement notice, case closure registration form;

3. Daily journal regarding the reform of endangering-state-security criminals at Gaoquan Prison, report on the handling of incidents by the prison's SWAT unit, approval form for the use of restraint tools, approval form for confinement of criminals, approval form for solitary confinement of criminals, criminal supervision regulations as issued by the XPCC Prison Administration Bureau.

II. Witness testimony

1. The testimony of the individual surnamed Sun confirmed that, on the evening of February 15, 2018, the defendant Ababekri Dayim, speaking Uyghur and Mandarin, scolded the inmate Sun, who was supervising the defendant in a solitary-confinement cell. The defendant ignored Sun's attempts at inhibition, kept striking the floor of the cell, and kept shouting in Uyghur. While the police officer was trying to persuade and educate him, Ababekri Dayim spat at the officer. Later on, the defendant tore down the national emblem from the wall with both hands, and bit the emblem. After a while, he pointed at the emblem with his left hand and kept speaking in Uyghur. This lasted until the end of Sun's shift on the morning of February 16;

2. Z**'s testimony confirmed that, starting on February 11, 2018, the defendant Ababekri Dayim would be in a daze while in the cell, and unable to say numbers properly during the roll call. During the day on the 12th, the defendant kept asking the individual surnamed Qin, who was on supervision duty at that time, whether the things he purchased were there, and would keep walking around in the cell. On

the evening of the 12th, the defendant would be awake the whole night, even after interventions from the police officer and the supervisor of the prison zone, and would keep asking questions;

3. O**'s testimony confirmed that, on February 11 and 12, 2018, the defendant behaved abnormally, was unable to do the roll call, asked questions repeatedly, and did not sleep at night;

4. The testimony of the individual surnamed Qin confirmed that, starting on February 11, 2018, the defendant Ababekri Dayim would act abnormally, repeatedly asking Qin if the things he purchased were there and talking about the medical issues with his stomach and skin. The following morning, a police officer took the defendant to the hospital. Later that day, he was transferred to a cell across from his original one, but he continued making scenes;

5. A*'s testimony confirmed that Ababekri Dayim kept saying things like "Mom's dead, older brother's dead, wife's dead" to Officer Wang during the daytime some days earlier. He did not go to sleep at night, and would keep repeating the questions he had asked in the daytime, and would keep reporting. The next morning, Ababekri Dayim squatted on the ground with his hands around his head, then, without reporting, ran in the direction of the bathroom. After Officer Wang took him to the hospital, he continued to walk back and forth in the cell without reporting. Officer Wang transferred him away after that;

6. The testimony of the individual surnamed Ren confirmed that, on the evening of February 12, 2018, the defendant Ababekri Dayim spent the entire night turning from side to side in the cell opposite from theirs, while police officers kept coming to talk to him and tried to persuade him to go to sleep. During the shift change on the evening of the 13th, the day-shift officers told the night-shift officers to watch him closely. That night, Ababekri Dayim kept requesting to go to the bathroom. On the 14th, while the others were studying, Ababekri Dayim would sleep, disobeying orders. At night, while the others were sleeping, he would sit there and play with his name tag. During the roll call, Ababekri Dayim started shouting, singing songs in Uyghur and dancing to them;

7. A* No. 1's testimony confirmed that Ababekri Dayim did not sleep at night, and would keep reporting and talking to himself the following day. The police officers told him that his family members were fine, and that they would arrange a video call with them, but Ababekri Dayim still kept strolling in the room without reporting, shouting and dancing when the police officers approached;

8. The testimony of the individual surnamed Liang confirmed that, in the evening of February 13, 2018, during his night shift with Ren, the defendant Ababekri Dayim did not go to sleep and kept reporting to them, saying things like "Mom's dead, a child is left behind", despite repeated persuasions from him and the other supervisor. Ababekri Dayim clung to the metal bars of the cell several times;

9. The testimony of the individual surnamed Deng and the sequence of events confirmed that, from the night of February 12 to the dawn of February 13, 2018, Ababekri Dayim did not go to sleep and seriously affected the sleep of other inmates, with multiple interventions from police officers yielding no results. This lasted until past 6 in the morning. During roll call that day, Ababekri Dayim ran to the corner of the bathroom without reporting;

10. S*'s testimony confirmed that, in the afternoon of February 13, 2018, Ababekri Dayim was transferred to Cell No. 1. He did not sleep that night, even after Ren and Liang's attempts to persuade him. The following day, he would keep talking and walking back and forth in the cell, shouting at the police officers when they approached, singing and dancing;

11. The testimony of the individual surnamed Wang confirmed that, in the afternoon of February 13, 2018, Ababekri Dayim was transferred to Wang's cell. The defendant kept talking and walked to the back of the room without reporting in. In the morning of the 14th, Ababekri Dayim was still talking as of the time that Wang's change of shift came. A leader of the prison zone talked with him, and assured him that everything at home was fine and that he would arrange for a video call. Ababekri Dayim promised to do a good job in his studies and a good job in his reform. But at night, he would keep strolling around the room without reporting, and would turn from side to side for the entire night;

12. The testimonies of the individuals surnamed Shi, Jiang, Shan, Li, Shi, and Wang confirmed that, on February 15, 2018, a SWAT team set off to the solitary-confinement cell to deal with an emergency situation upon receiving an order from the prison's command and control center. Two minutes later, a SWAT officer arrived at the scene and saw the inmate Ababekri Dayim standing in front of the bars, wearing restraints. The national emblem was on the floor and damaged. Upon receiving an order from the investigation division, the SWAT officer took the inmate out of the cell and escorted him to the interrogation room.

13. The testimonies of the individuals surnamed Wang (No. 1), Feng, and Wang confirmed that Ababekri Dayim would stroll around the cell without permission, and would not sleep at night. Despite repeated attempts by the supervision staff on duty to stop him, he disobeyed the orders and continued his behaviors.

III. The defendant's confession and defense

Ababekri Dayim's confession confirmed that, starting on February 10, 2018: "Because I missed my family and was unable to control my emotions, I could not sleep at night, and had the impression that my child, mom, and brother were all dead. Later, I had religious extremist thoughts and wanted to cause troubles for others. So, regardless of whether it was day or night, I would shout and run around in the cell. On February 15, 2018, I was sent to a confinement room in the prison's No. 3 Zone. While in that cell, I was made very upset, disgusted, and angry from seeing the national flag and emblem. As a result, my religious extremist thoughts intensified. I believed in Wahabism and Jihadism, and tore down the national emblem and wanted to swallow it. I bit on the emblem and felt a bit better. I recited from the Quran after that and did a *namaz*."

IV. Records of investigations, inspections, identification, and investigative experiments, etc.

1. The on-the-scene inspection confirmed the scene of the crime as being in Confinement Cell No. 02 on the first floor of Prison Zone No. 3 of Gaoquan Prison. There was a national emblem on the floor at the entrance of the cell, with bite marks visible. There were traces of folding and tearing on the back of the emblem. There were also cracks in the middle of the national emblem.

2. Photos of the scene, which the defendant Ababekri Dayim identified as such, confirmed the situation at the crime scene.

V. Audiovisual materials, digital data

A DVD showing the defendant destroying the national emblem.

This court finds that the defendant Ababekri Dayim, as an inmate imprisoned in accordance with the law, disobeyed the supervising personnel's discipline rules, picked quarrels, disobeyed the police officers' orders, and disturbed the normal order of supervision, thereby committing a gross violation. His behavior violated Article 315 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" (hereafter referred to as the Criminal Law), and he should be held criminally responsible for the crime of undermining supervision order. The indictment made by the public prosecuting body that the defendant Ababekri Dayim committed the crime of undermining supervision order is established by facts and evidence that are clear, credible, and sufficient. This court supports the indictment and finds the defendant guilty.

Since the defendant Ababekri Dayim committed a new crime, the unexecuted penalties for the previous crimes and the penalties imposed on the subsequent crimes shall be considered in sentencing, in accordance with Article 71 of the Criminal Law, such that the term of imprisonment shall not exceed the sum of combined sentences and shall exceed the maximum sentence for one of the crimes. As found through investigation, by the time this verdict was handed down, the remaining term of imprisonment for the defendant Ababekri Dayim was seven years, eleven months, and twenty-five days. In accordance with the provisions of Article 315, Article 61, Paragraph 3 of Article 69, and Article 71 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", the verdict is as follows:

The defendant Ababekri Dayim is sentenced to three years in prison for the crime of undermining supervision order. He will be sentenced to three years in prison for this crime, in addition to the remaining seven years, eleven months, and twenty-five days of imprisonment with three years' deprivation of political rights, as per his previous crimes. This court has thereby decided to impose ten years and eleven months of imprisonment with three years' deprivation of political rights on the defendant. (The term of imprisonment is calculated from the date of execution of the sentence; if the defendant is detained before the execution of the sentence, one day of detention will offset one day of the sentence, thereby resulting in the term being from May 29, 2018 to April 28, 2029.)

In the case that the defendant does not accept this verdict, he may appeal to this court or directly to the XPCC Seventh Division Intermediate People's Court within ten days from the next day of receiving the verdict. In case of written appeal, one copy of the original form and two copies of its facsimile shall be submitted.

Presiding Judge	Dai Ling
Judge	Du Yang
Judge	Xiang Hongwu

1



Clerk

May 29, 2018
Wang Xinru

**Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Fourteenth Division Intermediate People's Court
Criminal Ruling**

(2018) Bing. 13 Crim. Fin. No. 7

Original prosecuting body: Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC) Hotan Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate.

Appellant (defendant in the initial trial): Wang Deqiang, male, Han, born in Minquan County, Henan Province on January 26, 1970, living in the No. 224 Corps of the XPCC Fourteenth Division prior to arrest. Criminally detained on April 29, 2018 on suspicion of disrupting the operation of state organs, to be arrested on May 12 of the same year. Currently held at the XPCC Fourteenth Division Pre-Trial Detention Center.

The XPCC Hotan Reclamation Area People's Court issued the (2018) Bing. 1301 Crim. Init. No. 25 criminal verdict for the initial-trial defendant Wang Deqiang's disrupting the operation of state organs case on September 11, 2018, but the defendant Wang Deqiang did not accept it and appealed. After receiving the case, this court formed a collegiate bench in accordance with the law, reviewed the case materials, interrogated the appellant, and heard his defense opinions, concluding afterwards that the facts were clear and deciding not to hold a court hearing. The trial has now been concluded.

The original verdict had determined the following: On February 9, 2017, the defendant Wang Deqiang skipped procedural instances to go to the National Public Complaints and Proposals Administration in Beijing, reporting on the issues of the corps farm's exorbitant interest fees, the workers being coerced into purchasing "economically affordable housing", the farm setting up a post to collect a 2RMB resource-management fee, and the monopolization of rural capital. The National Public Complaints and Proposals Administration then used the online petition system to urge the Bingtuan Petitions Bureau to solve the matter. The Bingtuan Petitions Bureau then sent a letter demanding the Fourteenth Division Petitions Bureau to have the matter resolved by March 22 of that year. On February 27 and 28, 2017, Wang Deqiang took this same matter to the corps and division petitions bureau departments, reporting the issues to them. Following verification from the division and corps petitions bureaus and other relevant departments, it was found that none of the reports of the issues stated by the defendant Wang Deqiang were true.

On March 2, 2017, the Hotan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau's Aqlengger Police Station admonished Wang Deqiang for illegal petitioning activities, issuing a letter of admonishment.

On March 22, 2017, the No. 224 Corps Petitions Office issued a written reply to Wang Deqiang's complaint, but Wang Deqiang did not agree with the opinions therein.

On March 30, 2017, the Hotan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau administered a punishment of 10 days' administrative detention to Wang Deqiang for activities disrupting the operation of state organs.

In April 2017, Wang Deqiang reported the same matter to the Hotan Prefecture Discipline-Inspection Commission, with the case being transmitted from the division discipline commission to the corps discipline commission on April 10 for inspection and verification. Between April 10 and April 20, the corps discipline commission and the petitions office work group organized an inspection group to do a preliminary check of the issues reported by Wang Deqiang, and following the check found that the reports of the issues stated by Wang Deqiang were not true.

On April 14, 2017, Wang Deqiang skipped procedural instances and took the same matter to petition to the Bingtuan Petitions Bureau.

On April 30, 2017, Wang Deqiang wanted to go petition in Beijing, and on May 5 was persuaded to return, to the No. 224 Corps from Beijing, by two cadres sent by the No. 224 Corps Party Committee.

On May 8, 2017, Wang Deqiang took a bus, wishing to go to Beijing to petition, but was intercepted and sent back while passing through the Keriye County Inspection Station. Afterwards, the corps political and legal affairs office, petitions office, and company cadres administered an explanation of the policies and thought-education guidance to Wang Deqiang at the office room of the petitions office, but Wang Deqiang still expressed discontent.

On June 15, 2017, Wang Deqiang stated that his petitioning was mainly the result of him not understanding the corps farm policies and that, following the corps farm leaders and various administrative offices explaining the policies and providing thought-education guidance, he has now fully grasped the corps farm policies, signing his name on the cessation-of-petitions-and-complaints letter of intent, guaranteeing that he would no longer petition regarding this matter.

On December 5, 2017, Wang Deqiang left the jurisdiction to go to Beijing to sell red dates. While in Beijing, Wang Deqiang made multiple calls and sent multiple text messages to the company cadres, corps farm leaders, and the Fourteenth Division Petitions Bureau, requesting them to resolve the difficulties he was facing in life, to resolve the issues with his subsistence allowance, and to provide his family with a bag of rice, a bag of flour, and a barrel of oil every month. If they were not able to fulfill his demands, he would continue going to the National Public Complaints and Proposals Administration in Beijing to petition. On February 25, 2018, with the No. 224 Corps considering that the "Two Sessions" national-level gathering was going to start and intending to ensure social stability in the run-up to the Two Sessions, the corps farm arranged for a petitions cadre and a People's police officer to go to Beijing and get Wang Deqiang under control. On March 2, while they prepared to bring Wang Deqiang back from Beijing, he took advantage of the hectic environment at the airport to give them the slip.

It was also found that the No. 224 Corps had responded to his wife being ill and the family's difficulties, with the company cadres gathering funds to buy and install 10 rolls of drip irrigation tape for them, feeding water to their date garden once; the company reported providing him with third-quarter temporary assistance, issuing a survival sum of 5000RMB; the No. 2 Company Party Branch provided Wang Deqiang's family with living assistance, issuing rice, flour, and oil; when Wang Deqiang's wife and older son returned to their hometown, the No. 2 Company Party Branch Secretary, Guo Yuchao, used his personal funds to provide the younger son with 650RMB to cover living expenses; in October 2017, the trade union helped Wang Deqiang's family with 2000RMB of funds, with the corps social affairs branch issuing one survival ration of rice, flour, and oil.

The initial-trial verdict determined the following evidence as supporting the abovementioned facts: case-report materials, proof of household registration, an explanation of Wang Deqiang being brought to justice, the (2017) No. 1 letter of admonishment from the Hotan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau's Aqlengger Police Station, the Hot. Rec. PSB (Reg.) Admin. Pun. Dec. (2017) No. 073 administrative punishment written decision from the Hotan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau, Wang Deqiang's confession and defense, the testimonies of witnesses Zhang Xishun, Yu Mingyue, Qu Ancheng, Munire Koresh, Guo Yuchao, and Zhu Jianjun, and the records of the No. 224 Corps petitions records, all of which serve as evidence.

It was the view of the initial-trial verdict that: the defendant Wang Deqiang violated the stipulations of the "Petitioning Regulations", petitioning multiple times and skipping procedural instances, with the matter petitioned consistently found to be false following verification, making for frivolous and repetitive petitions with the goal of obtaining an unearned outcome. Refusing to change following

admonishment and administrative punishment from the public security organs, he continued to make illegal petitions incessantly. The Fourteenth Division's various-level petitioning organs, the No. 224 Corps organs, and the company organs and departments had to get him under control multiple times to deal with his petitioning activities. The defendant Wang Deqiang's repetitive and frivolous petitions have severely disrupted the regular operation of the Fourteenth Division petitioning organs, the No. 224 corps organs, and the company(ies), wasting great amounts of time, energy, and financial resources of the various-level administrative organs and the relevant cadres. The crime indicated by the public prosecution body is valid, and this court supports it. In accordance with the stipulations of Article 290, Paragraph 3 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China", it was decided, following the discussion of the judicial committee of the initial-trial court, that the defendant Wang Deqiang was to be sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of two years for the crime of disrupting the operation of state organs.

Following the decision, the initial-trial defendant Wang Deqiang did not accept it and appealed. His reasons for appeal were: 1) Workers being coerced into purchasing economically affordable housing, the farm setting up a post to collect a 2RMB resource-management fee, the corps farm's exorbitant interest fees, and the monopolization of rural capital. 2) Director Zhang of the Hotan Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau's Aqlengger Police Station did not allow him to go anywhere on March 16, 2017, despite him not having broken the law. 3) The opinions in the written reply did not meet standards, and had no force as there was no department stamp. 4) On May 8, 2017, the corps leaders took his ID, phone, cash, and ticket when he was going to Yanqi County to work, with him being sent to an education and training center the next day for 1 month of training, without any cadre in the corps talking to him about this. In October 2017, when he said that his family was in a very difficult situation and the corps social affairs branch sent him survival rations and 2000RMB, in addition to sending a survival sum of 5000RMB, 1 bag of rice, 1 bag of flour, and 1 barrel of oil, this was subsistence provided by the bureau head A** from the division petitions bureau. 5) On December 5, 2017, he went to Beijing to sell red dates, and because his problems had not been solved and by January 25, 2018 he still hadn't received the subsistence allowance that the division petitions bureau head and Zhang, the corps commissar, had promised him by then, would wait until after Spring Festival to call the corps leaders to ask about the situation. 6) After going through education at the education and training center on May 8, 2017 and not making any frivolous petitions after coming out, he was taken for another 25 days of transformation through education, creating difficulties for his family; given how he had 2 underage children at home, the 2-year sentence was also too heavy, and so he did not accept the decision, requesting that it be altered.

The facts and evidence ascertained in the second-trial instance are consistent with those of the first trial, and this court confirms them.

It is the view of this court that Wang Deqiang petitioned about the same matter multiple times between February and December 2017, receiving a written reply but, on the grounds that he was not content with it, continuing to make frivolous and repetitive petitions. Additionally, he threatened the corps and company leaders while selling red dates in Beijing by saying that he would continue to go to the National Public Complaints and Proposals Administration to petition if they did not meet his groundless demands, especially given that he had already signed a cessation-of-petitions-and-complaints letter of intent. Even after being admonished by the public security organs and receiving administrative punishment, he refused to change and persisted in his old ways with illegal petitions, displaying no sign of sincerity to speak of. His actions have severely disrupted the operations of both the division and corps organs, the petitions department, and the company, and form the crime of disrupting the operation of state organs.

Concerning the issues raised by the appellant of workers being coerced into purchasing economically affordable housing, the farm setting up a post to collect a 2RMB resource-management fee, the corps farm's exorbitant interest fees, and the monopolization of rural capital. Following investigation, it was found that the 2RMB organization-and-management service fee that was raised by the appellant had already been completely cancelled by the No. 224 Corps on December 30, 2016, with this petitioning matter no longer existing when the appellant raised it in 2017. The appellant stated that the No. 224 Corps coerced workers into purchasing economically affordable housing, but prior to his petitioning in 2017 had already bought 2 houses some years earlier, with it clearly stated in his interrogation records that he voluntarily bought them for his 2 sons, and that there was no issue of coercion. Regarding the appellant's allegations of the corps farm's exorbitant interest fees and the monopolization of rural capital, all of this is fixed by the No. 224 Corps in accordance with such policies as those in the "Corps Farm Production Operations Management Methods" and "Bingtuan Corps Statute", considered in tandem with the contractual land management situation of the No. 224 Corps workers, with implementation also following deliberation by the workers' representative committee. In 2016, the No. 224 Corps also took into consideration the difficult situation of the appellant's family and provided him with a 40% discount, with the issue of exorbitance nonexistent.

Concerning the issues raised by the appellant of his going to Yanqi County on May 8, 2017 to work, and not petition, with the corps leaders taking his ID, phone, cash, and ticket, then sending him to education and training for 1 month, without any cadre in the corps discussing it with him. Following investigation, it was found that the corps and company had sent multiple leaders and cadres to address the appellant's illegal petitioning, on multiple occasions administering to him thought guidance and education, but the appellant still continued to raise the same matter, making frivolous and repetitive petitions.

Concerning the issue raised by the appellant of his family being in a difficult situation but the division petitions bureau head and the corps's commissar, Zhang, not helping solve the problem as promised. Following investigation, it was found that the company cadres had responded to the family's difficulties by gathering funds and buying and installing 10 rolls of drip irrigation tape, sending water to their date garden once; they also reported temporary assistance for the family, issuing a survival sum of 5000RMB; they issued to the family rice, flour, and oil; when the appellant went back to his hometown, the No. 2 Company Party Branch Secretary Guo Yuchao used his personal funds to provide the younger son with 650RMB to cover living expenses; in October 2017, the trade union helped the appellant's family with 2000RMB of funds, with the corps social affairs branch issuing 1 survival ration of rice, flour, and oil. The corps and company have done their duties of assisting the appellant with difficulties and providing economic welfare to the utmost, but the appellant has not shown the slightest gratitude, instead engaging in frivolous and repetitive petitions on multiple occasions, with extremely adverse consequences.

In summary, the appellant's grounds for appeal could not be established, and are not accepted. The initial-trial verdict was correct in its determination of the facts and its application of the law, with the sentence length appropriate. By the stipulations of Article 236, Paragraph 1, Clause 1 of the "Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China", the ruling is as follows:

The appeal is dismissed, with the original verdict upheld.

This ruling is a final ruling.

Presiding judge Zhang Baoli
Judge Ablikim Memet
Substitute judge Zhou Yuanyang

November 6, 2018

Clerk Hu Minjuan

1



Section 6

Official Notices

In this section, we present official notices from government, security, and judicial bodies, usually one page in length and serving to inform individuals and/or their relatives of arrests, formal prison incarcerations, or other special situations. As evidence, they are often valuable because - like court verdicts - they may provide the official reasons for a victim's arrest and, in some cases, also give specifics about the length of the victim's sentence and the exact prison where the victim is to be held. In many cases, the stated "crime" is in stark contrast with what has been reported by the victim's relatives, with the corresponding punishment being unreasonably severe.

Most of these notices are never made public, and are usually obtained after being shared by the people close to the victim or family who may have access to them. Some may be posted in public places, however, and leak out of the region when someone takes a photo and sends it abroad. We present their formatted translations together with the links to the originals.

Criminal Incarceration Notice

XJ BT Tum. Prison Incar. Notice No. 2954 (2019)

Aliye Abdureshit:

The criminal Hesenjan Qari – male, ID no. 653021196912201618, with his home address at 90 Grand Bazar Road, Suntagh Village, Suntagh Township, Atush City, Xinjiang – has been sentenced to 14 years and 6 months in prison for being a member of a terrorist group and for using extremism to undermine law enforcement.

He was transferred to our prison on July 24, 2019 to serve his sentence. We ask the relatives to sign this notice once they have received it and to send the acknowledgement of receipt back to our prison.

Address: Tumshuq Third Division Bingtuan Prison, Xinjiang

Public transport: get off at the Tumshuq City Bus Terminal and transfer to Tumshuq Prison (51st-regiment stud farm)

Postal code: 843900

Information phone line: 0998-6306038

Correspondence address: Tumshuq Prison, Tumshuq City, Xinjiang

Thus it is hereby stated.

(Stamp): July 27, 2019

Xinjiang Women's Prison Criminal Incarceration Notice

(2019) XJ Women's Prison

Punishment Notice No. 131

To the relatives of Nurzada Zhumaqan:

Nurzada Zhumaqan (652524196407010023, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, Tacheng Prefecture, Shawan County, Sandaohezi Municipality, Building 27 West Tacheng Road, Land Tax Bureau Family Building, Entrance No. 2, Apt. 101 (City/Town), Serial Identifier: 6502000503) has been, in accordance with the law, sentenced to 20 years for the crimes of "using superstition to undermine law enforcement" and "picking quarrels and provoking trouble", as judged by the People's Court of Shawan County, Tacheng Prefecture, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and has been sent to the No. 1 Section of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Women's Prison on June 14, 2019 to serve her sentence and reform.

Thus it is hereby stated.

Address: Xinjiang, Urumqi, Xinshi District, 1327 Dongzhan Road

Public transport: Take Bus 503 and alight at Women's *Laojiaosuo* stop

Correspondence address: Xinjiang, Urumqi, Xinshi District, 1327 Dongzhan Road, Women's Prison

Postal code: 830013

Information phone line: 0991-6614592

Visits: Relatives may come to the prison directly or apply to their local judicial administration office for a long-distance meeting.

Payments: As stipulated by the rules, relatives may transfer money directly to the payment card at the time of meeting, transfer it to the person via the post office, or transfer to a fixed bank card.

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Women's Prison

June 17, 2019 2019年06

Chapchal County Public Security Bureau
Notice to family of the student-trainee
(copy)

PSB (Tobu Center) Education Notice (2017) No. 7

Linur Agryz :

In accordance with Article 38 of the "Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Measures to Implement the 'People's Republic of China Anti-Terrorism Law'", our bureau has, from the 6th of September, 2017, started education and training for Nurlan Kokteubai, as he is under suspicion of having dealings with individuals suspected of terrorist activities. The training is to include: studying government policy, studying the national language, studying the law, learning [vocational] skills. The government will cover the relevant expenses during the education and training. Training location: Chapchal County Transformation-through-Education Center. The family is asked to actively cooperate with the relevant departments in carrying out the education and training work.

Thus it is hereby stated.

Public Security Bureau (stamp)

September 6, 2017

I have received this notice.

Relative of student-trainee:

Sep. 6, 2017, 18:00

ايغور ارىز

This copy is to be attached to the main dossier.

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_6.pdf

relevant entries: 1358

Burshyn County Public Security Bureau Notice of Detention

BCPSB (internal security, pre-trial investigation) Detention Notice No. 02 [2017]

Oken Mahmut _____ :

In accordance with the rules of Article 80 of the "Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China", our department has, at 13:00 on the 22nd of April, 2017, detained Oken Mahmet on the suspicion of inciting the breach of national laws pertaining to the reading of marriage vows, education, and public governance, as well as making and propagating items related to extremism. Currently in detention at the Burshyn County detention center.

Public Security Bureau (stamp)

April 22, 2017

Note: The detention center is located at South Sulushoqy Road, Burshyn Municipality.

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_10.pdf

relevant entries: [2204](#)

Burshyn County Public Security Bureau Notice of Arrest

BCPSB internal security, pre-trial investigation Arrest Notice No. 02 [2017]

Alim Dorynbai [not fully legible]:

With the approval of the Burshyn County People's Procuratorate, our department formally arrested Oken Mehmet on May 23, 2017 on the suspicion of propagating extremism. He is currently in detention at the Burshyn County detention center.

Public Security Bureau (stamp)

May 23, 2017

Notice of Detention and Investigation

Chinggil Municipality Party committee :

We hereby bring to your attention that a resident in your jurisdiction, Saule Meltai (female), with ID number 654325197211280023 and registered household at 7-4-802 Jindi Huayuan Residential Area, West Unity Road, Chinggil Municipality, has been detained for investigation on January 11, 2018 for being classified as belonging to other untrustworthy persons who may influence stability.

Thus it is hereby stated

Chinggil County Party Committee
Political and Legal Affairs Commission
January 11, 2018

3

Criminal Incarceration Notice

(2019) XJ BT Urumqi Prison Incar. No. 33

:

Baqythan Myrzan, ID number: 652222196207071535, has, in accordance with the law, been sentenced by the People's Court to 14 years in prison for propagating extremism, and has been delivered to the Bingtuan Urumqi Prison on May 28, 2019 to serve his sentence.

Address:

Public transport: Take the No. 14 bus to the Wantai Yangguang City intersection, then turn left and walk around 3 kilometers

Correspondence address: Urumqi, Branch A, PO Box 008, Bingtuan Urumqi Prison

Postal code: 830009

Information phone line: (0991) 4211863
/4211872/4211862

Thus it is hereby stated.

June 2, 2019

(2019) XJ BT Urumqi Prison Incar. No. 33

**Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps
Ghulja Reclamation Area People's Procuratorate
Notice Regarding Commissioning an
Attorney / Applying for Legal Aid During the
Review and Prosecution Stage**
(original)

Ghulja Rec. Proc. Pros. Pros. Com. Att. / App. Aid (2018) No. 34

Shattyq Daulet:

Our procuratorate has received the review and prosecution materials sent by the Ghulja reclamation area public security bureau regarding the case of seven individuals, including Tasqyn Tilepbergen and Sarsenbai Toga, charged with inciting ethnic hatred, inciting ethnic discrimination, and gathering a crowd to disturb public order. By the regulations of Articles 33, 34, and 267 of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, you are hereby notified that you have the right to commission an attorney. Should there be financial hardship or other reasons, you are entitled to apply for legal aid.

Individuals who are blind, deaf, or mute / individuals with mental disorders who have only partially lost their ability to recognize or control their actions / individuals who may be sentenced to life in prison or execution / minors may, by the regulations of Articles 34 and 267 of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, have the People's Procuratorate inform the legal-aid organ to designate an attorney to provide legal counsel in the case that the individual does not have an attorney.

May 7, 2018

Copy to be given to the criminal suspect.



original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_7.pdf

relevant entries: [1240](#), [1381](#), [8082](#)

Karamay City **Pre-Trial Detention Center**

Certificate of Release

Kar. Det. Cen. Rel. No. 618 [2017]

It is hereby announced that *Omer Bekri*, of male gender, 41 years of age, residing in *Karizkol Village, Dighar Municipality, Pichan County*, was ~~arrested~~/detained on the 2nd of April, 2017 for endangering state security, _____, and has now, by virtue of being released on bail pending trial, been released in accordance with the regulations of Article 84 of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, following the decision of the *Jerenbulag District Public Security Bureau Branch*.

4th of November, 2017
2017年11月

This copy to be given to releasee.

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_12.pdf

relevant entries: 3623

**Xinjiang Production & Construction Corps Third Division
Public Security Bureau**

Notice of Detention

Division PSB (Domestic) Det. Notice No. 17 [2017]

Liu Cuihua :

In accordance with the provisions of Article Eighty of the “Criminal Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China”, our department has, on the 12th of March, 2017, at ____ o’clock, criminally detained Huang Yunmin on the suspicion of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination. He is currently being held at the Tumshuq City Pre-Trial Detention Center.

XPCC Third Division Public Security Bureau

March 12, 2017

Note: The pre-trial detention center’s address Tumshuq City Pre-Trial Detention Center

Criminal Incarceration Notice

Seventh Division Gaoquan Prison Incar. Not. No. 42 (2018)

Ultugan Islam:

Zhanatbek Beksultan has committed the crimes of propagating extremism and gathering a crowd to disturb social order, and for this reason has been sentenced to 15 years in prison by the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Ghulja Reclamation Area People's Court. On June 11, 2018, he was transferred to the Bingtuan Seventh Division Gaoquan Prison to serve his sentence.

Address: Xinjiang Bingtuan Seventh Division Gaoquan Prison

Public transport: Taking a bus to Wusu from the Kuytun Bus Terminal, alight at the Kuytun River Big Bridge and walk 1.5 kilometers south.

Correspondence address: PO Box 56, 290 West Beijing Road, Kuytun City, Xinjiang

Postal code: 833200

Information phone line: 0992-6681207

Note: Starting from the date of incarceration and following three months of education, meetings are permitted on the first and third ["Wednesday", most likely, but illegible] of each month.

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_14.pdf

relevant entries: 437

Tekes County Take-All-Who-Need-Taking Individual Screening Opinion & Approval Form

Full Name	Sarsenbek Akbar		Gender	male	
ID Number	654127197401030836		Ethnic.	Kazakh	
Phone	none		Internet Handle	none	
Family Address	[address in Kazakhstan; redacted]				
Work Unit	none	Position	none		
Individual Category				Record No.	1-02-29
Reason for Flag					
Screening Opinions	<p>Inspection results:</p> <p>Sarsenbek Akbar, male, Kazakh, ID number: 654127197401030836, current residential address: [in Kazakhstan, redacted], big-data tags: once-criminally-detained individual.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No contact with those abroad found in contacts circle. 2. Trajectory domain: has gone to Kazakhstan multiple times between February 7, 2014 and October 28, 2017. 3. Family circle situation: wife: Gulnur Qosdaulet (ID number: [redacted]) obtained Kazakhstan citizenship on May 2, 2017, and has already obtained a Kazakhstan passport (passport number: [redacted]); is now residing in Kazakhstan. Oldest son: Qushtar Sarsenbek (ID number: [redacted]) obtained Kazakhstan citizenship on May 2, 2017, and is now residing in Kazakhstan. Second son: Zangar Sarsenbek (ID number: [redacted]) obtained Kazakhstan citizenship on May 2, 2017, and is now residing in Kazakhstan <p>Sarsenbek Akbar was taken for education by the Tekes County Vocational Skills Transformation-Through-Education Training Center on November 2, 2017, as he had been flagged on the autonomous-region level as a disconnected individual.</p> <p>To summarize, Sarsenbek Akbar is not involved in any cases, with release from education recommended.</p>				

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_35.pdf

relevant entries: 1072

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Public Security Department

NO. 2018/33

To the Embassy of Kazakhstan in China:

The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Public Security Department of the People's Republic of China extends its greetings and provides the reply to Note No. 1143 sent by your embassy, as follows:

Gulsimqan Bazarbek (female, 78, Kazakh) is currently under investigation for not having renounced her citizenship in accordance with the relevant regulations of our country.

With best regards.

XUAR Public Security Department
June 15, 2018

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_33.pdf

relevant entries: [320](#)

Shagantogai County Public Security Bureau Notice of Detention

Shagantogai County PSB (State) Detention Notice No. 4 [2019]

Relative(s) of Qaster Bolat :

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article Eighty-Two of the “Criminal Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China”, our department has, at 19:00 on the 6th of July, 2019, detained Qaster Bolat on the suspicion of propagating extremist ideology. He is currently being held at the Shagantogai County pre-trial detention center.

Shagantogai County Public Security Bureau

July 6, 2019

Note: The detention center is on West Barlyq Road, Shagantogai County Municipality

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_27.pdf

relevant entries: 5328

Approved. Please have the training center contact the Emil Livestock Farm and give them a briefing.

Request for Instruction on Lifting Suspicion from Zhenishan Berdibek

Wu [illegible] 1/2

County Office of Stability Maintenance:

In order to strengthen the momentum of the dedicated work to “dig the stock, reduce the amount, shovel the soil”, to further eradicate untrustworthy groups in the jurisdiction of the Emil Livestock Farm, in accordance with the principle that “whoever ought to be taken, should be taken; whoever ought to be re-educated, should be re-educated”.

Zhenishan Berdibek applied for a passport (number: G41950520) on June 17, 2010. From February 2011 to December 2017, she traveled to Kazakhstan to visit relatives on multiple occasions. She now resides at 37 Abai Street, Zhanatilek Township, Urzhar District, Kazakhstan. She currently suffers from damage and slight enlargement in the adrenal cortex. No issues with the urinary tract. Pleural effusion: 7 mm on the right, 4 mm on the left. She suffers from gastric weight gain and a detached gastric membrane. She has chronic hepatomegaly in liver segments S4/S8, MP (high). She suffers from pancreatitis. Her return to China was for medical treatment.

Zhenishan Berdibek's family have displayed outstanding behavior during her time in education, and have expressed satisfaction towards all of the work done by the government and the Party. They have supported and cooperated with the help provided by the work group and the village's Village and Party Committees. Zhenishan Berdibek's family are awarded a full 100 points for their outstanding behavior.

Please instruct whether this is appropriate.

This description is accurate.

Wang [illegible]

Emil Livestock Farm Party Committee

January 23, 2018

1.23

This description is accurate.

Qairat

This description is verified to be accurate.

Wang Dongsheng

2018.1.23

Ghulja City Public Security Bureau**Notice of Detention**

Ghulja PSB (Criminal) Det. Notice No. 79 [2013]

Han Ping:

In accordance with the provisions of Article Eighty of the "Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China", our department has, at 23:00 on the 7th of September, 2013, detained Li Nanfei on the suspicion of subverting state power. He is currently in detention at the Ghulja City Detention Center.

Public Security Bureau (stamp)

September 2, 2013

Note: The detention center's address _____

This copy to be given to the detainee's relative(s).

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_31.pdf

relevant entries: [24236](#)

Shagantogai County Public Security Bureau Notice of Detention

Shagantogai County PSB (State) Detention Notice No. 5 [2018]

Relative(s) of Ernar Dakesh :

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article Eighty of the “Criminal Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China”, our department has, at 19:00 on the 13th of September, 2018, detained Ernar Dakesh on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. He is currently in detention at the Shagantogai County detention center.

Shagantogai County Public Security Bureau
September 13, 2018



Note: The detention center is on West Barlyq Road, Qarabura Municipality, Shagantogai County

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_28.pdf

relevant entries: [8968](#)

Shagantogai County Public Security Bureau
Notice of Arrest

Shagantogai County PSB (State) Arrest Notice No. 6 [2018]

Relative(s) of Ernar Dakesh _____ :

Following approval from the Shagantogai County People's Procuratorate, our department has, at 11:00 on the 18th of September, 2018, formally arrested Ernar Dakesh on the suspicion of gathering a crowd to disturb social order. He is currently in detention at the Shagantogai County pre-trial detention center.

Note: The detention center is on West Barlyq Road, Shagantogai County _____.

Shagantogai County Public Security Bureau
September 18, 2018



Urumqi Public Security Bureau Tianshan District Branch**Notice of Detention**

Urumqi PSB (Tianshan) Det. Notice No. *0294* [2019]

Relative(s) of Dilyar Ghappar:

In accordance with the provisions of Article Eighty-Two of the “Criminal Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China”, our department has, on the 8th of October, 2019, detained Dilyar Ghappar on the suspicion of illegally possessing violent and terrorist objects. He is currently in detention at the Urumqi No. 1 Detention Center.

October 8, 2019



Note: The detention center’s address: Iron Wall Road, Midong District.

This copy to be given to the detainee’s relative(s).

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_18.pdf

relevant entries: [12954](#)

Urumqi Public Security

Notice of Arrest

Urumqi PSB (State Security) Arrest Notice No. 980 [2019]

_____:

Following approval from the *Urumqi People's Procuratorate*, our department has, at *one o'clock* on the *6th* of *November, 2019*, formally arrested *Dilyar Ghappar* on the suspicion of *illegal possession of items propagating terrorism*. He is currently in detention at the *No. 1 Detention Center*.

November 6, 2019



Note: The detention center's address _____.

This copy to be given to the arrested party's relative(s).

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_19.pdf

relevant entries: [12954](#)

Karamay City Public Security Bureau**Notice of Arrest**

Karamay PSB (Domestic Security) Arrest Notice No. 017 [2020]

Asiyem Abdugheni:

Following approval from the Karamay City People's Procuratorate, our bureau has, at __ o'clock on the 16th of October, 2020, formally arrested Qedirdin Tudahun on the suspicion of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination. He is currently in detention at the Karamay City Detention Center.

Public Security Bureau (stamp)

October 16, 2020

Note: The detention center's address: Karamay City Detention Center.

This copy to be given to the arrested party's relative(s).

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_20.pdf

relevant entries: [14338](#)

Notice

Your daughter, Hebibe Memet'abid, has until now not returned from abroad. We now officially inform you that if your daughter Hebibe Memet'abid does not return in the next week (7 days), your daughter will be prosecuted in accordance with the relevant laws. Therefore, as the father of Hebibe Memet'abid, you should inform Hebibe Memet'abid to return on time. If you do not inform Hebibe Memet'abid or if Hebibe Memet'abid does not return on time, both you and Hebibe Memet'abid will be held responsible.

Informee: Memet'abid Zeydin ID number: 653101196402220413
Relationship with Hebibe Memet'abid, the person not having returned from abroad: father and daughter

Informing party: Kashgar City Public Security Bureau

Ostengboyi police station: Erjiny Qari

Date: April 17, 2017

She went to Malaysia to study on October 4, 2016

Contact: 138991160767 [note from Memet'abid]

Shagantogai County Public Security Bureau Notice of Arrest

Shagantogai County PSB (State) Arrest Notice No. 5 [2019]

Maqsat Zheksenbek :

Following approval from the Shagantogai County People's Procuratorate, our department has, at 21:00 on the 2nd of August, 2019, formally arrested Balgynbek Maqsat on the suspicion of propagating extremism. He is currently in detention at the Shagantogai County pre-trial detention center.

Note: The detention center is on West Barlyq Road in Shagantogai County

Shagantogai County Public Security Bureau

August 3, 2019



Letter of Appeal

Ehmet Abliz, resident of Kokterek Township's Qagha Mehelle Village, has a family of seven. On February 18, his daughter Esma Ehmet was not careful and tipped over a stove, which resulted in a pot of boiling water spilling out and causing serious burns to 60% of her body. She needs to be taken to a hospital in Urumqi for treatment urgently, with medical costs expected to be 300000RMB at least. However, as her father Ehmet Abliz is in a training school and her family is in difficulty and does not have the means to afford the treatment, we appeal for those in our village to extend a helping hand.

Contact people: Mutellip (from the work group)

13699999824

Abdusalam (Qagha Mehelle village accountant)

13040499407

Kokterek Township, Qagha Mehelle village committee

February 21, 2018

Arrest Order



On March 18, 2018, there was a case of horse theft in the No. 63 Corps. The criminal suspect is Peyzulla Utuq (male, Uyghur, born on February 27, 1988, ID number: 654123198802272771, place of household registration: 25 Gulbagh Road, No. 64 Corps, Qorghas County, Xinjiang, currently residing at No. 14 Company, No. 64 Corps, Fourth Division).

At 5:24 on March 27, the criminal suspect Peyzulla Utuq fled from the No. 66 Corps Hospital, dressed in blue patient clothes with white stripes and wearing slippers, with a visible knife scar on his neck. He fled via South Health Road (location of the No. 5 Residential Complex) and headed in the direction of the 717 Avenue.

It is respectfully asked that the general masses actively provide leads, provide the criminal suspect Peyzulla Utuq' s movement trajectory, provide information about places where he' s stopped, and the like. The public security organs will reward 5000-10000RMB to those actively providing leads, following confirmation of the leads' veracity. Those who provide leads that directly lead to capture will be rewarded 100000RMB. Those who assist and abet will be held responsible in accordance with the law.

Contact work unit: Qorghas Reclamation Area Public Security Bureau

Contact people: Police Officer Wang: 18999590559

Police Officer Ai (艾): 18999590510

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_36.pdf

relevant entries: 1175

Jimsar County Public Security Bureau**Notice of Arrest**

Jimsar PSB (Criminal) Arrest Notice No. 025 [2017]

Relative(s) of Serik Nurdybek:

Following approval from the Jimsar County People's Procuratorate, our department has, on the 26th of August, 2017, formally arrested Serik Nurdybek (gender: male, born on January 5, 1997, address: House No. 229, Sanchangcaozhi Village, Beiting Municipality, Jimsar County, Xinjiang) on the suspicion of propagating extremism. He is currently in detention at the Jimsar County pre-trial detention center.

Jimsar County Public Security Bureau

August 26, 2017



Note: The detention center is on Wuqi Highway, Jimsar County, west of the ketchup plant

This copy to be given to the arrested party's relative(s).

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_24.pdf

relevant entries: [10077](#)

Chaiwopu Police Station Arrests an Online-Listed National-Security Fugitive

On May 8, 2017, our Chaiwopu Police Station's People's policeman Alimjan used the Large Intelligence Platform to carry out a comparison search and track down Nurmemet Tursun, a national-security online-listed fugitive (male, Uyghur, ID: 653121199109080932, fugitive number: T6531211009992017050082; current age: 26, primary-school education, profession: forklift driver, household registration address: House No. 36, Group No. 1, Aral Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, Xinjiang, current residential address: No. 5 East Single-Story Building, Baiyanggou Village, Chaiwopu Township, Dabancheng District, Urumqi, Xinjiang, contact number: 13999110947; WeChat name: NUR...; QQ account: none; Weibo account: none, e-mail: none). This person was added to the online listing of wanted persons on May 8, 2017 by the Xinjiang Konasheher County Public Security Bureau for being a suspect in an endangering state-security case.

Having obtained this lead, the police station leader(s) took the matter very seriously and prepared the police forces to carry out the arrest. Through painstaking tracking investigation and the combined efforts of our station's People's police, Memet Erkin arrested this national-security fugitive at the No. 5 East Single-Story Building, Baiyanggou Village, Chaiwopu Township, Dabancheng District, Urumqi, Xinjiang at 22:30 on May 8, 2016 [sic]; the case is now going through the relevant procedures.

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_32.pdf

relevant entries: [25138](#)

No. 8 Village Information Check

Full name: Zakir Reshit; ID number: 653122197308183413; registration address: House No. 015, Group No. 3, Bostanliq Village, Ermudun Township, Yengisheher County, Xinjiang; notes: ethnicity: Uyghur, job: farmer, time account opened: 2015-05-23 00:00:00, time account closed: 2018-05-19 00:00:00, details regarding previous communications with three abovementioned case-related clue individuals: [with seed individual: 653122199006153453 (religious extremist gang), mobile number: [redacted], there are 6 instances of communications lasting over 60 seconds, with one of them at: 2017-03-05 20:21:05, length: 124 seconds] | [with seed individual: 653122198210253414 (religious extremist gang), mobile number: [redacted], there are 100 instances of communications lasting over 60 seconds, with one of them at: 2017-02-11 19:15:23, length: 877 seconds] | [with seed individual: 653122199005033417 (religious extremist gang), mobile number: [redacted], there are 12 instances of communications lasting over 60 seconds, with one of them at: 2017-07-09 18:40:36, length: 190 seconds];

Supervisory demands:

Asking all localities to promptly look into the communications between the abovementioned individual and the individuals cracked down on, specifically the communications' content, reasons, and relationships, in addition to checking whether or not this person is suspected of terrorism and poses an actual threat, while also recommending an appropriate course of action given the circumstances, namely: recommend taking for education, recommend taking into custody, recommend further assessment, recommend preventive surveillance, or lift suspicion (note clearly if classified as belonging to one of the nine groups: elderly, frail, ill, disabled, pregnant, breastfeeding, student, civil servant, work relations), with results of the check to be reported via the "IJO Platform" within 3 days.

Results of check: Zakir Reshit, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653122197308183413; registration address: House No. 015, Group No. 3, Bostanliq Village, Ermudun Township, Yengisheher County, Xinjiang, this person is an individual who died in prison on February 22, 2018, with the abovementioned three people who were in contact with this person also having been sentenced; in the same group with the seed individuals, with no means to check the abovementioned three individuals as they are not in the jurisdiction.

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_37.pdf

relevant entries: [48182](#), [48144](#), [48137](#), [48183](#)

#3803 F.001

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Public Security Department

NO. 2017/31

To the Embassy of Kazakhstan in China:

The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Public Security Department of the People's Republic of China extends its greetings and informs of the arrest of one of your country's citizens as follows:

Gulbahar Jelilova, female, born on April 4, 1964. Passport number: N09879874, entered the People's Republic of China on May 21, 2017 at the Korgas border crossing. On May 22, 2017, she was taken into custody by the Urumqi public security organs on the suspicion of assisting in terrorist activities.

With best regards.

XUAR Public Security Department

May 25 [best guess], 2017

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_17.pdf

relevant entries: [2209](#)

Barkol Kazakh Autonomous County People's Court
Notice of Enforcement

(2018) XJ 2222 Crim. Init. No. 145

Relative(s) of criminal Qonai Qasymhan:

Qonai Qasymhan has committed the crime of propagating terrorism and extremism and inciting terrorist activities, and has been sentenced, in accordance with the law, to 14 years in prison and 5 years' deprivation of political rights, together with a fine of 20000RMB. This is now being enforced, with the relevant specifics provided as follows:

Starting date of principal penalty: **February 24, 2018.**

Pre-trial detention compensation: **0 days.**

Date of sentence completion: **February 23, 2032.**



original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_22.pdf

relevant entries: [2444](#)

Barkol Kazakh Autonomous County People's Court Notice of Meeting

Barkol County Pre-Trial Detention Center:

We hereby bring to your attention that our court has concluded Case (2018) XJ 2222 Crim. Init. No. 145, where the defendant, Qonai Qasymhan, was charged with propagating terrorism and extremism and inciting terrorist activities, and that the verdict is now in effect. On December 2, 2018, our court delivered the notice of enforcement to both the defendant and your detention center. There are currently relatives of the defendant Qonai Qasymhan who need to see him, and we hope that your detention center can arrange the meeting.

Barkol Kazakh Autonomous County People's Court

December 2, 2018

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_23.pdf

relevant entries: [2444](#)

Proof of Household Registration Cancellation

Household number: 654221307001366

Full name	Zhumakeldi Akai	Previous name(s)		
Citizen ID number	654221197311051614	Gender	Male	
Date of birth	November 5, 1973	Date of death	March 9, 2018	
Address	House No. 1366, Quzhyrty Township Livestock Farm, Quzhyrty Mongol Township, Dorbiljin County, Xinjiang			
Reason for cancellation	Congenital heart disease			
Time of cancellation	June 12, 2018			
Thus it is hereby certified				
June 13, 2018				

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_30.pdf

relevant entries: 2841

Criminal Incarceration Notice

(2018) XJ BT Urumqi Prison Incar. No. 119

:

Ehmet Tohsun has, in accordance with the law, been sentenced by the People's Court to 16 years and 10 months in prison for inciting ethnic hatred, inciting ethnic discrimination, and gathering a crowd to disturb public order, and has been delivered to the Bingtuan Urumqi Prison on April 22, 2018 to serve his sentence.

Address:

Public transport: Take the No. 14 bus to the Wantai Yangguang City intersection, then turn left and walk around 3 kilometers

Correspondence address: Urumqi, Branch A, PO Box 008, Bingtuan Urumqi Prison

Postal code: 830009

Information phone line: (0991) 4211863
/4211872/4211862

Thus it is hereby stated.

April 27, 2018

Xinjiang Women's Prison Criminal Incarceration Notice

(2019) XJ Women's Prison

Punishment Notice No. 128

To the relatives of Erlan Qabden:

Erlan Qabden (654226196903040828, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, Tacheng Prefecture, Hoboksar Mongol Autonomous County, Motge Township, Office No. 437, Serial Identifier: 6502000500) has been, in accordance with the law, sentenced to 19 years for the crimes of "using extremism to undermine law enforcement" and "picking quarrels and provoking trouble", as judged by the People's Court of Hoboksar Mongol Autonomous County, Tacheng Prefecture, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and has been delivered to the No. 1 Section of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Women's Prison on June 14, 2019 to serve her sentence and reform.

Thus it is hereby stated.

Address: Xinjiang, Urumqi, Xinshi District, 1327 Dongzhan Road

Public transport: Take Bus 503 and alight at Women's *Laojiaosuo* stop

Correspondence address: Xinjiang, Urumqi, Xinshi District, 1327 Dongzhan Road, Women's Prison

Postal code: 830013

Information phone line: 0991-6614592

Visits: Relatives may come to the prison directly or apply to their local judicial administration office for a long-distance meeting.

Payments: As stipulated by the rules, relatives may transfer money directly to the payment card at the time of meeting, transfer it to the person via the post office, or transfer to a fixed bank card.

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Women's Prison

June 17, 2019

NOTICE FROM THE ZHENPING COUNTY PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU REGARDING ZHAO XX'S ADMINISTRATIVE PUNISHMENT

At 8:40 PM on August 8, 2018, our department received a report that someone in Shifosi Municipality's Yushuzhuang Village was privately renting out property to a group of Uyghur people. After receiving the report, a direct subdivision of the Zhenping County Public Security Bureau rushed to the scene to investigate. Following investigation, it was found that there was indeed a group of Uyghur naan bakers in Yushuzhuang: Weli Mijit, Jinisahan Haliq, and Tursun Zayit, who were privately renting space at Zhao XX's home without having received permission from the public security organs. Furthermore, as Zhao XX did not report this to the local public security division, his actions violated the "Counter-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China". In accordance with the provisions of Article 91 of the "Counter-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China", for refusing to cooperate with the relevant departments in carrying out work related to counter-terrorism security precautions, intelligence, inspection, and emergency response, and for the act of taking the liberty to rent out property without notice, it was decided that:

- 1. Zhao XX is to be subjected to 15 days of administrative detention and a fine of 1900RMB (Zhao is already being held at the Zhaoping County Administrative-Detention Center).**
- 2. The Uyghur group of three is to be forcibly repatriated to their place of origin in Xinjiang to receive education.**
- 3. The reporting party is to be rewarded two thousand *renminbi* (2000RMB), in accordance with the relevant provisions of the "Measures Related to Rewards for Public Reporting of Leads About Suspected Terrorism".**

Thus it is hereby stated

Zhenping County Public Security Bureau

August 9, 2018



**Zhenping County
Public Security Bureau**

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_15.pdf

relevant entries: [13576](#), [13578](#), [13577](#)

Xinjiang Qarabura Prison

Criminal Incarceration Notice

(Rehab.)

(2019) Xin. Pris. Qa. Pris. Crim. Not. No. 448

Meiramgul Maidan:

For the crimes of *inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination*
and gathering a crowd to disturb public order
 your Baisultan Yusiphon has been, in accordance with the law,
 sentenced to 15 years in prison by the Qorghas County
 People's Court, and has been transferred to the No. 14 district
 of the Xinjiang Qarabura Prison on January 29, 2019 to serve
 his sentence and reform.

Thus it is hereby stated.

Prison address: No. 14 District, Qarabura Prison, 788 Kangfu Road, Shulja City

Correspondence address: No. 1 Box, No. 15 PO Box, Shulja City

Postal code: 835000

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

Prison

Day // Month 2 Year 20 19

Awat County Public Security Bureau

Notice of Arrest

(copy)

Awat PSB (Municipal) Arrest Notice | 2021 | No. 91

Relative(s) of Qurban Mollamet:

Following approval from the Awat County People's Procuratorate, our department has, on the 24th of April, 2021, formally arrested Qurban Mollamet on the suspicion of using dangerous means to endanger public security. He is currently in detention at the Awat County pre-trial detention center.

Awat County Public Security Bureau

April 24, 2021

I confirm to have received the present notice.

Family member of arrested party Qurban Mollamet _____

_____ th of _____, _____

If the family members of the arrested party have not been notified within 24 hours of the arrest, the reason should be indicated _____

Case handlers:

_____ th of _____, _____

This copy to be attached to the main dossier.

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/notori_25.pdf

relevant entries: 15344

Section 7

Police Notes

Among the police databases [written about in The Intercept](#) are approximately 400000 police notes uploaded to the Urumqi intelligence system by various police officers and stations. Some are structured and long reports, but many are fairly short (a few sentences or, at most, paragraphs). In this section, we include the originals and translations of the latter when they mention specific detained individuals.

May 1, 2017

Victim(s): [Tohti Enwer](#)

Unit: No. 5 Detachment, Special Operation Brigade, No. 7 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警七支队一大队特战大队五中队

GPS: [43.78055](#), [87.640894](#)

Officer: Li Bin / 李斌 (police ID: 020025)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653021198712030833

姓名 : 吐合提.艾尼瓦尔

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 无

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 移交派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 653021198712030833

Full name: Tohti Enwer

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: transferred to police station

May 26, 2017

Victim(s): [Zhang Chunxian](#)

Unit: Yinchuan Road Neighborhood Residential Committee / 银川路社区居委会

GPS: [43.845453](#), [87.589229](#)

Officer: Zhang Jianjun / 张建军

昨天邪教人员，马秀花来我大队，说"宣传邪教是为了老百姓身体健康，不是犯罪"，我对他进行批评，教育。她还问到女儿张春献什么时间能释放。

Yesterday, a heterodox-religion individual, Ma Xiuhua, came to our brigade and said: "Propagating heterodox teachings is for the health of the people, it's not a crime." I administered criticism and education to her. She also asked when her daughter Zhang Chunxian would be released.

June 4, 2017

Victim(s): [Metyusup Abdugheni](#)

Unit: Police Office, North Shunhe Road Neighborhood, Gangbei Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢北派出所顺河北路社区警务室

GPS: [43.86638](#), [87.284146](#)

Officer: Qi Hongdao / 戚宏道 (police ID: 015769)

2017年4月,自流人员买提玉苏甫·阿布都艾尼(男,维族,身份证号653226197506173233,户籍地于田县奥依托格拉克乡库勒艾热克村723号)未经民警审核私下购买了八钢工人新村6-36-1-601号二手房并过户办了房产证,后经一体化平台查询其系严打收押人员亲属,一体化录入人员和50万不放心群体,2017年5月底被原籍综治部门带回原籍。

In April 2017, transient individual Metyusup Abdugheni (male, Uyghur, ID number 653226197506173233, registered address at House No. 723, Kol'eriq Village, Oytoghraq Township, Keriye County) privately purchased a second-hand apartment at 6-36-1-601 New Worker Village in Bagang without inspection and approval from the People's police, transferring ownership and formalizing the title deed. Later, an IJOP search revealed him to be a family member of a crackdown individual in custody, an IJOP-inputted individual, and a member of the 500000 untrustworthy group. In late May 2017, he was brought back to his place of origin by the comprehensive management department at the place of origin.

June 10, 2017

Victim(s): [Abdugheni Enwer](#)

Unit: Information Management Department, Population Management Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局人口管理支队信息管理科

GPS: [43.827337](#), [87.617204](#)

Officer: Yin Han / 尹涵

人员采集

身份证号码: 650102197903306512

姓名: 阿不都艾尼·艾尼瓦尔

联系电话: 乌鲁木齐市天山区三道湾路100号4号楼2单元302室

是否与上人同行: 否

现住地: 塔尔纳达国际贸易有限公司

工作单位: 电脑中存储一部暴恐视频文件

说明: 0ecdbf94-834d-4259-829c-db2810d0d46f

Individual collection

ID number: 650102197903306512

Full name: Abdugheni Enwer

Contact number: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 4, 100 Sandaowan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Tarnada International Trade LTD

Work unit: violent terrorist video file stored on computer
Explanation: 0ecdbf94-834d-4259-829c-db2810d0d46f

Victim(s): [Lu Ming](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.814133](#), [87.623313](#)

Officer: Zhang Jianjun / 张建军

今天凌晨7时，我大队将5月18号，向6个微信群传播邪教宣传的，吕铭，男，汉，52岁，依法刑拘，此案还在侦察中。

Today at 7 AM, our brigade has, in accordance with the law, detained Lu Ming (male, Han, 52) for spreading heterodox-group propaganda in 6 WeChat groups on May 18. This case is still in the investigation stage.

June 11, 2017

Victim(s): [Mominjan Ablimit](#)

Unit: Police Office, Guyuan Alley Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所固原巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.773341](#), [87.626571](#)

Officer: Ekber Litip / 艾克白尔·力提甫

摸明江·阿布力木提(653129198411021032),别名：阿不都沙拉木，此人2004年在库尔勒参加“伊扎布特”团伙2008年在乌鲁木齐被抓获刑事拘留，2010年6月因涉嫌分裂国家罪被关押克拉玛依看守所，此人弟弟2017年5月被八户梁派出所收押，此人2017年6月8日从喀什回来现在天山区八户梁派出所辖区居住可至今未收押，如果此人收押审查的话肯定会交代好多有价值的线索，此人联系电话：[redacted]

Mominjan Ablimit (653129198411021032), other name: Abdusalam. In 2004, this person took part in a "Hizb ut-Tahrir" criminal group in Korla. In 2008, he was arrested and criminally detained in Urumqi. In June 2010, he was jailed at the Karamay Pre-Trial Detention Center on suspicion of separatism. In May 2017, this person's younger brother was taken into custody by the Bahuliang Police Station. This person returned from Kashgar on June 8, 2017 and currently resides in the jurisdiction of the Bahuliang Police Station, but has still not been taken into custody. If this person were taken into custody and investigated, he could certainly provide many useful clues. This person's contact number: [redacted]

June 12, 2017

Victim(s): [Lu Ming](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.84516, 87.58958](#)

Officer: Zhang Jianjun / 张建军

今天对邪教人员吕铭的审查，发现我高新区邪教又一团伙，我队已开展侦查。情况后期报。

Another heterodox gang was discovered in our Hi-Tech Industry Development Zone during the investigation of the heterodox individual Lu Ming today, with our team launching an investigation. Will report later.

June 14, 2017

Victim(s): [Mettursun Ehmet](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 6 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队六大队二中队

GPS: [43.776721, 87.630911](#)

Officer: Xin Jiyuan / 信霁原

人员采集

身份证号码：65322119760415005X

姓名：买吐送·艾合买提

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：无

说明：属被打击处理人员家属，遣返原籍人员

Individual collection

ID number: 65322119760415005X

Full name: Mettursun Ehmet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: relative of someone cracked down on, person to be sent back to place of origin

June 15, 2017

Victim(s): [Ablitip Sayim](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.82725, 87.618378](#)

Officer: Seydil Salih / 塞德力·萨力

阿不力提甫·萨依木，男，维吾尔族，身份证号:652123197001041539,手机号:[redacted]，户籍地:新疆托克逊县，已被托克逊县公安机关收押，该阿2013年一月至同年三月去麦加私朝，期间该阿与一名叫亚库甫热巴提（身份待查）的人见面。

Ablitip Sayim, male, Uyghur, ID number: 652123197001041539, mobile number: [redacted], registration address: Toqsun County, Xinjiang, taken into custody by the Toqsun County public security organs. This Abli went on a private pilgrimage to Mecca between January and March 2013, meeting someone named Yaqup Rabat (identity pending inspection) during this time.

June 17, 2017

Victim(s): [Gulzare Imin](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 6 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队六大队二中队

GPS: [43.784924, 87.620854](#)

Officer: Shi Xiaoji / 石小际

人员采集

身份证号码：652822199304283229

姓名：古丽扎热·依明

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：轮台县野左沟乡塔力克村二组047号

工作单位：无业

说明：亲属打击，劝返原籍

Individual collection

ID number: 652822199304283229

Full name: Gulzare Imin

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: House No. 047, Group No. 2, Talliq Village, Eshme Township, Bugur County

Work unit: unemployed

Explanation: family member cracked down on, urge to return to place of origin

Victim(s): [Ablimit Memet](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.745722](#), [87.602286](#)

Officer: Chai Wanping / 柴万平

人员采集

身份证号码 : 650102197402152631

姓名 : 阿不力米提·买买提

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 乌鲁木齐市天山区青海寺巷23号3号楼1单元401

工作单位 : 个人公司, 洗涤用品

说明 : 国宝重点人员, 采集信息, 盘查可疑, 救助护送回原籍

Individual collection

ID number: 650102197402152631

Full name: Ablimit Memet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 401, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 3, 23 Qinghai Mosque Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: private company, hygiene products

Explanation: domestic-security focus person, collect information, investigate anything suspicious, assist and escort back to place of origin

June 18, 2017

Victim(s): [Nurmemetjan Memetsawut](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 5 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队五大队三中队

GPS: [43.764938](#), [87.630703](#)

Officer: Wei Xuetong / 魏学通

人员采集

身份证号码 : 65310119941121123X

姓名 : 努日买买江·麦麦提萨吾提

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 乌鲁木齐天山区延安路711号1号101号

工作单位 : 伊斯兰经学院学生

说明 : 被打击人员亲属, 遣返原籍

Individual collection

ID number: 65310119941121123X

Full name: Nurmemetjan Memetsawut

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 101, Building No. 1, 711 Yan'an Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: student at Islamic Institute

Explanation: family member of individual cracked down on, return to place of origin

Victim(s): [Dilshat Semet](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.768361, 87.631617](#)

Officer: Zhang Dongwei / 张东伟

人员采集

身份证号码 : 652929199312250275

姓名 : 迪力夏提.色买提

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 大湾东湾街18巷28号

工作单位 : 新疆红驼开发有限公司

说明 : 属被打击处理人员亲属, 处理措施 : 采集信息, 盘查可疑, 遣返原籍。

Individual collection

ID number: 652929199312250275

Full name: Dilshat Semet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 28 No. 18 Alley, East Dongwan Street, Dawan

Work unit: Xinjiang Red Camel Development LTD

Explanation: Family member of individual cracked down on, measures to take: collect information, investigate anything suspicious, return to place of origin.

Victim(s): [Hebibulla Omer](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.7685, 87.631527](#)

Officer: Zhang Dongwei / 张东伟

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653101199806291211

姓名 : 艾比布拉.玉买尔

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 吾尔宏外语培训中心

工作单位 : 吾尔宏外语培训中心

说明 : 属被打击处理人员亲属, 处理措施 : 采集信息, 盘查可疑, 遣返原籍。

Individual collection

ID number: 653101199806291211

Full name: Hebibulla Omer

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Orhun Foreign-Language Training Center

Work unit: Orhun Foreign-Language Training Center

Explanation: Family member of individual cracked down on, measures to take: collect information, investigate anything suspicious, return to place of origin.

June 19, 2017

Victim(s): [Elijan Ismayil](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.785868](#), [87.618626](#)

Officer: Fan Qi / 范琦

人员采集

身份证号码：653022198012010037

姓名：艾力江·斯马义

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：阿克陶县亚格恰克路014号

工作单位：无业

说明：属75羁押人员，需收押审查

Individual collection

ID number: 653022198012010037

Full name: Elijan Ismayil

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 014 Yaghichaq Road, Akto County

Work unit: unemployed

Explanation: classified as individual held following July 5, required to take into custody and investigate

Victim(s): [Abdueziz Ablet](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.768646](#), [87.631239](#)

Officer: Zhang Dongwei / 张东伟

人员采集

身份证号码：653101199305080811

姓名：阿不都艾则孜·阿布来提

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：向阳坡六巷104号

工作单位：餐厅打工

说明：属被打击处理人员亲属，处理措施，采集信息，盘查可疑，遣返原籍

Individual collection

ID number: 653101199305080811

Full name: Abdueziz Ablet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 104 Xiangyangpo Sixth Alley

Work unit: restaurant worker

Explanation: family member of individual cracked down on, measures to take: collect information, investigate anything suspicious, return to place of origin

Victim(s): [Emerjan Abdureshit](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 5 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队五大队三中队

GPS: [43.764879](#), [87.630782](#)

Officer: Wei Xuetong / 魏学通

人员采集

身份证号码 : 65322619950210191X

姓名 : 艾买尔江.阿布杜热西提

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 民族医院后骑马华庭小区11号2单元103

工作单位 : 新疆大学学生

说明 : 被打击人员家属 , 遣返原籍

Individual collection

ID number: 65322619950210191X

Full name: Emerjan Abdureshit

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 103, Entrance No. 2, No. 11 Building, Qima Huating Residential Complex behind Ethnic Hospital

Work unit: student at Xinjiang University

Explanation: family member of individual cracked down on, return to place of origin

June 22, 2017Victim(s): [Abduniyaz Kerim](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.768594](#), [87.631865](#)

Officer: Zhang Dongwei / 张东伟

人员采集

身份证号码 : 652928197906182577

姓名 : 阿布都尼亚孜.克热木

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：南湾街4巷263号

工作单位：个体理发店

说明：属被打击处理人员亲属，处理措施，采集信息，盘查可疑，遣返原籍。

Individual collection

ID number: 652928197906182577

Full name: Abduniyaz Kerim

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 263 No. 4 Alley, Nanwan Street

Work unit: independent barber

Explanation: Family member of individual cracked down on, measures to take: collect information, investigate anything suspicious, return to place of origin.

Victim(s): [Ababekri Ibrahim](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.853444](#), [87.613266](#)

Officer: Xu Zhiyin / 许智寅

今日入户走访被打击人员阿巴巴白克热·依布拉音木家属，该家属表现正常，家人情绪平稳，希望能够在社区周边寻找一份工作。

Visited the home of the relative(s) of Ababekri Ibrahim, a person cracked down on, today. The relative(s) seemed normal, emotionally stable, and hope(s) to be able to look for work in the neighborhood vicinity.

June 23, 2017

Victim(s): [Iminjan Ebeydulla](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.857498](#), [87.543128](#)

Officer: Miren Jumahan / 米兰居玛汗

2017年6月23日星期五朱麻日期间依明江·艾白都拉，男，维吾尔族，身份证编号为653021197211260812，来阿勒泰路东清真寺做礼拜时该寺门口的安检门红灯亮起，社区民警用百姓APP核查该人身份时一切正常，但通过人像核验核对身份后发现该人处理措施为滞留审查，身份特征为出境期间存在开户轨迹，已交中营工派出所进一步审核。

On June 23, 2017 during the Friday prayer, when Iminjan Ebeydulla (male, Uyghur, ID number 653021197211260812) came to the east mosque on Altay Road to pray, a red light flashed during his entrance security check. When the neighborhood administration People's police put this person's ID through the Baixing app, it showed him to be completely normal. However, a facial-recognition check revealed detention and investigation as the measures to be taken for this

person, with a particular trait of his identity being that there exist traces of his opening an account while abroad. Transferred to the Zhongyinggong Police Station for further investigation.

June 24, 2017

Victim(s): [Ablimit Ablehet](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.774396](#), [87.592679](#)

Officer: Metyaqup / 马涛亚合甫

人员采集

身份证号码：654322198807210718

姓名：阿布列木提·阿布拉哈提

联系电话：昌吉大西渠有色工程公司1025号

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：昌吉景宏驾照

工作单位：系八类严重暴力刑事前科，，采集信息，遣返原籍

说明：ae2f8935-eae1-43d7-8333-f704e09edf6b

Individual collection

ID number: 654322198807210718

Full name: Ablimit Ablehet

Contact number: No. 1025, Changji Daxiqu Nonferrous Engineering Company

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Changji Jinghong Driver's License

Work unit: 8-category serious-violence criminal history, , collect information, return to place of origin

Explanation: ae2f8935-eae1-43d7-8333-f704e09edf6b

July 1, 2017

Victim(s): [Errabet Qadir](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.764669](#), [87.612502](#)

Officer: Min Zhenyang / 闵圳阳

人员采集

身份证号码：654123199503121775

姓名：尔拉巴提·卡德尔

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：新疆大学数学与系统学院

工作单位：无

说明：橙色涉稳调查对象，移交胜利路派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 654123199503121775

Full name: Errabet Qadir

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Mathematics and Systems Science Institute of Xinjiang University

Work unit: none

Explanation: Orange stability-related inspection target, transferred to the Victory Road Police Station

July 5, 2017Victim(s): [Yasin Awut](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.861454](#), [87.410904](#)

Officer: Gao Kun / 高坤

人员采集

身份证号码 : 650106197111010030

姓名 : 亚生.阿吾提

联系电话 : 乌鲁木齐市头屯河区工人新村10号楼4单元601

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 无业

工作单位 : 涉稳调查对象 带回派出所进一步核查

说明 : 0cbdc5e7-3b9d-4588-8c1f-2ae33b454773

Individual collection

ID number: 650106197111010030

Full name: Yasin Awut

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 10, New Worker Village, Toutunhe District, Urumqi

Work unit: stability-related inspection target, take back to police station for further inspection

Explanation: 0cbdc5e7-3b9d-4588-8c1f-2ae33b454773

Victim(s): [Perhat Memeteli](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.861594](#), [87.410884](#)

Officer: Shireli Memet / 西尔艾力·买买提

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653129199109122216

姓名 : 帕尔哈提·麦麦提艾力

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行：否
现住地：昌吉学院在校住宿
工作单位：昌吉学院
说明：带至派出所进一步核查

Individual collection
ID number: 653129199109122216
Full name: Perhat Memet'eli
Contact number: [redacted]
With previous person: no
Current residential address: Changji Institute on-campus housing
Work unit: Changji Institute
Explanation: taken to police station for further inspection

July 13, 2017

Victim(s): [Li Jianzhu](#)
Unit: mobile device / 移动设备
GPS: [43.833091](#), [87.635852](#)
Officer: Chen Chao / 陈超

我社区上访人员李建筑目前仍然居住在西虹东路社区三楼！于2017年7月14号送教育转化点！

The petitioning individual in our neighbourhood, Li Jianzhu, still resides at Building No. 3 in the East Xihong Road Neighborhood! Sending to a transformation-through-education unit on July 14, 2017!

July 20, 2017

Victim(s): [Tekran Turhan](#)
Unit: mobile device / 移动设备
GPS: [43.819106](#), [87.581388](#)
Officer: Cui Haidong / 崔海东

人员采集
身份证号码：654123198706045376
姓名：铁克然·图尔汗
联系电话：[redacted]
是否与上人同行：否
现住地：乌鲁木齐市天山区大湾北路东一巷599号309
工作单位：个体
说明：煽动分裂国家案，于2017年7月5日被网上追逃，于2017年7月17日被抓获已刑事拘留

Individual collection
ID number: 654123198706045376
Full name: Tekran Turhan

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 599-309 No. 1 East Alley, North Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: self-employed

Explanation: inciting-separatism case, added to online wanted register on July 5, 2017, arrested on July 17, 2017 and criminally detained

July 24, 2017

Victim(s): [Enwer Tursun](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.362879](#), [88.310831](#)

Officer: Bu Miao / 卜苗

国保在逃人员艾尼瓦尔吐尔逊 (65020219730618003X)于2017年7月22日被我达坂城分局抓获，现临时羁押于乌市一看，交接工作随后进行

Domestic-security on-the-run individual Enwer Tursun (65020219730618003X) was captured by our Dabancheng subbureau on July 22, 2017, and is for now being held at the Urumqi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center, with the handover to be carried out later

August 9, 2017

Victim(s): [Rozimemet Eli](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.827451](#), [87.617532](#)

Officer: Deng Hailong / 邓海龙

肉孜买买提·艾力，男，维吾尔族，身份证号：653021197705100819，户籍地：新疆克州阿图什市阿扎克派出所，此人现在乌鲁木齐活动，未登记流动人口，据原籍反应此人有泛伊斯兰主义思想。

Rozimemet Eli, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653021197705100819, registration address: Azaq Police Station, Atush City, Kizilsu Prefecture, Xinjiang; this person is currently active in Urumqi, has not been registered as part of the floating population; as reported by his place of origin, this person has a Pan-Islamic ideology.

Victim(s): [Liu Shuling](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.794314](#), [87.614859](#)

Officer: Liu Xuxu / 刘旭旭

人员采集

身份证号码：650104194303060028

姓名：刘淑玲
联系电话：[redacted]
是否与上人同行：否
现住址：乌市天山区建设巷24号3号楼2-501
工作单位：无
说明：敲门行动教育转化人员

Individual collection
ID number: 650104194303060028
Full name: Liu Shuling
Contact number: [redacted]
With previous person: no
Current residential address: Apt. 502, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 3, 24 Construction Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi
Work unit: none
Explanation: knock-on-door activity transformation-through-education person

August 11, 2017

Victim(s): [Obul Eli](#)
Unit: No. 3 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Unit, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队三大队
GPS: [43.756431](#), [87.623706](#)
Officer: Han Hongjie / 韩红杰 (police ID: 020438)

人员采集
身份证号码：650102199301224017
姓名：吾布力·艾力
联系电话：[redacted]
是否与上人同行：否
现住址：天山区解放南路193号
工作单位：无
说明：通过百姓安全APP查询为八类犯罪前科人员，现以移交TS--074警务站

Individual collection
ID number: 650102199301224017
Full name: Obul Eli
Contact number: [redacted]
With previous person: no
Current residential address: 193 South Liberation Road, Tianshan District
Work unit: none
Explanation: a check with the Baixing safety app revealed an 8-category criminal-record individual, who's now been transferred to the TS-074 police substation

Victim(s): [Abdurazaq Mijit](#)

Unit: No. 3 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Unit, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队三大队

GPS: [43.756943](#), [87.623816](#)

Officer: Han Hongjie / 韩红杰 (police ID: 020438)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 654121198607212033

姓名 : 阿布都肉扎克·米吉提

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 无

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 通过百姓安全查询为, 吸毒前科人员, 以移交TS-040警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 654121198607212033

Full name: Abdurazaq Mijit

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: a check with the Baixing safety app revealed a drug-record individual, who's now been transferred to the TS-040 police substation

Victim(s): [Zohrem Yusup](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.814394](#), [87.644348](#)

Officer: Tang Ying / 唐颖

今日, 在北郊客运站抓获了一名叫祖热姆"玉苏甫的防回流人员, 核实身份后, 已将其移交至南湖北路派出所。

Today, a backflow-prevention individual named Zohrem Yusup was apprehended at the Northern Outskirts Bus Terminal. Transferred to the North Nanhu Road Police Station following ID verification.

August 12, 2017

Victim(s): [Tiliwaldi Imin](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 3 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队三大队三中队

GPS: [43.785027](#), [87.618577](#)

Officer: Yin Dong / 尹栋 (police ID: 020246)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 652926195412293857

姓名 : 提力瓦力地 依明

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 双庆巷宾馆

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 我们三人巡逻组巡逻在路上发现一老人 , 查到信息为橙色涉稳人员带至TS098警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 652926195412293857

Full name: Tiliwaldi Imin

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: a hotel on Shuangqing Alley

Work unit: none

Explanation: our three-person patrol group discovered an old person during street patrol, with an info lookup showing an orange-tag stability-related person; taken to the TS098 police substation

August 13, 2017

Victim(s): [Qeyyum Sawut](#)

Unit: No. 5 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队五大队

GPS: [43.76498](#), [87.638312](#)

Officer: Ma Ning / 马宁 (police ID: 011556)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653121199212050635

姓名 : 柯尤木·撒伍提

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 乌鲁木齐头屯河区祥云东街1号附114号

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 属打击处理人员亲属遣返原籍

Individual collection

ID number: 653121199212050635

Full name: Qeyyum Sawut
Contact number: [redacted]
With previous person: no
Current residential address: 1-114 East Xiangyun Street, Toutunhe District, Urumqi
Work unit: none
Explanation: family member of individual cracked down on, return to place of origin

August 14, 2017

Victim(s): [Tursungul Abdurahman](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.781867](#), [87.62018](#)

Officer: Eliekber Memet / 艾力艾克拜·买买提 (police ID: 019603)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653201198107012560

姓名 : 图尔荪古丽·阿卜杜热合曼

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 水磨沟区七道湾看病

工作单位 : 无业

说明 : 2017年8月14日上午十二时许, 特警八支队二大队大巴扎便衣组在和平南路一巷使用百姓安全查获一名刑事前科黄色标签人员, 已移送至TS086警务服务站。

Individual collection

ID number: 653201198107012560

Full name: Tursungul Abdurahman

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: seeing a doctor in Shuimogou District's Qidaowan

Work unit: unemployed

Explanation: On August 14, 2017, the Grand Bazar plainclothes group of the No. 2 Brigade of the No. 8 SWAT Branch used Baixing Safety to track down and detain a yellow-tag person with a criminal record on the First Alley of South Peace Road, and have already transferred her to the TS086 police service substation.

Victim(s): [Shireli Osman](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.781857](#), [87.620219](#)

Officer: Huang Wei / 黄伟

人员采集

身份证号码 : 65010519760615139X

姓名 : 西日艾力·吾斯曼

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区立井南小区

工作单位：无业

说明：2017年8月14日下午九时许，特警八支队二大队大巴扎便衣组在和平南路一巷使用警务通查获一名非法讲经人员，已移送至TS086警务服务站。

Individual collection

ID number: 65010519760615139X

Full name: Shireli Osman

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: South Lijing Residential Complex, Shuimogou District, Urumqi

Work unit: unemployed

Explanation: At about 9:00 pm on August 14, 2017, the Grand Bazar plainclothes team of the No. 2 Brigade of the No. 8 SWAT Branch used Police Wechat to discover and seize an illegally-expounding-scripture individual on No. 1 Alley, South Peace Road; has been transferred to the TS086 police substation.

August 15, 2017

Victim(s): [Risalet Kerim](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.518146](#), [87.33534](#)

Officer: Ma Yuqi / 马玉奇

2017年8月7日19:15分，在检查一辆乌市牌照轿车所拉载的两名南疆民语系人员时，公安联网核查一切正常，无涉案违法记录，通过人证核验APP进行检查，其中一人显示为“防回流打派遣中的边控对象，如果是本人立即抓捕”，姓名：热萨来提·克热木，身份证号：653021198712281448，户籍地：新疆阿图什市阿湖乡阿其克村四队12号，暂住地：乌市天山区中湾街322号2号楼3单元602。随后上报县局合成与国保大队，由业务部门对其身份进一步核查。

处理意见：

对其所乘车辆（新A83415）进行了搜查，两人共一部手机通过反恐利剑查缉均未发现异常。21时20分，该人员被国保大队带走调查。

At 19:15 on August 7, 2017, while inspecting two southern Xinjiang ethnic-language system persons traveling in a car with an Urumqi license plate, the public security network showed nothing to be out of the ordinary, with no record of any violations of the law or involvement in any cases. When using the people verification app, one of the individuals was displayed as:

"strike-dispatches-and-prevent-backflow border-control target, arrest on sight if this is the individual". Name: Risalet Kerim; ID number: 653021198712281448; household registration address: House No. 12, No. 4 Brigade, Achchiq Village, Aghu Township, Atush Municipality, Xinjiang; temporary address: Apt. 602, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, 322 Zhongwan Street, Tianshan District, Urumqi. This was subsequently reported to the county-level bureau joint operations and domestic-security brigade, to have her identity further investigated by the operations department. Suggested actions:

The vehicle (Xinjiang A83415) was searched, and the seizure and investigation of their common

mobile phone via the Anti-Terror Sword showed nothing out of the ordinary. At 21:20, the person in question was taken away by the domestic-security brigade for investigation.

August 17, 2017

Victim(s): [Abdurizat Awut](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.647969](#), [87.542328](#)

Officer: Zhang Jianjun / 张建军 (police ID: 015696)

2017年8月11日，我站在开展日常工作中查获一名涉稳人员阿卜杜热扎提·阿伍提（男，维吾尔族，653201199203101031,和田市古南路兰干巷46号）。

On August 11, 2017, our station discovered and seized stability-related individual Abdurizat Awut (male, Uyghur, 653201199203101031, 46 Lengger Alley, South Gujan Road, Hotan City) in the course of daily operations.

August 21, 2017

Victim(s): [Ma Weixiong](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.606613](#), [87.340074](#)

Officer: Jiang Tiezhu / 姜铁柱

永丰镇永新村2队收押人员马唯雄妻子，检查出[redacted]，病情比较严重，于2017年8月14日在县医院住院，需手术。

The wife of in-custody individual Ma Weixiong, of the No. 2 Team, Yongxin Village, Yongfeng Municipality, was diagnosed with [redacted], with the condition quite serious. Hospitalized at the county hospital on August 14, 2017, requires surgery.

August 22, 2017

Victim(s): [Turghun Tewekkul](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.798328](#), [87.623128](#)

Officer: Liu Tao / 刘涛

2017年8月22日经社区核查，未发现督办单下发的我辖区户籍人员吐尔洪·太瓦库力的活动轨迹

On August 22, 2017, after verification by the neighborhood administration, no activity trajectory for Turghun Tewekkul, a person with registration in our jurisdiction who was in the oversight form sent down, could be found.

August 23, 2017

Victim(s): [Ma Haishan](#)

Unit: Police Office, Anju Neighborhood, Daoxiang Road Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局稻香路派出所安居社区警务室

GPS: [43.955969](#), [87.648514](#)

Officer: Ying Jijun / 应继军 (police ID: 016511)

2017年8月23日，米东分局安居社区民警走访被收押人员马海山家属顾彦娥，未发现其有异常活动情况，人在家中照顾儿子马穆斯塔法(11岁)未外出，儿子于8月28日开学就读乌鲁木齐市第108中学。

On August 23, 2017, the Anju Neighborhood People's police of the Midong Subbureau visited Gu Yan'e, a family member of in-custody individual Ma Haishan, finding nothing irregular in the former's activities or situation. The person looks after son, Mustafa (11 years old), at home, and has not gone out. Son will start school on August 28 at the Urumqi City No. 108 Middle School.

Victim(s): [Arafat Yusup](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.858291](#), [87.300167](#)

Officer: Wang Shaojie / 王少杰

人员采集

身份证号码：653126199407212819

姓名：阿拉帕提.玉苏普

联系电话：无

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：我KT056警务站副站长王少杰22日夜间在转盘设卡盘查，查货的涉稳人员。

说明：b01be711-efad-44e8-a107-291117ac5981

Individual collection

ID number: 653126199407212819

Full name: Arafat Yusup

Contact number: none

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: The deputy chief of our KT056 police substation, Wang Shaojie, discovered and seized a stability-related individual during inspection at a rotary roadblock on the night of the 22nd.

Explanation: b01be711-efad-44e8-a107-291117ac5981

Victim(s): [Razaq Qahar](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [42.989076](#), [87.558751](#)

Officer: Li Yang / 李阳

与新街社区工作人员交谈得知，辖区收押人员热扎克·卡哈尔的二哥艾山·卡哈尔进山放羊，经与其电话联系，其思想平稳，无异常。

After talking with staff from the New Street Neighborhood, it was learned that the jurisdiction's in-custody individual Razaq Qahar's second older brother, Hesen Qahar, has gone to the mountains to let sheep out to pasture. After making contact with him over the phone, it was found that his thoughts were stable and that there were no irregularities.

Victim(s): [Obul Heyit](#)

Unit: Dongshanpo Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐县公安局东山坡派出所

GPS: [43.788617](#), [87.427479](#)

Officer: Zhang Junjie / 张军杰 (police ID: 015592)

2017我所民警反应大泉村村名吾布力·依提家人最近表现正常媳妇儿及孩子每天按时来所里与管事民警见面。

In 2017, our station's People's police officer reported that the recent behavior of the family members of Daquan Village citizen Obul Heyit has been normal, with the daughter-in-law and children coming to the station daily and on time to meet with the People's police officer in charge.

Victim(s): [Ma Yanhu](#)

Unit: Yongfeng Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐县公安局永丰派出所

GPS: [43.606708](#), [87.340547](#)

Officer: Liu Yuze / 刘宇泽 (police ID: 013267)

永新便民警务站工作人员工作中发现，永新村收押人员马彦虎媳妇范梅艳产后母子平安，于今日出院，目前在家中疗养身体，情绪稳定。

In the course of duty, the staff of the Yongxin Convenience Police Station found that Fan Meiyang, the wife of Yongfeng Village's in-custody individual Ma Yanhu, and her baby were both well postpartum; discharged from the hospital today, currently recuperating at home, emotionally stable.

Victim(s): [Akbar Zhappar](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yanhe Road Neighborhood, Shuimogou Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区分局水磨沟派出所沿河路社区警务室

GPS: [43.827326](#), [87.62743](#)

Officer: Xiao Lei / 肖磊 (police ID: 018076)

今日反恐利剑查辑时盘查出一名非法持有暴恐视频人员，阿克巴尔·加帕尔（南，柯尔克孜族，身份证

号:653024199206201613, 户籍地克州乌恰县, 现住址: 乌市米东区新华凌B区物易通托运部), 该视频为一名头部皮肤裂开的男子, 医护人员对其进行救治的过程, 为三级暴恐视频, 已带回派出所进行处理

Found an individual in illegal possession of a violent terrorist video during today's Anti-Terror Sword inspection; Akbar Zhappar (male, Kyrgyz, ID number: 653024199206201613, registration address: Ulughchat County, Kizilsu Prefecture, current residential address: WYT Consignment Department, Section B, New Hualing, Midong District, Urumqi); the video in question shows a man with the skin on his scalp split open and medical personnel in the process of treating him, classified as a third-degree violent terrorist video; has been brought back to police station to undergo further handling

Victim(s): [Qi Haitao](#)

Unit: SM-077 Convenience Police Station, Beishanpo Neighborhood, Liudaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局六道湾派出所SM-077北山坡社区便民警务站

GPS: [43.8192](#), [87.637951](#)

Officer: Liu Guochao / 刘国超 (police ID: 019852)

人员采集

身份证号码: 41102319800801107X

姓名: 齐海涛

联系电话: [redacted]

是否与上人同行: 否

现住址: 乌市水磨沟区成功街

工作单位: 无

说明: 在此人手机内辑查出二级暴恐视频, 已移交六道湾派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 41102319800801107X

Full name: Qi Haitao

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Chenggong Street, Shuimogou District, Urumqi

Work unit: none

Explanation: a second-degree violent terrorist video was found on this person's mobile phone; transferred to the Liudaowan Police Station

August 24, 2017

Victim(s): [Wang Xin](#)

Unit: TS-082 People's Road Convenience Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-082便民警务站人民路便民警务站

GPS: [43.791522](#), [87.624773](#)

Officer: Wang Hongdi / 王宏棣 (police ID: 011740)

今日盘查人员，发现吸毒前科人员:王鑫，曾用名:王义，男，汉族，身份证号650102197411060712,户籍所在地:乌鲁木齐天山区建设路161号2号楼1单元201号。曾于2015年4月，12月二次因吸毒被行政拘留，社区戒毒。目前该人已移交小东梁派出所处理！

Discovered an individual with a drug use history during questioning today: Wang Xin, former name: Wang Yi, male, Han, ID number: 650102197411060712, registration address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 2, 161 Construction Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi. In April and December 2015, he was administratively detained twice for drug use and underwent community detoxification. He has presently been transferred to the Xiaodongliang Police Station for further action!

Victim(s): [Ablimit Abduqeyyum](#)

Unit: Police Office, Victory Road Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所胜利路社区警务室

GPS: [43.769327](#), [87.610919](#)

Officer: Zhao Jiang / 赵疆 (police ID: 017581)

我胜利路社区前期收押人员:阿卜力米提.阿卜杜柯尤木妻子来我处反应，收押人员自己的丈夫前期患有心脏病，需要服用指定的药，目前家属申请是否能够按时送药到收押场所，请上级部门批示！

The wife of Ablimit Abduqeyyum, an earlier-stage in-custody individual from our Victory Road Neighborhood, came to us to report that her in-custody husband had heart disease during the earlier stage and needed specific medication. At present, the family is applying to see if it is possible to deliver the medicine to the custody center on time. Requesting instruction from the higher department!

August 25, 2017

Victim(s): [Mehrisha Erkin](#)

Unit: Southern Outskirts Branch Brigade Office, Traffic Police Branch, Traffic Management Bureau, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局交通管理局交通警察支队南郊分局大队办公室

GPS: [43.779473](#), [87.621453](#)

Officer: Hakim Muhter / 阿克木·木克塔尔 (police ID: 016886)

8月24日早11点，在团结路定点盘查时盘查到一名涉稳核查人员，米可力沙·艾尔肯，身份证号654123

19910501048X, 为涉稳调查对象, 经请示派出所, 采集并记录个人信息后带回派出所。

On August 24 at 11 AM, a stability-related inspection individual was inspected and questioned during inspection and questioning at the Unity Road point: Mehrisha Erkin, ID number 65412319910501048X, designated as a stability-related inspection target; following instruction from the police station, her personal data were collected and recorded, after which she was brought back to the police station.

Victim(s): [Mutellip Turniyaz](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.765143](#), [87.6129](#)

Officer: Li Dong / 李东 (police ID: 017579)

收押人员:木塔力甫.吐尔尼亚 妻子 : 阿孜古丽.吐尔地
在三建幼儿园担任厨师。长子 : 木夏来甫.木塔力甫 在乌市30小学3年级。次子 : 木扎帕尔.木塔力甫
在三建幼儿园。目前, 收押人员家属情况稳定。

In-custody individual: Mutellip Turniyaz; wife: Arzugul Turdi, works as a cook at the Sanjian Kindergarten; oldest son: Musherrep Mutellip, in third grade at the Urumqi No. 30 Primary School; second son: Muzeppe Mutellip, at the Sanjian Kindergarten. At present, the situation of the in-custody individual's family is stable.

Victim(s): [Zhang Cuiwei](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.806314](#), [87.62159](#)

Officer: Shi Liheng / 石立恒

2017年8月24日将违法行为人张崔巍抓获, 此人涉嫌于2017年7月11日在微信群发布有关涉自治区领导的谣言, 现被依法查处。

Detained law breaker Zhang Cuiwei on August 24, 2017. This person is suspected of posting rumors about the autonomous region leadership in a WeChat group on July 11, 2017; now being investigated and dealt with in accordance with the law.

Victim(s): [Imam Nurmemet](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队二中队

GPS: [43.784935](#), [87.621688](#)

Officer: Xu Pengfei / 许鹏飞 (police ID: 019653)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 650102197503223531

姓名：依马木努尔买买提

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：红庙子廉租房

工作单位：无

说明：八支队二大队便衣14巡逻组在爱国巷巡逻时盘查一名吸毒前科人员，现移交TS099服务站

Individual collection

ID number: 650102197503223531

Full name: Imam Nurmemet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: renting an apartment in Hongmiaozi

Work unit: none

Explanation: the No. 14 plainclothes patrol group of the No. 8 Branch's No. 2 Brigade questioned an individual with a drug history during patrol on Aiguo Alley, who's now been transferred to the TS099 service station

Victim(s): [Alimjan Turaq](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.81662, 87.554783](#)

Officer: Baxi / 巴希

2017年8月7日，在市局统一指挥下，将不放心人员阿力穆江·图拉克，身份证号:653121198706162317收押。

On August 7, 2017, under the direction of the municipal bureau central command, the untrustworthy individual Alimjan Turaq, ID number: 653121198706162317, was taken into custody.

August 26, 2017

Victim(s): [Salahidin Yusup](#)

Unit: Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局

GPS: [43.778975, 87.619147](#)

Officer: Wang Wei / 王玮 (police ID: 018513)

2017年8月22日便衣特警盘查过程中发现涉毒类对象（吸毒前科）萨拉依丁·玉苏普身份证号：652927200110101055并交于我站，我站将该吸毒前科人员控制并移交派出所。

On August 22, 2017, in the process of inspection and questioning, the plainclothes SWAT police discovered drug-related type target (history of drug use) Salahidin Yusup, ID number: 652927200110101055, and handed him over to our station; our station will maintain control over this drug-history individual and transfer him to the police station.

Victim(s): [Jelil Eziz](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 1 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队一大队二中队

GPS: [44.002053](#), [87.49047](#)

Officer: Li Yixin / 李一鑫 (police ID: 019169)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653222196403032390

姓名 : 吉力力·艾则孜

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 乌鲁木齐市天山区热哈提三巷40号

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 防回流打派遣工作中的边控对象 , 移交六十户派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 653222196403032390

Full name: Jelil Eziz

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 40 No. 3 Rahet Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: none

Explanation: strike-dispatches-and-prevent-backflow border-control target; transferred to Liushihu Police Station

Victim(s): [Bekri Seytniyaz](#)

Unit: Ulanbay Inspection Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局乌拉泊检查站

GPS: [43.635389](#), [87.596291](#)

Officer: Li Xinqiang / 李新强 (police ID: 011820)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 652122197001040556

姓名 : 白克力·斯提尼亚孜

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 鄯善鲁克沁镇迪汗苏村7组016号

工作单位 : 经商农民

说明 : 2014年5月涉嫌参与危害国家安全案被刑事拘留 , 2015年3月28日审查释放。政法4类涉稳重点人员。

Individual collection

ID number: 652122197001040556

Full name: Bekri Seytniyaz

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: House No. 016, Group No. 7, Dehqansu Village, Lukchun Municipality, Pichan

Work unit: commercial farmer

Explanation: Criminally detained in May 2014 on suspicion of taking part in an endangering-state-security case, released on March 28, 2015 following investigation. Political-legal 4-kinds stability-related focus individual.

Victim(s): [Memet Tohti](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.78177](#), [87.620458](#)

Officer: Elikber Memet / 艾力艾克拜·买买提 (police ID: 019603)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 652926199705262016

姓名 : 买买提·托合提

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 天山区民街

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 2017年8月26日十时许, 特警八支队大巴扎便衣组运用警务通查过一名全国重点人员, 已移交至ts086警务站。

Individual collection

ID number: 652926199705262016

Full name: Memet Tohti

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Nations Street, Tianshan District

Work unit: none

Explanation: At about 10:00 on August 26, 2017, the No. 8 SWAT Branch's Grand Bazar plainclothes group used Police Wechat to check a national-level focus individual; has now been transferred to the TS086 police substation.

Victim(s): [Yusup Zeper](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队三中队

GPS: [44.120122](#), [87.819569](#)

Officer: Eysa Hunur / 艾沙·玉努尔 (police ID: 013416)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 652325197604060011

姓名 : 玉苏普·孜拍尔

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地：新疆奇台县古城乡南湖牧业村一棵树路88号
工作单位：无
说明：前科涉毒人员，2015年涉毒，检查正常，人员劝返

Individual collection

ID number: 652325197604060011

Full name: Yusup Zeper

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 88 Yikeshu Road, Nanhu Husbandry Village, Gucheng Township, Qitai County, Xinjiang

Work unit: none

Explanation: drug-use history individual, used drugs in 2015, inspection normal, individual persuaded to return

Victim(s): [Wu Liangsong](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.856092](#), [87.523689](#)

Officer: Alim Tursun / 阿里木·吐逊

8月7日，如家酒店科学院店门前查缉手机时查获一条二级暴恐信息，同时查到手机所有人武良松（410727197112155311）为前科人员。人员和手机已移交派出所。

On August 7, a second-degree violent-terrorism message was found while checking phones at the entrance of the Academy of Sciences Home Inn branch, with it also found that the phone owner, Wu Liangsong (410727197112155311), had a criminal record. The individual and the phone have been transferred to the police station.

August 27, 2017

Victim(s): [Nurbiye Obul](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.812035](#), [87.633644](#)

Officer: Qian Nanhao / 钱楠昊

2017年08月27日15：30分TS236警务站在小西门河滩安检口检查时，发现努尔比亚·奥布力（653122199404010087）的身份证无法通过安检口。随即将此人带回站内进行审查。在审查过程中发现该人左胳膊上臂纹有星月标志的图案。现将该人移交派出所进行进一步审查。

At 15:30 on August 27, 2017, while the TS-236 police service station was carrying out safety checks at the Xiaoximen Hetan safety-inspection point, it was found that Nurbiye Obul's (653122199404010087) ID couldn't go through the safety-inspection point. This person was immediately brought inside the station for investigation. During the investigation process, it was found that there was a star-and-moon tattoo on this person's left arm. This person will now be transferred to the police station for further investigation.

August 28, 2017

Victim(s): [Xu Wen yuan](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.885216](#), [87.634924](#)

Officer: Zhang Ebin / 张俄彬

2017年8月27日14时左右，我所民警工作中在乌市水区会展北路南八巷157号自建房附近抓过涉嫌练习法轮功人员徐文元（男，汉，身份证号：650121193707120412），在其随身携带的物品内发现写有“大法灭邪恶”蓝色门禁卡1个，在其住处发现内容为法轮功相关内容的笔记本2本，手抄材料21张。违法行为人徐文元于2017年8月27日因涉嫌扰乱社会秩序被水区分局行政拘留十日，又因已年满八十周岁不予执行。

At around 14:00 on August 27, 2017 in the vicinity of the self-built house on 157 No. 8 South Alley, North Exhibition Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, our station's People's police officer detained, in the course of work, an individual suspected of practicing Falun Gong: Xu Wen yuan (male, Han, ID number: 650121193707120412); among the objects he carried on him was discovered 1 blue entrance card with the writing "the Great Dharma smites wickedness", and at his place of residence were found 2 notebooks and 21 handwritten pages containing content related to Falun Gong. The lawbreaker Xu Wen yuan was given ten days of administrative detention by the Shuimogou District Subbureau on August 27, 2017 on suspicion of disturbing social order, but this was not implemented as he was already 80 years old.

Victim(s): [Nurbiye Obul](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Xihe Street Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.797306](#), [87.607185](#)

Officer: Qian Nanhao / 钱楠昊 (police ID: 013429)

2017年8月27日15:30在小西门ts236警务站三维立体安检门处发现一名名叫努尔比亚·奥布力653122199404010087冒用她人身份证通过，被保安发现移交至警务站处理，在审查过程中发现，该女子左上臂纹有月亮星星图案，已将其移交派出所。

At 15:30 on August 27, 2017, at the Xiaoximen TS-236 police service station 3D safety inspection gate, someone named Nurbiye Obul (653122199404010087) was found while trying to go through using someone else's ID, and was transferred to the police service station for further action after being discovered by the security guard; during the investigation process, it was found that this woman had a moon-and-star tattoo on her left shoulder; has been transferred to the police station.

August 29, 2017

Victim(s): [Tohtimemet Ehmet](#), [Rehmet Ehmet](#)

Unit: Police Office, North Peace Road Neighborhood, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District

Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所和平北路社区警务室

GPS: [43.79849](#), [87.622512](#)

Officer: Zhao Dapeng / 赵大鹏 (police ID: 018479)

2017年8月29日13时许，有两名和田洛浦县上访人员在自治区门口上访，西门派出所将两名人员带回派出所进行调查。托合提麦提-艾合麦提，男，维，身份证号:653224197707101719,中共党员，现住址:洛浦县多鲁乡库依肉克村120号;热合麦提-艾合麦提，男，维，身份证号:653224198609051716,现住址::洛浦县多鲁乡库依肉克村70号附1号。上访诉求有两个，第一个诉求为2017年7月25日至28日库依肉克村有80人因为参与非法宗教活动被抓，其中二人的亲戚也因此被公安机关拘留并被判刑12年。第二个诉求为村里确实有人参加非法宗教活动，但是其中有些村干部的亲戚和派出所民警的亲戚却没有被拘留。西门派出所已将二人刑事拘留

At around 1 PM on August 29, 2017: two petitioners from Hotan's Lop County were petitioning at the entrance of the autonomous region [office], with the Ximen Police Station bringing them to the police station for investigation. Tohtimemet Ehmet, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653224197707101719, Chinese Communist Party member, current residential address: House No. 120, Quyruq Village, Dol Township, Lop County; Rehmet Ehmet, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653224198609051716, current residential address: House No. 70-1, Quyruq Village, Dol Township, Lop County. The petition had two demands, the first one concerning 80 people being arrested in Quyruq Village between July 25 and 28, 2017 for taking part in illegal religious activities, with relatives of the two individuals also being detained by the public security organs and sentenced to 12 years. The second demand was concerning there actually being people in the village who did attend illegal religious activities, but some of whom were not detained as they were relatives of the village cadres and of the police station's People's police. The Ximen Police Station has criminally detained the two individuals.

Victim(s): [Emrul Erkin](#), [Abdukerim Heber](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队一中队

GPS: [44.120063](#), [87.819488](#)

Officer: Li Qi / 厉奇 (police ID: 019196)

人员采集

身份证号码：654101199102270931

姓名：阿尼肉力·艾尔肯

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：无

说明：该人与阿卜杜克日木·哈巴尔（653222199304083671）电话[redacted]因帮助恐怖罪，2017年5月9日被伊宁市公安局依法刑事拘留，于昨日被吉木萨尔县公安局释放，现要回老家。

Individual collection

ID number: 654101199102270931

Full name: Emrul Erkin

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: the person in question and Abdukerim Heber (653222199304083671), phone [redacted], were criminally detained by the Ghulja City Public Security Bureau in accordance with the law on May 9, 2017 for the crime of assisting in terrorism, being released yesterday by the Jimisar County Public Security Bureau; now plan to return to hometown.

Victim(s): [Meryem Sidiq](#)

Unit: Domestic Security Brigade, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局国内安全保卫大队

GPS: [43.635017](#), [87.597222](#)

Officer: Perhat Abliz / 帕尔哈提·阿不力孜 (police ID: 011789)

买丽叶木·斯迪克 (65310119701041641) 电话:[redacted], 不放心人员, 劝反原籍喀什市。

Meryem Sidiq (65310119701041641), phone number: [redacted], untrustworthy individual, persuaded to return to place of origin Kashgar City.

Victim(s): [Abduqahar Ghulam](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Jishun Road Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所吉顺路北社区警务室

GPS: [43.76877](#), [87.652097](#)

Officer: Ma Xin / 马昕 (police ID: 013453)

吉顺路北社区流动人口阿布都喀哈尔·吾拉木, 身份证号码653125198004040038, 户籍地址: 莎车县莎车镇齐乃巴格路6组25-1号, 系政法类特殊群体, 近日返回乌市, 社区工作委员会计划将其送教育转化班学习。

Abduqahar Ghulam, ID number 653125198004040038, registration address: House No. 25-1, Group No. 6, Chinibagh Road, Yarkand Municipality, Yarkand County, of the floating population of Northern Jishun Road Neighborhood, is a political-legal type special-group individual; recently returned to Urumqi, with the neighborhood-administration work committee planning to send him to study at transformation-through-education class.

Victim(s): [Muhter Abdurehim](#)

Unit: TS-049 Friendship Hospital Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public

Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-049便民警务站友谊医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.769362](#), [87.616961](#)

Officer: Hu Yongqiang / 胡勇强 (police ID: 017997)

木合塔尔·阿不都热依木为我辖区收押人员，其妻子帕夏古丽在领馆巷开服装店，四个孩子，其中三个在上学，最小的三岁在家。家属近期无异常，都在本辖区活动。

Muhter Abdurehim is an in-custody individual from our jurisdiction, whose wife, Pashagul, runs a clothing store on Consul Alley; four children, three of whom are in school, with the youngest three years old and at home. No irregularities among the relatives recently, all carrying out their activities in this jurisdiction.

August 30, 2017

Victim(s): [Mewlan Niyaz](#)

Unit: MD036 Xiaoshuiqu Convenience Station, South Midong Road Police Station, Midong District

Public Security Bureau Branch / 米东区公安分局米东南路派出所MD036小水渠便民警务站

GPS: [43.926676](#), [87.635774](#)

Officer: Yu Qing / 余庆 (police ID: 012298)

我辖区民语系流动人口毛兰·尼亚孜，男，身份证号:652925199801171513，户籍地:阿克苏地区塔什艾日克乡阔什艾日克村2组14号，现住地:米东南路1680号新疆有机化工厂1栋7号，被收押审查，其父亲尼亚孜·赫力木，身份证号:652925196210201537，仍在我辖区居住，我站会对其长期保持关注。

Our jurisdiction's ethnic-language floating-population individual Mewlan Niyaz, male, ID number: 652925199801171513, registration address: House No. 14, Group No. 2, Qosh'eriq Village, Tash'eriq Township, Aksu Prefecture, current residential address: Apt. 7, Building No. 1, Xinjiang Organic Plant, 1680 South Midong Road, was taken into custody for investigation. His father, Niyaz Helim, ID number: 652925196210201537, still resides in our jurisdiction, and our station will keep him under long-term monitoring.

Victim(s): [Hamut Dawut](#)

Unit: Police Office, Houquan Neighborhood, Bahuliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch,

Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局八户梁派出所后泉社区警务室

GPS: [43.7656](#), [87.634447](#)

Officer: Yadikar Eli / 亚地克·艾力 (police ID: 017727)

我辖区二类重点人员阿木提·达吾提 (653128197706150535) 于2017年4月15日被新市区二工派出所收押，至今未解押。

Hamut Dawut (653128197706150535), a two-kinds focus person from our jurisdiction, was taken into custody by the Ergong Police Station of Xinshi District on April 15, 2017, and has not been released from custody as of today.

Victim(s): [Zebibulla Eziz](#)

Unit: Police Office, Houquan Neighborhood, Bahuliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局八户梁派出所后泉社区警务室

GPS: [43.765609](#), [87.634407](#)

Officer: Yadikar Eli / 亚地克·艾力 (police ID: 017727)

我辖区二类重点人员则比卜拉·艾则孜 (653022197411121813) 于2017年4月15日被乌鲁木齐市公安局国保支队收押, 至今未解押。

Zebibulla Eziz (653022197411121813), a two-kinds focus person from our jurisdiction, was taken into custody by the domestic-security detachment of the Urumqi City Public Security Bureau on April 15, 2017. As of today, he has not been released from custody.

Victim(s): [Hashim Memet](#)

Unit: TS207 Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS207便民警务站

GPS: [43.763953](#), [87.608845](#)

Officer: Zakirjan Kamiljan / 扎克尔江·卡米力江 (police ID: 010952)

我站近期查缉手机一部, 姓名: 阿西木·麦麦提, 身份证号码: 653121199009063537, 手机号为: [redacted], 已移交派出所

A mobile phone was recently inspected and seized by our station; name: Hashim Memet, ID number: 653121199009063537, phone number: [redacted]; already transferred to the police station

Victim(s): [Hawahan Muramet](#)

Unit: TS207 Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS207便民警务站

GPS: [43.763765](#), [87.609293](#)

Officer: Zakirjan Kamiljan / 扎克尔江·卡米力江 (police ID: 010952)

我站近期查获一步手机, 机主为阿瓦汗·莫拉木提, 身份证为652923199308231444, 手机为[redacted], 已交至派出所

Our station has recently found and seized a mobile phone, with the phone's owner being Hawahan Muramet, ID 652923199308231444, phone number [redacted]; already transferred to the police station

Victim(s): [Tohti Hesén](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.941827](#), [87.288276](#)

Officer: Kou Wei / 寇巍 (police ID: 018477)

托合提·艾山 男 维吾尔族

652923198507203732

新疆库车县哈尼喀塔木乡萨依艾日克村一组80号

此人从克拉玛依进入乌鲁木齐市通过头屯河检查站时，发现此人为重点人员，现已移交开头区分局将此人遣返库车县

Tohti Hesén, male, Uyghur

652923198507203732

House No. 80, No. 1 Group, Say'eriq Village, Hanqitam Township, Kucha County, Xinjiang

This person was heading from Karamay to Urumqi, and while passing through the Toutunhe checkpoint it was found that this was a focus individual; has since been transferred to the Toutunhe development zone bureau branch for return to Kucha County.

Victim(s): [Wang Ying](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.941837](#), [87.288236](#)

Officer: Kou Wei / 寇巍 (police ID: 018477)

王莹 女 汉族

654301198812133524

新疆石河子桃花镇一三三中心团十小区17栋421号

此人从石河子前往乌鲁木齐市在经过头屯河检查站时，发现此人为刑事前科人员，现已移交开头区分局将此人遣返回石河子。

Wang Ying, female, Han

654301198812133524

Apt. 421, Building No. 17, No. 10 Residential Area, No. 133 Central Regiment, Taohua Municipality, Shihezi, Xinjiang

This person was heading from Shihezi to Urumqi, and while passing through the Toutunhe checkpoint it was found that this was a person with a criminal record; has since been transferred to the Toutunhe development zone bureau branch for return to Shihezi.

Victim(s): [Qurbanjan Abdurahman](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队二中队

GPS: [43.781948](#), [87.620259](#)

Officer: Wang Hongyou / 王红友 (police ID: 020131)

人员采集

身份证号码：653021199008301614
姓名：库尔班江·阿布都热合曼
联系电话：[redacted]
是否与上人同行：否
现住址：新疆阿图什市，格达良乡沙拉塔拉村
工作单位：无
说明：移交至天山区便民服务站TS27警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 653021199008301614
Full name: Qurbanjan Abdurahman
Contact number: [redacted]
With previous person: no
Current residential address: Salatala Village, Kattaylaq Township, Atush City, Xinjiang
Work unit: none
Explanation: transferred to the Tianshan District TS27 convenience police station

August 31, 2017

Victim(s): [Tohtimet Turamet](#), [Abdureyim Tohtimet](#)

Unit: MD014 Venture South Convenience Station, Qiaziwan Police Station, Midong District Public Security Bureau Branch / 米东区公安分局卡子湾派出所MD014创业南便民警务站
GPS: [43.916198](#), [87.630441](#)
Officer: Ghalipjan Sadiq / 阿里甫江·沙地克 (police ID: 011930)

皮革厂家属院6号楼阿不都热依木·托合提麦提（13岁）的爸爸托合提麦提·吐拉麦提，身份证号（653126199706053811）2017年5月1日，被带去教育转化，母亲在喀什原籍民警不让来乌鲁木齐。

The father of Abdureyim Tohtimet (13 years old), Tohtimet Turamet (ID number 653126199706053811), of Building No. 6, Leather Plant Family Housing Complex, was taken for transformation through education on May 1, 2017; mother in Kashgar, with the People's police at place of origin not letting her come to Urumqi.

Victim(s): [Muhter Tursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xinwan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所新湾社区警务室
GPS: [43.78308](#), [87.622057](#)
Officer: Zhang Yongjun / 张勇军 (police ID: 018024)

小东梁派出所新湾社区辖区内摸排出新增教育转化人员木合塔尔·吐尔逊，653125199902162218，2017年8月6日因双重户口被乌市天山区西河坝派出所送教育转化

Xiaodongliang Police Station investigated and found a newly added transformation-through-education individual in the Xinwan Neighborhood jurisdiction: Muhter

Tursun, 653125199902162218; sent to transformation through education by the Xiheba Police Station of Urumqi's Tianshan District on August 6, 2017 for having a double household registration

Victim(s): [Abdujelil Abdurahman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sports Center Road Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所体育馆路社区警务室

GPS: [43.781004](#), [87.619892](#)

Officer: Zhang Jun / 张军 (police ID: 013067)

收押人员阿不都吉力力.阿不都热合曼其家属一在家，经常询问其情况，其他无异常

In-custody individual Abdujelil Abdurahman's family was at home, often asking about his situation; no other irregularities

Victim(s): [Adil Awut](#)

Unit: MD047 Xiaoshuiqu Neighborhood Convenience Station, South Midong Road Police Station, Midong District Public Security Bureau Branch /

米东区公安分局米东南路派出所MD047小水渠社区便民警务站

GPS: [43.927146](#), [87.639779](#)

Officer: Abdugheni Abduweli / 阿不都安尼·阿不都万里 (police ID: 016083)

阿迪力.阿吾提，男，维吾尔族

身份证号:652923198207163011在乌鲁木齐市第五次清网行动中因使用快牙于2017年5月2日晚被米东区卡子湾文化路派出所收押。后一家人都遣送回原籍。

Adil Awut, male, Uyghur, ID number: 652923198207163011, was taken into custody by the Midong District Qiaziwan Culture Road Police Station on the evening of May 2, 2017 for using Zapyra, as part of the Urumqi Fifth Net-Cleaning Operation. Afterwards, his whole family was sent back to the place of origin.

Victim(s): [Eli Hoshur](#)

Unit: Police Office, Baixin Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所百信社区警务室

GPS: [43.787461](#), [87.647009](#)

Officer: Wu Yanling / 吴岩凌 (police ID: 017946)

2017年8月31日，社区民警在社区对收押请假人员艾力·吾守尔（男，维族，身份证号：650102196704223517）进行见面谈话，了解其在请假住院期间的情况和动态，及回家休息的情况，艾力·吾守尔表示会好好配合政府进行改造学习，争取早日回家。

On August 31, 2017, the neighborhood People's police conducted, in the neighborhood jurisdiction,

a meeting and heart-to-heart with in-custody on-leave individual Eli Hoshur (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650102196704223517), learning about his situation and actions while on leave and staying at the hospital, as well as about his returning home to rest. Eli Hoshur expressed his intention to actively cooperate with the government and to carry out his reform studies, striving to return home soon.

Victim(s): [Paruq Rozi](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.781382](#), [87.620597](#)

Officer: Chen Feiyang / 陈飞阳

人员采集

身份证号码 : 650103199206101314

姓名 : 帕肉克·肉孜

联系电话 : 乌鲁木齐市沙依巴克区宝山路7777号

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 无

工作单位 : 特警八支队二大队爱国巷便衣巡组查到一名涉毒人员, 已移交TS99警务站

说明 : 2d0a2672-eeee-4790-9036-d205b99d9f5d

Individual collection

ID number: 650103199206101314

Full name: Paruq Rozi

Contact number: 7777 Baoshan Road, Saybagh District, Urumqi

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: the Aiguo Alley plainclothes patrol group of the No. 2 Brigade of the No. 8 SWAT Branch found a drug-related individual; has been transferred to the TS99 police service station

Explanation: 2d0a2672-eeee-4790-9036-d205b99d9f5d

September 1, 2017

Victim(s): [Abdusalam Ismayil](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队二中队

GPS: [43.781642](#), [87.615217](#)

Officer: Zhao Yi / 赵诣 (police ID: 018879)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 650103197507152810

姓名 : 阿不都沙拉木·司马义

联系电话 : 12345678901

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 无

工作单位 : 无

说明：2017年9月1日下午18时许，在二医院天池路口被查获，橙色等级，涉毒前科及重大刑事前科，已移交TS-100警务站。

Individual collection

ID number: 650103197507152810

Full name: Abdusalam Ismayil

Contact number: 12345678901

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: Discovered and seized at around 18:00 on September 1, 2017 at the Heavenly Lake Road intersection by the No. 2 Hospital; orange level, drug use history, and history of major crime; transferred to the TS-100 police substation.

Victim(s): [Paruq Ehmet](#)

Unit: Iron Wall Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局铁厂沟派出所

GPS: [43.967174](#), [87.756614](#)

Officer: Li Xuefei / 李雪飞 (police ID: 020590)

2017年8月31日，铁厂沟派出所办理的收押人员排如合（男，维吾尔族，身份证号：652325199401124010，户籍地址：新疆昌吉州奇台县塔塔尔乡大泉湖村9号）家属来到派出所，其哥哥迪力穆拉提·艾合麦提（男，维吾尔族，身份证号：652325199110074017；户籍地址：新疆昌吉州奇台县塔塔尔乡大泉湖村9号，现住址：乌鲁木齐市石化四区27号楼1单元202联系电话：[redacted],[redacted]）到派出所反映：自从弟弟排如合被收押后，其父母情绪低沉，其父亲心脏病频犯，无退休工资，无稳定生活收入，生活困难，申请将排如合转为职业技能培训。

On August 31, 2017, family member(s) of the in-custody individual Paruq (male, Uyghur, ID number: 652325199401124010, household registration: House No. 9, Daquanhu Village, Tatar Township, Qitai County, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang), processed by the Iron Wall Police Station, came to the police station. His older brother, Dilmurat Ehmet (male, Uyghur, ID number: 652325199110074017, household registration: House No. 9, Daquanhu Village, Tatar Township, Qitai County, Changji Prefecture, currently residing at: Apt. 202, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 27, No. 4 Petrochemical Zone, Urumqi City, contact numbers: [redacted], [redacted]), came to the police station to report that: since his younger brother Paruq was taken into custody, their parents have been in low spirits and their father's heart problems returned, with there being no pension salary and no steady living income, with life very difficult. He requested that Paruq be transferred to vocational skills training.

September 2, 2017

Victim(s): [Rozimemet Eli](#)

Unit: Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局

GPS: [43.765156](#), [87.633444](#)

Officer: Bu Baowei / 卜保卫 (police ID: 013056)

天山分局抓获危安逃犯一人，肉孜买买提·艾力。(653021197705100819)人已收押。

The Tianshan subbureau has captured one endangering-security fugitive, Rozimemet Eli (653021197705100819). The person has been taken into custody.

September 3, 2017

Victim(s): [Abdumijit Imin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Yuyuan Road Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所榆园路北社区警务室

GPS: [43.756594](#), [87.62621](#)

Officer: Zhang Wei / 张炜 (police ID: 012949)

在乌收押人员阿卜杜麦吉提·伊敏，(653225199703100052) 的母亲布威海丽且·阿卜杜喀迪尔 (653225197304040081) 与2017年9月2日下午16时许回原籍地和田市

Buwihelche Abduqadir (653225197304040081), the mother of Urumqi in-custody individual Abdumijit Imin (653225199703100052), returned to her place of origin, Hotan City, at around 16:00 in the afternoon on September 2, 2017

Victim(s):

Unit: Police Office, Dacaotan Village, Iron Wall Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局铁厂沟派出所大草滩村警务室

GPS: [43.967251](#), [87.757101](#)

Officer: Liu Xiaohui / 刘晓辉 (police ID: 020547)

收押人员阿克拜·热英木的妻子夏依丹·阿山，自阿克拜·热英木被收押以来，多次至派出所反映其家中经济条件拮据等生活方面的困难，以此为由希望能争取让阿克拜·热英木早日回家。铁厂沟社区工作人员在古尔邦节期间对居住在新疆阜康市的夏依丹·阿山家进行走访，反映该家庭的生活条件较为优越，并不像其之前反映的非常困难，居住地社区工作人员也称该家庭的家庭条件比较优越，派出所将联合铁厂沟社区继续关注此家属的动态。

Shahide Hesén, the wife of in-custody individual Ekber Rehim, has been to the police station many times since Ekber Rehim was taken into custody to report the financial difficulties at home and other difficulties in life, and for this reason hopes that Ekber Rehim can return home soon. Staff

from the Iron Wall Neighborhood paid a visit to the home of Shahide Hesin, who lives in Fukang City, Xinjiang, during Qurban Eid, and reported that the family's living conditions were quite favorable and not the very difficult situation that she had previously reported; the neighborhood administration staff at the place of residence also said that this family's conditions are quite favorable; the police station will work together with the Iron Wall Neighborhood to continue to monitor this family member's dynamics.

Victim(s): [Husun Qadir](#)

Unit: Ulanbay Detachment, Southern Outskirts Branch Brigade, Traffic Police Branch, Traffic Management Bureau, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局交通管理局交通警察支队南郊分局大队乌拉泊中队

GPS: [43.690622](#), [87.584832](#)

Officer: Xu Genfeng / 许根峰 (police ID: 011879)

燕窝检查站，查获一名与涉稳有关人员。玉逊·卡地尔，身份证号，653201198809162053移交辖区派出所。进一步核查。

The Swallow Nest inspection station discovered and seized a stability-related relevant individual. Husun Qadir, ID number 653201198809162053, was transferred to the jurisdiction police station. Undergoing further inspection.

Victim(s): [Tursun Tohti](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xinwan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山分局小东梁派出所新湾社区警务室

GPS: [43.784063](#), [87.635565](#)

Officer: Zhang Yongjun / 张勇军 (police ID: 018024)

辖区被收押人员吐尔逊·托合提653125196203102255，的家属胡马·努尔买买提653125196510022220因社区让其回原籍，情绪波动较大

Humar Nurmemet 653125196510022220, the family member of Tursun Tohti 653125196203102255, an in-custody individual from the jurisdiction, has been having rather large mood swings because of the neighborhood administration having her return to her place of origin

September 4, 2017

Victim(s): [Sabit Habit](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dacaotan Village, Iron Wall Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局铁厂沟派出所大草滩村警务室

GPS: [43.967213](#), [87.756524](#)

Officer: Liu Xiaohui / 刘晓辉 (police ID: 020547)

我辖区收押人员沙比提·阿比提的妻子茹仙古丽·卡地尔今日从新疆拜城县到达乌市，并返回原单位金扬美家木业有限公司，将个人物品进行整理并托运回新疆拜城县，经民警了解，茹仙古丽·卡地尔已将孩子赛米丹·沙比提的学籍转回原籍，其本次返回乌市的目的是将个人物品带回原籍，不再准备继续在乌市务工及居住。

Roshengul Qadir, wife of the jurisdiction's in-custody individual Sabit Habit, arrived in Urumqi from Bay County, Xinjiang today, returning to her former work unit at the Jinyang Meijia Lumbering LTD to organize her personal belongings and ship them back to Bay County, Xinjiang. As learned by the People's police, Roshengul Qadir has already transferred the school registration of her child, Semide Sabit, back to her place of origin. The purpose of her trip to Urumqi this time is to take her personal belongings back to the place of origin; she doesn't plan to continue living and working in Urumqi anymore.

Victim(s): [Eli Emer](#)

Unit: TS-137 Zhongshan Phone Market Convenience Station, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所TS_137便民警务站中山手机市场便民警务站

GPS: [43.794184](#), [87.612589](#)

Officer: Jiang Gan / 蒋干 (police ID: 018155)

人员采集

身份证号码：652924199101071515

姓名：艾力·艾麦尔

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：乌鲁木齐天山区跃进街

工作单位：无业

说明：三批教育转化人员

Individual collection

ID number: 652924199101071515

Full name: Eli Emer

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Yuejin Street, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: unemployed

Explanation: third batch transformation-through-education individual

Victim(s): [Rizwangul Ghujiweli](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队二中队

GPS: [43.941771](#), [87.288873](#)

Officer: Elyar Ablet / 艾里亚尔·阿不来提 (police ID: 018449)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653223199307110061

姓名 : 热孜完古丽吾吉维力

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 新疆皮山县

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 敏感特殊人员。已劝返。

Individual collection

ID number: 653223199307110061

Full name: Rizwangul Ghujiweli

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Guma County, Xinjiang

Work unit: none

Explanation: Sensitive special individual. Has been persuaded to return.

Victim(s): [Remetjan Abdukerim](#)

Unit: TS-133 Dayou International Convenience Station, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所TS_133便民警务站大友国际便民警务站

GPS: [43.794457](#), [87.610368](#)

Officer: Bao Yin / 包寅 (police ID: 011899)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 650103199108030671

姓名 : 热买提江·阿不都克热木

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 乌市天山区新华南路1074号1号楼2单元502号

工作单位 : 乌市二道桥国际大巴扎1号楼1楼A1083号

说明 : 三维立体门显示布控人员 , 移交所内

Individual collection

ID number: 650103199108030671

Full name: Remetjan Abdukerim

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 502, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 1, 1074 South Xinhua Road,

Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: Shop No. A1083, Floor No. 1, Building No. 1, Dongkowruk International Grand Bazar, Urumqi

Explanation: 3D gate displayed surveilled individual, transferred to station interior

Victim(s): [Nurguzel Ablet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Jishun Road Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所吉顺路北社区警务室

GPS: [43.768651](#), [87.652277](#)

Officer: Ma Xin / 马昕 (police ID: 013453)

2017年9月4日，乌市天山区吉顺路北社区涉稳类人员努尔古扎丽·阿布莱提（女，维吾尔族，身份证号码653201199610220847。）向社区民警请假去苏州看望做生意的丈夫阿布力米提·巴斯提。社区民警未同意其要外出的请假。

On September 4, 2017, a stability-related individual from Northern Jishun Road Neighborhood, Tianshan District, Urumqi, Nurguzel Ablet (female, Uyghur, ID number 653201199610220847.) requested permission from the neighborhood People's police to go to Suzhou to see her husband, Ablimit Basit, who is doing business there. The neighborhood People's police did not approve her request to leave.

Victim(s): [Dawut Emer](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.781284](#), [87.617276](#)

Officer: Elikber Memet / 艾力艾克拜·买买提 (police ID: 019603)

人员采集

身份证号码：653125198708033215

姓名：达伍提·艾买尔

联系电话：12345678900

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：新疆莎车县

工作单位：无

说明：特警八支队二大队便衣巡逻组二医院巡组在工商银行附近盘查一名橙色人员，移交至TS103警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 653125198708033215

Full name: Dawut Emer

Contact number: 12345678900

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Yarkand County, Xinjiang

Work unit: none

Explanation: the No. 2 Hospital patrol group of the plainclothes patrol group of the No. 8 SWAT Branch's No. 2 Brigade inspected and questioned an orange individual close to the Industrial and Commercial Bank; has been transferred to the TS103 police substation

Victim(s): [Ferqet Ibrahim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Happiness Road Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所幸福路南社区警务室

GPS: [43.783242](#), [87.651086](#)

Officer: Wang Yong / 王勇 (police ID: 017575)

法尔哈德·依不拉音，身份证号码:650102197105154593，因手机下载小众软件，手机已被停机处理，民警已跟其见面制作询问笔录得知，其是俄罗斯莫斯科法依国际贸易公司法人，手机内无其他可以情况，以对起进行社区管控。

Because of having non-mainstream software downloaded on his cell phone, Ferqet Ibrahim, ID number: 650102197105154593, had his phone service cut; the police met with him, making an interrogation transcript, and learned that he was a legal representative of the Russia Moscow Fayi International Trade Company; nothing else on the phone that's suspicious, have put him under community surveillance.

Victim(s): [Xi Feng](#), [Xi Cai](#)

Unit: DB-033 Aqsu Village (Aqsu Township) Convenience Station, Donggou Police Station, Dabancheng District Public Security Bureau Branch /
达坂城区公安分局东沟派出所DB-033便民警务站阿克苏乡阿克苏村便民警务站

GPS: [43.367236](#), [88.297358](#)

Officer: Li Ming / 李明 (police ID: 018728)

人员采集

身份证号码：650121198406123735

姓名：席青

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：达坂城洛宾社区1号楼三单元302

工作单位：无

说明：收押人员席峰、席财的弟弟席青属于收押人员亲属，按照重点人员特殊群体管理建档。

Individual collection

ID number: 650121198406123735

Full name: Xi Qing

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 1, Luobin Neighborhood,

Dabancheng

Work unit: none

Explanation: Xi Qing, the younger brother of in-custody individuals Xi Feng and Xi Cai, belongs to the relatives of in-custody individuals group; recorded in accordance with the management of focus-individual special groups.

September 5, 2017

Victim(s): [Nejmidin Yasin](#)

Unit: Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所

GPS: [43.797538](#), [87.610744](#)

Officer: Ying Fei / 应飞 (police ID: 013486)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653101196805071619

姓名 : 乃吉木丁·亚森

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 乌鲁木齐市天山区延安路65号7号楼303号

工作单位 : 个体

说明 : 三维综合数据门查获人员

Individual collection

ID number: 653101196805071619

Full name: Nejmidin Yasin

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 303, Building No. 7, 65 Yan'an Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: self-employed

Explanation: individual discovered and seized with help of 3D comprehensive-data detector

Victim(s): [Adil Abdurahman](#)

Unit: No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队

GPS: [44.120102](#), [87.819609](#)

Officer: Wu Yong / 吴勇 (police ID: 012277)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653101196301220019

姓名 : 阿迪力·阿布都热合曼

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 新疆喀什市克孜都维路玉吉米力克居委会4组76号

工作单位 : 喀什金顺出租汽车有限责任公司

说明：此人去过沙特朝觐，和当地联系，未请假，遣返原籍。

Individual collection

ID number: 653101196301220019

Full name: Adil Abdurahman

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: House No. 76, Group No. 4, Ujmilik Neighborhood Committee, Qizildowe Road, Kashgar City, Xinjiang

Work unit: Kashgar Jinshun Rental Car LLC

Explanation: This person has been to Saudi Arabia for the Hajj; contacted the locality, didn't ask for leave, sent back to place of origin.

September 6, 2017

Victim(s): [Ablajan Abliz](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sports Center Road Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所体育馆路社区警务室

GPS: [43.783396](#), [87.622584](#)

Officer: Zhang Jun / 张军 (police ID: 013067)

辖区体育馆二巷30号平房租住人员阿布拉江阿布莱孜（男，维，653129197507010333）因涉嫌伪造，变卖，买卖国家公文证件等于9月5日晚被收押审查，目前家人稳定无异常。

The individual renting the single-story home at 30 No. 2 Sports Center Alley in the jurisdiction, Ablajan Abliz (male, Uyghur, 653129197507010333), was taken into custody for investigation in the evening of September 5 on the suspicion of falsifying, altering, or buying/selling official government documents. Currently, the family is stable, no irregularities.

Victim(s): [Qahar Sawut](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.761327](#), [87.635081](#)

Officer: Xu Bo / 徐波 (police ID: 018220)

我辖区收押人员喀哈儿，沙吾提652923198609012654.今日因病移交社区管控，由于其家属已回原籍，民警正在跟原籍做移交

An in-custody individual from our jurisdiction, Qahar Sawut, 652923198609012654, was transferred to community supervision today because of illness. Since his family has returned to their place of origin, the People's police are currently in the process of handing him over to the place of origin.

Victim(s): [Ablajan Haji](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sports Center Road Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所体育馆路社区警务室

GPS: [43.783406](#), [87.622584](#)

Officer: Zhang Jun / 张军 (police ID: 013067)

民警在对体育馆路三巷36号3单元102号收押人员阿不拉江阿吉家走访时，其妻子称阿不拉江阿吉已向家里打过电话，称自己在学习很好，家人听了都很高兴，让其好好参加学习，争取早日回家，现家属稳定。

When People's police visited the home of in-custody individual Ablajan Haji at Apt. 102, Entrance No. 3, 36 No. 3 Alley, Sports Center Road, his wife said that Ablajan Haji had already called home, saying that he was doing well in his studies. His family was happy to hear this, telling him to study hard and strive to return home soon. The family members are currently stable.

Victim(s): [Helimehan](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sports Center Road Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所体育馆路社区警务室

GPS: [43.783416](#), [87.622544](#)

Officer: Zhang Jun / 张军 (police ID: 013067)

辖区体育馆二巷26号3单元401号居民艾力木汗（女，维，650102197210153568）因涉嫌与收押刑拘人员通联，于9月4日被收押，目前其家人思想稳定，无异常情况，已列控。

Helimehan (female, Uyghur, 650102197210153568), a resident of Apt. 401, Entrance No. 3, 26 No. 2 Sports Center Alley in the jurisdiction, was taken into custody on September 4 on suspicion of being in contact with criminally-detained in-custody individuals. Currently, her family members are mentally stable, nothing irregular, have been listed for control.

Victim(s): [Gulzhanat Qusman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Central Ring Road Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所中环北社区警务室

GPS: [43.780141](#), [87.647949](#)

Officer: Yu Shiming / 余世明 (police ID: 018365)

库加那提胡斯曼，654325198707170025,现住乌鲁木齐市天山区幸福花园4期42-6-301,[redacted]，因涉嫌使用伪造证件被传唤至幸福路派出所，将被依法进行处理。

Gulzhanat Qusman, 654325198707170025, currently residing at Apt. 301, Entrance No. 6, Building No. 42, Stage No. 4, Happiness Residential Complex, Tianshan District, Urumqi, [redacted], was

summoned to the Happiness Road Police Station on suspicion of using forged documents; will be dealt with in accordance with the law.

September 7, 2017

Victim(s): [Yang Youying, Ma Hongyan](#)

Unit: Yongfeng Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐县公安局永丰派出所

GPS: [43.606545, 87.339873](#)

Officer: Liu Yuze / 刘宇泽 (police ID: 013267)

永新便民警务站工作人员经了解，辖区永新村村民杨有英和马洪燕二人为夫妻，同时被收押，家里有三个小孩和一个八十多岁的老母亲，现在全家人无人照顾，生活无保障。

As learned by Yongxin Convenience Police Station staff, Yang Youying and Ma Hongyan, villagers of the Yongxin Village jurisdiction, are husband and wife, and were taken into custody at the same time; there are three underage children and an elderly mother, over 80 years old, at home; the entire family currently has no one to look after them, with no means of livelihood.

Victim(s): [Ekber Tuyghun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Happiness Road Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所幸福路社区警务室

GPS: [43.790398, 87.633902](#)

Officer: Zhang Yongfeng / 张永丰 (police ID: 018213)

幸福路派出所根据上级要求，将逾期入境的人员，艾克拜·吐依洪，身份证号650102198606070712，刑事拘留，现羁押无乌鲁木齐市第一看守所

As requested by the higher levels, the Happiness Road Police Station has criminally detained an individual who exceeded the period of permitted stay abroad, Ekber Tuyghun, ID number 650102198606070712; currently held at the Urumqi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center

Victim(s): [Buzohre Sayim](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.765184, 87.63404](#)

Officer: Li Jianguo / 李建国

人员采集

身份证号码：653222198809182064

姓名：布佐日 □ 萨依木

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：天山区团结路1069号401

工作单位：无

说明：2017年4月28日收押

Individual collection

ID number: 653222198809182064

Full name: Buzohre Sayim

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 401, 1069 Unity Road, Tianshan District

Work unit: none

Explanation: Taken into custody on April 28, 2017

Victim(s): [Guzelnur Qurban](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.7656, 87.633732](#)

Officer: Li Jianguo / 李建国

人员采集

身份证号码：652924199801100540

姓名：古再丽努尔·库尔班

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：乌市天山区团结路博斯坦社区私人住宅4层405

工作单位：无

说明：于2017年4月28日收押，5月16日解押

Individual collection

ID number: 652924199801100540

Full name: Guzelnur Qurban

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 405, Floor No. 4, Private Residence, Bostan Neighborhood, Unity Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: none

Explanation: taken into custody on April 28, 2017, released from custody on May 16, 2017

Victim(s): [Nadile Abdurahman](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.765316, 87.633483](#)

Officer: Xu Xinrong / 徐新荣

人员采集

身份证号码：650103198001041341

姓名：娜地拉·阿不都热合曼

联系电话 : [redacted]
是否与上人同行 : 否
现住址 : 天山区中湾街丁园小区4号楼402
工作单位 : 无
说明 : 2017年4月21日收押 , 2017年5月16日解押

Individual collection

ID number: 650103198001041341
Full name: Nadile Abdurahman
Contact number: [redacted]
With previous person: no
Current residential address: Apt. 402, Building No. 4, Dingyuan Residential Complex, Zhongwan Street, Tianshan District
Work unit: none
Explanation: taken into custody on April 21, 2017, released from custody on May 16, 2017

Victim(s): [Medine Omerjan](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队
GPS: [43.765266](#), [87.633464](#)
Officer: Wang Fengyan / 王凤岩 (police ID: 013310)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 654123199602120049
姓名 : 买迪娜·吾买江
联系电话 : [redacted]
是否与上人同行 : 否
现住址 : 无
工作单位 : 无
说明 : 2017年4月28日收押5月16日解押。

Individual collection

ID number: 654123199602120049
Full name: Medine Omerjan
Contact number: [redacted]
With previous person: no
Current residential address: none
Work unit: none
Explanation: Taken into custody on April 28, 2017 and released on May 16.

Victim(s): [Medinay Ababekri](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备
GPS: [43.765395](#), [87.633414](#)
Officer: Xu Xinrong / 徐新荣

人员采集

身份证号码：650102198904284022

姓名：麦迪娜阿依·阿巴拜克日热

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：天山区延安路137号3单元301

工作单位：无

说明：于2017年4月28日收押，2017年5月30日解押

Individual collection

ID number: 650102198904284022

Full name: Medinay Ababekri

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 301, Entrance No. 3, 137 Yan'an Road, Tianshan District

Work unit: none

Explanation: taken into custody on April 28, 2017, released from custody on May 30, 2017

Victim(s): [Ma Ying](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dacautan Village, Iron Wall Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局铁厂沟派出所大草滩村警务室

GPS: [43.967233](#), [87.756475](#)

Officer: Liu Xiaohui / 刘晓辉 (police ID: 020547)

收押人员马英的丈夫马彪今日到派出所询问有关马英被收押的相关情况，主要关心马英何时能被解除收押，以及向派出所反映马英身体状况不太好，腰部和腿部有风湿等顽疾，民警针对上述问题已按要求给家属逐一解答，并叮嘱对方配合社区及公安部门工作，派出所将继续关注家属动态。

Ma Biao, the husband of in-custody individual Ma Ying, came to the police station today to ask about Ma Ying's detention. He was mainly concerned about when Ma Ying will be released from custody, and also reported to the police station that Ma Ying is not in very good health, with such chronic illnesses as rheumatism in her waist and legs. The People's police have already given the family answers to the above questions as requested, and have also urged the other side to cooperate with the neighborhood administration and public security department. The police station will continue to monitor the family's dynamics.

September 8, 2017

Victim(s): [Abdugheni Enwer](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sidao Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所四道巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790598](#), [87.636932](#)

Officer: Liu Wei / 刘伟 (police ID: 017904)

辖区收押人员阿不都艾尼·艾尼瓦尔的父母希望能去看望一下儿子，了解一下儿子的涉案情况。如果儿子有违法行为，嘱咐儿子要安心接受国家的教育改造。

The parents of Abdugheni Enwer, an in-custody individual from the jurisdiction, are hoping that they can see their son and learn about his involvement in the case, instructing their son to calmly accept the country's education and reform in the case that he has done something illegal.

Victim(s): [Abduweli Abdulla](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队二中队

GPS: [43.77916](#), [87.61866](#)

Officer: Xu Pengfei / 许鹏飞 (police ID: 019653)

人员采集

身份证号码：654101197511103254

姓名：阿布都外力·阿布都拉

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：水磨沟区龙瑞街889号山水兰德小区独楼5号楼2803号

工作单位：个体

说明：我是八支队二大队大巴扎衣巡逻组，在使用百姓安全盘查过程中发现一名红色人员，曾是7.5羁押人员。现已移交TS227警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 654101197511103254

Full name: Abduweli Abdulla

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 2803, Standalone Building No. 5, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, 889 Longrui Street, Shuimogou District

Work unit: self-employed

Explanation: I am from the Grand Bazar patrol group of the No. 2 Brigade of the No. 8 SWAT Branch; discovered a red individual by using Baixing Safety during the questioning and inspection process, an individual previously detained following the July 5 incident. Have now transferred to the TS227 police service station

Victim(s): [Adil Tursun](#)

Unit: TS-133 Dayou International Convenience Station, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安天山分局西河街派出所TS_133便民警务站大友国际便民警务站

GPS: [43.794576](#), [87.610278](#)

Officer: Bao Yin / 包寅 (police ID: 011899)

人员采集

身份证号码：650102196911164038

姓名：阿地力·吐尔逊

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌市天山区十七户宜都水岸15号楼1单元801号

工作单位：自谋职业

说明：2017年9月8日13时在中桥一巷三维立体门查获布控人员，交派出所审查

Individual collection

ID number: 650102196911164038

Full name: Adil Tursun

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 801, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 15, Yidu Shui'an Residential Complex, Shiqihu, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: self-employed

Explanation: discovered and seized a surveilled individual at 13:00 on September 8, 2017 at the 3D gate on No. 1 Zhongqiao Alley; transferred to the police station for investigation

Victim(s): [Ablajan Abliz](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sidao Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所四道巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790884](#), [87.636613](#)

Officer: Liu Wei / 刘伟 (police ID: 017904)

辖区人员阿布拉江·阿布拉孜（653129197507010333）因伪造公文罪被公安机关拘留，其妻子努尔沙汗·莫明目前情绪稳定，无异常情况。

The naan individual from the jurisdiction, Ablajan Abliz (653129197507010333), was detained by the public security organs for falsifying official government documents. His wife, Nursahan Momin, is currently emotionally stable, nothing irregular.

Victim(s): [Weli Hidayet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yaowangmiao Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所药王庙社区警务室

GPS: [43.782983](#), [87.622336](#)

Officer: Wang Bin / 王斌 (police ID: 017799)

我辖区收押人员外力依达也提，身份证号，650102199005254019，住址，跃进街52号403号因为丙肝从教育转化点释放。

An in-custody individual from our jurisdiction, Weli Hidayet, ID number 650102199005254019,

address Apt. 403, 52 Yuejin Street, was released from the transformation-through-education unit because of Hepatitis C.

Victim(s): [Ma Junming](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.606586](#), [87.339782](#)

Officer: Jiang Tiezhu / 姜铁柱

2017年9月7日，教育转化人员马俊明请假回永丰镇永丰村办理房屋征购和处理新房屋欠款问题，经管控人马建宝反映，马俊明在请假期间能积极配合工作人员，无宗教活动，活动轨迹正常，表现良好。

September 7, 2017: transformation-through-education individual Ma Junming asked for leave to return to Yongfeng Village, Yongfeng Municipality in order to handle the issues of house requisition and the settlement of debts for a new home. According to the report of surveillance-and-control person Ma Jianbao, Ma Junming was able to actively cooperate with the staff in their work tasks during the leave period, not taking part in any religious activities, with a normal movement trajectory and good performance.

Victim(s): [Abduweli Abdulla](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.779171](#), [87.618769](#)

Officer: Eliekber Memet / 艾力艾克拜·买买提 (police ID: 019603)

人员采集

身份证号码：654101197511103254

姓名：阿布都外力·阿布都拉

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区七道湾龙瑞街889号山水兰德小区独楼5号楼2803号

工作单位：乌鲁木齐市天山区大巴扎卖剃须刀

说明：特警八支队二大队大巴扎巡逻组在巡逻中发现一名红色嫌疑人员，移交至TS227警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 654101197511103254

Full name: Abduweli Abdulla

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 2803, Standalone Building No. 5, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, 889 Longrui Street, Qidaowan, Shuimogou District, Urumqi

Work unit: sells shaving razors at the Grand Bazar, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Explanation: the patrol group of the No. 2 Brigade of the No. 8 SWAT Branch discovered a red-tag suspect individual while on patrol; has been transferred to the TS227 police service station

Victim(s): [Musajan Ibrahim, Isaqjan Ibrahim](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.792017, 87.61283](#)

Officer: Gheyret Enwer / 海热提·艾尼瓦尔

2017年9月8日下午14时20分许，西河坝社区民警海热提在辖区西河坝后街33号中桥南寺执行安保勤务时，接信息员（信息员代码:4）反映:辖区被收押人员木沙江·依不拉音（身份证号:650102198412121614）的弟弟依沙克江·依不拉音（身份证号:650102198906121673，联系电话:[redacted]）近期思想上有所波动。由于其因吸食毒品被公安机关强制隔离戒毒两年，2015年8月7日被我辖区列建为重点人口。此人从戒毒所出来后，一直没有找到工作，经常在家中与其母亲古丽尼沙·坎吉（身份证号:650102195606151746）争吵并不断向其母亲索要钱财。每当社区包户干部对其进行入户走访时，依沙克江·依不拉音对社区工作人员有抵触情绪，经常无故威胁、恐吓社区工作人员。此人对社区民警的帮扶也有抵触情绪，拒不配合社区民警的工作。社区民警多次将其带回西河街派出所批评教育并对其进行尿检。经检查，未发现此人有吸毒迹象。经西河坝社区圆桌会议研判决定，准备将此入定为不放心人员上报管委会教育转化。目前，西河坝社区社会面一切正常。

Around 14:20 on September 8, 2017, Gheyret, a Xiheba Neighborhood People's policeman, received an informer's report (informer code: 4) while executing security duties at the jurisdiction's Southern Zhongqiao Mosque at 33 Xiheba Back Street: the jurisdiction's in-custody individual Musajan Ibrahim's (ID number: 650102198412121614) younger brother, Isaqjan Ibrahim (ID number: 650102198906121673, contact number: [redacted]) has recently been experiencing ideological fluctuations. After using drugs and being confined to compulsory isolation for drug rehabilitation for two years by the public security organs, he was listed as a focus-population member by our jurisdiction on August 7, 2015. Ever since this person came out of the drug rehabilitation center, he has been unable to find work, often quarreling with his mother Gulnisa Kenji (ID number: 650102195606151746) at home and always asking her for money. Whenever the neighborhood hands-on household cadres come to carry out a home visit, Isaqjan Ibrahim is ill-disposed towards the neighborhood administration staff, often threatening and menacing them without reason. This person is also ill-disposed towards the assistance from the neighborhood People's police, refusing to cooperate with the neighborhood's People's police in their work. The neighborhood People's police have taken him to the Xihe Street Police Station many times for criticism and education, in addition to subjecting him to a urine test. The inspections have not shown any trace of drug use for this person. Following a round-table meeting, assessment, and decision by the Xiheba Neighborhood Administration, preparations are being made to label this person as an untrustworthy individual and to report up to the administrative committee for transformation through education. At present, everything in the Xihe Street Neighborhood is socially normal.

September 9, 2017

Victim(s): [Adiljan Qurban](#)

Unit: Police Office, Erdaowan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所二道湾社区警务室

GPS: [43.782957, 87.621859](#)

Officer: Liu Yong / 刘勇 (police ID: 017590)

我辖区常住人员，阿迪力江·库尔班，男，650102199212189014，2017年7月1日收押，2017年8月24日阿克苏公安局经审查排除嫌疑已移交社区管控。

Adiljan Qurban, a permanent resident of our jurisdiction, male, 650102199212189014, was taken into custody on July 1, 2017; on August 24, 2017, the Aksu Public Security Bureau lifted suspicion following investigation; has been transferred to the neighborhood administration for supervision and control.

Victim(s): [Emer Tursun](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.867903](#), [87.615598](#)

Officer: Deng Rui / 邓锐

2017年9月9日，对重点收押人员艾买尔.吐尔孙家属进行走访，其妻子米丽克汗.库尔班，刚从兵团医院保洁部下班，正在做饭，其二女儿麦尔哈巴.艾买尔，三女儿麦尔普.依买尔因为是周末学校放假，都在家玩耍，未发现异常！

On September 9, 2017, a visit was conducted to the family of focus in-custody individual Emer Tursun; his wife, Melikhan Qurban, had just got off work from the Bingtuan Hospital's cleaning department and was cooking; his second daughter, Merhaba Emer, and third daughter, Merpu Emer, were playing at home due to it being the weekend and there being no school; nothing irregular found!

September 10, 2017

Victim(s): [Qeyser Emet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Tianshan Road Neighborhood, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所天山路社区警务室

GPS: [43.794237](#), [87.630333](#)

Officer: Geng Xiaoyun / 耿小云 (police ID: 015645)

2017年9月10日，天山路社区民警耿小云，王琳对遣送返回原籍人员卡依斯尔.艾麦提（男，维吾尔族，身份证号653121199309233235）进行核查，经核实其原籍社区民警了解到：他本人返回喀什疏附县后，已被当地教育转化，现在喀什五中转化学习

On September 10, 2017, Tianshan Road Neighborhood Administration's People's police officers Geng Xiaoyun and Wang Lin ran a check on the sent-back-to-place-of-origin individual Qeyser Emet (male, Uyghur, ID number 653121199309233235), learning following a check with the People's police at the neighborhood administration of his place of origin that: after returning to Kashgar's Konasheher County, he was sent for transformation through education by the local authorities, and is now in transformation and study at the Kashgar No. 5 Middle School

Victim(s): [Memetyasin Turamet](#)

Unit: Integrated Operational Headquarters, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局合成作战指挥部

GPS: [43.765741](#), [87.633096](#)

Officer: Ma Lixin / 马立新 (police ID: 013021)

经分析，我辖区居民麦提亚森，吐拉麦提，65312619830707141x于今年6月被我局抓获移交叶城判处16年。其同行同住人员中多名涉危被打击，个别人员仍在外活动，存在现实危害！

Following analysis, our jurisdiction's resident Memetyasin Turamet, 65312619830707141x, was captured by our bureau in June of this year and transferred to Qaghiliq to be sentenced to 16 years. Many among those who were in close contact with him were suspected of endangering and have been cracked down on, while some others are still active outside, and pose a real threat!

Victim(s): [Memtimin Kerim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Guyuan Alley Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所固原巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.7827](#), [87.622038](#)

Officer: Gao Ming / 高铭 (police ID: 017570)

固原巷社区收押人员：买买提明·克热木（653201197204132033）户籍地：和田市伊力力其乡阿提巴拾存135号；现住址乌鲁木齐市天山区和平南路482号2-4-101妻子米那完尔·吾布力海力（653201197408220545）现在在解放南路358号开超市，三个孩子在乌鲁木齐市第40小学上学，家属情绪稳定无异常情况

In-custody individual from Guyuan Alley Neighborhood: Memtimin Kerim (653201197204132033), registration address: House No. 135, Atbaziri Village, Ilchi Township, Hotan City, current residential address: Apt. 101, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 2, 482 South Peace Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi; his wife, Minewer Obulheyri (653201197408220545), is currently running a supermarket at 358 South Liberation Road, with three children attending the Urumqi City No. 40 Primary School; family members emotionally stable, nothing irregular

September 11, 2017

Victim(s): [Turghun Tewekkul](#)

Unit: Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所

GPS: [43.79844](#), [87.622562](#)

Officer: Qaisar Muqaiqaly / 海沙尔·木海哈力 (police ID: 016104)

吐尔洪·太瓦库力身份证号码:650102198209075210被西门派出所收押

Turghun Tewekkul, ID number 650102198209075210, was taken into custody by the Ximen Police Station.

Victim(s): [Ibrahim Qadir](#)

Unit: TS-071 Qujie Convenience Station, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所TS-071便民警务站大湾派出所曲街警务站

GPS: [43.759513](#), [87.645908](#)

Officer: Peng Yingying / 彭莹莹 (police ID: TS3207)

TS

071警务站在盘查宾馆过程中发现一可疑人员，姓名:伊卜拉伊木.喀迪尔，身份证号:653222199101100179。现已移交派出所进一步核查。

The TS071 police substation found a suspicious individual during a hotel check; full name: Ibrahim Qadir, ID number: 653222199101100179. Has been transferred to police station for further inspection.

Victim(s): [Adalet Turdimemet](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.782008](#), [87.620269](#)

Officer: Pei Longzhu / 裴龙柱 (police ID: 017236)

人员采集

身份证号码：65322219820518240X

姓名：阿达莱提·图尔迪麦麦提

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：固原巷

工作单位：固原巷

说明：2017年9月11日，特警八支队二大队爱国巷便衣组在工作中通过人脸识别查获一名防回流边控对象，已移交ts099警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 65322219820518240X

Full name: Adalet Turdimemet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Guyuan Alley

Work unit: Guyuan Alley

Explanation: on September 11, 2017, the Aiguo Alley plainclothes team of the No. 8 SWAT Branch's No. 2 Brigade, in the course of duty, used facial recognition to discover and seize a backflow-prevention border-control target; has been transferred to the TS099 police substation

Victim(s): [Ekber Eziz](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.784079](#), [87.621212](#)

Officer: Elikber Memet / 艾力艾克拜·买买提 (police ID: 019603)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 65292819990512047X

姓名 : 艾克拜尔·艾则孜

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 沙依巴克区河滩南路219号3-4-201号秀水小区3号楼

工作单位 : 新疆大学旁艾孜买提理发店

说明 : 八支队二大队便衣爱国巷巡组在爱国巷附近发现橙色标签人员 , 已移交TS099警务站。

Individual collection

ID number: 65292819990512047X

Full name: Ekber Eziz

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Building No. 3, Xiushui Residential Complex, Apt. 201, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 3, 219 South Hetan Road, Saybagh District

Work unit: Ezimet's Barbershop next to Xinjiang University

Explanation: The Aiguo Alley plainclothes patrol group of No. 8 Branch's No. 2 Brigade discovered an orange-tag individual in the vicinity of Aiguo Alley; transferred to the TS099 police substation.

Victim(s): [Ibrahim Qadir](#)

Unit: TS-071 Qujie Convenience Station, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所TS-071便民警务站大湾派出所曲街警务站

GPS: [43.759432](#), [87.645788](#)

Officer: Chen Kai / 陈凯 (police ID: TS3563)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653222199101100179

姓名 : 伊卜拉伊木·喀迪尔

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 无

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 交至大湾派出所进一步核查

Individual collection

ID number: 653222199101100179

Full name: Ibrahim Qadir

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: transferred to Dawan Police Station for further inspection

Victim(s): [Dolet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Tianshan Road Neighborhood, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所天山路社区警务室

GPS: [43.794157](#), [87.630343](#)

Officer: Geng Xiaoyun / 耿小云 (police ID: 015645)

2017年9月11日，西门派出所对辖区中山路477号空挂户达吾来提（身份证号110108196808155937）进行收押。

On September 11, 2017, the Ximen Police Station put Dolet (ID number 110108196808155937), a vacant-registration holder for 477 Zhongshan Road in the jurisdiction, into custody.

Victim(s): [Aminem Eziz, Abduwaris Memet](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.869022](#), [87.653334](#)

Officer: Yu Jiang / 于江

居住在山水兰德公共租赁住房小区7号楼1905号阿米娜木·艾则孜（女 维吾尔族 身份证号码：652924196910181921,2017年4月25日被收押）的儿子阿卜杜瓦日斯·麦麦提（2002年3月16日出生，身份证号码653121200203160619）自母亲被收押后，就没有好好到学校上学，现在学校都已开学，但阿卜杜瓦日斯还没有到学校去上学，问本人说想去上学了，经社区报到街道后，街道通知将联系87中学，让其转到87中学上学，民警将继续关注其动向。

Abduwaris Memet (born on March 16, 2002, ID number 653121200203160619) is the son of Aminem Eziz (female, Uyghur, ID number: 652924196910181921, taken into custody on April 25, 2017), residing at Apt. 1905, Building No. 7, Shanshui Lande Public-Rental Housing Residential Complex; ever since his mother being taken into custody, Abduwaris Memet has not been going to school to study as he should; school has now started, but Abduwaris still hasn't gone to the school; when asked, he said that he no longer wants to go study; following the neighborhood administration reporting this to the subdistrict administration, the subdistrict administration has notified that it will contact the No. 87 Middle School, and have him transferred to study at the No. 87 Middle School, with People's police continuing to monitor his movements.

Victim(s): [Dolet](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.798035](#), [87.622949](#)

Officer: Ma Yirong / 马艺榕

达吾来提，110108196808155937，于9月11日天山区西门派出所收押。

Dolet, 110108196808155937, was taken into custody by the Tianshan District Ximen Police Station on September 11.

Victim(s): [Zhang Lihai](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.878798](#), [87.640744](#)

Officer: Mao Bowen / 毛博文

兹有辖区居民张立海，男，身份证号650104198009181652，该人员于2000年至2012年在新疆武警总队服役，2014年被查出患淋巴瘤四期，因其自认为所患癌症与服役有关，曾于2014年至2017多次前往新疆武警总队，并于2017年4月前往北京武警总部上访，后被社区工作人员接回。民警在日常管控了解到，该人员近期将再次前往北京上访。社区已将此情况向管委会领导汇报，建议对该人员进行教育转化，避免十九大前期进京上访。

Report concerning a resident of the jurisdiction, Zhang Lihai (male, ID number 650104198009181652). This individual served in the central Urumqi armed-police unit from 2000 to 2012. In 2014, it was found that he had stage-4 lymphoma. Believing this lymphoma to be linked to his service, he has petitioned to the central Urumqi armed-police unit on numerous occasions between 2014 and 2017, and went to the general armed-police headquarters in Beijing in April 2017 to petition there also, being brought back by staff from the neighborhood committee. In their daily supervision of him, the People's police have learned that this individual plans to go to Beijing to petition again in the near future. The neighborhood administration has already reported this situation to the committee leadership, and advises to put this individual through transformation through education, so as to avoid him going to the capital to petition during the lead-up to the Nineteenth Party Congress.

September 12, 2017

Victim(s): [Abdukebir Eli](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 3 Brigade, No. 7 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警七支队三大队三中队

GPS: [43.789682](#), [87.60163](#)

Officer: Lu Jianle / 吕建乐 (police ID: 017713)

人员采集

身份证号码：653125199506283771

姓名：阿布都克比尔·艾力

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：新华南路华侨宾馆对面74号小区

工作单位：无业

说明：标签（遣返原籍）

Individual collection

ID number: 653125199506283771

Full name: Abdukebir Eli
Contact number: [redacted]
With previous person: no
Current residential address: No. 74 Residential Complex, opposite Huaqiao Hotel, South Xinhua Road
Work unit: unemployed
Explanation: tag (send back to place of origin)

Victim(s): [Rizwangul Hudaberdi](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队
GPS: [43.740555](#), [87.642828](#)
Officer: Asiye Tursun / 阿斯娅·吐尔逊 (police ID: 013398)

日孜万古力·胡大拜尔地
，身份证号码:650104198009215023,在天山区英阿瓦提路2号北国春城住宅楼14楼公司电脑里储存暴恐音视频2017年5月17日被收押，现在羁押在第三看守所。

Rizwangul Hudaberdi, ID number: 650104198009215023, was taken into custody on May 17, 2017 for storing violent terrorist multimedia files on a computer at the company on Floor 14, Beiguo Chuncheng Residence, 2 Yengi'awat Road, Tianshan District. Currently held at the No. 3 pre-trial detention center.

Victim(s): [Ziyanahar Gheni](#)

Unit: TS-002 Tianshan Park Convenience Station, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所TS_002便民警务站天山公园便民警务站
GPS: [43.757361](#), [87.641907](#)
Officer: Cai Hongjiang / 蔡红江 (police ID: 017961)

9月11日，我站车巡组在辖区开展巡逻盘查时，在晨光花园盘查出一名部级重点人员祖尼哈尔·艾尼，女性，维吾尔族，身份证号:65230219910425384，已移交明华街派出所进一步核查。

On September 11, our station's car-patrol team inspected and found an administration-level focus individual - Ziyanahar Gheni, female, Uyghur, ID number: 65230219910425384 - at the Chenguang Huayuan during patrol and questioning work. Has been transferred to the Minghua Street Police Station for further inspection.

Victim(s): [Turghun Tewekkul](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备
GPS: [43.765438](#), [87.633563](#)
Officer: Xu Xinrong / 徐新荣

吐尔洪·太瓦库力，65010219820975210，不放心人员9月11日被收押

Turghun Tewekkul, 65010219820975210, an untrustworthy person, was taken into custody on September 11.

Victim(s): [Husenjan Yolwas](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Central Ring Road Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所中环北社区警务室

GPS: [43.780526](#), [87.647331](#)

Officer: Yu Shiming / 余世明 (police ID: 018365)

今日已做尿检名义将需要收押人员玉山江尤勒瓦斯650102198405264510传唤至派出所，尿检为阴性，因疑似使用快牙，需要收押教育。

Today, Husenjan Yolwas (650102198405264510), a person who needed to be taken into custody, was summoned to the police station on the pretext of doing a urine test. The urine test was negative, but he needed to be taken into custody and education for suspected Zapyu use.

Victim(s): [Nurqasim Hezritiomer](#)

Unit: No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队

GPS: [43.779544](#), [87.619057](#)

Officer: Yin Weiyang / 尹维岩 (police ID: 012006)

人员采集

身份证号码：653121200006012916

姓名：努尔喀斯木·艾则热提约麦尔

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：喀什

工作单位：宝亨大厦五楼

说明：2017年9月12日特警八支队大巴扎便衣组在工作中通过百姓安全查获一名黄色标签人员。移交天山227警务站。

Individual collection

ID number: 653121200006012916

Full name: Nurqasim Hezritiomer

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Kashgar

Work unit: Fifth Floor, Baoheng Building

Explanation: On September 12, 2017, in the course of duty, the Grand Bazar plainclothes group of the No. 8 SWAT Branch used Baixing Safety to discover and seize a yellow-tag individual. Has been

transferred to the Tianshan 227 police substation.

Victim(s): [Sheringul Tahir](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队

GPS: [43.748707](#), [87.649187](#)

Officer: Asiye Tursun / 阿斯娅·吐尔逊 (police ID: 013398)

西热尼古丽·塔依尔，身份证号:653130199105121641,因属于不放心人员，2017年5月3日被收押，现在第三看守所羁押

Sheringul Tahir, ID number: 653130199105121641, was taken into custody on May 3, 2017 for being an untrustworthy individual. Currently being held at the No. 3 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Victim(s): [Qelbinur Ehet](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队

GPS: [43.748666](#), [87.649057](#)

Officer: Asiye Tursun / 阿斯娅·吐尔逊 (police ID: 013398)

克里比努尔·艾海提,652924197706150049,因在QQ空间里下载了叫醒来的一首歌，2017年4月16日收押，现在第三看守所

Qelbinur Ehet, 652924197706150049, was taken into custody on April 16, 2017 because she downloaded a song called "Wake Up" from Qzone. Now at the No. 3 pre-trial detention center.

Victim(s): [Abdurahman Osman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yanhua Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所盐化社区警务室

GPS: [43.751164](#), [87.650155](#)

Officer: Weli Yusup / 外力·玉苏普 (police ID: 016767)

2017年9月12日盐化社区民警入户走访到收押人员阿不都热合曼·吾斯曼家，家属情况稳定，娃娃老婆在家，没有可疑情况

On September 12, 2017, Yanhua Neighborhood People's police visited the home of in-custody individual Abdurahman Osman. The situation of the family was stable, with both the baby and the wife at home. Nothing suspicious.

Victim(s): [Abduwaqi Jume](#)

Unit: Domestic Security Brigade, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局国内安全保卫大队

GPS: [43.765167](#), [87.632758](#)

Officer: Tursun Abdu / 吐尔逊·阿不都 (police ID: 016670)

9月4号重点人口阿卜杜瓦柯身份证号码65322218806170837劝返原籍

September 4: focus-population member Abduwaqi, ID number 65322218806170837, persuaded to return to place of origin

Victim(s): [Mehet Qadir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Hope Street Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所希望街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.751123](#), [87.648581](#)

Officer: Ablehet Yusup / 阿布里海提·玉素甫 (police ID: 016642)

我辖区乌市天山区明华街东19巷9号居住的被收押人员买海提·卡德尔在教育转化班浴室内洗澡时不小心摔倒手断了后教育转化班人员送到医院，2017年9月1日出院回到自己的房子，在社区管控。

Mehet Qadir - a person in custody from our jurisdiction residing at 9 East 19th Alley, Minghua Street, Tianshan District, Urumqi - was not careful and slipped and fell in the shower room of the transformation-through-education facility, breaking his hand/arm. A transformation-through-education facility staff member then took him to the hospital. On September 1, 2017, he was released from the hospital and returned home, where he is under community supervision.

Victim(s): [Dolet](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.765438](#), [87.633613](#)

Officer: Xu Xinrong / 徐新荣

达吾来提，男，11018196808155937，使用快牙被收押

Dolet, male, 11018196808155937, taken into custody for Zapyu use

Victim(s): [Husenjan Yolwas](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Central Ring Road Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所中环北社区警务室

GPS: [43.780515](#), [87.647262](#)

Officer: Yu Shiming / 余世明 (police ID: 018365)

人员采集

身份证号码：650102198405264510

姓名：玉山江尤勒瓦斯

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：新疆科信学院9号楼2单元201号

工作单位：无业

说明：东大梁西街900号附57号空挂人员，因使用快牙需被收押人员

Individual collection

ID number: 650102198405264510

Full name: Husenjan Yolwas

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 9, Xinjiang Science & Information Institute

Work unit: unemployed

Explanation: vacant-registration individual at 900-57 West Dongdaliang Street; individual who needs to be taken into custody because of Zapyu use

September 13, 2017

Victim(s): [Qahir Abzari](#)

Unit: Police Office, North Zhongwan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所中湾街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.763127](#), [87.651588](#)

Officer: Molladin Enwer / 穆拉丁·艾尼玩尔 (police ID: 016750)

卡依尔·阿布扎里，男，维吾尔族，户籍所在地:乌鲁木齐市天山区吉顺路东一巷900号附28号，身份证号码:650202197502220019，此人为2017年9月5日推送挖减铲人员名单，经研判分析，2017年9月7日已将其送至正业教育转化中心进行学习教育转化。

Qahir Abzari, male, Uyghur, place of household registration: 900-28 No. 1 East Alley, Jishun Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, ID number: 650202197502220019; this person was on a pushed list of dig-reduce-shovel individuals from September 5, 2017, and following assessment and analysis was sent to a vocational transformation-through-education center to undergo study and transformation through education.

Victim(s): [Obul Mettursun](#)

Unit: Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所

GPS: [43.777572](#), [87.615089](#)

Officer: Wang Yongbiao / 王勇彪 (police ID: 017494)

吾布力·买吐送，男，维吾尔族，身份证号码：653226199001203213，户籍地：于田县奥依托格克乡塔勒克艾日克村389号，一体化标签：教培中心人员。2017年9月13日凌晨1点在乌拉泊卡点被盘查后移交至我所，经联系原籍民警：吾加布拉·阿布都热西提，警号：179344，联系电话：[redacted]，此人前期被教育转化，后因得病被释放，此次来乌到肿瘤医院看病，已请假，请假日期2017年9月6日至2017年9月26日。

Obul Mettursun, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653226199001203213, registration address: House No. 389, Talliq'eriq Village, Oytoghraq Township, Keriye County, IJOP tag: education-and-training-center individual. Transferred to our station at 1 AM on September 13, 2017, after inspection and questioning at the Ulanbay checkpoint. After contacting a police officer from the place of origin: Ghujiabla Abdureshit, police number: 179344, contact number: [redacted], it was learned that this person was taken for transformation through education during an earlier period, and later released because he became ill. His coming to Urumqi this time is to see a doctor at the tumor hospital; has asked for leave, with the leave period being from September 6, 2017 to September 26, 2017.

Victim(s): [Hekim Gayit](#)

Unit: Bahuliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局八户梁派出所

GPS: [43.765611](#), [87.634586](#)

Officer: Mirshat Memetreyim / 米尔夏提·买买提热依木 (police ID: 011897)

2017年9月1日我所配合库尔勒市团结路派出所抓获一名逃犯，艾肯木杂衣提652801196807153113

On September 1, 2017, our station cooperated with the Unity Road Police Station of Korla City to capture an escaped prisoner, Hekim Gayit, 652801196807153113.

Victim(s): [Perhat Mamut](#)

Unit: TS-178 North Liberation Road No. 1 Middle School Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-178便民警务站解放北路1中便民警务站

GPS: [43.797984](#), [87.62286](#)

Officer: Chen Jiazhong / 陈佳忠 (police ID: 018402)

帕尔哈提·马木提，650102197701041253。涉嫌使用快牙，于2017年9月13日被西门派出所收押

Perhat Mamut, 650102197701041253, suspected of using Zapy, was taken into custody by the Ximen Police Station on September 13, 2017.

Victim(s): [Zhang Kejiang](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Back South Street Neighborhood, Dongmen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局东门派出所东后南社区警务室

GPS: [43.800713](#), [87.628053](#)

Officer: Deng Rui / 邓锐 (police ID: 018637)

2017年9月13日，经上级领导批准，决定将法轮功顽固分子张克江教育转化！

On September 13, 2017, with approval from higher-level leaders, it was decided to put Falun Gong diehard Zhang Kejiang in transformation through education!

Victim(s): [Osman Yusupqadir](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队二中队

GPS: [43.941905](#), [87.289322](#)

Officer: Li Pengfan / 李鹏钊 (police ID: 019247)

人员采集

身份证号码：653125198011252610

姓名：吾斯慢·玉苏蒲喀迪尔

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：无

说明：不放心人员

Individual collection

ID number: 653125198011252610

Full name: Osman Yusupqadir

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: untrustworthy individual

Victim(s): [Ehmet Tohti](#)

Unit: Domestic Security Brigade, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局国内安全保卫大队

GPS: [43.635047](#), [87.596972](#)

Officer: Perhat Abliz / 帕尔哈提·阿不力孜 (police ID: 011789)

艾合买提·托合提 (652925196908180715) 电话:无。教育转化人员，流动人口，劝返原籍，新和县。

Ehmet Tohti (652925196908180715), phone number: none. Transformation-through-education

individual, floating population, persuaded to return to place of origin, Toqsu County.

Victim(s): [Perhat Mamut](#)

Unit: Police Office, Health Road Neighborhood, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所健康路社区警务室
GPS: [43.797986](#), [87.622999](#)

Officer: Erdosym / 叶尔登山 (police ID: 017598)

今日收押一名前1--100期严打人员，帕尔哈提·马木提，身份证号:650102197701041253.

Perhat Mamut, ID number 650102197701041253, an individual from the 1-100 Crackdown Lot, was taken into custody today.

Victim(s): [Memet Abliz](#)

Unit: Police Office, Zhongshan Road Neighborhood, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所中山路社区警务室
GPS: [43.798026](#), [87.622989](#)

Officer: Wang Honglei / 汪洪雷 (police ID: 017759)

今日我所对督办单人员回头看，麦麦提·阿不力孜653130198107050651实际居住地：红光山路4号廉租房。由于没有稳定工作。且在和田购买过户口。社区严判收押。

Today, our station revisited the case of an oversight-form individual; Memet Abliz, 653130198107050651, actual place of residence: Low-Rent Housing at 4 Hongguangshan Road. Because he does not have stable work, and has purchased a household registration in Hotan, the neighborhood administration has determined that he should be taken into custody.

Victim(s): [Perhat Mamut](#)

Unit: Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所
GPS: [43.79845](#), [87.622522](#)

Officer: Qaisar Muqaiqaly / 海沙尔·木海哈力 (police ID: 016104)

帕尔哈提·马木提，身份证号码:650102197701041253，2017年9月13日被西门派出所收押，收押场所乌鲁木齐市第一看守所

Perhat Mamut, ID number 65010219770141253, was taken into custody by the Ximen Police Station on September 13, 2017. The custody facility is the Urumqi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Victim(s): [Zhang Kejiang](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Back South Street Neighborhood, Dongmen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局东门派出所东后南社区警务室

GPS: [43.800792](#), [87.628023](#)

Officer: Deng Rui / 邓锐 (police ID: 018637)

我辖区居民张克江因在微信朋友圈散布谣言，被公安机关行政拘留10日，今日刑满释放，已谈话，法轮功思想依旧顽固！

Zhang Kejiang, a detainee in our jurisdiction, was given 10 days of administrative detention by the public security organs for spreading rumors on the WeChat friends circle. Today, he was released after serving his sentence. He has been talked with, and his Falun Gong ideology is still stubborn!

September 14, 2017

Victim(s): [Gao Yuan](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.783445](#), [87.621709](#)

Officer: Rizwangul Memet / 热孜婉古丽·买买提

法轮功人员高原，女，汉族，身份证号码为，650102196706180645,户口所在地,天山区和平南路58号1-2-702号。该人2017年9月13日上面下名单，定的教育转化，领导批完，人送到教育转化点后，他们不收人，最后吧高原愿送回来了，她现在在家。

Falun Gong individual Gao Yuan, female, Han, ID number of 650102196706180645, place of household registration at Apt. 702, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 1, 58 South Peace Road, Tianshan District. On September 13, 2017, this person's name was on a list sent down by the higher levels, with her marked for transformation through education. Following the leaders' approval, the person was sent to the transformation-through-education unit, but they did not accept her, with Gao Yuan brought back in the end. She is currently at home.

Victim(s): [Tursun Sawur](#)

Unit: Police Office, New Yan'an Village Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所延安新村社区警务室

GPS: [43.752618](#), [87.633855](#)

Officer: Alimjan Gayit / 阿力木江·杂依提 (police ID: 016644)

目前我辖区收押人员吐逊·沙吾尔（男，维，户籍地：乌市天山区清水沟路15号）的家属还再我辖区清水沟路15号居住，家属目前的思想状况正常，情绪较稳定。

Currently, the family of in-custody individual Tursun Sawur (male, Uyghur, registration address: 15 Qingshuigou Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi), of our jurisdiction, is still residing at 15 Qingshuigou Road in our jurisdiction; the family's state of mind is currently normal, relatively stable emotionally.

Victim(s): [Bilal Memetimin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sports Center Road Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所体育馆路社区警务室

GPS: [43.783216](#), [87.622524](#)

Officer: Zhang Jun / 张军 (police ID: 013067)

体育馆路400号1号楼4单元903收押人员比拉力麦麦提其家人现仍在我辖区居住，家人情绪稳定，无异常情况。

The family members of in-custody individual Bilal Memet from Apt. 903, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 1, 400 Sports Center Road are still residing in our jurisdiction; the family is emotionally stable, nothing irregular.

Victim(s): [Osman Yusupqadir](#)

Unit: Domestic Security Brigade, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局国内安全保卫大队

GPS: [43.635067](#), [87.596932](#)

Officer: Tursun Abdu / 吐尔逊·阿不都 (police ID: 016670)

2017年9月14日乌拉泊检查站发现一名重大刑事前科人员吾斯慢，玉苏浦喀迪尔身份证号码65312198011252610今天劝返原籍

On September 14, 2017, an individual with a record of a major crime, Osman Yusupqadir, ID number 65312198011252610, was found by the Ulanbay inspection station; persuaded to return to place of origin today

Victim(s): [Ablikim Hoshur](#)

Unit: Police Office, Hongda Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所宏大社区警务室

GPS: [43.780384](#), [87.646037](#)

Officer: Ye Gang / 叶刚 (police ID: 019876)

辖区收押人员阿不力克木。吾守尔 653223195904210011 由于冠心病 由教育转化点送回辖区，社区已联系管委会将其送往乌拉泊卡点 送回原籍管控

The jurisdiction's in-custody individual Ablikim Hoshur 653223195904210011 was sent back to the jurisdiction from the transformation-through-education unit because of coronary heart disease; the neighborhood administration has contacted the management committee to send him to the Ulanbay checkpoint, sending him back to the place of origin for control and supervision

Victim(s): [Perhat Tohti](#)

Unit: Police Office, Hongda Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所宏大社区警务室
GPS: [43.780554](#), [87.646007](#)

Officer: Ye Gang / 叶刚 (police ID: 019876)

辖区收押人员

帕尔哈提·托合提65292319920213331X的妻子目前在母亲家居住，前几日打电话询问丈夫的情况，想知道什么时候丈夫能放出来

The wife of Perhat Tohti, 65292319920213331X, an in-custody individual from the jurisdiction, is currently living at her mother's home. She called a few days ago to ask about her husband's situation and wanted to know when he would be released.

Victim(s): [Elqutjan Emet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xiheba Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河坝社区警务室
GPS: [43.794626](#), [87.610338](#)

Officer: Bao Yin / 包寅 (police ID: 011899)

人员采集

身份证号码：650102199812123517

姓名：艾里库提江·艾买提

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌市天山区坤且巷79号4号楼2单元502号

工作单位：新疆工程学院

说明：2017年9月14日在中桥一巷三维立体门安检点发现布控人员，交派出所审查。

Individual collection

ID number: 650102199812123517

Full name: Elqutjan Emet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 502, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 4, 79 Kunqie Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: Xinjiang Engineering Institute

Explanation: Discovered a surveilled individual at the 3D gate safety-inspection point on No. 1 Zhongqiao Alley on September 14, 2017; transferred to police station for investigation.

September 15, 2017

Victim(s): [Su Dehua](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.606564](#), [87.339973](#)

Officer: Huang Bin / 黄斌

永新便民警务站对收押亲属进行走访了解到，收押人员苏德华亲属人员思想稳定，存在家中无人做饭，干活人手少，牛，羊，地照顾不过来的困难需求。

The Yongxin Convenience Police Station carried out a visit to the relatives of a person in custody, learning that the thoughts of the person-in-custody Su Dehua's relatives were stable. The family has difficulties and needs with there not being anyone at home to cook, and there not being enough work-capable people, resulting in the failure to keep up with looking after the cows, sheep, and land.

Victim(s): [Osmanjan Hekim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yuyuan Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所榆园社区警务室

GPS: [43.742074](#), [87.610215](#)

Officer: Xue Fan / 薛帆 (police ID: 012962)

榆园社区四类重点人口吾斯曼江·依克木收押因病解押，解押后回到原籍喀什，被当地派出所收押教育转化。

Yuyuan Neighborhood four-kinds focus population member, Osmanjan Hekim, was taken into custody but then released from custody because of illness. After being released, he returned to his place of origin, Kashgar, and was taken into custody by the local police station and sent to transformation through education.

Victim(s): [Abdumomin Tursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yanhua Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所盐化社区警务室

GPS: [43.75327](#), [87.635424](#)

Officer: Weli Yusup / 外力·玉苏普 (police ID: 016767)

2017年9月14日，盐化社区民警入户走访，到明华街路口盘查人员的时候发现阿卜杜莫敏·图尔逊信息可疑，民警立刻带回派出所移交国保民警审查。

On September 14, 2017, while conducting home visits, the Yanhua Neighborhood People's police arrived at the Minghua Street intersection and, while inspecting and questioning individuals, found that Abdumomin Tursun's information was suspicious. The People's police immediately brought him back to the police station, before transferring him to the domestic-security People's police for

investigation.

Victim(s): [Abla Haji](#)

Unit: Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所

GPS: [43.7533](#), [87.635464](#)

Officer: Adiljan Abla / 阿迪力江·阿布拉 (police ID: 016097)

2017年9月14日，在乌鲁木齐市天山区延安路1125号附近盘查人员过程中，发现阿布拉·阿吉(男，维吾尔族，身份证号：65312819980715047X，户籍地和现住址：乌鲁木齐市天山区明华街西九巷10号)有刑事犯罪前科，移交派出所国保组。

On September 14, 2017, while inspecting and questioning individuals in the vicinity of 1125 Yan'an Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, it was discovered that Abla Haji (male, Uyghur, ID number: 65312819980715047X, registration address and current residential address: 10 No. 9 West Alley, Minghua Street, Tianshan District, Urumqi) had a criminal history, being transferred to the police station's domestic-security group.

Victim(s): [Abdugheni Nurmemet](#)

Unit: TS-135 Laiyuan Inn Convenience Station, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所TS_135便民警务站徕远宾馆便民警务站

GPS: [43.798519](#), [87.615502](#)

Officer: Li Sijia / 李思佳 (police ID: 204425)

TS-135警务站于2017年9月14日晚上20点35分左右协助西河街派出所稽查重点人员阿布都艾尼·努尔买买提 身份证号:653126199710030313 已移交派出所。

At around 20:35 on September 14, 2017, the TS-135 police service station assisted the Xihe Street Police Station in checking focus individual Abdugheni Nurmemet, ID number: 653126199710030313; has been transferred to the police station.

Victim(s): [Adiljan Abliz](#)

Unit: Police Office, Eastern Shiqihu Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所十七户东社区警务室

GPS: [43.878307](#), [87.57375](#)

Officer: Yang Yanbo / 杨砚博 (police ID: 018212)

阿迪力江·阿不利孜，性别，男，维吾尔族，1982年12月25号生，身份证号:650102198212250737户籍地:乌鲁木齐市天山区赛马场路155号益都水岸小区8号楼1单元602号。现居住地:乌鲁木齐市天山区赛马场路155号益都水岸小区8号楼1单元602号前科情况:无，联系方式[redacted]以收押

Adiljan Abliz, gender: male, Uyghur, born on December 25, 1982, ID number: 650102198212250737, registration address: Apt. 602, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 8, Yidu Shuian Residential Complex, 155 Horse Racetrack Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, current residential address: Apt. 602, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 8, Yidu Shuian Residential Complex, 155 Horse Racetrack Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, criminal record: none, contact details [redacted], plan to take into custody

Victim(s): [Memet Turek](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.747111](#), [87.646207](#)

Officer: Du Man / 都曼

麦麦提·吐热克，（男，维吾尔族，身份证号:653123197206112311，户籍所在地:英吉沙县龙甫乡艾日克拉村7.5解脱人员）曾经是我辖区泰和路东六乡14号居住过。

此人于2017年4月5日被英吉沙县龙甫乡派出所带回原籍后于2017年7月3日因其他危害国家安全罪被原籍国保大队刑事拘留，当年7月25日背叛有期徒刑10年，目前此人在喀什监狱服刑。

Memet Turek (male, Uyghur, ID number: 653123197206112311, household registration address: Eriqla Village, Lompa Township, Yengisar County, July 5 individual who slipped away) previously resided in our jurisdiction, at 14 Sixth East Alley, Taihe Road.

This individual was taken back to his place of origin on April 5, 2017 by the Yengisar County Lompa Township Police Station, and was criminally detained by the domestic-security team of the place of origin on July 3, 2017 for another type of endangering state security crime. He was sentenced to 10 years on July 25 of that year, and is currently serving his sentence at Kashgar Prison.

Victim(s): [Musajan Hesenjan](#)

Unit: Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所

GPS: [43.753242](#), [87.635573](#)

Officer: Adiljan Abla / 阿迪力江·阿布拉 (police ID: 016097)

2017年9月14日，涉嫌伪造，变造，买卖国家机关公文，证件，印章的木沙江·艾山(男，维吾尔族，身份证号：650104197804195012，现住址：乌鲁木齐市新市区唐山路100号煤机厂家属院1号2号独楼1单元201号)已收押处理。

On September 14, 2017, Musajan Hesen (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650104197804195012, current residential address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 1, Standalone Building No. 2, No. 1 Coal Machinery Factory Family Residence, 100 Tangshan Road, Xinshi District, Urumqi) has been taken into custody for further action on suspicion of falsifying, altering, or buying/selling official government documents.

Victim(s): [Tohti Qasim](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.783588](#), [87.621133](#)

Officer: Rizwangul Memet / 热孜婉古丽·买买提

收押人员托和提

。卡斯木，男，维吾尔族，身份证号码为，：653223197008153214，户口所在地，天山区和平南路248号3-2-601号。妻子孩子全部在社区管控，没有发现异常情况，一切正常。

In-custody individual Tohti Qasim, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653223197008153214, place of household registration: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 3, 248 South Peace Road, Tianshan District. Wife and children are all under community supervision, no irregularities found, everything normal.

Victim(s): [Yasin Rahman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Shuangqing Alley Neighborhood, Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所双庆巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.777963](#), [87.615149](#)

Officer: Ekberjan Mehet / 艾克拜尔江·买海提 (police ID: 016698)

我辖区收押人员亚森·热合曼（身份证号：650102197102202617，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市天山区坑坑寺巷35号1号楼一单元304室）2017年6月29日被收押，2017年9月6日被解押并当天晚上送回家，现在亚森·热合曼因脑瘤病在乌鲁木齐市友谊医院神经外科住院治疗，2017年9月15日社区民警艾克拜尔江，麦尔旦及社区两委班子去医院看他并通过医院有关人员了解其情况，亚森·热合曼有生命危险。

Our jurisdiction's in-custody individual Yasin Rahman (ID number: 650102197102202617, registration address: Apt. 304, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 35 Kengkeng Mosque Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi) was taken into custody on June 29, 2017, to be released from custody on September 6, 2017 and taken back home that same night. Currently, Yasin Rahman is hospitalized and receiving treatment for a brain tumor at the neurosurgery department of the Urumqi Friendship Hospital. On September 15, 2017, the neighborhood administration's People's policeman Ekberjan Merdan and staff from the two committees went to the hospital to see him and learn about his situation from the relevant hospital personnel. Yasin Rahman is in life-threatening condition.

Victim(s): [Yaqup Osman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Victory Road Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所胜利路社区警务室

GPS: [43.769317](#), [87.610899](#)

Officer: Zhao Jiang / 赵疆 (police ID: 017581)

我辖区教育转化人员：牙库蒲·吾斯曼，身份证号码：652928198504252055，目前因病已被教育转化中心工作人员送至乌鲁木齐三医院接受治疗，社区已对接，并24小时派人看护，具体病因还未确诊，目前未发现异常问题。

A transformation-through-education individual from our jurisdiction: Yaqup Osman, ID number: 652928198504252055, has now, because of illness, been taken to the Urumqi No. 3 Hospital by the transformation-through-education center staff for treatment. The neighborhood administration has also joined in, sending someone to monitor him 24 hours a day. The specific illness has not been diagnosed yet; no irregularities presently noted.

Victim(s): [Abliz Tursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Victory Road Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所胜利路社区警务室

GPS: [43.769337](#), [87.610899](#)

Officer: Zhao Jiang / 赵疆 (police ID: 017581)

我社区收押人员阿不力孜.吐尔逊, 身份证号:650103195903011818, 属于我辖区空挂户, 现人已解压, 由于身体原因, 人在二医院住院治疗, 目前未发现异常。

Abliz Tursun, ID number: 650103195903011818, an in-custody individual from our neighborhood, has a vacant registration in our jurisdiction; he has now been released from custody and for health-related reasons is hospitalized and receiving treatment at the No. 2 Hospital; no irregularities currently noted.

Victim(s): [Abduweli Omer](#)

Unit: Police Office, Erdaowan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所二道湾社区警务室

GPS: [43.783269](#), [87.621978](#)

Officer: Liu Yong / 刘勇 (police ID: 017590)

我辖区天山区跃进街585号5号楼2单元303阿布都外力.吾买尔, 2017年9月5日因涉嫌伪造变造买卖国家机关公文证件印章案, 已收押。

Abduweli Omer of our jurisdiction's Apt. 303, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 5, 585 Yuejin Street, Tianshan District has been taken into custody on September 5, 2017 for suspected involvement in a falsifying, altering, or buying/selling official government documents, certificates, or seals case.

September 16, 2017

Victim(s): [Eysajan Abdurahman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Hope Street Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所希望街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761589](#), [87.635211](#)

Officer: Ablehet Yusup / 阿布里海提·玉素甫 (police ID: 016642)

2017年9月15日我所民警对上级下发的教育转化名单里的艾沙江·阿不都热和曼进行身体检查。体检报告还没出来人先放在派出所。

On September 15, 2017, People's police from our station carried out a physical examination on Eysajan Abdurahman, who was on the transformation-through-education list issued by the higher authorities. Keeping the individual at the police station while waiting for the examination report.

Victim(s): [Muhter Urayim](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队二中队

GPS: [43.942049](#), [87.288515](#)

Officer: Elyar Ablet / 艾里亚尔·阿不来提 (police ID: 018449)

人员采集

身份证号码：650106197205111414

姓名：木胡塔尔·吾拉音

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌鲁木齐市头屯河区北站公路3坪农场十1队十3号

工作单位：个体

说明：此人已移交给头区分局处理

Individual collection

ID number: 650106197205111414

Full name: Muhter Urayim

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: House No. 13, No. 11 Team, Sanping Farm, North Station Highway, Toutunhe District, Urumqi

Work unit: self-employed

Explanation: have transferred this person to the Toutunhe District Subbureau for further action

Victim(s): [Adiljan Qurban](#)

Unit: Police Office, Erdaowan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch,

Urumqi Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所二道湾社区警务室

GPS: [43.782778](#), [87.636748](#)

Officer: Liu Yong / 刘勇 (police ID: 017590)

我辖区居民阿迪力江·库尔班，身份证号650102199212183014，户籍地天山区二道湾二巷45号，此人前期被我派出所收押至乌鲁木齐第1看守所，其间解压移交给阿克苏市公安局，2017年8月24日经阿克苏市公安局审查排除嫌疑，现移交社区管控。

A resident from our jurisdiction: Adiljan Qurban, ID number 650102199212183014, registration address 45 Erdaowan No. 2 Alley, Tianshan District; this person was taken into custody by our police station during a previous period and sent to the Urumqi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center; later released from custody and transferred to the Aksu City Public Security Bureau, with suspicion lifted on August 24, 2017 following investigation by the Aksu City Public Security Bureau; has now been transferred to community surveillance.

Victim(s): [Zhang Kejiang](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Back South Street Neighborhood, Dongmen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局东门派出所东后南社区警务室

GPS: [43.798362](#), [87.635921](#)

Officer: Deng Rui / 邓锐 (police ID: 018637)

2017年9月16日，对教育转化人员张克江家属进行走访，一切正常

Carried out a visit to transformation-through-education individual Zhang Kejiang's family on September 16, 2017. Everything normal.

September 17, 2017

Victim(s): [Urayim Gheni](#)

Unit: Police Office, Houquan Neighborhood, Bahuliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局八户梁派出所后泉社区警务室

GPS: [43.765618](#), [87.634368](#)

Officer: Yadikar Eli / 亚地克·艾力 (police ID: 017727)

我辖区2017年4月28日收押的二类重点人员吾拉依木·艾尼（653129199906252013）因患传染性疾病“梅毒”于2017年9月15日被释放。

A two-kinds focus individual from our jurisdiction, Urayim Gheni (653129199906252013), taken into custody on April 28, 2017, was released on September 15, 2017 as a result of having the infectious disease "syphilis".

Victim(s): [Peride Memet](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.749157](#), [87.636862](#)

Officer: Sulhet Ilham / 苏里哈提·伊力哈木

入户走访辖区解押人员情况，发现解押人员帕丽旦·买买提已从我辖区搬离，现居住地：胜利路白玉华庭小区

Situation of home visits to jurisdiction's released-from-custody individual(s): learned that released-from-custody individual Peride Memet has moved out of our jurisdiction, with the current residential address: White Jade Huating Residential Complex, Victory Road

September 18, 2017

Victim(s): [Kerim Memet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Penghu Road Neighborhood, High-Speed Railway New District Police Station, Toutunhe District Branch, Economical and Technological Development Zone, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局经济技术开发区头区分局高铁新区派出所澎湖路社区警务室

GPS: [43.841118](#), [87.522952](#)

Officer: Sun Junhui / 孙俊珲 (police ID: 019526)

克日木·麦麦提身份证号653129198905130810，在我辖区巴巴汗当抓饭师傅，经一体化查询，该人近期被录取为标签人员，民警已和其老板沟通，辞退该人，克日木·麦麦提已返回原籍家中

Kerim Memet, ID number 653129198905130810, worked as a rice pilaf chef at Babahan, in our jurisdiction; following an IJOP query, it was found that this person was recently added as a tagged individual, with the People's police already having gotten in touch with his boss, who then fired this person; Kerim Memet is back home at his place of origin

Victim(s): [Kerim Memet](#)

Unit: High-Speed Railway New District Police Station, Toutunhe District Branch, Economical and Technological Development Zone, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

新疆乌鲁木齐市公安开发区头区分局高铁新区派出所

GPS: [43.840652](#), [87.522415](#)

Officer: Ma Qiang / 马强 (police ID: KT0633)

我

辖区暂住人员，克日木·麦麦提，身份证号码(653129198905130810).在我辖区万达广场巴巴汗清真餐厅抓饭师傅，经民警与原籍民警核实，一体化查询，发现其父亲弟弟都被当地公安机关收押，具体原因不详，我所民警及时于本来见面采集信息后将其劝返回原籍老家。

Our jurisdiction's temporary resident individual, Kerim Memet, ID number (653129198905130810),

is a rice pilaf chef at the Babahan Halal Restaurant in our jurisdiction's Wanda Square. Following the People's police checking with People's police at the place of origin, and doing an IJOP query, it was discovered that his father and younger brother were both taken into custody by the local public security organs, with the specific reasons unclear. Our station's People's police promptly met with him and persuaded him to return to his hometown at the place of origin after collecting data.

Victim(s): [Abdulla Abdureyim](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.606584](#), [87.339963](#)

Officer: Huang Bin / 黄斌

永新便民警务站工作中发现，收押人员阿不都拉·阿卜杜热依木的母亲艾比巴木·哈什木反应，自己和儿子已经四个多月没见面了，想和自己的儿子见一面。

Found by the Yongxin Convenience Police Station in the course of duty: Hebibem Hashim, the mother of in-custody individual Abdulla Abdureyim, reported that she had not seen her son in over 4 months, and would like to see him.

Victim(s): [Irpan](#)

Unit: Police Office, Eastern South Xinhua Road Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所新华南路东社区警务室

GPS: [43.767282](#), [87.610171](#)

Officer: Qaisha / 克一沙 (police ID: 015893)

工作发现我辖区收押人员伊日凡650102199904254530，日前被判处有期徒刑2年。

Found in the course of duty: Irpan, 650102199904254530, an in-custody individual from our jurisdiction, was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment the other day.

Victim(s): [Rabiye](#)

Unit: Police Office, Eastern South Xinhua Road Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所新华南路东社区警务室

GPS: [43.767281](#), [87.610141](#)

Officer: Qaisha / 克一沙 (police ID: 015893)

工作发现我辖区解押人员热比亚650103197306042826，于2017年4月26日收押，并于2017年7月12日审查释放，目前情绪较稳定，未发现异常情况。

Found in the course of duty: Rabiye, 650103197306042826, an individual from our jurisdiction who was released from custody, had been taken into custody on April 26, 2017, then released on July 12,

2017 following investigation. At present, she is relatively stable emotionally, with nothing irregular noted.

September 19, 2017

Victim(s): [Liu Shuling](#)

Unit: Police Office, Construction Road Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所建设路社区警务室

GPS: [43.798216](#), [87.618039](#)

Officer: Mou Gang / 牟钢 (police ID: 011795)

2017年9月17日与社区干部到法轮功人员刘淑玲家，了解其近期的思想状态。刘淑玲，女，汉族，身份证号码:650104194303060028.现住址:乌市建设巷24号3号楼2单元501室。刘淑玲与2000年在家里自己练习法轮功，未被公安机关处理过，被社区列入管控对象。经与刘淑玲交谈，其退休在家除了家里人和邻居联系以外，从不与其他人联系，每天就是与邻居打打牌或聊聊天，也未外出过，再也没有练习过法轮功，现刘淑玲思想稳定，未发现其再练习过法轮功。

On September 17, 2017, (we) accompanied neighborhood-administration cadre(s) to the home of Falun Gong individual Liu Shuling to assess the recent state of her thinking. Liu Shuling, female, Han, ID number: 650104194303060028. Current residence: Apt. 501, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 3, 24 Construction Alley, Urumqi City. Liu Shuling practiced Falun Gong by herself at home in 2000, but had not been processed by the public security organs. She has been listed by the neighborhood administration as a surveillance target. Conversation with Liu Shuling revealed that she is retired and at home, and has not been in contact with anyone apart from relatives and neighbors. She spends her days playing mahjong and chatting with neighbors. She hasn't gone out, and hasn't resumed practicing Falun Gong. Liu Shuling's thinking is currently stable, and she has not been discovered to have continued practicing Falun Gong.

Victim(s): [Qurban Mamut](#)

Unit: Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所

GPS: [43.756685](#), [87.626995](#)

Officer: Wu Debao / 吴德宝 (police ID: 015628)

涉7.5被收押人员库尔班·马木提(653223197003100332)的儿子，艾散江·库尔班(653223199506100333)反映:库尔班·马木提曾经在和田地区皮山县农业银行贷款94万元人民币。现在皮山县农业银行催还贷款。为不使国家受到损失。希望被收押人员库尔班·马木提拿出银行卡，委托其还银行贷款。

Hesenjan Qurban (653223199506100333), the son of the individual who was taken into custody in relation to July 5, Qurban Mamut (653223197003100332), has reported: Qurban Mamut had previously taken out a loan of 940000RMB from the Agricultural Bank in Hotan Prefecture's Pishan County. Now, the Pishan County Agricultural Bank is calling for the loan to be repaid. So that the country not suffer losses, it is hoped that the in-custody individual Qurban Mamut can take out his

bank card and be entrusted with repaying the loan.

Victim(s): [Dilnur Ablet](#)

Unit: Xinjiang Finance and Economics University Police Station, Culture and Education Branch,
Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局文教分局新疆财经大学派出所

GPS: [43.884929](#), [87.547726](#)

Officer: Ma Li / 马丽 (police ID: 011475)

新疆财经大学1位报到学生被原籍教育转化，2017年9月19日从新疆财经大学经济学院了解到，经济学院农村区域发展2013—2班学生的迪丽努尔·阿布莱提至今未到学校报到，据学生家长反映该生被喀什市公安局带走教育转化。迪丽努尔·阿布莱提，女，维吾尔族，身份证号65310119950313282X,联系电话[redacted]，地址：新疆喀什市人民西路290号院1号楼1单元122号。

An enrolled student of the Xinjiang Finance and Economics University was taken for transformation through education by their place of origin. On September 19, 2017, it was learned from the Economics Department of the Xinjiang Finance and Economics University that Dilnur Ablet, a student from the Rural Regional Development 2013-A Class of the Economics Department, had still not arrived and registered with the school. As reported by the student's parents, the student in question was taken for transformation through education by the Kashgar City Public Security Bureau. Dilnur Ablet, female, Uyghur, ID number 65310119950313282X, contact number [redacted], address: Apt. 122, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, Yard No. 290, West People's Road, Kashgar City, Xinjiang.

Victim(s): [Rishat Eysajan](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Bahar Road Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所巴哈尔路南社区警务室

GPS: [43.757008](#), [87.625713](#)

Officer: Rozaji Enwer / 肉扎吉·艾尼瓦尔 (police ID: 016668)

此我辖区收押人员热夏提·艾撒江，男，维吾尔族，身份证号：654124198104030616，户籍地和现住址：三屯碑路北巷44号七号楼三单元601号，6月26日天山区公安分局刑侦大队已被收押，于2017年9月15日跟他妻子谈话未发现异常。

In-custody individual from our jurisdiction: Rishat Eysajan, male, Uyghur, ID number: 654124198104030616, registration and current residential address: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 7, 44 North Alley, Uchtash Road; taken into custody by the Criminal Investigation Brigade of the Tianshan District Public Security Subbureau on June 26, nothing irregular noted during the conversation he had with his wife on September 15, 2017.

September 20, 2017

Victim(s): [Beyshihan Mettohti](#)

Unit: Police Office, Kangtai Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所康泰社区警务室

GPS: [43.786](#), [87.63621](#)

Officer: Song Chen / 宋晨 (police ID: 017820)

收押人员白西汗·买托合提（女

身份证号653226196810010223）与其儿子艾玉普江·吐尔送谈话中未发现异常。

No irregularities noted during conversation between in-custody individual Beyshihan Mettohti (female, ID number 653226196810010223) and her son, Ayupjan Tursun.

Victim(s): [Ablikim Mamut](#)

Unit: Command Office, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局指挥室办公室

GPS: [43.766259](#), [87.632918](#)

Officer: Li Yuan / 李源 (police ID: 013434)

9月19日在天山区乌拉泊公安检查站查获一名涉稳特殊群体人员，阿不力肯木·马木提，男，维吾尔族，身份证号652922195504090533，发现后已移交户籍地八户梁派出所管控！

On September 19, a stability-related special-group individual, Ablikim Mamut, male, Uyghur, ID number 652922195504090533, was discovered and seized at the Ulanbay Public Security Inspection Station in the Tianshan District; following discovery, he has been transferred to the Bahuliang Police Station at the place of household registration for control and supervision!

Victim(s): [Hanqiz Turghun](#)

Unit: Police Office, West Xinmin Street Neighborhood, Xinxing Street Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局新兴街派出所新民西街社区警务室

GPS: [43.80495](#), [87.604094](#)

Officer: Gong Guibin / 龚贵斌 (police ID: 019567)

哈尼克孜·吐尔洪，身份证号码653121197704012927，电话[redacted]，是新民西街社区流动人口，特殊群体管控人员，经社区研判决定为迎接十九大召开，对该人及其三个孩子劝导返回原籍由原籍管控，今日乘坐T9651次火车返回户籍地，与户籍地派出所已经对接完毕！

Hanqiz Turghun, ID number 653121197704012927, phone number [redacted], West Xinmin Street Neighborhood floating population, special group control-and-supervision individual; following the neighborhood administration's assessment, it has been decided that, in preparation for the Nineteenth Party Congress, this person and her three children be persuaded to return to the place

of origin so as to be under the place of origin's control and supervision; boarded the T9651 train back to the place of household registration today, with the place of household registration police station already completing the reception!

Victim(s): [Ablitip Hebibulla](#)

Unit: TS-103 Dongkowruk Convenience Station, Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所TS_103便民警务站二道桥便民警务站

GPS: [43.780835](#), [87.616401](#)

Officer: Zhang Zhenhai / 张振海 (police ID: 019748)

2017.9.20日, 民警在工作中进行盘查时, 发现阿不力提甫·艾比不拉 (652801197212103111) 涉嫌分裂国家疑似漏案人员, 有包庇罪前科, 后带回派出所进一步核查

While carrying out questioning and inspection in the course of duty on September 20, 2017, the People's police found Ablitip Hebibulla (652801197212103111), a separatism suspect and individual whose case involvement is believed to have been neglected, with a criminal history of harboring criminals; later brought back to the police station for further inspection

Victim(s): [Yasin Qadir](#)

Unit: Qimashan Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局骑马山派出所

GPS: [43.822926](#), [87.523766](#)

Officer: Liang Xiaofeng / 梁晓峰 (police ID: 020128)

我辖区被收押人员亚森·卡迪尔近日因为生病住院, 目前手术完成, 后期会送往教育培训学习。

Yasin Qadir, a person in custody from our jurisdiction, recently fell ill and was hospitalized. As of now, he has finished going through surgery, and will be sent to study in education and training at a later date.

Victim(s): [Turghunjan Jume](#)

Unit: Domestic Security Brigade, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局国内安全保卫大队

GPS: [43.765609](#), [87.632947](#)

Officer: Mehmud Memetimin / 麦合木提·麦麦提依明 (police ID: 016684)

2017年9月19日在乌拉泊检查站, 查获1名涉稳类特殊群体人员, 吐尔洪江·句买, 男, 维族, 身份证: 653129197101050116, 户籍地: 乌鲁木齐市天山区二道湾路西2巷911号, 电话[redacted], 联系原籍民警: 张丽, 警号: 012942, 电话: [redacted], 该人员是乌鲁木齐市人员, 在板房沟上班, 回乌市送货, 自驾新A796A6.

On September 19, 2017, 1 stability-related type special-group individual was discovered and seized at the Ulanbay inspection station: Turghunjan Jume, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653129197101050116, registration address: 911 No. 2 West Alley, Erdaowan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, contact number [redacted]; contact People's police officer at place of origin: Zhang Li, police number: 012942, contact number [redacted]; this person is an Urumqi individual, and works in Tomurti, returning to Urumqi City to deliver goods; has his own vehicle, XIN A796A6.

Victim(s): [Tursunjan Rozi](#)

Unit: Police Office, Hongda Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所宏大社区警务室

GPS: [43.780573](#), [87.645878](#)

Officer: Ye Gang / 叶刚 (police ID: 019876)

今日辖区收押人员吐尔孙江。肉孜 652925199302103057 的姐姐目前在老家，其原籍玉奇喀特派出所民警冶小龙 今日与我联系，在调查吐尔孙江。肉孜的下落（属于他们派出所的去向不明人员）

Today: the older sister of the jurisdiction's in-custody individual Tursunjan Rozi 652925199302103057 is in her hometown. Ye Xiaolong, a People's police officer from the Uchqat Police Station at her place of origin, contacted me today while investigating Tursunjan Rozi's whereabouts (who is classified as an individual with unknown whereabouts by their police station)

Victim(s): [Gheni Hesen](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.621088](#), [87.637978](#)

Officer: Tursyngazy / 吐尔森哈孜

2017年9月18日我站民警巡逻中发现：艾尼·艾山(653129196607241011，系新疆伽师县人)此人于2014年12月27日跟非法出境人员联系，被伽师县公安局教育两个月。我站将密切关注此人是否在我辖区出现活动轨迹情况及事态发展情况。

On September 18, 2017, while on patrol, our station's People's police discovered: Gheni Hesen (653129196607241011, native of Peyziwat County, Xinjiang); on December 27, 2014, this person contacted individual(s) who left the country illegally, and would be educated by the Peyziwat County Public Security Bureau for two months. Our station will monitor closely to see if there are any traces of this person engaging in activities in our jurisdiction and if the situation develops.

September 21, 2017

Victim(s): [Abla Abdukerim](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队

GPS: [43.765339](#), [87.633692](#)

Officer: Li Meng / 李猛 (police ID: 013071)

阿卜拉·阿卜杜克热木，男，身份证号码:653128197704180837；因涉恐于2017年9月20日被天山分局收押。

Abla Abdukerim, male, ID number: 653128197704180837; taken into custody by the Tianshan branch on September 20, 2017 on suspicion of terrorism.

Victim(s): [Ablikim Memet](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队

GPS: [43.765599](#), [87.633692](#)

Officer: Wang Gang / 王刚 (police ID: 018171)

阿布力克木"买买提，男，维吾尔族，身份证号码：6531261993062121533
2017年9月20日被乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区公安分局收押

Ablikim Memet, male, Uyghur, ID number: 6531261993062121533

Taken into custody on September 20, 2017 by the Urumqi City Public Security Bureau's Tianshan District Public Security Subbureau

Victim(s): [Tian Jinghui](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sidao Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所四道巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790469](#), [87.636981](#)

Officer: Liu Wei / 刘伟 (police ID: 017904)

2017年9月21日乌鲁木齐市职业大学安保人员工作中发现学校学生田景辉（650102199807134510）手机中有涉邪教照片，随将人员移动幸福路派出所。民警工作发现当事人手机上有蓝克联盟天主教神权组织，这是是何组织，民警正在调查。

On September 21, 2017, an on-duty security worker at the Urumqi Vocational University found that student Tian Jinghui (650102199807134510) had a suspected heterodox-religion image on his phone, with this individual then being transferred to the Happiness Road Police Station. While working, the People's police found that the person in question had a Lanker Union Catholic Theocracy image on his phone. The People's police are currently investigating what kind of group

this is.

Victim(s): [Yaqup Osman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Victory Road Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District

Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所胜利路社区警务室

GPS: [43.769337](#), [87.610899](#)

Officer: Zhao Jiang / 赵疆 (police ID: 017581)

我社区教育转化解压人员牙库铺·吾斯曼，目前由于身体原因被教育转化点送至三医院治疗，目前已完成治疗，现本人在乌市没有居住房屋，家属哥哥木沙·吾斯曼，要求其和他一起回原籍，目前社区已将联系车票，等回到原籍后将会和原籍民警对接，目前未发现其他问题。

Our neighborhood's transformation-through-education released-from-custody individual, Yaqup Osman, was for health reasons sent for treatment at the No. 3 Hospital by the transformation-through-education unit. The treatment has now been completed, and the person in question has nowhere to live in Urumqi. His family member, his older brother Musa Osman, has asked him to return to their place of origin with him. The neighborhood administration has arranged travel tickets, and will contact the People's police at the place of origin when they get there to complete the transfer. No other issues found for now.

Victim(s): [Eysajan Abdurahman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch,

Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.75294](#), [87.634729](#)

Officer: Xu Bo / 徐波 (police ID: 018220)

我辖区空挂户艾莎江，阿布都热合曼，650102197708093515今日被教育转化

A vacant-registration holder in our jurisdiction, Eysajan Abdurahman, 650102197708093515, was put in transformation through education today.

Victim(s): [Abduqadir Rozi](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Makedi Street Neighborhood, Xishan Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局西山派出所马料地街南社区警务室

GPS: [43.803897](#), [87.561762](#)

Officer: Lu Wei / 律伟 (police ID: 018916)

今日，我辖区流动人口阿布都卡迪尔·肉孜（653126198710063217）被西山派出所收押审查。

Today, Abduqadir Rozi (653126198710063217) from our jurisdiction's floating population was taken

into custody for investigation by the Xishan Police Station.

Victim(s): [Tursun Sawur](#)

Unit: Police Office, New Yan'an Village Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan

District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所延安新村社区警务室

GPS: [43.750606](#), [87.645454](#)

Officer: Alimjan Gayit / 阿力木江·杂依提 (police ID: 016644)

我辖区重点人员吐逊·沙吾，男，维，身份证号：656121197208102931，于2017年9月20日被教育转化点因病释放，目前在我辖区居住。

A focus individual from our jurisdiction, Tursun Sawur (male, Uyghur, ID number: 656121197208102931), was released from a transformation-through-education unit on September 20, 2017 because of illness, and is currently residing in our jurisdiction.

Victim(s): [Dilarem Memet](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队

GPS: [43.765328](#), [87.633632](#)

Officer: Li Meng / 李猛 (police ID: 013071)

迪里阿拉木·买买提，女，身份证号码:65310119891115322X；因涉恐于2017年9月20日被天山分局收押。

Dilarem Memet, female, ID number: 65310119891115322X; taken into custody by the Tianshan Subbureau on September 20, 2017 for being a terrorist suspect.

Victim(s): [Ablehet Rozi](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongdaliang Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所东大梁社区警务室

GPS: [43.771931](#), [87.667637](#)

Officer: Wang Maoxin / 王茂新 (police ID: 017514)

2017年9月20日，东大梁社区民警将市局推送名单人员阿不来海提·如孜（男，维吾尔族，身份证号653130198608120638，户籍所在地:巴楚县恰尔巴格乡且迪尔塔格村，现住址:天山区那拉提街香悦湾工地养马场）收押。

On September 20, 2017, the Dongdaliang Neighborhood People's police took into custody Ablehet Rozi (male, Uyghur, ID number 653130198608120638, address of registration: Chedirtagh Village, Charbagh Township, Maralbeshi County, current residential address: Horse Farm, Xiangyuewan

Work Site, Narat Street, Tianshan District), who was on the name list of individuals flagged by the municipal bureau.

Victim(s): [Imirhesen Abla](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队

GPS: [43.765338](#), [87.633632](#)

Officer: Li Meng / 李猛 (police ID: 013071)

伊米尔艾散·阿卜拉孜,男,身份证号码:653121198106162612,因涉恐于2017年9月20日被天山分局收押。

Imirhesen Ablez [recte "Abla"], male, ID number: 653121198106162612, was taken into custody by the Tianshan District branch on September 20, 2017 on suspicion of terrorism.

Victim(s): [Mehmutjan Kebir](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队

GPS: [43.765329](#), [87.633652](#)

Officer: Li Meng / 李猛 (police ID: 013071)

麦合木提江·克比尔,因涉恐嫌疑,于2017年9月20日被天山分局收押。身份证号码:653129198606021438。

Mehmutjan Kebir was taken into custody on suspicion of terrorism by the Tianshan Subbureau on September 20, 2017. ID number: 653129198606021438.

Victim(s): [Rozi Idris](#)

Unit: Police Office, Shiqihu Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所十七户社区警务室

GPS: [43.756897](#), [87.624929](#)

Officer: Erkin Awut / 阿尔肯·阿吾提 (police ID: 015945)

2017年9月20日上级推送的涉稳类人员如孜·依迪力斯,男,维吾尔族,身份证号:65312519891110041x。此人于2017年9月20日已被收押。

Stability-related individual Rozi Idris, male, Uyghur, ID number: 65312519891110041x, flagged by the higher levels on September 20, 2017. This person has been taken into custody on September 20, 2017.

Victim(s): [Qahar Rahman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Shiqihu Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所十七户社区警务室

GPS: [43.756887](#), [87.624909](#)

Officer: Erkin Awut / 阿尔肯·阿吾提 (police ID: 015945)

2017年9月20日上级推送的名单人员喀哈尔·热合曼，男，维吾尔，身份证号:652927199803113555，电话:[redacted]。此人9月20日已被收押。

Qahar Rahman, an individual on the list provided by the higher levels on September 20, 2017: male, Uyghur, ID number: 652927199803113555, phone: [redacted]. This person was taken into custody on September 20.

September 22, 2017

Victim(s): [Alimjan Obulhesen](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.765135](#), [87.632639](#)

Officer: Enwer Reshit / 安尼瓦尔·热西提

2017年9月22日在工作中了解到，明华街所国保重口阿力木江·奥布力艾散，身份证号，653224198709090018，2017年9月21日被胜利路所收押。

On September 22, 2017, it was learned in the course of duty that Minghua Street Station's domestic-security focus-population member Alimjan Obulhesen, ID number 653224198709090018, was taken into custody by the Victory Road Station on September 21, 2017.

Victim(s): [Ilfat Ilham](#)

Unit: Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所

GPS: [43.793826](#), [87.614969](#)

Officer: Wang Long / 王龙 (police ID: 012882)

2017年9月22日14时，西河街派出所132站在小西门三道巷查获人员伊里发提·伊里合木:男，维吾尔族，身份证号:65010219920413401X，住址:天山区波斯坦巷29号。经一体化平台核查，发现2016年10月3日，伊宁县网安大队录入涉及该伊线索:该伊利用Facebook,用户名:i1fat i1ham，上传分裂图文信息。现该伊已移交八户梁派出所。

Individual discovered and seized by Station 132 of the Xihe Street Police Station on No. 3 Xiaoximen Lane at around 14:00 on September 22, 2017: Ilfat Ilham, male, Uyghur, ID number: 65010219920413401X, residential address: 29 Bostan Alley, Tianshan District. Following an IJOP inspection, it was found that the Ghulja County internet security brigade had entered a clue concerning this Ilfat: this Ilfat used Facebook, username: i1fat i1ham, to upload separatist text and images. This Ilfat has now been transferred to the Bahuliang Police Station.

Victim(s): [Emer Tursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Back South Street Neighborhood, Dongmen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局东门派出所东后南社区警务室

GPS: [43.798321](#), [87.635901](#)

Officer: Deng Rui / 邓锐 (police ID: 018637)

2017年9月22日，走访收押人员艾买尔.吐尔孙家属，米丽克汗.库尔班正在做抓饭，一切正常

Visited in-custody individual Emer Tursun's family on September 22, 2017. Melikihan Qurban was cooking pilaf, everything normal.

Victim(s): [Abdujelil Abdurahman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sports Center Road Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所体育馆路社区警务室

GPS: [43.78599](#), [87.63769](#)

Officer: Zhang Jun / 张军 (police ID: 013067)

收押人员阿不都吉力力阿不都热合曼(男，位体育馆路400号2号楼1210)其家人稳定无异常。

In-custody individual Abdujelil Abdurahman (male, Apt. 1210, Building No. 2, 400 Sports Center Road); his family members are stable, nothing irregular.

Victim(s): [Raman Kebir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xiheba Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河坝社区警务室

GPS: [43.794456](#), [87.610268](#)

Officer: Bao Yin / 包寅 (police ID: 011899)

人员采集

身份证号码：65292319760712333X

姓名：热曼·克比尔

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：新疆库车县齐满镇阿热博孜村三组33号

工作单位：无

说明：2017年9月22日12时50分在中桥一巷南侧三维立体门查获不放心人员，带回所内调查。

Individual collection

ID number: 65292319760712333X

Full name: Raman Kebir

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: House No. 33, Group No. 3, Araboz Village, Chimen Municipality, Kucha County, Xinjiang

Work unit: none

Explanation: At 12:50 on September 22, 2017, an untrustworthy individual was discovered and seized with the help of the 3D gate on the southern edge of No. 1 Zhongqiao Alley; taken inside the station for investigation.

Victim(s): [Semet Qurban](#)

Unit: Police Office, Tianshan Road Neighborhood, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所天山路社区警务室

GPS: [43.794187](#), [87.630323](#)

Officer: Geng Xiaoyun / 耿小云 (police ID: 015645)

2017年9月22日，经天山路社区民警耿小云、王琳调查了解，天山路社区收押人员色买提·库尔班（男，维吾尔族，身份证号，652924197901051919，户籍地新疆阿克苏地区沙雅县红旗镇克孜勒萨村4组70号，实际居住地天山区解放南路97号B座1006号亚鸿大厦），现已被沙雅县公安局民警从教育基地带回原籍（因色买提·库尔班患有传染病），2017年9月22日民警与色买提·库尔班的妹妹热依汗古丽·库尔班联系得知热依汗古丽·库尔班也返回原籍自己母亲家中，民警已通过微信将色买提·库尔班兄妹的照片传回，天山路社区对色买提·库尔班近亲属的管控工作结束。

September 22, 2017: Following an inspection by Tianshan Road Neighborhood People's police officers Geng Xiaoyun and Wang Lin, it was learned that Tianshan Road Neighborhood's in-custody individual Semet Qurban (male, Uyghur, ID number 652924197901051919, registration address: House No. 70, Group No. 4, Qizilsa Village, Mazarghojam Municipality, Shayar County, Aksu Prefecture, Xinjiang, actual residential address: Yahong Building, Apt. 1006, Building B, 97 South Liberation Road, Tianshan District) has been taken back to his place of origin from the education base by People's police from the Shayar County Public Security Bureau (as a result of Semet Qurban suffering from an infectious disease). On September 22, 2017, the People's police contacted Semet Qurban's younger sister, Reyhangul Qurban, and learned that Reyhangul Qurban had also returned to her place of origin, to their mother's home. With the People's police sending back a photo via WeChat of Semet Qurban together with his sister, the Tianshan Road Neighborhood Administration has completed its tasks of supervision and control of Semet Qurban's close relatives.

September 23, 2017

Victim(s): [Rahman Qadir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Shiqihu Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所十七户社区警务室

GPS: [43.756533](#), [87.624591](#)

Officer: Erkin Awut / 阿尔肯·阿吾提 (police ID: 015945)

上级推送的热合曼·卡德尔，男，维吾尔，653122198106073173，现住址:天山区十七户路98号天山康居苑三期5-3-601号，电话:[redacted]。此人2017年9月21日被我所收押。

Rahman Qadir, flagged by the higher levels: male, Uyghur, 653122198106073173, current residential address: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 5, Tianshan Kangjuyuan Third Stage, 98 Shiqihu Road, Tianshan District, phone: [redacted]. This person was taken into custody by our station on September 21, 2017.

Victim(s): [Aminem Eziz](#), [Abduwaris Memet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Qingrun Neighborhood, Qidaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局七道湾派出所青润社区警务室
GPS: [43.869021](#), [87.653264](#)

Officer: Yu Jiang / 于江 (police ID: 014572)

民警在辖区工作时了解到，居住在山水兰德公共租赁住房小区7号楼1905号的被收押人员阿米娜木·艾则孜（女 维吾尔族

身份证号码：652924196910181921）自2017年4月25日被收押以来，儿子阿卜杜瓦日斯·麦麦提（男 维吾尔族

身份证号码：653121200203160619）就不好好上学，原在市65中学上学，这个学期水区政府有关部门安排，将其转到水市区86中学上学，社区到学校把该交的费用都交了，但是现在阿卜杜瓦日斯·麦麦提干脆就不到学校去上学，社区现在也没有办法。

In the course of duty, the People's police learned that ever since Aminem Eziz (female, Uyghur, ID number: 652924196910181921), an in-custody individual with residence at Apt. 1905, Building No. 7, Shanshui Lande Public-Rental Housing Residential Complex, was detained on April 25, 2017, her son, Abduwaris Memet (male, Uyghur, ID number: 653121200203160619) has not been going to school as he should; he originally attended the city's No. 65 Middle School, but this semester the relevant department(s) at the Shuimogou District government arranged to have him transferred to the city's No. 86 Middle School in the Shuimogou District; the neighborhood administration staff went to the school and paid all the necessary fees, but Abduwaris Memet is simply not going to school; the neighborhood administration is at a loss about what to do.

Victim(s): [Rizwangu Memet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Red Flag Road Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所红旗路社区警务室
GPS: [43.793816](#), [87.614989](#)

Officer: Zhao Lianru / 赵廉如 (police ID: 017702)

人员采集

身份证号码：650103198811175528

姓名：热孜瓦古丽·买买提

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌市沙区环卫路南十三巷36号

工作单位：无业

说明：涉案涉线人员，移交环卫路派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 650103198811175528

Full name: Rizwangul Memet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 36 No. 13 South Alley, Huanwei Road, Saybagh District, Urumqi

Work unit: unemployed

Explanation: case/clue individual, transferred to Huanwei Road Police Station

Victim(s): [Ablajan Haji](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sports Center Road Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所体育馆路社区警务室

GPS: [43.786009](#), [87.637651](#)

Officer: Zhang Jun / 张军 (police ID: 013067)

体育馆路3巷36号3单元102收押人员阿不拉江阿吉其妻子在家照看五个孩子并经营蛋糕店，家人情绪稳定无异常。

The wife of in-custody individual Ablajan Haji, of Apt. 102, Entrance No. 3, 36 Third Alley, Sports Center Road, looks after five children at home and runs a cake shop. The family is emotionally stable, no irregularities.

Victim(s): [Ilyar Yaqup](#)

Unit: Police Office, Bahuliang Street Neighborhood, Bahuliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局八户梁派出所八户梁街社区警务室

GPS: [44.135969](#), [88.172887](#)

Officer: Qaisar Abilqair / 海萨尔·阿布力卡依尔 (police ID: 010641)

八户梁派出所民警海萨尔，米尔夏提前往奇台县公安局国保大队押回挖减铲收押人员：伊力亚尔·亚库普（男，维吾尔族，身份证号码：652325199201270216）2017年9月23日已收押！

Bahuliang Police Station's People's police officers Qaisar and Mirshat headed to Qitai County Public Security Bureau's domestic-security brigade to escort back dig-reduce-shovel in-custody individual Ilyar Yaqup (male, Uyghur, ID number: 652325199201270216); taken into custody as of September 23, 2017!

Victim(s): [Bilal Memetimin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sports Center Road Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所体育馆路社区警务室

GPS: [43.786](#), [87.6377](#)

Officer: Zhang Jun / 张军 (police ID: 013067)

体育馆路400号1号楼4单元903收押人员比拉力麦提敏其家人全部在乌市，未外出，家人情绪稳定无异常。

All of the family members of Bilal Memetimin, an in-custody individual from Apt. 903, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 1, 400 Sports Center Road, are in Urumqi, have not ventured out; the family members are emotionally stable, nothing irregular.

Victim(s): [Tahir Rozi](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.79594](#), [87.609569](#)

Officer: Qiu Sheping / 邱社平

政法四类人员塔依尔·肉孜，男，维族，身份证号码650102196202221618，户口所在地及现住址乌鲁木齐市天山区中桥三巷215号1号楼5单元101号，经包户干部和社区民警走访，此人有稳定工作，思想稳定，目前尚未发现有新的犯罪记录，我社区继续关注此人思想动态，有情况及时上报。

Political-legal four-kinds individual Tahir Rozi, male, Uyghur, ID number 650102196202221618, place of household registration and current residential address at Apt. 101, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 1, 215 No. 3 Zhongqiao Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi; following a home visit by the hands-on household cadre(s) and the neighborhood administration People's police, it was found that this person has a stable job and is mentally stable, with no new records of crime found so far; our neighborhood administration will continue to monitor this person's thought dynamics, reporting to the superiors in a timely manner if something happens.

September 24, 2017

Victim(s): [Memettohti Qadir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Erdaowan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所二道湾社区警务室

GPS: [43.782665](#), [87.63649](#)

Officer: Liu Yong / 刘勇 (police ID: 017590)

我辖区跃进街585号4号楼6单元703流动人员买买提托合提·卡地尔，身份证号653126198004051411，因社恐在乌于2017年9月20号已收押

Floating individual Memettohti Qadir of our jurisdiction's Apt. 703, Entrance No. 6, Building No. 4, 585 Yuejin Street, ID number 653126198004051411, was taken into custody in Urumqi on September 20, 2017 on suspicion of terrorism

Victim(s): [Enwer Nurehmet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Water Paradise Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station,
Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所水上乐园南社区警务室

GPS: [43.746879](#), [87.610589](#)

Officer: Li Cun / 李存 (police ID: 017985)

我辖区特殊群体努尔艾力买提的儿子艾尼娃尔·努尔艾合买提653126199504171211, 于2017年9月20日被南关派出所收押审查

Enwer Nurehmet (653126199504171211), the son of our jurisdiction's special-group member Nureli, was taken into custody and investigated by the Nanguan Police Station on September 20, 2017

Victim(s): [Ilyar Osman](#)

Unit: Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所

GPS: [43.760996](#), [87.635737](#)

Officer: Ablikim Tursun / 阿布力克木·吐尔送 (police ID: 016714)

人员采集

身份证号码: 653124199802281635

姓名: 依力亚尔·吾斯曼

联系电话: [redacted]

是否与上人同行: 否

现住址: 新疆师范大学光华校区

工作单位: 无

说明: 原籍不放心人员, 2017年09月24日收押

Individual collection

ID number: 653124199802281635

Name: Ilyar Osman

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Guanghua Campus of Xinjiang Normal University

Work unit: none

Explanation: untrustworthy person at place of origin, taken into custody on September 24, 2017

Victim(s): [Ilghar Alimjan](#)

Unit: Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所

GPS: [43.760671](#), [87.636124](#)

Officer: Yang Hao / 杨浩 (police ID: 017566)

我辖区新增收押审查人员一名伊力嘎尔-阿里木江。

Our jurisdiction has a new individual in custody and under investigation - Ilghar Alimjan.

Victim(s): [Ilham Yusup](#)

Unit: Domestic Security Brigade, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局国内安全保卫大队

GPS: [43.635007](#), [87.596952](#)

Officer: Tursun Abdu / 吐尔逊·阿不都 (police ID: 016670)

2017年9月24日重点人员红色依里哈木身份证号652101198608013514吐鲁番市艾丁湖乡也木什村2组143号。劝返原籍

September 24, 2017: focus individual, red, Ilham, ID number 652101198608013514, House No. 143, Group No. 2, Yemshi Village, Aydingkol Township, Turpan City. Persuaded to return to place of origin

September 25, 2017

Victim(s): [Horigul Behti](#)

Unit: Domestic Security Brigade, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局国内安全保卫大队

GPS: [43.635058](#), [87.596832](#)

Officer: Enwer Omer / 艾尼瓦尔·乌买尔 (police ID: 012921)

约日古丽·百合提 女 维吾尔族。收押人员家属。身份证号65312219890405054X
原籍喀什疏勒县。通过原籍联系遣返回喀什

Horigul Behti, female, Uyghur. Relative of an in-custody individual. ID number 65312219890405054X. Place of origin: Yengisheher County, Kashgar. Sent back to Kashgar after contacting place of origin

Victim(s): [Qedirdan Abduwayit](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.801971](#), [87.568397](#)

Officer: Amine Baymolla / 阿米娜·巴依木落

人员采集

身份证号码：652928199510160653

姓名：卡地尔旦·阿不都瓦依提

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：无

说明：2017年9月21日下午16点27分，卡地尔旦.阿不都瓦依提（男 维吾尔族 身份证：（652928199510160653）到沙区交警大队车管所办理驾照补办业务时，对其身份使用一体化作战平台进行查询，查询结果显示：“我市网民使用快牙分享涉恐音频”，随后民警联系129警务站、将涉事人员移交129警务站。

Individual collection

ID number: 652928199510160653

Full name: Qedirdan Abduwayit

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: At 16:27 in the afternoon of September 21, 2017, when Qedirdan Abduwayit (male, Uyghur, ID: 652928199510160653) got to the Saybagh District Traffic Police Brigade vehicle-management station to go through some additional formalities for getting his driver's license done, an IJOP check was done on his identity, with the result displayed as: "a netizen of our city who used Zapyra to share terrorist media"; the People's police then contacted the 129 police substation, with the implicated individual transferred to the 129 police substation.

September 26, 2017

Victim(s): [Ilham Yusup](#)

Unit: Command Office, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局指挥室办公室

GPS: [43.76629](#), [87.632997](#)

Officer: Li Yuan / 李源 (police ID: 013434)

在乌拉泊公安检查站查获一重点人员，依里哈木.玉素甫身份证号652101198608013541，未请假红色指令，已劝返回原籍。

Focus individual discovered and seized at the Ulanbay public-security inspection station: Ilham Yusup, ID number 652101198608013541, did not ask for leave, red directive; persuaded to return to place of origin.

Victim(s): [Erkinbek Adu](#)

Unit: No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队

GPS: [43.942068](#), [87.288455](#)

Officer: Gheni / 海尼 (police ID: 019353)

人员采集

身份证号码：654126199110292513

姓名：也里肯别克.啊都

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：新疆昭苏县胡松图哈尔逊蒙古族乡二区256号
工作单位：无
说明：涉嫌在逃，（组织，领导，参加恐怖组织案）目前已控制

Individual collection

ID number: 654126199110292513

Full name: Erkinbek Adu

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: House No. 256, Area No. 2, Hosumtuharsun Mongol Township, Mongghulkure County, Xinjiang

Work unit: none

Explanation: suspected fugitive (organizing, leading, and taking part in terrorist groups case); has now been subjugated

Victim(s): [Muhter Supur](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.752963](#), [87.634918](#)

Officer: Xu Bo / 徐波 (police ID: 018220)

我辖区解押人员木哈塔尔，苏甫尔昨晚被带走收押

Our jurisdiction's released-from-custody individual Muhter Supur was taken away and into custody last night

Victim(s): [Meremnisahan Mirsalim](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队

GPS: [43.765218](#), [87.633583](#)

Officer: Wang Fengyan / 王凤岩 (police ID: 013310)

麦热木尼沙汗·麦司力木，身份证号653226198112042227，该人因为不放心人员，2017年9月24日被天山公安分局收押。

Meremnisahan Mirsalim, ID number 653226198112042227, was taken into custody by the Tianshan Public Security Subbureau on September 24, 2017 for being an untrustworthy individual.

Victim(s): [Hamit Mutalip](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongdaliang Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所东大梁社区警务室

GPS: [43.780517](#), [87.647491](#)

Officer: Wang Maoxin / 王茂新 (police ID: 017514)

2017年9月25日，东大梁社区民警将辖区断通联人员哈密提·穆塔里甫（男，哈萨克族，身份证号:65010219840208301x，户籍所在地:天山区那拉提街900号附121号）收押。

On September 25, 2017, the Dongdaliang Neighborhood People's police took into custody the jurisdiction's disconnected individual Hamit Mutalip (male, Kazakh, ID number: 65010219840208301x, place of household registration: 900-121 Narat Street, Tianshan District).

Victim(s): [Memet Eli](#)

Unit: Police Office, Beisan Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所北三巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790162](#), [87.64042](#)

Officer: Song Zhengliang / 宋正良 (police ID: 017572)

我辖区前期被收押人员买买提·艾力现从内地回来了！现在家中！人员状况稳定！

Memet Eli, an individual from our jurisdiction taken into custody during an earlier period, has now returned from inner China! Now at home! Individual's condition is stable!

Victim(s): [Memetrozi Memet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Western Horse Racetrack Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所赛马场西社区警务室

GPS: [43.756864](#), [87.625445](#)

Officer: Ablikim Abdukerim / 阿不力克木·阿不都克力木 (police ID: 015961)

买买提肉孜·买买提，身份证号:653226197403021413，户籍地:乌市天山区阿斯热九巷43号，此人2017年9月25日被赛马场派出所收押

Memetrozi Memet, ID number: 653226197403021413, registration address: 43 No. 9 Esir Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi; this person was taken into custody by the Horse Racetrack Police Station on September 25, 2017

Victim(s): [Dilshat Tursun](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队

GPS: [43.765196](#), [87.633483](#)

Officer: Wang Fengyan / 王凤岩 (police ID: 013310)

迪力夏提·图尔荪，身份证号652925198804131512，该人2017年9月24日因不放心人员被天山公安分局收押

Dilshat Tursun, ID number 652925198804131512; this person was taken into custody by the Tianshan Public Security Bureau on September 24, 2017 for being an untrustworthy person.

Victim(s): [Abdukhamid Kuldashev](#)

Unit: Bianmaocheng Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局边贸城派出所

GPS: [43.76665](#), [87.628677](#)

Officer: Zhang Qi / 张琦 (police ID: 251721)

2017年9月25日，工作中查获一名外国人手机中存有非法宗教音频，KULDASHEV（男，45岁，乌兹别克斯坦人），此音频是他在乌兹别克斯坦的清真寺里录的。他不知道在中国是违法的，目前他已被处行政拘留十日。

A foreigner with illegal religious audio on his phone, Kuldashev (male, 45, Uzbekistan citizen), was apprehended in the course of duty on September 25, 2017. The audio was something that he recorded at a mosque in Uzbekistan, and did not know that it was illegal in China. He has been given 10 days of administrative detention.

Victim(s): [Abdulbasit Eysa](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局法制大队

GPS: [43.765228](#), [87.633573](#)

Officer: Wang Fengyan / 王凤岩 (police ID: 013310)

阿卜杜力巴斯提·艾萨，身份证号652927199807011038，该人2017年9月24日因为不放心人员被天山公安分局收押

Abdulbasit Eysa, ID number 652927199807011038; this person was taken into custody on September 24, 2017 by the Tianshan District Public Security Subbureau for being an untrustworthy individual

Victim(s): [Erkinbek Adu](#)

Unit: Legal Brigade, Toutunhe District Branch, Economical and Technological Development Zone, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局经济技术开发区头屯河区分局法制大队

GPS: [43.941793](#), [87.289013](#)

Officer: Wang Baolong / 王宝龙 (police ID: 295412)

人员采集

身份证号码：654126199110292513

姓名：也里肯别克·啊都

联系电话：12345678912

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：新疆昭苏县胡松图哈尔逊蒙古族乡二区256号

工作单位：无

说明：2017年9月26日9时50分，从伊宁发往乌鲁木齐班车，人员通过安检，身份证断裂无法用仪器查询，通过检查站电脑软件检查站综合查询系统查询，发现该人系在逃人员，通知乌鲁木齐开发区(头区)公安分局国保大队。

Individual collection

ID number: 654126199110292513

Full name: Erkinbek Adu

Contact number: 12345678912

With previous person: no

Current residential address: House No. 256, Area No. 2, Hosumtuharsun Mongol Township, Mongghulkure County, Xinjiang

Work unit: none

Explanation: The individual went through the security check at 9:50 on September 26, 2017, as part of the bus from Ghulja to Urumqi; the ID was ripped and could not be checked with the machine, the inspection station comprehensive look-up system being accessed through the inspection station's computer software to search and discover that this person was a fugitive; the Urumqi Development Zone (Toutunhe District) Public Security Branch domestic-security brigade was notified.

Victim(s): [Abdulla Memetreyim](#)

Unit: DB-023 Xinyongshe Police Convenience Station, Dabancheng Police Station, Dabancheng District Public Security Bureau /

达坂城区公安分局达坂城派出所DB-023便民警务站达坂城镇信用社便民警务站

GPS: [43.357966](#), [88.309554](#)

Officer: Xing Shuhe / 邢书河 (police ID: 018882)

人员采集

身份证号码：653225199103011136

姓名：阿卜杜拉·买买提热伊木

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：达坂城区达坂城镇中铁十四局四标段项目工地

工作单位：达坂城区达坂城镇中铁十四局四标段项目工地

说明：经盘查，此人为被打击处理人员亲属，已移交达坂城派出所处理。

Individual collection

ID number: 653225199103011136

Full name: Abdulla Memetreyim

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Project Zone, No. 4 Lot (No. 14 Bureau of China Railways), Dabancheng Municipality, Dabancheng District

Work unit: Project Zone, No. 4 Lot (No. 14 Bureau of China Railways), Dabancheng Municipality, Dabancheng District

Explanation: Following inspection and questioning, it was found that this person was a relative of an individual cracked down on. Has now been transferred to the Dabancheng Police Station for further action.

Victim(s): [Tian Yanzhi](#)

Unit: Yongfeng Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐县公安局永丰派出所

GPS: [43.578657](#), [87.324418](#)

Officer: Liu Yuze / 刘宇泽 (police ID: 013267)

2017年9月26日，永丰派出所下寺警务站民警黄港收集一条信息，收押人员田彦智的家人询问情况，询问什么时候才能回来。

On September 26, 2017, Yongfeng Police Station Lower Temple Substation People's police officer Huang Gang collected a piece of information: in-custody individual Tian Yanzhi's family asked about his situation, asking when he would be able to come back.

September 27, 2017

Victim(s): [Kerimhaji Tung](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队三中队

GPS: [43.783108](#), [87.621928](#)

Officer: Ekber Memet / 艾克帕尔·买买提 (police ID: 018888)

我辖区和平南路284油脂小区居民，克日马吉图尼 653123197203012470于9月26日被收押

Kerimhaji Tung, 653123197203012470, a resident of the Oil and Fat Residential Complex at 284 South Peace Road in our jurisdiction, was taken into custody on September 26

Victim(s): [Dong Bo](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xiheba Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河坝社区警务室

GPS: [43.794568](#), [87.610627](#)

Officer: Bao Yin / 包寅 (police ID: 011899)

人员采集

身份证号码：650182197702196513

姓名：董波

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：乌市水区山水蓝德小区1号楼1单元507号

工作单位：无

说明：2017年9月27日13时在乌市天山区中桥一巷查获曾经吸毒人员，带回所内调查。

Individual collection

ID number: 650182197702196513

Full name: Dong Bo

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 507, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, Shuimogou District, Urumqi

Work unit: none

Explanation: At 13:00 on September 27, 2017, a former drug using individual was discovered and seized on No. 1 Zhongqiao Alley in Urumqi's Tianshan District; taken inside the station for investigation.

September 28, 2017

Victim(s): [Abdukhamid Kuldashev](#)

Unit: Bianmaocheng Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局边贸城派出所

GPS: [43.766638](#), [87.628548](#)

Officer: Wang Xiang / 王翔 (police ID: 290012)

抓获存有非法宗教音频KULDASHEV ABDUKHAMID (男, 乌兹别克斯坦) 已处罚行政拘留十天。

Abdukhamid Kuldashev (male, Uzbekistan) has been detained for storing illegal religious audio and given 10 days of administrative detention.

Victim(s): [Ayshem Mamut](#)

Unit: Police Office, Erdaowan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所二道湾社区警务室

GPS: [43.783191](#), [87.622127](#)

Officer: Liu Yong / 刘勇 (police ID: 017590)

我辖区跃进街585号3号楼4单元502室阿依夏木.马木提，女

身份证号650102194906152826，2017年7月4日因号证不符号码通联被我所收押，2017年9月27日阿依夏木.马木提因高血压病从北大路教育转化点移交二道湾社区管控，移交人二工乡派出所民警崔萧，电话[redacted]

Ayshem Mamut, female, ID number 650102194906152826 from our jurisdiction's Apt. 502, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 3, 585 Yuejin Street was taken into custody by our station on July 4, 2017 because of mismatch between contact number and ID number; on September 27, 2017, owing to high blood pressure, Ayshem Mamut was transferred from the Beidalu

transformation-through-education unit to the Erdaowan Neighborhood for control and supervision, with the person doing the transfer People's police officer Cui Xiao from the Ergong Township Police Station, phone number [redacted]

Victim(s): [Erkinjan Abdureyim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Erdaowan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所二道湾社区警务室

GPS: [43.782929](#), [87.622008](#)

Officer: Liu Yong / 刘勇 (police ID: 017590)

我辖区二道湾二巷118号正新小区1号楼4单元602，艾尔肯江.阿不都热衣木，男，身份证号650105198406060017，2017年9月25日严打已收押。

Erkinjan Abdureyim, male, ID number 650105198406060017, Apt. 602, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 1, Zhengxin Residential Complex, 118 Erdaowan No. 2 Alley of our jurisdiction, was cracked down on September 25, 2017 and has been taken into custody.

Victim(s): [Yasin Yusup](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.838311](#), [87.562534](#)

Officer: Gao Feng / 高峰

我单位9月28日及时抓获危安上网追逃人员亚森.玉素甫（650103197202280635），消除社会隐患

On September 28, our unit acted in a timely manner and captured endangering-security online-listed fugitive Yasin Yusup (650103197202280635), eliminating the potential danger to society

September 29, 2017

Victim(s): [Memeteziz Tohtahun](#)

Unit: TS-002 Tianshan Park Convenience Station, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所TS_002便民警务站天山公园便民警务站

GPS: [43.757307](#), [87.641569](#)

Officer: Cai Hongjiang / 蔡红江 (police ID: 017961)

巡逻盘查期间发现一名吸毒前科人员，买买提艾再孜·吐和打洪，身份证:654101197606021454，已移交明华街派出所进一步核查。

Discovered a drug-history individual during patrol and inspection: Memeteziz Tohtahun, ID: 654101197606021454; has been transferred to the Minghua Street Police Station for further

inspection.

September 30, 2017

Victim(s): [Memetimin Tohti](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern East Xishan Street Neighborhood, Xishan Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局西山派出所西山东街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.808123](#), [87.557755](#)

Officer: Sun Chuanqi / 孙传奇 (police ID: 018924)

买买提依明。托合提，653126198104103610于2017年9月20日被西山派出所收押，其亲属比力克孜。吐拉麦提653126198609123625在我辖区居住，现在工作社区保洁员，已落实管控，无异常

Memetimin Tohti, 653126198104103610, was taken into custody by the Xishan Police Station on September 20, 2017. His relative, Bilqiz Turamet, 65312619860912362, lives in our jurisdiction and currently works as a neighborhood cleaner. Control and supervision have already been implemented, no irregularities.

Victim(s): [Dilmurat Qadir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern East Xishan Street Neighborhood, Xishan Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局西山派出所西山东街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.808241](#), [87.557915](#)

Officer: Sun Chuanqi / 孙传奇 (police ID: 018924)

迪力木拉提。卡德尔，650103198006025519于2017年9月26日被西山派出所收押，其亲属现在在吉木萨尔县商业广场开卡德尔快餐厅，已告知其所在社区民警张玉萍

Dilmurat Qadir, 650103198006025519, was taken into custody on September 26, 2017 by the Xishan Police Station; his relatives are currently running the Qadir Fast-Food Restaurant in Jimisar County's Commercial Square; the People's police officer of their current neighborhood, Zhang Yuping, has been informed

Victim(s): [Tunsagul Zunun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Hongda Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所宏大社区警务室

GPS: [43.845348](#), [87.606911](#)

Officer: Ye Gang / 叶刚 (police ID: 019876)

辖区收押人员 图妮萨姑丽。祖农653129197712091582
的丈夫今日到社区领走妻子的随身物品，同事打听妻子的情况

The husband of our jurisdiction's in-custody individual Tunsagul Zunun, 653129197712091582, went to the neighborhood administration today to collect his wife's personal belongings, also inquiring about his wife's situation

Victim(s): [Qeyser Obul](#)

Unit: Police Office, Hongda Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所宏大社区警务室
GPS: [43.845317](#), [87.606851](#)

Officer: Ye Gang / 叶刚 (police ID: 019876)

辖区收押人员凯赛尔·奥布力652927199207172735的哥哥（在ts021警务站上班）前天到派出所打听弟弟的收押地点，想给弟弟送钱

The day before yesterday, the older brother (works at the TS021 police service station) of the jurisdiction's in-custody individual Qeyser Obul 652927199207172735 came to the police station to inquire about his younger brother's custody location, wants to send brother money

Victim(s): [Abdurazaq Rozi](#)

Unit: Police Office, Kangtai Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所康泰社区警务室
GPS: [43.794507](#), [87.558823](#)

Officer: Song Chen / 宋晨 (police ID: 017820)

与收押人员阿布都热扎克·肉孜（男
身份证号码65010219870204301X）的妻子木叶儿沙·买买提谈话没有发现异常。

Nothing irregular noted while chatting with Muyesser Memet, wife of in-custody individual Abdurazaq Rozi (male, ID number 65010219870204301X).

Victim(s): [Alimjan Ablikim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Kangtai Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所康泰社区警务室
GPS: [43.78308](#), [87.622077](#)

Officer: Song Chen / 宋晨 (police ID: 017820)

在与收押人员阿里木江·阿不力克木（男
身份证号码650103199009300015）的父亲阿布里克木·苏力旦谈话中没有发现异常。

Nothing irregular was found during the conversation with in-custody individual Alimjan Ablikim's (male, ID number 650103199009300015) father, Ablikim Sultan.

October 1, 2017

Victim(s): [Merem Horzat](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sidao Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所四道巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790718](#), [87.636951](#)

Officer: Liu Wei / 刘伟 (police ID: 017904)

2017年9月30日辖区居民米兰·吾扎提（650102198904016546，户籍地天山区幸福路北二巷38号1-103）因涉嫌使用快牙，被我派出所收押。

On September 30, 2017, jurisdiction resident Merem Horzat (650102198904016546, registration address at Apt. 103, Entrance No. 1, 38 No. 2 North Alley, Happiness Road, Tianshan District) was taken into custody by our police station for suspected Zanya use.

Victim(s): [Ekin Mamut](#)

Unit: Police Office, Hongyanchi Neighborhood, Swallow Nest Police Station, Tianshan District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局燕尔窝派出所红雁池社区警务室

GPS: [43.732057](#), [87.624133](#)

Officer: Zinnetgul Ghopur / 孜乃提古丽·吾甫尔 (police ID: 016691)

2017年10月1日社区民警在入户走访过程中了解到：居住在乌鲁木齐市天山区延安路1409号12号楼3单元102室的收押人员艾肯·马木提妻子吐比·阿布拉（女，维吾尔语，身份证号：65312619861018162X）情绪状况不是很稳定，吐比称：她户籍所在地的社区对她的房屋进行封门，不允许对外出租；艾肯名下的四套房屋只有西山的一套房屋可以出租，为此吐比和四个孩子现在生活很是困难，家里米面也已用完；为此，她希望相关部门能够解决此困难，让她走出困境。

社区的相关领导对此非常重视，也在积极联系她户籍所在地社区，与此同时，并送去米面等生活用品。

During a home visit on October 1, 2017, the neighborhood administration People's police learned that: in-custody individual Ekin Mamut's wife, Tubi Abila (female, Uyghur, ID number: 65312619861018162X), with residence at Apt. 102, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 12, 1409 Yan'an Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, is not in a very stable emotional state. According to Tubi: the neighborhood administration at her place of household registration has sealed her home and is not allowing it to be rented out; of the four homes that Ekin has under his name, only the one home in Xishan can be rented, making life now very difficult for Tubi and the four children, with the family's supply of rice and flour having been used up as well; because of this, she hopes that the relevant departments can help resolve these difficulties, and help her out of this predicament.

The relevant leaders at the neighborhood administration have taken this very seriously, and have been in active contact with the neighborhood administration at her place of household registration, while simultaneously sending rice, flour, and other daily necessities.

Victim(s): [Zhu Zuocheng](#), [Zhu Yan](#), [Yu Shuqin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sidao Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所四道巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790815](#), [87.636663](#)

Officer: Liu Wei / 刘伟 (police ID: 017904)

2017年9月30日辖区居民朱研（65010319770904181X，户籍地：天山区三道湾路100号5号楼1-601）与其父亲朱作成（650102194908091211，户籍地：沙区公园北街东巷1号6栋1-302）、母亲于淑芹（650102195212281222，户籍地：沙区公园北街东巷1号6栋1-302）因涉法轮功活动被我幸福路派出所收押。

On September 30, 2017, the jurisdiction's resident Zhu Yan (65010319770904181X, registration address: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 5, 100 Sandaowan Road, Tianshan District), his father Zhu Zuocheng (650102194908091211, registration address: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 6, 1 East Alley, North Park Street, Saybagh District), and his mother Yu Shuqin (650102195212281222, registration address: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 6, 1 East Alley, North Park Street, Saybagh District) were taken into custody by our Happiness Road Police Station for involvement in Falun Gong activities.

Victim(s): [Liu Zhiqiang](#)

Unit: Jianquan Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局碱泉街派出所

GPS: [43.790665](#), [87.657358](#)

Officer: Heyrulla Oghlem / 艾肉拉·古拉木 (police ID: 016938)

2017年9月27日碱泉街派出所日常工作中发现刘志强（男，汉族，1963年6月12日出生，个体，户籍所在地及现住址：乌市沙区铁东村1区9号楼5单元502号，身份证号码：650103196306120033），经核查此人手机里存有一部暴恐音视频（经天山分局王安大队坚定），当日根据反恐法有关规定将给予刘志强行政拘留十日的处罚。

During the course of daily operations on September 27, 2017, the Jianquan Street Police Station discovered Liu Zhiqiang (male, Han, born on June 12, 1963, self-employed, place of household registration and current residential address: Apt. 502, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 9, Area No. 1, Tiedong Village, Saybagh District, Urumqi, ID number: 650103196306120033); following a check, it was found that this person's cell phone contained a violent terrorist multimedia file (confirmed by the Tianshan branch internet security brigade); on the same day, Liu Zhiqiang was given a punishment of 10 days of administrative detention, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the counterterrorism law.

Victim(s): [Ma Yanhu](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.606419](#), [87.340436](#)

Officer: Lin Senlu / 林森鹿

2017年9月30日，收押人员马延虎的亲属范梅艳，因家中属于新房，无暖气，经商量范梅艳要回阜康娘家，孩子目前暂由姑姑马欣负责照看。情况目前稳定

On September 30, 2017, it was decided following discussion that Fan Meiyan, a relative of in-custody individual Ma Yanhu, return to the home of the wife's family in Fukang, as the current home is new and has no heating; the kid(s) are temporarily in the care of the aunt Ma Xin. The situation is currently stable

October 2, 2017

Victim(s): [Orken Qabylbek](#), [Qabylbek Turysbek](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.835293](#), [87.603772](#)

Officer: Wang Lingzhi / 王凌智

2017年9月24日7时许，违法行为人吾尔肯.哈布勒别克(男，哈萨克族，身份证号码654325199406150316,联系电话[redacted])与违法行为人哈布勒别克.吐尔斯别克(男，哈萨克族，现在乌鲁木齐市米东区轻工学院电工专业大二学生工作,居民身份证号码654325199810220312
联系电话[redacted])在乌市水区昆仑路南二巷30号独楼1单元406房间口向何建容散布谣言称其居住的楼要拆除，赶紧搬离。违法行为人吾尔肯.哈布勒别克与违法行为人哈布勒别克.吐尔斯别克散布谣言，扰乱社会秩序。各拘留10日

At around 7 o'clock on September 24, 2017, law breaker Orken Qabylbek (male, Kazakh, ID number 654325199406150316, contact number [redacted]) and law breaker Qabylbek Turysbek (male, Kazakh, currently working as a second-year electrical-engineering student at the Light Industry Institute in Urumqi's Midong District, ID number: 654325199810220312
contact number [redacted]) spread a rumor to He Jianrong at the doorway of Room 406, Entrance No. 1, Standalone Building No. 30, No. 2 South Alley, Kunlun Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, saying that the building would soon be demolished, and that He should hurry and move out. Law breaker Orken Qabylbek and law breaker Qabylbek Turysbek spread rumors and disturbed social order. 10 days of detention for each

Victim(s): [Sun Yi](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xinyuan Neighborhood, Daoxiang Road Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局稻香路派出所新园社区警务室

GPS: [43.973772](#), [87.637752](#)

Officer: Chen Ming / 陈明 (police ID: 016496)

孙奕，女，汉族，身份证号：652322196903290526，该人涉访人员，有进京访隐患。经米东区古牧地西路片区管委会、新园社区研判评估，认为难以管控，定为一级涉访管控对象。据此报上级审批，于2017年10月1日下午将孙奕送米东区职业技能培养中心教育转化，其进京访隐患暂时消除。

Sun Yi, female, Han, ID number: 652322196903290526; person in question is a petitioning individual, poses risk of going to the capital to petition. An assessment from the Xinyuan Neighborhood Administration of Midong District's West Gumudi Road Subdistrict has determined

her as someone hard to supervise and control, labeling her as a first-degree petition-related supervision-and-control target. On these grounds, the higher authorities have reviewed the case and approved for Sun Yi to be sent to the Midong District Vocational Skills Training Center for transformation through education on October 1, 2017, with the risk of her going to the capital to petition temporarily removed.

Victim(s): [Sadethan Tayir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yongsheng Neighborhood, Friendship Road Police Station, Toutunhe District Branch, Economical and Technological Development Zone, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局经济技术开发区头区分局友谊路派出所永盛社区警务室

GPS: [43.899258](#), [87.513651](#)

Officer: Yan Lei / 闫磊 (police ID: 019480)

沙达提汗·塔衣尔，女，身份证号码652101197601103125，此人目前已被依法教育转化，其女儿买迪娜7岁，应沙达提汗·塔衣尔要求，不让女儿的父亲监护，只因之前其父亲监护过程中出过事，然而民政局要求有监护人不得将孩子放在福利幼儿园，望上级同意批准

Sadethan Tayir, female, ID number 652101197601103125; this person has been sent to transformation through education in accordance with the law. Her daughter, Medine, is 7 years old, with her father not allowed custody at the request of Sadethan Tayir, as there was an issue while the father had custody in the past. However, the Civil Affairs Bureau requires that children not be placed in a welfare kindergarten when a guardian is present; hoping for the higher authorities' agreement and approval

Victim(s): [Zeytunem Hoshur](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yuyuan Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所榆园社区警务室

GPS: [43.756652](#), [87.626736](#)

Officer: Xue Fan / 薛帆 (police ID: 012962)

10月2日，赛马场派出所将犯罪嫌疑人再吐娜木·乌首带回派出所审查，其后送至乌鲁木齐第三看守所收押审查！

On October 2, the Horse Racetrack Police Station took criminal suspect Zeytunem Hoshur back to the police station for investigation, afterwards taking her to the Urumqi No. 3 Pre-Trial Detention Center for custody and investigation!

October 3, 2017

Victim(s): [Gege Sahu](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.861844](#), [87.56531](#)

Officer: Alim Tursun / 阿里木·吐逊

10月1日，查缉手机时查获战果一枚，格格撒胡，51343519680714231X，[redacted]，查获三级暴恐音视频，已移交派出所。

On October 1, one item was discovered and seized during a phone inspection; Gege Sahu, 51343519680714231X, [redacted]; discovered and seized third-degree violent terrorist multimedia, has been transferred to police station.

Victim(s): [Merdan Meydulla](#)

Unit: Jianquan Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局碱泉街派出所

GPS: [43.790685](#), [87.657358](#)

Officer: Heyrulla Oghlem / 艾肉拉·古拉木 (police ID: 016938)

2017年102日碱泉街派出所接到乌鲁木齐市公安局推送名单买尔达·买都拉（男，维吾尔族，1980年6月6日出生，无业，乌鲁木齐市国家安全局特勤，户籍所在地：乌市高新区北京南路533号6号楼2单元102号，现住址：乌市天山区翠泉路金卫阳光小区6号楼2单元701号，身份证号码：650104198006060716），并且当日收押至一看。

On October 2, 2017, the Jianquan Street Police Station received a list pushed by the Urumqi City Public Security Bureau with Merdan Meydulla (male, Uyghur, born on June 6, 1980, unemployed, Urumqi City National Security Bureau special operative, place of household registration: Apt. 102, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 6, 533 South Beijing Road, High-Tech District, Urumqi, current residential address: Apt. 701, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 6, Jinwei Yangguang Residential Complex, Cuiquan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, ID number: 650104198006060716), putting him into custody at the No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center the same day.

Victim(s): [Du Qiming](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.861875](#), [87.56525](#)

Officer: Alim Tursun / 阿里木·吐逊

9月30日，查缉手机时查获战果一枚，杜崎铭，650103197810241314，[redacted]，查获三级暴恐音视频，已移交派出所。

On September 30, one item was discovered and seized during a phone inspection; Du Qiming, 650103197810241314, [redacted]; discovered and seized third-degree violent terrorist multimedia, has been transferred to police station.

Victim(s): [Bahadir Memetimin](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.954297](#), [87.69106](#)

Officer: Li Shixin / 李世新

近日，在工作中发现乌鲁木齐市58中学学生巴哈地尔·买买提明，岳普湖县人，身份证653128200202182191，被自治区前指办推送涉嫌使用小众通讯工具，已被当地集中教育甄别完毕现已返校。我们已与学校几社区沟通，共同建立管控机制，密切关注动态。

Recently in the course of duty, it was discovered that Bahadir Memetimin, a native of Yopurgha County and student at Urumqi's No. 58 Middle School, ID 653128200202182191, had been flagged by the Autonomous Region Frontline Command Office for suspected use of a non-mainstream communications tool, being taken for collective education by the local authorities and having now returned to school following screening being completed. We have already communicated with several of the school's neighborhood administrations, to establish a collaborative surveillance-and-control mechanism, and to closely monitor any developments.

October 4, 2017

Victim(s): [Li Heping](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.96121](#), [87.673626](#)

Officer: Enwer Nurdun / 恩维尔·努尔顿

网民微博发帖“新疆阜康市63岁李和平女士，被非法抓捕后，至今被非法关押快两年。”

A netizen posted on Weibo: "63-year-old Ms. Li Heping of Fukang City, Xinjiang has been in illegal detention ever since she was illegally arrested nearly 2 years ago."

Victim(s): [Ehmet Obulhesen](#)

Unit: Police Office, Western Horse Racetrack Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所赛马场西社区警务室

GPS: [43.756852](#), [87.625306](#)

Officer: Ablikim Abdukerim / 阿不力克木·阿不都克力木 (police ID: 015961)

艾合麦提·吾不力艾山，身份证号:653201199110095015，户籍地址:乌鲁木齐市天山区大湾南路西三巷900号附13号，现住址:乌鲁木齐天山区解放南路511号2号楼2单元402号，此人2017年10月3日被我所收押

Ehmet Obulhesen, ID number: 653201199110095015, registration address: 900-13 No. 3 West Alley, South Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, current residential address: Apt. 402, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 2, 511 South Liberation Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi; this person was taken into custody by our station on October 3, 2017

Victim(s): [Abdusattar Litip](#)

Unit: Command Office, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局指挥室办公室

GPS: [43.766258](#), [87.632878](#)

Officer: Li Yuan / 李源 (police ID: 013434)

天山区河坝清真寺伊玛目阿不都沙塔尔·力提甫（男，维吾尔族，37岁，身份证号65210119800701145X）被胜利路派出所收押，目前羁押在第一看守所。

Tianshan District Heba Mosque imam Abdusattar Litip (male, Uyghur, 37 years old, ID number 65210119800701145X) was taken into custody by the Victory Road Police Station, and is currently being held at the No. 1 pre-trial detention center.

Victim(s): [Guljamal Obul](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.756642](#), [87.626011](#)

Officer: Enwer Reshit / 安尼瓦尔·热西提

2017年10月4日在工作中发现赛马场所国保重口古丽加玛丽。吴不力身份证号65010219840519302x 2017年9月28日被黑甲山所收押。

In the course of duty on October 4, 2017, it was discovered that the Horse Racetrack station's domestic-security focus individual Guljamal Obul, ID number 65010219840519302x, was taken into custody by the Heijiashan Police Station on September 28, 2017.

October 5, 2017

Victim(s): [Ehmet Ghojamniyaz](#)

Unit: Police Office, Western Horse Racetrack Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station,

Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所赛马场西社区警务室

GPS: [43.756704](#), [87.62471](#)

Officer: Ablikim Abdukerim / 阿不力克木·阿不都克力木 (police ID: 015961)

艾合麦提·霍加木尼牙孜，身份证号652927197704152170，户籍地:乌什县阿恰塔格乡奥衣吐尔村3组50号，系不放心人员，2017年10月4日被赛马场派出所收押

Ehmet Ghojamniyaz, ID number 652927197704152170, registration address: House No. 50, Group No. 3, Oytur Village, Achatagh Township, Uchturpan County, is an untrustworthy individual, taken into custody by the Horse Racetrack Police Station on October 14, 2017

October 6, 2017

Victim(s): [Shireli Emet](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.866097](#), [87.562978](#)

Officer: Wang Le / 王乐

希尔艾力·艾麦提，653128199511150438.巡逻组在巡逻中发现南北疆可疑人员，经过站内系统盘查，有违法DNA采集信息，移交河南路派出所进一步核查。

Shireli Emet, 653128199511150438. The patrol group found a North-South Xinjiang suspicious individual in the course of patrol work. Following in-station inspection and questioning, illegal DNA sample information was found; transferred to the Henan Road Police Station for further examination.

October 7, 2017

Victim(s): [Turghuneziz Barat](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.801542](#), [87.534692](#)

Officer: Wang Bo / 王波

辖区居民托红艾再孜·巴拉提因手机转发宗教图片于4月25日被抓，现其母亲来社区要求和托某断绝母子关系

Jurisdiction resident Turghuneziz Barat was detained on April 25 for forwarding religious pictures with his phone; his mother has now come to the neighborhood administration to request to sever mother-child relations with Tur*

Victim(s): [Nureli Turghun](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.781997](#), [87.620199](#)

Officer: Pei Longzhu / 裴龙柱 (police ID: 017236)

人员采集

身份证号码：653126199709070019

姓名：努尔艾力·吐尔洪

联系电话：12345678912

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：职业中专

工作单位：职业中专

说明：2017年10月7日，特警八支队南门便衣组在工作中查获一名涉毒前科人员，现已移交至ts093警务站。

Individual collection

ID number: 653126199709070019

Full name: Nureli Turghun

Contact number: 12345678912

With previous person: no

Current residential address: specialized vocational middle school

Work unit: specialized vocational middle school

Explanation: On October 7, 2017, the Nanmen plainclothes group of the No. 8 SWAT Branch discovered and seized a drug-history individual in the course of duty; already transferred to the TS093 police substation.

Victim(s): [Jelil Tohti](#)

Unit: Honggou Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局洪沟派出所

GPS: [43.90785](#), [87.762789](#)

Officer: Wang Dajiang / 王大江 (police ID: 016508)

国庆中秋节期间洪沟派出所认真落实各项维稳措施，按照上级要求对辖区非法讲经人员、流动人口肉斯坦木·托乎提重新进行了核查，该人系米东区教育转化人员吉力力·托乎提的弟弟，今年26岁，原籍新疆和田地区库车县齐满镇人。节日期间民警积极与齐满镇派出所所长进行电话核实，该肉斯坦木现在已经在原籍，截止目前仍然为非法讲经人员被齐满镇派出所管控。

The Honggou Police Station worked in earnest to implement the various stability-maintenance measures during National Day and the Mid-Autumn Festival, and carried out another inspection of the jurisdiction's illegally-expounding-scripture individual and floating-population member Rustem Tohti, in accordance with the superiors' demands. This person is the younger brother of Midong District transformation-through-education individual Jelil Tohti. He is 26 years old and originally from Chimen Municipality, Kucha County, Hotan Prefecture [sic], Xinjiang. During the holidays, the People's police actively conducted phone calls with the director of the Chimen Municipality Police Station to verify that this Rustem is now back at his place of origin. As of now, he is still an illegally-expounding-scripture individual and is under the supervision and control of the Chimen Municipality Police Station.

October 8, 2017

Victim(s): [Ekber Barat](#)

Unit: Police Office, Western Horse Racetrack Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station,

Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所赛马场西社区警务室

GPS: [43.756571](#), [87.625197](#)

Officer: Ablikim Abdukerim / 阿不力克木·阿不都克力木 (police ID: 015961)

艾克拜尔·巴拉提，653122199403010077，户籍地址:乌市天山区大湾南路西三巷900号附84号，现住址不详，此人2017年10月8日被赛马场派出所收押

Ekber Barat, 653122199403010077, registration address: 900-84 No. 3 West Alley, South Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi; current residential address unknown; this person was taken into custody by the Horse Racetrack Police Station on October 8, 2017

Victim(s): [Qurbanjan Turhan](#)

Unit: Command Office, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局指挥室办公室

GPS: [43.766339](#), [87.632908](#)

Officer: Li Yuan / 李源 (police ID: 013434)

天山区三屯碑清真寺伊玛目库尔班江·吐尔汗（男，维吾尔族，28岁，霍城县人，身份证号654123198905150478），经核实，此人7月3日被原籍公安机关传唤，被原籍作出教育转化处理，目前仍在原籍职业技能培训中心学习。

Tianshan District Uchtash Mosque imam Qurbanjan Turhan (male, Uyghur, 28 years old, native of Qorghas County, ID number 654123198905150478); following inspection, it was found that this person was summoned by the public security organs at the place of origin on July 3, with the place of origin implementing transformation through education; currently still studying at the vocational skills training center at the place of origin.

Victim(s): [Memetimin Tohti](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern East Xishan Street Neighborhood, Xishan Police Station, Saybagh

District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局西山派出所西山东街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.808301](#), [87.557915](#)

Officer: Sun Chuanqi / 孙传奇 (police ID: 018924)

买买提依明·托合提653126198104103610于2017年9月26日被西山派出所收押教育转化，其亲属已被社区列为特殊群体管控！

Memetimin Tohti, 653126198104103610, was taken into custody and sent to transformation through education by the Xishan Police Station on September 26, 2017. His relatives have been added to the special-group registry by the neighborhood administration for control and supervision!

Victim(s): [Aminem Eziz](#), [Abduwaris Memet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Qingrun Neighborhood, Qidaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch,

Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局七道湾派出所青润社区警务室

GPS: [43.869012](#), [87.653324](#)

Officer: Yu Jiang / 于江 (police ID: 014572)

民警在入户走访时了解到收押人员亲属阿卜杜瓦日斯·麦麦提（男 维

653121200203160619, 户籍地: 新疆疏附县塔什米力克乡喀什贝西村10组47号, 现住址: 乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区龙瑞街889号山水兰德小区7号楼1905号,) 自母亲收押后, 就不好好上学, 2017年9月水区有关部门将其从65中转到水区86中, 社区将学校内学杂费等交齐后, 阿卜杜瓦日斯·麦麦提就上了几天学再在就不去学校了。整天在家无所事事, 包户干部入户劝说, 阿卜杜瓦日斯·麦麦提让他去学校上课, 他每次都都答应的好好的, 但是就是不去。现在还经常领着一群孩子在家抽烟、喝酒等, 阿卜杜瓦日斯·麦麦提把家中的电视已卖, 房屋的门锁已撬坏, 现社区无法管理这个孩子, 希望有关部门解决此事。

While conducting a household visit, People's police learned that in-custody individual relative Abduwaris Memet (male, Uyghur, 653121200203160619, registration address: House No. 47, Group No. 10, Qashbeshi Village, Tashmiliq Township, Konasheher County, Xinjiang, current residential address: Apt. 1905, Building No. 7, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, 889 Longrui Street, Shuimogou District, Urumqi) has not been attending school since his mother was taken into custody, with the relevant departments of the Shuimogou District transferring him from the No. 65 Middle School to the Shuimogou District No. 86 Middle School in September 2017. After the neighborhood administration paid all of the tuition and other fees for the school, Abduwaris Memet went for a few days and then stopped going. He's at home doing nothing all day. When the hands-on household cadres visit the household and persuade him to go to class, he always promises that he will, but then doesn't. These days, he's also bringing over a group of kids, to smoke, drink, etc. Abduwaris Memet has sold the home TV, with the locks at home pried open. The neighborhood administration is unable to control this child, and hopes that the relevant departments will resolve the matter.

October 9, 2017

Victim(s): [Gulmire Tahir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.761218](#), [87.635856](#)

Officer: Xu Bo / 徐波 (police ID: 018220)

我辖区重点人员古丽美然, 塔伊尔, 650102198807284047.此人今日被教育转化班因病放回, 现在三医院住院

Focus individual in our jurisdiction: Gulmire Tahir, 650102198807284047. This person was released by the transformation-through-education class today because of illness, and is currently hospitalized at the No. 3 Hospital

Victim(s): [Ablet Emet](#)

Unit: Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所

GPS: [43.7611](#), [87.636035](#)

Officer: Li Wenjiang / 李文江 (police ID: 017932)

2017年10月2日, 阿卜来提, 艾合买提, 身份证号码, 654101197608221417, 被大湾派出所审查收押

On October 2, 2017, Ablet Ehmet, ID number 654101197608221417, was investigated and taken into custody by the Dawan Police Station

Victim(s): [Tursun Rozi](#)

Unit: No. 1 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警一支队

GPS: [43.85744](#), [87.574377](#)

Officer: Zou Juncai / 邹俊才 (police ID: 018444)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653121197202283516

姓名 : 图尔荪·如则

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 新市区阿勒泰路328号19幢1单元201室

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 信息采集, 黄色标签, 移交钻石城派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 653121197202283516

Full name: Tursun Rozi

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 19, 328 Altay Road, Xinshi District

Work unit: none

Explanation: information collection, yellow tag, transferred to Diamond City Police Station

Victim(s): [Abduqeyyum Ablikim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch,

Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.761353](#), [87.635479](#)

Officer: Xu Bo / 徐波 (police ID: 018220)

我新翠社区辖区阿科牙培训学校学生阿卜杜克尤木, 阿卜力肯653221199807060037.此人因病被教育转化班放回, 现已移交和田工作组, 人回到原籍和田

Abduqeyyum Ablikim 653221199807060037, a student of the Aqyar Training School in our Xincui Neighborhood's jurisdiction. This person was released from transformation-through-education class because of illness, and has been transferred to the Hotan work group; the person has returned to his place of origin, Hotan

October 10, 2017

Victim(s): [Arafat Memet](#), [Ripat Memet](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 3 Brigade, No. 7 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警七支队三大队三中队

GPS: [43.818059](#), [87.615277](#)

Officer: Lu Jianle / 吕建乐 (police ID: 017713)

人员采集

身份证号码：650105199706161316

姓名：热发提·麦麦提

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌鲁木齐水磨沟区六道湾路13号四区8号楼二单元

工作单位：教育学院大二学生

说明：他哥哥，阿尔发提在教育培训中心学习，本人带橙色预警！

Individual collection

ID number: 650105199706161316

Full name: Ripat Memet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Entrance No. 2, Building No. 8, Area No. 4, 13 Liudaowan Road,
Shuimogou District, Urumqi

Work unit: second-year student at Pedagogical Institute

Explanation: His older brother, Arafat, is studying at the education-and-training center; individual in question has an orange prewarning!

Victim(s): [Yalqun Yaqup](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.755172](#), [87.64493](#)

Officer: Sulhet Ilham / 苏里哈提·伊力哈木

2017年10月10日，我社区民警入户走访辖区收押人员亚力坤·亚克普家属，了解其家属近期思想状态，未发现异常情况

On October 10, 2017, our neighborhood's People's police visited the home of Yalqun Yaqup, an in-custody individual from the jurisdiction, to learn about his relatives' recent mental state; nothing irregular found

Victim(s): [Pazil Seyit](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.85877](#), [87.537658](#)

Officer: Miren Jumahan / 米兰居玛汗

辖区重点人口帕孜力·色依提被收押后其弟弟阿力木江色依提在照顾他的11岁儿子，称因为以前哥哥帕孜力·色依提坐9年牢时其儿子由其在喀什的丈母娘和妻子照顾，2014年嫂子在喀什去世，孩子一直在南疆，户口没有落，后来哥哥的丈母娘回伊犁继续照顾哥哥的儿子，最近阿力木江色依提将孩子带回来照顾并要求解决其户口和上学问题，2017年10月10日阿力木色依提来社区说哥哥的丈母娘从南疆过来又哭又闹要求自己同意把孙子交给自己带回伊犁照顾并上学，红庙社区正在探讨此事。

Since the jurisdiction's focus population member Pazil Seyit being taken into custody, his younger brother Alimjan Seyit has been taking care of his 11-year-old son, and has said that the son was previously looked after by the wife and mother-in-law in Kashgar while his brother Pazil Seyit was in prison for 9 years, with the wife passing away in Kashgar in 2014. As a result, the child has always been in southern Xinjiang and has not established a household registration, with the older brother's mother-in-law returning to Ili later and continuing to take care of the older brother's son there. Recently, Alimjan Seyit brought the child back to take care of him, and has requested to resolve his household registration and schooling issues. On October 10, 2017, Alim Seyit came to the neighborhood administration to say that his older brother's mother-in-law has arrived from southern Xinjiang, crying and making a fuss, demanding that he agree to have her bring her grandson back to Ili to be taken care of and sent to school. The Hongmiao Neighborhood Administration is currently looking into this matter.

Victim(s): [Shireli Rahman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xiheba Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河坝社区警务室
GPS: [43.794103](#), [87.60982](#)

Officer: Bao Yin / 包寅 (police ID: 011899)

人员采集

身份证号码：65010619870510301X

姓名：西尔艾力·热合曼

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌市头区八一路50号1号楼2单元402号

工作单位：无

说明：2017年10月10日13时，在乌市天山区中桥二巷盘查时发现重点关注和盘查人员，交回所内调查。

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Individual collection

ID number: 65010619870510301X

Full name: Shireli Rahman

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 402, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 1, 50 Bayi Road, Toutunhe District, Urumqi

Work unit: none

Explanation: Discovered a focus monitor and question-and-inspect individual during questioning and inspection on No. 2 Zhongqiao Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi at 13:00 on October 10, 2017; brought back to the station for investigation.

Victim(s): [Memetjan Qurban](#)

Unit: No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队

GPS: [44.118308](#), [87.810669](#)

Officer: Wu Yong / 吴勇 (police ID: 012277)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 65272319881002033X

姓名 : 买买提江·库尔班

联系电话 : 新疆温泉县哈日布呼镇玉祖尔村哈日布呼路15号

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 大车司机

工作单位 : 严打收押人员, "3·29"专案人员, 多次参加非法宗教活动

说明 : 7221015e-51a3-45fd-8200-3f3af83f818a

Individual collection

ID number: 65272319881002033X

Full name: Memetjan Qurban

Contact number: 15 Harbuh Road, Yuzur Village, Harbuh Municipality, Arishang County, Xinjiang

With previous person: no

Current residential address: truck driver

Work unit: crackdown in-custody individual, "March 29" special-case individual, has attended illegal religious activities on numerous occasions

Explanation: 7221015e-51a3-45fd-8200-3f3af83f818a

Victim(s): [Kerimjan Obul](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.890888](#), [87.474594](#)

Officer: Qiao Min / 乔敏

10月3日, 机场检查站查获一名涉稳类特殊群体, 克力木江·吾甫力, 身份证号652801198201101617。与社区民警联系后该人已请假, 已劝返回户口所在地派出所。

On October 3, the airport inspection station discovered and seized a stability-related type special group member, Kerimjan Obul, ID number 652801198201101617. After contacting the People's police at the neighborhood administration, it was found this person had asked for leave. Persuaded to return to the police station where his household registration was.

Victim(s): [Bedelhan Qunhazi](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.451813](#), [87.45308](#)

Officer: Jiang Hai / 蒋海

2017年10月5日水西沟派出所WX-021警务站站长蒋海在工作中收集情报信息一条: 10月5日上午我站

工作人员走访入户辖区羁押人员别得力汗·孔哈孜家了解他人亲属的思想状态。据我工作人员了解他家亲属思想状态稳定。

On October 5, 2017, Jiang Hai, the head of the Shuixigou Police Station WX-021 police substation, collected a piece of intelligence in the course of duty: On the morning of October 5, the staff of our station visited the home of Bedelhan Qunhazi, an individual held in custody from the jurisdiction, to understand the mental state of his relatives. According to our staff's understanding, his family's mental state is stable.

Victim(s): [Helil Ibrahim](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.982716](#), [87.666979](#)

Officer: Ezimetjan Memetimin / 艾孜买提江·买买提依明

工作中发现服刑人员海力里·依不拉音（652923198002234832）名下的[redacted]手机号码疑似亲属或关系人使用，并与多名涉稳人员保持通联。

It was found in the course of duty that the [redacted] phone number under prisoner Helil Ibrahim (652923198002234832)'s name is suspected of being used by relatives or contact persons, and that contact with multiple stability-related individuals has been maintained.

October 11, 2017

Victim(s): [Alimjan Erkin](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.93924](#), [87.600137](#)

Officer: Zhang Zhuomin / 张卓民

2017年10月11日，我派出所抓获涉稳人员阿里木江·艾尔肯（652928199303183692）

On October 11, 2017, our police station detained stability-related individual Alimjan Erkin (652928199303183692)

October 12, 2017

Victim(s): [Ablimit Memeteli](#)

Unit: Drivers Service Management Office, Vehicle Management Department, Traffic Police Branch, Traffic Management Bureau, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局交通管理局交通警察支队车辆管理所驾驶人业务管理科

GPS: [43.671905](#), [87.571407](#)

Officer: Jiang Xiaodong / 姜小东 (police ID: 011232)

人员采集

身份证号码：653222199008084370

姓名：阿卜力米提·麦麦提艾力

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：无

说明：通过查询此人属打击人员亲属，目前已移交燕窝016便民警务站进一步核查。

Individual collection

ID number: 653222199008084370

Full name: Ablimit Memeteli

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: Following questioning, it was found that this person was a relative of a crackdown individual; has now been transferred to the Swallow Nest 016 Convenience Police Station for further inspection.

Victim(s): [Yasin Turdi](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队二中队

GPS: [43.790349](#), [87.618861](#)

Officer: Zhang Zhaopeng / 张兆鹏 (police ID: 017222)

人员采集

身份证号码：650102197806052610

姓名：牙生·吐尔地

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：二医院坑坑寺

工作单位：无

说明：特警八支队二大队便衣组在南门盘查中查获此人。

Individual collection

ID number: 650102197806052610

Full name: Yasin Turdi

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Kengkeng Mosque, No. 2 Hospital

Work unit: none

Explanation: The plainclothes group of the No. 2 Brigade of the No. 8 SWAT Branch discovered and seized this person during questioning and inspection at Nanmen.

Victim(s): [Ilyas Iminniyaz](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.776656](#), [87.614423](#)

Officer: Xu Yunlei / 徐云雷 (police ID: 018050)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653201199503193011

姓名 : 伊力亚斯·伊敏尼亚孜

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 天山区解放南路358号高层三单元904号号

工作单位 : 新疆香和乐国际贸易有限公司

说明 : 特警八支队二大队便衣组在领馆巷盘查时盘查时发现其是亲属被打击处理过。属于黄标人员。
已将其移交TS173警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 653201199503193011

Full name: Ilyas Iminniyaz

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 904, Entrance No. 3, High-Rise Building, 358 South Liberation Road, Tianshan District

Work unit: Xinjiang Xianghele International Trade LTD

Explanation: During inspection and questioning by the plainclothes group of the No. 2 Brigade of the No. 8 SWAT Branch on Consul Alley, he was found to be a relative of someone who had been cracked down on. Classified as a yellow-tag individual. Has been transferred to the TS173 police substation

Victim(s): [Abduhelil Abdulla](#)

Unit: MD037 Hongyu Convenience Station, South Midong Road Police Station, Midong District
Public Security Bureau Branch / 米东区公安分局米东南路派出所MD037弘域便民警务站

GPS: [43.924081](#), [87.64181](#)

Officer: Warisjan Shohret / 娃尔斯江·乔克拉提 (police ID: 016183)

我站走访辖区收押人员阿卜杜合力力653222197205101599的亲属，家属思想稳定，无任何异常情况。

Our station visited the relatives of Abduhelil, 653222197205101599, an in-custody individual from the jurisdiction. The family members were mentally stable and there was nothing irregular.

Victim(s): [Ablimit Metyusup](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队二中队

GPS: [43.781725](#), [87.615436](#)

Officer: Zhao Yi / 赵诣 (police ID: 018879)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653226198104200512

姓名 : 阿不力米提·买提玉素甫

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 无

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 7·5被抓过人员 , 移交TS-101警务站。

Individual collection

ID number: 653226198104200512

Full name: Ablimit Metyusup

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: individual previously detained in the July 5 incident, transferred to the TS-101 police service station.

October 13, 2017

Victim(s): [Danish Hashim](#)

Unit: SM-017 Nanhu Stage 2 Main Entrance Convenience Station, South Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖南路派出所SM-017南湖2期大门口便民警务站

GPS: [43.829135](#), [87.60879](#)

Officer: Ge Liyang / 葛力杨 (police ID: 019882)

2017年10月13日12时30分许 , 水区17号警务站拦截红色预警人员 达尼西·阿西木
身份证:650103195609152353 后带到南湖南路派出所核实正常后 , 放行

At approximately 12:30 on October 13, 2017, the Shuimogou District No. 17 Police Substation intercepted a red early-warning person, Danish Hashim, ID: 650103195609152353, and then took him to the South Nanhu Road Police Station to verify that everything is normal, then let him go.

October 15, 2017

Victim(s): [Mettohti Ehmettohti](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Fuquan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所富泉街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761597](#), [87.635777](#)

Officer: Zhao Zhiming / 赵志明 (police ID: 012360)

我民警在对辖区前期社区管控人员进行梳理时，发现我辖区居住的麦提托合提·艾合买提托合提已经被其原籍收押审查

While our People's police were sorting out individuals in the jurisdiction who had previously been placed under community surveillance, it was found that Mettohti Ehmettohti, who resided in our jurisdiction, has been taken into custody for investigation by his place of origin

Victim(s): [Memettursun Siyit](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Fuquan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所富泉街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761289](#), [87.635936](#)

Officer: Zhao Zhiming / 赵志明 (police ID: 012360)

我民警在对辖区前期社区管控人员进行梳理时，发现我辖区居住的麦麦提吐送·斯依提不能排除嫌疑，遂对其进行收押审查

While our People's police were sorting out individuals in the jurisdiction who had previously been placed under community surveillance, it was found that suspicion could not be lifted from our jurisdiction's resident Memettursun Siyit, with him therefore being taken into custody for investigation

Victim(s): [Ablikim Sultan](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Fuquan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所富泉街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761229](#), [87.635926](#)

Officer: Zhao Zhiming / 赵志明 (police ID: 012360)

我民警在对辖区前期社区管控人员进行梳理时，发现我辖区居住的阿不力克木·苏力坦不能排除嫌疑，遂对其进行收押审查

While our People's police were sorting out individuals in the jurisdiction who had previously been placed under community surveillance, it was found that suspicion could not be lifted from our

jurisdiction's resident Ablikim Sultan, with him therefore being taken into custody for investigation

Victim(s): [Memetjan Omer](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队二中队

GPS: [43.781348](#), [87.615754](#)

Officer: Zhao Yi / 赵诣 (police ID: 018879)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 650102198101132615

姓名 : 买买提江·吾买尔

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 无

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 在二医院正门进口处被查获 , 经盘查有重大刑事前科 (扒窃) , 涉毒前科 , 已移交TS-101警务站。

Individual collection

ID number: 650102198101132615

Full name: Memetjan Omer

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: Discovered and seized at the main entrance of the No. 2 Hospital; following inspection and questioning, it was found that he had a record of major crime (pickpocketing) and a record of drug-related offense(s); has been transferred to the TS-101 police service station.

Victim(s): [Alimjan Mominjan](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Fuquan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District

Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所富泉街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761349](#), [87.635936](#)

Officer: Zhao Zhiming / 赵志明 (police ID: 012360)

我民警在对辖区前期社区管控人员进行梳理时 , 发现我辖区居住的阿力木江·莫敏江不能排除嫌疑 , 遂对其进行收押审查

While our People's police were sorting out individuals in the jurisdiction who had previously been placed under community surveillance, it was found that suspicion could not be lifted from our jurisdiction's resident Alimjan Mominjan, with him therefore being taken into custody for investigation

Victim(s): [Elijan Yasin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Fuquan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所富泉街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761357](#), [87.635777](#)

Officer: Zhao Zhiming / 赵志明 (police ID: 012360)

我民警在对辖区前期社区管控人员进行梳理时，发现我辖区居住的艾力江·亚生不能排除嫌疑，遂对其进行收押审查

While our People's police were sorting out individuals in the jurisdiction who had previously been placed under community surveillance, it was found that suspicion could not be lifted from our jurisdiction's resident Elijan Yasin, with him therefore being taken into custody for investigation

Victim(s): [Shireli Imin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Fuquan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所富泉街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761309](#), [87.635936](#)

Officer: Zhao Zhiming / 赵志明 (police ID: 012360)

我民警在对辖区前期社区管控人员进行梳理时，发现我辖区居住的西热艾力·依明不能排除嫌疑，遂对其进行收押审查

While our People's police were sorting out individuals in the jurisdiction who had previously been placed under community surveillance, it was found that suspicion could not be lifted from our jurisdiction's resident Shireli Imin, with him therefore being taken into custody for investigation

Victim(s): [Mutella Abl](#)

Unit: Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所

GPS: [43.761091](#), [87.636105](#)

Officer: Qaisar Peilan / 海萨尔·裴兰 (police ID: 017784)

现有我社区收押人员木铁拉·阿布拉 (65302119650904021X) 解押交有社区管控！

Our neighborhood's in-custody individual, Mutella Abl (65302119650904021X), has now been released from custody and handed over to the neighborhood administration for supervision and control!

Victim(s): [Memetabla Barat](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Fuquan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所富泉街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761457](#), [87.635836](#)

Officer: Zhao Zhiming / 赵志明 (police ID: 012360)

我民警在对辖区前期社区管控人员进行梳理时，发现我辖区居住的买买提阿布拉·巴拉提不能排除嫌疑，遂对其进行收押审查

While our People's police were sorting out individuals in the jurisdiction who had previously been placed under community surveillance, it was found that suspicion could not be lifted from our jurisdiction's resident Memetabla Barat, with him therefore being taken into custody for investigation

Victim(s): [Rozi Yusup](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Fuquan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所富泉街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761724](#), [87.635578](#)

Officer: Zhao Zhiming / 赵志明 (police ID: 012360)

我民警在对辖区前期社区管控人员进行梳理时，发现我辖区居住的肉孜·玉素甫不能排除嫌疑，遂对其进行收押审查

While our People's police were sorting out individuals in the jurisdiction who had previously been placed under community surveillance, it was found that suspicion could not be lifted from our jurisdiction's resident Rozi Yusup, with him therefore being taken into custody for investigation

Victim(s): [Ilshat Pettar](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xiheba Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河坝社区警务室

GPS: [43.794787](#), [87.610437](#)

Officer: Bao Yin / 包寅 (police ID: 011899)

人员采集

身份证号码：652101198904121835

姓名：艾力夏提·帕塔尔3

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：新疆吐鲁番市亚尔乡卫生院培训中心第四学校旁租住房

工作单位：新疆吐鲁番市亚尔乡卫生院培训中心第四学校

说明：2017年10月15日，我站在盘查中发现黄标人员艾力夏提·帕塔尔，带回所内审核。

Individual collection

ID number: 652101198904121835

Full name: Ilshat Pettar3

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: rents a home next to Xinjiang Turpan City Yar Township Health Clinic Training Center No. 4 School

Work unit: Xinjiang Turpan City Yar Township Health Clinic Training Center No. 4 School

Explanation: On October 15, 2017, the yellow-tag individual Ilshat Pettar was discovered by our station during inspection and questioning, and brought back into the station for inspection.

October 16, 2017

Victim(s): [Hu Haixia](#)

Unit: Police Office, Lucaogou Village, Lucaogou Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局芦草沟派出所芦草沟村警务室

GPS: [43.892161](#), [87.755997](#)

Officer: Song Jie / 宋捷 (police ID: 014858)

今天，我们对管区被转化人员胡海霞家属高继明走访慰问中了解到：自其妻胡海霞被送技能培训后，其不知道银行卡密码，无法取款，生活费用无处筹措，现只能向亲戚借款生活，现向相关部门提出诉求，能否与其妻胡海霞通话以索取银行卡密码。

Today, following a visit and chat with Gao Jiming, a family member of the administration area's taken-for-transformation-through-education individual Hu Haixia, it was learned that: since his wife Hu Haixia was sent to skills training, he has not been able to withdraw money as he doesn't know the bank card password, and has not been able to get money from anywhere to cover living expenses, only able to subsist by borrowing money from relatives; currently appealing to the relevant department(s) to see if it's possible to call his wife Hu Haixia and ask for the bank card password.

Victim(s): [Nizhat Usen](#)

Unit: TS-021 Saibei Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-021便民警务站赛北便民警务站

GPS: [43.759249](#), [87.631535](#)

Officer: Han Long / 韩龙 (police ID: 012361)

2017年10月15日22时许，我TS-021便民警务站在大湾南路设卡盘查尼加提·玉山，身份证号654301198607010015。在与其聊天的过程中了解到是这次解压人员。他06年六月入伍在济南军区当兵，06年七月代表国家队参加 - 91级别世界拳击锦标赛获得第三名。立了三等功。回来后同年八月破格提拔为中尉干部。在2011年参加世界军人运动会获得第二名，立了二等功。现在自治区拳击运动管理中心工作。于2017年9月30日由明华街派出所收押，于2017年17月13日由单位出具担保解押。刚被收押是想不通为什么，为国家出过力，立过功，为什么收押他。但是通过管教13天的引导教育。他想通了。解押出来以后现在的看法是觉得这个“收押”的办法是个非常好的办法。坏人一个跑不掉。好人也不会被冤枉。没有工作的国家管吃管住培训一年。觉得所有人年轻人都应该去体验一下这样的生活。

才能了解到生活中该珍惜的东西和该做的事。妻子是社区工作人员。也是和他一起收押。收押原因不详。也是同是解押出来的。觉得这个“收押”的办法对新疆目前的稳定有绝对的好处。

At around 22:00 on October 15, 2017, our TS-021 convenience station inspected and questioned Nizhat Usen at the South Dawan Road checkpoint, ID number 654301198607010015. While chatting with him, it was learned that he was an individual released from custody. In June 2006, he joined the soldier ranks at the Jinan military district, and in July 2006 represented the national team in the World Boxing Championships, taking third place in the 91-kilo category, being awarded a Third-Class Merit. After returning, he was exceptionally promoted to first lieutenant in the August of the same year. In 2011, he attended the Military World Games and took second place, being awarded a Second-Class Merit. Currently working at the Autonomous Region Boxing Administration Center. On September 30, 2017, he was taken into custody by the Minghua Street Police Station, and was released from custody on October 13, 2017 after his work unit vouched for him as a guarantor. When he was first taken into custody, he couldn't figure out why, wondering why they would take him into custody when he had earned merits and had done so much for the country. However, following 13 days of guidance and education he understood. Now, after having been released from custody, his view is that this "take into custody" method is actually a very good method, where not a single bad person can escape and good people are not treated unjustly either. Those without work can receive a year of food and training from the state. He thinks that all young people should go and try this sort of life, as only then will they understand the things they must cherish in life and the things they ought to do. His wife is a neighborhood-administration employee, and was taken into custody together with him. It's not clear why she was taken, but she was also released at the same time as he was. He thinks that this "take into custody" method has definite benefits for the current maintenance of stability in Xinjiang.

October 17, 2017

Victim(s): [Qurban Nasir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Tianshan Road Neighborhood, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所天山路社区警务室

GPS: [43.794218](#), [87.630422](#)

Officer: Wang Lin / 王琳 (police ID: 296026)

2017年10月16日，天山路社区民警耿小云，王琳了解到，辖区解押人员库尔班·那斯尔（身份证号:652922198209013416，户籍地:乌鲁木齐市天山区中山路477号，实际居住地:乌鲁木齐市天山区河坝三巷148号1号楼1单元602号）于2017年10月16日10时45分乘坐飞机前往喀什，开展自治区人民政府办公厅“访汇聚”驻村工作。

On October 16, 2017, Tianshan Road Neighborhood People's police officers Geng Xiaoyun and Wang Lin learned that the jurisdiction's released-from-custody individual Qurban Nasir (ID number: 652922198209013416, registration address: 477 Zhongshan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, actual residential address: Apt. 602, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 148 No. 3 Heba Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi) got on a plane at 10:45 on October 16, 2017 to go to Kashgar, to take part in the Autonomous Region People's Government General Office's village-stationed "visit, benefit, unite" work.

Victim(s): [Fan Yaguang](#)

Unit: Northwest Road Detachment, Saybagh District Branch, Traffic Police Brigade, Traffic Management Department, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局交通管理局交通警察支队沙依巴克区分局大队西北路中队

GPS: [43.811844](#), [87.59752](#)

Officer: Wang Xin / 汪鑫 (police ID: 020475)

人员采集

身份证号码：654326199008103019

姓名：范压光

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌鲁木齐南湖华凌公馆

工作单位：个体

说明：自述09年有过抢劫前科，现人移交074警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 654326199008103019

Full name: Fan Yaguang

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Urumqi Nanhu Hualing Mansion

Work unit: self-employed

Explanation: claimed to have 2009 robbery case on criminal record; person has now been transferred to the 074 police service station

Victim(s): [Yang Cuiling](#)

Unit: North Zhongya Road Police Station, Toutunhe District Branch, Economical and Technological Development Zone, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局经济技术开发区头屯河区分局中亚北路派出所

GPS: [43.887375](#), [87.521254](#)

Officer: Liu Jincheng / 刘金成 (police ID: 019046)

杨翠玲因善心汇投资损失十几万元，在微信群里煽动组织非法上访，现被社区组织教育学习

Yang Cuiling lost over 100000RMB after investing in Shanxinhui, and incited organizing illegal petitions in a WeChat group; now in education and study organized by the neighborhood administration.

October 18, 2017

Victim(s): [Esqer Dolqun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Bahuliang Street Neighborhood, Bahuliang Police Station, Tianshan District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局八户梁派出所八户梁街社区警务室

GPS: [43.765775](#), [87.634825](#)

Officer: Qaisar Abilqaiyr / 海萨尔·阿布力卡依尔 (police ID: 010641)

2017年10月17日早晨12点左右报警人称在广汇立交桥下面有一个维语男子拿出一个黑色袋子让报警人交给清真寺就跑了，袋子里面的是一本经书报警人看到以后已交了附近的警务站，经调查艾斯卡尔·多力坤，男，维吾尔族，身份证号码：653121198403040312，户口所在地：喀什疏附县乌帕尔镇肖塔村4组32号，跟原籍民警联系他是个流浪汉，乌市没有固定住址，他捡垃圾是找到的这本书...现将艾斯卡尔·多力坤遣返原籍。

At around 12 o'clock in the morning on October 17, 2017, a person reported to the police that an Uyghur-speaking man had pulled out a black bag under the Guanghui overpass and told the reporting person to hand it over to the mosque, then ran off; inside the bag was a scripture book, and after looking at it the reporting person handed it over to a nearby police service station; following investigation: Esqer Dolqun, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653121198403040312, place of household registration: House No. 32, Group No. 4, Shuta Village, Opal Municipality, Konasheher County, Kashgar, with it learned from contacting the People's police at the place of origin that he was homeless, without a fixed address in Urumqi; he found this book while rummaging through garbage... Esqer Dolqun will now be sent back to his place of origin.

Victim(s): [Aliye Abdugheni](#)

Unit: Police Office, People's Road Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所人民路社区警务室

GPS: [43.793846](#), [87.614989](#)

Officer: Ma Sheng / 马胜 (police ID: 011878)

人员采集

身份证号码：65010219830723262X

姓名：阿丽亚-阿布都艾尼

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：无

说明：显示为红色再逃人员已送往派出所。

Individual collection

ID number: 65010219830723262X

Full name: Aliye Abdugheni

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: Displayed as being a red on-the-run individual, has been sent to police station.

Victim(s): [Zhu Zuocheng](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sidao Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所四道巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.780552](#), [87.648138](#)

Officer: Liu Wei / 刘伟 (police ID: 017904)

兹有朱作成（650102194908091211），2017年9月30日因涉嫌利用邪教破坏国家法律被我公安机关收押，2017年10月18日因身患重大疾病（巨大腹股沟斜疝和皮肤感染）经乌鲁木齐市公安局监所医院确诊，对其解除收押，已有家人接回位于沙区公园北街东巷1号6栋1单元302号的家中。

Concerning Zhu Zuocheng (650102194908091211): taken into custody on September 30, 2017 by our public-security body on the suspicion of using heterodox religion to undermine national law; released from custody on October 18, 2017 following diagnosis from the Urumqi City Public Security Bureau Prisons & Detention Centers Hospital, as he suffered from major illnesses (large indirect hernia and a skin infection); his family has already picked him up and taken him back to the home at Apt. 302, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 6, 1 East Alley, North Park Street, Saybagh District.

Victim(s): [Qurbanjan Telet](#)

Unit: Police Office, North Zhongwan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所中湾街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.763187](#), [87.651558](#)

Officer: Molladin Enwer / 穆拉丁·艾尼玩尔 (police ID: 016750)

库尔万江·太来提，身份证号码:654121198907143711，家庭住址:天山区富康街930号4号楼5单元201，此人为7.5解脱人员，2017年5月22日被收押审查，目前在教育转化中心进行职业技能培训，2017年10月17日，其家属申请，其名下的出租车需要办理续证手续，必须本人到场，经政法委批准，教育转化中心工作人员将库尔万江送至中湾北社区，批准其请假外出办理续证手续，2017年10月17日下午顺利办理完出租车续证手续后，当日通知教育转化中心工作人员已将库尔万江·太来提接回教育转化点。

Qurbanjan Telet, ID number: 654121198907143711, family address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 4, 930 Fukang Street, Tianshan District; this person is a July 5 absolved individual; taken into custody on May 22, 2017 for investigation; currently at a transformation-through-education center undergoing vocational skills training; on October 17, 2017, there was an application from his family as the taxi under his name needed to have its license renewed, which required him to come in person; following approval from the political and legal affairs commission, the transformation-through-education center staff took Qurbanjan to the

North Zhongwan Neighborhood, approving that he ask for leave to go out to renew the license; on the afternoon of October 17, 2017, after the taxi license renewal process was successfully completed, there was a same-day notice that the transformation-through-education center staff had taken Qurbanjan Telet back to the transformation-through-education unit.

October 19, 2017

Victim(s): [Husen Haliq](#)

Unit: South Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖南路派出所

GPS: [43.829432](#), [87.606377](#)

Officer: Li Ruiling / 李瑞灵 (police ID: 012750)

我辖区一个长期空挂居民吾山哈里克，身份证号650105198511202638于七月在八道湾被收押，原因不详！其父母在三项清理时，将户口迁移至天山区，通过走访，得知，收押人员的弟弟，弟媳妇实际居住地也在天山区，家人对其收押原因也不知道！现已经将对其家属的管控移交至天山区政法委

Our jurisdiction's long-term vacant-registration resident, Husen Haliq, ID number 650105198511202638, was taken into custody in Badaowan in July, reasons unknown! During the Three Sweeps, his parents moved their household registration to the Tianshan District; through home visits, it was learned that the in-custody individual's younger brother and sister-in-law also currently reside in the Tianshan District, with the family also in the dark about why he was taken into custody! The surveillance and control of his family members has now been transferred to the Tianshan District Political and Legal Affairs Commission

Victim(s): [Ekrem Abdujan](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 3 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队三大队三中队

GPS: [43.736057](#), [87.622477](#)

Officer: Ceng Zhanglei / 曾张磊 (police ID: 018839)

2017年10月19日，通过新疆大学政治与管理学院老师马力克了解到，新疆大学政治与管理学院在校生伊科拉木·阿不都江，身份证号654002199502072855.2017年10月15日伊宁市公安局巴颜岱镇派出所民警（电话17690288715）要求学生回原籍继续教育转化，原因是该手机被公安部门停用过，学生已经回原籍，返校时间不清楚

On October 19, 2017, it was learned via Malik, a teacher at Xinjiang University's Politics & Management Institute, that Ekrem Abdujan, ID number 654002199502072855, a student at Xinjiang University's Politics & Management Institute, was required by People's police of the Ghulja City Public Security Bureau's Bayanday Municipality Police Station (phone number 17690288715) to return to the student's place of origin to continue transformation through education, the reason being that his phone service had been cut by the public security bureau; the student has already returned to his place of origin, not clear when he will return

Victim(s): [Buzohre Dawut](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 3 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队三大队三中队

GPS: [43.736057](#), [87.622477](#)

Officer: Ceng Zhanglei / 曾张磊 (police ID: 018839)

2017年10月17日，通过新疆大学电气学院书记阿里木·依明了解到，学生布左拉·达吾提，新疆大学2017级电气工程学院研究生，身份证号653124199203150887，因2015年使用快牙软件，2017年十月九日被原籍派出所泽普县古勒巴格乡派出所民警（警号162116）叫回配合原籍检查，返回时间不清楚

On October 17, 2017, it was understood via Alim Imin, the secretary of Xinjiang University's electrical engineering department, that Buzohre Dawut, a 2017 graduate student in Xinjiang University's electrical engineering department, ID number 65312419920315088, had been called to return and cooperate with the place-of-origin inspection by the People's police (police number 162116) of the police station at her place of origin, the Poskam County Gulbagh Township Police Station, on October 9, 2017, for having used the Zapyra program in 2015; not clear when she will return

October 22, 2017

Victim(s): [Bumeryem Osmanniyaz](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xinfeng Neighborhood, Qidaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局七道湾派出所新丰社区警务室

GPS: [43.878836](#), [87.640545](#)

Officer: Gao Jiang / 高江 (police ID: 012242)

2017年10月21日9时30分许，七道湾派出所民警带领社区巡逻队一车五人行至龙盛街路益民大厦旁马路边时，见到一名民语系女子行迹可疑，不懂汉语，遂带至七道湾派出所进一步核查，查实其叫布买热木·吾斯曼尼亚孜，653221198606130428，和田市吐沙拉乡托库孜拱拜孜村158号，系和田市公安局网上在逃人员，经与立案单位联系，确认后，进一步办理中。

At around 9:30 on October 21, 2017, while People's police from the Qidaowan Police Station were leading a neighborhood patrol team, in a car of five people on a road by the Yimin Building, they saw an ethnic-language system woman with suspicious movements. She didn't understand Chinese, and after bringing her to the Qidaowan Police Station for further investigation it was found that her name was Bumeryem Osmanniyaz, 653221198606130428, from House No. 158, Toqquz Gumbez Village, Tusalla Township, Hotan City. The Hotan City Public Security Bureau had added her to the online registry of fugitives. After contacting the department that filed the case, this was confirmed, and this case is now being processed further.

October 23, 2017

Victim(s): [Rustem Obulqasim](#)

Unit: Domestic-Security Brigade, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局国内安全保卫大队

GPS: [43.86148](#), [87.313391](#)

Officer: Chen Yongbin / 陈永彬 (police ID: 011750)

八钢钢铁高级技工学校学生 如斯坦穆 吾不力哈斯穆 身份证653121200001101311

9月请假回原籍后未返校 可能被原籍教育转化。

The Bagang Industrial Vocational and Technical College student Rustem Obulqasim, ID number 653121200001101311, asked for leave in September to return to his place of origin, and did not come back to school thereafter, possibly sent to transformation through education by the place of origin.

Victim(s): [Abdusemet Obul](#)

Unit: Domestic-Security Brigade, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局国内安全保卫大队

GPS: [43.86148](#), [87.313391](#)

Officer: Chen Yongbin / 陈永彬 (police ID: 011750)

八钢钢铁高级技工学校 学生 阿布杜塞买提·吾布力 身份证65312120000202125x 开学未来报到
与原籍民警核实得知此人已判刑

Abdusemet Obul, ID 65312120000202125x, a student at the Industrial Vocational and Technical College in Bagang, did not check in when school started; checked with the People's police at the place of origin and learned that this person has been sentenced

Victim(s): [Yaqupjan Obul](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xiheba Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch,

Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河坝社区警务室

GPS: [43.794924](#), [87.609979](#)

Officer: Bao Yin / 包寅 (police ID: 011899)

人员采集

身份证号码：653121199205081214

姓名：亚库普江·奥布力

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：乌市天山区小西门南五巷21号302

工作单位：中山手机市场个体

说明：2017年10月23日，在中桥一巷三维立体门安检口查获布控人员，带回所内调查。

Individual collection

ID number: 653121199205081214

Full name: Yaqupjan Obul

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 302, 21 No. 5 South Xiaoximen Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: private business at the Zhongshan Mobile Phone Market

Explanation: On October 23, 2017, a surveilled individual was discovered and seized at the 3D gate security check on No. 1 Zhongqiao Alley, and was brought back inside the station for investigation.

Victim(s): [Nijat Dilshat](#)

Unit: Police Office, Luokelun Street Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch,

Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所洛克伦社区警务室

GPS: [43.852966](#), [87.285378](#)

Officer: Gulnar Abliz / 古力纳尔·阿布力孜 (police ID: 015754)

住在我管区滨河社区，尼加提·迪里夏提2017年9月26号送往职业技能培训中心后其母亲斯马古丽一直情绪不稳定通过多次走访做思想工作，斯马古丽现在已经情绪稳定，配合了社区思想工作转变。

After Nijat Dilshat, a resident of Riverside Neighborhood in our administration area, was sent to a vocational skills training center on September 26, 2017, his mother, Simagul, remained emotionally unstable. Following several household visits and ideological work, Simagul has become emotionally stable now and cooperates with the neighborhood administration in their tasks, her thoughts transformed.

Victim(s): [Imran Nurmemet](#)

Unit: Southern Zhen'an Street Neighborhood, Qidaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District

Subbureau / 水磨沟区分局七道湾派出所振安街南社区

GPS: [43.888418](#), [87.653733](#)

Officer: Zuo Fushan / 左富山 (police ID: 020589)

2017年10月19日振安南社区在入户清查时抓获一名危安在逃人员，依木拉尼、努尔买买提：65402320009100477,目前此人已交七道湾派出所审查。

On October 19, 2017, the Southern Zhen'an Neighborhood administration captured an endangering-security fugitive, Imran Nurmemet: 65402320009100477, during a household search; this person has now been transferred to the Qidaowan Police Station for investigation.

October 24, 2017

Victim(s): [Wahitjan Osman](#)

Unit: Police Office, East New Village Street Neighborhood, Gangbei Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢北派出所新村东街社区警务室

GPS: [43.866231](#), [87.284166](#)

Officer: Adil Tursun / 阿迪力·吐尔逊 (police ID: 016210)

近期在辖区工作中发现，92小学针对该校的一、二、三年级学生进行部分课本的回收，原因是该课本的编辑：瓦伊提江·奥斯曼被公安机关抓获，现学生家长对此事有议论！

Recently, it was found in the jurisdiction's course of work that the No. 92 Primary School was recalling a portion of the first-, second-, and third-year textbooks, the reason being that the textbooks' editor, Wahitjan Osman, was detained by the public security organs; there's discussion among the students' parents about this now!

Victim(s): [Abdugheni Enwer](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sidao Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所四道巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790963](#), [87.637309](#)

Officer: Liu Wei / 刘伟 (police ID: 017904)

2017年10月23日我社区对收押人员阿不都艾尼·艾尼瓦尔（650102197903306512）父母进行走访，目前其父母在我辖区天山区三道湾路100号4号楼2单元302居住，二人情绪稳定，积极配合社区的管控工作，对政府的稳定工作支持配合。

On October 23, 2017, our neighborhood administration conducted a visit to the parents of in-custody individual Abdugheni Enwer (650102197903306512). Currently, his parents reside at Apt. 302, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 4, 100 Sandaowan Road, Tianshan District in our jurisdiction. Both of them are emotionally stable, actively cooperate with the neighborhood administration's control and supervision, and support and cooperate with the government's stability work.

Victim(s): [Tang Shilian](#)

Unit: Police Office, Hongyan Neighborhood, South Friendly Road Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局友好南路派出所鸿雁社区警务室

GPS: [43.817932](#), [87.597906](#)

Officer: Ma Jing / 马晶 (police ID: 013188)

我辖区重点上访人员康世莲，女，身份证号码：650103195209152346，日前购买2017年11月6日飞往昆明的机票，据其家人反应从昆明转机飞往海南。截止目前该人员还在沙区教育转化点学习

Our jurisdiction's focus petitioning individual: Tang Shilian, female, ID number: 650103195209152346; bought a November 6 plane ticket to Kunming a few days back, from where she will switch planes and fly to Hainan, according to her family members. As of now, this individual is still studying at the transformation-through-education unit in the Saybagh District

October 25, 2017

Victim(s): [Polat Ghapparjan](#)

Unit: Police Office, Chunfeng Alley Neighborhood, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所春风巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.798006](#), [87.623009](#)

Officer: Gong Yong / 龚勇 (police ID: 011567)

2017年10月25日，收押人员甫拉提·帕尔江，65010219880618161x家属其母亲阿达来提·艾沙650102196310301623，其爱人热米拉·依米提650103198905031322现住我辖区春风巷9号2单元103号，春风巷社区工作人员及社区民警后期将密切关注两人的现实表现并定期了解思想动态。

October 25, 2017, in-custody individual Polat Ghapparjan's, 65010219880618161x, relatives: his mother, Adalet Eysa 650102196310301623, and his spouse, Ramile Hemit 650103198905031322, are currently residing at Apt. 103, Entrance No. 2, 9 Chunfeng Alley in our jurisdiction; going forward, Chunfeng Alley Neighborhood staff and the neighborhood People's police will closely monitor the two individuals' actual performance and regularly follow up on their mental state.

Victim(s): [Abdusalam Tursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Xihe Street Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.798922](#), [87.60842](#)

Officer: Eziz Tashtomur / 艾则孜·塔什铁木尔 (police ID: 016654)

人员采集

身份证号码：65292719800319353X

姓名：阿卜杜萨拉木·图尔荪

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：无

说明：2017年10月25日12时许西河街派出所TS132警务站在乌市小西门汇丰商场门口盘查时发现布控人员阿卜杜萨拉木·图尔荪，经核实此人属失联人员，已移交西河街派出所进一步审核。

Individual collection

ID number: 65292719800319353X

Full name: Abdusalam Tursun

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: On October 25, 2017 at around 12:00, the TS132 police service station of the Xihe Street Police Station discovered surveilled individual Abdusalam Tursun during inspection and questioning at the entrance of the Huifeng Mall in Urumqi's Xiaoximen; following verification, it was found that this person was classified as an out-of-contact individual, has been transferred to the Xihe Street Police Station for further inspection.

October 26, 2017

Victim(s): [Alimjan Nurmemet](#)

Unit: Pingdingshan Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局平顶山派出所

GPS: [43.824099](#), [87.563439](#)

Officer: Zeynidinjan Memetimin / 再尼丁江·买买提明 (police ID: 013932)

阿力木江·努尔买买提，身份证证号:653121198905140911，于2017.10.8日被平顶山派出所收押，10月15日其妻子阿尔孜古丽。孜比比拉回到莎车县旅游路4号居住。已通知原籍社区民警艾麦尔艾力进行管控。

Alimjan Nurmemet, ID number: 653121198905140911, was taken into custody by the Pingdingshan Police Station on October 8, 2017, with his wife, Arzugul Zebibulla, returning to reside at 4 Travel Road in Yarkand County on October 15. Have already notified Emer Eli, the People's police officer at the neighborhood administration of the place of origin, to carry out control and supervision.

Victim(s): [Adiljan Nurmemet](#)

Unit: Pingdingshan Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局平顶山派出所

GPS: [43.82404](#), [87.563399](#)

Officer: Zeynidinjan Memetimin / 再尼丁江·买买提明 (police ID: 013932)

阿迪力江努尔麦麦提，男，维吾尔族，身份证号653121199308120917，户籍地:乌鲁木齐市沙区西南街一巷三号，于二零一七年六月三十日为沙区分局平顶山派出所收押，其家人妻子孜力胡马尔·托尔胡，身份证号650105198509091326于2017年10月8日搬到六道湾路十三号四区五号楼三单元403号居住，已通知六道湾路社区警务室民警吕建新进行管控，联系电话[redacted]

Adiljan Nurmemet, male, Uyghur, ID number 653121199308120917, registration address: 3 No. 1 Alley, Southwest Street, Saybagh District, Urumqi, was taken into custody on June 30, 2017 by the Pingdingshan Police Station, with his wife, Zulhumar Turghun, ID number 650105198509091326, moving to live at Apt. 403, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 5, Area No. 4, 13 Liudaowan Road on October 8, 2017; have already notified Liudaowan Road Neighborhood Police Service Station People's police officer Lu Jianxin to carry out control and supervision, contact number [redacted]

Victim(s): [Hezreteli Imin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Pingdingshan Neighborhood, Pingdingshan Police Station, Saybagh District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局平顶山派出所平顶山社区警务室

GPS: [43.823917](#), [87.562845](#)

Officer: Erkin Yusup / 艾尔肯·玉素甫 (police ID: 016121)

艾孜提力·依明（身份证号653129197508131655）系我辖区严打打击处理人员亲属，被我社区列管为特殊群体，今年5月，该人被叫回原籍，后被原籍人民法院判处有期徒刑9年。该人妻子儿女现被我社区列为特殊群体管控。

Hezreteli Imin (ID number 653129197508131655) is our jurisdiction's relative of an individual cracked down on, and has been listed as belonging to a special group by our neighborhood administration; in May of this year, this person was called back to his place of origin, and later sentenced to a fixed term of 9 years by the People's court at the place of origin. This person's wife and children have now been added to special-group surveillance and control by our neighborhood administration.

October 27, 2017

Victim(s): [Memet Eli](#)

Unit: Police Office, Beisan Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所北三巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790152](#), [87.64046](#)

Officer: Song Zhengliang / 宋正良 (police ID: 017572)

我辖区幸福路335号2单元501室居住的流动人口买买提·艾力，柯尔克孜族！前期被国保和乌鲁木齐市刑侦支队收押！后解押！现人员前往北京医院看病！目前一切稳定！

Floating population member living at Apt. 501, Entrance No. 2, 335 Happiness Road in our jurisdiction, Memet Eli, ethnic Kyrgyz! Taken into custody by domestic security and the Urumqi Criminal Investigation Branch during an earlier period! Later released! The person is now going to a hospital in Beijing to see a doctor! At present, everything is stable!

October 28, 2017

Victim(s): [Enwer Niyaz](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.774035](#), [87.610669](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

艾尼瓦尔·尼亚孜，男，维吾尔族，身份证号，653121197507101939，户籍地，喀什市尤喀日克喀库拉村5组031号，收押中（家属在本市）

Enwer Niyaz, male, Uyghur, ID number 653121197507101939, registration address: House No. 031, Group No. 5, Yuqarqi Qaqulla Village, Kashgar City, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Gheyret Jatap](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.740424](#), [87.642808](#)

Officer: Cheng Mobin / 程漠彬

人员采集

身份证号码：650103197509053218

姓名：艾依来提·加特甫

联系电话：12345678911

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：无

说明：2017年10月28日凌晨2时20分许，在人民广场附近通过人脸识别APP发现此人为网上追逃人员。已交至西门派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 650103197509053218

Full name: Gheyret Jatap

Contact number: 12345678911

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: At around 2:20 in the early morning hours on October 28, 2017 near the People's Square, it was found via the facial-recognition app that this person was an online-listed fugitive. Has already been transferred to the Ximen Police Station

Victim(s): [Chen Xiaojing](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.806371](#), [87.620497](#)

Officer: Wang Fang / 王芳

程晓晶，女性，汉族，身份证号650103197304243229，邪教人员，现在人已被教育转化中心收押。不会对社会造成危害。

Chen Xiaojing, female, Han, ID number 650103197304243229, heterodox-religion individual; currently, the person has been taken into custody by the transformation-through-education center. Will not cause harm to society.

Victim(s): [Husen Hesén](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普嬰大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.774035](#), [87.610669](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

玉散·艾散，男，维吾尔族，身份证号653130197612081577，户籍详址，乌鲁木齐米东区乐民路1395号16号2单元1904，收押中（家属在本市）

Husen Hesén, male, Uyghur, ID number 653130197612081577, detailed registration address: Apt. 1904, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 16, 1395 Lemín Road, Midong District, Urumqi, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Nurela Sawut](#)

Unit: Hongmiaozi Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局红庙子派出所

GPS: [43.844467](#), [87.552935](#)

Officer: Li Chaopeng / 李朝鹏 (police ID: 014084)

努尔艾拉·沙吾提，女，维吾尔族，身份证号码:653128197506010669，户口所在地:乌鲁木齐市沙依巴克区阿勒泰路900号汇英园小区106号，现住址:乌鲁木齐市天山区胜利路335号白玉华庭2002室。2017年10月26日根据乌鲁木齐市公安局合成作战指挥部下达指令，努尔艾拉·沙吾提属于双重户口人员，由沙区公安分局予以收押。

Nurela Sawut, female, Uyghur, ID number: 653128197506010669, place of household registration: Apt. 106, Huifuyuan Residential Complex, 900 Altay Road, Saybagh District, Urumqi, current residential address: Apt. 2002, White Jade Huating, 335 Victory Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi. On October 26, 2017, according to the instructions sent down by the Urumqi City Public Security Bureau Integrated Operations Headquarters, Nurela Sawut was classified as a dual household-registration individual, taken into custody by the Saybagh District Public Security Subbureau.

Victim(s): [Yaqup Rozibaqi](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80934](#), [87.595669](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

亚库浦·如则巴柯，男，维吾尔族，身份证号，653223198408062412，户籍地，新疆皮山县木吉乡巴格拉村90号，收押中（家属在本市）

Yaqup Rozibaqi, male, Uyghur, ID number 653223198408062412, registration address: House No. 90, Baghla Village, Muji Township, Guma County, Xinjiang, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Alimjan Memet](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.8094](#), [87.595669](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

阿里木江·麦麦提，男，维吾尔族，身份证号，65312619881105001X，户籍详址，乌鲁木齐天山区胜利路313号6号楼2单元1304号，收押中（家属在本市）

Alimjan Memet, male, Uyghur, ID number 65312619881105001X, detailed registration address: Apt. 1304, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 6, 313 Victory Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Iskender Nawul](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80944](#), [87.595549](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

斯坎达尔·纳吾力，男，维吾尔族，身份证号，650102197702114514，户籍详址，乌鲁木齐天山区胜利路313号1号楼2单元302号，重点人员，收押中（家属在本市）

Iskender Nawul, male, Uyghur, ID number 650102197702114514, detailed registration address: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 1, 313 Victory Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, focus individual, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Halmurat Yaqub](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80935](#), [87.595679](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

哈力木拉提·亚克甫，男，维吾尔族，身份证号，650102196801112616，户籍详址，乌鲁木齐天山区胜利路313号148号2单元504号，重点人员，收押中（家属在本市）

Halmurat Yaqub, male, Uyghur, ID number 650102196801112616, detailed registration address: Apt. 504, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 148, 313 Victory Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, focus individual, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Seydieli Rustem](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80942](#), [87.595619](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

赛地艾力·茹司坦，男，维吾尔族，身份证号，650103199012280633，户籍详址，乌鲁木齐天山区河坝三巷148号，收押中（家属在本市）

Seydieli Rustem, male, Uyghur, ID number 650103199012280633, detailed registration address: 148 No. 3 Heba Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Memettursun Abliz](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80937](#), [87.595639](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

买买提吐逊·阿不力孜，男，维吾尔族，身份证号，653101198703240417，户籍地，新疆喀什地区喀什市且克曼其巷7组156号，重点人员，收押中（家属在本市）

Memettursun Abliz, male, Uyghur, ID number 653101198703240417, registration address: House No. 156, Group No. 7, Chekmenchi Alley, Kashgar City, Kashgar Prefecture, Xinjiang, focus individual, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Enwer Memet](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80947](#), [87.595519](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

艾尼瓦尔.买买提, 男, 维吾尔族, 身份证号, 653126198410150212, 户籍地, 新疆叶城县喀格勒克镇吐古其乌斯塘北路平10栋1号, 收押中 (家属在本市)

Enwer Memet, male, Uyghur, ID number 653126198410150212, registration address: Apt. 1, Single-Story Building No. 10, North Togichi'osteng Road, Qaghiliq Municipality, Qaghiliq County, Xinjiang, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Husenjan Abdukerim](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80945](#), [87.595549](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

玉山江.阿布都克热木, 男, 维吾尔族, 身份证号, 653021197705071130, 户籍地, 阿图什市克青孜村克青孜路094号, 重点人员, 收押中 (家属在本市)

Husenjan Abdukerim, male, Uyghur, ID number 653021197705071130, registration address: 094 Kechingiz Road, Kechingiz Village, Atush City, focus individual, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Memet Tohti](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80941](#), [87.595639](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

买买提.托合提, 男, 维吾尔族, 身份证号, 653129197407100630, 户籍详址, 乌鲁木齐天山区胜利路313号9号楼5单元503号, 收押中 (家属在本市)

Memet Tohti, male, Uyghur, ID number 653129197407100630, detailed registration address: Apt. 503, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 9, 313 Victory Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Memetreshit Imin](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80931](#), [87.595619](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

买买提热夏提·依明, 男, 维吾尔族, 身份证号, 653101196508301254, 户籍地, 新疆喀什地区喀什市花园路8号1号楼1单元101号, 收押中 (家属在本市)

Memetreshit Imin, male, Uyghur, ID number 653101196508301254, registration address: Apt. 101, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 8 Garden Road, Kashgar City, Kashgar Prefecture, Xinjiang, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Abdushukur Qudret](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80942](#), [87.595619](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

阿卜都许库尔·库都热, 男, 维吾尔族, 身份证号, 653129199805130711, 户籍详址, 乌鲁木齐天山区河坝三巷160号2单元302号, 收押中 (家属在本市)

Abdushukur Qudret, male, Uyghur, ID number 653129199805130711, detailed registration address: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 2, 160 No. 3 Heba Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Memetjan Yusuphaji](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80939](#), [87.595609](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

买买江·玉苏阿吉, 男, 维吾尔族, 身份证号, 652826198708200857, 户籍地, 新疆焉耆县五号渠乡头号渠村3组68号, 收押中 (家属在本市)

Memetjan Yusuphaji, male, Uyghur, ID number: 652826198708200857, place of household registration: House No. 68, Group No. 3, Touhaoqu Village, Wuhaoqu Township, Yanqi County, Xinjiang; in custody (family members are in this city)

Victim(s): [Abduhelil Haliq](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80929](#), [87.595599](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

阿布都海里力.哈力克, 男, 维吾尔族, 身份证号, 650102198503054517, 户籍详址, 乌鲁木齐天山区胜利路313号1号楼2单元404号, 重点人员, 收押中(家属在本市)

Abduhelil Haliq, male, Uyghur, ID number 650102198503054517, detailed registration address: Apt. 404, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 1, 313 Victory Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, focus individual, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Nureli Hashim](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80944](#), [87.595589](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

努尔艾力.阿西木, 男, 维吾尔族, 身份证号, 650102198802104537, 户籍详址, 乌鲁木齐天山区胜利路313号8号楼4单元601号, 重点人员, 收押中(家属在本市)

Nureli Hashim, male, Uyghur, ID number 650102198802104537, detailed registration address: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 8, 313 Victory Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, focus individual, in custody (family members in this city)

Victim(s): [Ablehet Tursun](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普墨大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80941](#), [87.595629](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

阿不来海提.吐孙, 男, 维吾尔族, 身份证号, 653101197804200815, 户籍地, 喀什市, 收押中(家属在本市, 妻子本市户口)

Ablehet Tursun, male, Uyghur, ID number 653101197804200815, registration address: Kashgar City, in custody (family members in this city, wife has household registration in this city)

Victim(s): [Yarmemet Rozi](#)

Unit: TS-166 South Xinhua Road Puzhao Building (South Side) Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS-166便民警务站新华南路普盟大厦南侧便民警务站

GPS: [43.80945](#), [87.595549](#)

Officer: Zhang Nan / 张楠 (police ID: 212312)

牙力买买提·肉孜，男，维吾尔族，身份证号，654101198404281973，户籍地，伊宁市英阿亚提街五巷40号，收押中（家属在本市）

Yarmemet Rozi, male, Uyghur, ID number 654101198404281973, registration address: 40 No. 5 Alley, Yengihayat Street, Ghulja City, in custody (family members in this city)

October 29, 2017

Victim(s): [Dilshat Tursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Zhongshan Road Neighborhood, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所中山路社区警务室

GPS: [43.797956](#), [87.623009](#)

Officer: Mahire / 马伊拉 (police ID: 012183)

西门派出所解押人员迪力夏提·图尔逊移交南关育才巷社区，由于该人员糖尿病并发症严重已有生命危险，自治区第6人民医院已下病危通知书。社区已联系原籍新疆新和县申请大病救助，我所民警汪洪雷18899195663正在进一步跟进了解情况。

Dilshat Tursun, an individual released from custody by the Ximen Police Station, has been transferred to the Yucai Alley Neighborhood in Nanguan, on account of the individual's diabetic condition becoming serious and life-threatening. The Autonomous Region No. 6 People's Hospital has issued a critical-condition notice. The neighborhood administration has contacted Toqsu County, the place of origin, to apply for major-illness assistance. Our station's People's policeman, Wang Honglei (18899195663), is currently following the situation further.

Victim(s):

Unit: Police Office, Northern Xihe Street Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.798902](#), [87.60836](#)

Officer: Eziz Tashtomur / 艾则孜·塔什铁木尔 (police ID: 016654)

人员采集

身份证号码：653122196903023145

姓名：努尔艾拉汗·那司尔

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否
现住地：乌鲁木齐市天山区波斯坦巷153号
工作单位：无 家庭妇女
说明：移交派出所 本人无手机 电话为邻居电话

Individual collection

ID number: 653122196903023145

Full name: Nurelahan Nasir

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 153 Bostan Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: none, housewife

Explanation: transferred to police station, person does not have a cell phone, phone number is the neighbor's phone number

Victim(s): [Li Xiangrong](#)

Unit: SM-003 West Xinmin Street Clearance Area Convenience Station, Xinxing Street Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局新兴街派出所SM-003新民西街拆迁区便民警务站

GPS: [43.812493](#), [87.609575](#)

Officer: Zhang Ruifeng / 张瑞峰 (police ID: 019585)

2017年10月29日，

12点10分左右，新兴街派出所003警务站巡逻人员，在红山市场公交车站卡点，查获一部手机音视频人员，（李祥榕、男、汉族、身份证号450881199303123558、手机号[redacted]）现已移交派出所。

At around 12:10 on October 29, 2017, patrol personnel from the 003 police substation of the Xinxing Street Police Station discovered and seized a mobile-phone-with-multimedia individual at the Red Mountain Market Bus Stop checkpoint (Li Xiangrong, male, Han, ID number 450881199303123558, phone number [redacted]). Has been transferred to the police station.

October 30, 2017

Victim(s): [Malibek Zhenis](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队三中队

GPS: [44.121139](#), [87.819851](#)

Officer: Eysa Hunur / 艾沙·玉努尔 (police ID: 013416)

2017年10月29日，买力别克·加乃斯，身份证号码:652302199006250514，通过甘泉堡公安检查站，闸机报警，为重大刑事犯罪前科，经核实户籍地派出所，劝返处理。

On October 29, 2017, Malibek Zhenis, ID number: 652302199006250514, set off an alarm while passing through a turnstile at the Ganquanbao Public Security Inspection Station; has a history of

major crime; following verification with the police station at the place of registration, persuaded to return for further action.

Victim(s): [Ferqet Ibrahim, Ibrahim Sopi](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Happiness Road Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所幸福路南社区警务室

GPS: [43.783307, 87.651814](#)

Officer: Wang Yong / 王勇 (police ID: 017575)

本辖区收押人员法尔哈德·依布拉音的父亲依布拉音·苏比（男，维吾尔族，身份证号码:650102194205254010，原自治区教育厅正处级干部退休），其于2017年10月9日前往美国看望其二女儿热西达·依不拉音，预计2017年11月9日从美国返回乌鲁木齐市，据其家人说，还没有告诉法尔哈德·依不拉音被收押的消息，因老人年纪过大，身体不好，害怕影响老人。

This jurisdiction's in-custody individual Ferqet Ibrahim's father, Ibrahim Sopi (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650102194205254010, retired department-level cadre formerly at the Autonomous Region Education Bureau), went to the United States on October 9, 2017 to visit his second daughter, Reshide Ibrahim. He is expected to return from the United States to Urumqi on November 9, 2017. According to his family members, Ibrahim Sopi has not yet been told about Ferqet Ibrahim being in custody, as he is quite old and not in good health, and they are worried that this may affect him.

Victim(s): [Wang Xiuchun](#)

Unit: Investigation Section, Prevention and Handling of Heterodox-Religion Criminals Work

Department, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局防范和处理邪教犯罪工作处侦查科

GPS: [43.828184, 87.617811](#)

Officer: Shao Xiangyang / 邵向阳 (police ID: 017963)

2017年10月29日通过走访得知，王秀春、（女1953年7月14出生，身份证号：650104195307140046，家住：乌市克拉玛依东街151号楼1503室，）原全能神人员，2017年3月因参加全能神聚会抓获，因其主动交代问题积极配合被取保候审，现在因腰疼刚做完手术在家休养，目前情况一切正常，我侦查员将对其的情况继续侦查是否有在和全能神人员接触。

On October 29, 2017, it was learned through a home visit that Wang Xiuchun (female, born on July 14, 1953, ID number: 650104195307140046, family address: Apt. 1503, Building No. 151, East Karamay Street, Urumqi), a former Almighty God individual who was detained in March 2017 for attending Almighty God gatherings and released on bail pending trial following taking the initiative to confess and actively cooperating, is now at home recuperating following a recent surgery and lower back pain; currently the situation is completely normal, and our investigators will continue to monitor her situation to see if she's in contact with any Almighty God individuals.

October 31, 2017

Victim(s): [Shohret Kerim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Peacock Neighborhood, Yangzijiang Road Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局扬子江路派出所孔雀社区警务室

GPS: [43.807359](#), [87.596322](#)

Officer: Li Gang / 李刚 (police ID: 013826)

2017年10月31日下午18时45分天山区分局西河街派出所西河坝社区民警通知我所孔雀社区民警，他们辖区居民雪克来提·科里木被收押，此人父母在我辖区友好南路433号1号楼4单元602号居住，要求对家人进行管控。

At 18:45 on October 31, 2017, People's police from the Xiheba Neighborhood Administration, of the Tianshan District Subbureau's Xihe Street Police Station, notified the People's police from our station's Peacock Neighborhood that a resident of their jurisdiction, Shohret Kerim, had been taken into custody. This person's parents live at Apt. 602, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 1, 433 South Friendly Road in our jurisdiction, and it is required that the family be put under control and supervision.

Victim(s): [Adiljan Yasin](#)

Unit: Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所

GPS: [43.771432](#), [87.612831](#)

Officer: Adil Osman / 阿迪里·奥斯曼 (police ID: 016965)

2017年10月5日胜利路派出所上网追逃了涉嫌妨害社会管理秩序案的阿迪力江·亚森，身份证号：653126199601250333，2017年10月7日在吐鲁番市抓获，2017年10月31日1点带回乌市，目前人员正在进一步调查中。

On October 5, 2017, the Victory Road Police Station entered Adiljan Yasin, ID number: 653126199601250333, suspected of obstructing the administration of social order, into the online wanted registry; detained in Turpan on October 7, 2017, brought back to Urumqi at 1 o'clock on October 31, 2017; the individual is currently under further investigation.

Victim(s): [Zulpisha Yusup](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Xihe Street Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.798902](#), [87.60835](#)

Officer: Eziz Tashtomur / 艾则孜·塔什铁木尔 (police ID: 016654)

人员采集

身份证号码：653129196403080025

姓名：祖力皮扎尔·玉苏甫

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌鲁木齐市天山区团结路4号楼3单元202号

工作单位：无

说明：在小西门政协巷安检口发现布控人员 为防回流打派遣工作对象 祖力皮扎尔·玉苏甫 后移交派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 653129196403080025

Full name: Zulpisha Yusup

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 202, Entrance No. 3, 4 Unity Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: none

Explanation: discovered a surveilled individual at the Xiaoximen Zhengxie Alley safety-inspection point; prevent-backflow-and-strike-dispatches work target; Zulpisha Yusup; later transferred to police station

Victim(s): [Sadam Salam](#), [Bunyamin Memetimin](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.817192](#), [87.587901](#)

Officer: Shi Han / 石涵

2017年6月6日，我站曾盘查到两名民语系少年同行。其中一人名叫本亚敏·麦麦提伊明，身份证号为652325199007181818。百姓安全核查显示为橙色，处置建议为国保重点人员，遣返原籍。当时与原籍民警联系，民警电话为15292622666，民警称其为新大在校学生，不掌握其思想动态，未做其他处置。与其同行人员自称为其亲戚，名为萨达木·萨拉木，身份证号为652325199507070217，目前在经文学校学习，未带标签，具体情况不明。建议审查核实。包括对其管区民警也应了解情况，为何情况不明。

On June 6, 2017, our station inspected and questioned two ethnic-speaking young people who were walking together. One of their names was Bunyamin Memetimin, ID number 652325199007181818. Checking with the Baixing Safety app showed him to be orange, with the recommended measure being that, as a domestic-security focus individual, he is to be sent back to the place of origin. The place-of-origin People's police were contacted then, the People's police officer's phone number being 15292622666, with the People's police officer saying that he was a student at Xinjiang University; no grasp of his thoughts and no other measures taken. The individual walking with him said that he was his relative; his name was Sadam Salam, ID number 652325199507070217, and he is currently studying at the scripture institute; no tags, exact situation unclear. It is recommended to investigate and verify. Including understanding from the People's police officer at his management area why the situation isn't clear.

Victim(s): [Chen Xiaojing](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.806371](#), [87.620517](#)

Officer: Wang Fang / 王芳

陈晓晶，女，汉族，法轮功练习者身份证号，650103197304243229。该人于2017年10月，已被送至教育转化中心。

Chen Xiaojing, female, Han, Falun Gong practitioner, ID number 650103197304243229. The person in question in October 2017, has been sent to a transformation-through-education center.

Victim(s): [Supiremhan Tursun](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.781495](#), [87.619981](#)

Officer: Elikber Memet / 艾力艾克拜·买买提 (police ID: 019603)

人员采集

身份证号码：653226197401052742

姓名：斯皮热木汗·吐送

联系电话：12345678900

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：天山区二医院旁

工作单位：无

说明：特警八支队二大队便衣巡组在巡逻过程中发现橙色人员一名，已移交TS101警务站。

Individual collection

ID number: 653226197401052742

Full name: Supiremhan Tursun

Contact number: 12345678900

With previous person: no

Current residential address: next to the No. 2 Hospital, Tianshan District

Work unit: none

Explanation: While on patrol, the plainclothes patrol group of the No. 8 SWAT Branch's No. 2 Brigade discovered an orange individual, has been transferred to the TS101 police service station.

November 1, 2017

Victim(s): [Memet Dawut](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.865789](#), [87.643927](#)

Officer: Zhang Haonan / 张浩楠

原居住于融睦社区河西平房居民 麦麦提达吾提 身份证号65292719760302273x
其为被打击处理人员亲属 此人在居住期间不配合社区工作 私自挖建

，于2017年5月2日被遣返回原籍。现被原籍收押。现河西平房拆迁前期从其房子中发现电话卡五十张左右，今日对其房屋进行拆除时，发现其房屋地下埋藏煤气罐两个（老式有气），角落藏煤气罐一个（老式有气），现建议再次对其加强审查。

Memet Dawut, ID number 65292719760302273x, previously residing at a Hexi single-story home in Rongmu Neighborhood, marked as a relative of an individual cracked down on; this person did not cooperate with the neighborhood authorities while still a resident, engaging in unauthorized excavation and construction; on May 2, 2017, he was sent back to the place of origin. Currently in custody at the place of origin. The Hexi single-story homes are now under demolition and relocation; previously, about 50 phone cards were found in his house, and today, while the house was undergoing demolition, two gas cylinders (still with gas) were discovered hidden underground, with another gas cylinder hidden in the corner (still with gas); now recommend to return to his case and investigate more thoroughly.

Victim(s): [Hekimjan Weli](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所羊毛湖社区警务室

GPS: [43.771221](#), [87.618662](#)

Officer: Xu Hao / 徐浩 (police ID: 019796)

2017年11月1日在延安路南一巷23号5-1-902发生一起孩子(3岁)坠楼事故，该户人家因埃及回流被收押3人(爷爷艾克木江650102197004264558，舅舅米斯然，妈妈买迪娜)。孩子的爸爸仍在埃及未归，奶奶照顾时突发疾病，造成孩子无人照顾坠楼。现社区正全力善后工作中。

On November 1, 2017, an accident with a child (3 years old) falling out of a building took place at Apt. 902, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 5, 23 No. 1 South Alley, Yan'an Road, a household where 3 people had been taken into custody for being back flow from Egypt (grandfather Hekimjan 650102197004264558, uncle Misran, mother Medine). The child's father is still in Egypt and hasn't returned. The grandmother suddenly fell sick while looking after the child, leaving it unattended and resulting in it falling out of the building. The neighborhood administration is currently giving their all to deal with the aftermath.

Victim(s): [Abdukerim Ghuji](#)

Unit: Police Office, North Zhongwan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所中湾街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.763137](#), [87.651568](#)

Officer: Molladin Enwer / 穆拉丁·艾尼玩尔 (police ID: 016750)

地力拜尔·莫合太尔，女，维吾尔族，身份证号:653101198901312020，住址:乌市天山区富康街930号2号楼3单元601，此人为被教育转化人员阿布都克里木·吾吉（653101198709250819）的妻子，2017年11月1日地力拜尔·莫合太尔来中湾街北社区警务室申请坐飞机前去喀什市探亲，拟定于2017年11月16日返回乌鲁木齐市，社区已同意其回喀什探亲

Dilber Muhter, female, Uyghur, ID number: 653101198901312020, address: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, 930 Fukang Street, Tianshan District, Urumqi, this person is the wife of Abdukerim Ghuji (653101198709250819), a transformation-through-education individual; on November 1, 2017, Dilber Muhter came to the North Zhongwan Street Neighborhood police office to apply to take a plane to visit relatives in Kashgar City, with plans to return to Urumqi on November 16, 2017; the neighborhood administration has approved her return to Kashgar to visit relatives

November 2, 2017

Victim(s): [Abdulla Abduwahap](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.606362](#), [87.340195](#)

Officer: Lin Senlu / 林森鹿

2017年11月2日，我们在走访过程中了解到收押人员亲属艾比巴木-哈什木系我辖区收押人员阿不都拉，阿布都瓦哈甫的母亲，因为艾比巴木，哈什木在乌拉泊驾校上班，目前因为艾比巴木，哈什木被打标签，南草滩街道办事处要求其驾校不让其上班，目前因为家庭收入均是驾校工资收入，目前因为不让其上班，导致生活困难，思想不平稳。

During a household visit on November 2, 2017, it was learned that Hebibem Hashim, relative of an in-custody individual, is the mother of in-custody individual Abdulla Abduwahap from our jurisdiction. Because Hebibem Hashim works at a driving school in Ulanbay and has been tagged, the Nancotan Subdistrict Administration is asking the school to not let her come to work. Because all of the family's income currently comes from the driving school salary, her not being allowed to work has made their living situation difficult, with her mental state unstable.

Victim(s): [Halmurat Yaqup](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xiheba Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所河坝社区警务室

GPS: [43.771415](#), [87.61319](#)

Officer: Ayshem Omer / 阿依夏木·吾买尔 (police ID: 013190)

重点人员哈力木拉提。亚克捕，男，身份证号码:650102196801112616，户口所在地:乌市天山区河坝三巷148号1号楼2单元504，2017年5月被本所收押，亲属情况如下，母亲:海热尼沙汗。亚克普，身份证号码:650102194704152625，联系电话:[redacted]，现一人在家，情绪稳定。

Focus individual Halmurat Yaqup, male, ID number: 650102196801112616, place of household registration: Apt. 504, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 1, 148 No. 3 Heba Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi, taken into custody by this station in May 2017, relatives' situation as follows, mother: Heyrinisahan Yaqup, ID number: 650102194704152625, contact number: [redacted], currently living alone, emotionally stable.

Victim(s): [Imran Osman](#)

Unit: TS-080 New Century Gas Station Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-080便民警务站新世纪加油站便民警务站
GPS: [43.776988](#), [87.642417](#)

Officer: Zhou Peng / 周鹏 (police ID: 266510)

我是天山分局黑甲山派出所TS219警务站事业编民警周鹏，在2017年11月2日凌晨五点三十分许，在我警务站向北方向75米距离处麦盖提办事处门口发现一行迹可疑人员，该人员在该地点一直观察我警务站，来回徘徊，观察我警务站大约七分钟左右时间后，该可疑人员随后绕到我警务站前置警车后面，对我警车内部人员进行观察，观察大约四分钟后，又慢慢向我警务站走来，随后我们站内备勤力量出来将该人员拦停，并对其进行盘查，在百姓安全上核查该人员带有黄色标签，显示为被打击人员亲属，重点盘查人员，遣返原籍人员，随后又将该人员身份证过一体化平台，显示为涉稳分裂人员直系亲属，见到此人立即抓捕，并与原籍所长联系。随后我站将此人员送至派出所进一步核查。该人员名为依米拉尼·吾斯曼，身份证号为653128200103100250，维吾尔族，男性，原籍为岳普湖县。

This is Zhou Peng, a public service People's police officer of the TS219 police service station under the Tianshan District Heijiashan Police Station; at about 5:30 AM on November 2, 2017, an individual with suspicious movements was noticed at the entrance to the Mekit Office, 75 meters north from our police service station; this person was continuously watching our police service station from that location, wandering back and forth; after watching our police service station for about seven minutes, the suspicious individual proceeded to make his way to behind the police car in the front of our police service station, watching the individuals inside our police car; after watching for about four minutes, he again slowly walked towards our police service station; soon after, standby forces from inside our station came out to block this individual's path, putting him through inspection and questioning; via Baixing Safety, it was found that this individual had a yellow tag, with it shown that he was a relative of a crackdown individual, a focus inspect-and-question individual, and a send-back-to-place-of-origin individual; this individual's ID card was then run through IJOP, which showed that he was a direct relative of a stability-related separatism individual, to be immediately detained on sight followed by establishing contact with the station chief at the place of origin. Our station then sent this individual to the police station for further inspection. This person's name is Imran Osman, ID number 653128200103100250, Uyghur, male, place of origin at Yopurgha County.

November 4, 2017

Victim(s): [Shireli Tursun](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.776551](#), [87.615945](#)

Officer: Pei Longzhu / 裴龙柱 (police ID: 017236)

人员采集

身份证号码：653124199404050815

姓名：希尔艾力·吐尔逊

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：新疆伊斯兰教经学院

工作单位：新疆伊斯兰教经学院学生

说明：2017年11月4日，特警八支队二大队领馆巷便衣组在盘查过程中发现一名橙色涉稳核查对象，已移交至ts173警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 653124199404050815

Full name: Shireli Tursun

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Xinjiang Islamic Scripture Institute

Work unit: student at Xinjiang Islamic Scripture Institute

Explanation: on November 4, 2017, in the process of inspection and questioning, the Consul Alley plainclothes group of the No. 2 Brigade of the No. 8 SWAT Branch discovered an orange stability-related inspection target, has been transferred to the TS173 police service station

November 6, 2017

Victim(s): [Gulmine Barat](#)

Unit: Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所

GPS: [43.792664](#), [87.612491](#)

Officer: Cui Dongdong / 崔冬冬 (police ID: 017584)

11月6日，在盘查过程中发现一名涉稳人员，古丽米娜·巴拉提，身份证号为650102198803124548，经过核查，此人有寻衅滋事和妨碍执法前科，已经送往派出所进一步核查。

Discovered a stability-related individual during inspection and questioning on November 6: Gulmine Barat, ID number 650102198803124548. A check revealed that this person had a record of picking quarrels and provoking trouble and of obstructing law enforcement. Has now been sent to the police station for further inspection.

Victim(s): [Zeynur Imin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Xihe Street Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.798862](#), [87.60848](#)

Officer: Eziz Tashtomur / 艾则孜·塔什铁木尔 (police ID: 016654)

人员采集

身份证号码：653021198910011043

姓名：再伊努尔·依明

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌鲁木齐市天山区大湾北路979号1号楼5单元302号

工作单位：煤矿医院

说明：小西门政协巷 防回流打拍遣人员 移交派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 653021198910011043

Full name: Zeynur Imin

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 1, 979 North Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: Coal Mine Hospital

Explanation: Xiaoximen Zhengxie Alley prevent-backflow-and-strike-dispatchees individual transferred to police station

Victim(s): [Nizamidin Memet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Pingchuan Road Neighborhood, Xishan Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局西山派出所平川路社区警务室

GPS: [43.81303](#), [87.555961](#)

Officer: Wu Chuntao / 吴春涛 (police ID: 018982)

尼扎木敦.麦麦提, 男, 维吾尔族, 1977年1月20日出生, 户籍所在地新疆叶城县, 身份证号码: 653126197701203236, 该人员现因8.18涉案被自治区一体化平台推送, 现在押, 其老婆和三个女儿在我辖区居住, 经民警入户了解, 其大女儿布马丽亚木.尼扎麦提身份证号码: 653126200007233221与尼扎木敦名字不符, 三女儿布祖合热.玉苏普身份证号码: 653126201403203229来源出处不明.尼扎木敦.麦麦提在老家与前妻还生有另外一个儿子, 19岁左右, 希望审讯组关注此信息

Nizamidin Memet, male, Uyghur, born on January 20, 1977, place of household registration: Qaghiliq County, Xinjiang, ID number: 653126197701203236; this individual was flagged by the autonomous region IJOP for involvement in the 8.18 case, and is now in custody; his wife and three daughters live in our jurisdiction, and following the People's police visiting the home, it was learned that the eldest daughter, Bumeryem Nizamet, ID number: 653126200007233221, does not have the matching Nizamidin name, while the third daughter Buzohre Yusup, ID number: 653126201403203229, has an unknown place of origin. Nizamidin Memet has another son from his ex-wife in his hometown, who is around 19 years old; it is hoped that the interrogation group keep this information in mind

November 7, 2017

Victim(s): [Yu Shuqin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sidao Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所四道巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790608](#), [87.636902](#)

Officer: Liu Wei / 刘伟 (police ID: 017904)

我辖区2017年9月30日收押的法轮功人员于淑芹（650102195212281222）已于2017年11月3日被解除收押，现已回原籍乌市沙区公园北街东巷1号6栋1单元302号，由原籍社区民警对其管控。

Our jurisdiction's Falun Gong individual Yu Shuqin (650102195212281222), taken into custody on September 30, 2017, was released from custody on November 3, 2017, and has now returned to the place of origin at Apt. 302, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 6, 1 East Alley, North Park Street, Saybagh District, Urumqi; under control and supervision by the People's police of her place-of-origin neighborhood.

Victim(s): [Senemjan Semer](#)

Unit: Police Office, Tianshan Road Neighborhood, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所天山路社区警务室
GPS: [43.794207](#), [87.630303](#)

Officer: Geng Xiaoyun / 耿小云 (police ID: 015645)

2017年11月7日，天山路社区民警耿小云和王琳走访了辖区教育培训人员赛乃姆江·赛买尔的母亲谢红梅（女，汉族，身份证号654001193704153725，户籍地：团结路北五巷附900号64号，现租住在天山路90号2号楼3单元202号）。经调查了解赛尔达江·赛买尔（女，维吾尔族，身份证号650102199304084048，工作单位：沙区国税局临时工，因使用快牙软件被明华街派出所收押），民警通过走访了解了其父母的思想状态，父母对此事表示理解，并希望女儿好好学习，早日返家，并表示由于女儿表现好，已通过学习班与家里通了电话，最后民警对其家中电脑进行核查

On November 7, 2017, Tianshan Road Neighborhood's People's police officers Geng Xiaoyun and Wang Lin visited the home of Xie Hongmei (female, Han, ID number 654001193704153725, registration address: Attachment No. 900-64, No. 5 North Alley, Unity Road, currently renting at Apt. 202, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, 90 Tianshan Road), the mother of Senemjan Semer, an education-and-training individual, from the jurisdiction. Following investigation, it was learned that: Serdajan Semer (female, Uyghur, ID number 650102199304084048, work unit: temporary employee at Saybagh District State Tax Bureau, taken into custody by Minghua Street Police Station for using the Zapy software); the People's police understood her parents' mental state through the home visit, with the parents expressing their understanding regarding this matter, while hoping that their daughter studies hard and returns home soon, in addition to saying that the study class had set up a call with their daughter because of her good performance; at the end, the People's police carried out an inspection of the home computer

Victim(s): [Mehrigul Yusup](#)

Unit: Police Office, Huishanyuan Neighborhood, Hongmiaozi Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局红庙子派出所汇珊社区警务室

GPS: [43.843711](#), [87.558482](#)

Officer: Wang Guangming / 王光明 (police ID: 012230)

米力古力·玉苏甫，女，维吾尔族，身份证号：653125196108220421 户口：红庙子派出所泰秀居住地：天山区被收押，儿子：阿不来提江·依提，男，维，身份证号：653125198712140435，户口：红庙

子派出所泰秀，儿媳：凯丽比努尔·艾尔肯，女，维，身份证号：652927198307215021户口：新疆乌什县。现居住在本辖区红庙子路964号217室自建房。

Mehrigul Yusup, female, Uyghur, ID number: 653125196108220421, household registration: Taixiu, Hongmiaozi Police Station, place of residence: Tianshan District, taken into custody; son: Abletjan Heyit, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653125198712140435, household registration: Taixiu, Hongmiaozi Police Station; daughter-in-law: Qelbinur Erkin, female, Uyghur, ID number: 652927198307215021, household registration: Uchturpan County, Xinjiang. Currently residing at Apt. 217, 964 Hongmiaozi Road, a self-built house in this jurisdiction.

Victim(s): [Abdurazaq Dawut](#)

Unit: Hongmiaozi Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局红庙子派出所

GPS: [43.844611](#), [87.551288](#)

Officer: Memeteli Eziz / 买买提艾力·艾再孜 (police ID: 011642)

阿布都热扎克·达吾提，男，维吾尔族，653126198810020337，此人2017年10月17日合成作战指挥部推送人员，属于危安在逃人员，看守所通行同住人员，2017年10月21日被红庙子派出所抓获归案，当日刑事拘留，先羁押于第二看守所，经审讯了解，此人于三个户口，先三个户口都被注销

Abdurazaq Dawut, male, Uyghur, 653126198810020337; this person is an individual who was flagged by the Integrated Operations Headquarters on October 17, 2017, classified as an endangering-security fugitive and an individual having close relations with pre-trial detention center [people]; detained and brought to justice by the Hongmiaozi Police Station on October 21, 2017, being criminally detained on the same day; currently held at the No. 2 Pre-Trial Detention Center; following interrogation, it was learned that this person has three household registrations, with all three now having been voided

Victim(s): [Zhu Yan](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sidao Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所四道巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790608](#), [87.636902](#)

Officer: Liu Wei / 刘伟 (police ID: 017904)

我辖区2017年9月30日收押的涉法轮功人员朱研（65010319770904181X）已于2017年11月3日被解除收押，现在我辖区乌市天山区三道湾路100号5号楼1单元601居住。

Our jurisdiction's suspected Falun Gong individual Zhu Yan (65010319770904181X), taken into custody on September 30, 2017, was released from custody on November 3, 2017; now residing at Apt. 601, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 5, 100 Sandaowan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi in our jurisdiction.

November 8, 2017

Victim(s): [Fan Caixia](#)

Unit: Investigation Section, Prevention and Handling of Heterodox-Religion Criminals Work

Department, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局防范和处理邪教犯罪工作处侦查科

GPS: [43.828154](#), [87.617801](#)

Officer: Shao Xiangyang / 邵向阳 (police ID: 017963)

2017年11月4日通过走访得知，范彩霞，女，身份证号：342129197103040065（原是全能神人员，抓捕后通过教育转化积极配合工作，最后取保候审）现在乌市七道湾三建家属院居住，情况一切正常，全能神人员没有来找过，其的动态继续关注。

On November 4, 2017, it was learned following a visit that Fan Caixia, female, ID number: 342129197103040065 (former Almighty God individual, has been actively cooperative following arrest and transformation through education, ultimately being released on bail) currently lives at Sanjian Family Residence, Qidaowan, Urumqi, with the situation completely normal; Almighty God individuals have not come to look for her, will continue to monitor her movements.

November 9, 2017

Victim(s): [Yasin Qadir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Eastern No. 1 Yongkang Alley Neighborhood, Xishan Police Station, Saybagh

District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市沙依巴克区分局西山派出所永康一巷东社区警务室

GPS: [43.803208](#), [87.533902](#)

Officer: Li Guangsen / 李广森 (police ID: 020046)

今日我辖区教育转化人员（现请假就医）牙森·卡迪尔（653130196807201271）从军区总医院做完眼睛手术，现在香林美庭小区家中休养

Today, the transformation-through-education individual (currently on leave for medical treatment) from our jurisdiction, Yasin Qadir (653130196807201271), completed his eye surgery at the Military Area General Hospital. Now recuperating at home in the Xianglin Meiting Residential Complex.

Victim(s): [Obulhesen Metqurban](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.927621](#), [87.639331](#)

Officer: Ibrahim Hoshur / 依不拉音·吾守尔

2017年11月6日，热孜亚古丽·买买提阿布都拉跟他老公奥布力艾散·卖提库尔班（重点人员，身份证号：65322519750515005X）通了电话，她老公说现在家人可以去教育转化中心看望他了，他在那里一切都好。

On November 6, 2017, Rizwangul Memetabdulla talked on the phone with her husband Obulhesen Metqurban (focus individual, ID number: 65322519750515005X), with her husband saying that the family could now go to the transformation-through-education center to see him, and that everything was good with him there.

Victim(s): [Gulmine Barat](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.752972](#), [87.634868](#)

Officer: Xu Bo / 徐波 (police ID: 018220)

我辖区下发名单人员古丽米娜。巴拉提 650102198803124548
，此人出嫁至吐鲁番市亚尔乡亚尔果勒村7组5号，已怀孕8个月，现其丈夫住处村委会，民警强行将此人清理回乌市，不允许此人居住，导致其夫妻分开，现此人我社区已研判社区管控

Individual from our jurisdiction whose name was on a list sent down: Gulmine Barat 650102198803124548; this person moved to House No. 5, Group No. 7, Yarghol Village, Yar Township, Turpan City following marriage, and is now 8 months pregnant; her husband's place of residence is at the village committee. The People's police forcefully sorted out this person and made her return to Urumqi, not letting her reside there, resulting in the husband and wife splitting. Our neighborhood administration has now decided on putting this person under community surveillance

Victim(s): [Gulmine Barat](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.752953](#), [87.634898](#)

Officer: Xu Bo / 徐波 (police ID: 018220)

我辖区收押人员古丽米娜。巴拉提 650102198803124548
丈夫居住吐鲁番市亚尔乡亚尔果勒村7组5号，购买市高昌区新农合小区15号楼1单元702也不让居住，怀孕8个月自己回到乌市父母家

Our jurisdiction's in-custody individual: Gulmine Barat 650102198803124548, husband lives at House No. 5, Group No. 7, Yarghol Village, Yar Township, Turpan City; not being allowed to reside at the home purchased at Apt. 702, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 15, Xinnonghe Neighborhood, Gaochang District in the city either; 8 months pregnant, returned to parents' home in Urumqi

November 10, 2017

Victim(s): [Loqman Yasin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Xicheng Street Neighborhood, Hongmiaozi Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

沙依巴克区分局红庙子派出所西城街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.832693](#), [87.556296](#)

Officer: Song Yajun / 宋亚军 (police ID: 018671)

被收押人员罗合曼。牙生65010319810624601X，家属：亚克甫牙生650103197707086037，住址：西城街440号3-1-203，手机号：[redacted]

Taken-into-custody individual Loqman Yasin, 65010319810624601X; family member: Yaqup Yasin, 65010319770708603, residential address: Apt. 203, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 3, 440 West City Street, phone number: [redacted]

Victim(s): [Ablikim Qeyyum](#)

Unit: Police Office, Fuxing Neighborhood, Hongmiaozi Police Station, Saybagh District Branch,

Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局红庙子派出所福星社区警务室

GPS: [43.844447](#), [87.552935](#)

Officer: Dilshat Memetrehim / 迪力夏提·买买提热依木 (police ID: 012510)

我辖区乌鲁木齐市沙依巴克区红庙子路西七巷261号8-606，收押人员 阿不力克木·克尤木 650103197709120673，家属 努尔比亚·吐拉洪 650103198301266024 在社区管控工作中配合社区各项维稳工作，目前未发现异常情况。

Nurbiye Turahun 650103198301266024, a family member of in-custody individual Ablikim Qeyyum 650103197709120673 of Apt. 606, Entrance No. 8, 261 No. 7 West Alley, Hongmiaozi Road, Saybagh District, Urumqi in our jurisdiction, has been cooperating with the various stability-maintenance tasks carried out by the neighborhood administration during the neighborhood administration's control and supervision work; nothing irregular noted for the time being.

November 11, 2017

Victim(s): [Li Denghui](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.878813](#), [87.641172](#)

Officer: Ding Yanjun / 丁彦均

姓名:李登辉

性别:男

民族:汉

籍贯:河南

身份证号:411024199003141730

分类:暴力恐怖视频

描述:伊斯兰国暴力恐怖分子处决人质视频, 视频由伊斯兰国“尼拿瓦”媒体中心制作, 右上角有黑色圣战旗帜。

内容: 画面中看到一名屠夫拿刀砍掉八名人质的头, 场面十分血腥可怖。

Name: Li Denghui

Gender: male

Ethnicity: Han

Birthplace: Henan

ID number: 411024199003141730

Category: violent terrorist videos

Description: A video of violent Islamic State terrorists executing hostages; the video was produced by the Islamic State's "Ninawa" media center, with a black jihadist flag in the upper right corner.

Content: In the footage, one sees a butcher using a knife to cut off the heads of eight hostages, with the scene extremely bloody and horrific.

November 12, 2017

Victim(s): [Nurelahan Nasir](#), [Ghopur Reyim](#)

Unit: Pingdingshan Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局平顶山派出所

GPS: [43.765679](#), [87.620242](#)

Officer: Zeynidinjan Memetimin / 再尼丁江·买买提明 (police ID: 013932)

我所辖区收押人员(吾甫尔·热伊木, 身份证号:653122196710253112, 2017年9月被市国保支队收押), (其儿子:米吉提·吾普尔。身份证号: 653122199306203117

2017年10月10日晚被水区刑警大队收押)。吾甫尔·热伊木的母亲阿依乃赛木赫则木(女, 维吾尔族, 身份证号653122193907093147, 户籍地新疆疏勒县牙普泉镇...现住址乌市沙区锦福苑小区9-3-201), 吾普尔热依木收押之后, 暂住到乌苏的女儿家, 在乌苏居住期间意外摔伤盆骨, 2017年11月12日11时, 由于病情恶化, 由乌苏120送往乌市救治途中因救治不及时不幸去世。现其家中男性成员均被收押, 因为在看守所无法为其请假办理丧事。其母亲阿依乃赛木赫则木的葬礼于11月13日举行, 我们已将其家人无法请假参加葬礼的原因向其家属进行了解释,对葬礼及其家人思想动态我们会密切关注。

An in-custody individual from our station's jurisdiction (Ghopur Reyim, ID number: 653122196710253112, taken into custody in September 2017 by the municipal domestic-security branch), (his son: Mijit Ghopur, ID number: 653122199306203117, taken into custody on the night of October 10, 2017 by the Shuimogou District Criminal Police Brigade). Ghopur Reyim's mother Aynisem Hezim (female, Uyghur, ID number 653122193907093147, place of household registration at Yapchan Municipality, Yengisheher County, Xinjiang...current residential address at Apt. 201, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 9, Jinfuyuan Residential Complex, Saybagh District, Urumqi); after Ghopur Reyim was taken into custody, she temporarily stayed with her daughter's family in Wusu; during the time she was living in Wusu, she accidentally fell and injured her pelvic bone. At 11 o'clock on November 12, 2017, after her condition worsened and she was being taken by the Wusu 120 to Urumqi for emergency treatment, she unfortunately passed away while en route as the emergency treatment could not be administered in time. All of the male members of the family are in custody now, and cannot ask for leave to arrange the funeral since they are in pre-trial

detention. Their mother Aynesim Hezim's funeral will be held on November 13, and we have explained to the family why the family members are unable to ask for leave to attend the funeral; we will closely monitor the funeral and mental state of her family members.

November 13, 2017

Victim(s): [Rozi Qadim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xinfeng Road Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所新风路社区警务室

GPS: [43.853097](#), [87.285428](#)

Officer: Gulzhanai Koken / 古力加娜依·库坎 (police ID: 012428)

我辖区居民肉孜·卡登（身份证号码650106197309270030，户籍所在地:乌市头区顺河路40号楼1单元301号）于2017年11月5日因参加非法学经被天山区分局国保大队收押，已和他妻子古丽尼沙·吾守尔（身份证号码650106197610050029）见面谈话，古丽尼沙·吾守尔愿意配合派出所工作及社区每日见面工作。

Our jurisdiction's resident Rozi Qadim (ID number 650106197309270030, place of household registration: Apt. 301, Entrance No. 1, 40 Shunhe Road, Toutunhe District, Urumqi) was taken into custody by the domestic-security brigade of the Tianshan District Public Security Subbureau on November 5, 2017 for illegally studying scripture; have met and chatted with his wife, Gulnisa Hoshur (ID number 650106197610050029), with Gulnisa Hoshur willing to cooperate with the police station and have daily meetings with the neighborhood administration.

Victim(s): [Yang Youying](#), [Ma Hongyan](#)

Unit: Yongxin Convenience Station, Yongfeng Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐县公安局永丰派出所永新便民服务站

GPS: [43.606312](#), [87.340185](#)

Officer: Lin Senlu / 林森鹿 (police ID: 020623)

2017年11月13日永新便民警务站根据信息员提供，永新村村民：杨发才（身份证号码：[redacted]），马光才（身份证号码：[redacted]），杨有跃（身份证号码：[redacted]），杨友华（身份证号码：[redacted]），与收押人员杨有英，五户联保贷款于2017年10月到还款日期，现因杨有英和妻子马洪燕都被收押，杨有英贷的10万块钱无法还上，银行会将以上5人拉入黑名单中。

On November 13, 2017, the Yongxin Convenience Police Station obtained from an informer information regarding Yongxin Village villagers: Yang Facai (ID number: [redacted]), Ma Guangcai (ID number: [redacted]), Yang Youyue (ID number: [redacted]), Yang Youhua (ID number: [redacted]), and in-custody individual Yang Youying; the joint-guarantee loan taken out by the five households was due to be repaid in October 2017, but now that Yang Youying and his wife Ma Hongyan are both in custody the 100000RMB borrowed by Yang Youying cannot be repaid, with the bank preparing to blacklist the 5 abovementioned people.

November 14, 2017

Victim(s): [Tayir Eli](#)

Unit: Swallow Nest Inspection Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局燕尔窝检查站

GPS: [43.690021](#), [87.583968](#)

Officer: Jiang Yong / 蒋勇 (police ID: 015076)

2017年11月13日14时，塔依尔·艾力，身份证号：（650102198704087112，住址：乌市沙区青峰路，涉7.5事件被收押审查），通过燕儿窝检查站，由于当时一体化平台故障，未报警，该人为乌苏市公安局国保大队要求乌市公安局协助抓捕人员。目前该人已进入乌市。

On November 13, 2017 at 14:00, Tayir Eli (ID number: 650102198704087112, address: Qingfeng Road, Saybagh District, Urumqi, detained and investigated in relation to the July 5 incident) passed through the Swallow Nest Inspection Station, but the police were not alerted because of the IJOP system malfunctioning at the time; this person is an individual whom the Wusu City Public Security Bureau's domestic-security branch has requested the Urumqi City Public Security Bureau to help detain. Currently this person has already entered Urumqi.

Victim(s): [Buhliche Eysa](#)

Unit: Hongmiaozi Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局红庙子派出所

GPS: [43.844437](#), [87.552935](#)

Officer: Memeteli Eziz / 买买提艾力·艾再孜 (police ID: 011642)

布合力齐·艾沙，女，维吾尔族，身份证号码653130197003041588，2015年6月21日被巴楚县公安局色力布亚镇派出所因死亡原因被其注销户口，但布合力齐·艾沙并没有死亡，先被红庙子派出所收押。

The household registration of Buhliche Eysa, female, Uyghur, ID number 653130197003041588, was voided on June 21, 2015 by Maralbeshi County Public Security Bureau's Seriqbuya Municipality Police Station for reason of death; however, Buhliche Eysa has not actually died, currently having been taken into custody by the Hongmiaozi Police Station.

November 15, 2017

Victim(s): [Enwer Hekim](#)

Unit: TS207 Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS207便民警务站

GPS: [43.763843](#), [87.608905](#)

Officer: Zakirjan Kamiljan / 扎克尔江·卡米力江 (police ID: 010952)

650103198809094032艾尼瓦尔，阿克木，有吸毒前科，移交派出所。

650103198809094032 Enwer Hekim, has history of drug use, transferred to police station.

November 16, 2017

Victim(s): [Enwer Ghuji](#)

Unit: Police Office, Pingchuan Road Neighborhood, Xishan Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局西山派出所平川路社区警务室
GPS: [43.812687](#), [87.556233](#)

Officer: Wu Chuntao / 吴春涛 (police ID: 018982)

我辖区涉七五人员艾尼瓦尔.胡吉(身份证号码652101198006151338),被自治区一体化平台推送,我所两次到其家中未找到人,其人在内地,后艾尼瓦尔.胡吉的爱人古丽格娜.阿不力克木找到社区民警称艾尼瓦尔被吐鲁番国保收押后移交给乌鲁木齐市公安局,民警通过一体化平台滚动得知艾尼瓦尔.胡吉在看守所审查,近期民警走访入户,古丽格娜称艾尼瓦尔胡吉已被转移到教育转化点,并与她通过四五次电话了,但是社区不知道消息,也没有任何人跟社区联系通报过艾尼瓦尔.胡吉的相关信息.沙区的四个职业培训中心也称没有艾尼瓦尔.胡吉这个人,现在此人去向不明.也造成了社区及民警在做古丽格娜工作时,古丽格娜觉得社区民警不可信,故意隐瞒什么不告诉她.这几天古丽格娜情绪不太稳定,两个孩子一个在上红蜻蜓幼儿园,一个在六小上小学,生活压力和工作压力较大.希望艾尼瓦尔胡吉所在的职业技能培训中心能按要求通知我们社区,有利于社区工作

Enwer Ghuji (ID number 652101198006151338), a July 5 individual from our jurisdiction, was flagged by the autonomous-region IJOP, with our station going twice to his home but being unable to find him, as he was in inner China; later, Enwer Ghuji's partner, Gulgine Ablikim, found a neighborhood People's police officer and said that Enwer had been taken into custody by the Turpan domestic security, and then transferred to the Urumqi City Public Security Bureau; scrolling through IJOP, the People's police learned that Enwer Ghuji was being investigated at a pre-trial detention center; during a recent home visit by the People's police, Gulgine said that Enwer Ghuji had been transferred to a transformation-through-education unit and had talked to her 4-5 times on the phone; the neighborhood administration did not know the news, however, and no one has contacted the neighborhood administration to report information related to Enwer Ghuji. Additionally, all of Saybagh District's four vocational training centers reported not having Enwer Ghuji there, and this person's current whereabouts are unknown. It also resulted, while the neighborhood administration and People's police worked with Gulgine, in Gulgine thinking that the People's police couldn't be trusted, and that they were intentionally hiding something and not telling her. Gulgine's mood is not very stable these days; one of her two children attends the Red Dragonfly Kindergarten and the other attends the No. 6 Primary School, and she is experiencing significant pressure in both her personal and professional life. It is hoped that the vocational skills training center where Enwer Ghuji is located can notify our neighborhood administration as required; it would be helpful to the neighborhood administration work

Victim(s): [Yusupjan Hebir](#)

Unit: Information Management Department, Population Management Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局人口管理支队信息管理科
GPS: [43.827357](#), [87.617194](#)

Officer: Qian Weimin / 钱维民 (police ID: 012820)

玉素普江·海比尔(证号:653222198609020298)涉嫌非法传播宗教活动,有另一虚假信息为:苏夫·木哈买(证号:652322198005152534)户籍地为米东区。
相关部门核查。

Yusupjan Hebir (ID number: 653222198609020298) is suspected of illegal propagating-religion activities, and has an alternative fake identity: Suf Mahme (ID number: 652322198005152534), with household registration in the Midong District.
Relevant department(s) looking into it.

November 17, 2017

Victim(s): [Hu Zhenxing](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.575706](#), [87.356505](#)

Officer: Jiang Tiezhu / 姜铁柱

2017年11月18日,永丰镇永丰村五队刑事拘留虎振兴妻子反应,他儿子虎新云从两年前在海南打工,家人多次全返不归,今天上午11时左右,海南省一个村子的尼姑庵的尼姑打电话给虎新云的妈妈,说到,虎新云因和安徽的一个女孩谈对象分手后,来到了她们的尼姑庵,截止今天在尼姑庵已待了4天,思想受刺激, [details redacted], 行为极为不正常,虎振兴妻子情绪激动,希望永丰村给予解决!

On November 18, 2017, the wife of criminally detained Hu Zhenxing, of the No. 5 Team of Yongfeng Village, Yongfeng Municipality, reported that their son, Hu Xinyun, had been doing temporary work in Hainan for two years, and had not returned home despite the family asking multiple times. Around 11 AM this morning, a nun from a nunnery in a village in Hainan Province called Hu Xinyun's mother and said that Hu Xinyun had come to their nunnery after breaking up with a girl from Anhui. As of today, he has been at the nunnery for 4 days, and is emotionally distressed. [Details redacted.] His behavior is extremely abnormal. Hu Zhenxing's wife is very emotional and hopes Yongfeng Village can help resolve this!

Victim(s): [Elijan Ayup](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yangzijiang Neighborhood, Yangzijiang Road Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局扬子江路派出所扬子江社区警务室

GPS: [43.798328](#), [87.599373](#)

Officer: Wang Wei / 王维 (police ID: 012207)

扬子江社区的收押人员亲属古丽巴哈·吐尔逊(身份证号:650103197702220049)找民警反映:丈夫艾力江·阿尤甫(身份证号:652825197709053018)从教育转化班给她打电话了,说在转化班生活,学习情况都不错。以后一周可以打一次电话。古丽巴哈很高兴,让丈夫不要操心家里的事情,好好学习,社区和民警都经常关心自己呢。

Gulbahar Tursun (ID number: 650103197702220049), a relative of an in-custody individual, from Yangzijiang Neighborhood, has reported to the People's police that: her husband, Elijan Ayup (ID

number: 652825197709053018), called her from transformation-through-education class, saying that his life at the transformation-through-education class and the general study situation were good. In the future, he would be able to make one phone call a week. Gulbahar was very happy, and told her husband not to worry about matters at home, and to focus on his studies, as the neighborhood administration and People's police were regularly looking after her.

Victim(s): [Abla Niyaz](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 3 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队三大队三中队

GPS: [43.769772](#), [87.642736](#)

Officer: Yin Dong / 尹栋 (police ID: 020246)

阿布拉·尼亚孜

652923198711071415

新疆库车县乌恰镇一乌恰村五组4号

该人员经百姓安全检查为黄色标签，为全国犯罪前科人员，该人员以来乌市一个月没有暂住证，形迹可疑，请有关部门核实。

检查地点是金湾招待所

Abla Niyaz

652923198711071415

House No. 4, Group No. 5, No. 1 Uchar Village, Uchar Municipality, Kucha County, Xinjiang

Following inspection with Baixing Safety, it was found that this individual has a yellow tag, being marked as a national-level criminal-history individual; this individual has been in Urumqi for a month but does not have a temporary residence permit, appears suspicious; requesting the relevant departments to do a check.

The inspection location was at the Jinwan Guest House

November 19, 2017

Victim(s): [Memeteli Metqasim](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队三中队

GPS: [44.120612](#), [87.817194](#)

Officer: Li Zongjie / 李宗洁 (police ID: 019063)

人员采集

身份证号码：653222197403150615

姓名：麦麦提艾力·麦提喀斯木

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：无

说明：全疆工作对象，重点关注人员（有可能煽动闹事）

Individual collection

ID number: 653222197403150615

Full name: Memeteli Metqasim

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: Xinjiang-wide work target, focus monitoring individual (may incite trouble)

Victim(s): [Zayir Ghujimemet](#)Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 5 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队五大队一中队GPS: [43.824196](#), [87.40288](#)

Officer: Ma Yuan / 马源 (police ID: 020474)

今日21时40分左右在友好商场楼下中国工商银行门口查获一名红色标签人员扎伊尔，吾吉麦提身份证653223198406171439,移交至友好南派出所

At around 21:40 today, red-tag individual Zayir Ghujimemet, ID number 653223198406171439, was discovered and seized at the entrance of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, on the first floor of the Friendly Mall; transferred to South Friendly Police Station

November 20, 2017

Victim(s): [Abduweli Hoshur](#)Unit: Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所GPS: [43.771442](#), [87.612821](#)

Officer: Adil Osman / 阿迪里·奥斯曼 (police ID: 016965)

2017年11月19日16时许查获涉嫌准备实施恐怖活动罪的阿不都瓦里·吾守尔，（身份证号：650103198001155517）并刑事拘留，目前此人在乌鲁木齐市第一看守所。

At around 16 o'clock on November 19, 2017, discovered and seized Abduweli Hoshur, suspected of preparing to carry out terrorist acts, (ID number: 650103198001155517), and criminally detained him; currently this person is at the Urumqi City No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

November 21, 2017

Victim(s): [Ma Chunyi](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.575696](#), [87.356475](#)

Officer: Jiang Tiezhu / 姜铁柱

2017年11月20日，对永丰镇永丰村刑事拘留人员马春义妻子杨子梅电话回访了解到，家中有个72岁的老母亲，一个9岁的小孩，其妻子杨子梅也怀孕了，面临家中几乎无经济收入，妻子几个月以后生孩子没人照顾，家庭困难比较突出！

On November 20, 2017, after a return phone call to Yang Zimei, the wife of criminally-detained individual Ma Chunyi, from Yongfeng Municipality's Yongfeng Village, it was learned that there is a 72-year-old elderly mother and a 9-year-old child at home, with the wife Yang Zimei pregnant as well; the family is faced with having essentially no economic income, and with there being no one around to offer care and assistance after the wife gives birth in a few months; the family's hardships are rather striking!

Victim(s): [Ferqet Ibrahim, Ibrahim Sopi](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Happiness Road Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station,

Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所幸福路南社区警务室

GPS: [43.783227](#), [87.651934](#)

Officer: Wang Yong / 王勇 (police ID: 017575)

本辖区收押人员法尔哈德·依布拉音，其父亲依布拉音·苏比，男，中共党员，维吾尔族，75岁，原自治区教育厅正处级退休，身份证号码：650102194205254010，已从美国返回乌鲁木齐市，现依布拉音·苏比已经知道其儿子法尔哈德·依布拉音被收押的事，其表示只希望政府能找点查清法尔哈德的事情，民警询问其护照是否上交单位，依布拉音·苏比表示已联系自治区教育厅老干部工作处，过两天就会将护照上交单位。

The father of this jurisdiction's in-custody individual Ferqet Ibrahim, Ibrahim Sopi, male, Chinese Communist Party member, Uyghur, 75 years old, retired department-level cadre formerly at the Autonomous Region Education Bureau, ID number: 650102194205254010, has returned to Urumqi from the United States; Ibrahim Sopi has now learned about his son Ferqet Ibrahim being in custody, and has expressed that he only hopes that the government can clear up Ferqet's matter sooner than later; the People's police have asked him if he had handed over his passport to the work unit, with Ibrahim Sopi saying that he has contacted the Autonomous Region Education Bureau Old Cadres Work Department, and will hand the passport over to the work unit in the coming days.

November 23, 2017

Victim(s): [Gulginem Hesem](#)

Unit: TS-070 No. 1 East Station Alley Convenience Station, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山分局大湾派出所TS-070便民警务站东一巷警务站

GPS: [43.761616](#), [87.642217](#)

Officer: Li Ming / 李明 (police ID: 017930)

2017年11月21日，我站人员在大湾北路东一巷聚星宾馆盘查人员发现吸毒前科人员古丽格尼木·艾山（654122199301012427），交至派出所

On November 21, 2017, our station's personnel discovered a drug-history individual, Gulginem Hesem (654122199301012427), during inspection and questioning at the Juxing Hotel on No. 1 East Alley, North Dawan Road; handed over to the police station

Victim(s): [Erlan Sailash](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.961031](#), [87.675595](#)

Officer: Zhang Fujun / 张府君

2017年11月22日，在与昭苏公安局交流中，具昭苏县公安局反应他们有一名危害公共安全在逃人员叶尔兰·沙依拉西，身份证号码:654126199812012117，在我市活动。

On November 22, 2017, while in contact with the Mongolkure Public Security Bureau, it was reported by the Mongolkure County Public Security Bureau that they had an endangering-public-safety fugitive, Erlan Sailash, ID number: 654126199812012117, who was active in our city.

November 24, 2017

Victim(s): [Yasin Rozi](#)

Unit: Police Office, Weihutan Road Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所魏沪滩路社区警务室

GPS: [43.850411](#), [87.291293](#)

Officer: Turghunjan Turdi / 图尔贡江·图尔迪 (police ID: 016181)

我辖区教育转化人员亚森·肉孜父亲茹孜·巴斯提因病危在八钢医院治疗

Rozi Basit, the father of our jurisdiction's transformation-through-education individual, Yasin Rozi, is being treated at the Bagang Hospital as he is critically ill

Victim(s): [Qemernisa Sadir](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 5 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队五大队三中队

GPS: [43.785041](#), [87.61975](#)

Officer: Wei Xuetong / 魏学通 (police ID: 019572)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653125198409132264

姓名 : 卡买尼萨·萨地尔

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 解放南路193号爱乐宾馆412房

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 黄标人员 , 立即收押人员。没有手机 , 同行手机

Individual collection

ID number: 653125198409132264

Full name: Qemernisa Sadir

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Room 412, Aile Hotel, 193 South Liberation Road

Work unit: none

Explanation: yellow-tag individual, to be taken into custody immediately. Does not have cell phone, phone is accompanying person's

Victim(s): [Yasin Rozi](#)

Unit: Police Office, Weihutan Road Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所魏沪滩路社区警务室

GPS: [43.850411](#), [87.291293](#)

Officer: Turghunjan Turdi / 图尔贡江·图尔迪 (police ID: 016181)

我辖区教育转化人员亚森·肉孜母亲阿依木汗·艾赛提因高血压 , 气管炎在八钢职工医院住院部二楼51号床治病

Our jurisdiction's transformation-through-education individual Yasin Rozi's mother, Ayimhan Eset, is receiving treatment for high blood pressure and tracheitis in Bed 51 of the second floor of the Bagang Workers Hospital

Victim(s): [Nureli Qadir](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.854845](#), [87.599557](#)

Officer: Sun Weigang / 孙伟刚

收押人员努尔、艾力的4名亲属在康平三巷居住。分别是其姐姐, 侄子, 侄女和女儿。其中姐姐和侄子

在康恒巷开饭馆，侄女在新疆大学上学，女儿为婴幼儿。据了解目前4人的思想状况均良好，无异常情况。

In-custody individual Nureli's 4 relatives live on No. 3 Kangping Alley. Specifically, his older sister, nephew, niece, and daughter. Among them, the older sister and nephew run a restaurant on Kangheng Alley, the niece attends Xinjiang University, and the daughter is an infant. As has been learned, the 4 people are currently all in a good state of mind, with no irregularities.

Victim(s): [Razaq Qahar](#)

Unit: Iwirghol New Street Neighborhood Convenience Station, DB-009 Convenience Station, Iwirghol Police Station, Dabancheng District Branch /

达坂城区公安分局艾维尔沟派出所DB-009便民警务站艾维尔沟新街社区便民警务站

GPS: [42.988871](#), [87.558349](#)

Officer: Li Hui / 李辉 (police ID: 280528)

培训学员，热扎克·卡哈尔（650107198502071018）的母亲：再娜甫汗·卡哈尔（650107194303151025）探亲结束于2017年11月23日离开艾维尔沟。

Trainee Razaq Qahar's (650107198502071018) mother, Zeynephan Qahar (650107194303151025), left Iwirghol on November 23, 2017 after a family visit.

November 25, 2017

Victim(s): [Ehmetjan Memet](#)

Unit: TS-091 Huihe Bank Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-091便民警务站汇合银行便民警务站

GPS: [43.785756](#), [87.612457](#)

Officer: Aytune Abdukerim / 阿依吐娜·阿不都克里木 (police ID: 011407)

我辖区艾合买提江·买买提，系收押人员，身份证号650102198303183533，住址为天山区新华南路440号2号楼3单元302，一家三口，目前情况正常。

Ehmetjan Memet, from our jurisdiction, is an in-custody individual, ID number 650102198303183533, resides at Apt. 302, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, 440 South Xinhua Road, Tianshan District; family of three, at present the situation is normal.

Victim(s): [Ablikim Rejep](#)

Unit: TS-091 Huihe Bank Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-091便民警务站汇合银行便民警务站

GPS: [43.785726](#), [87.612447](#)

Officer: Aytune Abdukerim / 阿依吐娜·阿不都克里木 (police ID: 011407)

我辖区阿布力克木·日杰甫，系收押人员，身份证号65320119701013003X，住址为天山区新华南路338号2902室，一家四口，目前家属情况平稳。

Ablikim Rejep, from our jurisdiction, is an in-custody individual, ID number 65320119701013003X, resides at Apt. 2902, 338 South Xinhua Road, Tianshan District; family of four, with the family members' situation currently stable.

Victim(s): [Abdughappar Eli](#)

Unit: TS-091 Huihe Bank Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-091便民警务站汇合银行便民警务站

GPS: [43.785756](#), [87.612407](#)

Officer: Aytune Abdukerim / 阿依吐娜·阿不都克里木 (police ID: 011407)

我辖区阿卜杜阿帕尔·艾力，系收押人员身份证号653129199803251616，住址为天山区新华南路338号1501室，一家四口，目前家属情况平稳。

Abdughappar Eli, from our jurisdiction, is an in-custody individual, ID number 653129199803251616, resides at Apt. 1501, 338 South Xinhua Road, Tianshan District; family of four, with the family members' situation currently stable.

Victim(s): [Roziheynt Kenjik](#)

Unit: TS-091 Huihe Bank Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-091便民警务站汇合银行便民警务站

GPS: [43.785707](#), [87.612537](#)

Officer: Aytune Abdukerim / 阿依吐娜·阿不都克里木 (police ID: 011407)

我辖区如孜艾提·坎吉柯，系收押人员，身份证号653222197801212738，住址为天山区新华南路338号1609，一家五口，目前家属情况平稳。

Roziheynt Kenjik, from our jurisdiction, is an in-custody individual, ID number 653222197801212738, resides at Apt. 1609, 338 South Xinhua Road, Tianshan District; family of five, currently the family members' situation is stable.

Victim(s): [Ma Junming](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.575706](#), [87.356485](#)

Officer: Jiang Tiezhu / 姜铁柱

工作中发现，2017年11月23日，工作人员对教育转化人员马俊明家走访，马俊明妻子苏文英在家，儿子马健在家，人员情绪稳定，榨油房正常营业，家庭情况良好，人员积极配合！

In the course of duty on November 23, 2017, staff visited the home of Ma Junming, a

transformation-through-education individual; Ma Junming's wife, Su Wenying, was at home, as was the son, Ma Jian, with the individuals emotionally stable; the oil press shop is in business and running normally, with the family's situation good; the individuals cooperate actively!

Victim(s): [Alim Ablahaji](#)

Unit: TS-091 Huihe Bank Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-091便民警务站汇合银行便民警务站

GPS: [43.785726](#), [87.612477](#)

Officer: Aytune Abdukerim / 阿依吐娜·阿不都克里木 (police ID: 011407)

我辖区阿里木·阿布拉阿吉，系收押人员，身份证号650102197801113517，住址为天山区新华南路440号2号楼3单元202室，一家四口，目前家属情况正常

Alim Ablahaji, from our jurisdiction, is an in-custody individual, ID number 650102197801113517, residential address at Apt. 202, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, 440 South Xinhua Road, Tianshan District; family of four, family members' current situation is normal

November 26, 2017

Victim(s): [Gulmire Tahir](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 7 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队七大队二中队

GPS: [43.762705](#), [87.642138](#)

Officer: Qeyyumjan Hemit / 克衣木江·依米提 (police ID: 015954)

人员采集

身份证号码：650102198807284047

姓名：古丽美然·塔依尔

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：乌鲁木齐市天山区夏玛勒巴克巷1000号1号

工作单位：无业

说明：黄色标签，刑满危安人员，社区命令反馈防控人员，无异常。

Individual collection

ID number: 650102198807284047

Full name: Gulmire Tahir

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 1000-1 Shamalbagh Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: unemployed

Explanation: Yellow tag, endangering-security individual having served sentence, neighborhood administration ordered feedback and prevent-and-control individual, no irregularities.

Victim(s): [Minewer Memet](#)

Unit: Dawan Police Station, Tianshan Distrist Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所

GPS: [43.761052](#), [87.636174](#)

Officer: Yang Hao / 杨浩 (police ID: 017566)

2017年11月25日我辖区新增解押人员米娜娃尔-买买提

On November 25, 2017, our jurisdiction added released-from-custody individual Minewer Memet

November 27, 2017

Victim(s): [Ekber Tomur](#)

Unit: Police Office, East New Village Street Neighborhood, Gangbei Police Station, Gangcheng

Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢北派出所新村东街社区警务室

GPS: [43.865881](#), [87.284196](#)

Officer: Adil Tursun / 阿迪力·吐尔逊 (police ID: 016210)

我辖区新村东街社区四管区16栋3号暂住人口：艾科拜尔·铁木尔（男、身份证号：653222196901020851）现已被市局刑侦支队在2017年6月11日进行教育转化。现其妻子（教育转化人员家属）图然妮萨·麦图荪因患有胆结石和囊肿，在医学院做手术现已回到我辖区自家内！

A member of our jurisdiction's temporary-resident population, at Apt. 3, Building No. 16, Administration Area No. 4, East New Village Street Neighborhood: Ekber Tomur (male, ID number: 653222196901020851) has been put into transformation through education on June 11, 2017 by the City Bureau's Criminal Investigation Branch. His wife (a family member of a transformation-through-education individual) Turannisa Mettursun has recently undergone surgery for gallstones and cysts at the medical college, and has now returned to her home in our jurisdiction!

Victim(s): [Xi Chunling](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: ---

Officer: --- / --- (police ID: ---)

2017年11月27日，民警在工作中发现我辖区收押人员亲属听说西沟乡沙梁子村前期收押人员席春玲(女，回族，47)，被解除收押返回辖区后，头发全部变白，而且精神恍惚，疑似忧郁症，现在交由社区管控。我辖区收押人员亲属听说这件事后也特别担心自己被收押的亲人，民警和包户干部一直在做收押人员亲属思想工作，民警将继续关注收押人员亲属思想状况。

On November 27, 2017, People's police learned in the course of duty that relatives of in-custody individuals from our jurisdiction heard about Xi Chunling (female, Hui, 47), an individual from Shaliangzi Village, Xigou Township who was taken into custody during an earlier period; after she

was released from custody and returned to the jurisdiction, her hair turned completely white, while she herself has become absent-minded and appears to suffer from depression, now under community surveillance. After our jurisdiction's relatives of in-custody individuals heard this, they got really worried about their own relatives in custody; the People's police and hands-on household cadres have continuously been performing thought work on the relatives of in-custody individuals, and the People's police will continue to monitor the thinking of the relatives of in-custody individuals.

Victim(s): [Lan Xueliang](#), [Ma Wenzhi](#)

Unit: Police Office, Fangjiagou Village, Donggou Police Station, Dabancheng District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局达坂城区分局东沟派出所方家沟村警务室

GPS: [43.445493](#), [88.441725](#)

Officer: Ding Changjiang / 丁昌江 (police ID: 020553)

2017年11月25日民警在巡逻盘查工作中了解到，有3名身份不明人员到我辖区收押人员兰学亮家，经民警盘查询问，其中1名身份人员为兰学亮妻子马学梅的嫂子（收押人员马文智的妻子杨清芬，身份证号：650102197509092624，现居住地为：乌鲁木齐市天山区永和南巷14号楼2单元102室，并在其现住址经营一家农副食品商店）。杨清芬来马学梅家的目的是为马学梅经营的小商店送货，并由其朋友马丽红（身份证号[redacted]）和李俊楠（身份证号[redacted]）陪同，盘查完毕后于当天下午3人离开我辖区。

On November 25, 2017, while on patrol and inspection, the People's police learned that 3 unknown individuals showed up at the home of Lan Xueliang, an in-custody individual from our jurisdiction. Upon inquiry and inspection by the People's police, the identity of 1 of the individuals was fixed as the sister-in-law of Ma Xuemei, Lan Xueliang's wife (Yang Qingfen, in-custody individual Ma Wenzhi's wife, ID number: 650102197509092624, current residential address: Apt. 102, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 14, South Yonghe Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi, where she also operates a non-staple agricultural products store). Yang Qingfen came to Ma Xuemei's home with the goal of delivering goods for the small store operated by Ma Xuemei, and was accompanied by her friends Ma Lihong (ID number [redacted]) and Li Junnan (ID number [redacted]). After the inspection and questioning was completed, the 3 people left our jurisdiction on the afternoon of the same day.

Victim(s): [Hamut Dawut](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.776551](#), [87.615926](#)

Officer: --- / ---

我辖区收押人员（阿木提·达吾提）的母亲努尔尼沙·肉孜，于2017年11月27日，在和平南路453号2号楼3单元101室家中死亡。

The mother of our jurisdiction's in-custody individual (Hamut Dawut), Nurnisa Rozi, died on November 27, 2017 at home in Apt. 101, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, 453 South Peace Road.

Victim(s): [Abduniyaz Gayit](#)

Unit: Iwirghol New Street Neighborhood Convenience Station, DB-009 Convenience Station, Iwirghol Police Station, Dabancheng District Branch /

达坂城区公安分局艾维尔沟派出所DB-009便民警务站艾维尔沟新街社区便民警务站

GPS: [42.989117](#), [87.55867](#)

Officer: Zhang Ying / 张盈 (police ID: 121111)

阿卜都尼亚孜·尔依提 身份证号:652922198806152254 为前期收押人员

11月24号来我辖区办理离职手续及处理家中东西

11月27日还在我辖区,我警务站派遣人员全程跟进。

Abduniyaz Gayit, ID number: 652922198806152254, an earlier-stage in-custody individual, came to our jurisdiction on November 24 to go through job-quitting procedures and sort out belongings at his home; still in our jurisdiction as of November 27, with our police service station having dispatched personnel for a thorough follow-up.

November 28, 2017

Victim(s): [Patem Anayit](#)

Unit: No. 3 Brigade, Criminal Investigation Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局刑事侦查支队三大队

GPS: [43.752653](#), [87.641287](#)

Officer: Ekber Yusup / 艾克拜尔·玉素甫 (police ID: 016228)

帕台木。阿纳衣提

652325195910200028 在逃已抓获。

Patem Anayit

652325195910200028, fugitive, has been captured.

Victim(s): [Lan Xueliang](#), [Lan Jianming](#)

Unit: DB-039 Fangjiagou Village Convenience Station, Donggou Police Station, Dabancheng District Public Security Subbureau /

达坂城区公安分局东沟派出所DB-039便民警务站东沟乡方家沟村便民警务站

GPS: [43.445463](#), [88.441705](#)

Officer: Dilmurat Erkin / 迪里木拉提·艾尔肯 (police ID: DB3119)

2017年11月27日,民警在工作中发现辖区收押人员兰学亮的妹妹兰雪玲(女,回族,身份证号:650107199901202622)到东沟乡人民政府综治维稳中心报名应聘到便民警务做巡控队员的工作,综治中心回复,经请示达坂城区政法委,收押人员亲属不能在警务站工作,兰雪玲至今在家待业。后辖区收押人员兰建明的次子兰峰到达坂城镇镇政府综治维稳中心应聘便民警务站巡控队员工作得以批准并在DBC-047便民警务站上班。对比,兰雪玲比较疑惑且有思想压力。民警已多次和兰雪玲谈心做思想工作。民警将继续加上和收押人员家属谈话走访,实时掌握思想动态,及时向分局反馈其相关信息。

On November 27, 2017, the People's police discovered in the course of duty that Lan Xueling (female, Hui, ID number: 650107199901202622), the sister of our jurisdiction's in-custody individual Lan Xueliang, went to the comprehensive-management and stability-maintenance center of the Donggou Township People's Government and applied for a job as a patrol member at a convenience police station. The comprehensive-management center, following consultation with the Dabancheng District Political and Legal Affairs Commission, replied that relatives of in-custody individuals cannot work at police service stations, with Lan Xueling still at home, waiting for work. Later, Lan Feng, the second son of the jurisdiction's in-custody individual Lan Jianming, went to the comprehensive-management and stability-maintenance center of the Dabancheng Municipality municipal government and applied for the job of patrol member at a convenience police station, and was approved, working at the DBC-047 convenience police station. In contrast, Lan Xueling is somewhat confused and stressed. The People's police have already had multiple heart-to-heart talks with Lan Xueling and have conducted ideological work. The People's police will continue to converse with and visit the families of in-custody individuals, maintaining a real-time grasp of their mental states, and reporting the relevant information to the subbureau in a timely manner.

Victim(s): [Tursun Abduqadir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Biyuan Neighborhood, North Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖北路派出所碧园社区警务室

GPS: [43.850591](#), [87.607115](#)

Officer: Wang Wen / 王闻 (police ID: 014520)

今日对辖区两类人员亲属阿依吐尔松.斯迪克, 身份证号:652923198601170026, 户籍地址:乌市南湖北路708号2栋1404号, 现住址:乌市南湖北路708号2栋1404号。电话号码[redacted], 现目前在干保安。阿依吐尔松.斯迪克近期接八户梁派出所民警电话, 称其丈夫吐尔逊.阿布都卡迪尔现在一看收押, 可以去看, 去后因入太多未看到其丈夫。民警密切关注此人。

Today, regarding our jurisdiction's relative of a two-kinds individual, Aytursun Sidiq, ID number: 652923198601170026, registration address: Apt. 1404, Building No. 2, 708 North Nanhu Road, Urumqi, current residential address: Apt. 1404, Building No. 2, 708 North Nanhu Road, Urumqi, phone number [redacted], currently works as a security guard. Aytursun Sidiq recently received a call from the People's police at the Bahuliang Police Station, saying that her husband Tursun Abduqadir was in custody at the Urumqi No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center, and that she could go visit him. When she went, however, there were too many people there and she didn't get to see him. The People's police are closely monitoring this person.

November 29, 2017

Victim(s): [Eziz Hoshur](#), [Qurbanjan Hoshur](#)

Unit: DB-010 New Worker Village Convenience Station, Iwirghol Police Station, Dabancheng District Public Security Bureau Branch /

达坂城区公安分局艾维尔沟派出所DB-010便民警务站艾维尔沟工人新村便民警务站

GPS: [42.993133](#), [87.559003](#)

Officer: Tan Junjie / 覃俊杰

艾则孜·吾守尔，身份证号为650107197311091011，此人去过土耳其，也是收押人员库尔班江·吾守尔的弟弟。目前居住在乌鲁木齐市达坂城区艾维尔沟西街39号楼3单元303。通过入户走访了解到此人近期喝酒比较频繁，较以前次数多。且对入户工作人员态度较为不友好，情绪比较波动。

Eziz Hoshur, ID number 650107197311091011: this person has been to Turkey, and is also the younger brother of in-custody individual Qurbanjan Hoshur. Currently residing at Apt. 303, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 39, West Iwirghol Street, Dabancheng District, Urumqi. Through household visits, it has been learned that this person has recently been drinking quite frequently, a lot more than before. Additionally, the attitude towards the visiting workers has been quite unfriendly, with relatively strong mood swings.

Victim(s): [Ayzim Gulnur](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.883001](#), [87.540955](#)

Officer: Li Gangquan / 李刚全

水磨沟派出所水塔中社区居民阿依孜米古丽努尔，今年9月份被收押，现母亲在第一济困医院因心脏病，病危，希望能见一面。

Ayzim Gulnur, a resident of the Shuimogou Police Station's Shuitashan Neighborhood, was taken into custody in September of this year; her mother is now at the First Relief Hospital, in critical condition due to heart disease, and hopes to be able to see her.

Victim(s): [Abdulahet Abdurahman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Guyuan Alley Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所固原巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.782944](#), [87.620775](#)

Officer: Ekber Litip / 艾克白尔·力提甫 (police ID: 012683)

我辖区收押人员阿卜杜艾海提·阿卜杜热合曼（男，维吾尔族，身证号码:653222197504030276，户籍地:乌鲁木齐市天山区和平南路482号2号楼2单元201号，2017年7月14日因涉嫌不放心人员被天山区公安分局收押）母亲祖卜敦·麦合木提（女，维吾尔族，653222194902050260）于2017年11月29日凌晨5点钟因心肌梗死，心源性休克及心力衰竭在新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院抢救无效死亡死亡，今天（20

17年11月29日) 中午3点钟在延安路洋行寺做礼拜后送往天山区花儿沟民族坟。

Zubdun Mehmud (female, Uyghur, 653222194902050260), the mother of in-custody individual Abduehet Abdurahman (male, Uyghur, ID number: 653222197504030276, registration address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 2, 482 South Peace Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, taken into custody by the Tianshan District Public Security Subbureau on July 14, 2017 on suspicion of being an untrustworthy individual) from our jurisdiction, died from a heart attack at 5 in the morning on November 29, 2017, dying from cardiogenic shock and heart failure following unsuccessful emergency treatment at the XUAR People's Hospital; transferred to the Tianshan District Huaergou Ethnic Graveyard at 3 in the afternoon today (November 29, 2017), following prayer at the Yangxing Mosque on Yan'an Road.

Victim(s): [Zhang Qingyun](#)

Unit: Investigation Section, Prevention and Handling of Heterodox-Religion Criminals Work

Department, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局防范和处理邪教犯罪工作处侦查科

GPS: [43.827394](#), [87.617861](#)

Officer: Shao Xiangyang / 邵向阳 (police ID: 017963)

2017.11.29通过走访得知, 王西林身份证号612101195711097014.手机号[redacted]张清云老公, 张清云原全能神人员, 17年3月29被我公安机关抓获判刑。走访其老公反应, 自从老婆抓获后到现在没有陌生人来找, 也没有前期全能神人员来找, 我民警正在核实。

Learned following a home visit on November 29, 2017: Wang Xilin, ID number 612101195711097014, mobile phone number [redacted], husband of Zhang Qingyun, with Zhang Qingyun a former Almighty God individual who was detained by our public security organs on March 29, 2017 and sentenced. During the visit, her husband reported that no strangers had come to look for his wife since her detention, with no Almighty God individuals from before coming to look for her either; our People's police are currently verifying this.

Victim(s): [Muzepper Enwer](#)

Unit: Police Office, East New Village Street Neighborhood, Gangbei Police Station, Gangcheng

Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢北派出所新村东街社区警务室

GPS: [43.866211](#), [87.284236](#)

Officer: Adil Tursun / 阿迪力·吐尔逊 (police ID: 016210)

2017年11月29日上午, 我辖区常住户木扎帕尔·艾尼瓦尔(男、身份证号:650106198001293011、户籍地:乌鲁木齐市头屯河区八一路235号楼3单元201号)因盗窃案被三坪垦区人民法院判处一年六个月, 在新疆第四监狱服刑, 今日(2017年11月29日)刑满释放。根据上级要求和安排现将此人送至智能培训学校进行培训。

Morning of November 29, 2017: our jurisdiction's permanent resident Muzepper Enwer (male, ID number: 650106198001293011, registration address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 3, 235 Bayi Road,

Toutunhe District, Urumqi) was sentenced to one year and six months by the Sanping Reclamation Area People's Court in a theft case, serving out his sentence at the Xinjiang No. 4 Prison and being released today (November 29, 2017). As required and arranged by the higher levels, this person will now be sent to a skills training school to undergo training.

November 30, 2017

Victim(s): [Zhou Yuan](#)

Unit: No. 4 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队四大队

GPS: [43.756418](#), [87.623478](#)

Officer: Wang Liangliang / 王亮亮 (police ID: 019496)

在腾讯新闻11月30日发布的“新疆版聂树斌”周远再审改判无罪20年后终脱罪的新闻标题，1999年周远涉猥亵妇女罪判处死缓，随后正凶落网，但周远仍被判有罪，上诉20年。该新闻评论中大部分网友对当时侦破案件的相关人员工作可能失职，渎职行为不满，有谩骂的，也有对公检法部门没有信任感的

On November 30, Tencent News published a story about the "Xinjiang Nie Shubin", Zhou Yuan, having his case retried and finally being acquitted after 20 years. Zhou Yuan was sentenced to death with reprieve in a female molestation case in 1999, with the real criminal being caught afterwards but Zhou Yuan still being judged guilty, to spend 20 years appealing. In the comments under this story, the majority of the netizens has expressed their dissatisfaction with the neglect and dereliction of duty in the work of the people who handled the case back then, with some hurling abuses and some also showing a lack of confidence in the public security, procuratorate, and court organs

Victim(s): [Omer Ablehet](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队三中队

GPS: [44.119921](#), [87.819709](#)

Officer: Zhou Zongmin / 周宗敏 (police ID: 019048)

人员采集

身份证号码：653222198701043636

姓名：乌马尔·阿卜来海提

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：无

说明：全疆工作对象，重点关注人员，有可能煽动闹事，制造事端，进行违法活动，准备去三道坝镇碱泉子北二巷，在这里培训

Individual collection

ID number: 653222198701043636

Full name: Omer Ablehet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: Xinjiang-wide work target, focus monitoring individual, likely to incite trouble, create incidents, carry out illegal activities; preparing to go to No. 2 North Jianquanzi Alley in Sandaoba Municipality, training here

December 2, 2017

Victim(s): [Zhou Yu](#)

Unit: No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队

GPS: [43.941773](#), [87.289122](#)

Officer: Li Xiaoyi / 李小芝 (police ID: 014012)

我组队员执勤期间发现周玉 (650203196312110742) 为重点人员, 已移交至头屯河公安检查站。

While on duty, a member of our team found that Zhou Yu (650203196312110742) was a focus individual; has been transferred to the Toutunhe Public Security Inspection Station.

Victim(s): [Sumqarbek Asqarbek](#)

Unit: SM-016 South Anju Road Convenience Station, South Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖南路派出所SM-016安居南路便民警务站

GPS: [43.818479](#), [87.607387](#)

Officer: Huang Xing / 黄兴 (police ID: 017292)

我站人员在安居南路西五巷巷口盘查时查获一名吸毒前科人员: 送哈尔别克·阿斯哈尔别克 (身份证号: 650121198804074414), 已移交南湖南路派出所。

Our station's personnel discovered and seized a drug-history individual during inspection and questioning at the entrance of the No. 5 West Alley on South Anju Road: Sumqarbek Asqarbek (ID number: 650121198804074414), has been transferred to the South Nanhu Road Police Station.

Victim(s): [Zhou Yuan](#)

Unit: Yamaliq Mountain Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局雅玛里克山派出所

GPS: [43.805582](#), [87.582193](#)

Officer: Zhang Jijun / 张继军 (police ID: 012269)

近期, 雅山所, 海悦花园便民警务站人员工作中辖区居民反映。居民通过媒体关注周远案, 希望有关

部门正确面对此案，涉案人员应该追责，还周远清白，政府更硬应该公开此案！

Recently, at the Yamaliq Mountain Police Station, People's police staff at the Haiyue Residential Complex service station heard during work resident(s) of the jurisdiction reporting that: the residents were following Zhou Yuan's case in the media, and hoped that the relevant departments would face this case correctly, with the people involved held accountable and Zhou Yuan rehabilitated, with the government especially needing to make this case public!

December 3, 2017

Victim(s): [Muhterjan Hormetjan](#)

Unit: Convenience Station at T-Intersection of Maliaodi Street and Pingchuan Road, Xishan Police Station, Saybagh District Public Security Bureau Branch /

沙依巴克区公安分局西山派出所平川路与马料地街丁字路口便民警务站

GPS: [43.808576](#), [87.554498](#)

Officer: Sheng Dawei / 盛大为 (police ID: 010637)

辖区吸毒史重点人员，木合它尔江·乌尔买江，身份证号650121199008200816，现住址马料地街北五巷28号，当前人员状况:在押。

Drug-use history focus individual from the jurisdiction, Muhterjan Hormetjan, ID number 650121199008200816, current residential address: 28 No. 5 North Alley, Maliaodi Street, current status of individual: in custody.

December 4, 2017

Victim(s): [Tursun Amul](#)

Unit: No. 4 Brigade, Operations Technical Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局行动技术支队四大队

GPS: [43.827894](#), [87.616946](#)

Officer: Yue Gao / 岳高 (police ID: 010783)

家住乌市环卫南路南七巷45号的图尔孙·阿木力，身份证号652925196510142014，曾两次被刑拘过。

Tursun Amul, ID number 652925196510142014, whose family lives at 45 No. 7 South Alley, South Huanwei Road, Urumqi, has been criminally detained twice.

Victim(s): [Zhou Yuan](#)

Unit: KT-082 Convenience Station, South Zhongya Road Police Station, Toutunhe District Branch, Development Zone, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局开发区头区分局中亚南路派出所KT_082便民警务站

GPS: [43.812765](#), [87.641524](#)

Officer: Liu Xiao / 刘晓 (police ID: 010613)

"新疆版聂树斌"周远故意伤害、强制猥亵妇女案被新疆高院多年多次审核先后被判死刑、无期、有期最后改判无罪释放，最后国家如何能否赔偿还未明确。但随者社会的进步，各项工作更加规范，程序更加清晰，公务更加公开透明。这个事给国家各机关单位特别是公、检、法单位提出了更高要求，工作再不能粗枝大叶，想当然办事情了，谁办案谁负责的原则。也难怪现在执法一线人员都担心办理不好疑难、复杂案件，更害怕办错案。从而造成急难险情案，都不敢办不想办。特别是政府部门想当然的案子非要司法机关办的案。这也要求政府官员更应学法，依法行政，同时司法机关更应依法办案，不敢出错，害怕出错，不出错杜绝出错。

The intentional injury and female rape and molestation case of "the Xinjiang Nie Shubin", Zhou Yuan, went through multiple hearings and investigations in the Xinjiang High Court over many years, with Zhou Yuan being sentenced to death, to life in prison, to a fixed term, and then finally being acquitted and released, with it still not clear how the state could compensate this. However, as society advances, all work directions should see greater standardization, all procedures more clarity, and all public functions more transparency and openness. This incident has raised the requirements for all state organs, and especially for public security, procuratorates, and courts. Going forward, work cannot be sloppy and things cannot be done by jumping to conclusions, with the principle that whoever handles the case take responsibility. It's no surprise that those working on the front lines of law enforcement worry about failing to do a proper job with cases that are difficult or complicated, worrying even more that they'll make a mistake. As a result, no one dares or wants to handle critical or dangerous cases. Cases that government departments think are obvious especially must be handled by the judicial organs. This also requires the government officials to better study law, to administrate in accordance with the law, while the judicial organs should also do more to handle cases in accordance with the law, not allowing mistakes, fearing mistakes, not making mistakes, and eradicating mistakes completely.

Victim(s): [Zhang Chunxian](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.914524](#), [87.572854](#)

Officer: Zhang Jianjun / 张建军

今天上午去新市区

法院了解我大队抓获得邪教人员张春献，审判一案，她请的律师要求我队出庭做证，我们已与法院沟通完整，不序出庭。

Went to the Xinshi District Court this morning and learned that the lawyer engaged by Zhang Chunxian, a heterodox-religion individual captured by our brigade, has requested in the trial of first instance that our brigade make an appearance in court to testify; we have contacted the court already, and will not be appearing in court.

Victim(s): [Abdurahman Qasim](#)

Unit: Northwest Road Detachment, Saybagh District Branch, Traffic Police Brigade, Traffic Management Department, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局交通管理局交通警察支队沙依巴克区分局大队西北路中队

GPS: [43.818961](#), [87.590651](#)

Officer: Wang Xin / 汪鑫 (police ID: 020475)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 652826197904281119

姓名 : 阿不都热合曼.哈斯木

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 乌市天山区英阿瓦提路175号2号楼

工作单位 : 乌市小西门开服装店

说明 : 移交176号警务站有前科诈骗罪

Individual collection

ID number: 652826197904281119

Full name: Abdurahman Qasim

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Building No. 2, 175 Yengi'awat Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: runs clothing shop in Xiaoximen, Urumqi

Explanation: transferred to the No. 176 police service station, has criminal record of fraud

December 5, 2017

Victim(s): [Ehmet Tohti](#), [Asimgul Obul](#)

Unit: Ulanbay Inspection Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局乌拉泊检查站

GPS: [43.635369](#), [87.596361](#)

Officer: Dilshat Dawut / 地里下提·达吾提 (police ID: 014481)

乌拉泊检查站今日查处涉稳特殊群体2人，艾合买提·托合提652925197910061015,阿斯米古丽·吾布力652922197207091002，现移交工作组处理。

Today, the Ulanbay inspection station checked and took action with regard to 2 stability-related special-group people, Ehmet Tohti 652925197910061015, Asimgul Obul 65292219720709100; already transferred to the work group for further action.

Victim(s): [Hu Zhenxing](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.605486](#), [87.339792](#)

Officer: Jiang Tiezhu / 姜铁柱

信息员提供，2017年12月5日下午，刑事拘留人员虎振兴妻子马青秀携儿子虎新云已回家，海南医院诊断虎新云患严重的精神分裂症，永丰村两委真在解决此事。

As reported by an informer: in the afternoon of December 5, 2017, Ma Qingxiu, the wife of criminally-detained individual Hu Zhenxing, took their son Hu Xinyun and has returned home; a Hainan hospital has diagnosed Hu Xinyun with severe schizophrenia, and the Yongfeng Village two committees are currently working on resolving this matter.

December 8, 2017

Victim(s): [Guleyya Mettursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Yuyuan Road Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所榆园路北社区警务室

GPS: [43.758972](#), [87.631773](#)

Officer: Zhang Wei / 张炜 (police ID: 012949)

12月8日民警在走访中掌握，解押人员古莱娅·麦提图尔荪（女，维，身份证号：653222197701120027，户籍地：乌市天山区大湾南路900号空挂户，实际居住地址：乌市天山区大湾南路909号景月湾小区13号楼1单元601号，电话：无）因[redacted]在乌市手术治疗后没有治好，由丈夫陪着在上海住院治疗。

During a household visit on December 8, the police found out that released-from-custody individual Guleyya Mettursun (female, Uyghur, ID number: 653222197701120027, registration address: 900 South Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, vacant registration, actual residential address: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 13, Jingyuewan Residential Complex, 909 South Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, phone number: none) had not recovered following [redacted] surgery in Urumqi, and is now hospitalized and receiving treatment in Shanghai, accompanied by her husband.

Victim(s): [Mehmut Memetimin](#)

Unit: Xinjiang University Police Station, Culture and Education Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局文教分局新疆大学派出所

GPS: [43.762822](#), [87.613975](#)

Officer: Wang Wei / 王维 (police ID: 018158)

2017年12月7日，我所民警接到喀什地区叶城县公安局民警通报的情况，买合木提，买买提依明，男，身份证号：653126199601191839，联系电话：[redacted]，系科信学院17计算机2班学生，该人员因使用易联（vpn）工具被自治区公安厅下发推送名单至喀什地区叶城县公安局，当地公安局民警已到达新疆科信学院请求我所民警给予协助抓捕买合木提，买买提依明，接到情况反映后，我所民警立即带领喀什地区叶城县公安局2名民警联系学生处，并于2017年12月7日12时许，将正在上课的买合木提，买买提依明抓获，并移交给叶城县公安局的民警，我所民警已做好相关登记。

On December 7, 2017, People's police from our station received a notification from the Kashgar Prefecture Qaghiliq County Public Security Bureau's People's police regarding the following: Mehmut Memetimin, male, ID number: 653126199601191839, contact number: [redacted], a Year 2017, Class 2 computer science student at the Science & Information Institute; because he used

OpenVPN, this individual was included on the list of flagged individuals sent down by the Autonomous Region Public Security Department to the Kashgar Prefecture Qaghiliq County Public Security Bureau, with public security bureau People's police from the given locality having already arrived at the Xinjiang Science & Information Institute, asking People's police from our station to provide assistance in capturing Mehmud Memetimin; after receiving the report on the situation, our station's People's police immediately led 2 People's police officers from the Kashgar Prefecture Qaghiliq County Public Security Bureau to contact the student department, seizing Mehmud Memetimin, who was in the middle of class, at around 12:00 on December 7, 2017, and handing him over to the People's police from the Qaghiliq County Public Security Bureau; our station's People's police has already completed the relevant logs.

December 9, 2017

Victim(s): [Ma Chao](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.814123](#), [87.623293](#)

Officer: Zhang Jianjun / 张建军

前两天马超(在押人员)母亲, 姑姑俩人来我大队, 要求不何理说法, 为什么关押马超(法轮功人员)能否将其人释放, 他也没犯法, 我们对她俩人进行批评, 教育。

The past couple of days, Ma Chao's (individual in custody) mother and aunt have come to our brigade making unreasonable demands, asking why Ma Chao (Falun Gong individual) had been locked up, if he could be released, and saying he hadn't broken the law; we administered criticism and education to the two of them.

December 11, 2017

Victim(s): [Gulnur Memet](#)

Unit: GX-206 Xinshoufan Prison Convenience Station, East Kashgar Road Police Station, Xinshi District Branch, High-Tech District, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局高新区新市区分局喀什东路派出所GX_206便民警务站新收犯监狱便民警务站

GPS: [43.902175](#), [87.580996](#)

Officer: Bao Hetian / 包贺田 (police ID: 010582)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 65312119790625094X

姓名 : 古丽努尔·麦麦提

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 托克扎克镇园丁小区廉租房2号楼5单元103室居住

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 教育转化后家庭宗教氛围依然浓厚。

Individual collection

ID number: 65312119790625094X

Full name: Gulnur Memet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: resides at Apt. 103, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 2, Yuanding Residential Complex Low-Rent Housing, Toqquzaq Municipality

Work unit: none

Explanation: Following transformation through education, the family's religious atmosphere is still strong.

Victim(s): [Memetimin Alim](#)

Unit: MD-101 North Zhenxing Road Convenience Station, Gumudi Police Station, Midong District

Branch / 米东区分局古牧地派出所MD101振兴北路便民警务站

GPS: [43.992523](#), [87.721873](#)

Officer: Elshat Yasinjan / 艾力夏提·亚生江 (police ID: 017096)

经走访收押人员买买提明阿力木家，发现他的孩子买买提名入克也，年仅十岁，他的妻子没有固定收入，现居住于东宫村，收入低，几乎没有收入来维持生活，近期他的妻子古再努尔情绪稳定，暂未发现异常。

Following a visit to the home of in-custody individual Memetimin Alim, it was found that his child, Memetimin Ruqiye, only 10 years old, and wife had no regular income; currently residing at Donggong Village, low income, basically no income to support themselves; his wife, Guzelnur, has been emotionally stable of late, nothing irregular noted for now.

Victim(s): [Tursun Qadir](#)

Unit: Dongshanpo Convenience Station, Dongshanpo Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐县公安局东山坡派出所东山坡便民警务站

GPS: [43.794669](#), [87.490696](#)

Officer: Zhang Chenggang / 张成刚 (police ID: 015362)

2017年12月11日，东山坡警务站民警入户走访被收押人员吐逊·卡迪尔亲属买热牙木·沙吾提（653129199009020327）了解到，其在社区帮助下在我辖区弘通元驾校学习驾校，思想动态平稳，较为放心。

On December 11, 2017, People's police from the Dongshanpo Police Substation visited Meryem Sawut (653129199009020327), a relative of in-custody individual Tursun Qadir, and learned that, with the help of the neighborhood administration, she was learning to drive at our jurisdiction's Hongtongyuan Driving School, with her thoughts stable, relatively trustworthy.

December 12, 2017

Victim(s): [Memeteli Omer](#)

Unit: SM-016 South Anju Road Convenience Station, South Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖南路派出所SM-016安居南路便民警务站

GPS: [43.818929](#), [87.607467](#)

Officer: Huang Xing / 黄兴 (police ID: 017292)

我站在安居南路皮草城门口查获一名吸毒前科人员:麦麦提艾力·吾买尔(身份证号码:650106197411260015),已移交南湖南路派出所进一步核查。

Our station discovered and seized a drug-use-history individual, Memeteli Omer (ID number: 650106197411260015), at the entrance of Fur Mall on South Anju Road; have transferred to the South Nanhu Road Police Station for further inspection.

Victim(s): [Ibadet Mamut](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.791228](#), [87.622936](#)

Officer: Yue Chaoqun / 岳超群

2017年12月12日,辖区被收押人员伊巴代提,马木提650102195307154541的女婿阿布都,瓦哈普反映,其丈母娘伊巴代提有严重的疾病,希望政府能将其病例带给监管单位,方便老人突发疾病时候能及时开展治疗。

On December 12, 2017, Abdu Wahap, the son-in-law of our jurisdiction's in-custody individual Ibadet Mamut (650102195307154541), reported that his mother-in-law Ibadet was seriously ill, and that he hopes the government can take her case to the supervision unit, to make it easy for the elderly person to receive timely treatment when she suddenly becomes ill.

Victim(s): [Nurabdulla Hoshur](#)

Unit: TS-203 Yan'an Road Experimental Middle School Convenience Station, Bahuliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局八户梁派出所TS_203便民警务站延安路实验中学便民警务站

GPS: [43.773792](#), [87.618781](#)

Officer: Cai Wei / 蔡伟

2017年12月12日在盘查期间,发现一名危安释放人员,处置措施现场遣返原籍,现在已经移交派出所。姓名 努尔阿卜拉·吾舒尔 身份证653223198308250811

Discovered an endangering-security released individual during inspection and questioning on December 12, 2017, with the corresponding measures being immediate sending back to place of origin; has now been transferred to police station; full name is Nurabdulla Hoshur, ID number

653223198308250811

December 13, 2017

Victim(s): [Tohtiqari Musa](#)

Unit: Hetan Highway Detachment, Highway Brigade, Traffic Police Branch, Traffic Management Bureau, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局交通管理局交通警察支队快速路大队河滩快速路中队

GPS: [43.797215](#), [87.606935](#)

Officer: Du Yibo / 杜益博 (police ID: 019085)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653121197803183254

姓名 : 托合提喀日·穆萨

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 天山区大湾一旅馆2665332

工作单位 : 小西门海图物流

说明 : 黄色标签 , 已经移交ts236警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 653121197803183254

Full name: Tohtiqari Musa

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 2665332 No. 1 Dawan Inn, Tianshan District

Work unit: Xiaoximen Haitu Logistics

Explanation: yellow tag, has been transferred to TS236 police service station

December 14, 2017

Victim(s): [Urayim Muhemmet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xiangrui Neighborhood, East Gumudi Road Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局古牧地东路派出所祥瑞社区警务室

GPS: [43.969441](#), [87.666817](#)

Officer: Li Zhengming / 李正明 (police ID: 019012)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 650108198109261022

姓名 : 阿里艳·牙生

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住地 : 米东区揽胜东街878号1号楼5单元401室

工作单位：无业

说明：该同志为我辖区两类人员乌拉音·莫合买提妻子，

Individual collection

ID number: 650108198109261022

Full name: Aliyem Yasin

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 401, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 1, 878 East Lansheng Street, Midong District

Work unit: unemployed

Explanation: this comrade is the wife of Urayim Muhemmet, a two-kinds individual, from our jurisdiction,

Victim(s): [Abdueli Abdugheni](#)

Unit: TS-132 Xinhua No. 4 Building Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City

Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-132便民警务站新华4号楼便民警务站

GPS: [43.798912](#), [87.60834](#)

Officer: Bai Junwen / 白俊文

人员采集

身份证号码：650102198711084534

姓名：阿不都艾力·阿不都和尼

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌鲁木齐市天山区新东街198号21号楼1单元501号

工作单位：艾尼餐厅

说明：西河街派出所tx132警务站民警在2017年12月14号3点40分在英吉沙盘查时发现吸毒前科人员阿不都艾尼·阿不都和尼已移交派出所。

Individual collection

ID number: 650102198711084534

Full name: Abdueli Abdugheni

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 501, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 21, 198 New East Street, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: Gheni Restaurant

Explanation: At 3:40 on December 14, 2017, People's police from the Xihe Street Police Station's tx132 police service station discovered drug-history individual Abdugheni Abdugheni during inspection and questioning at Yengisar; have transferred to police station.

Victim(s): [Ma Junming](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.605486](#), [87.339802](#)

Officer: Jiang Tiezhu / 姜铁柱

2017年12月13日，永丰村教育转化人员马俊明三天请假时限，现已顺利送回教育转化点，亲属思想稳定，无异常情况！

On December 13, 2017, Yongfeng Village's transformation-through-education individual Ma Junming's three days' leave ended; has been successfully sent back to the transformation-through-education unit; relatives are mentally stable, nothing irregular!

December 15, 2017

Victim(s): [Abduqeyyum Hoja](#)

Unit: TS208 Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS208便民警务站

GPS: [43.772367](#), [87.620859](#)

Officer: Luo Ziyue / 罗紫月 (police ID: 19062X)

羊毛湖社区收押人员家属 阿卜杜克尤木-霍加 身份证号码是650103194008153372
近期表现良好，未发现异常

Abduqeyyum Hoja, a family member of an in-custody individual, from the Yangmaohu Neighborhood, ID number is 650103194008153372; recently displaying good behavior, no irregularities found.

Victim(s): [Qurbanjan Tursunjan](#)

Unit: SM-016 South Anju Road Convenience Station, South Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖南路派出所SM-016安居南路便民警务站

GPS: [43.818639](#), [87.607527](#)

Officer: Huang Xing / 黄兴 (police ID: 017292)

我巡组在巡逻过程中发现一名涉毒前科人员，库尔班江·吐尔逊江（身份证号码:650107199106241016）已移交南湖南派出所。

Our patrol team discovered a drug-history individual during the patrol process, Qurbanjan Tursunjan (ID number: 650107199106241016); has been transferred to the South Nanhu Police Station.

Victim(s): [Kerimjan Yasin](#), [Zeyhan Imam](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.973264](#), [87.67676](#)

Officer: --- / ---

MD-103站：经走访辖区两类人员克里木江·亚生的家属发现克里木江·亚生被原籍叫回教育转化，其妻子在海汗·依马木在乌鲁木齐市教育培训中心培训。克里木江·亚生的四个孩子被送至其外甥阿不都松·阿布都因家，阿不都松·阿布都因是振兴村的常住户。经过了解，阿不都松·阿布都因及四个孩子思想稳定，对克里木的培训表示理解，但由于家里人口增加，米面油等生活用品负担过重，阿不都松·阿布都因希望相关部门解决。

MD-103 Station: Following a home visit to the family of our jurisdiction's two-kinds individual Kerimjan Yasin, it was found that Kerimjan Yasin has been called back by his place of origin and sent to transformation through education, while his wife, Zeyhan Imam, is being trained at an education and training center in Urumqi. Kerimjan Yasin's four children have been sent to the home of his nephew, Abduhusen Abdurim, who is a permanent resident of Zhenxing Village. As has been understood, Abduhusen Abdurim and the four children are mentally stable, and have expressed understanding with regard to Kerim's training; however, because of the increase in the number of people at home, the daily necessities of rice, flour, oil, and the like have become a heavy burden, and Abduhusen Abdurim hopes that the relevant department(s) will help resolve it.

December 16, 2017

Victim(s): [Biliqiz Qeyyum](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.77256](#), [87.620262](#)

Officer: Ilyar Ablet / 伊利亚尔·阿布莱提 (police ID: 204036)

羊毛胡社区教育培训人员比力克孜·克尤木。家属为阿不力米提·麦和苏拉。跟教育培训人员父子关系。在控教。表现良好。

Education-and-training individual of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Biliqiz Qeyyum. Family member Ablimit Mehsula. Father-child relationship with the education-and-training individual. Under control and education. Behavior is good.

Victim(s): [Biliqiz Qeyyum](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.77256](#), [87.620282](#)

Officer: Ilyar Ablet / 伊利亚尔·阿布莱提 (police ID: 204036)

羊毛胡社区教育培训人员比力克孜·克尤木。家属为卡地亚·赛买提。跟教育培训人员姐妹关系。在控教。表现良好。

Education-and-training individual of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Biliqiz Qeyyum. Family member Qedriye Semet. Sister relationship with the education-and-training individual. Under control and education. Behavior is good.

Victim(s): [Juret Hamit](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.77256](#), [87.620282](#)

Officer: Ilyar Ablet / 伊力亚尔·阿布莱提 (police ID: 204036)

羊毛胡社区教育培训人员举热提·哈迷题。在乌鲁木齐没有家属。情况良好。

Education-and-training individual of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Juret Hamit. Has no family in Urumqi. Situation is good.

Victim(s): [Tursunay Barat](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.77255](#), [87.620332](#)

Officer: Ilyar Ablet / 伊力亚尔·阿布莱提 (police ID: 204036)

羊毛胡社区教育培训人员吐尔逊阿依·巴拉提。无家属。正在教育中。先情况良好。

Education-and-training individual of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Tursunay Barat. No family members. Currently in education. Current situation is good.

Victim(s): [Abdugheni Osman](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队三中队

GPS: [44.119901](#), [87.819669](#)

Officer: Jiang Yi / 蒋毅 (police ID: 020287)

人员采集

身份证号码：653125199603083237

姓名：阿卜杜艾尼·吾斯曼

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：新疆莎车县东瓦克乡托万曲许盖村31号

工作单位：木垒从事汽车修理工作

说明：此人一体化平台显示涉嫌从事危害暴恐活动去向不明人员、涉稳不放心人员、教育转化人员

Individual collection

ID number: 653125199603083237

Full name: Abdugheni Osman

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: House No. 31, Town Chushurge Village, Dongbagh Township, Yarkand County, Xinjiang

Work unit: works in car repair in Mori

Explanation: IJOP displayed this person as being a missing individual suspected of engaging in endangering-security violent terrorist activities, a stability-related untrustworthy individual, a transformation-through-education individual

Victim(s): [Abdugheni Osman](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队三中队

GPS: [44.119844](#), [87.820263](#)

Officer: Cheng Hailong / 程海龙 (police ID: 020218)

身份证号:653125199603083237。此人通过甘泉堡公安检查站时，标签显示为:涉嫌从事危害暴恐活动的去向不明人员，涉稳不放心人员，教育转化人员。经工作被本站警务人员劝返原籍。

ID number: 653125199603083237. While going through the Ganquanbao Inspection Station, this person's tag was displayed as: missing individual suspected of engaging in endangering-security terrorist activities, stability-related untrustworthy individual, transformation-through-education individual. Following work, persuaded to return to place of origin by our station's police personnel.

December 17, 2017

Victim(s): [Enqer Ilham](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.782007](#), [87.620199](#)

Officer: Pei Longzhu / 裴龙柱 (police ID: 017236)

人员采集

身份证号码：653001200103170210

姓名：安哈尔·依拉木

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：新疆实验中学

工作单位：新疆实验中学

说明：2017年12月17日，特警八支队二大队便衣组在工作中通过百姓安全查获一名被打击人员亲属，黄色标签，移交至TS086警务站

Individual collection

ID number: 653001200103170210

Full name: Enqer Ilham

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Xinjiang Experimental Middle School

Work unit: Xinjiang Experimental Middle School

Explanation: while on duty on December 17, 2017, the plainclothes group of the No. 2 Brigade of

the No. 8 SWAT Branch discovered and seized, with the help of Baixing Safety, a relative of a crackdown individual; yellow tag, transferred to the TS086 police service station

December 18, 2017

Victim(s): [Huang Xuezhi](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.963317](#), [87.667124](#)

Officer: Duan Jie / 段杰

接出警过程中，在古牧地东路管委会有人闹事，经了解是黄学志(身份证号码:622701197011264030，2008年不满房屋产权问题的判决，长期上访)被送进教育转化班，其妻子闵西平(身份证号码:62270119710211402X,实际居住地址:米东区皇渠南路创业东四巷20号1栋2号)经常到管委会闹事，经调解暂时稳定住，建议相关部门做好进教育转化班人员的家属思想工作，积极配合转化。

While receiving incident reports, it was learned that someone was causing a disturbance at the East Gumudi Road Administrative Committee. As was understood, Huang Xuezhi (ID number: 622701197011264030, dissatisfied with the verdict on housing property rights in 2008, long-term petitioner) was sent to transformation-through-education class, and his wife, Min Xiping (ID number: 62270119710211402X, actual residential address: Apt. 2, Building No. 1, 20 No. 4 East Venture Alley, South Huangqu Road, Midong District), has often been going to the administrative committee and creating disturbances there. Following mediation, the situation has been temporarily stabilized, and it is suggested that the relevant departments do a good job with the ideological work for the relatives of individuals sent to transformation-through-education class, so that they actively cooperate with the transformation.

Victim(s): [Yunus Tursun](#)

Unit: GX-206 Xinshoufan Prison Convenience Station, East Kashgar Road Police Station, Xinshi District Branch, High-Tech District, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局高新区新市区分局喀什东路派出所GX_206便民警务站新收犯监狱便民警务站

GPS: [43.902165](#), [87.580985](#)

Officer: Bao Hetian / 包贺田 (police ID: 010582)

人员采集

身份证号码：652928198501052592

姓名：木萨江.吐逊

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：新疆阿瓦提县拜什艾日克镇下墩博依村1组72号

工作单位：农民

说明：木萨江.吐逊身份证652928198501052592于2017年12月18日上午來第六监狱探监，被探监人为玉努斯.吐逊身份证652928199303042697关系为兄弟，核查结果为被打击处理人员亲属。

Individual collection

ID number: 652928198501052592

Full name: Musajan Tursun
Contact number: [redacted]
With previous person: no
Current residential address: House No. 72, Group No. 1, Lower Dongboy Village, Besh'eriq Municipality, Awat County, Xinjiang
Work unit: farmer
Explanation: Musajan Tursun, ID number 652928198501052592, came to the No. 6 Prison on the morning of December 18, 2017 to visit a relative; the person visited was Yunus Tursun, ID number 652928199303042697, the two are brothers; inspection result: relative of an individual cracked down on.

December 19, 2017

Victim(s): [Muhterjan Hormetjan](#)

Unit: Convenience Station at T-Intersection of Maliaodi Street and Pingchuan Road, Xishan Police Station, Saybagh District Public Security Bureau Branch /
沙依巴克区公安分局西山派出所平川路与马料地街丁字路口便民警务站
GPS: [43.808556](#), [87.554498](#)
Officer: Sheng Dawei / 盛大为 (police ID: 010637)

辖区吸毒史重点人员，木合它尔江·乌尔买江，身份证号码658121199008200816，联系电话:[redacted]，现住址，马料地街北五巷28号，当前人员状况，在押。

Our jurisdiction's drug-use history focus individual, Muhterjan Omerjan, ID number 658121199008200816, contact number: [redacted], current residential address at 28 No. 5 North Alley, Maliaodi Street, individual's current status, in custody.

December 20, 2017

Victim(s): [Sulayman Ehmet](#)

Unit: No. 12 Brigade, Technical Investigation Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局技术侦察支队十二大队
GPS: [43.961033](#), [87.675495](#)
Officer: Zhang Fujun / 张府君 (police ID: 017037)

我大队在工作中抓获一名在逃嫌疑人，具他反应，在友好附近有一网吧晚12点以后上网不需要登记身份证，该人员是苏来依曼，艾合买提，652928198911141299，该人员不认识汉字，所以没有网吧名称

Our brigade captured a fugitive suspect in the course of duty; according to what he reports, there is a netcafe in the vicinity of Friendly that doesn't require ID registration after 12 o'clock; the individual in question is Sulayman Ehmet, 652928198911141299; this individual can't read Chinese characters, and so couldn't give the name of the netcafe.

Victim(s): [Abdihaliq Metbarat](#)

Unit: Technical Investigation Brigade, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区公安分局技术侦察大队

GPS: [43.96143](#), [87.674721](#)

Officer: Shi Haichao / 石海超 (police ID: 020524)

有一名叫阿不地哈力克 买提巴热提 653221198906200459

[redacted]的非法讲经人员在天山区一带活动

An individual illegally expounding scripture named Abdihaliq Metbarat 653221198906200459 [redacted] is active in the Tianshan District area

Victim(s): [Meryem Ismayil](#)

Unit: Central Family Residence Area, Xinjiang University Police Station, Culture and Education Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局文教分局新疆大学派出所本部家属区

GPS: [43.825279](#), [87.623974](#)

Officer: Omerjan Mamut / 吾买尔江·马木提 (police ID: 016308)

麦热耶姆·依斯马伊力，女，维吾尔族，1995年02月07日出生，身份证号:652924199502071524新疆大学法学院2013级2班学生，户籍所在地乌鲁木齐市天山区胜利路666号，原户籍，新疆沙雅县古勒巴格乡阿克艾日克村1组154，现住址新疆大学南校区7号楼102室，2017年12月19日在宿舍里自杀死亡

。

Meryem Ismayil, female, Uyghur, born on February 7, 1995, ID number: 652924199502071524; faculty of law student (matriculation year 2013, Class 2) at Xinjiang University; place of registration: 666 Victory Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi; original household registration: House No. 154, Group No. 1, Aq'eriq Village, Gulbagh Township, Shayar County, Xinjiang; current residential address: Room 102, Building No. 7, Xinjiang University South Campus; committed suicide in the dormitory on December 19, 2017.

Victim(s): [Halmurat Yaqup](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xiheba Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所河坝社区警务室

GPS: [43.765616](#), [87.590954](#)

Officer: Ayshem Omer / 阿依夏木·吾买尔 (police ID: 013190)

收押人员:哈力木拉提·亚克甫，男，维，650102196801112616，居住地:河坝三项148号1号楼2单元504，母亲:海热尼沙·亚克甫，650102194704152625，一人在家，情绪稳定。

In-custody individual: Halmurat Yaqup, male, Uyghur, 650102196801112616, place of residence: Apt. 504, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 1, 148 No. 3 Heba Alley; mother: Heyrinisa Yaqup, 650102194704152625, living by herself, emotionally stable.

December 21, 2017

Victim(s): [Murat Rozi](#)

Unit: SM-016 South Anju Road Convenience Station, South Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖南路派出所SM-016安居南路便民警务站

GPS: [43.818567](#), [87.607058](#)

Officer: Huang Xing / 黄兴 (police ID: 017292)

我站在巡逻盘查中盘查到一名涉毒前科人员，木拉提·如孜（身份证号码:650103198711275513，手机号:[redacted]）已移交南湖南派出所。

During patrol and questioning/inspection, our station questioned and found a drug-history individual, Murat Rozi (ID number: 650103198711275513, mobile phone number: [redacted]); has been transferred to the South Nanhu Police Station.

Victim(s): [Meryem Ismayil](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xingfuji Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所幸福集社区警务室

GPS: [43.779188](#), [87.651946](#)

Officer: Yu Wenlong / 郁文龙 (police ID: 018194)

今日我辖区居民反应，听说12月19日新疆大学一名法学女学生在宿舍上吊自杀，据同学说这个女同学是维吾尔族，家在南疆，父亲被收押，母亲每次给她打电话就哭诉说村委会天天让她去报道，为难她，日子难过，这个女生觉得压力太大才自杀的

A resident of our jurisdiction has reported that they heard of a Xinjiang University law student hanging herself in the dormitory on December 19, 2017, with classmates saying that this female student was Uyghur, her home in southern Xinjiang. Her father had been taken into custody, and every time her mother would call her she would cry as she complained about the village committee making her report to them daily, making her life very difficult. Overwhelmed by the pressure, the female student was driven to kill herself

Victim(s): [Yasin Barat](#)

Unit: Police Office, Qingrun Neighborhood, Qidaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局七道湾派出所青润社区警务室

GPS: [43.869022](#), [87.653334](#)

Officer: Yu Jiang / 于江 (police ID: 014572)

民警在工作时了解到收押人员牙森·巴拉提（男，维，653101198201152812，户籍地：新疆乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区龙瑞街889号山水兰德小区独楼1号楼2806号）于2017年9月因涉嫌假结婚被七道湾派出所收押，妻子塔吉古丽·努尔东（女，维，650103198607182325，户籍地新疆乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区龙瑞街889号山水兰德小区独楼1号楼2806号）无业在家带孩子，前期社区已给此户申请低保，因家庭贫困

，社区经常慰问（米、面、油），但塔吉古丽·努尔东不是感激政府慰问帮扶和没有歧视，而是变本加厉的希望政府给予现金。近期此人又给包户讲，低保为什么还没有批下来，在不解决就到自治区上访。

In the course of duty, the People's police learned that the in-custody individual Yasin Barat (male, Uyghur, 653101198201152812, registration address: Apt. 2806, Entrance No. 1, Standalone Building No. 1, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, 889 Longrui Street, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang) was taken into custody by the Qidaowan Police Station in September 2017 on suspicion of a fake marriage, with his wife Tajigul Nurdun (female, Uyghur, 650103198607182325, registration address: Apt. 2806, Entrance No. 1, Standalone Building No. 1, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, 889 Longrui Street, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang) unemployed and taking care of the children at home. The neighborhood administration had applied for subsistence allowance for this household during an earlier period. Because the family is impoverished, the neighborhood administration often sends sympathy (rice, flour, oil), but Tajigul Nurdun has not been grateful for the government's sympathy, assistance, and non-discrimination, instead becoming more persistent in the wish that the government give cash. Furthermore, this person has recently asked the hands-on household cadre(s) why the subsistence allowance hasn't been approved yet, threatening petitioning at the autonomous region level if the issue remains unresolved.

Victim(s): [Memeteli Metqasim](#)

Unit: Prevention and Control Patrol Brigade, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区公安分局巡逻防控大队

GPS: [43.941817](#), [87.28964](#)

Officer: Bai Liyi / 白立芝 (police ID: 014001)

我在执勤期间发现麦麦提艾力·麦提卡斯木653222197403150615为重点人员，已经移交至头屯河公安检查站进行进一步核查。

While on duty, I found that Memeteli Metqasim 653222197403150615 was a focus individual; has been transferred to the Toutunhe Public Security Inspection Station for further inspection.

December 22, 2017

Victim(s): [Sadiq Memet](#)

Unit: North Zhongya Road Police Station, Toutunhe District Branch, Economical and Technological Development Zone, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局经济技术开发区头屯河区分局中亚北路派出所

GPS: [43.887305](#), [87.521175](#)

Officer: Liu Jincheng / 刘金成 (police ID: 019046)

古丽巴哈尔·吐尔逊，女，维吾尔族，系赛迪克·买买提（男，维吾尔族，身份证号:650121198712031310）妻子，两类人员亲属，现思想稳定，无异常情况。

Gulbahar Tursun, female, Uyghur, is the wife of Sadiq Memet (male, Uyghur, ID number:

650121198712031310), relative of a two-kinds individual, currently mentally stable, nothing irregular.

Victim(s): [Metsawur Ismayil](#)

Unit: No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队

GPS: [44.119865](#), [87.820192](#)

Officer: Wu Yong / 吴勇 (police ID: 012277)

人员采集

身份证号码：653226196907193011

姓名：麦提萨伍尔·伊斯马伊力

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：新疆于田县希吾勒乡库其喀其巴格村280号

工作单位：货车司机

说明：在侦案件，线索的侦查对象，移交至和田街派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 653226196907193011

Full name: Metsawur Ismayil

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: House No. 280, Quchqachbagh Village, Shiwol Township, Keriye County, Xinjiang

Work unit: truck driver

Explanation: investigating the case, clue investigation target, transferred to Hotan Street Police Station

Victim(s): [Metsawur Ismayil](#)

Unit: Ganquanbao Inspection Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局甘泉堡检查站

GPS: [44.119871](#), [87.819659](#)

Officer: Ma Yun / 马云 (police ID: 160616)

麦提萨伍尔 伊斯马伊力 653226196907193011

在侦案件线索的侦查对象，长期开大车，情况可疑，交派出所。

Metsawur Ismayil, 653226196907193011, case-investigation clue-related investigation target, long-time truck driver, situation suspicious, transferred to police station.

Victim(s): [Gheni Yusup](#)

Unit: Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所

GPS: [43.77653](#), [87.615896](#)

Officer: Abduhaliq Abdulim / 阿布都哈里克·阿布都里木 (police ID: 010561)

艾尼·玉苏普的家属(妻子，帕托古丽·托尔逊)希望公安机关允许艾尼·玉苏普请假外出办理父亲的葬礼

Gheni Yusup's family (wife, Patigul Tursun) hopes that the public-security organs allow Gheni Yusup to ask for leave to go out and organize his father's funeral

Victim(s): [Memeteli Gheni](#)

Unit: Domestic-Security Brigade, Youcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局油城分局国内安全保卫大队

GPS: [43.95414](#), [87.696829](#)

Officer: Perhat Ehmet / 帕哈提·艾合买提 (police ID: 019729)

信息员提供职业技能培训中心的学院麦麦提艾力·艾尼资助一起学拳击的朋友阿布都克依木·阿布迪力木(音译，岳普湖人)出境参加圣战。

经麦麦提艾力·艾尼审讯，麦麦提艾力·艾尼承认阿布都克依木·阿布迪力木出境参加圣战前给他借过一万元人民币。

麦麦提艾力·艾尼交代，跟阿布都克依木是朋友，在三环屠宰场两个人都做羊肝批发生意，一起在勇士俱乐部学过拳击，2014年3月初，阿布都克依木找自己，以买手机借口跟自己借了2500元，第二天有找自己说，先去哈萨克斯坦然后去土耳其最后到伊斯兰国家参加圣战急用钱，跟自己借了7500元。当时麦麦提艾力·艾尼问阿布都克依木什么时候还钱，阿布都克依木回答说2~3天之内还完。之后麦麦提艾力·艾尼微信联系阿布都克依木催钱，一直没联系上想的可能出境了，一个月后把阿布都克依木微信里删除，害怕连累自己。

An informer reported that vocational-skills-training-center student Memeteli Gheni financially aided his friend Abduqeyyum Abdilim (transliterated, native of Yopurgha), with whom he studied boxing together, in going abroad to participate in jihad.

After interrogating Memeteli Gheni, Memeteli Gheni admitted to lending 10000RMB to Abduqeyyum Abdilim before the other went abroad to participate in jihad.

Memeteli Gheni confessed that he was friends with Abduqeyyum, both having done wholesale lamb liver business at the Sanhuan slaughterhouse, in addition to studying boxing together at the Warriors Club. In early March 2014, Abduqeyyum came to him and borrowed 2500RMB from him on the pretext of buying a mobile phone. The next day, he came to him and said that he was first going to go to Kazakhstan, then to Turkey, and then finally to an Islamic country to participate in jihad, and urgently needed money, borrowing 7500RMB from him. At that time, Memeteli Gheni asked Abduqeyyum when he would return the money, with Abduqeyyum saying that he'd have it back in 2-3 days. Afterwards, Memeteli Gheni would message Abduqeyyum on WeChat to press him about the money, but would never be able to reach him, making him think that he had probably gone abroad already. A month later, he deleted Abduqeyyum on WeChat, fearing to implicate himself.

December 23, 2017

Victim(s): [Merhaba Rozi](#)

Unit: TS-132 Xinhua No. 4 Building Convenience Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局TS-132便民警务站新华4号楼便民警务站

GPS: [43.798902](#), [87.60839](#)

Officer: Zhao Yuanjing / 赵远晶

人员采集

身份证号码：650102197910313024

姓名：麦尔哈巴.肉孜

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌鲁木齐市天山区宁夏湾巷17号

工作单位：汇丰大厦4-56店铺

说明：2017年12月23日17点24分天山区132警务站民警在盘查时发现麦尔哈巴属防回流立即抓捕或信息采集 移交至西河街派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 650102197910313024

Full name: Merhaba Rozi

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 17 Ningxiawan Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: Shop 4-56, Huifeng Building

Explanation: at 17:24 on December 23, 2017, officers from the Tianshan District 132 police service station discovered during inspection and questioning that Merhaba was classified as backflow prevention to detain immediately; or collect information; transferred to Xihe Street Police Station

Victim(s): [Nurehmet Yasin](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队三中队

GPS: [43.806607](#), [87.710459](#)

Officer: Wang Huakun / 王化坤 (police ID: 018913)

2017.12.23民警在工作中发现，民一餐厅服务员古丽阿扎提瓦斯力，女，维吾尔族，身份证号653130198808152183，户籍地，新疆巴楚县阿瓦提镇巴格恰居委会4组79号，现住师大温泉校区宿舍1-110，电话[redacted]，经查，标签为:与危安重点人员同住，同住重点人员为努尔艾合买提亚森，男，维吾尔族，户籍地新疆若羌县铁干里克镇喀尔完路100-9号，因涉嫌非法持有宣扬恐怖主义，极端主义物品罪，于2017年4月12日被若羌县公安局依法刑事拘留，羁押在若羌县看守所，教育转化，民警继续关注姑丽阿扎提瓦斯力的动态

On December 23, 2017, the People's police discovered in the course of duty, upon inspection, that a waitress at Minyi Restaurant, Gulazat Wasil, female, Uyghur, ID number 653130198808152183, household registration at House No. 79, Group No. 4, Baghcha Neighborhood Committee, Awat Municipality, Maralbeshi County, Xinjiang, currently residing at Room 110, Dormitory No. 1, Normal

University Wenquan Campus, phone number [redacted], was tagged as living with endangering-security focus individual(s). The focus individual she lived with is Nurehmet Yasin, male, Uyghur, household registration at 100-9 Caravan Road, Tikenlik Municipality, Chaqiliq County, Xinjiang. He was criminally detained in accordance with the law by the Chaqiliq County Public Security Bureau on April 12, 2017 on suspicion of illegal possession of items propagating terrorism and extremism, being held at the Chaqiliq County Pre-Trial Detention Center, in transformation through education. The People's police will continue to monitor Gulazat Wasil's situation.

December 26, 2017

Victim(s): [Osman Idris](#), [Osman Mehmet](#), [Guleysa Mehmet](#)

Unit: GX-206 Xinshoufan Prison Convenience Station, East Kashgar Road Police Station, Xinshi District Branch, High-Tech District, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局高新区新市区分局喀什东路派出所GX_206新收犯监狱便民警务站

GPS: [43.901671](#), [87.580483](#)

Officer: Bao Hetian / 包贺田 (police ID: 010582)

人员采集

身份证号码：65292819790120372X

姓名：古丽沙·麦亥麦提

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：居无定所

工作单位：阿不力孜大厦开店卖衣服

说明：本人自述2014年到乌市，居住在天山区清水沟路147号101号，现由于房屋拆迁，无固定住所打游击战。本人在阿不力孜大厦开店卖衣服，店铺2018号。本人的居住证已过期。古丽沙·麦亥麦提的老公吾斯曼·依迪日斯身份证为652928197607012615被教育转化，一人带三个孩子，一个在六十五中，一个在三十三小学，一个是学龄前儿童。弟弟吾斯曼·麦亥麦提身份证为65292819810812369X因为在家保留火柴，刀具被判九年刑期。

Individual collection

ID number: 65292819790120372X

Full name: Guleysa Mehmet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: no fixed residence

Work unit: runs a clothes shop at the Abliz building

Explanation: This person came to Urumqi in 2014, and resided at 147-101 Qingshuigou Road in the Tianshan District. Because of her residence being demolished, she now has no fixed place of residence and is doing odd jobs. She runs a clothes shop at the Abliz building, Shop No. 2018. Her residence permit has expired. Guleysa Mehmet's husband, Osman Idris, with ID number 652928197607012615, was taken for transformation through education, leaving her to look after three children by herself. One of them is at the No. 65 Middle School, one is at the No. 33 Primary School, and one is of preschool age. Her younger brother, Osman Mehmet, ID number 65292819810812369X, was sentenced to 9 years for keeping matches and knife(ves) at home.

Victim(s): [Meryem Ismayil](#)

Unit: Central Family Residence Area, Xinjiang University Police Station, Culture and Education Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局文教分局新疆大学派出所本部家属区
GPS: [43.736076](#), [87.622417](#)

Officer: Omerjan Mamut / 吾买尔江·马木提 (police ID: 016308)

这一周以来我出了，新疆大学法学院14-2班的一名女同学的自杀行为以外没发现其它行为，一切正常。

With the exception of the female student from Class 14-2 at Xinjiang University's law faculty committing suicide, no other activities have been noted over the past week, with everything normal.

Victim(s): [Koresh Abdurehim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Fushou Alley Neighborhood, Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山分局南关派出所福寿巷社区警务室
GPS: [43.781647](#), [87.61236](#)

Officer: Abliz Rozi / 阿不力孜·肉孜 (police ID: 015015)

我辖区新华南路548号601号居住的被收押人员库来西·阿不都热依木（653101198003020413）的父亲阿不都热依木·买买提今天晚上21点在喀什去世了，家人正带着埋提回乌鲁木齐的路上准备明天在样行寺送葬。

Abdurehim Memet, the father of in-custody individual Koresh Abdurehim (653101198003020413), who lives at 548-601 South Xinhua Road in our jurisdiction, passed away in Kashgar at 21:00 tonight. The family is on their way back to Urumqi with the remains, and are preparing to hold the funeral at the Yanghang Mosque tomorrow.

December 27, 2017

Victim(s): [Mewlan Niyaz](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.927461](#), [87.639301](#)

Officer: Liang Yong / 梁勇

尼亚子赫力木跟儿子毛兰尼亚子（教育培训人员）21号通了电话，通话一分钟，这是毛兰尼亚子转到教育培训中心第一次被允许跟家人通电话。

Niyaz Helim had a phone call with his son, Mewlan Niyaz (education-and-training individual) on the 21st, with the call lasting one minute; this was the first time that Mewlan Niyaz was allowed to have a call with his family since being transferred to the education-and-training center.

December 28, 2017

Victim(s): [Metturdi Metsadir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Happiness Road Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所幸福路南社区警务室

GPS: [43.783258](#), [87.650468](#)

Officer: Wang Yong / 王勇 (police ID: 017575)

位于幸福路986号2号的于田酸辣粉从业人员麦图迪·麦提赛迪（男，维吾尔族，身份证号码:653226198202163735，联系电话:[redacted]）已被原户籍所在地于田县加依乡喀拉土干村送去转化教育，现店铺一直未营业，民警已通知社区包户干部要注意观察店铺情况，注意发现可疑。

Metturdi Metsadir (male, Uyghur, ID number: 653226198202163735, contact number: [redacted]), who worked at the Keriye hot-and-sour noodles at 986-2 Happiness Road, has been sent to transformation through education by his place of original household registration at Qaratughan Village, Jay Township, Keriye County; the shop has remained closed, and the People's police have notified the neighborhood-administration hands-on household cadres to pay attention to the shop and be on the lookout for anything suspicious.

December 29, 2017

Victim(s): [Memetniyaz Memetqadir](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.845507](#), [87.551781](#)

Officer: Memeteli Eziz / 买买提艾力·艾则孜

犯罪嫌疑人:麦麦提尼亚孜·麦麦提喀迪尔。653223199304032416
2017年12月25日，我所根据“关于和田地区一体化联合作战平台推送人员进行协查的函”将麦麦提尼亚孜·麦麦提喀迪尔抓获，此人涉嫌与暴恐团伙成员同住

Criminal suspect: Memetniyaz Memetqadir. 653223199304032416. On December 25, 2017, our station detained Memetniyaz Memetqadir on the basis of the "Letter Regarding Coordinated Investigation of Individual(s) Flagged by the Hotan Prefecture Integrated Joint Operations Platform"; this person is suspected of living with members of a violent-terrorism gang

Victim(s): [Mutellip Tohtimemet](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.845586](#), [87.551891](#)

Officer: Memeteli Eziz / 买买提艾力·艾则孜

穆塔力普·托合提麦麦提 身份证:653201198308150513
此人为曾经使用过快牙软件并被刑事拘留过的人，原籍一直找不到人，一体化布控过，现将人员抓获，准备移交原籍。

Mutellip Tohtimemet, ID number: 653201198308150513. This person has previously been criminally detained for using the Zapy software. The place of origin has been unable to locate him, and he has been marked for surveillance by IJOP; have now detained the individual, preparing to transfer to place of origin.

Victim(s): [Tursun Qadir](#)

Unit: WX-050 Dongshanpo Convenience Station, Dongshanpo Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐县公安局东山坡派出所WX_050东山坡便民警务站

GPS: [43.794659](#), [87.490696](#)

Officer: Zhang Chenggang / 张成刚 (police ID: 015362)

2017年12月29日，东山坡警务站入户走访被收押人员家属买热牙木·沙吾提（653129199009020327）家中得知，其昨日与丈夫吐逊·卡迪尔取得联系，丈夫说他在教育转化点学到了很多東西，让家属放心，家属得知此消息后非常高兴，希望自己老公能早日回来。

On December 29, 2017, the Dongshanpo police service station paid a visit to the household of in-custody individual relative Meryem Sawut (653129199009020327), learning that she had contacted her husband Tursun Qadir yesterday, with the husband saying that he learned a lot of different things at the transformation-through-education unit, reassuring his family; the family member was really happy after hearing this news, and hopes that her husband will be able to return soon.

December 30, 2017

Victim(s): [Yasinjan Yusup](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队三中队

GPS: [43.782833](#), [87.622326](#)

Officer: Ekber Memet / 艾克帕尔·买买提 (police ID: 018888)

吸毒人员 亚森江玉苏普650102198805033033收教

Drug-use individual Yasinjan Yusup 650102198805033033 taken for education

Victim(s): [Guleysa Mehmet](#)

Unit: TS-095 South Liberation Road Convenience Station, Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市天山区分局南关派出所TS_095解放南路便民警务站

GPS: [43.777554](#), [87.615308](#)

Officer: Tang Tianqilun / 唐天祺伦

2017年12月24日，我所将我辖区无固定住址人员:古丽沙麦亥麦提，身份证号:65292819790120372X

遣返原籍新疆阿瓦提县塔木托拉克乡，但因24日当天乌鲁木齐下暴雪，导致乌拉泊封路，无法遣送，我所民警将古丽沙麦亥麦提带回派出所看管。

On December 24, 2017, our station was going to send Guleysa Mehmet, ID number 65292819790120372X, an individual from our jurisdiction with no fixed residential address, back to her place of origin in Tamtoghraq Township, Awat County, Xinjiang, but were not able to do so because of there being a blizzard in Urumqi on the 24th and the road at Ulanbay being closed as a result; our station's People's police brought Guleysa Mehmet back to the police station to be kept under watch.

Victim(s): [Eziz Tohti](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队三中队

GPS: [43.782932](#), [87.622216](#)

Officer: Ekber Memet / 艾克帕尔·买买提 (police ID: 018888)

吸毒人员 艾则孜托合提653125198404120432收教

Drug-use individual Eziz Tohti 653125198404120432 taken for education

Victim(s): [Isaqjan Qurban](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队三中队

GPS: [43.782959](#), [87.621998](#)

Officer: Ekber Memet / 艾克帕尔·买买提 (police ID: 018888)

吸毒人员 依沙克江库尔班650104198705054411收教

Drug-use individual Isaqjan Qurban 650104198705054411 taken for education

Victim(s): [Hesen Qehriman](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队三中队

GPS: [43.783003](#), [87.622326](#)

Officer: Ekber Memet / 艾克帕尔·买买提 (police ID: 018888)

吸毒人员艾山卡哈曼65010219840727451x收教

Drug-use individual Hesen Qehriman 65010219840727451x taken for education

Victim(s): [Bilqiz Hebibulla](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队三中队

GPS: [43.782931](#), [87.622137](#)

Officer: Ekber Memet / 艾克帕尔·买买提 (police ID: 018888)

吸毒人员 比丽克孜 艾比不拉 65010219831003304x收教

Drug-use individual Bilqiz Hebibulla 65010219831003304x taken for education

Victim(s): [Nurmemet Zunun](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队三中队

GPS: [43.782949](#), [87.622008](#)

Officer: Ekber Memet / 艾克帕尔·买买提 (police ID: 018888)

吸毒人员 努尔买买提祖农650102197212273512收教

Drug-use individual Nurmemet Zunun 650102197212273512 taken for education

December 31, 2017

Victim(s): [Roziabdulla Metrozi](#)

Unit: Police Office, Heavenly Lake Road Neighborhood, Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所天池路社区警务室

GPS: [43.78279](#), [87.612827](#)

Officer: Gulbahar Tursun / 古丽巴哈·吐逊 (police ID: 017270)

经与辖区收押人员如则阿卜都拉。麦提如则(653224199206200734)的妻子了解得知，虽然社区民警通知将他超生孩子必须落户，但其妻子表示，害怕落户后给他老公加重，判刑处理！害怕政府先让他把超生孩子提供出来，随后再加重处理其老公。社区民警已与其沟通，并开始办理相关落户手续。

As understood from the jurisdiction's in-custody individual Roziabdulla Metrozi's (653224199206200734) wife, although the neighborhood's People's police have notified him that household registration must be established for the children born over the quota, his wife has expressed a fear that establishing registration would result in her husband being punished more heavily, and sentenced! She fears that the government is having him disclose the over-quota children first, after which they will take harsher measures against her husband. The neighborhood People's police have already communicated with her, while starting the relevant procedures for establishing registration.

January 3, 2018

Victim(s): [Horigul Ismayil](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Xihe Street Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.797406](#), [87.607135](#)

Officer: Qian Nanhao / 钱楠昊 (police ID: 013429)

2018年1月3日16时许，西河街派出所236警务站在街面盘查时查到一名布控人员，名叫吾热姑丽·斯马依身份证号65312119740401216X现住址在西河坝前街,已将该人移交派出所

On January 1, 2018, at approximately 4 PM, the Xihe Street Police Station's 236 Police Substation identified an individual under surveillance during a street check. Name is Horigul Ismayil, ID number: 65312119740401216X, currently resides on Xiheba Front Street. This person has been transferred to the police station.

Victim(s): [Ababekri Qurban](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.92741](#), [87.639271](#)

Officer: Ibrahim Hoshur / 依不拉音·吾守尔

其曼古丽艾坦木（教育培训人员亲属）近日跟老公阿白拜科日·库尔班（教育培训人员）通了五分钟电话，她问能不能带三个孩子去见见她老公。社区包户人员告知她视频近期弄好了，可以允许来社区跟她老公视频，但是见面没听说过可以。

Chimengul Ehem (relative of education-and-training individual) recently had a 5-minute phone call with her husband, Ababekri Qurban (education-and-training individual), and asked if she could bring their three children and go to see him. Neighborhood administration hands-on household staff informed her that the video's been set up recently, and that they could allow her to come to the neighborhood administration office to video call with her husband, but hadn't heard of in-person meetings being allowed.

Victim(s): [Halmurat Yaqup](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xiheba Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所河坝社区警务室

GPS: [43.771442](#), [87.612821](#)

Officer: Ayshem Omer / 阿依夏木·吾买尔 (police ID: 013190)

重点人员:哈力木拉提·亚克捕，身份证号码:650102196801112616，2017年5月分被收押，母亲:海热尼沙·亚克普，身份证号码:650102194704152625，70岁，情绪稳定，元旦期间在家，没有外出。

Focus individual: Halmurat Yaqup, ID number: 650102196801112616, taken into custody in May

2017; mother: Heyrinisa Yaqup, ID number: 650102194704152625, 70 years old, emotionally stable, was at home on New Year's Day, did not go out.

Victim(s): [Ibrahim Memettursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Biyuan Neighborhood, North Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖北路派出所碧园社区警务室

GPS: [43.85051](#), [87.606945](#)

Officer: Wang Wen / 王闻 (police ID: 014520)

辖区户籍人员伊布拉依木.麦麦提图尔孙：性别：男、身份证号：653123199003030016、联系电话：[redacted]，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区河滩北路708号2栋2104号，现居住地：乌鲁木齐市天山区和平南路100号高密小区6号楼2单元201号。于2017年12月14日前置每日要情推送，12月16日碧园社会报区政法委教育转化培训未批，现由社区管控，12月22传唤伊布拉依木至派出所谈话其家属称高血压在乌市二医院住院无法到派出所话，家属将医院住院证明送至社区。其间民警到二医院全科与伊布拉伊木谈话，民警告知本人不得擅自离开乌市居住地，如离开必须给社区请假批准。出住告知社会，12月29日出院未告知社区，2018年1月2日民警将其在次传唤至南湖北路派出所，告知不得擅自离开乌市居住地，每日与社区保户干部见面谈话。

Individual with household registration in our jurisdiction: Ibrahim Memettursun, gender: male, ID number: 653123199003030016, contact number: [redacted], registration address: Apt. 2104, Building No. 2, 708 North Hetan Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, current residential address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 6, Gaomi Residential Complex, 100 South Peace Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi. Following a previous daily intelligence push on December 14, 2017, the Biyuan community reported to the District Political and Legal Affairs Commission on December 16, but the transformation-through-education training was not approved; currently under community surveillance. On December 22, Ibrahim was summoned to the police station for a conversation, but his family members said he had high blood pressure and was hospitalized at the Urumqi City No. 2 Hospital, and unable to go to the police station to talk. The family members sent the hospital admission certificate to the neighborhood administration. During this period, the People's police went to the general department of the No. 2 Hospital to talk to Ibrahim, informing him that he shouldn't be leaving his place of residence in Urumqi spontaneously, and that he is required to ask the neighborhood administration for permission if he must leave, as well as informing the community after being discharged. He was discharged on December 29, but did not inform the neighborhood administration. On January 2, 2018, the People's police summoned him to the North Nanhu Road Police Station again, telling him not to leave his residence in Urumqi spontaneously, in addition to meeting and talking with the neighborhood administration hands-on cadres daily.

January 4, 2018

Victim(s): [Zhang Kejiang](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Back South Street Neighborhood, Dongmen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局东门派出所东后南社区警务室

GPS: [43.79853](#), [87.634312](#)

Officer: Deng Rui / 邓锐 (police ID: 018637)

今天入户我辖区收教人员张克江家属，朱玉俊家。入户朱玉俊家她刚睡醒家里无来访客，女儿晚上11点才能回家但不确定。和她沟通交谈问是否有需要我们社区帮忙的，她说希望我们能帮她买一些测血糖的试纸，我们告知可以明天去帮她买，明晚上入户给她。朱玉俊表示非常感谢社区帮忙。

Visited the home of our jurisdiction's taken-for-education individual Zhang Kejiang's family member, Zhu Yujun, today. When we entered Zhu Yujun's house, she had just woken up. There were no visitors at home, and her daughter would only be back at 11 in the evening, though she couldn't be sure. After talking with her and asking if there was anything she needed from the neighborhood administration, she said she hoped we could help her buy some blood glucose test strips. We told her we could buy them tomorrow and give them to her during a visit tomorrow evening. Zhu Yujun expressed her gratitude to the neighborhood administration for the help.

Victim(s): [Abdulimit Abdulla](#)

Unit: TS-238 Kunlun Bank Convenience Station, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所TS_238昆仑银行便民警务站

GPS: [43.797227](#), [87.613075](#)

Officer: Yin Chao / 尹超

人员采集

身份证号码：653201199109190517

姓名：阿不都里米提·阿不都拉

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌鲁木齐市天山区和平南路一巷71号3号楼1单元502

工作单位：和田县源宏矿业公司

说明：盘查期间核查等级为黄色，核查结果立即扣留审查，已移交派出所。

Individual collection

ID number: 653201199109190517

Full name: Abdulimit Abdulla

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 502, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 3, 71 No. 1 Alley, South Peace Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: Hotan County Yuanhong Mining Company

Explanation: During inspection and questioning, grade was verified to be yellow, with the verification results being to detain immediately for investigation; have transferred to the police station.

Victim(s): [Memeteli Abat](#)

Unit: Xinmin Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局新民路派出所

GPS: [43.806378](#), [87.621103](#)

Officer: He Li / 贺莉 (police ID: 013344)

经核查，麦麦提力·阿拜提，男，维吾尔族，身份证号653123199505151918，该于2017年7月28日因涉嫌宗教极端思想被英吉沙县公安局刑拘，现羁押于英吉沙县看守所。

Following verification: Memeteli Abat, male, Uyghur, ID number 653123199505151918, criminally detained by the Yengisar County Public Security Bureau on July 28, 2017 on suspicion of religious extremist thinking. Currently held at the Yengisar County Pre-Trial Detention Center.

Victim(s): [Merhaba Tursun](#)

Unit: TS-236 Central Asia Market Convenience Police Station on Hetan Road, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所TS_236河滩路中亚市场便民警务站

GPS: [43.797534](#), [87.606776](#)

Officer: Mubarek Qudret / 木巴热克·库地热提

人员采集

身份证号码：653128198904050185

姓名：麦热阿巴·图尔荪

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：新疆师范大学

工作单位：新疆师范大学

说明：信息采集 已移交派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 653128198904050185

Full name: Merhaba Tursun

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Xinjiang Normal University

Work unit: Xinjiang Normal University

Explanation: information collection, has been transferred to police station

January 5, 2018

Victim(s): [Abdugheni Enwer](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sidao Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所四道巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790578](#), [87.636902](#)

Officer: Liu Wei / 刘伟 (police ID: 017904)

辖区收押人员阿不都艾尼·艾尼瓦尔 (650102197903306512) 的父亲艾尼瓦尔·艾拜都拉 (650105194308050714) 因心肌梗塞现在自治区二医院住院, 目前病情稳定, 其目前米里开木·马木提 (650105195006110720) 每日去医院送饭, 照顾老伴。

Enwer Ebeydulla (650105194308050714), the father of Abdugheni Enwer (650102197903306512), an in-custody individual from the jurisdiction, is hospitalized at the Autonomous Region No. 2 Hospital because of a myocardial infarction. At present, his condition is stable. The mother, Melikem Mamut (650105195006110720), brings food to the hospital everyday and is looking after her husband.

Victim(s): [Heyrulhan Ehmet](#)

Unit: Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所

GPS: [43.756523](#), [87.62611](#)

Officer: Wu Debao / 吴德宝 (police ID: 015628)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 653222196403032390

姓名 : 吉力力·艾则孜

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 乌鲁木齐市天山区延安路214号1号楼二单元502号

工作单位 : 华凌吐宰场卖肉的。

说明 : 吉力力·艾则孜的老婆海如丽汗·艾合麦提2017年11月17日, 因双重户口, 被抓。羁押于看守所

。

Individual collection

ID number: 653222196403032390

Full name: Jelil Eziz

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 502, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 1, 214 Yan'an Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: Sells meat at a slaughterhouse in Hualing.

Explanation: The wife of Jelil Eziz, Heyrulhan Ehmet, was detained on November 17, 2017 for having a double household registration. Held at a pre-trial detention center.

January 8, 2018

Victim(s): [Jin Zhicheng](#)

Unit: WX-040 Yongxin Convenience Station, Yongfeng Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐县公安局永丰派出所WX_040永新便民警务站

GPS: [43.575696](#), [87.356575](#)

Officer: Jiang Tiezhu / 姜铁柱 (police ID: WX3105)

乌鲁木齐县永丰镇永丰村1队教育转化人员金志诚，因家中老母亲患高血压，腰腿疼痛不能自理，银行贷款10万，还有夏天给他人务工的欠款10万左右未结，现要求让本人去结账。金志诚妻子李贵萍向村委会反应困难好几次，永丰村村委会已将请假报告递交到永丰镇综治办！

Transformation-through-education individual Jin Zhicheng from No. 1 Team, Yongfeng Village, Yongfeng Municipality, Urumqi County is requesting to be allowed to go settle accounts, as his elderly mother at home suffers from high blood pressure and cannot take care of herself because of pain in her waist and legs, as he has a bank loan of 100000, and as he has around 100000 owed from doing work for others over the summer that hasn't been settled. Jin Zhicheng's wife, Li Guiping, has reported these difficulties to the village committee several times. The Yongfeng Village Committee has submitted a leave request report to the Yongfeng Municipality Comprehensive Management Office!

Victim(s): [Hu Zhenxing](#), [Ma Chunyi](#), [Jin Zhicheng](#), [Ma Yousan](#), [Ma Youbao](#), [Ma Hanqi](#), [Yang Deyi](#), [Che Yun](#), [He Zhanqing](#), [Ma Fulin](#), [Ma Hanwu](#), [Wang Hongyou](#), [Ma Chunjun](#), [Ma Zhike](#), [Yang Yanhua](#)

Unit: WX-040 Yongxin Convenience Station, Yongfeng Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐县公安局永丰派出所WX_040永新便民警务站

GPS: [43.575696](#), [87.356535](#)

Officer: Jiang Tiezhu / 姜铁柱 (police ID: WX3105)

乌鲁木齐县永丰镇永丰村刑事拘留人员金志诚，马友三，马友宝，马汉奇，马春义，杨德义，虎振兴，车云，何占清(流口)，马付林，马汉武，王红友(流口)，马春军，马志科，杨彦华16人从2017年11月29日刑事拘留人员转化为教育转化，经走访，亲属情绪稳定！

16 criminally detained individuals from Urumqi County's Yongfeng Municipality's Yongfeng Village, Jin Zhicheng, Ma Yousan, Ma Youbao, Ma Hanqi, Ma Chunyi, Yang Deyi, Hu Zhenxing, Che Yun, He Zhanqing (floating population), Ma Fulin, Ma Hanwu, Wang Hongyou (floating population), Ma Chunjun, Ma Zhike, and Yang Yanhua, were switched from individuals criminally detained on November 29, 2017 to transformation through education. Following home visits, it was found that their relatives are emotionally stable!

January 9, 2018

Victim(s): [Imammemet Ibrahim](#)

Unit: TS-132 Xinhua No. 4 Building Convenience Station, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所TS_132新华4号楼便民警务站

GPS: [43.798932](#), [87.6084](#)

Officer: Bai Junwen / 白俊文

人员采集

身份证号码：652801196301013113

姓名：依马木买买提·依布拉音木

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：库尔勒市英下乡其郎巴克村南巷6号附2号

工作单位：无

说明：天山区公安分局西河街派出所132警务站民警在巡逻盘查中发现1体化布控人员依马木买买提·依布拉音木，此人标签为在侦案件线索的侦查对象，后将此人移交西河街派出所，并与当地库尔勒市公安局团结路派出所取得联系。

Individual collection

ID number: 652801196301013113

Full name: Imammemet Ibrahim

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 6-2 South Alley, Chilanbagh Village, Yengisheher Township, Korla City

Work unit: none

Explanation: People's police from the 132 police service station under the Tianshan District Public Security Subbureau's Xihe Street Police Station discovered IJO surveillance individual Imammemet Ibrahim during patrol, inspection, and questioning. This person was found to be tagged as a case-investigation clue-related investigation target, and was then transferred to the Xihe Street Police Station. Contact with the local Korla City Public Security Bureau's Unity Road Police Station also established.

Victim(s): [Imammemet Ibrahim](#)

Unit: TS-132 Xinhua No. 4 Building Convenience Station, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所TS_132新华4号楼便民警务站

GPS: [43.798932](#), [87.6084](#)

Officer: Bai Junwen / 白俊文

天山区分局西河街派出所132警务站民警在巡逻盘查中发现1体化布控人员，布控人员姓名依马木买买提·依布拉音木、身份证号码为652801196301013113.手机号为[redacted]，标签为在侦案件线索的侦查对象，后联系户籍所在地社区民警库尔勒市公安局团结路派出所梨花社区居委会民警，警号130731电话[redacted]，并联系当地派出所，后将布控人员移交西河街派出所

During patrolling, inspecting, and questioning, People's police from the 132 police service station of the Tianshan District Subbureau's Xihe Street Police Station discovered an IJO-surveilled individual, with the surveilled individual's name Imammemet Ibrahim, ID number 652801196301013113, mobile phone number [redacted]; tagged as a case-investigation clue-related investigation target. A People's police officer of the place of household registration, i.e. a People's police officer of the Lihua Neighborhood Residential Committee under the Unity Road Police Station of the Korla City Public Security Bureau, with police number 130731 and phone number [redacted], was then contacted, with the local police station also contacted; the surveillance individual was then transferred to the Xihe Street Police Station

January 11, 2018

Victim(s): [Guljennet Abdurehim](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队三中队

GPS: [44.119851](#), [87.819679](#)

Officer: Lian Bin / 连斌 (police ID: 019069)

人员采集

身份证号码 : 65010219650308360X

姓名 : 古丽接仍提.阿不都热依木

联系电话 : [redacted]

是否与上人同行 : 否

现住址 : 天山区康居苑一期 16号楼3单元403

工作单位 : 无

说明 : 防回流人员 三位数据门报警 抓捕人员 移交白杨河派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 65010219650308360X

Full name: Guljennet Abdurehim

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 403, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 16, Kangjuyuan First Stage,
Tianshan District

Work unit: none

Explanation: flowback-prevention individual, reported to police at 3D data gate, detained individual,
transferred to Boyanghe Police Station

January 12, 2018

Victim(s): [Polat Hamut](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.490388](#), [87.50579](#)

Officer: Bai Xiaojun / 白晓俊

2018年1月12日至23日，乌鲁木齐县水西沟镇方家庄村解押人员甫拉提·阿木提（男，维吾尔族，身份证号652929196911040516，联系电话[redacted]）将前往托克逊县伊拉湖乡安西村通过其朋友阿布来克木·阿布都拉（男，维吾尔族，身份证号[redacted]，电话[redacted]，现系伊拉湖乡安西村伊玛目）购买80至100只羊。

乌鲁木齐县公安局水西沟派出所方家庄村警务站已将此情况向托克逊县公安局伊拉湖派出所安西村警务室民警阿布来克木·吐尔地（警号126232，电话[redacted]）进行通报，请其密切关注。

From January 12 to 23, 2018, Polat Hamut (male, Uyghur, ID number 652929196911040516, contact number [redacted]), a released-from-custody individual from Fang Family Village, Shuixigou Municipality, Urumqi County, will go to Enshe Village, Yilanliq Township, Toqsun County to purchase 80-100 sheep through his friend Ablikim Abdulla (male, Uyghur, ID number [redacted], phone number [redacted], currently an imam of Enshe Village, Yilanliq Township).

The Fang Family Village police substation under Urumqi County Public Security Bureau's Shuixigou Police Station has notified People's policeman Ablikim Turdi (police number 126232, phone number [redacted]) of the Enshe Village police substation under Toqsun County Public Security Bureau's Yilanliq Police Station of the situation, and has asked him to monitor it closely.

Victim(s): [Ma Youbao](#)

Unit: WX-040 Yongxin Convenience Station, Yongfeng Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐县公安局永丰派出所WX_040永新便民警务站

GPS: [43.575656](#), [87.356505](#)

Officer: Jiang Tiezhu / 姜铁柱 (police ID: WX3105)

2018年1月12日，对乌鲁木齐县永丰镇永丰村1队教育转化人员马友保妻子马曼言走访时，其妻子精神状态不好，经询问，患有心脏频率过低疾病，居本人述说，最近晕倒过几次，看病没有钱，有5万元的贷款于2018年2月20日到期，2017年度给别人干活的17万未结账，原因是需本人拿结账条子去核算。马曼言身份证号642223198908183242，电话[redacted]。

On January 12, 2018, while visiting Ma Manyan, the wife of transformation-through-education individual Ma Youbao from No. 1 Team, Yongfeng Village, Yongfeng Municipality, Urumqi County, the wife's psychological condition was not good. Following questioning, it was learned that she suffers from bradycardia, and by her own description has fainted several times recently. She has no money to see a doctor, a loan of 50000RMB that's expiring on February 20, 2018, and 170000 that she earned working for others in 2017 that has not been settled, as it's required to bring the receipts in person for conciliation. Ma Manyan's ID number is 642223198908183242, phone number is [redacted].

Victim(s): [Abdusalam Eli](#)

Unit: Integrated Operational Headquarters, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局合成作战指挥部

GPS: [43.765937](#), [87.633484](#)

Officer: Ma Lixin / 马立新 (police ID: 013021)

工作中获悉:迪力夏提·艾散,身份证号码:652801200001080014,乌市黑甲山前街45号,证件被阿卜杜萨拉木·艾力冒用,身份证号码:653222199804102154,其妹妹迪丽达尔·艾山江,身份证号码:652801200401240021,的证件同时被阿依米热·阿米尔冒用。经分析,兄妹二人信息同时被冒用存在可疑!

During work operations it became known that: Dilshat Hesén, ID number: 652801200001080014, 45 Heijiashan Front Street, Urumqi, had his ID used by Abdusalam Eli, of ID number: 653222199804102154, while his younger sister, Dildar Hesénjan, ID number: 652801200401240021, simultaneously had her ID used by Aymire Amir. Following analysis, it is suspicious that both brother and sister had their ID information used at the same time!

Victim(s): [Patemhan Hudaberdi](#)

Unit: MD-047 Xiaoshuiqu Neighborhood Convenience Station, South Midong Road Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局米东南路派出所MD_047小水渠社区便民警务站

GPS: [43.927333](#), [87.64122](#)

Officer: Abdugheni Abduweli / 阿不都安尼·阿不都万里 (police ID: 016083)

社区包户人员去走访教转人员亲属依马木再依丁·胡达伯提时。他说家人都很想念妹妹,问妹妹帕达木汗·胡达伯提(教转人员)什么时候能出来,社区包户人员对他进行了详细告知和安抚。

When neighborhood administration hands-on household staff visited the home of Imamzeydin Hudaberdi, a relative of a transformation-through-education individual, he said that everyone in their family really missed his younger sister, and asked when his younger sister, Patemhan Hudaberdi (transformation-through-education individual), would be allowed out. The neighborhood administration hands-on household staff provided him with detailed information and reassurance.

January 16, 2018

Victim(s): [Ezizjan Enwer](#)

Unit: TS-238 Kunlun Bank Convenience Station, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所TS_238昆仑银行便民警务站

GPS: [43.797217](#), [87.613085](#)

Officer: Yin Chao / 尹超

人员采集

身份证号码：653223199407011933

姓名：艾则孜江·安外尔

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：幸福路72号职业大学

工作单位：学生

说明：在民主路盘查期间，发现一名被打击人员亲属，经了解，此人母亲的弟弟，于2017年7月被送去职业技能培训转化中心，现已移交西河街派出所。

Individual collection

ID number: 653223199407011933

Full name: Ezizjan Enwer

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Vocational University, 72 Happiness Road

Work unit: student

Explanation: discovered a crackdown-individual relative during inspection and questioning on Democracy Road; as was learned, the younger brother of this person's mother was sent to a vocational skills training and transformation center in July 2017; have now transferred to the Xihe Street Police Station.

Victim(s): [Musa Tursun](#)

Unit: No. 2 Brigade, Criminal Investigation Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局刑事侦查支队二大队

GPS: [43.789187](#), [87.619568](#)

Officer: Ren Xiang / 任翔 (police ID: 016907)

人员采集

身份证号码：652801197911171615

姓名：木山·吐尔逊

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：库尔勒

工作单位：库尔勒开餐厅

说明：刑满释放，解除劳动教养不满五年人员，母亲在二医院住院，来乌市接母亲出院回库尔勒。

Individual collection

ID number: 652801197911171615

Full name: Musa Tursun

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Korla

Work unit: runs a restaurant in Korla

Explanation: an individual having completed a prison sentence, being freed from education-through-labor less than 5 years ago; mother hospitalized at the No. 2 Hospital, with him coming to Urumqi to pick her up following discharge, and return to Korla.

January 17, 2018

Victim(s): [Wu Xiaohong](#)

Unit: Police Office, Hongta Neighborhood, Xinxing Street Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局新兴街派出所红塔社区警务室

GPS: [43.810586](#), [87.61123](#)

Officer: Chen Yu / 陈瑜 (police ID: 014764)

近期与辖区因法轮功被收压人员武小红的爱人马永生谈话，在谈话中得知，其有离婚的想法，同时没有探视和关心武小红的想法。现担心其爱人的态度会对武小红的教育转化不利。对此我们将持续关注

Recently talked with Ma Yongsheng, the spouse of Wu Xiaohong, an individual from the jurisdiction taken into custody for Falun Gong reasons. During the talk, it was learned that he was thinking of divorce, and had no intentions of visiting or being preoccupied with Wu Xiaohong. Currently worried that her spouse's attitude will have a negative influence on Wu Xiaohong's transformation through education. We will continue to monitor this

Victim(s): [Shalqar Ysqaqbek](#)

Unit: No. 2 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队二中队

GPS: [43.941712](#), [87.288963](#)

Officer: Bai Liyi / 白立芝 (police ID: 014001)

我组执勤人员在执勤期间发现夏力哈尔·斯哈拜克654223198704031216为重点人员，已将其移交至头屯河公安检查站

Our group's on-duty staff discovered focus individual Shalqar Ysqaqbek, 654223198704031216, while on duty, and have transferred him to the Toutunhe Public Security Inspection Station

Victim(s): [Ma Qiangqiang](#)

Unit: Police Office, Fuquan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所富泉街社区警务室

GPS: [43.769191](#), [87.650502](#)

Officer: Ma Qiyuan / 马启元 (police ID: 012283)

吉顺路北社区吸毒人员马强强，（身份证号码620525199501041216，户籍地:乌鲁木齐市天山区富康街859号A区8号楼1单元603号。）已于2018年1月16日被大湾派出所收教。

Northern Jishun Road Neighborhood's drug-use individual Ma Qiangqiang (ID number 620525199501041216, registration address: Apt. 603, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 8, Area A, 859 Fukang Street, Tianshan District, Urumqi) has been taken for education by the Dawan Police Station on January 16, 2018.

Victim(s): [Ilyar Enwer](#)

Unit: Police Office, Fuquan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所富泉街社区警务室

GPS: [43.769191](#), [87.650502](#)

Officer: Ma Qiyuan / 马启元 (police ID: 012283)

吉顺路北社区收教人员伊力亚尔·艾尼瓦（身份证号码650102199111172631）的妻子阿依古再丽·图尔贡来社区反应:由于其怀有三个月身孕，幼子才六个月，加上丈夫2017年12月18日被大湾派出所收教，现生活有困难。希望政府给予照顾，提前将丈夫放回家。

Ayguzel Turghun, the wife of taken-for-education individual Ilyar Enwer (ID number: 650102199111172631), from Northern Jishun Road Neighborhood, came to the neighborhood administration to report that: she is facing difficulties now as a result of her being three months pregnant, her youngest son being only six months old, and her husband having been taken for education by the Dawan Police Station on December 18, 2017. She hopes that the government can extend its care, and release her husband to return home early.

Victim(s): [Shalqar Ysqaqbek](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.977908](#), [87.372234](#)

Officer: Wang Baolong / 王宝龙

人员采集

身份证号码：654223198704031216

姓名：夏力哈尔·斯哈拜克

联系电话：12345678900

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：新疆沙湾县安集海镇交通新村西5巷6号

工作单位：无

说明：全国重点人员，路过乌鲁木齐昌吉检查站，盘查后与户口地派出所民警联系后，遣返回户口地

。

Individual collection

ID number: 654223198704031216

Full name: Shalqar Ysqaqbek

Contact number: 12345678900

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 6 No. 5 West Alley, New Transport Village, Yensihey Municipality, Shawan County, Xinjiang

Work unit: none

Explanation: national-level focus individual, passed through the Urumqi-Changji inspection station; sent back to place of household registration following inspection and questioning and the People's police at the police station of household registration being contacted.

Victim(s): [Memetabla Memtimin](#)

Unit: Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所

GPS: [43.82108](#), [87.57529](#)

Officer: Tong Yuzhu / 佟宇柱 (police ID: 017990)

买买提阿不拉.买买提明, 653201196709157076.2017年1027日和田监狱刑满释放转教育转化, 现其居住在和田市和田县父亲去世, 家中人申请可否回和田参加葬礼

Memetabla Memtimin, 653201196709157076, released from Hotan Prison on October 27, 2017 after completing sentence and transferred to transformation through education; his father, currently residing in Hotan City Hotan County, has passed away, with people from family applying for permission to have him return to Hotan to attend the funeral

Victim(s): [Mollahun Ababekri](#)

Unit: Police Office, Heavenly Lake Road Neighborhood, Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所天池路社区警务室

GPS: [43.761916](#), [87.610887](#)

Officer: Gulbahar Tursun / 古丽巴哈·吐逊 (police ID: 017270)

2018年1月16日下午有收押人员毛拉洪。阿巴拜克力的家属找到社区民警询问收押人员情况, 因为他听到喀什籍一老乡说在这里被收押的都要退回原籍教育培训。社区民警告知其不要相信别人, 配合好社区工作。

On the afternoon of January 16, 2018, a family member of in-custody individual Mollahun Ababekri asked a neighborhood People's police officer about the in-custody individual's situation, as he had heard a fellow townsman from Kashgar say that those taken into custody here would be sent back to their place of origin for education and training. The neighborhood People's police officer told him not to trust everything others said and to focus on cooperating with the neighborhood administration in their tasks.

January 18, 2018

Victim(s): [Paruq Perhat](#)

Unit: Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所

GPS: [43.771442](#), [87.612821](#)

Officer: Yang Youbo / 杨有博 (police ID: 013436)

博乐市教育转化人员拍如库·帕热哈提, 男, 维吾尔族, 户籍地新疆博乐市青得里大街2号, 身份证号652701199201160413。于2018年1月16日到乌鲁木齐市天山区延安路胸科医院就诊, 住在结核科37床, 由户籍团结社区民警余山江·衣马木陪同。经联系, 此人在管控之中。一切正常。

Bortala City transformation-through-education individual Paruq Perhat, male, Uyghur, registration

address: 2 Chindel Main Street, Bortala City, Xinjiang, ID number 652701199201160413, arrived at the Urumqi Tianshan District Yan'an Road Chest Hospital on January 16, 2018 to see a doctor, and is staying in Bed 37 of the tuberculosis ward. Accompanied by Husenjan Imam, a People's police officer from Unity Neighborhood at his place of registration. Upon establishing contact, it was learned that this person is under supervision and control. Everything normal.

January 19, 2018

Victim(s): [Aynur Obul](#), [Adil Bekri](#)

Unit: Police Office, Qingrun Neighborhood, Qidaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局七道湾派出所青润社区警务室

GPS: [43.869022](#), [87.653334](#)

Officer: Yu Jiang / 于江 (police ID: 014572)

居住在山水兰德小区1号楼406的收押人员亲属阿迪力·白克力（男，维，650105198104200715，户籍地：新疆乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区龙瑞街889号山水兰德小区独楼1号楼406号）妻子被收押后因本人和孩子是HRV(艾滋病)患者，阿迪力·白克力本人身体很差，行动困难，无法照顾自己和孩子，现居住在父亲家，妹妹照顾父亲的同时也就把自己和孩子顺便照顾了，按照两类人员管控要求，阿迪力·白克力现因身体原因在北郊医院住院，三个孩子居住在父亲家，近日其父亲家那边社区的工作人员入户并告诉阿迪力·白克力的父亲要求三个孩子离开，若不离开就封门。

In-custody individual relative residing at Apt. 406, Building No. 1, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, Adil Bekri (male, Uyghur, 650105198104200715, registration address: Apt. 406, Standalone Building No. 1, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, 889 Longrui Street, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang); following his wife being taken into custody, with him and his children all suffering from HRV (AIDS), and with Adil Bekri himself in poor health and having difficulty moving, he has been unable to look after himself and the children; currently living at his father's home, with his younger sister looking after him and the children while simultaneously looking after their father. In accordance with the surveillance-and-control requirements for two-kinds individuals, Adil Bekri is currently staying at a hospital in the northern outskirts for health reasons, while the three children are staying at his father's home. Recently, staff of the neighborhood where his father's home is entered the home and told Adil Bekri's father that the three children had to leave, with the door to be sealed if they didn't.

Victim(s): [Turnisa Abliz](#)

Unit: Police Office, North Zhongwan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所中湾街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761473](#), [87.650989](#)

Officer: Molladin Enwer / 穆拉丁·艾尼玩尔 (police ID: 016750)

吐尼沙·阿不力孜，女，维吾尔族，身份证号:653021196212290226，现住址:乌鲁木齐市天山区中湾街1339号9号楼2单元601，2017年10月21日因涉嫌危害国家安全罪，被乌鲁木齐市公安局国保支队办理监视居住，其患有高血压等疾病，2018年1月19日，其拟前往自治区人民医院住院治疗，正在办理住院手续

Turnisa Abliz, female, Uyghur, ID number 653021196212290226, current residential address: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 9, 1339 Zhongwan Street, Tianshan District, Urumqi, was placed under residential surveillance by the Urumqi City Public Security Bureau's domestic-security branch on October 21, 2017 on suspicion of endangering state security; she suffers from high blood pressure and other illnesses, and as of January 19, 2018 plans to go to the Autonomous Region People's Hospital for hospital stay and treatment; currently working on the hospitalization procedures

Victim(s): [Wang He](#)

Unit: Xinjiang Normal University Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局新疆师范大学派出所

GPS: [43.806567](#), [87.710429](#)

Officer: Li Hongwei / 李宏伟 (police ID: 018491)

据朋友反映，新疆师范大学教科院学生王赫，身份证号码232700199512282114，因为1月12日在新浪微博，账号pixie9，发表负面言论扰乱社会秩序，1月16日被师大派出所依法行政拘留10天。

According to a report from a friend, Xinjiang Normal University Pedagogy Department student Wang He, ID number 232700199512282114, was given, in accordance with the law, 10 days of administrative detention by the Normal University Police Station on January 16, for posting negative comments disturbing social order on his Sina Weibo, with username pixie9, on January 12.

Victim(s): [Qurbanjan Eli](#)

Unit: Police Office, Shanxi Alley Neighborhood, Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所山西巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.786465](#), [87.616627](#)

Officer: Lian Yong / 连勇 (police ID: 010544)

2018年1月19日山西巷社区空挂户库尔班·艾力于2018年1月4日因病从教育转化中心解压后父母双方不让居住在自己家中(父母离婚)库尔班艾力居住在朋友家。

January 19, 2018: after Shanxi Alley Neighborhood vacant-registration holder Qurban Eli was released from custody from the transformation-through-education center because of illness on January 4, 2018, neither of his parents allowed him to stay in their homes (the parents are divorced), with Qurban Eli staying at a friend's home.

January 20, 2018

Victim(s): [Osmanjan Zakir](#)

Unit: Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所

GPS: [43.766931](#), [87.633057](#)

Officer: Elzat Enwer / 伊力扎提·艾尼瓦尔

奥斯曼江.扎克尔(男, 维吾尔族, 652925197111140710), 此人为督办单要求收押人。我所民警2018年1月19日把此人抓获, 并收押审查。

Osmanjan Zakir (male, Uyghur, 652925197111140710); an oversight form requested that this person be taken into custody. Our station's People's police detained this person on January 19, 2018, taking him into custody for investigation.

Victim(s): [Ekrem Kerim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Border Trade Neighborhood, Border Trade City Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局边贸城派出所边贸社区警务室

GPS: [43.766649](#), [87.628617](#)

Officer: Zhang Guoxiang / 张国祥 (police ID: 013011)

2018年1月20日据对边疆宾馆辖区重点管控人员的亲属收集的情况信息落实情况反应:艾克拉木.克里木, 男、维吾尔族、身份证为65010219680415407X, 住边疆宾馆家属院6号楼四单元601室, 该人于2015年10月因非法销售书籍, 被水区法院判刑5年, 现在昌吉监狱服刑。现亲属爱人哈色汗在边疆宾馆二部工作, 思想状况比较稳定, 在单位表现也很好, 女儿古丽米格热在国外俄罗斯上大学, 儿子亚森江在新大附中上学, 未发现有什么可疑情况和苗头, 一切正常。

January 20, 2018 verification report based on the information collected from relatives of focus and surveillance-and-control individual from the Bianjiang Hotel jurisdiction: Ekrem Kerim, male, Uyghur, ID number 65010219680415407X, resident of Apt. 601, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 6, Bianjiang Hotel Family Residence; this person was sentenced to 5 years by the Shuimogou District Court in October 2015 for illegally selling books, and is currently serving his sentence at Changji Prison. His spouse, Hashihan, works at the second department of Bianjiang Hotel, with her mental state relatively stable and work-unit performance also good; their daughter Gulmehri is attending university abroad in Russia, while their son Yasinjan is attending the Xinjiang University attached high school; no suspicious circumstances or signs have been found, with everything normal.

January 21, 2018

Victim(s): [Rena Tursun](#)

Unit: No. 3 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队三中队

GPS: [44.119861](#), [87.819699](#)

Officer: Lian Bin / 连斌 (police ID: 019069)

人员采集

身份证号码：650103197610062821

姓名：热娜·吐尔逊

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：乌鲁木齐市天山区龙泉街120号12号楼2单元601号

工作单位：自治区二医院 医务部院感科医师

说明：三维数据门报警 如是本人立即抓捕 移交派出所

Individual collection

ID number: 650103197610062821

Full name: Rena Tursun

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 12, 120 Bulaqbesi Street,
Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: doctor at infection control department, Autonomous Region No. 2 Hospital

Explanation: police alerted at 3D-data gate; immediately detain if person in question; transfer to
police station

January 23, 2018

Victim(s): [Memet Memtili](#)

Unit: Xinmin Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局新民路派出所

GPS: [43.806434](#), [87.62156](#)

Officer: Wang Yuan / 王远 (police ID: 019752)

麦麦提·麦米提力，男，维吾尔族，41岁，身份证号:652925197601231519，经核查，因涉嫌1次刑拘
人员家属系统录入人员家属不准出境人员家属于2017年4月29日被水区分局收押与第2看守所于7月15
日转至水区教育转化中心

Memet Memtili, male, Uyghur, 41 years old, ID number: 652925197601231519; following
verification: because he was suspected of being a family member of a once-criminally-detained
individual, an entered-into-system individual, and a forbidden-from-leaving-country individual, he
was put into custody at the No. 2 Pre-Trial Detention Center by the Shuimogou District Subbureau
on April 29, 2017, being transferred to a Shuimogou District transformation-through-education
center on July 15

Victim(s): [Ruqiyem Eli](#)

Unit: Xinmin Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局新民路派出所

GPS: [43.807089](#), [87.621967](#)

Officer: Wang Yuan / 王远 (police ID: 019752)

肉克依木·艾力，女，维吾尔族，29岁，身份证号653126198807010322，经核查2014年5月31日啊因涉嫌危害国家安全案被乌市西河街派出所抓获2015年2月17日投送自治区女子监狱2014年11月30日被天山区人民法院判处有期徒刑3年

Ruqiyem Eli, female, Uyghur, 29 years old, ID number 653126198807010322; following a check, it was found that she was detained by the Xihe Street Police Station on May 31, 2014 on suspicion of endangering state security, being transferred to the Xinjiang Women's Prison on February 17, 2015; sentenced to a fixed term of 3 years by the Tianshan District People's Court on November 30, 2014

Victim(s): [Mewlidem Ablimit](#)

Unit: Xinmin Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局新民路派出所

GPS: [43.806375](#), [87.62163](#)

Officer: Wang Yuan / 王远 (police ID: 019752)

麦吾力旦·阿布力米提，女，维吾尔族，50岁，身份证号653101196706070442，经核查2017年8月10日因涉嫌准备实施恐怖活动罪被喀什市公安局国保大队抓获于2017年9月17日转教转化

Mewlidem Ablimit, female, Uyghur, 50 years old, ID number 653101196706070442. Following verification, it was found that she was detained by the Kashgar City Public Security Bureau's Domestic-Security Brigade on August 10, 2017 on suspicion of preparing to carry out terrorist acts, being transferred to transformation through education on September 17, 2017

Victim(s): [Ruqiyem Eli](#)

Unit: Xinmin Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局新民路派出所

GPS: [43.806365](#), [87.62162](#)

Officer: Enwerjan Memet / 艾尼瓦尔江·买买提 (police ID: 016650)

肉克依木·艾力，女，维吾尔，29岁，身份证号：653126198807010322，喀什叶城县人，经核实2014年5月31日因涉案国家安全按案被西河街派出所抓获，已判刑，监狱服刑。

Ruqiyem Eli, female, Uyghur, 29 years old, ID number: 653126198807010322, from Qaghiliq County, Kashgar; following a check: detained in an endangering-state-security case by the Xihe Street Police Station on May 31, 2014, has been sentenced, serving in prison.

Victim(s): [Memeteli Abat](#)

Unit: Xinmin Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局新民路派出所

GPS: [43.806415](#), [87.62162](#)

Officer: Wang Yuan / 王远 (police ID: 019752)

麦麦提力.阿拜提, 男, 维吾尔族, 22岁, 身份证号:653123199505151918, 与其原籍核实, 7月28日因涉嫌宗教极端思想被英吉沙县公安局刑拘, 先羁押于英吉沙县看守所

Memeteli Abat, male, Uyghur, 22 years old, ID number: 653123199505151918; as verified by his place of origin, he was criminally detained by the Yengisar County Public Security Bureau on July 28 on suspicion of religious extremist thinking, and is now being held at the Yengisar County Pre-Trial Detention Center

Victim(s): [Ehmet Atek](#)

Unit: Xinmin Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局新民路派出所

GPS: [43.806375](#), [87.62161](#)

Officer: Wang Yuan / 王远 (police ID: 019752)

艾合麦提.阿太克, 男, 维吾尔族, 34岁, 身份证号653128198305200639, 经核查2017年7月被岳普湖县公安局收押, 目前在岳普湖县技能培训中心教育转化。

Ehmet Atek, male, Uyghur, 34 years old, ID number 653128198305200639; following verification: taken into custody by the Yopurgha County Public Security Bureau in July 2017, currently in transformation-through-education at a skills training center in Yopurgha County.

Victim(s): [Ehmet Obulqasim](#)

Unit: Xinmin Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局新民路派出所

GPS: [43.806385](#), [87.62161](#)

Officer: Enwerjan Memet / 艾尼瓦尔江·买买提 (police ID: 016650)

艾合麦提·噢布力喀斯木, 男, 维吾尔, 22岁, 身份证号: 653122199510023113, 喀什人, 本市无活动, 2017年1月20日喀什国保大队抓获, 无业, 先监狱服刑。

Ehmet Obulqasim, male, Uyghur, 22 years old, ID number: 653122199510023113, from Kashgar, not active in this city, captured by domestic-security brigade in Kashgar on January 20, 2017, unemployed, currently in prison serving sentence.

January 24, 2018

Victim(s): [Aminem Eziz](#), [Abduwaris Memet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Qingrun Neighborhood, Qidaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局七道湾派出所青润社区警务室

GPS: [43.869012](#), [87.653334](#)

Officer: Yu Jiang / 于江 (police ID: 014572)

居住在山水兰德小区7号楼1905号的收押人员阿米娜木·艾则孜（身份证号码：652924196910181921，因快牙于2017年4月25日被七道湾派出所收押）的儿子阿卜杜瓦里斯·麦麦提（身份证号码：653121200203160619，现在南湖六中读书（寄宿）），因从2017年1月至今未交房租等费用，被小区物业报请上级主管部门，准备收回房屋使用权，南湖六中准备本月27日放假，这样阿卜杜瓦里斯·麦麦提就没有去处，经社区报街道逐级上报，现由水区民政局来解决，就不用社区操心。

Abduwaris Memet (ID number: 653121200203160619, currently attending the Nanhu No. 6 Middle School (boarding)), the son of in-custody individual Aminem Eziz (ID number: 652924196910181921, taken into custody by the Qidaowan Police Station on April 25, 2017 because of Zapyra), with residence at Apt. 1905, Building No. 7, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, has not paid rent and other fees since January 2017. The residential complex property management has requested instruction from the higher-level administration departments, and is preparing to reclaim usage rights to the apartment. The Nanhu No. 6 Middle School goes on vacation on the 27th of this month, after which Abduwaris Memet would have nowhere to go. The reports went up through the relevant instances, with the neighborhood administration reporting it to the subdistrict administration, and the Shuimogou District Civil Affairs Bureau has now taken to resolving the issue, with no need for the neighborhood administration to go through the trouble.

January 25, 2018

Victim(s): [He Zhanqing](#)

Unit: WX-040 Yongxin Convenience Station, Yongfeng Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐县公安局永丰派出所WX_040永新便民警务站

GPS: [43.575686](#), [87.356415](#)

Officer: Jiang Tiezhu / 姜铁柱 (police ID: WX3105)

2018年1月25日，乌鲁木齐县永丰镇永丰村，教育转化人员何占清妻子喜发旦，女，回族，因老家父亲重病，请假回家宁夏西吉县看望父亲，通过永丰村委会研判，已将报告递交永丰镇政府。

January 25, 2018, Yongfeng Village, Yongfeng Municipality, Urumqi County: transformation-through-education individual He Zhanqing's wife, Xi Fadan, female, Hui, asked for leave to return to her hometown in Ningxia's Xiji County to see her father, as he was seriously ill; an assessment was done by the Yongfeng Village Committee, with the report submitted to the Yongfeng Municipality government.

January 26, 2018

Victim(s): [Aminem Eziz](#), [Abduwaris Memet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Qingrun Neighborhood, Qidaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局七道湾派出所青润社区警务室

GPS: [43.869012](#), [87.653324](#)

Officer: Yu Jiang / 于江 (police ID: 014572)

居住在山水兰德小区7号楼1905号的收押人员阿米娜木·艾则孜（身份证号码：652924196910181921）的儿子阿卜杜瓦日斯·麦麦提（身份证号码：653121200203160619，现在南湖六中寄宿读书），今天学校开始放寒假，水区民政局通知青润社区到南湖六中学校将阿卜杜瓦日斯·麦麦提领出，送到乌市水区观园路1066号温泉康居苑13号楼乌市吾奇柯娜残疾儿童康复中心（负责人：尤尔达西，电话：[redacted]）。

Abduwaris Memet (ID number: 653121200203160619, currently studies and boards at the No. 6 Nanhu Middle School) is the son of in-custody individual Aminem Eziz (ID number: 652924196910181921), residing at Apt. 1905, Building No. 7, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex; today, the school went on winter vacation, with the Shuimogou District Civil Affairs Bureau notifying the Qingrun Neighborhood Administration to go to the No. 6 Nanhu Middle School to take Abduwaris Memet and bring him to the Urumqi Uchqun'ay Disabled Children's Recovery Center at Building No. 13, Wenquan Kangjuyuan, 1066 Guanyuan Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi (person in charge: Yoldash, phone: [redacted]).

January 27, 2018

Victim(s): [Qurbanjan Eli](#)

Unit: Police Office, Shanxi Alley Neighborhood, Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所山西巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.778344](#), [87.616233](#)

Officer: Lian Yong / 连勇 (police ID: 010544)

2018年1月27日，山西巷7.5解脱人员库尔班江·艾力，身份证号码650102199008022619，户口利民巷15号4号楼4单元401号空挂户，2017年6月11日被南关派出所收押，后教育转化，2018年因肺结核放回，放回后父母双方都不让进家门(父母离婚)2018年1月26日山西巷社区为了不让失控在社区9号楼8单元602室为其租房，现此人已被社区列管。

January 27, 2018: Shanxi Alley's July 5 absolved individual Qurbanjan Eli, ID number 650102199008022619, vacant registration at Apt. 401, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 4, 15 Limin Alley, taken into custody by the Nanguan Police Station on June 11, 2017 and sent to transformation through education afterwards, being released in 2018 because of tuberculosis. After he was released, neither his father nor mother allowed him to enter their homes (the parents are divorced). On January 26, 2018, the Shanxi Alley Neighborhood Administration rented for him a place at Apt. 602, Entrance No. 8, Building No. 9 in the neighborhood, so as to prevent losing control of him. This person has now been placed under supervision by the neighborhood administration.

January 30, 2018

Victim(s): [Aygul Emet](#)

Unit: No. 3 Pre-Trial Detention Center, Prison and Detention Center Management Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局监所管理支队第三看守所

GPS: [43.797605](#), [87.559715](#)

Officer: Wu Hongyan / 吴红岩 (police ID: 020248)

阿依古丽 艾买提

身份证号650102196410204046

因危安现在关押在第三看守所

通过百姓安全核查该人员仍属于放行人员 一切正常

Aygul Emet

ID number 650102196410204046

currently confined at the No. 3 Pre-Trial Detention Center because of endangering security
running a Baixing Safety check shows that this person is still classified as a let-go individual with everything normal

February 5, 2018

Victim(s): [Meirgul Malik](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongganqu Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所东干渠社区警务室

GPS: [43.846695](#), [87.284458](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友 (police ID: 015975)

2018年1月19日，我辖区被收押人员米热古力·马力克(女，哈萨克族，身份证号：650121199306114422)因身体原因从收押场所出来，现住在乌鲁木齐市西山农场锦绣花园2期她母亲古丽沙热·托吾列根家，此情况已按规定告知辖区所在社区。

On January 19, 2018, Meirgul Malik (female, Kazakh, ID number: 650121199306114422), a person in custody from our jurisdiction, was released from the custody facility for health reasons, and is now living at her mother Gulsara Tolegen's home at Stage 2, Mianxiu Huayuan, Xishan Farm, Urumqi. The neighborhood administration of the area of jurisdiction has already been informed of this situation, in accordance with the regulations.

February 7, 2018

Victim(s): [Abduqeyyum Mijit](#)

Unit: Police Office, Grand Bazar Neighborhood, Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所大巴扎社区警务室

GPS: [43.783133](#), [87.61632](#)

Officer: Sayitjan Sawur / 沙依提江·沙吾尔 (police ID: 015101)

教育转化人员阿布都克尤木·米吉提，身份证号65010219900604403X,2018年1月5日因病从教育转化点出来治疗至2018年2月5日，2018年2月6日教育转化工作人员交接了因病出所治疗教育转化人员阿布都克尤木。

Transformation-through-education individual Abduqeyyum Mijit, ID number 65010219900604403X, came out of the transformation-through-education unit because of illness on January 5, 2018, undergoing treatment until February 5, 2018. On February 6, 2018, the transformation-through-education staff took custody of left-center-to-treat-illness transformation-through-education individual Abduqeyyum.

February 8, 2018

Victim(s): [Tursun Qadir](#)

Unit: Toutunhe District Branch, Economic-Technological Development Zone, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局经济技术开发区头屯河区分局

GPS: [43.794628](#), [87.490587](#)

Officer: Zhang Chenggang / 张成刚 (police ID: 015362)

2018年2月8日，东山坡警务站在入户收教人员家属买热牙木·沙吾提（653129199009200327）丈夫吐逊·卡迪尔（653128198610110517）在教育转化班情绪稳定 学到了很多东西 偶尔会给家中打电话报平安。

On February 8, 2018, the Dongshanpo police service station paid a household visit to Meryem Sawut (653129199009200327), a family member of a taken-for-education individual; her husband Tursun Qadir (653128198610110517) is emotionally stable at the transformation-through-education class, has learned many things, and occasionally calls home to report that all is well.

Victim(s): [Li Jianzhu](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Xihong Neighborhood, Liudaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局六道湾派出所西虹东社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: Chen Chao / 陈超 (police ID: 014890)

我社区信访人员李建筑现在被送往教育转化基地，社区民警和社区书记每个星期四道教育转化点和李建筑谈心，但是到现在为止李建筑还是比较顽固，还是坚持上访。

Li Jianzhu, a petitioning individual from our neighborhood, has been sent to a transformation-through-education base. The neighborhood People's police and neighborhood secretary go to the transformation-through-education unit every Thursday to have a heart-to-heart with Li Jianzhu, but up to now Li Jianzhu has remained rather stubborn, and insists on petitioning.

February 9, 2018

Victim(s): [Ababekri Qurban](#)

Unit: MD-047 Xiaoshuiqu Neighborhood Convenience Station, South Midong Road Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局米东南路派出所MD_047小水渠社区便民警务站

GPS: [43.927391](#), [87.639341](#)

Officer: Abdugheni Abduweli / 阿不都安尼·阿不都万里 (police ID: 016083)

两类人员亲属，其曼古丽艾坦木（身份证号：65012197805191749）前日跟老公阿巴拜科日库尔班（教转人员）（身份证号：652322196606071036）通了五六分钟电话，说孩子学费差不多凑齐了，还不够就问父母借点，兄弟来看他们还送了吃的，其曼古丽现在眼睛视力模糊，不能见光，后面打算去看看，他表示生活暂时无困难，工作也还可以。

Two-kinds individual relative Chimengul Ehem (ID number: 65012197805191749) had a 5-6 minute phone call with her husband Ababekri Qurban (transformation-through-education individual) (ID number: 652322196606071036) the day before yesterday, saying that the children's tuition fees were almost covered and that she'd ask her parents to lend a bit if it still ended up not being enough, and that her brothers had come to see them and given them some food; Chimengul's eyesight is blurry now, and is very sensitive to light; she plans to go have it checked up on later; he [sic] expressed that there are currently no difficulties in life, with work fine as well.

February 10, 2018

Victim(s): [Ekrem Mehmet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Shanxi Alley Neighborhood, Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所山西巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.790591](#), [87.618165](#)

Officer: Saira Rahman / 沙依拉·热合曼 (police ID: 013360)

2018.2.10收押人员

艾克然木·麦麦提的头七在汗腾格里寺举行，从吐鲁番来参加头七的人员有15人，乌鲁木齐有20人，目前一切正常。

On February 10, 2018, the seven-day mourning for in-custody individual Ekrem Memet was held at the Hantengri Mosque, with 15 people attending the seven-day mourning from Turpan and 20

people from Urumqi; everything currently normal.

Victim(s): [Ekrem Mehmet](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.79037](#), [87.618116](#)

Officer: Mahinur Mehmet / 玛依努尔·买合木提

2018年2月10日山西巷社区收押人员艾克然木·麦麦提的头七在汗腾格里寺举行，参加人员40人左右，目前一切正常

On February 10, 2018, the seven-day mourning was held at the Hantengri Mosque for Shanxi Alley Neighborhood's in-custody individual Ekrem Memet, with around 40 people attending; everything currently normal

Victim(s): [Ablikim Abdureyim](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 5 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队五大队一中队

GPS: [43.789242](#), [87.600651](#)

Officer: Ma Yuan / 马源 (police ID: 020474)

今日在黄河路中医院附近，对一名没有携带身份证的民语系男子进行检查，经人脸识别查出身份证号，阿布力克木·阿布都热依木650103197704200615，再经百姓安全查此人为红色标签人员属75监所羁押人员，移交SY-063警务站

Carried out an inspection of an ethnic-language man who was not carrying his ID card in the vicinity of the Chinese Medicine Hospital on Huanghe Road today, finding the ID number with the help of facial recognition: Ablikim Abdureyim, 650103197704200615; further checking with Baixing Safety, found that this person was marked as a red-tag individual, classified as an individual detained in the July 5 incident; transferred to the SY-063 police service station

Victim(s): [Ekrem Mehmet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Heavenly Lake Road Neighborhood, Nanguan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所天池路社区警务室

GPS: [43.790481](#), [87.618225](#)

Officer: Gulbahar Tursun / 古丽巴哈·吐逊 (police ID: 017270)

2018年2月10日在汗腾格力清真寺举行收押人员艾克然木·麦麦提的头七，预计乌鲁木齐市来参加人员20左右，从吐鲁番前往大约25人左右。目前秩序井然有序

On February 10, 2018, the seven-day mourning will be held at the Hantengri Mosque for in-custody individual Ekrem Memet, with approximately 20 people expected to come from Urumqi and about

25 people expected to make the trip from Turpan. Everything currently proceeding in good order

February 11, 2018

Victim(s): [Yasin Zilal](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.786952](#), [87.607493](#)

Officer: --- / ---

举报两面人自治区文联（塔里木）杂志社主编亚森·孜拉里。

1.他自2000年8月开始断断续续散布关于自治区文联杂技家协会干部祖力菲亚·奥斯曼嫁给汉族人的言论，他恶毒攻击说祖力菲亚做为维吾尔族著名诗人的女儿嫁给了欺压维族人的汉族人，是维族人的耻辱和叛徒。

证据足：他通过他妻子和他本人在单位同事间和朋友同到处散播此番言论。

2.他在他文学界同事间多次散布说汉族文学算是文学吗？比起维吾尔文学那就是垃圾。

3.他素来极端仇视和排斥汉族人汉文化，做为长期生活在乌鲁木齐的文化人，拒绝学汉语学汉话，至今都不会说汉语。

Reporting the two-faced person Yasin Zilal, chief editor of the Autonomous Region Federation of Literary and Art Circles (Tarim) periodical press.

1. Since August 2000, he has, on and off, been disseminating rhetoric about Zulfiye Osman, a cadre of the Autonomous Region Federation of Literary and Art Circles Acrobats Association, marrying a Han Chinese. He has viciously attacked her, saying that Zulfiye, as the daughter of a famous Uyghur poet, is a disgrace and traitor to the Uyghur people because of marrying a Han Chinese, an oppressor of the Uyghur people.

Evidence is sufficient: This rhetoric was spread by himself and through his wife everywhere among his colleagues and friends.

2. He has repeatedly disseminated rhetoric among his literary colleagues questioning if Han Chinese literature could even be considered literature, saying that compared to Uyghur literature it was garbage.

3. He has always despised and discriminated against Han Chinese and Han culture. Despite being a cultural figure who has lived in Urumqi for a long time, he refuses to learn Mandarin and still cannot speak it to this day.

February 15, 2018

Victim(s): [Ekrem Mehmet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Shanxi Alley Neighborhood, Nangan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局南关派出所山西巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.778573](#), [87.617148](#)

Officer: Saira Rahman / 沙依拉·热合曼 (police ID: 013360)

2018.2.15在我辖区居住的收押人员艾克然木·麦麦提（因病死亡）的家属情绪稳定。

February 15, 2018: the family members of in-custody individual Ekrem Memet (died from illness),

residing in our jurisdiction, are emotionally stable.

February 18, 2018

Victim(s): [Zhang Xiaoping](#)

Unit: Police Office, Victory Road Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所胜利路社区警务室

GPS: [43.771442](#), [87.612821](#)

Officer: Zhao Jiang / 赵疆 (police ID: 017581)

我所民警在2018年2月17日结合社区走访

(张晓萍, 女, 汉族, 1964年4月18日出生, 身份证号码652923196404181367, 户口所在地乌鲁木齐市天山区新华南路98号泰禧小区1号楼1单元101室, 现住址, 乌鲁木齐市天山区新华南路1096号2号楼1单元101号) 家时发现了一些法轮功宣传品, 民警当场把张晓萍带至胜利路派出所审查, 目前还在审查中。

On February 17, 2018, while our station's People's police was working with the neighborhood administration to conduct a home visit (Zhang Xiaoping, female, Han, born on April 18, 1964, ID number 652923196404181367, place of household registration at Apt. 101, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, Taixi Residential Complex, 98 South Xinhua Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, current residential address at Apt. 101, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 2, 1096 South Xinhua Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi), we discovered some Falun Gong propaganda materials, with the People's police immediately taking Zhang Xiaoping to the Victory Road Police Station for investigation; currently still under investigation.

Victim(s): [Awut Memet](#)

Unit: SY112 Convenience Station Opposite Dapugou Neighborhood Checkpoint, Huanwei Road Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局环卫路派出所SY_112大浦沟社区卡点对面便民警务站

GPS: [43.783455](#), [87.50322](#)

Officer: Otkur Omer / 吾提库尔·吾买尔 (police ID: 011227)

老公被收押

老婆孩子买不上房乌市沙区大浦沟辖区居民阿依夏木·卡玉木 (653125199202055024) 和四个孩子因老公阿吾提·买买提 (652927197405045017) 2017年中旬因宗教氛围浓厚收押, 2018年2月大浦沟辖区内的房子拆迁, 阿依夏木带着四个孩子拿着拆迁款在乌鲁木齐市区内买不到房子当地社区拒绝其在辖区内买房子并住进, 现在阿依夏木正在咨询如果跟被收押的阿吾提离婚会不会让其买房住进

Husband taken into custody, wife and children cannot buy housing. Because her husband Awut Memet (652927197405045017) was taken into custody for being deeply religious in mid-2017, Ayshem Qayum (653125199202055024), a resident in the jurisdiction of Urumqi Saybagh District's Dapugou, and her four children were resettled following the demolition of their home in the

Dapugou jurisdiction in February 2018. Ayschem and her four children took the resettlement compensation but couldn't buy housing in Urumqi, with the local neighborhood administration refusing to let her buy and move into a home in their jurisdiction. Ayschem is now inquiring if divorcing the in-custody Awut would allow for her to buy and move into a home

February 19, 2018

Victim(s): [Zhang Xiaoping](#)

Unit: Police Office, Victory Road Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District

Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所胜利路社区警务室

GPS: [43.771442](#), [87.612821](#)

Officer: Zhao Jiang / 赵疆 (police ID: 017581)

2018年2月17日我所民警在入户

(张晓萍, 女, 汉族, 1964年4月18日出生, 身份证号码652923196404181367, 现住址, 乌鲁木齐市天山区新华南路1096号2号楼1单元101号,) 家时发现大量的法轮功宣传品, 今派出所审查, 目前该人已被胜利路派出所刑事拘留, 人目前在乌鲁木齐第三看守所。

On February 17, 2018, during a household visit (Zhang Xiaoping, female, Han, born on April 18, 1964, ID number 652923196404181367, current residential address of Apt. 101, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 2, 1096 South Xinhua Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi), our station's People's police discovered a large quantity of Falun Gong propaganda materials; the police station is presently investigating, with the person in question having now been criminally detained by the Victory Road Police Station; the person is currently at the Urumqi No. 3 Pre-Trial Detention Center.

February 20, 2018

Victim(s): [Adiljan Ablet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Fuquan Street Neighborhood, Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District

Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所富泉街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761021](#), [87.636144](#)

Officer: Zhao Zhiming / 赵志明 (police ID: 012360)

2018年2月20日我民警安排信息员了解我辖区居民阿迪力江阿布莱提 (650202198404270033) , 与看守所人员同行同住情况, 经信息员了解, 其本人已被公安机关收教, 无异常

On February 20, 2018, our People's police arranged for an informer to learn about the circumstances of our jurisdiction's resident Adiljan Ablet (650202198404270033) being in close contact with pre-trial detention center individuals; as learned by the informant, he has been taken for education by the public security organs, nothing irregular

March 1, 2018

Victim(s): [Edirjan Tursun, Qurbanjan Enwer](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongganqu Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所东干渠社区警务室

GPS: [43.846696, 87.284587](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友 (police ID: 015975)

2018年3月1日，在社区工作中接到克拉玛依市事业编民警闫斌电话告知，他辖区的阿德尔江·吐尔孙，男，维吾尔族，身份证号：650202197701230033，此人因断通联于2017年10月24日被当地公安机关收押，在收押期间阿德尔江反应，他曾与我辖区人员库尔班江·安尼瓦尔，(男，维吾尔族，身份证号码：654127198110030013)通联，经查，库尔班江已于2017年9月被本辖区公安机关收押。

On March 1, 2018, in the course of the neighborhood administration's work, there was a phone call from Yan Bin, a public service People's police officer of Karamay City, informing that an individual in his jurisdiction, Edirjan Tursun, male, Uyghur, ID number: 650202197701230033, had been taken into custody by the local public security organs on October 24, 2017 for being disconnected, and that during the time in custody Edirjan reported that he had previously contacted an individual in our jurisdiction, Qurbanjan Enwer (male, Uyghur, ID number: 654127198110030013); following investigation, it was found that Qurbanjan had already been taken into custody by our jurisdiction's public security organs in September 2017.

March 4, 2018

Victim(s): [Pehirdin Rehmetulla](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: ---

Officer: Suo Yu / 索瑜

我巡逻组在新大附近通过百姓安全查获一名红色标签，属7.5监所羁押人员。处置措施:移交盘查地分局收押审查。帕合尔丁·热合木吐拉 650102198806015216 电话:[redacted]

Using Baixing Safety, our patrol group discovered and seized a red-tag "detained in July 5 incident" individual in the neighborhood of Xinjiang University. Management measures: transfer to inspection police branch for detention and investigation. Pehirdin Rehmetulla, 650102198806015216, phone: [redacted]

March 6, 2018

Victim(s): [Ibrahim Memettursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Biyuan Neighborhood, North Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖北路派出所碧园社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: Wang Wen / 王闻 (police ID: 014520)

两会期间前指推送目前社区管控人员伊布拉依木·麦麦提图尔孙：性别：男、身份证号：653123199003030016、联系电话：[redacted]，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区河滩北路708号2栋2104号，现居住地：乌鲁木齐市天山区和平南路100号高密小区6号楼2单元201号。现拟报收教。

Individual currently under community surveillance, flagged by frontline command during the Two Sessions period: Ibrahim Memettursun, gender: male, ID number: 653123199003030016, contact number: [redacted], registration address: Apt. 2104, Building No. 2, 708 North Hetan Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, current residential address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 6, Gaomi Residential Complex, 100 South Peace Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi. Currently planning to register for taking for education.

March 7, 2018

Victim(s): [Amangul Metniyaz](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.797561](#), [87.611172](#)

Officer: Fan Honggang / 樊宏刚

2018/3/7 在盘查时发现 阿曼古丽·麦提尼亚孜 女 身份证号653125197703055162 新疆莎车县米夏乡夏马力巴格村1组031号，一体化平台报警显示 未请假，布控标签:全疆工作对象。自述在乌鲁木齐市温泉疗养院干保洁工作。报派出所，派出所要求 带回所里。

Discovered during inspection and questioning on March 7, 2018: Amangul Metniyaz, female, ID number 653125197703055162, House No. 031, Group No. 1, Shamalbagh Village, Misha Township, Yarkand County, Xinjiang; IJOP police alert: has not asked for leave, surveillance tag: Xinjiang-wide work target. Self-description: works as a cleaner at a hot-spring sanitarium in Urumqi. Reported to police station, with police station requesting that she be brought in to the station.

Victim(s): [Tursunay Ismayil](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.797551](#), [87.611182](#)

Officer: Fan Honggang / 樊宏刚

2018/3/7 盘查时发现 吐斯纳依·斯马依 女 身份证号 650203195107210029 新疆克拉玛依市克拉玛依区西苑小区2幢14号，一体化平台报警显示

未请假，布控标签:新疆工作对象，处理策略:继续盘问。 自述 克拉玛依市第二小学退休老师。报派出所，派出所要求 带回派出所。

Discovered during inspection and questioning on March 7, 2018: Tursunay Ismayil, female, ID number 650203195107210029, Apt. 14, Building No. 2, Xiyuan Residential Complex, Karamay District, Karamay City, Xinjiang; IJOP police alert: has not asked for leave, surveillance tag: Xinjiang-wide work target, management approach: continue questioning. Self-description: retired teacher, Karamay City No. 2 Primary School. Reported to police station, with police station requesting that she be brought in to the station.

March 12, 2018

Victim(s): [Mewlan Niyaz](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.9274](#), [87.639291](#)

Officer: Liang Yong / 梁勇

辖区内三类人员亲属尼亚子赫力木说他的心愿就是等儿子毛兰尼亚子出来，然后一起留在乌市，他给儿子联系了个宰羊的活，希望儿子在里面好好学习，然后早日回来。

The jurisdiction's three-kinds individual relative Niyaz Helim says that his wish is to wait for his son, Mewlan Niyaz, to come out, and then stay in Urumqi together; he's arranged a job for his son slaughtering sheep, and hopes that the son will study hard in there, coming back soon.

March 14, 2018

Victim(s): [Zhu Yan](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sidao Alley Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所四道巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.780877](#), [87.647521](#)

Officer: Liu Wei / 刘伟 (police ID: 017904)

我辖区涉法轮功人员朱研（性别 男，居民身份证号码: 65010319770904181X，籍贯：江苏省丰县，文化程度：大学本科，户籍地址（现住址）：乌鲁木齐市天山区三道湾路100号5号楼1单元601号,联系方式：[redacted]，服务处所：新疆电力设计院）先在我辖区居住，表现良好，每周一都到社区参加升国旗仪式。

Our jurisdiction's Falun-Gong-related individual, Zhu Yan (gender: male, resident ID number: 65010319770904181X, birthplace: Feng County, Jiangsu Province, education level: undergraduate, registration address (current residential address): Apt. 601, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 5, 100 Sandaowan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, contact number: [redacted], workplace: Xinjiang Electric Power Design Institute), currently lives in our jurisdiction; behavior is good, comes to the neighborhood administration every morning to attend the flag-raising ceremony.

March 25, 2018

Victim(s): [Adil Alim](#)

Unit: Technical Investigation Brigade, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局技术侦查大队

GPS: [43.765916](#), [87.633414](#)

Officer: Ou Jun / 欧军 (police ID: 011780)

工作中发现，有敏感标签人员（危安在逃人员，视询布控人员，涉情报线索人员，不准出境人员家属）阿地里·阿里木（男，维吾尔族，身份证号:650102198507232616）名下登记的手机号[redacted]在伊宁市四中附近活动。

A sensitive-tag individual was discovered in the course of duty (endangering-state-security fugitive, individual under surveillance, intelligence clue individual, relative of individual forbidden from going abroad), Adil Alim (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650102198507232616); the mobile phone number [redacted] registered in his name is active in the vicinity of the Ghulja City No. 4 Middle School.

April 1, 2018

Victim(s): [Ibrahim Qurban](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.76722](#), [87.613697](#)

Officer: Huang Wei / 黄伟 (police ID: 020244)

人员采集

身份证号码：653130199407012731

姓名：依不拉音·库尔班

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：天山区胜利路666号

工作单位：新疆大学

说明：特警八支队二大队新疆大学便衣巡组，在盘查中通过百姓安全APP查获一名被打击人员亲属，现已移交至TS209警务站。本人称没有亲戚被打击收押。

Individual collection

ID number: 653130199407012731

Full name: Ibrahim Qurban

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: 666 Victory Road, Tianshan District

Work unit: Xinjiang University

Explanation: The Xinjiang University plainclothes patrol group of the No. 2 Brigade of the No. 8 SWAT Branch used the Baixing Safety app to discover and seize a relative of a crackdown individual during inspection and questioning, who has now been transferred to the TS209 police service

station. This person says that no relatives have been cracked down on and taken into custody.

April 2, 2018

Victim(s): [Gulzia Qiash](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.90314](#), [87.520077](#)

Officer: --- / ---

2018年4月1日22时50分，民警张吉云接到[redacted]和[redacted]的电话，声称是古力孜亚·克亚西（女，哈萨克族，身份证号码为:654101197001120986，户口所在地为乌鲁木齐市高新区友谊路199号9-2-301室，2018年4月1日因段通联“615”回头看送职业技术教育培训）的姐姐的电话和短信、QQ语音留言，质问为什么抓她妹妹，短信内容为：“你好，我是古力孜亚姐姐，你们把我妹妹抓走管起来，不顾我八十岁的老母亲的眼泪，我想知道什么原因？如果我妹妹有罪请出示证据，没有的话，我明天就去哈萨克斯坦外交部、联合国控告你们对我妹妹的拍害”。民警已经将情况及时报告派出所领导和迎宾的管委会领导。并做好古力孜亚亲属稳控工作。

At 22:50 on April 1, 2018, People's police officer Zhang Jiyun received calls from [redacted] and [redacted], stated to be calls, text messages, and QQ voice messages from the older sister of Gulzia Qiash (female, Kazakh, ID number: 654101197001120986, place of household registration at Apt. 301, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 9, 199 Friendship Road, High-Tech District, Urumqi, sent to vocational skills education training on April 1, 2018 for being disconnected and a "615" revisit); she demanded why her younger sister had been detained, with the text message content reading: "Hello, I am Gulzia's older sister. You detained my sister and locked her up, with no consideration towards my 80-year-old elderly mother's tears. I want to know what was the reason? If my younger sister is guilty, please provide the evidence. If not, I will go to the Kazakhstan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations tomorrow to accuse you of persecuting my sister." The People's police officer has reported the situation to the police station's leadership and the Yingbin management committee leadership in a timely manner. In addition to carrying out the appropriate stabilization work on Gulzia's relatives.

April 6, 2018

Victim(s): [Reyhangul Islam](#), [Guzelnur Hemit](#)

Unit: SY-035 Qingfeng Road Waste Transfer Station Convenience Station, Yamaliq Mountain Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局雅山派出所SY_035青峰路垃圾转运站便民警务站

GPS: [43.782684](#), [87.581991](#)

Officer: Zhu Zhenlong / 朱振龙 (police ID: 018339)

收押人员姑再努尔·依米提，女，维吾尔族

，身份证号码为：653121199603263224，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市沙依巴克区铁西村1区6组8号

，收押人员家属人员母亲：热依汗姑丽·以斯拉穆，女，维吾尔族，身份证号码为：65312119710926322X，2018年4月6日房子走访入户人员在家，没有外出，每天下午参加社区汉语学习班，思想稳定。

In-custody individual Guzelnur Hemit, female, Uyghur, ID number of: 653121199603263224, registration address: House No. 8, Group No. 6, Area No. 1, Tiexi Village, Saybagh District, Urumqi; mother, family member individual of in-custody individual: Reyhangul Islam, female, Uyghur, ID number of: 65312119710926322X; during a household visit on April 6, 2018, the individual was at home, and had not gone out; attends the neighborhood Mandarin study classes every afternoon, mentally stable.

April 10, 2018

Victim(s): [Ferqet Ibrahim](#), [Nurbiye Ableq](#), [Feroza Ferqet](#), [Darwaz Ferqet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Happiness Road Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所幸福路南社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: Wang Yong / 王勇 (police ID: 017575)

本辖区收押人员法尔哈德·依布拉音的妻子努尔比彦·阿布力克，身份证号码:652923198712190723，户籍地:乌鲁木齐市天山区幸福路952号35-2-402，现住址:天山区中湾街北一巷德普小区3-2-402，经与南湾街北社区对接发现，该人已于2018年4月4日被大湾派出所收教，现其两个孩子由其父亲衣克木江·亚森代为照顾。

Our jurisdiction's in-custody individual Ferqet Ibrahim's wife, Nurbiye Ableq, ID number: 652923198712190723, registration address: Apt. 402, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 35, 952 Happiness Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, current residential address: Apt. 402, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 3, Depu Residential Complex, No. 1 North Alley, Zhongwan Street, Tianshan District; after linking up with the Northern Nanwan Street Neighborhood, it was found this person has been taken for education by the Dawan Police Station on April 4, 2018; her father, Hekimjan Yasin, is filling in to look after her two children now.

April 13, 2018

Victim(s): [Barat Reyim](#)

Unit: No. 1 Detachment, No. 2 Brigade, No. 8 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局特警八支队二大队一中队

GPS: [43.784943](#), [87.621589](#)

Officer: Pei Longzhu / 裴龙柱 (police ID: 017236)

2018年4月12日，在工作中通过百姓安全查获珀拉缇·热伊木，身份证号码为653122199506012315为黄色标签，属涉稳调查对象，现已移交TS099警务站。

During work on April 12, 2018, Baixing Safety was used to track down and seize Barat Reyim (ID: 653122199506012315, yellow label), a stability-related inspection target. He has now been transferred to the TS099 police substation.

April 14, 2018

Victim(s): [Lan Xueliang](#), [Ma Wenzhi](#)

Unit: DB-039 Donggou Township Fangjiagou Convenience Station, Donggou Police Station, Dabancheng District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局达坂城区分局东沟派出所DB_039东沟乡方家沟便民警务站

GPS: [43.445453](#), [88.441635](#)

Officer: Li Guangming / 李广明 (police ID: DB3056)

我辖区收押人员亲属马学梅近期动态

2018年4月14日，民警在入户走访时了解到：我辖区收押人员兰学亮的妻子马学梅（女，回族，身份证号：6501211198405043725）一人要照顾两个正在学龄期的孩子，还要照顾父亲马德忠（现年78年，兰州湾村收押人员马文智的父亲），迫于家庭生活压力，马学梅近期在辖区内打零工增加家庭收入，马学梅日常务工期间留马德忠一人在家，因考虑年龄偏大且患有老年痴呆，马学梅将马德忠反锁在院内，防止其外出走或摔伤。但马德忠一人在家，也存在一定隐患。

民警已向村委会反应此情况，村委会将协调解决此事。

Recent developments for Ma Xuemei, a relative of an in-custody individual from our jurisdiction
During a home visit on April 14, 2018, the People's police learned that: Ma Xuemei (female, Hui, ID number: 650121198405043725), the wife of in-custody individual Lan Xueliang from our jurisdiction, has to take care of two school-age children alone, in addition to looking after her father Ma Dezhong (now 78 years old, father of Lanzhouwan Village's in-custody individual Ma Wenzhi). Because of the pressure from everything at home, Ma Xuemei has recently started doing part-time work in the jurisdiction as a means of increasing the family's income, leaving Ma Dezhong at home alone when going to work daily. Out of concerns about his old age and his suffering from senile dementia, Ma Xuemei locks Ma Dezhong inside the yard to prevent him from going out or falling and hurting himself. However, having Ma Dezhong at home by himself also carries a risk. The police have reported this situation to the village committee, and the committee will coordinate to resolve this matter.

April 16, 2018

Victim(s): [Mewlan Niyaz](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.927276](#), [87.639709](#)

Officer: Liang Yong / 梁勇

辖区内三类人员亲属尼亚子赫力木来社区跟儿子毛兰尼亚子通了电话，他们两商量打算申请套公租房。

Niyaz Helim, a relative of a three-kinds individual in our jurisdiction, came to the neighborhood administration to have a phone call with his son Mewlan Niyaz, with the two of them discussing applying for a public-housing apartment.

Victim(s): [Qurbanjan Enwer](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongganqu Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所东干渠社区警务室

GPS: [43.853067](#), [87.285418](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友 (police ID: 015975)

日期：2018年4月15日，通话时间：23:30,通话学员:库尔班江·安尼瓦尔，通话亲属:阿尔孜古丽·麦麦提，亲属身份证号码:650106196804090059，亲属所在社区:东干渠社区。

Date: April 15, 2018, time of call: 23:30, student on call: Qurbanjan Enwer, relative on call: Arzugul Memet, relative's ID number: 650106196804090059, relative's neighborhood: Dongganqu Neighborhood.

April 18, 2018

Victim(s): [Sherip Mahmut](#)

Unit: Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所

GPS: [43.756461](#), [87.625236](#)

Officer: Wu Debao / 吴德宝 (police ID: 015628)

人员采集

身份证号码：652101199207042247

姓名：阿米那古丽·买买提

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：乌鲁木齐市天山区十七户路98号1号楼三单元302号

工作单位：无业

说明：阿米那古丽·买买提的丈夫西热甫·马合木提于2017年4月17日，被收押。其违犯计划生育政策，政审人员

Individual collection

ID number: 652101199207042247

Full name: Aminigul Memet

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 1, 98 Shiqihu Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi

Work unit: unemployed

Explanation: Aminigul Memet's husband, Sherip Mahmut, was taken into custody on April 17, 2017. He violated the family-planning policy, political-investigation individual

Victim(s): [Obulqasimjan Abdurehim](#), [Aygul Abbas](#)

Unit: Police Office, Shunhe Road Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch,

Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所顺河路社区警务室

GPS: [43.853145](#), [87.285199](#)

Officer: Gulzhanai Koken / 古力加娜依·库坎 (police ID: 012428)

我辖区收押人员阿依古丽·阿巴斯（身份证号码650106197510120026）的父亲阿巴斯·努尔（身份证号码650106193907100033）于4月12日去世，其丈夫吾不卡生江·阿不都热依木（身份证号码650106197802183010）为教育转化人员，为办理老人葬礼，经钢南派出所和钢城片区管委会研究同意吾不卡生江·阿不都热依木参加葬礼，于4月15日吾不卡生江·阿不都热依木在钢南派出所民警，社区工作人员及巡逻队的陪同下参加岳父葬礼，当天晚上10点安全回教育转化点。

Abbas Nur (ID number 650106193907100033), the father of in-custody individual Aygul Abbas (ID number 650106197510120026), from our jurisdiction, passed away on April 12; her husband, Obulqasim Abdurehim (ID number 650106197802183010), is a transformation-through-education individual; in order to handle the arrangements for the funeral of the elderly person, the South Gangcheng Police Station and the Gangcheng Subdistrict Administrative Committee looked into the matter and approved Obulqasim Abdurehim attending the funeral; on April 15, Obulqasim Abdurehim attended his father-in-law's funeral under the supervision of the South Gangcheng Police Station People's police, the neighborhood administration staff, and the patrol team, safely returning to the transformation-through-education unit at 10 PM on the same day.

April 19, 2018

Victim(s): [Ferqet Ibrahim](#), [Nurbiye Ableq](#), [Feroza Ferqet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Happiness Road Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所幸福路南社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: Wang Yong / 王勇 (police ID: 017575)

幸福路南社区三类人员亲属，法忆如孜·法尔哈德，女，维吾尔族，身份证号码:650102201606267448 护照已被大湾派出所注销，因其父亲被幸福路派出所收押，其母亲被大湾派出所教育转化，因其年龄过小，无人照顾，现家属申请将其送往浙江义乌大姑如库彦木·阿布力肯木，身份证号码:652923198401290727，现住址:浙江义乌市桥东二区47栋2-501代为照顾。

Three-kinds individual relative from Southern Happiness Road Neighborhood, Feroza Ferqet, female, Uyghur, ID number: 650102201606267448, passport has been voided by the Dawan Police Station; because her father has been taken into custody by the Happiness Road Police Station and her mother was sent to transformation through education by the Dawan Police Station, and because she is a toddler and has no one to take care of her, the family members are applying to send her to her aunt Ruqiyem Ablikim in Yiwu, Zhejiang, ID number: 652923198401290727, current residential address: Apt. 2-501, Building No. 47, Qiaodong No. 2 District, Yiwu City, Zhejiang, so that she may look after her in their place.

Victim(s): [Lan Xueliang](#)

Unit: DB-039 Donggou Township Fangjiagou Convenience Station, Donggou Police Station,
Dabancheng District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /
乌鲁木齐市公安局达坂城区分局东沟派出所DB_039东沟乡方家沟便民警务站

GPS: [43.445413](#), [88.441545](#)

Officer: Li Guangming / 李广明 (police ID: DB3056)

我辖区收押人员亲属马学梅近期动态

2018年4月19日，民警在入户走访时了解到：我辖区收押人员亲属马学梅（女，回族，身份证号：650121198405043725）家里有一辆货车，这辆货车之前一直用于商店提货使用，由兰学亮驾驶，现在这辆货车已经在院子里停了快一年了，马学梅没有驾驶证，马学梅又担心车辆掉价所以想出售这辆货车，但是由于车辆所有人是兰学亮，没有办法办理过户手续。民警也给马学梅提过别的解决办法，马学梅也在考虑中。

民警将继续关注，实时掌握动态，及时向分局反馈其相关信息。

Recent developments for Ma Xuemei, a relative of an in-custody individual from our jurisdiction During a home visit on April 19, 2018, the People's police learned that: Ma Xuemei (female, Hui, ID number: 650121198405043725), a relative of an in-custody individual from our jurisdiction, had a truck at home; this truck had previously always been used to pick up goods for the store, but because it was driven by Lan Xueliang this truck has now been parked in the yard for almost a year; Ma Xuemei does not have a driver's license, and also wants to sell the truck because she's worried its price will drop, but because the owner of the truck is Lan Xueliang, she's had no means to perform the transfer of ownership. The People's police have also suggested other solutions to Ma Xuemei, which Ma Xuemei is considering.

The People's police will continue to monitor, maintaining a real-time grasp of the developments, reporting the relevant information to the subbureau in a timely manner.

April 28, 2018

Victim(s): [Xie Hong](#)

Unit: TS-127 North Liberation Road Convenience Station, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所TS_127解放北路便民警务站

GPS: [43.79551](#), [87.620865](#)

Officer: Shang Chen / 尚晨 (police ID: 310715)

4月28日，11时20分，天山区东风路自治区党委东门，报警人称有1人上访，127警务站第一时间到达现场，经了解，上访人员叫谢红，1973年6月生人，现居住在沙区阿勒泰路汇嘉园小区17号楼3单元403，因2014年3月9日被关押在第三看守所，2018年4月8日释放，释放后一直通过各种途径状告沙区政府，冤枉其为恐怖分子，现到党委要见陈全国书记。现场民警联系平顶山管委会已将上访人员带走。

On April 28, at 11:20, at the east entrance of the Autonomous Region Party Committee on Dongfeng Road, Tianshan District, an informant reported that there was 1 individual petitioning. The 127 police service station arrived at the scene immediately. After understanding the situation, it was learned that the petitioning individual's name was Xie Hong, born in June 1973, currently residing at Apt. 403, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 17, Huijiayuan Residential Complex, Altay Road, Saybagh District. Put in confinement at the No. 3 Pre-Trial Detention Center on March 9, 2014,

being released on April 8, 2018. After being released, she has been suing the Saybagh District government through various channels, accusing them of falsely labeling her as a terrorist. Came to the Party Committee wanting to meet Secretary Chen Quanguo. The People's police officer at the scene has contacted the Pingdingshan Administrative Committee, with the petitioning individual taken away.

April 30, 2018

Victim(s): [Lan Xueliang](#), [Ma Wenzhi](#)

Unit: DB-039 Donggou Township Fangjiagou Convenience Station, Donggou Police Station, Dabancheng District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局达坂城区分局东沟派出所DB_039东沟乡方家沟便民警务站

GPS: [43.445413](#), [88.441565](#)

Officer: Li Guangming / 李广明 (police ID: DB3056)

我辖区收押人员马文智亲属杨清芬近期动态

2018年4月30日，民警在走访收押人员家属马学梅时了解到：其嫂子杨清芬（收押人员马文智的妻子，回族，身份证号码：现居住地：乌鲁木齐市天山区阳光雅居小区。）于4月29日下午返回辖区，准备5月1日为马文智的弟弟马文强忌日活动，并办理其长子马瑞祥转学至东沟小学上学的事宜。因杨清芬无住房，现和其父母在阳光雅居小区租房居住，其子马瑞祥（马瑞祥户籍地为达坂城区东沟乡兰州湾村）在乌鲁木齐市第五小学学习，杨清芬居住地所在社区让其返回原籍，杨清芬为马瑞祥办理了转学手续。29日晚杨清芬接到其所居住地社区电话，让其在30日12时前到社区报到。民警和杨清芬联系了解，现其所居住地社区工作人员表示杨清芬可以在现出租房屋居住，杨清芬表示可以理解现居住地社区的工作，并将积极配合社区的管控工作。

民警将继续关注，实时掌握动态，及时向分局反馈其相关信息。

Recent developments for Yang Qingfen, a relative of in-custody individual Ma Wenzhi from our jurisdiction

During a visit to the home of Ma Xuemei, a relative of an in-custody individual, on April 30, 2018, the People's police learned that: her sister-in-law Yang Qingfen (wife of in-custody individual Ma Wenzhi, Hui, ID number: current residential address: Yangguang Yaju Residential Complex, Tianshan District, Urumqi) returned to the jurisdiction on the afternoon of April 29, preparing to hold a mourning event for the anniversary of the death of Ma Wenzhi's younger brother, Ma Wenqiang, on May 1, in addition to handling the transfer of her oldest son, Ma Ruixiang, to the Donggou Primary School. Because Yang Qingfen has no residence, she is currently renting an apartment with her parents at the Yangguang Yaju Residential Complex. Her son Ma Ruixiang (Ma Ruixiang's household registration is at Lanzhouwan Village, Donggou Township, Dabancheng District) is studying at the No. 5 Primary School in Urumqi. The neighborhood administration where Yang Qingfen lives asked her to return to her place of origin, and Yang Qingfen has handled the transfer procedures for Ma Ruixiang. On the evening of the 29th, Yang Qingfen received a call from the neighborhood administration where she lives, asking her to report to the neighborhood administration by 12 o'clock on the 30th. The People's police contacted Yang Qingfen and learned that the staff of the neighborhood administration where she lives now said that Yang Qingfen could rent and live there. Yang Qingfen has expressed that she can understand the work of the neighborhood administration where she currently lives, and will actively cooperate with the neighborhood administration's supervision and control.

The People's police will continue to monitor, maintaining a real-time grasp of the developments

and reporting any relevant information to the subbureau in a timely manner.

May 2, 2018

Victim(s): [Tursun Abduqadir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Biyuan Neighborhood, North Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖北路派出所碧园社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: Wang Wen / 王闻 (police ID: 014520)

续报今日与被收押人员吐尔逊·阿布都卡迪尔亲属2人：妻子，阿依吐尔松·斯迪克入户见面(身份证号658126198708011610，现住址河滩北路708号2楼1404，现工作地：苏州路一医院停车场收费员，月收入3000多元，儿子穆哈麦提·吐尔逊，身份证号：650105201608014670、:学龄前儿童)。丈夫被收押，有银行贷款未还清，房贷共贷款8年，已还3年，剩余5年未还，每月还款2850元，房贷共款22万元。首付2万、房屋共51平方，民警走访入户了解到阿依吐尔松·斯迪克情绪比较波动，因丈夫吐尔逊·阿布都卡迪尔被收押7个月以来未曾见面，家里经济收入下降，自己每月的收入要交房贷，孩子还小需要人照顾自己家庭状况属实困难，心中压力负拒较沉，希望和丈夫能见一面，民警将此事上报社区。民警密切关注此事。

Continuing the report, met with 2 relatives of in-custody individual Tursun Abduqadir during a home visit today: his wife, Aytursun Sidiq (ID number 658126198708011610, current residential address: Apt. 1404, Floor No. 2, 708 North Henan Road; current workplace: parking attendant at parking lot of No. 1 Hospital on Suzhou Road, with monthly income of over 3000RMB), his son, Muhemmed Tursun (ID number: 650105201608014670, preschool-age child). The husband is in custody, and there is an outstanding bank loan. It is an 8-year mortgage, with 3 years already paid off and the 5 remaining years not paid off. The monthly repayment is 2850RMB, with the total mortgage being 220000RMB. Down payment was 20000RMB, home is 51 square meters in total. The People's police visited the home and learned that Aytursun Sidiq's relatively unstable emotionally. Since her husband Tursun Abduqadir was taken into custody 7 months ago, she hasn't seen him, and the family's income has decreased, with Aytursun Sidiq having to pay the mortgage out of her own salary every month. The child is still little and requires looking after. Their family situation is difficult, with the psychological burden heavy. She hopes to be able to have a meeting with her husband, and the People's police will report this matter up to the neighborhood administration.

The People's police are closely monitoring this matter.

May 4, 2018

Victim(s): [Tursun Ayup](#)

Unit: DB-009 Iwirghol New Street Neighborhood Convenience Station, Iwirghol Police Station, Dabancheng District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局达坂城区分局艾维尔沟派出所DB_009艾维尔沟新街社区便民警务站

GPS: [42.989026](#), [87.558731](#)

Officer: Li Hui / 李辉 (police ID: 280528)

艾维尔沟关于收押人员吐尔逊·阿由甫亲属动态情况反应

2018年5月4日，我所民警李辉在工作中了解到：收押人员吐尔逊·阿由甫（男 维吾尔族 身份证号：650121196311093714，于2017年9月25日因挖减铲原因被收押）的弟弟阿西丁·阿由甫、男、维吾尔族、身份证号：65012119700215379X。2018年5月5日请假到市里，请假一天，并于2018年5月5日晚间返回辖区。现阿西丁·阿由甫思想动态平稳，并表示一定积极配合请销假等各项工作。

Iwirghol's report regarding the status of in-custody individual Tursun Ayup's relatives

On May 4, 2018, Li Hui, a People's police officer from our station, learned in the course of duty that in-custody individual Tursun Ayup's (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650121196311093714, taken into custody on September 25, 2017 for dig-reduce-shovel reasons) younger brother, Ershidin Ayup, male, Uyghur, ID number: 65012119700215379X, asked for leave to go into the city on May 5, 2018, taking a leave of 1 day and returning to the jurisdiction on the evening of May 5, 2018. At present, Ershidin Ayup is mentally stable and has expressed that he will certainly actively cooperate in asking for leave, terminating the leave, and other various tasks.

May 7, 2018

Victim(s): [Guan Fengyun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Hetan Neighborhood, North Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖北路派出所河滩社区警务室

GPS: [43.840984](#), [87.606449](#)

Officer: Hui Xiaojiang / 惠晓将 (police ID: 014745)

辖区居民关风云（户籍在新疆巩留县）因双重户口于去年11月29日被伊犁州政法委教育转化，其爱人朱勇讲关风云已于5月4日解除教育转化，现在在新疆巩留县提克阿热克乡阔那桑社区，由原籍社区进行管控。

Guan Fengyun, a resident in the jurisdiction (household registration in Toqquztara County, Xinjiang), was sent to transformation through education by the Ili Prefecture Political and Legal Affairs Commission on November 29 of last year because of having a double household registration. Her spouse, Zhu Yong, said that Guan Fengyun was released from transformation-through-education on May 4, and is now at the Konasang Neighborhood of Tik'aryq Township, Toqquztara County, Xinjiang, with the neighborhood administration at the place of origin administering supervision and control.

May 11, 2018

Victim(s): [Ehet Tursun](#)

Unit: No. 2 Brigade, No. 5 SWAT Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局特警五支队二大队

GPS: [44.119795](#), [87.820162](#)

Officer: Wu Yong / 吴勇 (police ID: 012277)

人员采集

身份证号码：653125197805053811

姓名：艾海提·图尔荪

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住址：新疆莎车县阿扎提巴格乡英巴格村6组

工作单位：货车司机

说明：重点关注人员

Individual collection

ID number: 653125197805053811

Full name: Ehet Tursun

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: Group No. 6, Yengibagh Village, Azatbagh Township, Yarkand County, Xinjiang

Work unit: truck driver

Explanation: focus monitored individual

May 23, 2018

Victim(s): [Lan Xueliang](#), [Lan Jianming](#), [Lan Jianjun](#)

Unit: DB-039 Donggou Township Fangjiagou Convenience Station, Donggou Police Station,

Dabancheng District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局达坂城区分局东沟派出所DB_039东沟乡方家沟便民警务站

GPS: [43.445453](#), [88.441625](#)

Officer: Li Guangming / 李广明 (police ID: DB3056)

近期，民警在工作中了解到我辖区收押人员兰建军的弟弟兰建荣，收押人员兰建明的妻子王玉梅，收押人员兰学亮的妻子马学梅，在收押人员兰建军的弟弟兰建荣养殖区栽树，给收押人员兰建明的妻子王玉梅，收押人员兰学亮的妻子马学梅，一天工钱120元，这钱是兰建荣付的，民警将继续关注，实时掌握动态，及时向分局反馈其相关信息。

Recently, the People's police learned in the course of duty that our jurisdiction's in-custody individual Lan Jianjun's younger brother Lan Jianrong, in-custody individual Lan Jianming's wife Wang Yumei, and in-custody individual Lan Xueliang's wife Ma Xuemei were planting trees in a cultivation area belonging to in-custody individual Lan Jianjun's younger brother Lan Jianrong, with in-custody individual Lan Jianming's wife Wang Yumei and in-custody individual Lan Xueliang's wife

Ma Xuemei being paid 120RMB for a day's work, the money being paid by Lan Jianrong. The People's police will continue to monitor, maintaining a real-time grasp on the developments and reporting the relevant information to the subbureau in a timely manner.

May 25, 2018

Victim(s): [Yaqup Tursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.761377](#), [87.635052](#)

Officer: Xu Bo / 徐波 (police ID: 018220)

我社区收教人员亚合甫.吐尔逊, 男, 身份证号, 653021198304020011-今天和家属视频, 其提出自己公司需要其出来到税务局面签审执照, 还需要出来签自建房的拆迁协议

Our neighborhood's taken-for-education individual Yaqup Tursun, male, ID number: 653021198304020011, had a video call with family today; he mentioned that his company needed him to come out to the tax bureau to review a license in person, in addition to needing to come out to sign a demolition & relocation agreement for a self-built house

May 28, 2018

Victim(s): [Azat Musa](#)

Unit: KT-011 Route 68 Final Stop Convenience Station, Friendship Road Police Station, High-Tech District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局高新区分局友谊路派出所KT_011六十八路终点站便民警务站

GPS: [43.899178](#), [87.505626](#)

Officer: Pan Feng / 潘峰 (police ID: 017967)

接亲对象反映其亲家小女儿买尔瓦南.阿扎提

65010219950501402X

考上乌鲁木齐市公路局收费员, 因为亲家阿扎提.木沙650102195512024017, 被收押, 政审需要在找民警签字, 民警签“其父亲被收押”。现在找工作不容易, 一家人都很担心, 小女儿的工作就没有了。

A becoming-family party reported that the younger daughter in their relatives' family, Merwane Azat

65010219950501402X

was admitted as a toll collector for the Urumqi City Highway Bureau. Because the relative Azat Musa, 650102195512024017, was taken into custody, the political review required a signature from a People's police officer, who signed that "her father was taken into custody". Finding work is difficult now, and the whole family is very worried. The younger daughter's job is gone as a result.

May 31, 2018

Victim(s): [Tursun Abduqadir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Biyuan Neighborhood, North Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖北路派出所碧园社区警务室

GPS: [43.850469](#), [87.606795](#)

Officer: Wang Wen / 王闻 (police ID: 014520)

斋月期间今日与社区工作人员走访三类人员亲属阿依吐尔松·斯迪克工作单位，单位领导反应斯迪克在其丈夫被收押前与其法院已判决离婚，负责人称房子是吐尔逊，阿币都卡迪尔的福利分房，现被收押单位想收回。民警与社区给其所在单做工作及政策学习，单位表示暂不收房子。(被收押人员吐尔逊·阿布都卡迪尔：身份证号：653126198708011610，户籍地址：河滩北路708号2号楼1404号，收押时间2017年9月20日被收押，亲属2人：妻子，阿依吐尔松·斯迪克，身份证号658126198708011610，现住址河滩北路708号2楼1404，现工作地：苏州路一医院停车场收要员，月收入3000多元，儿子穆哈麦提·吐尔逊，身份证号：650105201608014670、现居住地河滩北路7082号楼1404号、学龄前儿童。)丈夫被收押，有银行贷款未还清，房贷共贷款8年，已还3年，剩余5年未还，每月还款2850元，房贷共贷款22万元。首付2万、房屋共51平方，民警走访入户了解到阿依吐尔松·斯迪克情绪比较波动，因大夫吐尔逊·阿布都卡迪尔被收押7个月以来未曾见面，家里经济收入下降，自己每月的收入要交房贷，孩子还小需要人照顾自己家庭状况属实困难。社区只能平时送些米油面。民警密切关注此事。

During Ramadan today, visited the work unit of a three-kinds individual relative, Aytursun Sidiq, together with the neighborhood administration staff; the unit leadership reported that Sidiq had already obtained a decision from the court divorcing her from her husband before he was taken into custody; the person in charge said that the home was Tursun Abduqadir's welfare distributed home, and that the unit now wanted to take it back following the taking into custody. The People's police and neighborhood administration conducted work and policy study for his unit, and the unit expressed that they would not take back the home for now. (Individual taken into custody is Tursun Abduqadir, ID number: 653126198708011610, registration address: Apt. 1404, Building No. 2, 708 North Hetan Road, time taken into custody: taken into custody on September 20, 2017, 2 relatives: wife, Aytursun Sidiq, ID number 658126198708011610, current residential address at Apt. 1404, Building No. 2, 708 North Hetan Road, current place of work: parking lot attendant for No. 1 Hospital on Suzhou Road, monthly income over 3000RMB; son Muhemmet Tursun, ID number: 650105201608014670, current place of residence at Apt. 1404, Building No. 2, 708 North Hetan Road, preschooler.) Husband taken into custody, has a bank loan that has not yet been repaid; the home loan total is for 8 years, with 3 years already repaid and the remaining 5 years not; the amount paid back monthly is 2850RMB, with the total home loan being 220000RMB. Down payment is 20000RMB, home is 51 square meters in total; after a home visit, the People's police understood that Aytursun Sidiq was going through mood swings, because in the 7 months since her husband Tursun Abduqadir was detained she hadn't seen him at all, with the family's financial income falling, and her monthly income being used to pay back the home loan, while the child is still young and needs someone to look after him; the family's situation really is difficult. The neighborhood administration is only able to send some rice, oil, and flour. The People's police are closely monitoring this matter.

June 3, 2018

Victim(s): [Mewlan Niyaz](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.927401](#), [87.639371](#)

Officer: Liang Yong / 梁勇

辖区内三类人员亲属尼亚子赫力木来小水渠社区跟儿子毛兰尼亚子视频通话，看见孩子情绪很激动，告诉儿子自己在外边受到很多照顾，帮助，无异常行为。

The jurisdiction's three-kinds individual relative Niyaz Helim came to the Xiaoshuiqu Neighborhood Administration to have a video call with his son, Mewlan Niyaz. He became very emotional upon seeing his child, telling his son that he had received a lot of assistance and care outside. No irregular behavior.

June 10, 2018

Victim(s): [Ershidin Bedridin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongganqu Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所东干渠社区警务室

GPS: [43.846793](#), [87.285303](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友 (police ID: 015975)

2018年6月9日，教转人员艾尔西丁·拜迪尔丁，（维吾尔族）身份证650106196301230013，与妻子怕提曼身份证650106197010170043在，克伦社区视频通话，两人互相慰问，艾尔西丁对妻子说他要好好学习法律。

On June 9, 2018, transformation-through-education individual Ershidin Bedridin (Uyghur, ID number 650106196301230013) had a video call with his wife Patime, ID number 650106197010170043, at the [Luo]kelun Neighborhood; the two consoled each other, with Ershidin telling his wife that he would diligently study the law.

Victim(s): [Adil Rustem](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongganqu Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所东干渠社区警务室

GPS: [43.846793](#), [87.285313](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友 (police ID: 015975)

2018年6月9日，我辖区被教转人员阿迪力·肉司坦木(男，维吾尔族，身份证号：650106198805110030)与母亲米拉·古丽(身份证号：650106196006150168)在洛克伦街社区视频通话，通话后阿迪力向母亲问候并表示会好好接受培训学习，以后做守法公民。

On June 9, 2018, our jurisdiction's transformation-through-education individual Adil Rustem (male,

Uyghur, ID number: 650106198805110030) had a video call with his mother Mira Gul (ID number: 650106196006150168) at the Luokelun Street neighborhood administration; during the call, Adil greeted his mother and expressed that he would certainly accept the study and training, and become a law-abiding citizen thereafter.

June 12, 2018

Victim(s): [Ibrahim Memettursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Biyuan Neighborhood, North Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖北路派出所碧园社区警务室

GPS: [43.850699](#), [87.606756](#)

Officer: Wang Wen / 王闻 (police ID: 014520)

斋月期间走访收教人员伊布拉依木·麦麦提图尔孙：(性别：男、身份证号：653123199003030016、联系电话：[redacted]，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市天山区和平南路587号高密小区6号楼2单元201室。现居住地：乌鲁木齐市天山区和平南路587号高密小区6号楼2单元201号。)家属要将河滩北路708号2号楼2104房屋卖出。因家中三名在外做生意的男子均被收教，被收教中已通过两次话。家属说幸福的家庭都没了。民警密切关注。

Visited the home of taken-for-education individual Ibrahim Memettursun (gender: male, ID number: 653123199003030016, contact number: [redacted], registration address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 6, Gaomi Residential Complex, 587 South Peace Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, current residential address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 6, Gaomi Residential Complex, 587 South Peace Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi) during Ramadan: the family will sell the home at Apt. 2104, Building No. 2, 708 North Hetan Road. Because the three men in the family who were doing business away from home were all taken for education, having been in contact twice from education. The family members said that their happy family was gone now. The People's police will monitor closely.

June 17, 2018

Victim(s): [Li Jianzhu](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Xihong Neighborhood, Liudaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局六道湾派出所西虹东社区警务室

GPS: [43.829412](#), [87.635912](#)

Officer: Chen Chao / 陈超 (police ID: 014890)

我辖区重点上访人员李建筑目前还在教育转化！但是李建筑思想一直很顽固！

Our jurisdiction's focus petitioning individual, Li Jianzhu, is currently still in transformation through education! However, Li Jianzhu's thinking remains stubborn!

Victim(s): [Li Jianzhu](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Xihong Neighborhood, Liudaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局六道湾派出所西虹东社区警务室

GPS: [43.829412](#), [87.635912](#)

Officer: Chen Chao / 陈超 (police ID: 014890)

2018年6月15日社区民警接到教育培训中心电话！教育培训中心给李建筑配了一副眼镜！费用由家属承担！经过我社区联系李建筑的家人目前都在山东！本地没有亲属

On June 15, 2018, the neighborhood People's police received a phone call from the education and training center! The education and training center provided Li Jianzhu with a pair of glasses! Expenses covered by family members! Following our neighborhood administration contacting Li Jianzhu's family, it was found that they're currently all in Shandong! No relatives here

June 18, 2018

Victim(s): [Ershidin Bedridin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongganqu Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所东干渠社区警务室

GPS: [43.846813](#), [87.285313](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友 (police ID: 015975)

2018年6月9日，我辖区教转人员艾尔西丁·拜迪尔丁(男，维吾尔族，身份证号：650106193310230013)与妻子帕提曼·达吾提(女，维吾尔族，身份证号：650106197010170043)在社区工作人员的陪同下进行了视频亲情通，妻子鼓励丈夫好好学习，丈夫嘱咐妻子照顾好自己和家庭，并表示自己会接受教育，做个守法守纪公民。

On June 9, 2018, our jurisdiction's transformation-through-education individual Ershidin Bedridin (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650106193310230013) had a family video call with his wife Patime Dawut (female, Uyghur, ID number: 650106197010170043) under the supervision of neighborhood administration staff; the wife encouraged her husband to study hard, while the husband instructed his wife to take good care of herself and the home, saying that he would accept the education and be a law-abiding and disciplined citizen.

Victim(s): [Qurbanjan Enwer](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongganqu Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所东干渠社区警务室

GPS: [43.846813](#), [87.285303](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友 (police ID: 015975)

2018年6月16日，我辖区教转人员库尔班江·安尼瓦尔（男，维吾尔族，身份证号：654127198110030013），与妻子阿尔孜古丽·麦麦提（女，维吾尔族，身份证号：650106198405223028）在社区工作人员的陪同下进行了视频亲情通，妻子鼓励丈夫好好学习，丈夫嘱咐妻子照顾好自己和孩子，并表示

自己会接受教育，做个守法公民。

On June 16, 2018, our jurisdiction's transformation-through-education individual Qurbanjan Enwer (male, Uyghur, ID number: 654127198110030013) had a family video call with his wife Arzugul Memet (female, Uyghur, ID number: 650106198405223028) under the supervision of neighborhood administration staff; the wife encouraged her husband to study hard, while the husband instructed his wife to take good care of herself and the children, saying that he would accept the education and be a law-abiding citizen.

Victim(s): [Yusup Husen](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongganqu Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所东干渠社区警务室

GPS: [43.846824](#), [87.285323](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友 (police ID: 015975)

玉素甫·玉山（男，维吾尔族，身份证号：650106196611150051）因涉及案件：吾买尔艾力·热合曼等人聚众扰乱社会秩序案原因于2018年5月23日被钢南派出所收教，因血压太低，有病，与2018年6月14日从培训中心退回社区管控，现在情况属于社会管控。

Yusup Husen (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650106196611150051) was taken for education by the South Gangcheng Police Station on May 23, 2018 because of his involvement in the case of Omereli Rahman and others gathering a crowd to disturb social order. Because of low blood pressure and being ill, he was returned to community supervision from the training center on June 14, 2018. Currently under community supervision.

Victim(s): [Adil Rustem](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongganqu Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所东干渠社区警务室

GPS: [43.846813](#), [87.285313](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友 (police ID: 015975)

阿迪力·肉司坦木（650106198805110030），母亲艾米拉古丽·达吾提（650106196006150168），弟弟阿力木江·肉司坦木（650106199105130035），姐姐帕提古丽·肉司坦木（65010619850410004X），在2018年6月11日学员阿迪力·肉司坦木与家人见面，相互问好，母亲艾米拉古丽叮嘱阿迪力好好学习。

Adil Rustem (650106198805110030), mother Hemragul Dawut (650106196006150168), younger brother Alimjan Rustem (650106199105130035), older sister Patigul Rustem (65010619850410004X); on June 11, 2018, trainee Adil Rustem saw his family, with them exchanging their regards and the mother Hemragul instructing Adil to study hard.

June 20, 2018

Victim(s): [Adil Rustem](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dongganqu Neighborhood, Gangnan Police Station, Gangcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局钢城分局钢南派出所东干渠社区警务室

GPS: [43.846813](#), [87.285313](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友 (police ID: 015975)

2018年6月11日，我辖区教转人员阿迪力·肉司坦木（男，维吾尔族身份证号：650106198805110030）与母亲艾米拉古丽·达吾提（女，维吾尔族，身份证号：650106196006150168），妹妹帕提古丽·肉司坦木（女，维吾尔族，身份证号：6010619850410004x），弟弟阿力木江·肉司坦木（男，维吾尔族，身份证号：650106199105120035）在社区工作人员的陪同下进行了视频亲情通，母亲鼓励儿子好好学习，儿子叮嘱母亲照顾好自己身体，嘱咐弟弟妹妹照顾好母亲和家庭，并表示自己会接受教育，做个守法守纪的公民。

On June 11, 2018, our jurisdiction's transformation-through-education individual Adil Rustem (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650106198805110030) had a family video call with his mother Hemragul Dawut (female, Uyghur, ID number: 650106196006150168), younger sister Patigul Rustem (female, Uyghur, ID number: 6010619850410004x), and younger brother Alimjan Rustem (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650106199105120035) under the supervision of neighborhood administration staff; the mother encouraged her son to study hard, while the son instructed his mother to take good care of her health, his younger siblings to take good care of their mother and the home, saying that he would accept the education and be a law-abiding and disciplined citizen.

June 21, 2018

Victim(s): [Sidiq Mollamet](#)

Unit: Police Office, West Wenquan Road Neighborhood, Shuimogou Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局水磨沟派出所温西社区警务室

GPS: [43.832902](#), [87.647597](#)

Officer: Feng Xiaolong / 冯晓龙 (police ID: 020586)

斋月期间民警走访教育转化人员斯迪克·莫拉麦提(男，维吾尔族，身份证:652923198706052711，户籍地阿克苏地区库车县)的妻子努尔比亚木·卡德尔(女，维族，身份证:653125199002013022，户籍地:阿克苏地区库车县，现住址:乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区温泉西路318号100号楼3单元602号)努尔比亚木每日正常上下班，按时接送孩子上下幼儿园，经过最近一段时间社区工作人员的安抚帮助和引导努尔比亚木最近的思想动态比较稳定

During Ramadan, People's police visited Nurbiyem Qadir (female, Uyghur, ID: 653125199002013022, registration address: Kucha County, Aksu Prefecture, current residential address: Apt. 602, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 100, 318 West Wenquan Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi), the wife of transformation-through-education individual Sidiq Mollamet (male, Uyghur, ID: 652923198706052711, registration address at Kucha County, Aksu Prefecture); Nurbiyem regularly goes to and from work each day and takes her child to and from kindergarten on time; following the recent comfort, help, and guidance from the neighborhood administration staff,

Nurbiyem's mental stable has been relatively stable of late

July 5, 2018

Victim(s): [Omerjan Islam](#)

Unit: TS-130 Mingde Road Convenience Station, Ximen Police Station, Tianshan District Branch,
Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西门派出所TS_130明德路便民警务站

GPS: [43.792464](#), [87.627882](#)

Officer: Wang Peng / 王鹏

2018年7月4日23点40分左右，赛买提·哈里阿西木、男维吾尔族、652524195701686319，帕提古丽·斯拉木、女、维吾尔族、654223196009270320，吾司曼·赛买提、男、维吾尔族、654223198802070331，阿提古丽·赛买提、女、维吾尔族、654223198606050325(抱一岁左右男婴)，此一家五口户籍地为新疆沙湾县乌兰乌苏镇老榆树村七巷10号在自治区人民政府门口上访

事由：吾门江·斯拉木、男、维吾尔族、654223198408180313

为赛买提·哈里阿西木与帕提古图·斯拉木长子，于3岁时过继给外祖父母，于2017年因宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义、煽动实施恐怖主义罪被判刑10年，服刑监狱为和田224团第一师花桥监狱，2018年7月3日20时20分死亡，赛买提·哈里阿西木家欲前往，见死者一面，担心5日下葬时间不够故前往自治区人民政府上访，希望监狱能够晚下葬。人员现在人民广场警务站内看守，等待原籍前来接人。

On July 4, 2018, at around 23:40, Semet Qarihashim, male, Uyghur, 652524195701686319, Patigul Islam, female, Uyghur, 654223196009270320, Osman Semet, male, Uyghur, 654223198802070331, Atigul Semet, female, Uyghur, 654223198606050325 (holding a male infant, about 1 year old), all five from a family with place of household registration at 10 No. 7 Alley, Laoyushu Village, Ulan'us Municipality, Shawan County, Xinjiang, were petitioning at the entrance of the Autonomous Region People's Government

Circumstances of incident: Omerjan Islam, male, Uyghur, 654223198408180313, was the eldest son of Semet Qarihashim and Patigul Islam, who was adopted by his maternal grandparents at the age of 3. In 2017, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison for propagating terrorism, extremism, and inciting carrying out terrorism. He was serving his sentence at the First Division Huaqiao Prison, at the No. 224 Corps in Hotan, and died at 20:20 on July 3, 2018. The family of Semet Qarihashim wanted to go there and see the deceased one last time, worrying that there would not be enough time before the burial on the 5th, and so went to petition to the Autonomous Region People's Government, hoping that the prison could delay the burial. The individuals are now being guarded at the People's Square police service station, waiting for their place of origin to come and pick them up.

July 7, 2018

Victim(s): [Gulzia Qiash](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.903, 87.518418](#)

Officer: Zhang Jiyun / 张吉云

2018年7月7日，民警张吉云在工作中了解到，友谊路辖区职业技术教育培训居民古力孜亚·克亚西（身份证号码654101197001120986，2018年3月4日被收教）的姐姐巴哈尔古丽·克亚西（蒙古国人）利用QQ给民警张吉云和社区书记张华杰发送关于她妹妹收教的言论。扬言要邀请相关国家外事部门讨个说法。民警密切关注此事，及时上报。

On July 7, 2018, People's police officer Zhang Jiyun learned in the course of duty that Bahargul Qiash (a Mongolia national), the older sister of the Friendship Road jurisdiction's vocational-skills-and-education-training resident Gulzia Qiash (ID number 654101197001120986, taken for education on March 4, 2018), used QQ to send her thoughts regarding her younger sister being taken for education to the People's police officer Zhang Jiyun and the neighborhood administration secretary Zhang Huajie. Threatening to invite the foreign affairs departments of the relevant countries to demand an explanation. The People's police are monitoring this matter closely, reporting it to the higher levels in a timely manner.

July 15, 2018

Victim(s): [Tunsagul Zunun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Hongda Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所宏大社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: Ye Gang / 叶刚 (police ID: 019876)

朋友AP1778向社区民警反映，辖区三类人员家属（三类人员：图妮萨古丽·祖农：653129197712091582）的丈夫艾尔肯·依布拉音今日向社区提出请假申请，申请前往伽师县、泽普县、喀什等地，前往时间2018年7月17日至2018年8月31日，目的：采购新鲜水果（从事贩卖水果生意）

Friend AP1778 reported to the neighborhood People's police that our jurisdiction's three-kinds individual relative (three-kinds individual: Tunsagul Zunun, 653129197712091582), her husband Erkin Ibrahim, applied with the neighborhood administration for leave today, applying to go to Peyziwat County, Poskam County, and Kashgar, with the time of the trip being from July 17, 2018 to August 31, 2018. Purpose: to purchase fresh fruit (engaged in fruit selling business)

July 16, 2018

Victim(s): [Aygul Perhat](#)

Unit: Police Office, Hongda Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所宏大社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: Ye Gang / 叶刚 (police ID: 019876)

朋友AP1778向社区民警反映，辖区三类人员家属（三类人员：阿依古丽·帕尔哈提：652101198812273129）的父亲帕尔哈提·努肉木今日从吐鲁番返回乌鲁木齐，后到社区销假，此次前往吐鲁番的目的是给孙女落户。

Friend AP1778 reported to the neighborhood People's police that our jurisdiction's three-kinds individual relative (three-kinds individual: Aygul Perhat, 652101198812273129), her father Perhat Nurum, returned to Urumqi from Turpan today, going to the neighborhood administration after to terminate his leave; the purpose of this trip to Turpan was to help his granddaughter establish residence.

July 19, 2018

Victim(s): [Aynur Seypul](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Fukang Street Neighborhood, Heijiashan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局黑甲山派出所富康街南社区警务室

GPS: [43.772349](#), [87.641593](#)

Officer: Wu Jian / 吴健 (police ID: 017640)

7月18日民警和社区干部从乌鲁木齐市第六职教中心将请假外出学员艾奴·赛甫接出，在车上民警讯问同班学员情况，其向民警反映：班级里大多数学员还认为自己没有任何问题被抓紧来，还说是民警为了完成任务把她们放进来的，表面服从管理，私下情绪很大。

On July 18, People's police and neighborhood-administration cadres took Aynur Seypul, a student who had asked for leave, out from the Urumqi City No. 6 Vocational Education Center. In the car, the People's police questioned her about her classmates. She reported to the People's police that: Most of the students in the class still believe that they were brought in for no reason, and say that the People's police put them there just to fulfill their quotas. On the surface, they obey the management, but in private they are very upset.

Victim(s): [Aynur Seypul](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Fukang Street Neighborhood, Heijiashan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局黑甲山派出所富康街南社区警务室

GPS: [43.772289](#), [87.641543](#)

Officer: Wu Jian / 吴健 (police ID: 017640)

7月17日，民警从乌鲁木齐市第六中心将请假外出学员：艾奴·赛甫（65010119790303002X,户籍地：乌鲁木齐市头屯河区中亚北路162号1单元101号）接出办理身份证，艾奴·赛甫用维语跟家人交流，后社区干部给我翻译：在里面过得很难受，同班的学员和她本人还不明白为什么被抓起来，她们没有犯错就被送到这里来，同宿舍的其他学员心里有抵触情绪，表面上不说，私底下在交流。

On July 17, the People's police took Aynur Seypul (65010119790303002X, place of household registration: Apt. 101, Entrance No. 1, 162 North Zhongya Road, Toutunhe District, Urumqi), a student who had asked for leave, from the Urumqi City No. 6 Center to get her ID card done. Aynur Seypul communicated with her family in Uyghur, with a neighborhood-administration cadre later translating it for me: Life inside is very difficult. Both she and her classmates still don't understand why they were taken. They haven't done anything wrong but were brought here. The other students in the same dormitory have feelings of resistance. They don't say so openly, but talk about it in private.

July 20, 2018

Victim(s): [Melikem Hoshur](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.846844](#), [87.285373](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友

2018年7月20日，我辖区教转人员买力开木·乌秀尔（女，维吾尔族，身份证号：650104197102110045）与丈夫乌买尔江·曼苏尔（男，维吾尔族，身份证号：650106197006180038）在社区工作人员陪同下进行亲情通话，丈夫鼓励妻子好好学习，妻子嘱咐丈夫照顾好家庭，并表示自己会接受教育，做个守法守纪公民。

On July 20, 2018, Melikem Hoshur (female, Uyghur, ID number: 650104197102110045), a transformation-through-education individual from our jurisdiction, had a family call with husband Omerjan Mensur (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650106197006180038) under the supervision of neighborhood administration staff; the husband encouraged his wife to study hard, while the wife instructed the husband to take good care of the home, saying that she would accept the education and be a law-abiding and disciplined citizen.

July 23, 2018

Victim(s): [Arupjan Kebirov](#), [Adiljan Kebirov](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Chenggong Neighborhood, Xinxing Street Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局新兴街派出所成功东社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: --- / ---

2018年4月27日我社区收到沙依巴克区平顶山片区管委会汇嘉园社区《关于“三类人员”亲属的告知函》

。函内容如下：其辖区收押人员阿肉甫江·卡比洛夫，身份证号：650104197105292593，亲属1人（姐姐：沙拉白提·卡比洛夫，身份证号：650104196212152567），现居住在我辖区。

根据了解，我辖区居民沙拉白提·卡比洛夫，性别：女，民族：维吾尔族，身份证号：650104196212152567，现户籍地址与居住地址为：乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区红山路北八巷166号3号楼1单元102号，经了解其为新疆军区副司令的妻子。

社区民警经一体化平台查询得知：阿肉甫江·卡比洛夫的哥哥阿地力江，因非法宗教罪被判处死刑，其弟阿肉甫江·卡比洛夫因散布对社会不满的言论被沙依巴克区平顶山派出所于2018年10月2日收押，后转为收教。沙拉白提·卡比洛夫为他们的姐姐。

后来民警经过努力和沙拉白提·卡比洛夫取得联系，沙拉白提·卡比洛夫说她是新疆军区副司令的妻子，她自己是部队的军职退休人员，不接受地方管理，不愿意由社区管控。现情况已经与2018年4月29日上报新民路街道管委会。

On April 27, 2018, our neighborhood administration received a "Notification Letter Concerning Relatives of 'Three-Kinds Individuals'" from the Huijiayuan Neighborhood under the Pingdingshan Subdistrict Administrative Committee of the Saybagh District. The content of the letter is as follows: an in-custody individual of their jurisdiction, Arupjan Kebirov, ID number: 650104197105292593, has 1 relative (older sister: Salapet Kebirov, ID number: 650104196212152567) currently residing in our jurisdiction.

As has been learned, the resident of our jurisdiction is: Salapet Kebirov, gender: female, ethnicity: Uyghur, ID number: 650104196212152567, registration address and place of residence: Apt. 102, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 3, 166 No. 8 North Alley, Hongshan Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi. It has been learned that she is the wife of a deputy commander of the Xinjiang Military District. The neighborhood People's police did an IJOP search to learn that: Arupjan Kebirov's older brother, Adiljan, was sentenced to death for the crime of illegal religion, while the younger brother Arupjan Kebirov was taken into custody by the Saybagh District Pingdingshan Police Station on October 2, 2018 for spreading rhetoric critical of society, to later be transferred to education. Salapet Kebirov is their older sister.

Later, following efforts by the People's police, they were able to contact Salapet Kebirov, who stated she is the wife of a deputy commander of the Xinjiang Military District, in addition to herself being a military retiree, and that she is not subject to local management, and is not willing to be under community supervision. The situation has been reported to the Xinmin Road Subdistrict Administrative Committee on April 29, 2018.

July 26, 2018

Victim(s): [Aynisa Tomur](#)

Unit: --- / ---

GPS: [43.846793](#), [87.285294](#)

Officer: Pi Guoyou / 皮国友

2018年7月25日，我辖区教转人员艾尼沙·铁毛（女，维吾尔族，身份证号：650121197311201724）与女儿苏比·吐尔逊（女，维吾尔族，身份证号：650106200111270021）在社区工作人员的陪同下进行了视频亲情通，女儿鼓励母亲好好学习，母亲嘱咐女儿照顾好自己，并表示自己会接受教育，做个守法守纪公民。

On July 25, 2018, our jurisdiction's transformation-through-education individual Aynisa Tomur (female, Uyghur, ID number: 650121197311201724) had a family video call with her daughter Subhi

Tursun (female, Uyghur, ID number: 650106200111270021) under the supervision of neighborhood administration staff; the daughter encouraged her mother to study hard, while the mother instructed her daughter to take good care of herself, saying that she would accept the education and be a law-abiding and disciplined citizen.

July 28, 2018

Victim(s): [Turdi Tuniyaz](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Water Paradise Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所水上乐园南社区警务室

GPS: [43.756448](#), [87.626508](#)

Officer: Li Cun / 李存 (police ID: 017985)

2018年7月27日，民警与原乌鲁木齐天山区爱华教育培训中心教师聊天时了解到：该培训中心成立于2012年，是一个全日制高考复读，高中复读，高中文化课辅导中心。因法人代表吐尔迪·吐尼亚孜2018年3月被教育转化原因，天山区教育局于2018年5月底注销爱华培训中心办学资源。因爱华教育培训中心因教学质量过关，高考录取率高，曾经深受新疆各地家长和学生的认可。自办学资质被注销至今，已有不少于300位学生家长向学校老师联系咨询复读事宜。同时该中心目前由21名专职教师自5月份开始处于无业状态。学校教师希望能够加入其他教育机构解决工作问题，让他们有经济来源，安心养家。

On July 27, 2018, the People's police learned through conversation with a former teacher of the Urumqi Tianshan District Aihua Education and Training Center that: the center was established in 2012 as a full-time coaching center for retaking the college entrance exam, repeating a year of high school, and high-school cultural courses. Because of the legal representative Turdi Tuniyaz being taken for transformation through education in March 2018, the Tianshan District Education Bureau voided the Aihua Training Center's educational resources at the end of May 2018. Having passed the teaching quality assessments and achieving a high college entrance examination acceptance rate, the Aihua Education and Training Center had been widely recognized by parents and students from all over Xinjiang. Since the voiding of its educational resources, over 300 students and parents have contacted the school's teachers to inquire about matters related to repeat study. Meanwhile, since May, the center's 21 full-time teachers have been unemployed. The school's teachers hope to be able to join other educational institutions to resolve their employment issues, allowing them to have a source of income and to provide for their families with peace of mind.

July 30, 2018

Victim(s): [Yaqup Tursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.752931](#), [87.634808](#)

Officer: Xu Bo / 徐波 (police ID: 018220)

乌市天山区大湾南路22号2号楼3单元1801号，因病解压人员亚合普·吐尔逊，身份证：653021198304020011，在乌市第三人民医院治疗，社区民警徐波跟社区4包一成员于27日中午去看望，亚合普情绪较

为稳定，未发现异常情况，社区干部讲持续关注其思想动态，如发现任何异常第一时间通知民警

Apt. 1801, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, 22 South Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi;
released-from-custody-because-of-illness individual Yaqup Tursun, ID number:
653021198304020011, has been receiving treatment at the Urumqi City No. 3 People's Hospital,
with the neighborhood People's police officer Xu Bo and the neighborhood administration's
4-on-one members going to visit him at noon on the 27th; Yaqup is relatively emotionally stable,
with nothing irregular noted; the neighborhood cadres will continue to monitor his mental state,
notifying the People's police immediately should they find anything irregular

August 5, 2018

Victim(s): [Abdurahman Ibrahim, Ibrahim Dolet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Xihe Street Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District
Division, Urumqi Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.797256, 87.607145](#)

Officer: Qian Nanhao / 钱楠昊 (police ID: 013429)

2018年8月5日13:05，TS-236警务站白马布料市场安检点推送一名打击处理人员亲属，姓名:阿布都热合曼·依比拉木依木，维吾尔族，男性，身份证号:653129200001231010，电话:[redacted]，户籍地:新疆伽师县克孜勒博依乡铁热克博斯坦村1组43号，现住址:乌市天山区胜利路晨光花园C区9号楼二单元601室，采集信息后与户籍地民警萨拉麦提（电话:17726871983，警号:016764）联系核实，核实情况为此人的爸爸被教育转化，核实后放行

At 13:05 on August 5, 2018, the TS-236 police substation security checkpoint at the White Horse Cloth Market flagged a relative of someone cracked down on; name: Abdurahman Ibrahim, Uyghur, male, ID number: 653129200001231010, phone number: [redacted], registration address: House No. 43, Group No. 1, Terekbostan Village, Qizilboyi Township, Peyziwat County, Xinjiang, current residential address: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 9, Section C, Chenguang Huayuan, Victory Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi. Following information collection, the People's policeman from his place of household registration, Salamet (phone: 17726871983, police ID: 016764) was contacted for verification, with it confirmed that this person's father has been taken for transformation through education. Let go after verification.

August 7, 2018

Victim(s): [Ferqet Ibrahim, Ibrahim Sopi, Nurbiye Ableq, Darwaz Ferqet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Happiness Road Neighborhood, Happiness Road Police Station,
Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局幸福路派出所幸福路南社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: Wang Yong / 王勇 (police ID: 017575)

辖区三类人员亲属岱维思·法尔哈德(四岁)近期没有去幼儿园上学。

社区民警得知该情况后, 岱维思·法尔哈德(难, 维吾尔族, 身份证号码: 650102201401147119, 原小神童幼儿园学生) 因其父母均被收押收教, 现在岱维思·法尔哈德由其爷爷依布拉音·苏比照顾, 因原小神童幼儿园距离其家路程过远, 依布拉音·苏比打算9月在天山区幸福路周边找寻幼儿园让岱维思·法尔哈德上学。

Our jurisdiction's three-kinds individual relative, Darwaz Ferqet (four years old), has not been going to kindergarten lately.

After the neighborhood People's police learned of this situation, it was found that Darwaz Ferqet (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650102201401147119, formerly a student at Little Prodigy Kindergarten) was now being taken care of by his grandfather, Ibrahim Sopi, because of both his parents being taken into custody or education; because the Little Prodigy Kindergarten is too far from their home, Ibrahim Sopi plans to find a kindergarten in the Happiness Road area of the Tianshan District in September for Darwaz Ferqet to attend.

Victim(s): [Osman Yaqup](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Yan'an Road Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所延安东路社区警务室

GPS: [43.835781](#), [87.636558](#)

Officer: Aidyn Nurmuhamet / 阿依丁·努尔木哈买提 (police ID: 011069)

2018年8月7日, 前期向我社区报备称接到伊宁市其丈夫户籍地社区的电话, 要前往伊宁市与在当地教转班学习的丈夫吾斯曼·牙库浦(男, 维吾尔族, 身份证号: 654101196901203395) 见面的三类人员亲属古扎力努尔·吐尔逊(女, 维吾尔族, 身份证号: 650103197607303241) 已于2018年8月6日晚带着孩子到达伊宁市, 并于今天前往了当地教转班中心与其丈夫见了面

On August 7, 2018: three-kinds individual relative Guzelnur Tursun (female, Uyghur, ID number: 650103197607303241), who had in a previous period informed our neighborhood administration that she had received a phone call from the neighborhood administration at her husband's place of household registration in Ghulja City and wanted to go to Ghulja City to see her husband Osman Yaqup (male, Uyghur, ID number: 654101196901203395) who was in a local transformation-through-education class, arrived in Ghulja City with her child(ren) on the evening of August 6, 2018, and then headed to the local transformation-through-education center today, where she met her husband

Victim(s): [Yaqup Tursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.761357](#), [87.635022](#)

Officer: Xu Bo / 徐波 (police ID: 018220)

乌鲁木齐市天山区大湾南路22号2号楼3单元1801室。因病解押人员: 亚合甫·吐尔逊, 男, 维, 身份证: 653021198304020011。我社区民警徐波了解到, 亚合甫于今日2018年8月7日在乌鲁木齐市第三人

民医院做心脏造影手术，此人心态较好，其家属在身边陪伴，无外人，暂未发现可疑情况，我社区民警及社区干部将持续关注其动态。

Apt. 1801, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, 22 South Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi.
Released-from-custody-because-of-illness individual: Yaqup Tursun, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653021198304020011. Our neighborhood's People's police officer Xu Bo learned that Yaqup underwent radiography-assisted heart surgery at the Urumqi City No. 3 People's Hospital today, August 7, 2018. This person's mental state is fairly good, and his family is at his side, with no outsiders. No suspicious events noticed for now. Our neighborhood People's police and neighborhood cadres will continue to monitor his state.

August 9, 2018

Victim(s): [Esqerjan Osman](#)

Unit: Police Office, West Xinmin Street Neighborhood, Xinxing Street Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局新兴街派出所新民西街社区警务室

GPS: [43.810917](#), [87.617719](#)

Officer: Gong Guibin / 龚贵斌 (police ID: 019567)

2018年8月7日下午4时许，社区民警，社区主任陪同三类人员亲属迪娜以及三个孩子一起看望了正在第五教育转化中心培训的艾斯喀尔江·吾斯曼，身份证号653125198210020214，见面约40分钟，期间聊天内容为互问对方身体健康，孩子的成长及学习情况，迪娜叮嘱艾斯喀尔江好好学习争取早点毕业返回她的身边！约见返回后迪娜表示希望下次见面是去接他返回家中！回支持社区工作，思想动态正常！

At around 4:00 PM on August 7, 2018, the neighborhood administration People's police and the neighborhood administration chair accompanied three-kinds individual relative Dina, along with her three children, to go visit Esqerjan Osman, ID number 653125198210020214, who is currently at the No. 5 Transformation-Through-Education Center; the meeting was around 40 minutes, during which the content of their conversation was them asking each other about their health, about how the children were growing up, and the children's studies; Dina instructed Esqerjan to study hard, strive to graduate early, and return to her side! After returning from the meeting, Dina expressed her hope that their next meeting would be her going to pick him up and bring him home! Will support the neighborhood administration in their work, mental state normal!

August 11, 2018

Victim(s): [Ababekri Qurban](#)

Unit: MD-047 Xiaoshuiqu Neighborhood Convenience Station, South Midong Road Police Station, Midong District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局米东区分局米东南路派出所MD_047小水渠社区便民警务站

GPS: [43.927394](#), [87.63959](#)

Officer: Abdugheni Abduweli / 阿不都安尼·阿不都万里 (police ID: 016083)

1. 2018年8月10日，米东南路金坤小区内居民反映保洁7点多打扫卫生，因为清洁工具产生的声音较大，打扰人休息，我们将此事告知物业领导。

2. 2018年8月10日，米东南路金坤小区内三类人员亲属其曼古丽艾坦木（身份证号：650121197805191749）早上11点10分在小水渠社区跟老公阿巴拜科日·库尔班进行视频通话。阿巴拜科日·库尔班（身份证号：652322196606071036）问候了双方父母及孩子近况，其曼古丽·艾坦木让他放心，家人一切都好，叮嘱他好好学习，好好表现，去其曼古丽·艾坦木家中走访，家中无外来人员，情绪稳定一切正常。

1. On August 10, 2018, residents of the Jinkun Residential Complex on South Midong Road reported the cleaners starting sanitation work shortly after 7:00, with the sanitation tools making a lot of noise and disrupting people's rest. We've informed the property manager of this matter.

2. On August 10, 2018, Chimengul Ehtem (ID number: 650121197805191749), a three-kinds individual relative from South Midong Road's Jinkun Residential Complex, had a video call with her husband Ababekri Qurban at the Xiaoshuiqu Neighborhood Administration at 11:10 in the morning. Ababekri Qurban (ID number: 652322196606071036) asked about how the children and both sides' parents were doing, with Chimengul Ehtem reassuring him that the family were all doing well, instructing him to study hard, with good performance. A visit was paid to Chimengul Ehtem's home; no outside individuals visiting, emotions stable, everything normal.

August 16, 2018

Victim(s): [Memet Memtili](#)

Unit: Police Office, South Xiejing Neighborhood, Weihuliang Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局苇湖梁派出所斜井南社区警务室

GPS: [43.830181](#), [87.636587](#)

Officer: Li Decen / 李德岑 (police ID: 015501)

2018年8月14日下午四时，教育转化人员麦麦提，麦米提力与亲属在第四教育转化基地会面，参加此次会面的有包户干部祖力，亲属有妻子曼力克扎提，儿子迪力扎提·麦麦提，穆再菲尔·麦麦提，穆伊拜·麦麦提，会面在愉快的气氛中进行，麦麦提·麦米提力表示一定会好好学习。亲属表示一定会努力配合社区工作。

At 4 PM on August 14, 2018, transformation-through-education individual Memet Memtili met with relatives at the No. 4 Transformation-Through-Education Base. Participating in this meeting was the hands-on household cadre Zuli, with the relatives including his wife Melikizat and sons Dilshat

Memet, Muzepper Memet, and Muhibe Memet. The mood of the meeting was happy, Memet Memtili expressing that he would certainly study hard. The relatives expressed that they would certainly work hard to cooperate with the neighborhood administration in their tasks.

August 17, 2018

Victim(s): [Bari Semet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Kangju Neighborhood, Shuimogou Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局水磨沟派出所康居社区警务室
GPS: ---

Officer: Serzhan Rahymhan / 赛尔江·热合木汗 (police ID: 016837)

2018年8月17日星期五，水磨沟区分局水磨沟派出所康居社区辖区这周没有重大案事件，2018年3月15日因吸毒收教的吸毒人员巴力·赛买提（男，维吾尔族，42岁身份证号：650103197612142315，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区和融巷360号水韵康居苑小区24号楼1单元601号，现居住地：乌鲁木齐市沙依巴克区友好南路249号3号楼3单元503号，）2018年8月15日因病情严重被水磨沟区分水磨沟派出所提前解除职业技能教育培训释放，2018年8月16日下午19时许该人去自治区第六人民医院就医后回家路上因病去世，该人是离异，有个女儿：古丽娜孜·巴力，女，身份证号码：650103200511292327，离婚后被母亲抚养。母亲：热比亚·依米提，身份证：650103194602152348，居住在乌市沙依巴克区友好南路171号3单元503号。父亲：赛买提·斯衣提，男，身份证号：，居住地：乌市沙依巴克区友好南路171号3单元503号。2018年8月17日中午在西北路76号西北路清真寺出殡，准备安葬在骑马山民族坟，目前家属情绪平稳，没有其他异常情况。

Friday, August 17, 2018: there were no major incidents in the jurisdiction of the Kangju Neighborhood, Shuimogou Police Station, Shuimogou District Subbureau this week. Drug-use individual Bari Semet (male, Uyghur, 42 years old, ID number: 650103197612142315, registration address: Apt. 601, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 24, Shuiyun Kangju Garden Residential Complex, 360 Herong Alley, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, current residential address: Apt. 503, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 3, 249 South Friendly Road, Saybagh District, Urumqi), taken for education on March 15, 2018 because of drug use, was on August 15, 2018 released from vocational skills and education training early by the Shuimogou District Subbureau's Shuimogou Police Station as he was seriously ill. At around 19:00 on August 16, 2018, the person in question went to the Autonomous Region No. 6 People's Hospital to receive treatment, but died from the illness while on the way back home; the person in question was divorced and had a daughter: Gulnaz Bari, female, ID number: 650103200511292327, who has been brought up by her mother following the divorce. Mother: Rabiye Hemit, ID number: 650103194602152348, residing at Apt. 503, Entrance No. 3, 171 South Friendly Road, Saybagh District, Urumqi. Father: Semet Siyit, male, ID number: , residential address: Apt. 503, Entrance No. 3, 171 South Friendly Road, Saybagh District, Urumqi. The funeral was held at noon on August 17, 2018 at the Northwest Road Mosque at No. 76 Northwest Road, with preparations for burial at the Qimashan Ethnic Graveyard. The family's emotions are currently stable, no other irregularities noted.

August 21, 2018

Victim(s): [Zulpiqar Qehriman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xiheba Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所西河坝社区警务室

GPS: [43.796016](#), [87.608851](#)

Officer: Bao Yin / 包寅 (police ID: 011899)

2018年8月21日我警务站民警在中桥一巷巷口盘查到一名涉毒人员。此人姓名:祖力皮哈尔.卡合热曼,男,维吾尔族
身份证号:650105199205040014,联系电话:[redacted],住址:乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区沿河路145号4栋2单元504号。

祖力皮哈尔.卡合热曼于2018年8月21日在大西门中桥一巷巷口,被我们站民警盘查,盘查结果显示属于涉毒人员,处理措施:采集信息,盘查可疑。祖皮哈尔.卡合热曼因吸食大麻于2016年6月被拘留十五天,我站做好相关询问和登记工作,和西河街派出所联系核查后,已移交至西河街派出所。

On August 21, 2018, People's police at our police service station inspected and questioned a drug-related individual at the entrance of the No. 1 Zhongqiao Alley. This person's name: Zulpiqar Qehriman, male, Uyghur, ID number: 650105199205040014, contact number: [redacted], residential address: Apt. 504, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 4, 145 Yanhe Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi.

On August 21, 2018, Zulpiqar Qehriman was inspected and questioned by People's police from our station at the entrance of No. 1 Zhongqiao Alley at Daximen, with the inspect-and-question result showing that he was classified as a drug-related individual, with the measures to take being: collect information, investigate anything suspicious. Zulpiqar Qehriman was detained for 15 days in June 2016 for smoking marijuana; our station completed the relevant inquiry and registration procedures and, after contacting the Xihe Street Police Station for verification, have now transferred him to the Xihe Street Police Station.

August 22, 2018

Victim(s): [Shireli Osman](#)

Unit: Police Office, South Lijing Neighborhood, Weihuliang Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局苇湖梁派出所立井南社区警务室

GPS: [43.853475](#), [87.613315](#)

Officer: Xu Zhiyin / 许智寅 (police ID: 019835)

包户干部哈尼卓拉木 ([redacted]) 提供信息:我辖区重点人员西日艾力·吾斯曼,男,维,身份证号码:65010519760615139X,地址:

乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区立井街198号丽景湾小区C区1栋1单元2002号,HIV人员,该人标签为:不准出境人员,非法讲经人员,看守所人员家属,一次刑拘,2017年4月20日被苇湖梁派出所收押并教育转化,该人自愿报名水区开办的教育转化培训班,表现良好,该人期间病情恶化于2017年5月20日解教,其配合社区工作。妻子:图妮萨柯孜.托合提,女,维,身份证号码:652927198302153546;户籍地:新疆乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区六道湾路13号九区平45栋,现居住地:水区立井街198号丽景湾小区C区1-1-20

02, 长子：伊孜布拉·希尔艾力，男，维，身份证号码：652927200303103575，现87中上学；次子：艾克木托拉·希尔艾力，男，维，身份证号码：652927200509213550，现87中上学；长女：苏外贝·希尔艾力，女，维，身份证号码：652927200702133544，现87中上学；次女：苏比努尔·西日艾力，女，维，身份证号码：650105201107090720，现87中上学；；三女：萨力艾·西日艾力，女，维，身份证号码：650105201610221126，学龄儿童；社区目前该户申请低保，现家里4口人享受低保，一家7口人全是HIV患者，现家庭有困难。次子：伊孜布拉·希尔艾力现在HIV晚期状态，家里没钱无法看病。该人西日艾力·吾斯曼心里不平衡。水区第一教转中心，来电询问该人员的社区现实表现情况，身体状况，是否符合再次收教条件，社区现要求西日艾力·吾斯曼的HIV诊断报告，做出研判进行上报。研判结果：社区现要求西日艾力·吾斯曼的HIV诊断报告，做出研判进行上报并做好该户各项帮扶工作。

Information provided by hands-on household cadre Hanzohrem ([redacted]): our jurisdiction's focus individual Shireli Osman, male, Uyghur, ID number: 65010519760615139X, address: Apt. 2002, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, Area C, Lijingwan Residential Complex, 198 Lijing Street, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, HIV individual, tagged as: individual forbidden from going abroad, illegally expounding-scripture individual, family member of pre-trial detention center individual, criminally detained once, was taken into custody by the Weihuliang Police Station on April 20, 2017 and sent to transformation through education, volunteering to sign up for the transformation-through-education training classes organized by the Shuimogou District, performing well. This person's health worsened during this period and he was released from education on May 20, 2017, cooperating with the neighborhood administration in their work. Wife: Turnisaqiz Tohti, female, Uyghur, ID number: 652927198302153546, registration address: Single-Story Building No. 45, No. 9 Area, 13 Liudaowan Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang, current residential address: Apt. 2002, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, Area C, Lijingwan Residential Complex, 198 Lijing Street, Shuimogou District; oldest son: Hizbulla Shireli, male, Uyghur, ID number: 652927200303103575, currently attending the No. 87 Middle School; second oldest son: Hekimjan Shireli, male, Uyghur, ID number: 652927200509213550, currently attending the No. 87 Middle School; oldest daughter: Suweybi Shireli, female, Uyghur, ID number: 652927200702133544, currently attending the No. 87 Middle School; second oldest daughter: Subhinur Shireli, female, Uyghur, ID number: 650105201107090720, currently attending the No. 87 Middle School; third oldest daughter: Salihe Shireli, female, Uyghur, ID number: 650105201610221126, school-age child. The neighborhood administration has applied for subsistence allowance for this household, with 4 members of the family now provided with subsistence allowance. All 7 members of the family suffer from HIV, with the family currently in a difficult situation. The second oldest son, Hizbulla Shireli, has advanced-stage HIV, and the family has no money to see a doctor. Shireli Osman is mentally unbalanced. The Shuimogou No. 1 Transformation-Through-Education Center has called to inquire about this person's current performance in the community, health, and whether he met the conditions for being re-taken for education. The neighborhood administration is now requesting Shireli Osman's HIV diagnosis report, so as to do an assessment and report it to the superiors. Assessment: the neighborhood administration is now requesting Shireli Osman's HIV diagnosis report, so as to do an assessment and report it to the superiors, while making sure to continue assisting this household in all ways prescribed.

August 23, 2018

Victim(s):

Unit: Police Office, Victory Road Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所胜利路社区警务室

GPS: [43.780768](#), [87.6167](#)

Officer: Zhao Jiang / 赵疆 (police ID: 017581)

我辖区邪教重点人员张晓萍目前正在接受教育转化，其亲属女儿马燕到我处反应，自己的父亲最近身体不好，比较严重，希望能和自己的妻子见一面，已将相关程序告知其女，将会按照正常程序进行处理。

Our jurisdiction's heterodox-religion focus individual, Zhang Xiaoping, is currently receiving transformation through education; her relative's daughter, Ma Yan, came to our department to report that her father hasn't been in good health recently, that it's quite serious, and that he hopes to be able to see his wife; have informed his daughter of the relevant procedure, and will handle the manner according to the standard procedure.

August 26, 2018

Victim(s): [Hezteli Nurmemet](#)

Unit: TS-137 Zhongshan Phone Market Convenience Station, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所TS_137中山手机市场便民警务站

GPS: [43.797265](#), [87.61169](#)

Officer: Zhao Yongliang / 赵勇亮 (police ID: 261217)

2018年8月26日，15时在新华北路设卡盘查中查获一名国宝重点人员，姓名：艾则提艾力·努尔买买提，男，维吾尔族，身份证号：653128199605160194，户籍地：新疆岳普湖县托格拉吾斯塘中路19号院3室，联系方式：[redacted]，改人员是科信学院学生，据询问在2015年因纹身被判6个月，经派出所核查后放行。

On August 26, 2018 at 15:00, a domestic-security focus person was discovered and seized after setting up an inspection-and-question checkpoint on North Xinhua Road; full name: Hezteli Nurmemet, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653128199605160194, registration address: Apt. 3, Yard No. 19, Middle Toghra'osteng Road, Yopurgha County, Xinjiang, contact details: [redacted]; this individual is a student at the Science & Information Institute, who according to questioning was sentenced to 6 months in 2015 because of a tattoo; released after a check by the police station.

August 28, 2018

Victim(s): [Abdulla Abduqadir](#)

Unit: TS-236 Central Asia Market Convenience Police Station on Hetan Road, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所TS_236河滩路中亚市场便民警务站

GPS: [43.797216](#), [87.607165](#)

Officer: Qian Nanhao / 钱楠昊 (police ID: 013429)

2018年8月28日11时53分，TS-236警务站在河滩辅道盘查到一名红色等级人员为75监所羁押人员，姓名:阿卜杜拉·阿卜杜喀迪尔，身份证号:653222198901172715，电话:[redacted]，户籍地:新疆墨玉县乌尔其乡乌尔其村4组37号，现住址:乌市天山区大湾南路77号1号楼一单元502号，采集信息后移交派出所进一步核实。

At 11:53 on August 28, 2018, the TS-236 police service station inspected and questioned a red-grade individual, classified as an individual detained during the July 5 incident, on the Hetan Auxiliary Road; name: Abdulla Abduqadir, ID number: 653222198901172715, phone number: [redacted], registration address: House No. 37, Group No. 4, Urchi Village, Urchi Township, Qaraqash County, Xinjiang, current residential address: Apt. 502, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 77 South Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi; transferred to the police station for further checking following collection of information.

September 1, 2018

Victim(s): [Tursun Turap](#), [Aybu Heyit](#), [Aminem Tursun](#)

Unit: TS-236 Central Asia Market Convenience Police Station on Hetan Road, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所TS_236河滩路中亚市场便民警务站

GPS: [43.796175](#), [87.606837](#)

Officer: Qian Nanhao / 钱楠昊 (police ID: 013429)

9月01日15时10分，天桥入口安检口推送一名本地关注人员，姓名：阿米娜木·吐尔逊，身份证号：653125200002093849，电话:[redacted]，户籍地:新疆莎车县阿扎提巴格乡喀尔求尔喀什村2组82号，现住址:新疆财经大学，采集信息后与原籍民警阿不都克尤木(电话:[redacted]，警号:164725)联系核实情况为此人父母被教育转化，核实后放行。

At 15:10 on September 1, a local monitored individual was flagged while going through the safety inspection point at the overpass entrance; name: Aminem Tursun, ID number: 653125200002093849, phone number: [redacted], registration address: House No. 82, Group No. 2, Qarchugha Qash Village, Azatbagh Municipality, Yarkand County, Xinjiang, current residential address: Xinjiang Finance and Economics University; after collecting the information, contacted Abduqeyyum (phone number: [redacted], police number: 164725), a People's police officer at the place of origin, to verify the situation; this person's parents are in transformation through education, let go after verification.

September 10, 2018

Victim(s): [Muhter Supur](#)

Unit: Police Office, Northern Hope Street Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所希望街北社区警务室

GPS: [43.761427](#), [87.635081](#)

Officer: Ablehet Yusup / 阿布里海提·玉素甫 (police ID: 016642)

乌鲁木齐市天山区大湾南路22号1号楼1单元1001室，收教人员：木哈塔尔·苏甫尔，男，维，身份证：653021198012010436，其妻子：努尔曼古丽·海热拉，女，身份证：653021198904060041，户籍地：新疆阿图什吾斯坦路西14院平2栋1-3号。包户干部反映其一家人情绪稳定，未发现异常情况，民警告知社区包户干部，让其密切关注其一家人的生活动态

Taken-for-education individual from Apt. 1001, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 22 South Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi: Muhter Supur, male, Uyghur, ID: 653021198012010436, with wife: Nurmangul Heyrulla, female, ID: 653021198904060041, registration address: Apt. 1-3, Single-Story Building No. 2, West Yard No. 14, Osteng Road, Atush, Xinjiang. Hands-on household cadre(s) report that the family is emotionally stable, with nothing irregular noted; the People's police have informed the neighborhood administration hands-on household cadre(s) that they should monitor the living dynamics of everyone in the family very closely

September 19, 2018

Victim(s): [Hekimjan Weli](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS_043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.772298](#), [87.620928](#)

Officer: Abdu Salam / 阿不都·沙拉木 (police ID: 016011)

教育培训羊毛湖社区居民艾克木江·外力，身份证号：650102197004264558

教育培训人员亲属比丽克孜·艾力，身份证号：653821197410200820

该人现况良好，未发现异常情况。

Education-and-training resident of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Hekimjan Weli, ID number: 650102197004264558

Relative of an education-and-training individual, Bilqiz Eli, ID number: 653821197410200820

This person's current situation is good, nothing irregular found.

Victim(s): [Hekimjan Weli](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS_043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.772298](#), [87.620928](#)

Officer: Abdu Salam / 阿不都·沙拉木 (police ID: 016011)

教育培训羊毛湖社区居民艾克木江·外力，身份证号：650102197004264558

教育培训人员亲属努尔尼萨·艾克木江，身份证号：653001200608271009

该人现况良好，未发现异常情况。

Education-and-training resident of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Hekimjan Weli, ID number:
650102197004264558

Relative of an education-and-training individual, Nurnisa Hekimjan, ID number:
653001200608271009

This person's current situation is good, nothing irregular found.

Victim(s): [Hekimjan Weli](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS_043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.772298](#), [87.620928](#)

Officer: Abdu Salam / 阿不都·沙拉木 (police ID: 016011)

教育培训羊毛湖社区居民艾克木江·外力，身份证号：650102197004264558

教育培训人员亲属麦合迪耶·艾克木江，身份证号：653001200711021008

该人现况良好，未发现异常情况。

Education-and-training resident of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Hekimjan Weli, ID number:
650102197004264558

Relative of an education-and-training individual, Mehdiye Hekimjan, ID number:
653001200711021008

This person's current situation is good, nothing irregular found.

September 20, 2018

Victim(s): [Biliqiz Qeyyum](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS_043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.77256](#), [87.620302](#)

Officer: Zhang Wenjing / 张文静 (police ID: 218875)

教育培训羊毛湖社区居民比力克孜·克尤木，身份证号：653021196810050222

教育培训人员亲属卡地亚·赛买提，身份证号：653021199308060023

该人现况良好，未发现异常情况

Education-and-training resident of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Biliqiz Qeyyum, ID number: 653021196810050222

Relative of an education-and-training individual, Qedriye Semet, ID number: 653021199308060023

This person's current situation is good, nothing irregular found

October 5, 2018

Victim(s): [Eysajan Ismayil](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.808279](#), [87.539471](#)

Officer: Wu Qian / 吴倩

永康一巷东社区三类人员亲属阿布都力·买海提，男，维，身份证号653123199901012450考上了警校。但是其父亲艾沙江·斯马依力，男，维，身份证号653123197207012486被收押，经过校方审核后阿布都力未被录取。这周阿布都力的情绪已经明显好转，并向民警表达了找工作的意愿。

Three-kinds individual relative from the Eastern No. 1 Yongkang Alley Neighborhood, Abdul Mehet, male, Uyghur, ID number 653123199901012450, was admitted to the police academy. However, his father, Eysajan Ismayil, male, Uyghur, ID number 653123197207012486, had been taken into custody. After a review by the academy, Abdul was not accepted. This week, Abdul's mood has significantly improved, and he has expressed to the People's police that he wants to find a job.

October 6, 2018

Victim(s): [Patigul Abdukerim](#)

Unit: Police Office, South Xiejing Neighborhood, Weihuliang Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局苇湖梁派出所斜井南社区警务室

GPS: [43.830151](#), [87.636577](#)

Officer: Li Decen / 李德岑 (police ID: 015501)

帕提古丽·阿卜都克热木，身份证号:653122196507082848，户籍地:新疆疏勒县库木西力克乡托万昆村2组29号，现居住地:六道湾路2-3-302。2017年4月28日，帕提古丽·阿卜都克热木因快牙东伊运家属通联，被公安机关收押。2018年9月16日教转中心告知帕提古丽·阿卜都可热木右上肺结核，双肺胸腔积液，现因病解教转社区管控，现在乌市胸腔医院住院，目前情况危重，社区会加大管控力度，关注其动态，其家人积极主动配合社区工作，有稳定的工作。

Patigul Abdukerim, ID number: 653122196507082848, registration address: House No. 29, Group No. 2, Townkun Village, Qomush'eriq Township, Yengisheher County, Xinjiang, current place of residence: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, Liudaowan Road. On April 28, 2017, Patigul Abdukerim was taken into custody by the public security organs because of Zapya and being in contact with an East Turkistan Islamic Movement family member. On September 16, 2018, the transformation-through-education center informed that Patigul Abdukerim had tuberculosis in the right upper lung, with hydrothorax in both lungs, being released from education and transferred to community surveillance for health reasons. She is currently hospitalized at the Urumqi City Chest

Hospital, with her current condition critical. The neighborhood administration will increase surveillance intensity and monitor her status. Her family actively and voluntarily support the neighborhood administration in its work tasks, and have stable jobs.

October 9, 2018

Victim(s): [Atikem Memet](#)

Unit: Domestic Security Brigade, Tianshan District Division, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局国内安全保卫大队

GPS: [43.765518](#), [87.632103](#)

Officer: Muhter Memet / 木合塔尔·买买提 (police ID: 013245)

特情反映，阿提前卡木·买买提，女，36岁，在吉祥苑小区8号楼2单元2200号居住，2017年4月因放回流收押，现在在培训中心，丈夫艾孜孜和4个孩子在家，因为他妻子的原因他有标签所以艾孜孜看病不便，希望能解决。

Informer report: Atikem Memet, female, 36, a resident of Apt. 2200, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 8, Jixiangyuan Residential Complex, was taken into custody in April 2017 as backflow prevention, and is currently at a training center. Her husband Eziz and their 4 children are at home. Because of his wife, Eziz has a tag and it is difficult for him to see a doctor. It is hoped this problem can be resolved.

October 12, 2018

Victim(s): [Yasin Qadir](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yongping Alley Neighborhood, Xishan Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局西山派出所永平巷社区警务室

GPS: [43.808239](#), [87.539411](#)

Officer: Wang Bo / 王波 (police ID: 018621)

社区管控人员牙森·卡迪尔（身份证653130196807201271），2018年10月8日请假，请假原因为前往喀什奔丧，看望人员（马木提·艾麦提，653130194804093675），此人于2018年10月7日晚22时因脑淤血去世，请假时间2018年10月8日至10月15日

Community-supervision individual Yasin Qadir (ID number 653130196807201271) asked for leave on October 8, 2018, the reason for leave being to go to Kashgar to attend a funeral and see people (Mamut Emet, 653130194804093675); this person died from a brain hemorrhage at 22:00 on October 7, 2018; the period requested for leave was from October 8 to October 15, 2018

Victim(s): [Gulazat Tursun](#)

Unit: mobile device / 移动设备

GPS: [43.7664](#), [87.620312](#)

Officer: Shireli Ablet / 西尔艾力·阿不来提

今日新疆大学派出所配合市国保支队，对新疆大学政管学院教师古丽阿扎提·吐尔逊（女，维吾尔族，身份证号码：653125197503290029，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市天山区胜利路666号69号楼3单元1004，现工作单位：四川大学）的房屋进行搜查并扣留电子设备和书籍。

Today, the Xinjiang University Police Station cooperated with the city domestic-security branch to do a search of the home of Xinjiang University Political Science & Public Administration Institute instructor Gulazat Tursun (female, Uyghur, ID number: 653125197503290029, registration address: Apt. 1004, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 69, 666 Victory Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, current work unit: Sichuan University), seizing electronic equipment and books.

October 13, 2018

Victim(s): [Qurban Osman](#)

Unit: Xinjiang University Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局新疆大学派出所

GPS: ---

Officer: Ceng Zhanglei / 曾张磊 (police ID: 018839)

凯依斯尔·库尔班，653121199805052417，男，维吾尔族，新疆大学电气工程学院学生，户籍地：新疆疏附县兰干镇玉吉米里克村10组034号，为三类人员亲属，身份证标签：

看守所人员家属，其父亲库尔班·吾斯曼，身份证号：653121197110122432，2017年07月04日因涉嫌其他危害国家安全案被刑事拘留，后被判刑6年，2017年8月3日被投送沙雅监狱执行。该学生已被鸿雁池社区及新疆大学按照三类人员亲属进行管控。经日常关注与调查了解，得知该生目前在校正常上课，思想稳定。

Qeyser Qurban, 653121199805052417, male, Uyghur, student at the Electrical Engineering Institute of Xinjiang University, household registration: House No. 034, Group No. 10, Ujmilik Village, Lengger Municipality, Konasheher County, Xinjiang. Relative of a three-kinds person, with ID tag: relative of individual in pre-trial detention. His father, Qurban Osman, ID number: 653121197110122432, was criminally detained on July 4, 2017 on suspicion of involvement in another type of endangering state security case, and later sentenced to 6 years, being transferred to Shayar Prison on August 3, 2017 for the implementation of the sentence. The student in question is already being kept under close surveillance, as required for relatives of three-kinds people, by both Hongyanchi Neighborhood and Xinjiang University. Through investigation and daily monitoring, it has been understood that the student is currently attending classes at the school normally, with his thoughts stable.

October 17, 2018

Victim(s): [Abdujelil Abdurahman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Sports Center Road Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所体育馆路社区警务室

GPS: [43.786051](#), [87.63779](#)

Officer: Zhang Jun / 张军 (police ID: 013067)

辖区三类人员阿不都吉力力阿不都热合曼其母亲和两个妹妹在我辖区体育馆路400号2号楼1210号居住，现两个妹妹都在工作，母亲在家，一家人都稳定无异常

Our jurisdiction's three-kinds individual, Abdujelil Abdurahman: his mother and two younger sisters live at Apt. 1210, Building No. 2, 400 Sports Center Road in our jurisdiction; currently both younger sisters are working, mother is at home; everyone in the family is stable, no irregularities

October 20, 2018

Victim(s): [Nureli Ablimit](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS_043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.77265](#), [87.620282](#)

Officer: Zhang Wenjing / 张文静 (police ID: 218875)

教育培训羊毛湖社区居民努尔艾力·阿不力米提，身份证号：650102199508152612

教育培训人员亲属苏比努尔，身份证号：650102199909208023

该人现况良好，未发现异常情况

Education-and-training resident of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Nureli Ablimit, ID number: 650102199508152612

Relative of an education-and-training individual, Subhinur, ID number: 650102199909208023

This person's current situation is good, nothing irregular found

Victim(s): [Nureli Ablimit](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS_043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.77265](#), [87.620282](#)

Officer: Zhang Wenjing / 张文静 (police ID: 218875)

教育培训羊毛湖社区居民努尔艾力·阿不力米提，身份证号：650102199508152612

教育培训人员亲属阿不力米提·吐尔逊，身份证号：650102194906112613

该人现况良好，未发现异常情况。

Education-and-training resident of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Nureli Ablimit, ID number: 650102199508152612

Relative of an education-and-training individual, Ablimit Tursun, ID number: 650102194906112613

This person's current situation is good, nothing irregular found.

Victim(s): [Nureli Ablimit](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS_043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.77265](#), [87.620282](#)

Officer: Zhang Wenjing / 张文静 (police ID: 218875)

教育培训羊毛湖社区居民努尔艾力·阿不力米提，身份证号：650102199508152612

教育培训人员亲属帕提古丽·吾鲁克，身份证号：650102196106152667

该人现况良好，未发现异常情况

Education-and-training resident of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Nureli Ablimit, ID number: 650102199508152612

Relative of an education-and-training individual, Patigul Ulugh, ID number: 650102196106152667

This person's current situation is good, nothing irregular found

October 23, 2018

Victim(s): [Patem Tursun](#), [Abdurahman Emet](#), [Abdulla Emet](#), [Qedriye Emet](#), [Adile Emet](#)

Unit: KT-019 Xinjiang Modern Technology Institute Entrance Dormitory Convenience Station, West Jingtangshan Street Police Station, Toutunhe District Branch, Economic-Technological Development Zone, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局经济技术开发区头屯河区分局井冈山西街派出所KT_019新疆现代技术学院校门宿舍便民警务站

GPS: [43.859511](#), [87.441614](#)

Officer: Shi Libin / 石丽斌 (police ID: 019447)

2018年10月22日KT119警务站民警在与新疆现代职业技术学院三类人员亲属谈话时发现，2018级专科康复治疗技术预科实验2班的学生卡尔迪亚·艾麦提（身份证号:652901200001102223，户籍所在地为阿克苏市阿依库勒镇）的父亲已经去世，母亲因为煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视被收押，家中还有三个弟妹妹在上学，家中没有经济来源，经济十分困难。其母亲自1月被收押以后没有与其联系过，该生表示很想见母亲一面。

On October 22, 2018, while chatting with a three-kinds individual relative from the Xinjiang Modern Vocational and Technical Institute at the KT119 police service station, the People's police found that: the father of Qedriye Emet (ID number: 652901200001102223, place of household registration at Aykol Municipality, Aksu City), a Specialized Rehabilitation Therapy Technology Preparatory

Experimental No. 2 Class student of Year 2018, has already passed away, while her mother was taken into custody for inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination, in addition to there being three siblings at home who are attending school; the family has no source of income and is in great difficulty financially. Her mother has not contacted her since being taken into custody in January, with this student expressing that she would really like to see her mother.

October 26, 2018

Victim(s): [Nurlan Mizhit](#)

Unit: SY-200 Sunlight Police Substation, Huanwei Road Police Station, Saybagh District Division, Urumqi Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局环卫路派出所SY_200阳光警务站
GPS: [43.801218](#), [87.54346](#)

Officer: Bayinkechi / 巴英克骑 (police ID: 019442)

我辖区居民通沙海·斯玛依勒（身份证:652324195504263828），其子努尔兰·米吉提（身份证:652324198011303813）因途径26国、9·13断通联的原因于2017年8月12日被新疆生产建设兵团第六师职业技能培训中心收教。

通沙海·斯玛依勒与其小女儿古丽娜尔·米吉提（身份证:652324198712025027）在我辖区西山西街2号7号楼3单元601号居住。现西山东街南社区将二人列为“三类人员家属”管理，均为严管严控人员。

Tangsahar Simaiyl (ID: 652324195504263828), a resident of our jurisdiction: her son, Nurlan Mizhit (ID: 652324198011303813) was taken for education by the Xinjiang Construction and Production Corps Sixth Division Vocational Skills & Training Center on August 12, 2017 for having gone to the 26 countries and for being disconnected in Operation 9.13.

Tangsahar Simaiyl lives with her younger daughter, Gulnar Mizhit (ID: 652324198712025027), in Apt. 601, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 7, 2 West Xishan Street in our jurisdiction. The East Xishan Street Neighborhood now lists and manages them as "relatives of three kinds individuals". They are both strict-management individuals.

November 2, 2018

Victim(s): [Beyshihan Mettohti](#)

Unit: Police Office, Kangtai Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所康泰社区警务室
GPS: [43.783019](#), [87.621998](#)

Officer: Song Chen / 宋晨 (police ID: 017820)

收教人员白西汗·买托合提（女 653226196810010223）在教培中心进行了告知其家属没有异常

In-education individual Beyshihan Mettohti (female, 653226196810010223) underwent informing at the education-and-training center, no irregularities in family members

Victim(s): [Qurbanzhan Dilshat](#)

Unit: Police Office, West Minzhu Road Neighborhood, Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河街派出所民主西路社区警务室

GPS: [43.793825](#), [87.614939](#)

Officer: Cao Jiang / 曹江 (police ID: 015414)

2018年11月2日，西河街派出所民警协同管委会社区前往达坂城教培中心对收教人员库尔班江·迪力夏提（男，哈萨克族，身份证号:650102198807251616）进行告知宣讲工作，其家属木尔西旦·阿力木江（女，维吾尔族，身份证号:65412719890916002X系库尔班江·迪力夏提的妻子）一同前往。告知宣讲工作中，收教人员本人及其亲属情绪平稳，无异常。

On November 2, 2018, People's police from the Xihe Street Police Station, in coordination with the administrative committee neighborhood, went to the Dabancheng Education and Training Center to administer the inform-and-announce to the taken-for-education individual Qurbanzhan Dilshat (male, Kazakh, ID number: 650102198807251616), with his family member Murshide Alimjan (female, Uyghur, ID number: 65412719890916002X, Qurbanzhan Dilshat's wife) also joining to go. During the inform-and-announce, both the taken-for-education individual and his relative were emotionally stable, nothing irregular.

November 4, 2018

Victim(s): [Abdukerim Ghuji](#)

Unit: Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所

GPS: ---

Officer: --- / ---

阿布都克里木·吾吉，男，维吾尔族，身份证：653101198709250819，此人为教培中心人员，2018年11月2日，其妻子地力拜尔·莫合太尔（653101198910312020）前往职教中心参加阿布都克里木·吾吉的两告知一宣讲。

经社区民警核实，其妻子地力拜尔·莫合太尔在此期间表现良好，思想稳定，未发现异常情况。

Abdukerim Ghuji, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653101198709250819, this person is an education-and-training-center individual; on November 2, 2018, his wife Dilber Muhter (653101198910312020) went to the vocational education center to attend Abdukerim Ghuji's twice inform and once announce.

As verified by the neighborhood People's police, his wife Dilber Muhter has exhibited good behavior during this period, and has been mentally stable; nothing irregular found.

November 7, 2018

Victim(s): [Menggunur Awut](#)

Unit: Dawan Police Station, Tianshan Distrist Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局大湾派出所

GPS: ---

Officer: Dawan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch (administrator) /

天山区分局大湾派出所 (管理员)

2018年11月7日辖区民警提供，我辖区三类人员：买古努尔·阿吾提，女，维吾尔，身份证号：653021197201190865，户籍地：新疆阿图什市，居住地：乌鲁木齐市天山区朗天一期17-3-101，此人因双重户口被大湾派出所收教，买古努尔·阿吾提因双重户口罪被预判2年。宣判后，买古努尔·阿吾提表示对宣判结果无任何异议。

As provided by the jurisdiction's People's police on November 7, 2018: our jurisdiction's three-kinds individual Menggunur Awut, female, Uyghur, ID number: 653021197201190865, registration address: Atush City, Xinjiang, residential address: Apt. 101, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 17, Langtian No. 1 Stage, Tianshan District, Urumqi; this person was taken for education by the Dawan Police Station for having a double household registration, with Menggunur Awut provisionally sentenced to 2 years for the crime of double household registration. After the verdict was announced, Menggunur Awut expressed that she had no objections with regard to the announced decision.

November 9, 2018

Victim(s): [Ibagul Yasin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Erdaowan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所二道湾社区警务室

GPS: [43.782958](#), [87.621938](#)

Officer: Liu Yong / 刘勇 (police ID: 017590)

我辖区三类人员：伊巴古丽·亚森，女，维吾尔族，身份证号：653122199911060548，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市天山区坑坑寺巷35号3号楼104号，2018年11月01日在新化职教中心经行预判，预判结果三年，其哥哥：阿皮孜江·亚森，情绪稳定，没有异常情况。

Our jurisdiction's three-kinds individual: Ibagul Yasin, female, Uyghur, ID number: 653122199911060548, place of household registration: Apt. 104, Building No. 3, 35 Kengkeng Mosque Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi, underwent provisional sentencing at the Xinhua Vocational Education Center on November 1, 2018, with a provisional sentence of three years given; her older brother: Hapizjan Yasin, emotionally stable, nothing irregular.

Victim(s): [Guljamal Obul](#)

Unit: Police Office, Eastern Shiqihu Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan District

Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所十七户东社区警务室

GPS: [43.759534](#), [87.628307](#)

Officer: Yang Yanbo / 杨砚博 (police ID: 018212)

2018年11月7日赛马场派出所十七户路东社区民警杨砚博和社区干部丁春玲参加：古丽加玛丽·吾布力（女，维吾尔，身份证号：65010219840519302X）在教育转化第6培训中心的预判。预判时间2年，其亲属嫂子麦合皮热提汗·买买提一同跟随。三类人员今日思想动态稳定，三类人员亲属今日思想动态稳定，共收集情报信息3条。

On November 7, 2018, People's police officer Yang Yanbo and neighborhood-administration cadre Ding Chunling from the Horse Racetrack Police Station's East Shiqihu Road Neighborhood attended Guljamal Obul's (female, Uyghur, ID number: 65010219840519302X) provisional sentencing at the No. 6 Transformation-Through-Education Training Center. The length of the provisional sentence was 2 years, with her sister-in-law Meghpiethan Memet also coming along. The three-kinds individual was mentally stable today, the three-kinds individual's relative was mentally stable today, total of 3 pieces of intelligence information collected.

November 10, 2018

Victim(s): [Zhang Xiaoping](#)

Unit: Police Office, Victory Road Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District

Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所胜利路社区警务室

GPS: [43.769327](#), [87.610909](#)

Officer: Zhao Jiang / 赵疆 (police ID: 017581)

我辖区邪教人员张晓萍家属来社区反应，目前张晓萍丈夫马忠新由于身体原因一直在住院，家属反应能否尽快和张晓萍见一面，提出此诉求后我社区也按照相关程序进行了上报，家属正在等待中。

Family of heterodox-religion individual Zhang Xiaoping from our jurisdiction came to the neighborhood administration to report that Zhang Xiaoping's husband, Ma Zhongxin, has remained hospitalized because of physical reasons. The family asked if it would be possible to have a meeting with Zhang Xiaoping as soon as possible. Following their making this request, our neighborhood administration reported it to the higher levels, in accordance with the relevant procedures. Family is now waiting.

November 12, 2018

Victim(s): [Eysa Yusup](#), [Hesenjan Yusup](#)

Unit: KT-020 Convenience Police Station Inside Urumqi Vocational College, West Jinggangshan Street Police Station, Toutunhe District Branch, Economical and Technological Development Zone, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局经济技术开发区头屯河区分局井冈山西街派出所KT_020乌鲁木齐市职业大学内便民警务站

GPS: [43.856859](#), [87.421876](#)

Officer: Deng Xiaolong / 邓小龙 (police ID: 880319)

11月11日下午,乌鲁木齐职业大学学生努尔回米娜玉苏普,身份证号码: 65312119960117034X到KT120警务站谈心谈话。在谈心谈话过程中,学生情绪653121198811060312、艾山江玉苏甫身份证号码:653121199205020331。该生了解两个哥哥被收押收教的原因,问道其是否担心会被孤立,她说,我并没有为此担心,因为我的性格开朗,以前我不能接受,现在接受了,国家的政策很好。家里靠爸爸妈妈种地,家里有14亩地,种玉米小麦。一个月1000元生活费。主要充饭卡,买日用品等使用,经了解,该生在学校期间情绪稳定,在学校中没有困难。

In the afternoon of November 11, Nur'amine Yusup, a student at the Urumqi Vocational College (ID number: 65312119960117034X), came to the KT120 Police Substation for a chat. During the chat, the student's feelings [a section seems to be cut here] 653121198811060312, Hesenjan Yusup (ID number: 653121199205020331). This student understands why her two older brothers were taken into custody and education, and when asked if she's worried about being left alone, she said: "I'm not worried about that, because I have a cheerful personality. Before I couldn't come to terms with it, but now I've accepted it. The country's policies are good. My mom and dad till the land at home. There's 14 mu of land, and they plant corn and wheat." Living expenses are 1000RMB per month. Just need to fill up the dining card, to use for buying daily products and the like. It seems this student is emotionally stable during her time at the school, and has no difficulties while there.

November 19, 2018

Victim(s): [Biliqiz Qeyyum](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS_043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.771055](#), [87.618115](#)

Officer: Zhang Wenjing / 张文静 (police ID: 218875)

教育培训羊毛湖社区居民比力克孜·克尤木, 身份证号: 653021196810050222

教育培训人员家属阿不力米提·麦和苏拉, 身份证号: 653223196408201479

该人现况良好, 未发现异常情况。

Education-and-training resident of Yangmaohu Neighborhood, Biliqiz Qeyyum, ID number: 653021196810050222

Relative of an education-and-training individual, Ablimit Mehsula, ID number:

653223196408201479

This person's current situation is good, nothing irregular found.

November 23, 2018

Victim(s): [Ekber Jelil](#)

Unit: Police Office, Kangtai Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所康泰社区警务室

GPS: [43.783046](#), [87.621759](#)

Officer: Song Chen / 宋晨 (police ID: 017820)

我辖区三类人员:艾克拜尔·吉力力, 男, 653101197010010438, 2018年11月13日新市区万盛街职教中心经行预判, 预判结果两年, 其家属情绪稳定。

Three-kinds individual from our jurisdiction: Ekber Jelil, male, 653101197010010438, underwent provisional sentencing at the Xinshi District Wansheng Street vocational education center on November 13, 2018; provisional sentence of two years, family members emotionally stable.

Victim(s): [Adiljan Qurban](#)

Unit: Police Office, Kangtai Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所康泰社区警务室

GPS: [43.783037](#), [87.621859](#)

Officer: Song Chen / 宋晨 (police ID: 017820)

我辖区三类人员:阿迪力江·库尔班, 男, 维吾尔族, 650102199212183014, 2018年11月8日在达坂城职教中心经行预判, 预判结果三年, 其家属情绪稳定。

Three-kinds individual from our jurisdiction: Adiljan Qurban, male, Uyghur, 650102199212183014, underwent provisional sentencing at the Dabancheng vocational education center on November 8, 2018, with a three-year provisional sentence given; his family members are emotionally stable.

November 29, 2018

Victim(s): [Yaqup Tursun](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.761366](#), [87.634982](#)

Officer: Xu Bo / 徐波 (police ID: 018220)

2018年11月29日, 我所民警跟社区包户干部一起对前期因病解押人员: 亚合甫·吐尔逊, 男, 维吾尔族, 身份证: 653021198304020011。户籍地: 乌鲁木齐市天山区大湾南路22号2号楼3单元1801号。对其家中走访入户, 入户当中了解到亚合甫·吐尔逊最近一直在家中, 无外出情况及外出打算, 民警进其

家中跟其聊天了解到亚合甫·吐尔逊身体状况不是很好，近期家中也无人员来往。平常也积极配合社区组织的各项活动，也按时参加每周社区组织的升旗仪式，民警告知社区包户干部，让社区持续密切关注亚合甫·吐尔逊的生活状况及思想状态，如发现任何可疑情况，第一时间上报值班民警或值班领导处。

On November 29, 2018, our station's People's police and neighborhood-administration household hands-on cadres paid a visit to the home of an individual who was released from custody because of illness during a previous period: Yaqup Tursun, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653021198304020011, registration address: Apt. 1801, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, 22 South Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi. During the home visit, it was learned that Yaqup Tursun has recently been staying at home, not leaving to go anywhere and with no plans to do so; after going to his home and chatting with him, the People's police learned that Yaqup Tursun has not been in very good health lately, and no individuals have been visiting the home. Usually actively cooperates with the various activities of the neighborhood-administration groups, and comes to the Monday flag-raising ceremonies organized by the neighborhood-administration group on time. The People's police have informed the neighborhood-administration household hands-on cadres to have the neighborhood administration continue to closely monitor Yaqup Tursun's living situation and mental state, reporting to the People's police or leadership department on duty immediately should they discover anything suspicious.

December 4, 2018

Victim(s): [Patigul Abdukerim](#)

Unit: Police Office, South Xiejing Neighborhood, Weihuliang Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局苇湖梁派出所斜井南社区警务室

GPS: [43.83018](#), [87.636498](#)

Officer: Li Decen / 李德岑 (police ID: 015501)

斜井南社区“三类人员”帕提古丽·阿卜都克热木，女，维吾尔族，53岁，身份证号:653122196507082848，户籍:新疆喀什地区疏勒县库木西力克乡托万昆村2组29号，居住地:乌市六道湾路246号救护基地家属院2号楼3单元302室，收教原因:因手机装有快牙软件，跟“东伊运”家属通联。

此人因前期病情重，危及生命，医院已经下达病危通知书，鉴于以上情况，此人不宜继续进行职业技能教转培训，根据市委要求，水磨沟政法委批准，于2018年9月27日将帕提古丽·阿卜都克热木移交居住地社区管控。

2018年11月30日晚11点30分左右死亡，新疆维吾尔自治区胸科医院已开具死亡证明。社区两委班子成员与其家人协商，让帕提古丽在乌市安葬，家属说，家族成员及亲戚基本都在喀什疏勒县，强烈要求回原籍安葬，原因有:一是许多亲戚都要来乌市，带来百十号流动人口流入乌市，二是这些亲戚没地方居住。综上所述，经社区两委班子商议决定，同意社区“三类人员”帕提古丽回原籍喀什地区疏勒县安葬。

2018年12月2日晚，由社区民警李德岑带队，同行人员有社区副主任董庆安和两名巡逻队员组成4人护送队，将其送回原籍喀什地区疏勒县库木西力克乡托万昆村，并提前与喀什工作站，喀什地区疏勒县库木西力克乡托万昆村民警和村委会联系，做好对接工作，护送队将其送回原籍并安葬后返回。

South Xiejing Neighborhood "three-kinds individual" Patigul Abdukerim, female, Uyghur, 53 years old, ID number: 653122196507082848, registration: House No. 29, Group No. 2, Townkun Village, Qomush'eriq Township, Yengisheher County, Kashgar Prefecture, Xinjiang, place of residence: Apt.

302, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, Rescue Base Family Residence, 246 Liudaowan Road, Urumqi, reason for being taken for education: Zopya software installed on mobile phone, in contact with "East Turkistan Islamic Movement" family member.

Because of the severity of a previous medical condition, which was life-threatening, the hospital issued a critical-condition notice for this person. In view of the above, it was not suitable for this person to continue undergoing vocational skills education training. On the basis of the municipal committee's requirements, the Shuimogou Political and Legal Affairs Commission issued approval, and Patigul Abdukerim was transferred to her place of residence on September 27, 2018, to be under community surveillance.

Died at approximately 11:30 in the evening on November 30, 2018, with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Chest Hospital having issued a death certificate. Members of the neighborhood's two-committees groups have discussed with the family, asking them to bury Patigul in Urumqi. The family said that the family members and relatives are essentially all in Yengisheher County in Kashgar, with it strongly requested to have the burial at the place of origin, the reasons being: first, because very many relatives would come to Urumqi, bringing over a hundred floating-population people to Urumqi, and second, because these relatives wouldn't have anywhere to stay. To summarize, following the neighborhood's two-committees groups' discussion and decision, it has been agreed that the neighborhood's "three-kinds individual" Patigul be returned to the place of origin in Kashgar Prefecture's Yengisheher County for the burial.

In the evening of December 2, 2018, the neighborhood administration People's police officer Li Decen led an escort team of 4, which included the Neighborhood Administration's Deputy Chair Dong Qing'an and two patrol team members, to take her back to the place of origin at Townkun Village, Qomush'eriq Township, Yengisheher County, Kashgar Prefecture, contacting in advance the Kashgar Work Station and the village committee and People's police of Townkun Village, Qomush'eriq Township, Yengisheher County, Kashgar Prefecture, making sure that the reception would go smoothly. The escort team returned after bringing her back to the place of origin and with the burial completed.

December 11, 2018

Victim(s): [Memetrozi Memet](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern Dawan Neighborhood, Horse Racetrack Police Station, Tianshan

District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局赛马场派出所大湾南社区警务室

GPS: [43.756713](#), [87.625366](#)

Officer: Nureli Abliz / 努尔艾力·阿布力孜 (police ID: 016633)

前期2017年9月25日被我所收押刑拘人员买买提肉孜.买买提, 男, 维, 身份证号码:653226197403021413, 户口所在地:乌鲁木齐市天山区大湾南路西三巷900号, 将涉案人员买买提肉孜.买买提2018年12月1日押解给于田县公安局民警 吾不力卡司木, 警号:172333, 和买尔旦.西尔, 警号:172995

Memetrozi Memet (male, Uyghur, ID number: 653226197403021413, place of household registration: 900 No. 3 West Alley, South Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi), an individual taken into custody and criminally detained by our station during a previous period on September 25, 2017; on December 11, 2018, the case-related individual Memetrozi Memet was sent away under the escort of People's police officers Obulqasim, police ID: 172333, and Merdan Shir, police ID: 172995, of the Keriye County Public Security Bureau

December 17, 2018

Victim(s): [Li Jianzhu](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Xihong Neighborhood, Liudaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District
Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局六道湾派出所西虹东社区警务室

GPS: [43.828964](#), [87.635326](#)

Officer: Chen Chao / 陈超 (police ID: 014890)

我辖区上访人员李建筑目前为止还在转化教育点接受教育！此人思想比较顽固！目前没有半点悔过之心

The petitioning individual from our jurisdiction, Li Jianzhu, is still being educated at a transformation-through-education unit! This person is quite stubborn! Still hasn't shown the least bit of regret

December 25, 2018

Victim(s): [Alim Dawut](#)

Unit: Police Office, Southern East Hetan Road Neighborhood, Xiheba Police Station, Tianshan
District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局西河坝派出所河滩东路南社区警务室

GPS: [43.785716](#), [87.611222](#)

Officer: Liu Xin / 刘鑫 (police ID: 017299)

我辖区三类人员阿里木·达吾提（65010219710920165X），近期因家庭遗产问题出班开庭，期间民警和社区工作人员全程陪同，过程安全顺利，其本人及家属感谢党和政府的关怀，其本人表示会好好学习早日回归社区。

Our jurisdiction's three-kinds individual Alim Dawut (65010219710920165X) recently left class to make an appearance in court for inheritance-related family issues, with the People's police and neighborhood-administration staff accompanying him throughout the entire process, with everything safe and smooth. He and his family thanked the Party and government for their care, with him expressing the intention to study hard and return to the community soon.

December 29, 2018

Victim(s): [Mettohti Sawut](#)

Unit: Police Office, Heijiashan Front Street Neighborhood, Heijiashan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局黑甲山派出所黑甲山前街社区警务室

GPS: [43.81317](#), [87.614166](#)

Officer: Chen Lei / 陈磊 (police ID: 019112)

我辖区三类人员亲属麦提托乎提，萨吾提653226196106100815，此人现已查到在玉田县看守所，已联系玉田县国保了解具体情况

Mettohti Sawut, our jurisdiction's three-kinds individual relative, 653226196106100815, has been found as being at the Keriye County Pre-Trial Detention Center; have contacted the Keriye County domestic security to get the specifics

Victim(s): [Gulnisahan Metsidiq](#)

Unit: Police Office, Heijiashan Front Street Neighborhood, Heijiashan Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局黑甲山派出所黑甲山前街社区警务室

GPS: [43.81317](#), [87.614166](#)

Officer: Chen Lei / 陈磊 (police ID: 019112)

我辖区三类人员亲属古丽尼萨罕，麦斯提克653226196407110822，已查到此人在于田县看守所，现已联系玉田县国保了解具体情况。

Gulnisahan Metsidiq, our jurisdiction's three-kinds individual relative, 653226196407110822, has been found as being at the Keriye County Pre-Trial Detention Center. Have contacted the Keriye County domestic security to get the specifics.

December 30, 2018

Victim(s): [Zhang Youlan](#)

Unit: Police Office, Changshengxiang Neighborhood, Weihuliang Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局苇湖梁派出所昌盛祥社区警务室

GPS: [43.861825](#), [87.649389](#)

Officer: Abdurehim Abduweli / 阿不都热依木·阿不都外力 (police ID: 012015)

2018年12月27日昌盛祥社区辖区重点上访人员张有兰，女，汉族，身份证号610324197309154220，居住地，七道湾南路1186号1号楼3单元103。2017年10月4日此人在越级上访不服从社区管理，上级批准送职业技能培训中心学习至今。2018年12月24日属区信访局李霞局长，社区书记王乐，社区民警，阿不都热依木，信访专干周建明和张有兰的丈夫胡彩国儿子到职教中心和张有兰见面进行谈话。经

过水区信访局及社区多名工作人员进行做工作，张有兰同意金纺集团的赔偿协议同意签订息诉息访承诺书。2018年12月27日社区申请指导中心办理给张秀兰请了半天假，张有兰接到社区现场签订协议，到会人员有金纺集团工作人员，信访局工作人员，苇湖梁管委会工作人员，社区工作人员及张有兰亲属等参加。经过协商后张有兰和金纺低端前订了解除劳动合同书，息诉息访协议书，息诉息访承诺书，档案移交单，现金赔偿协议，金纺集团当场支付给张有兰赔偿款42654元人民币现金现场领取。从今以后金纺集团公司和张有兰之间没有任何纠纷和劳动关系，本人也保证今后不会在为了此事去上访。今后继续关注此人动态情况。

December 27, 2018: Zhang Youlan, focus petitioning individual in the jurisdiction of Changshengxiang Neighborhood, female, Han, ID number 610324197309154220, place of residence: Apt. 103, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 1, 1186 South Qidaowan Road. On October 4, 2017, this person petitioned while skipping procedural instances, going against the neighborhood administration's supervision. Sent to study at vocational skills training center following approval from the higher levels, currently still there. On December 24, 2018, the district petitions bureau director Li Xia, the neighborhood administration secretary Wang Le, the neighborhood People's police officer Abdureyim, full-time petitions cadre Zhou Jianming, and Zhang Youlan's husband, Hu Caiguo, and son all went to the vocational education center to meet and talk with Zhang Youlan. After the efforts of multiple staff members from the Shuimogou District Petitions Bureau and the neighborhood administration, Zhang Youlan agreed to the compensation agreement from the Jinfang Group and signed a letter of commitment to cease petitioning. On December 27, 2018, the neighborhood administration applied to the center with instruction to provide a half day's leave for Zhang Youlan. Zhang Youlan then went to the neighborhood administration to sign the agreement on-site, with those in attendance including staff from the Jinfang Group, the petitions bureau, the Weihuliang administrative committee, and the neighborhood administration, as well as Zhang Youlan's relatives. After discussion, Zhang Youlan and the Jinfang Group signed the termination-of-labor contract, agreement to cease petitioning, letter of commitment to cease petitioning, records transfer form, and cash-compensation agreement, with the Jinfang Group paying Zhang Youlan a compensation of 42654RMB in cash on the spot. From now on, there are no dispute or labor relations between the Jinfang Company Group and Zhang Youlan, with Zhang Youlan also guaranteeing that she will not petition regarding this matter in the future. Will continue to monitor this person's activities in the future.

January 10, 2019

Victim(s): [Abdueli Hesén](#)

Unit: Police Office, Dostluq Neighborhood, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山分局胜利路派出所多斯鲁克社区警务室
GPS: [43.770625](#), [87.614265](#)

Officer: Aygul Abdureyim / 阿依古丽·阿布都热依木 (police ID: 013371)

我辖区空挂户：阿不都希克尔·艾山.身份证号：652826198809083215户籍地：胜利路一巷900号附52号，居住地在红庙子公租房.该人因吸毒被抓获.强制戒毒两年.时间2017年1月9日至2019年1月9日解除.家庭成员：母亲：再娜古丽·艾力身份证号：652826195906063247.哥哥：阿不都艾力·艾山.身份证号：652826198601273212.收押状态

Vacant registration in our jurisdiction: Abdushukur Hesén, ID number: 652826198809083215, registration address: 900-52 No. 1 Alley, Victory Road; residence at Hongmiaozi public housing. This

person was detained for drug use. Two years in compulsory drug rehabilitation. Time: January 9, 2017 to release on January 9, 2019. Family members: mother, Zeynagul Eli, ID number: 652826195906063247; older brother, Abdueli Hesen, ID number: 652826198601273212. In-custody status

January 12, 2019

Victim(s): [Memet Jamal](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Yan'an Road Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所延安东路社区警务室

GPS: [43.753044](#), [87.635762](#)

Officer: Wang Xing / 王兴 (police ID: 016986)

2019年1月11日，我延安东路社区民警和社区干部带领居住在我辖区明华街235号晨光佳苑一期1号楼3单元602号的“三类人员”亲属买里盖达吾提（女，维吾尔族，身份证号65010819720721142X，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市新市区友路南一巷900号附35号）前往了乌鲁木齐市达坂城职教中心与在职教中心学习的丈夫买买提加玛力（男，维吾尔族，身份证号：'650121197305181317，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市新市区友路南一巷900号附35号）亲情见面，整个见面过程中见面双方情绪稳定，未发生异常情况，社区民警和社区干部将持续对买里盖达吾提一家人进行关注。

On January 11, 2019, People's police and neighborhood cadres from our East Yan'an Road Neighborhood led Malikay Dawut (female, Uyghur, ID number 65010819720721142X, place of household registration: 900-35 No. 1 South Alley, Friend Road, Xinshi District, Urumqi), a "three-kinds individual" relative residing at Apt. 602, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 1, Chenguang Jiayuan Stage No. 1, 235 Minghua Street in our jurisdiction, to the Dabancheng Vocational Education Center in Urumqi to have a meeting with her husband, Memet Jamal (male, Uyghur, ID number: '650121197305181317, place of household registration: 900-35 No. 1 South Alley, Friend Road, Xinshi District, Urumqi), who studies at the vocational education center. Throughout the meeting, both parties remained emotionally stable and nothing irregular took place. The neighborhood administration People's police and cadres will continue to monitor Malikay Dawut and the family.

January 14, 2019

Victim(s): [Zhanargul Zhumatai](#)

Unit: SY-031 Convenience Station (Green Patch Right of No. 12 Middle School), Yamaliq Mountain Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局雅山派出所SY_031十二中右侧绿地便民警务站

GPS: [43.760254](#), [87.586003](#)

Officer: Zhang Dandan / 张丹丹

加娜古丽·朱马太，女，哈萨克族，身份证号:650105197511302220，于2017年7月12日因去过重点国家，手机发现大众软件被收教，其姐姐（娜孜古丽，女，哈萨克族，身份证号:650121196903043243

) 现居住于沙区仓房沟中路德福小区1-4-601, 近期白杨沟社区领导带着2名工作人员到校园社区告知要对娜孜古丽的母亲(努尔海霞·阿尔曼, 女, 哈萨克族, 身份证号:650121194501153245)进行双向管控, 管控日期为2019年1月1日至2019年3月1日, 户籍地:乌鲁木齐县萨尔达坂乡白杨沟村四组, 由于她双膝刚做完手术, 无法独自行走, 女儿娜孜古丽将其接到家中照看, 经社区研判, 包户干部要多关注娜孜古丽及母亲的情况, 随时了解他们的思想动态和生活情况, 并及时上报。

Zhanargul Zhumatai, female, Kazakh, ID number: 650105197511302220, taken for education on July 12, 2017 for having gone to focus countries and non-mainstream software being found on phone; her sister (Nazigul, female, Kazakh, ID number: 650121196903043243) currently resides at Apt. 601, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 1, Defu Residential Complex, Middle Cangfanggou Road, Saybagh District; recently, leaders from the Baiyanggou Neighborhood Administration took two staff to the Xiaoyuan Neighborhood to inform that they were planning to carry out two-sided supervision-and-control for Nazigul's mother (Nurqaisha Anarman, female, Kazakh, ID number: 650121194501153245), with the supervision-and-control period lasting from January 1, 2019 to March 1, 2019, registration address: Group No. 4, Baiyanggou Village, Sardawan Township, Urumqi County; because she had just finished surgery on both knees and is unable to walk around on her own, her daughter Nazigul will take her to her home to look after. Following the neighborhood administration's assessment, the hands-on household cadres will pay special attention to Nazigul and her mother, always being aware of their mental state and living situation, with timely reports to the higher levels.

January 18, 2019

Victim(s): [Tursun Rozi](#), [Pezilet Alim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Altay Road Neighborhood, Zhongyinggong Police Station, Xinshi District Branch, High-Tech District, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局高新区新市区分局中营工派出所阿勒泰路社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: --- / ---

今日早晨在阿勒泰路世纪花园小区内进行了周一升国旗仪式, 参加人员有: 图尔逊·如则, 身份证号码: 653121197202283516, 现住址: 乌鲁木齐市新市区阿勒泰路西六巷14号康利达楼1-1-201, 电话号码: [redacted]。帕孜来提·阿力木, 身份证号码: 650121198806151727, 现住址: 乌鲁木齐市新市区阿勒泰路西六巷84号5区6号楼1单元201室居住, 电话: [redacted]。今天演讲人员是: 帕孜来提·阿力木, 她今日讲述她的发声亮剑: 不做两面人, 维护民族团结, 淡化宗教极端。

This morning, a Monday flag-raising ceremony was held at the Century Garden Residential Complex on Altay Road. The participants were: Tursun Rozi, ID number: 653121197202283516, current residential address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, Kanglida Building, 14 No. 6 West Alley, Altay Road, Xinshi District, Urumqi, phone number: [redacted]. Pezilet Alim, ID number: 650121198806151727, current residential address: residing at Apt. 201, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 6, No. 5 Area, 84 No. 6 West Alley, Altay Road, Xinshi District, Urumqi, phone number: [redacted]. Today's speaker was: Pezilet Alim. Today, she expressed her speak-out-and-brandish-one's-sword: about not being a two-faced person, maintaining ethnic unity, and weakening religious extremism.

Victim(s): [Tohti Qasim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yuejin Street Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所跃进街社区警务室

GPS: [43.765989](#), [87.632967](#)

Officer: Edine Ehet / 艾迪娜·艾海提 (police ID: 254029)

二道桥片区跃进街社区的三类人员托合提·喀斯木，男，维吾尔族，身份证号653223197008153214在第五教育转化中心学习。其家属在和平南路248号3-2-601居住。家属情绪稳定，积极参加社区升旗仪式，配合社区工作，表现良好，无异常。

The three-kinds individual Tohti Qasim, male, Uyghur, ID number 653223197008153214, from Dongkowruk Subdistrict's Yuejin Street Neighborhood, is studying at the No. 5 Transformation-Through-Education Center. His family lives at Apt. 601, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 3, 248 South Peace Road. The family is emotionally stable, actively attends the neighborhood flag-raising ceremonies, cooperates with the neighborhood administration, and exhibits good behavior, with nothing irregular.

Victim(s): [Zeynulla Alim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Altay Road Neighborhood, Zhongyinggong Police Station, Xinshi District Branch, High-Tech District, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局高新区新市区分局中营工派出所阿勒泰路社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: --- / ---

我辖区居住三类人员：帕孜拉提·阿力木，维吾尔族，女，身份证号码：650121198806151727，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市新市区安宁渠北大路村6组61号独楼102号，现住址：乌鲁木齐市新市区阿勒泰路西六巷84号5区6号楼1单元201号，电话号码：[redacted]。

哥哥姓名：再努拉·阿力木，维吾尔族，男，身份证号码：650121198702021733，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市新市区安宁渠镇北大路村六组51号，在2017年7月15日因涉危安类人员收教，现在阜康看守所。

2018年12月帕孜拉提·阿力木的外甥女麦娜散·再努拉，女，维吾尔族，今年6岁，在乌鲁木齐市二医院查出脑肿瘤（晚期），住了一个星期之后，医生要求麦娜散·再努拉出院并嘱咐家属这个病没有治疗的余地，只能回家静养，目前麦娜散·再努拉在乌鲁木齐市新市区安宁渠北大路安置小区1号楼3单元402居住，现身体情况较差，自己没有自理能力，现在连吃饭都成了问题，每天都必须时刻躺在床上，不爱与人交流，现在主要由她母亲买哈巴·阿合买江照顾麦娜散·再努拉还有小女儿木尼拜·再努拉今年2岁。

帕孜拉提·阿力木希望麦娜散·再努拉与父亲见一面，自从得了这个病以后外甥女对父亲的思念更加浓厚，每天都念到父亲的名字，这种情况下麦娜散·再努拉的母亲买哈巴·阿合买江心情非常压抑，也十分无助。

Three-kinds individual residing in our jurisdiction: Pezilet Alim, Uyghur, female, ID number: 650121198806151727, place of household registration: Apt. 102, Standalone Building No. 61, Group No. 6, Beidalu Village, Anningqu, Xinshi District, Urumqi City, current residential address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 6, Area No. 5, 84 No. 6 West Alley, Altay Road, Xinshi District, Urumqi City, phone number: [redacted]. Older brother's name: Zeynulla Alim, Uyghur, male, ID number: 650121198702021733, place of household registration: House No. 51, Group No. 6, Beidalu Village,

Anningqu Municipality, Xinshi District, Urumqi City, taken for education on July 15, 2017 for being a suspected endangering-security type individual, now at the Fukang Pre-Trial Detention Center. In December 2018, Pezilet Alim's niece Mengnisa Zeynulla, female, Uyghur, 6 years old, was diagnosed with a brain tumor (late stage) at the Urumqi City No. 2 Hospital. After staying at the hospital for a week, the doctor asked for Mengnisa Zeynulla to be discharged from the hospital and told her family that there were no treatment prospects for this illness, and that the only recourse was to return home and rest. Mengnisa Zeynulla currently lives at Apt. 402, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 1, Anzhi Residential Complex, Beidalu, Anningqu, Xinshi District, Urumqi. Her current physical condition is quite poor and she is unable to look after herself. Even eating has become a problem. She has to remain bedridden all day, and does not like to communicate with others. She is mostly looked after by her mother, Merhaba Emetjan, now. There's also the younger daughter, Munibe Zeynulla, who is 2 years old. Pezilet Alim hopes that Mengnisa Zeynulla can manage to see her father. Ever since acquiring the illness, her niece's longing for her father has grown stronger, and she keeps saying his name out loud every day. These circumstances have led to Merhaba Emetjan, the mother of Mengnisa Zeynulla, to fall into great depression, in addition to feeling completely helpless.

January 24, 2019

Victim(s): [Osman Yaqup](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Yan'an Road Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所延安东路社区警务室

GPS: [43.753024](#), [87.635752](#)

Officer: Wang Xing / 王兴 (police ID: 016986)

前期向我社区请假称前往当地与在教转班学习的丈夫吾斯曼·牙库前（男，维吾尔族，身份证号：654101196901203395，户籍地：新疆伊宁市托乎拉克乡东风路六巷15号）亲情见面的我辖区“三类人员”亲属古扎力努尔·吐尔逊（女，维吾尔族，身份证号：650103197607303241，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市天山区明华街235号晨光佳苑一期20号楼4单元501号），经社区研判，管委会、派出所审核，同意了其请假请求，接到社区通知后古扎力努尔·吐尔逊于2019年1月23日早上前往伊宁市进行亲情见面，当天晚上扎力努尔·吐尔逊从伊宁市返回了乌鲁木齐市位于我辖区明华街235号晨光佳苑一期20号楼4单元501号的家中。

Guzelnur Tursun (female, Uyghur, ID number: 650103197607303241, place of household registration: Apt. 501, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 20, Chenguang Jiayuan No. 1 Stage, 235 Minghua Street, Tianshan District, Urumqi), a "three-kinds individual" relative in our jurisdiction, requested leave from our neighborhood administration during a previous period, saying that she was going to meet her husband, Osman Yaqupjan (male, Uyghur, ID number: 654101196901203395, place of household registration: 15 No. 6 Alley, Dongfeng Road, Toghraq Township, Ghulja City, Xinjiang), who is studying in a local transformation-through education class. After the neighborhood administration's assessment, and the administrative committee's and police station's review, her leave request was approved. After receiving the neighborhood administration's notice, Guzelnur Tursun went to Ghulja City for a family meeting on the morning of January 23, 2019. That same evening, Guzelnur Tursun returned from Ghulja City to our jurisdiction in Urumqi, to her home at Apt. 501, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 20, Chenguang Jiayuan No. 1 Stage, 235 Minghua Street, Tianshan District.

January 27, 2019

Victim(s): [Li Jianzhu](#)

Unit: Police Office, East Xihong Neighborhood, Liudaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局六道湾派出所西虹东社区警务室

GPS: [43.828823](#), [87.635236](#)

Officer: Chen Chao / 陈超 (police ID: 014890)

2019年1月25日，我社区收到信访局邮件，邮件内容有李淑华的请求书和2015年信访局的回函。李淑华（身份证号:65012119650330044X,户籍地址:乌鲁木齐市天山区幸福路34号）是我辖区涉访人员李建筑的妹妹，李淑华在请求书中说用2015年信访局的回函，能证明当年南大湖村委会用还没有出台的法律撒谎，敷衍、搪塞政府信访工作的行为事实清楚。因此李建筑正常信访、非正常信访是不得已而为之的行为，要求尽快解除对李建筑的强制、强化学习。我社区民警已与李淑华户籍所在地社区包户干部取得联系，当地社区称接到过李书华的请求书，并会向当地管委会进行上报。我社区已将李淑华的情况上报派出所和管委会，并密切关注李淑华的动态动向。

On January 25, 2019, our neighborhood administration received a letter from the Petitions Bureau, the content of which included a request letter from Li Shuhua and a 2015 reply from the Petitions Bureau. Li Shuhua (ID number: 65012119650330044X, registration address: 34 Happiness Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi) is a younger sister of our jurisdiction's petitioning individual, Li Jianzhu. In her letter, Li Shuhua explains that the 2015 reply from the Petitions Bureau can be used to clearly prove how that year the Nandahu Village Committee used a law that had yet to go into force to make up lies and to shirk its responsibilities in regard to the government's petitioning work. As such, Li Jianzhu's petitioning, normal or abnormal, was a last resort, and it is requested to immediately stop Li Jianzhu's compulsory and intensified studying. Our neighborhood's People's police has contacted the household cadres from the neighborhood of Li Shuhua's place of household registration, and their neighborhood administration reported having received Li Shuhua's request letter, with them planning to report it to the higher management committee at their locality. Our neighborhood administration has already reported Li Shuhua's situation to the police station and the management committee, and will continue to closely monitor Li Shuhua's status and further actions.

January 28, 2019

Victim(s): [Zeynulla Alim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Altay Road Neighborhood, Zhongyinggong Police Station, Xinshi District Branch, High-Tech District, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局高新区新市区分局中营工派出所阿勒泰路社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: --- / ---

我辖区居住三类人员：帕孜拉提·阿力木，维吾尔族，女，身份证号码：650121198806151727，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市新市区安宁渠北大路村6组61号独楼102号，现住址：乌鲁木齐市新市区阿勒泰路西六巷84号5区6号楼1单元201号，电话号码：[redacted]。

哥哥姓名：再努拉·阿力木，维吾尔族，男，身份证号码：650121198702021733，户籍地：乌鲁木齐

市新市区安宁渠镇北大路村六组51号，在2017年7月15日因涉危安类人员收教，现在阜康看守所。今日通过电话了解到帕孜拉提·阿力木从昨日开始一直在乌鲁木齐市新市区安宁渠北大路安置小区1号楼3单元402号陪着嫂子，说到嫂子心情不好，就盼着丈夫能回家一回，说到麦娜散·再努拉没有见到父亲是一种遗憾。

Three-kinds individual residing in our jurisdiction: Pezilet Alim, Uyghur, female, ID number: 650121198806151727, place of household registration: Apt. 102, Standalone Building No. 61, Group No. 6, Beidalu Village, Anningqu, Xinshi District, Urumqi City, current residential address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 6, Area No. 5, 84 No. 6 West Alley, Altay Road, Xinshi District, Urumqi City, phone number: [redacted]. Older brother's name: Zeynulla Alim, Uyghur, male, ID number: 650121198702021733, place of household registration: House No. 51, Group No. 6, Beidalu Village, Anningqu Municipality, Xinshi District, Urumqi City, taken for education on July 15, 2017 for being a suspected endangering-security type individual, now at the Fukang Pre-Trial Detention Center. Today, learned via phone call that, starting yesterday, Pezilet Alim has been staying with her sister-in-law at Apt. 402, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 1, Anzhi Residential Complex, Beidalu, Anningqu, Xinshi District, Urumqi; says that the sister-in-law is not in a good mood and just hopes to see her husband able to return home, and says that it's regretful that Mengnisa Zeynolla was not able to see her father.

January 30, 2019

Victim(s): [Enwer Mamut](#)

Unit: Police Office, Erdaowan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所二道湾社区警务室

GPS: [43.783282](#), [87.636291](#)

Officer: Liu Yong / 刘勇 (police ID: 017590)

2019年1月30日我辖区跃进街585号1-5-502收教人员艾尼瓦尔·马木提属于万盛街中心学员今天请假轮休一天已将其接回，明天早上送回中心。

January 30, 2019: in-education individual Enwer Mamut, from our jurisdiction's Apt. 502, Entrance No. 5, Building No. 1, 585 Yuejin Street, is a student at the Wansheng Street center and has requested leave for his day off; have already received him, will take back to the center tomorrow morning.

Victim(s): [Ezimet Qadir](#)

Unit: Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所

GPS: [43.776623](#), [87.615179](#)

Officer: Wang Min / 王敏 (police ID: 015775)

因职教中心的要求我所收教人员艾孜买提·卡迪尔，男，身份证号码:652927198901192715,现住址:胜利路355号A座2012号于2019年1月27日被容许请假回家。当日社区民警和包户干部在房屋外头布控并没有打扰他们的正常生活，2019年1月28日按要求在民警和社区包户的陪伴下回职教中心。通过这几日的考察了解到妻子对艾孜买提·卡迪尔的回家特别高兴并感谢，表示通过丈夫回家后反应在职教中心

学了好多技能，对后期的日子更加有信心。

As per the vocational education center's request, the individual taken for education by our station, Ezimet Qadir, male, ID number: 652927198901192715, current residential address: Apt. 2012, Building A, 355 Victory Road, was allowed to take leave and go home on January 27, 2019. On that day, the neighborhood administration's People's police and hands-on household cadres surveilled the home exterior, without disturbing their normal interactions. On January 28, 2019, he was returned to the vocational education center as required, accompanied by the People's police and neighborhood administration hands-on household cadres. Through the inspections done over the past few days, it was learned that Ezimet Qadir's wife was very happy and grateful for his return home, saying that her husband told her after coming back that he had learned many new skills at the vocational education center, now having much greater confidence with regard to future prospects.

January 31, 2019

Victim(s): [Baturjan Shir](#)

Unit: WX-009 Dengcaogou Village Convenience Station, Tomurti Police Station, Urumqi County Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐县公安局板房沟派出所WX_009灯草沟村便民警务站

GPS: [43.424926](#), [87.375612](#)

Officer: Erbolat / 叶尔波拉提 (police ID: 020577)

三类人员与亲属见面

2019年1月3日，辖区三类人员家属吐尔孙阿依·西尔一家人与弟弟巴吐尔江·西尔（男，维吾尔，身份证号码：653129199306290112）到达坂城职教中心见面，家属见面回来后思想稳定，情绪正常，未异常情况。我站将继续关注此人动态。

Meeting between three-kinds individual and relatives

On January 3, 2019, our jurisdiction's three-kinds individual family member Tursunay Shir and the family went to the Dabancheng Vocational Education Center to meet with her younger brother, Baturjan Shir (male, Uyghur, ID number: 653129199306290112). Family members mentally stable following meeting, with emotions normal and no irregularities. Our station will continue to monitor this person's situation.

February 1, 2019

Victim(s): [Xing Libin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Luyin Neighborhood, South Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局水磨沟区分局南湖南路派出所绿荫社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: Xiao Gang / 肖刚 (police ID: 014666)

2019年1月28日至2月1日：

社区民警对信访人员邢黎滨（65010419720629001X）进行走访，了解其家庭现状和现实表现，经过倾心交谈，邢黎滨本人称：自己确实因为在青岛有遗产纠纷到现在悬而未决才刚从青岛回来，以后会积极配合社区的工作，如果外出会在社区提前报备，为此情况社区开研判分析会并做好邢黎滨的日常管控工作。

绿荫社区民警肖刚入户走访辖区吸毒人员王[redacted]（[redacted]），到他家中了解他的实际家庭情况和现实表现。平时王[redacted]积极配合社区各项工作，按照要求定期尿检，经民警走访得知，王[redacted]目前在光明路葡萄树蛋糕店当保安，现实工作表现良好。社区对其实际表现情况进行研判，和王[redacted]工作单位进行有效沟通，保证吸毒人员王[redacted]春节期间稳定、单位工作正常并做好社区管控工作。

January 28, 2019 to February 1, 2019:

The neighborhood administration's People's police paid a home visit to the petitioning individual Xing Libin (65010419720629001X) to learn about the family's current status and current behavior. After a heart-to-heart talk, Xing Libin himself said that he really did just return from Qingdao, where he still has an unresolved inheritance dispute, and will actively cooperate with the neighborhood administration in the future, informing the neighborhood administration in advance if he leaves the area. The neighborhood administration held an assessment-and-analysis meeting regarding this situation, making sure to keep Xing Libin under daily surveillance and control.

Xiao Gang, a People's police officer of Luyin Neighborhood, paid a home visit to the jurisdiction's drug-use individual Wang [redacted] ([redacted]), going to his home to learn about the family's current status and current behavior. Wang [redacted] usually actively cooperates with the neighborhood administration in their various tasks, and undergoes regular urine tests as required. After the visit, the People's police learned that Wang [redacted] is currently working as a security guard at the Grape Tree Cake Shop on Bright Road, with his current work performance good. The neighborhood administration conducts assessments of his current behavior and situation, while effectively communicating with Wang [redacted]'s work unit, so as to ensure that the drug-use individual Wang [redacted] remains stable throughout the Spring Festival period, with things normal at the work unit, and the neighborhood administration fulfilling its surveillance and control tasks.

February 9, 2019

Victim(s): [Pezilet Alim](#), [Zeynulla Alim](#)

Unit: Police Office, Altay Road Neighborhood, Zhongyinggong Police Station, Xinshi District Branch, High-Tech District, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局高新区新市区分局中营工派出所阿勒泰路社区警务室

GPS: ---

Officer: --- / ---

我辖区居住三类人员：帕孜拉提·阿力木，维吾尔族，女，身份证号码：650121198806151727，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市新市区安宁渠北大路村6组61号独楼102号，现住址：乌鲁木齐市新市区阿勒泰路西六巷84号5区6号楼1单元201号，电话号码：[redacted]。

哥哥姓名：再努拉·阿力木，维吾尔族，男，身份证号码：650121198702021733，户籍地：乌鲁木齐市新市区安宁渠镇北大路村六组51号，在2017年7月15日因涉危安类人员收教，现在阜康看守所。

2018年12月帕孜拉提·阿力木的外甥女麦娜散·再努拉，女，维吾尔族，今年6岁，在乌鲁木齐市二医院查出脑肿瘤（晚期），在2019年1月20日凌晨5点在家中已去世，当日中午入土，今日通过电话了解到帕孜拉提·阿力木从昨日开始一直在乌鲁木齐市新市区安宁渠北大路安置小区1号楼3单元402号忙着葬

礼事情，说到麦娜散·再努拉没有见到父亲是一种遗憾，也说到她的母亲现在心情很低落，很伤心。帕孜拉提·阿力木也希望她哥能出来参加一下他大女儿葬礼。

Three-kinds individual residing in our jurisdiction: Pezilet Alim, Uyghur, female, ID number: 650121198806151727, place of household registration: Apt. 102, Standalone Building No. 61, Group No. 6, Beidalu Village, Anningqu, Xinshi District, Urumqi City, current residential address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 6, Area No. 5, 84 No. 6 West Alley, Altay Road, Xinshi District, Urumqi City, phone number: [redacted]. Older brother's name: Zeynulla Alim, Uyghur, male, ID number: 650121198702021733, place of household registration: House No. 51, Group No. 6, Beidalu Village, Anningqu Municipality, Xinshi District, Urumqi City, taken for education on July 15, 2017 for being a suspected endangering-security type individual, now at the Fukang Pre-Trial Detention Center. In December 2018, Pezilet Alim's niece, Mengnisa Zeynulla, female, Uyghur, 6 years old this year, was found to have a brain tumor (late stage) at the Urumqi City No. 2 Hospital, and passed away at home at 5 in the morning on January 20, 2019, to be buried at noon the same day; following a call today, learned that Pezilet Alim has been busy with funeral matters at Apt. 402, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 1, Anzhi Residential Complex, Beidalu, Anningqu, Xinshi District, Urumqi since yesterday, saying that it was regretful that Mengnisa Zeynulla hadn't been able to see her father, and saying that her mother was also in low spirits right now and overcome with grief. Pezilet Alim also hopes that her brother can come out to attend the funeral rites for his eldest daughter.

February 15, 2019

Victim(s): [Semerjan Rahman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Erdaowan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所二道湾社区警务室

GPS: [43.782566](#), [87.637365](#)

Officer: Liu Yong / 刘勇 (police ID: 017590)

2019年2月14日，接高新区万盛街职教中心通知，我辖区二道湾2巷118号2号楼2单元202，赛买江·热合曼请假一天与家人团聚。

On February 14, 2019, we received a notice from the Wansheng Street vocational education center in the High-Tech District, regarding Semerjan Rahman, from Apt. 202, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 2, 118 No. 2 Erdaowan Alley in our jurisdiction, asking for a day's leave to reunite with family.

February 18, 2019

Victim(s): [Zhanargul Zhumatai](#)

Unit: SY-031 Convenience Station (Green Patch Right of No. 12 Middle School), Yamaliq Mountain Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市沙依巴克区分局雅山派出所SY_031十二中右侧绿地便民警务站

GPS: [43.760303](#), [87.586023](#)

Officer: Huang Rui / 黄睿 (police ID: 012330)

加娜古丽·朱马太，女，哈萨克族，身份证号:650105197511302220，于2017年7月12日因去过重点国家被收教，其姐姐娜孜古丽，女，哈萨克族，身份证号:650121196903043243，现居住在我辖区仓房沟中路得福小区1-4-601，2月18日因身体不适入住乌鲁木齐市中医医院[redacted]。

Zhanargul Zhumatai, female, Kazakh, ID number: 650105197511302220, taken for education on July 12, 2017 for having gone to focus countries; her sister Nazigul, female, Kazakh, ID number: 650121196903043243, currently residing at Apt. 601, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 1, Defu Residential Complex, Middle Cangfanggou Road in our jurisdiction, was hospitalized at the [redacted] of the Urumqi Traditional Medicine Hospital on February 18, as she wasn't feeling well.

February 19, 2019

Victim(s): [Muhter Supur](#)

Unit: Police Office, Xincui Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安天山区分局明华街派出所新翠社区警务室

GPS: [43.77722](#), [87.641711](#)

Officer: Ablehet Yusup / 阿布里海提·玉素甫 (police ID: 016642)

我辖区大湾南路22号1号楼1单元1001室，被收押人员木哈塔尔·苏甫尔（男，维，身份证号码：653021198012010436）三类家属努尔曼古·海热拉，称自己的丈夫被判刑14年，自己准备找个保姆来照顾孩子，自己去找份工作，目前家属情绪稳定，无异常情况

Nurmangul Heyrulla, the three-kinds family member of Muhter Supur, a taken-into-custody individual from our jurisdiction's Apt. 1001, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 22 South Dawan Road (male, Uyghur, ID number: 653021198012010436), has said that her husband has been sentenced to 14 years, and is looking for a nanny to look after the child(ren) while she goes to look for work; the family members are currently emotionally stable, no irregularities

February 25, 2019

Victim(s): [Abdurahman Osman](#)

Unit: Police Office, Yanhua Neighborhood, Minghua Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局明华街派出所盐化社区警务室

GPS: [43.754433](#), [87.649779](#)

Officer: Weli Yusup / 外力·玉苏普 (police ID: 016767)

2019年2月25日，国保支队民警通知盐化社区民警，辖区监视居住人员阿不都热合曼·吾司曼（男，维吾尔族，身份证号:650103196410170014,户籍所在地及现住址:乌鲁木齐市天山区明华街52号2号楼3单元）因不应当追究刑事责任，被解除监视居住，民警将密切关注其动态信息。

On February 25, 2019, People's police from the domestic-security branch notified People's police from Yanhua Neighborhood that the jurisdiction's residential-surveillance individual Abdurahman Osman (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650103196410170014, place of household registration and current residential address: Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, 52 Minghua Street, Tianshan District,

Urumqi) has been freed from residential surveillance as he has been exempted from criminal liability. The police will closely monitor information regarding his status.

February 28, 2019

Victim(s): [Guleyya Mettursun](#)

Unit: TS-043 Chest Hospital Convenience Station, Victory Road Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局胜利路派出所TS_043便民警务站胸科医院便民警务站

GPS: [43.772327](#), [87.620898](#)

Officer: Zhang Wenjing / 张文静 (police ID: 218875)

一体化报警人员古莱娅·麦提图尔逊，身份证号653222197701120027.手机号[redacted]。于2月20日到自治区胸科医院。经与其原籍民警核查，可以放行。

IJOP-alarm individual Guleyya Mettursun, ID number 653222197701120027. Mobile number [redacted]. Went to the Autonomous Region Chest Hospital on February 20. After verification with the People's police from her place of origin, can be let through.

March 3, 2019

Victim(s): [Ibagul Yasin](#)

Unit: Police Office, Erdaowan Neighborhood, Xiaodongliang Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局小东梁派出所二道湾社区警务室

GPS: [43.783039](#), [87.621968](#)

Officer: Liu Yong / 刘勇 (police ID: 017590)

我想去3类人员:伊巴古丽·亚森，女，维，65312219911060548，户籍地，天山区坑坑寺35号3-104，2019年2月28日请假轮休一天，与家人团聚，2019年2月29日将其送回万盛街职教中心。

Our jurisdiction's 3-kinds individual: Ibagul Yasin, female, Uyghur, 65312219911060548, place of household registration: Apt. 104, Building No. 3, 35 Kengkeng Mosque, Tianshan District, asked for leave to have her day off on February 28, 2019, to reunite with family; will take her back to the Wansheng Street vocational education center on February 29, 2019.

March 4, 2019

Victim(s): [Senuber Tursun](#)

Unit: Integrated Operational Headquarters, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau / 乌鲁木齐市公安局天山区分局合成作战指挥部

GPS: [43.765861](#), [87.633116](#)

Officer: Zhang Jinkun / 张金昆 (police ID: 018210)

2019年3月4日工作发现，百度搜索赛努拜尔，弹出涉危安被抓获人员赛努拜尔.吐尔逊（650102197101074027）个人访谈录及其前期演奏作品音视频，建议相关部门对涉危安名人相关作品进行下架，谨防引起境内外炒作，攻击我区维稳政策

On March 4, 2019, it was found in the course of duty that a Baidu search for "Senuber" resulted in recordings of interviews with Senuber Tursun (650102197101074027), an individual detained in connection with endangering state security, as well as multimedia of her performances and works from an earlier period; it is recommended that the relevant departments carry out a removal of the relevant works for endangering-security celebrities, so as to prevent both domestic and international hype, and attacks on our region's stability-maintenance policies

March 15, 2019

Victim(s): [Eziz Qadir](#)

Unit: Drivers Service Management Office, Vehicle Management Department, Traffic Police Branch, Traffic Management Bureau, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局交通管理局交通警察支队车辆管理所驾驶人业务管理科

GPS: [43.664768](#), [87.570617](#)

Officer: Wang Hongyan / 王红艳 (police ID: 011188)

2019年3月15日在办理业务中发现抓捕人员艾则孜.卡德尔，身份证号652923196809191432，办理驾驶证业务。

On March 15, 2019, it was found while conducting affairs that a detained individual, Eziz Qadir, ID number 652923196809191432, was sorting out a driver's license matter.

March 26, 2019

Victim(s): [Hezreteli Qurban](#)

Unit: East Ring Road Detachment, Tianshan District Branch Brigade, Traffic Police Branch, Traffic Management Bureau, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局交通管理局交通警察支队天山区分局大队东环路中队

GPS: [43.775127](#), [87.646218](#)

Officer: Wu Xinzong / 武新忠 (police ID: 011357)

人员采集

身份证号码：653101199503015615

姓名：艾孜提艾力·库尔班

联系电话：[redacted]

是否与上人同行：否

现住地：无

工作单位：无

说明：此人为喀什市外出不放心人员，有吸毒史，被治安处罚人员，2019年3月26日来天山区大队车管所办理驾照换领业务，被核查。

Individual collection

ID number: 653101199503015615

Full name: Hezreteli Qurban

Contact number: [redacted]

With previous person: no

Current residential address: none

Work unit: none

Explanation: This person is an untrustworthy individual having left Kashgar City, has a drug-use history, and is an individual punished by public-order authorities; on March 26, 2019, he came to the Tianshan District Brigade's vehicle-management office to renew his driver's license, was inspected.

April 3, 2019

Victim(s): [Zhanargul Zhumatai](#)

Unit: SY-031 Convenience Station (Green Patch Right of No. 12 Middle School), Yamaliq Mountain Police Station, Saybagh District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau /

乌鲁木齐市公安局沙依巴克区分局雅山派出所SY_031十二中右侧绿地便民警务站

GPS: [43.760305](#), [87.585892](#)

Officer: Cao Jingtao / 曹靖韬

加娜古丽·朱马太，女，哈萨克族，省份证号:650105197511302220，地址:乌市沙区西城街872号宜品家春秋小区4号楼502号，因去过重点国家手机发现大众软件于2017年7月12日在居住地抓获并在达坂城第六中心收押收教。娜孜古丽（姐妹），女，哈萨克族，身份证号:650121196903043243，户籍地:板房沟乡210号，现住址:乌市沙区仓房沟中路99号得福小区1-3-201。她的妈妈近期在新疆自治区人民医院做完手术已经出院，现由她的姐姐照顾，通过谈话，暂无异常情况。

Zhanargul Zhumatai, female, Kazakh, ID number: 650105197511302220, address: Apt. 502, Building No. 4, Yipin Jiachunqiu Residential Complex, 872 West City Street, Saybagh District, Urumqi; detained at place of residence on July 12, 2017 and taken into custody and education at the Dabancheng No. 6 Center for having gone to focus countries and non-mainstream software being discovered on phone. Nazigul (sister), female, Kazakh, ID number: 650121196903043243, registration address: House No. 210, Tomurti Township, current residential address: Apt. 201, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 1, Defu Residential Complex, 99 Middle Cangfanggou Road, Saybagh District, Urumqi. Her mother recently underwent surgery at the XUAR People's Hospital and has now checked out; currently being looked after by older sister; following conversation, nothing irregular noted for now.

Section 8

Police Reports

In addition to containing hundreds of thousands short police notes, the police databases [written about in The Intercept](#) also include the texts of full-length reports written by specific neighborhood offices and subdistrict police stations. These are more detailed and provide a close view of how the police system in Urumqi functioned, covering in particular the period between mid-2017 and early 2019. The reports illustrate the extreme surveillance and frequent detentions, together with the measures the police took to control and monitor the relatives of those detained.

South Nanhu Road Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City
Public Security Bureau

20-FEB-18

Assessment: our neighborhood administration will complete all work tasks on time.

Measures:

5. Problems found in the course of daily work: our neighborhood administration's hands-on household cadres did home visits to the jurisdiction's self-built houses today, no irregularities found.

Assessment: the hands-on household cadres should carry out a strict inspection of the self-built houses in the jurisdiction, and to immediately rectify any problems found.

Measures:

(iii) Public order: none

1. Cases solved: none

Assessment: none

Measures: none

(iv) Focus groups

1. Situations of individuals taken into custody or for transformation through education: the Labor Street Neighborhood does not have any individuals taken into custody or for transformation through education.

2. Situations of family members of "two-kinds individuals": Labor Street Neighborhood's "three-kinds individual" relative Dilnur [redacted], ID number: [redacted]; Dilnur [redacted] actively cooperates with the neighborhood administration in all work directions, with the person's mental state stable. Dilnur [redacted] has already been assigned work at the Northern Kunlun Street Neighborhood of the Huaguang Street Subdistrict. During the home visit today, Dilnur [redacted] was watching

television.

Assessment: our neighborhood administration will continue to closely monitor this person's mental state, and will be sure to report immediately any issues to the superiors in a timely manner.

Measures: continue daily home visits, and closely monitor this person's mental state.

Focus individuals: 1. Our neighborhood's trouble-causing mentally ill individual, Huang [redacted], has checked out of the hospital on December 15, 2017. As the neighborhood administration has learned, Huang [redacted] is in Turpan now, with our neighborhood administration having notified the property management, to have Huang [redacted] return.

2. [Zhou Yi](#) (also known as Zhou Yuan), male, Han, mobile phone number [redacted], ID number: 652401197010220916. Registration address: Apt. 203, Building No. 2, 55 Liberation Road, Ghulja City, Xinjiang. Not married. Studied at a textile vocational school in Urumqi from 1991 to 1993. Returned to Ghulja City after graduation in 1993 to wait for employment. While waiting for employment between 1993 and 1997, he made a living running a cold-drinks stand in Ghulja City. On May 17, 1997, he was taken from home by police, and was accused of furtively entering women's dormitories to carry out multiple crimes of molestation and intentional injury. In 1998, the Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court found Zhou Yuan guilty of the crime of intentional injury in the court of first instance, sentencing him to death with a two-year reprieve.

In August 1998, the Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court found Zhou Yuan guilty of the crime of intentional injury in the court of first instance, sentencing him to death with a two-year reprieve. At that time, a criminal suspect named Huo Yong was detained by the police, whose confessed criminal methods and targets of crime were extremely similar to those in Zhou Yuan's case.

After he was brought to justice, Huo Yong conveyed the details of 34 cases of violence against women that took place between 1991 and 1998, with his confessed criminal methods and targets of crime extremely similar to those in Zhou Yuan's case. However, in a later verdict, the court only attributed to Huo Yong 6 crimes of violation of women that took place between the spring of 1996 and August 1998. Huo Yong was later sentenced

to death and executed by shooting.

Huo Yong's appearance made Zhou Yuan's mother, Li Bizhen, convinced that the criminal was not Zhou Yuan, and she appealed to the local police and courts to have the case retried.

On April 8, 1999, the Ghulja Intermediate Court issued a second verdict, changing death-with-mercy to life in prison. Zhou Yuan did not accept this and continued to appeal.

On May 12, 1999, the Xinjiang High Court sent the case back for retrial, on the grounds that the facts were not clear and the evidence insufficient.

On November 9, 2000, in the trial of final instance, the Xinjiang High Court sentenced Zhou Yuan to life, while changing the number of attributed criminal acts from seven to five.

Afterwards, Li Bizhen continued to appeal her son's case, and in December 2011 Zhou Yuan's case was brought up for retrial, but the retrial still determined that the crimes of intentional injury and rape and molestation of women were valid in Zhou Yuan's case, but changed the life sentence to fifteen years, which at that time meant that the term would be served out in less than half a year.

In May 2012, Zhou Yuan finished serving his sentence and was released, and joined his mother in their continuous appeals.

On July 18, 2013, the Supreme Court ordered the Xinjiang High Court to try this case again.

On November 18, 2016, the Supreme Court issued a decision to have the case retried, with the written decision to retry expressing that the Supreme Court, following its investigation, found that the 2011 retrial decision by the Xinjiang High Court sentencing Zhou Yuan to 15 years for intentional injury and rape and molestation of women "had determined the term of punishment based on evidence that was incorrect and insufficient".

On August 25, 2017, the Xinjiang High Court held a hearing for Zhou Yuan's case. According to Liu Zheng, the procuratorate organs that day had also expressed that this case had issues."

On November 30, 2017, the Xinjiang High Court changed the decision and acquitted Zhou Yuan following retrial.

On January 30, 2018, it became known from the Xinjiang High Court that the compensation case for the acquittal following retrial had been completed, with the court issuing a state compensation verdict to the compensation applicant. According to the compensation verdict, the Xinjiang High Court, following the relevant stipulations in the "People's Republic of China State Compensation Law" and the related judicial interpretations, decided to award a compensation of 1418458.31RMB for infringement of personal freedom and 496460.41RMB for psychological damage, for a total of 1914918.72RMB. (Provided by Zhou Yi, found by searching Baidu Baike for the major figure in Zhou Yuan's case.)

According to his oral account, between being freed in May 2012 and December 2017: between May 2012 and 2016, he went all over southern Xinjiang doing odd jobs to make a living; in 2017, he went all over northern Xinjiang doing odd jobs for a living. In December 2017, he came to Urumqi City to see his mother and look for work, and did odd jobs to make a living during this time, usually residing at the construction site area in the Midong District Industrial Park, while sometimes coming to see his mother in this jurisdiction, but without living here. The house where Zhou Yi's mother lives now is the property of Zhou Yi's younger brother, Zhou Jing.

Assessment: following the Neighborhood Secretary Liu Tao, the Neighborhood Deputy Secretary, and the People's police officer Shi Feng and others chatting with Zhou Yi, it was found that: 1. With regard to his injustice, Zhou Yi said: he believes the state compensation is unreasonable, and is not satisfied with the compensation amount, without divulging anything else. 2. With regard to his current hardships and needs, Zhou Yi hopes that he could have a stable job.

In the evening of February 1, 2018, Zhou Yi moved into the house in this jurisdiction to temporarily reside with his mother Li Bizhen and his older sister Zhou Ning. The neighborhood administration has already put him under focus surveillance and monitoring, closely following all of his movements; home visits are being made daily, obtaining a grasp on his mental state, while simultaneously easing his and his family members' antipathy, carefully listening to the difficulties they're facing, and providing consolation. Currently, his and his family members' mental state

is not very stable, and the potential danger of them appealing cannot be ruled out.

Today, [Zhou Yi](#) was preparing to take a train back to his hometown to celebrate the New Year.

Measures:

4. Situations of individuals under community surveillance: A surveilled individual in our neighborhood: Jemile [redacted], ID number [redacted], this person resides at [redacted]

Permanent link and original: <https://shahit.biz/reportcont.php?repno=2>

Youcheng Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau

To ensure social stability in the Petrochemical jurisdiction during "Ramadan", while acting in accordance with the actual conditions of this jurisdiction, we have gone through and identified the potential problems that could arise during Ramadan. The specific analysis is now given as follows:

I. Increase in the number of people coming to the mosque for the jum'ah noon prayer

Since the beginning of Ramadan, the number of people going to the mosque for the five daily prayers has been between 80 and 90 each day (people-times), with around 20 of them attending the noon prayer. On May 25, 2018, the number of people going to the mosque for the jum'ah noon prayer increased to 60, with the attendance for the other four prayers remaining roughly the same as usual.

Following assessment, it was concluded that the significant increase in the number of individuals attending the noon prayer on jum'ah is a result of: the mosque doing away with local management and allowing individuals from other jurisdictions to enter the mosque. The increase in believers consists in believers from the surrounding jurisdictions, as the Urumqi Petrochemical workers are still prohibited from going to the mosque to pray.

II. During this period, 3 criminal cases were initiated in the jurisdiction (2 for fraud and 1 for forced molestation or humiliation of women). 4 public-order cases were initiated (1 for picking quarrels and provoking trouble, 1 for theft, 1 for fraud, and 1 for attacking others).

III. Domestic-security brigade information-collection status:

1. An online comparison has identified one endangering-security fugitive: The No. 6 Teaching Area of the Urumqi City Vocational Education Center did a comparative investigation of student [Nisagul Hoshur](#) (female, Uyghur, ID number: 65312219790818062X, place of household registration: House No. 221, Group No. 2, Chong Qechichi Village, Barin Township, Yengisheher County, Xinjiang, address in Urumqi: Apt. 402, Entrance No. 2, 38 Shuangqing Street, Tianshan District), finding that on September 23, 2017, she was taken into custody by the Urumqi City Nanguan Police Station on

suspicion of untrustworthy-group activities. On February 3, 2018, she was sent to the Dabancheng Transformation-Through-Education Unit, the No. 6 Teaching Area of the Urumqi City Vocational Education Center.

The Nisa in question was entered into the online wanted registry by the Yengisheher County Public Security Bureau Domestic-Security Brigade on October 5, 2017 for endangering state security, with the fugitive number: T6531220600002017101288

2. A student at the No. 6 Subcenter of the Urumqi City Education-and-Training Center swallowed a paperclip: On May 28, 2018, a student (6398) of the B36 Dormitory of the No. 6 Subcenter of the Midong District Vocational Education Training Center, [Rizwan Polat](#) (ID number: 650102199108164526, place of household registration: 900-77 Heba Half Alley, Tianshan District, Urumqi, Xinjiang), was sent to the Midong District Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital for treatment after swallowing a paperclip.

Following verification, it was found that [Rizwan Polat](#) picked up 1 paperclip at the entrance of the detention dormitory on the afternoon of May 27, 2018, swallowing it at 11:30 PM that night. At 13:00 on May 28, 2018, as a result of abdominal pain, she reported to the doctor and requested treatment.

Following analysis, it was found that [Rizwan Polat](#) was taken for education on October 7, 2017, and has a criminal history of drug use and theft. Because of the long period in transformation through education and her longing for her family giving rise to significant mental turmoil, she was emotionally unstable, and so had the impulse to swallow the paperclip upon seeing it. Personnel have been arranged to provide her with counseling.

3. Inability to handle individual with expired criminal-detention term: In accordance with the URC PSB IJOP Command Headquarters [2018] No. 1111 Oversight Form received on April 16, 2018, the case-related individual [Nebijan Hemit](#) (653201199301160051, place of household registration: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 5 Yengi Alley, North Urumqi Road, Hotan City, Xinjiang, current residential address: Apt. 1, Building No. 7, 104 East Beijing Road, Hotan City, Xinjiang, contact phone numbers: [redacted], [redacted]) was criminally detained on April 30, 2018.

Following assessment by the Youcheng Subbureau, it was decided to send

Nebijan Hemit to transformation through education.

The period of Nebijan Hemit's criminal detention will expire on May 30, 2018. This individual does not belong to our jurisdiction, and the neighborhood administration does not assess individuals not from our jurisdiction, with there no means to carry out transformation through education. Contact has been made with the place of origin, but there has been no response. Following communication with the City Bureau and the City Political and Legal Affairs Commission, there came the response to uniformly send to transformation through education, with the specific time not yet determined.

IV. Floating-population dynamics

For May 10 to May 20, 2018, the current floating population of the jurisdiction up to that day was 7636 people, with 7616 people having completed verification, completion rate: 99.74%. This week, a total of 131 people were registered, of which 115 were Han, 9 were Uyghur, and 7 were from other groups.

V. Safety risk assessment for jurisdiction

The Youcheng Subbureau, in accordance with the arrangements from the City Bureau and taking into account the actual situation in the jurisdiction, has further strengthened the collection and assessment of intelligence information, the control and supervision of focus individuals, and the comprehensive analysis and assessment of various situations, including criminal cases, public-order cases, and mass incidents. Through the implementation of various specialized campaigns, we believe that the jurisdiction has been relatively stable recently, with the overall security risk level assessed as low.

VI. Issues in work operations and future plans

1. Cooperation among various units needs to be strengthened. After the establishment of the integrated joint operations command center, cooperation among departments has greatly improved, but closer coordination still needs enhancement.
2. The IJOP needs further improvement. During the previous period, IJOP enabled the querying of an individual's most recent place of inflow, which

greatly facilitated for the People's police the locating of suspects and aided them in performing their duties more effectively. Recently, following an update to the IJOP, it is no longer possible to query an individual's most recent place of inflow, which has caused inconvenience for the People's police. It is hoped that the relevant departments will add back the functionality to query information about the most recent place of inflow to the IJOP.

3. Unfamiliarity with operations; as the integrated joint operations platform, intelligence dispatch platform, and other platforms continue to be successively launched and updated, some People's police are unable to operate them proficiently. It is necessary to further intensify training efforts, uniformly conduct systematic training for the People's police, and enable them to grasp the operational essentials of the platforms proficiently.

VII. Focus areas for future work

The Youcheng Subbureau, in accordance with the arrangements and deployments of the City Bureau, is to carry out arrangements and implementation for work in the jurisdiction. Based on the specific circumstances of this jurisdiction, the following tasks should be diligently carried out:

(i) Further strengthen the capability to collect intelligence information. Each police station, through such methods as visits and household inspections, should extensively collect various types of intelligence information and promptly report any relevant situations to the domestic-security department, assisting with completing the intelligence investigation tasks.

(ii) Intensify the control and supervision of focus individuals, endangering-security elements, "backflow prevention" individuals, and individuals with mental disorders causing disturbances. All units under the bureau must strictly adhere to the relevant management regulations, strictly implement the various control-and-supervision measures, maintain a tight grasp on the states of supervised individuals, and strictly prevent the aforementioned individuals from causing incidents that harm society.

(iii) Strengthen the inspection of focus locations and the floating

population. Safety precautions at markets and other focus locations, as well as places where individuals gather, should be strengthened realistically, with regular inspections conducted for complex locations and individuals. Various potential safety hazards are to be identified promptly, ensuring the security of focus locations.

Permanent link and original: <https://shahit.biz/reportcont.php?repno=9>

Xihe Street Police Station Weekly Police Work Assessment (July, Week 3)

Xihe Street Police Station, Tianshan District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau

12-NOV-18

Xihe Street Station Domestic-Security Work (July, Week 3)

I. Alert: A total of 10 alerts for IJOP-flagged exit-ban individuals, with feedback provided as required.

II. Oversight Forms: The Urumqi City Public Security Bureau's intelligence-clue verification-and-dispatch platform pushed a total of 12 oversight forms, which included

(1) 1 notification-type oversight form, all of which have been addressed in accordance with the requirements;

(2) 3 railway-highway-airway verification-type oversight forms, with 4 individuals checked, 3 individuals having suspicion lifted, 1 individual under control and supervision at place of residence, under control and supervision at place of origin;

(3) 1 data-type oversight form, which has been addressed in accordance with the requirements in collaboration with the interrogation group, with feedback provided.

(4) 3 oversight forms initiated for new additions to transient population and issued used-car certificates, involving a total of 11 individuals, of which 2 are serving sentences, 1 is undergoing transformation through education, 3 are under community surveillance, 3 are under control and supervision at place of residence, 1 has had suspicion lifted, and 1 was flagged for border control during a previous period.

(5) 0 oversight forms initiated by social forces.

(6) 3 verification-type oversight forms, involving a total of 5 people, of which 2 underwent education-through-criticism, 1 wrote a letter of guarantee, and 2 are under community surveillance.

III. Inspection Work:

No data.

IV. IJOP Work Progress:

(1) In the third week of July 2018, our Xihe Street station, relying on the integrated joint operations platform, conducted analysis and verification for a total of 380 instances of inspect-and-question individuals.

(III) IJOP issued alerts for 10 individuals, all of whom are exit-ban individuals staying in hotels within our jurisdiction, all have been checked.

V. Self-Investigated Cases:

(1) The Tianshan Subbureau's Xihe Street Police Station, based on the clues that three netizens in our city were spreading in a WeChat group counter-propaganda information regarding the "Ink Splashing Incident" that was hyped up and supported by foreign hostile media (Urumqi PSB IJO Command Order [2018] No. 00522), accepted the case on July 20, 2018 and detained the offenders [Wang Xianghui](#) (male, ethnic Han, 44 years old, from Urumqi City) and [Zhang Ying](#) (female, 53 years old, from Urumqi City). On July 22, 2018, administrative warning and admonishment measures were taken.

VI. Intelligence Clues:

VII. Going-abroad Registration for XX Individuals: all have been checked and approved in accordance with the procedures.

VIII. Foreign Nationals' Accommodation Situation: in the third week of July 2018, there were XX foreign nationals staying in our jurisdiction. All have been reviewed and reported to the domestic security brigade.

IX. Focus Individuals

(I) Petitioner individuals

80 "Hengji Taifu" individuals with damaged interests in cases involving

public financial interests, 210 mass-investment individuals (Ezubao: 14, Fanya: 27, Golden Key: 41, others: 8, Shanxinhui: 83, interest groups: 7, Lantian Gerui, Qianbao: 30). Following assessment by the neighborhood administration committee and the neighborhood administration People's police, no abnormalities were found.

Risks therein: 1 third-degree petitioner individual from the South Xihe Street Neighborhood under the Xihe Street station, Zhang [redacted], residing at [redacted], possibility of petitioning always present.

(II) Three-kinds individuals

"Three-kinds individuals" and their relatives currently total 126 households and 297 people in the jurisdiction of the Xihe Street Police Station: 126 "three-kinds individuals", 171 relatives. Among them, 94 people were taken for education, 40 people were taken into custody, 162 people are under community surveillance, and 1 person was imprisoned.

(III) Drug-using individuals

The Xihe Street Police Station has once again applied comb-and-control measures to the 210 drug-using individuals from its jurisdiction's permanent-resident population (originally 211, with 1 individual's household registration transferred out), resolutely ensuring that all drug-using individuals are thoroughly dealt with. Currently, 117 individuals are detained (68 taken for education, 35 in compulsory isolation, 11 serving sentences, 1 taken into custody, and 2 detained in criminal cases), 27 are deceased, 7 are missing, and 59 are under community surveillance.

Among the drug-using individuals, there are 16 individuals with AIDS. Following the "take-all-who-need-taking" principle, they are managed in categories and batches: 1 individual under community surveillance, 4 individuals in compulsory isolation, 8 individuals taken for education, 1 individual serving a sentence, 1 individual deceased, and 1 individual entered into the online fugitive registry)

(IV) Individuals with mental illnesses

The Xihe Street Police Station has 51 individuals with mental illnesses (data provided by medical bodies). Among them, 1 person has been receiving

long-term treatment, 1 person (Zhang [redacted]) is in compulsory-isolation drug rehabilitation, 1 person is taken for education, 1 person has been transferred, and 47 people are under community surveillance.

1 individual (Shi [redacted], female, ethnic Han, place of household registration: [redacted]) is classified as a third-degree focus individual. This person once fractured her arm from jumping off a building in the jurisdiction's Sanjian Family Residential Area, and later became paralyzed and unable to move after injuring her tailbone by jumping into a pit in Urumqi City's Dongshan. Her family sent her to the No. 4 Hospital for treatment for about 1 month. Because of the individual's quirky temperament, her frequent episodes of illness, and reasons related to the family's financial situation, she was discharged and is at home. Following discharge, she has been unable to move on her own at home. The Red Flag Road Neighborhood Administration funded the installation of safety nets on the windows of her residence to prevent her from jumping out of the building and throwing objects that could harm others.

Permanent link and original: <https://shahit.biz/reportcont.php?repno=8>

West Xinmin Street Neighborhood Police Service Station Assessment

[Ayshem Osman](#), a "three-kinds individual" relative in the jurisdiction, took her position at the Saybagh District Friendly "Miraj" Restaurant in January 2013. At around 3 in the morning on August 13, 2018, this individual was taken from home by 4 People's police officers from the Urumqi City Public Security Bureau's Domestic-Security Branch and taken to a Saybagh District transformation-through-education unit for investigation. Following an inquiry with the neighborhood administration of the jurisdiction to which the "Miraj" Restaurant belongs, it was learned that a total of 150 staff of the "Miraj" Restaurant were all taken away for investigation by the public security organs on August 13, with the "Miraj" Restaurant having now suspended its business operations.

According to the account of [Ayshem Osman](#)'s spouse, Abliz Abla (male, Uyghur, ID number: 653127196910160916, current residential address: 02 Renda Residential Complex, 220 East Xihong Road), he received a phone call from [Ayshem Osman](#) herself at around 18:30 on August 18, 2018, being informed that she was currently at the vocational education center and cooperating with the investigation of the case.

Her older son, Hezteli Abliz (male, Uyghur, ID number: 65312719971015091X, current residential address: 02 Renda Residential Complex, 220 East Xihong Road), has recounted that he went to the Saybagh District Friendly "Miraj" Restaurant in the past two days to learn of his mother's, [Ayshem Osman](#)'s, situation, and according to what he learned from his inquiry around 150 of the "Miraj" Restaurant's staff were all put into isolation for investigation, with around 100 already having suspicion lifted and released over the past two days, while the remaining people, including Hezteli Abliz's mother, were still under investigation.

Currently, the "Miraj" Restaurant has completely shut down, and will not be reopening in the future. The restaurant's staff dormitory has also been sealed. Those individuals who have had suspicion lifted and released are in Urumqi, but cannot find work now and are all planning to return to their places of household registration.

A home visit was carried out to Abliz Abla's family today, with explanation and guidance provided to Abliz Abla in regard to his spouse [Ayshem Osman](#) being in isolation and investigation, putting him at ease and telling him that she will be able to return very soon if it is found that

there are no problems. Likewise, Abliz Abla expressed that he understands and supports the government's work, and that, even if it is the case that there is a problem with her, she should receive the punishment that suits her. His main concern now is his spouse's health, as [Ayshem Osman](#) suffers from a severe lumbar disk herniation.

They had a normal celebration of the festival at home today, with snacks and barbeque that they themselves prepared on the table. Their mental state is relatively stable.

West Xinmin Street Neighborhood Police Service Station

August 22, 2018

Permanent link and original: <https://shahit.biz/reportcont.php?repno=3>

Qingrun Neighborhood Community Assessment (Aug. 31 to Sept. 3)

Police Office, Qingrun Neighborhood, Qidaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau

11-SEP-18

Qingrun Neighborhood Community Assessment from August 31 to September 3

I. Attendees:

Neighborhood First Secretary: Du Yanbing, Neighborhood Secretary: Yu Shengguo, Neighborhood Chairperson: Tao Yuan, neighborhood People's police officer: Yu Jiang, Neighborhood Deputy Secretary: Nadire, Neighborhood Deputy Chairs: Chen Yongjian, Wang Wenting.

Police office staff, migrant-management full-time cadre(s), comprehensive-management full-time cadre(s), and hands-on household cadre(s).

(i) Social stability:

1. Three Sweeps work: Police Service Station No. 173 inspected and questioned 80 people, checked 40 people with the Counter-Terrorist Sword, and checked 80 people for consistency of ID documents, no suspicious individuals found.

Assessment: Strengthen checks, keep a good record of inspect-and-question individuals.

2. Public order: Police Service Station No. 173 checked 40 mobile phones, with no violent terrorist multimedia found; inspected and questioned 70 individuals; checked 120 vehicles. No mobilization or dispatching of police officers occurred.

Assessment: Strengthen checks, keep a good record of individuals with checked mobile phones.

(ii) Relatives of "three-kinds individuals":

1. 6-1304 [Shakir Turghun](#), male, Uyghur, ID number: 650103199312045512,

registration address: Apt. 202, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 27, 19 No. 2 East Alley, Liudaowan Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang. [Shakir Turghun](#) was temporarily taken for education in March because of a history of drug use. Following the temporary education ending in July, he recently wanted to work at a neighborhood administration in the Shuimogou District, but failed to pass the political review. He needs the neighborhood administration to help communicate and coordinate.

Assessment: The Qingrun Neighborhood Administration and the other neighborhood administration have communicated, with the other neighborhood administration agreeing to [Shakir Turghun](#) going to work there and to signing a joint-supervision agreement.

2. 7-1104 [Perhat Barat](#), male, Uyghur, ID number: 650102198210022618, registration address: Apt. 1104, Building No. 7, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, 889 Longrui Street, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang. [Perhat Barat](#) was temporarily taken for education in March because of a history of drug use. Following the temporary education ending in July, he recently found a job at Hualing and was preparing to start, but failed to pass the political review. The neighborhood administration where Hualing is located is not allowing [Perhat Barat](#) to work, needs the neighborhood administration to help communicate and coordinate.

Assessment: The Qingrun Neighborhood Administration and the other neighborhood administration have communicated, but the other neighborhood administration still refuses to let [Perhat Barat](#) work at Hualing. The Qingrun Neighborhood Administration has helped [Perhat Barat](#) find a car-washing job in its jurisdiction.

3. 2-801 Munire Perhat, female, Uyghur, ID number: 650103199105275569, registration address: Apt. 801, Building No. 2, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang. Munire Perhat's husband, [Paruq Ehmet](#), has been taken for education because of a history of drug use. Munire Perhat works at a store in the jurisdiction, and with her monthly salary of 1500RMB struggles to cover the cost of her child's kindergarten fees.

Assessment: The hands-on liaison cadre has provided material assistance to Munire Perhat. The neighborhood administration should contact the kindergarten where the child is studying to see if they can reduce the child's tuition, or help Munire Perhat find a higher-paying job.

4. 2-205 Nurmangul Imin, female, Uyghur, ID number: 65292419900305202X, registration address: No. 6 Group, Borqay Village, Mazarghojam Municipality, Shayar County, Aksu Prefecture, Xinjiang. Nurmangul Imin's husband, [Turghunjan Turdi](#), was taken for education for being twice criminally detained. On September 1, Nurmangul Imin and the hands-on household cadre(s) went to the Dabancheng vocational education center to meet her husband. [Turghunjan Turdi](#) asked about the recent situation at home and was saddened to learn of the death of Nurmangul Imin's mother. Upon learning that the building where Nurmangul Imin lives has changed from low-rent housing to public rental housing, adding stress to their lives, he expressed his hope to be able to go to work immediately, so as to alleviate the pressure at home.

Assessment: [Turghunjan Turdi](#) was advised not to worry too much about the situation at home. The neighborhood administration will provide some assistance. He should focus on obtaining skills and knowledge at the vocational education center.

(iii) Ethnic groups and religion

Mosques: N/A.

Assessment: N/A

Illegal religious activities: No illegal religious activity, literature, or objects found in the jurisdiction.

(iv) Risk factors

1. Signs of mass incidents: No mass incidents have occurred in the jurisdiction.

Assessment: All hands-on household cadres should strengthen their home visits. Any suspicious individuals or groups should be reported in a timely manner once discovered.

Hidden safety risks in residential complexes and work units: Not found as of now

Assessment: Hands-on household cadres should continue to strengthen their home visits to monitor the individuals in the jurisdiction.

(v) Social situation, public sentiment, and public order

107 households with 240 individuals. New: 0 households with 0 individuals.
Deregistered: 0 households with 0 individuals.

1 The "visit, benefit, unite" group of the City Federation of Trade Unions stationed at Qingrun Neighborhood has distributed 39000RMB in aid to 16 needy students in the jurisdiction.

(vi) Microclues

1. Gulnur [redacted], flagged because: outflux individual. Verified information: Gulnur [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. On July 29, 2018, she went to Changji for leisure and stayed at the Dongxin Holiday Leisure Bathhouse (48 South Beijing Road, Changji City, Xinjiang).

2. Qeyser [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Qeyser [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Dilhumar [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Dilhumar [redacted] is currently working at Heijiashan Subdistrict's Fukang Street Neighborhood Administration, with Qeyser [redacted] a resident there. The two talked on the phone for work reasons.

3. Ayshemgul [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Ayshemgul [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Shahidem [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Ayshemgul [redacted] and Shahidem [redacted] are students at the same university. They intern at the same hospital now, and talk on the phone frequently.

4. Qariyem [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Qariyem [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Ezimet [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Ezimet [redacted] is a tailor, and Qariyem [redacted] called to inquire about having clothes made.

5. Enwer [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Enwer [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Ezimet [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Ezimet [redacted] is a tailor, and Enwer [redacted] called to inquire about having clothes made.

6. Hamutjan [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Hamutjan [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Tursun [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Hamutjan [redacted] and Tursun [redacted] are coworkers at the same police service station. The two contacted each other over the phone for work-related matters.

7. Ghopur [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Ghopur [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Tursun [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Ghopur [redacted] and Tursun [redacted] are coworkers at the same police service station. The two contacted each other over the phone for work-related matters.

8. Rozi [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Rozi [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Tursun [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Rozi [redacted] and Tursun [redacted] are neighbors. The two contacted each other over the phone for a casual chat.

9. Abduniyaz [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Abduniyaz [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Muniyaz [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Abduniyaz [redacted] and Muniyaz [redacted] are coworkers at a police service station in the Tianshan District. The two contacted each other for work-related matters.

10. Emer [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Emer [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted],

registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Muniyaz [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Emer [redacted] and Muniyaz [redacted] are coworkers at a police service station in the Tianshan District. The two contacted each other for work-related matters.

11. Merdan [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Merdan [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Muniyaz [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Merdan [redacted] and Muniyaz [redacted] are coworkers at a police service station in the Tianshan District. The two contacted each other for work-related matters.

12. Roziheyit [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Roziheyit [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Muniyaz [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Roziheyit [redacted] and Muniyaz [redacted] are coworkers at a police service station in the Tianshan District. The two contacted each other for work-related matters.

13. Roshengul [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Roshengul [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Muniyaz [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Roshengul [redacted]'s husband and Muniyaz [redacted] are coworkers at a police service station in the Tianshan District. Roshengul [redacted]'s husband contacted Muniyaz [redacted] using Roshengul [redacted]'s phone.

14. Sherinay [redacted], flagged because: no recent movement detected for mobile phone with number 17704978745. Verified information: Sherinay [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. The number is no longer in use, and was deregistered recently.

Qingrun Neighborhood Working Committee

September 3, 2018

Permanent link and original: <https://shahit.biz/reportcont.php?repno=6>

Qingrun Neighborhood Community Assessment (Sept. 14 to 17)

Police Office, Qingrun Neighborhood, Qidaowan Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau

25-SEP-18

Qingrun Neighborhood Assessment for September 14 to September 17

I. Attendees:

Neighborhood First Secretary: Du Yanbing, Neighborhood Secretary: Yu Shengguo, Neighborhood Chairperson: Tao Yuan, neighborhood People's police officer: Yu Jiang, Neighborhood Deputy Secretary: Nadire, Neighborhood Deputy Chairs: Chen Yongjian, Wang Wenting.

Police office staff, migrant-management full-time cadre(s), comprehensive-management full-time cadre(s), and hands-on household cadre(s).

(i) Social stability:

1. Three Sweeps work: Police Service Station No. 173 inspected and questioned 120 people, checked 120 people with the Counter-Terrorist Sword, and checked 80 people for consistency of ID documents; no suspicious individuals found.

Assessment: Strengthen checks, keep a good record of inspect-and-question individuals.

2. Public order: Police Service Station No. 173 checked 80 mobile phones, with no violent terrorist multimedia found; inspected and questioned 80 individuals; checked 120 vehicles. No mobilization or dispatching of police officers occurred.

Assessment: Strengthen checks, keep a good record of individuals with checked mobile phones.

(ii) Relatives of "three-kinds individuals":

1. 1-2806 Tajigul Nurdun, female, Uyghur, ID number: 650103198607182325.

Registration address: Apt. 2806, Standalone Building No. 1, Shanshui Lande Residential Complex, 889 Longrui Street, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang. Tajigul Nurdun's husband, [Yasin Barat](#), was taken for education on the suspicion of a fake marriage. On the 15th, Tajigul Nurdun went to the vocational education center to see her husband, [Yasin Barat](#), during which time [Yasin Barat](#) urged her to petition about the life difficulties she was facing, resulting from his still not having gotten out and her having to look after three kids while without a job.

Assessment: There are signs of [Yasin Barat](#) harboring unstable thoughts, with vocational education center teachers advised to pay extra attention. The Qingrun Neighborhood Administration has provided assistance to Tajigul Nurdun on many occasions. The hands-on liaison cadres have also provided material support to Tajigul Nurdun on many occasions, including finding her a job, which Tajigul Nurdun refused on the grounds of suffering from heart disease. Resume daily meetings, and closely monitor Tajigul Nurdun's state of mind and trajectory of activities.

(iii) Ethnic groups and religion

Mosques: N/A.

Assessment: N/A

Illegal religious activities: No illegal religious activity, literature, or objects found in jurisdiction.

(iv) Risk factors

1. Signs of mass incidents: No mass incidents have occurred in the jurisdiction.

Assessment: All hands-on household cadres should strengthen their home visits. Any suspicious individuals or groups should be reported in a timely manner once discovered.

Hidden safety risks in residential complexes and work units: Not found as of now

Assessment: Hands-on household cadres should continue to strengthen their home visits to monitor the individuals in the jurisdiction.

(v) Social situation, public sentiment, and public order

1. From Sept. 14 to Sept. 17, home visits were done for 108 households with 284 individuals. New: 0 households with 0 individuals. Deregistered: 0 households with 0 individuals.

(vi) Microclues

1. Abduqadir [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Abduqadir [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Merdan [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Abduqadir [redacted] is the husband of Merdan [redacted]'s older sister, and the two have talked on the phone regarding family matters.

2. Koresh [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Koresh [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Muniyaz [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Koresh [redacted] and Muniyaz [redacted] are coworkers at a Tianshan District convenience police station. The two contact(ed) each other over the phone for work-related matters.

3. Memet [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Memet [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Muniyaz [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Residential address: [redacted]. Memet [redacted] and Muniyaz [redacted] are coworkers at a Tianshan District convenience police station. The two contact(ed) each other over the phone for work-related matters.

4. Abdulla [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Abdulla [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Sawutqari [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Sawutqari [redacted] is a truck driver, Abdulla [redacted] is his client. The two contact(ed) each other over the phone for business matters.

5. Abdumutellip [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Abdumutellip [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Sawutqari [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Abdumutellip [redacted] and Sawutqari [redacted] are coworkers at a company. The two contact(ed) each other over the phone for company-related matters.

6. Memetimin [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Memetimin [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Sawutqari [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Memetimin [redacted] and Sawutqari [redacted] are coworkers at a company. The two contact(ed) each other over the phone for company-related matters.

7. Emer [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Emer [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Sawutqari [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Sawutqari [redacted] is a truck driver, Emer [redacted] is his client. The two contact(ed) each other over the phone for business matters.

8. Mijit [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Mijit [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Sawutqari [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Mijit [redacted] is the boss of the company where Sawutqari [redacted] works. He calls Sawutqari [redacted] to assign work tasks.

9. Heyit [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Heyit [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Sawutqari [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Sawutqari [redacted] is a truck driver, Heyit [redacted] is his client. The two contact(ed) each other over the phone for business matters.

10. Memetimin [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified

information: Memetimin [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted].
Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Sawutqari
[redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address:
[redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Memetimin [redacted]
is a vehicle loader who helped Sawutqari [redacted] with loading.

11. Ekber [redacted], flagged because: no recent movement detected for
mobile phone with number 18599136978. Verified information: Ekber
[redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address:
[redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. The mobile number
18599136978 is no longer in use. He plans to deregister it.

12. Enwer [redacted], flagged because: no recent movement detected for
mobile phone with number [redacted]. Verified information: Enwer
[redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address:
[redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Enwer [redacted] has
gone to Yiwu for business, and bought a new mobile number there. The
number in question is currently not in use, and will resume being used
when he comes back.

13. Elijan [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified
information: Elijan [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted].
Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Dilhumar
[redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address:
[redacted]. Elijan [redacted] and Dilhumar [redacted] are husband and
wife.

14. Pezire [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified
information: Pezire [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted].
Registration address: [redacted]. Visited party: Merdan [redacted], male,
Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. It is
confirmed that the influx individual Pezire [redacted] is a social contact
of the visited party Merdan [redacted]. The influx individual Pezire
[redacted] lives at [redacted] and works at [redacted]. The visited party
currently lives in our jurisdiction at [redacted]. No irregular events
noticed.

15. Mehriqul [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified
information: Mehriqul [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted].
Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Hesenjan
[redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address:

[redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Mehriqul [redacted] is a salesperson at the Grand Bazaar, and was marketing products to Hesenjan [redacted].

16. Memetjan [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Memetjan [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Etibar [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Memetjan [redacted] wanted to buy the apartment owned by Etibar [redacted]'s older brother, and called Etibar [redacted] to discuss the deal.

17. Dilhumar [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Dilhumar [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Mahire [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Dilhumar [redacted] and Mahire [redacted] went to university together, and talk on the phone frequently. Dilhumar [redacted] has not been to [redacted].

18. Ayshemgul [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Ayshemgul [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Shahidem [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Ayshemgul [redacted] and Shahidem [redacted] went to university together. They intern at the same hospital now, and talk on the phone frequently.

19. Ablajan [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Ablajan [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Buayshem [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Ablajan [redacted] is a friend of Buayshem [redacted]'s husband, and they talk on the phone frequently.

20. Asimgul [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: influx individual: Asimgul [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Raziem [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted].

Asimgul [redacted] and Raziem [redacted] were neighbors in [redacted], and have talked on the phone recently.

21. Gulnur [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Gulnur [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Buayshem [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Gulnur [redacted] is Buayshem [redacted]'s aunt, and the two have talked on the phone regarding family matters.

22. Memet [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Memet [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Eziz [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Eziz [redacted] and Memet [redacted] are ordinary friends. They talk on the phone and drink together.

23. Guzelnur [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Guzelnur [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Ayzimgul [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Guzelnur [redacted] is Ayzimgul [redacted]'s ex-husband's current wife. The two are good friends and talk on the phone frequently.

24. Qurbanam [redacted], flagged because: influx individual. Verified information: Qurbanam [redacted], female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Investigation target: Turghunjan [redacted], male, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]. Registration address: [redacted]. Current residential address: [redacted]. Qurbanam [redacted] and Turghunjan [redacted] are ordinary friends. They are both peddlers at the horse racetrack.

Qingrun Neighborhood Working Committee

September 17, 2018

Permanent link and original: <https://shahit.biz/reportcont.php?repno=1>

Anningqu Police Station Information Assessment from September 30, 2018

I. Information assessment:

(1) Regarding the permanent resident of our jurisdiction's No. 4 Group in Beidalu Village, [Yalqun Qurban](#) (male, Uyghur, ID number: 65012119770303171X, place of household registration: House No. 65, Team No. 4, Beidalu Village, Anningqu Village, Anningqu Municipality, Xinshi District, Urumqi): this person was sent to study at the Beidalu vocational education center for being a ("dig-reduce-shovel") untrustworthy individual; while still studying at the vocational education center, [Yalqun Qurban](#) was let out and hospitalized at the Urumqi City No. 2 People's Hospital for oral cancer treatment, and passed away at home from the illness on the morning of September 27, 2018 (Apt. 202, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 3, Anzhi Residential Complex, Beidalu, Anningqu Municipality). Anningqu Police Station and the GX-124 Beidalu Police Service Station on duty.

II. Control and supervision of focus individuals:

1. "Fanya": 9 people
2. "Ezubao" individuals: 5 people
3. Petitioning-related individuals: total number of petitioning-related individuals: 123 people
4. Military-related individuals: none
5. Special groups: nothing irregular

(i) Control and supervision of petitioning-related individuals.

There is a total of 123 petitioning-related individuals in our jurisdiction; among them are 1 demobilized military officer, 5 Ezubao people, 9 Fanya people, 69 Shanxinhui people, 16 land-requisition-and-demolition people, 1 yellow-label vehicle person, 5 Qianbao people, 15 heterodox-religion people, 1 interest-demands person, 1 Golden Key (composite clue) person. 1 person is in transformation through education ([Alim Niyaz](#) 650121196406151737, currently still at the Beidalu transformation-through-education center), while the other 122 people are all under community supervision; no frivolous or repetitive petitioning.

(ii) There is a total of 78 mentally-ill people in our jurisdiction (75 from the permanent-resident population, 3 from the floating population),

of which 68 people are Degree-0 with violent potential, 9 people are Degree 1-2 causing light disturbances, and 1 person is mentally ill with Degree 3-5. (Individual entered into the national system: Wu [redacted]: [redacted], contact phone number: [redacted], this person was previously Degree-5, but is currently reported by the hospital as Degree-0, with the hospital having already notified the family so they can go to the hospital to pick up the Degree-0 Evaluation Certificate). Whereabouts of the individuals: 4 people employed, 7 people in hospital receiving treatment, 67 people living at home. All 78 people have signed guardianship responsibility agreements, with all under community supervision. Currently revisiting the cases for all those less than Degree 3 who have not met the standards for being taken in for treatment.

(iii) Situations of individuals in cases involving public economic interests: a total of 1 person related to "Hengji Taifu" in our jurisdiction, Yu [redacted], ID number [redacted], phone [redacted], registration address [redacted], current residential address [redacted], under control and supervision of the Ninghua Neighborhood Administration. A total of 13 people related to "Lianbi Electronics", with 12 of them belonging to a list of flagged individuals, and 1 a self-reported case (Fan [redacted] [redacted]). Currently still in the collaborative-investigation and collection-of-evidence phase.

III. Focus work units in our jurisdiction

(1) There is a total of 2 middle schools and 3 kindergartens in our jurisdiction (No. 109 Middle School, No. 110 Middle School, No. 17 Kindergarten, No. 28 Kindergarten, Hexi Kindergarten). (1) No. 109 Middle School: school commenced on September 2, 2018, with 1760 people to register (1100 Han, 573 Uyghur, 130 of other ethnic groups), including 52 students who are relatives of three-kinds individuals, (situation updated upon school commencement). No. 110 Middle School: school commenced on September 2, 2018. (2) No. 17 Kindergarten: school commenced on September 2, 2018, with 280 people to register (situation updated upon school commencement). Hexi Kindergarten: school commenced on September 3, 2018. No. 28 Kindergarten: school commenced on September 2, 2018 (relevant situation updated upon school commencement).

(2) There are two gas stations in our jurisdiction, both operating normally and without irregularities.

IV. Relatives of three-kinds individuals:

I. General situation of "three-kinds individuals" relatives

(i) As of this week, 904 relatives of "three-kinds individuals" are under surveillance and control by the Anningqu Police Station.

(ii) Categorization by gender

402 male, 502 female

(iii) Categorization by age

260 people under 14, 75 people between 14 and 30, 150 between 31 and 50, 419 people over 50.

IV. Developments this week:

105 households visited in total, nothing irregular found, relatives emotionally stable. Overall situation stable this week, no potential dangers detected.

V. Work issues:

None

VI. Work recommendations:

None

(v) Individuals with registration outside jurisdiction: none

VI. Mosque developments

1. Friday mosque statistics

No.

Mosque name

Mosque type

September Friday attendance notes

September 7

September 14

September 21

September 28

1

Anningqu Village

Uyghur

Uyghur

17

12

7

14

2

Beidalu No. 6 Team

Uyghur mosque

Uyghur

40

20

19

19

3

Hexi No. 2 Team

Uyghur mosque

Uyghur

16

22

17

20

4

Hexi No. 5 Team

Uyghur mosque

Uyghur

12

10

13

15

5

East Village No. 3 Group

Uyghur mosque

Uyghur

28

30

28

25

6

East Gobi

Uyghur mosque

Uyghur

0

0

0

0

7

East Gobi

Hui mosque

Hui

78

82

83

71

8

Guangdongzhuangzi Village

Hui mosque

Hui

74

79

94

96

9

East Village No. 2 Group

Hui mosque

Hui

36

35

34

31

10

Baochangbao No. 1 Team east mosque

Hui

24

27

26

30

11

Baochangbao No. 2 Team west mosque

Hui

43

48

47

49

12

West Grand Mosque

Hui

70

65

72

75

VII. Analysis and assessment of population from outside Xinjiang:

The total floating population in our jurisdiction is 8255 people, 212 of whom are Uyghur, 7560 are Han, 330 are Hui, and 153 are others. During the household visits and major inspection carried out today, the cupboards, underbed objects, and literature in the abovementioned individuals' homes were inspected, with nothing irregular found.

VIII. Major incidents:

None

IX. Oversight forms

11 oversight forms this week, of which 3 have been checked and resolved, with the other 8 being either foreign-national data collection or notification-type oversight forms.

X. Daily incidents:

Between 10:00 on September 24, 2018 and 10:00 on September 30, 2018, a total of 46 incidents was addressed, of which 5 were related to theft and 41 were of other types.

Permanent link and original: <https://shahit.biz/reportcont.php?repno=4>

Assessment (12.01) from South Xiejing Neighborhood, Huaguang Street Subdistrict, Shuimogou District

Police Office, South Xiejing Neighborhood, Weihuliang Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau

01-DEC-18

I. Attendees:

Neighborhood First Secretary: Li Yingxing

Neighborhood Secretary: Jiang Lihong

Neighborhood Chairperson: Yang Xi

Neighborhood People's police officer: Li Decen

"Visit-benefit-unite" work team: Lin Huiwen, Ayzim

Comprehensive-management and migrant-management full-time cadres: Tian Jiaqing, Huang Furong, as well as hands-on household cadres and relevant staff, with a total attendance of 21 people

II. Assessment:

(i) Reports, assessments, and general overview for each neighborhood in the jurisdiction

3 assessments reported by the South Xiejing Neighborhood.

Totals for our subdistrict today: 0 people taken into custody, 0 people sent to transformation through education, 0 people released from custody, 0 trouble-causing mentally ill people taken for treatment, 0 drug-using individuals taken for rehabilitation, 0 people praying in the neighborhood, 0 violent terrorist multimedia files cleaned, 0 cases related to public-order management, 0 criminal cases.

(ii) Social stability:

1. Three Sweeps work: Checked 60 people, 30 mobile phones, and 2 computers, with 5 storefronts and 20 vehicles inspected.

The neighborhood administration has registered 19 liquified gas canisters,

3 coded knives, 6 cutting machines, and 5 large vehicles. 2 at Hangzhou Xiaolongbao, 1 at Shaanxi Liangpi.

Assessment: strengthen monitoring, inspect regularly.

Measures: the neighborhood administration's patrol team will check key points during the inspection process, increasing inspection intensity for dense crowds. Hands-on household staff will increase propaganda intensity during household visits, paying attention to any emotional changes among the residents, with particular attention paid to those residents exhibiting antipathy, reporting it to the People's police in a timely manner.

2. Gated residential-complex management: the neighborhood has a total of 2 gated residential complexes " the Rescue Base Residential Complex and the Transport Company Family Residence Residential Complex.

The Transport Company Residential Complex has 1 access-control system for individuals and 1 access-control system for vehicles installed, with 0 visitor-registration machines, 5 assigned security guards, and 2 intercoms. 1 currently connected to IJOP. The Mine Rescue Base has already signed, while the Rescue Base Family Area still hasn't, and is waiting for the telecommunications company to connect them.

Assessment: discover and resolve issues in a timely manner, listening to the residents' opinions more, engaging in more communication, and gaining a better understanding, while being receptive to the residents' opinions and suggestions, making sure to inspect what is critical and be critical in inspection.

Measures: discover and resolve issues in a timely manner, carry out inspect-what-is-critical-and-be-critical-in-inspection work, ensure the residents have a worry-free living environment.

Floating population status: the current floating population of the neighborhood is 226 people. 77 ethnic-language people, 139 Chinese-language people, 10 people from other ethnic groups. No new individuals with registration annulled added by the South Xiejing Neighborhood on November 25, 2018.

Assessment: closely monitor the movement trajectories and mental states of

the floating population.

Measures: for floating individuals, make timely home visits, ensuring that annulment immediately follows visit, in addition to monitoring the whereabouts after departure.

3. Intelligence info: no intelligence information reported for the South Xiejing Neighborhood today.

IV. Public order

Assessment: 2 foot patrols and 1 vehicle patrol were conducted, with nothing irregular discovered; our jurisdiction's Three Patrols work proceeding normally, with any problems discovered to be resolved and reported in a timely manner. 43 vehicles and 2 people in gated residential complexes.

Measures: increase the number of patrols and administer more phone and ID checks, reporting anything suspicious in a timely manner.

Examination of clues, investigation and handling of cases: nothing pushed by IJO for the South Xiejing Neighborhood on November 25, 2018.

2. Existing risks at storefronts and public transport stops: of 9 storefronts, 6 are currently having one-click police alarms repaired;

Assessment: no means to carry out emergency drills recently, increase frequency of patrols and inspections.

Measures: neighborhood-administration surveillance to report to the subdistrict command center in a timely manner.

Focus individuals: the South Xiejing Neighborhood Administration paid a household visit to [Qeyserjan Qahar](#)'s family today, [Qeyserjan Qahar](#) having been taken into custody for being tagged as "being in close contact with endangering-security individuals". His father: Qahar Qadir, ID number: 650105196601280710, phone number [redacted], registration address: Apt. 403, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 246 Liudaowan Road, Shuimogou District, current residential address: Apt. 403, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 246 Liudaowan Road, Shuimogou District, a retired worker of the rescue base. His mother: Gulpirem Barat, female, ID number:

650105196605080740, phone number: [redacted], registration address: Apt. 403, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 246 Liudaowan Road, Shuimogou District, current residential address: Apt. 403, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 1, 246 Liudaowan Road, Shuimogou District, self-employed. On November 25, 2018, their hands-on household cadres visited the household and learned that the vocational-education unit had directly contacted the father, Qahar Qadir, at 5 PM, asking Qahar Qadir to deliver to [Qeyserjan Qahar](#) warm clothes and a dictionary, with it necessary that they be delivered today. His father then drove to the vocational-education unit to deliver the clothes and dictionary.

The South Xiejing Neighborhood Administration paid a household visit to [Patigul Abdukerim](#)'s family today, [Patigul Abdukerim](#) having been taken into custody on April 28, 2017 for being tagged as "Five Southern Xinjiang Prefectures+Ili Prefecture+Areas Endangering Security", being transferred to transformation through education on July 16, 2017. Husband: Mehem Yasin, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653122196807162612, phone number: [redacted], registration address: House No. 29, Group No. 2, Townkun Village, Qomush'eri Township, Yengisheher County, Xinjiang, current residential address: Apt. 302, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 2, Liudaowan Road, janitor at Mine Rescue Base property, where he is responsible for the external sanitation of Buildings No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, with a monthly salary of 1500RMB. [Patigul](#) was brought home in the evening of September 28, 2018, being once more hospitalized for emergency treatment on September 30, 2018. On November 25, 2018, the hands-on household cadres learned that [Patigul Abdukerim](#) could only stay at the hospital for a maximum of 50 days, but had already stayed 53 days, with the hospital only allowing her to stay for one more week at most. Relatives being asked to come in to complete the discharge formalities. [Patigul Abdukerim](#) is in very poor health now, with the hospital recommending that she return home for rest and recovery. The vocational education unit is having her go through the discharge procedures and be under observation at home for 10 days, with her to continue studying if there is improvement during the 10 days.

Measures: more frequent household visits, understanding the needs, mental states, and emotional changes, and checking for any suspicious phenomena.

5. Drug-use individuals: South Xiejing Neighborhood currently has 32 drug-use individuals;

20 drug-use-only individuals: of them, 13 have already been taken, with 5 in transformation through education, 2 held at pre-trial detention centers, 4 in forced rehabilitation, 2 in custody; 7 individuals not taken, with 2 active in other localities, 4 under community supervision, 1 under IJO surveillance.

9 drug-use-and-AIDS individuals, with 4 already taken, of whom 1 is taken for treatment, 1 held at pre-trial detention center, 2 in forced rehabilitation; of 5 individuals not taken, 1 is ill, 2 under community supervision, 1 active in other localities, 1 under surveillance.

Assessment: make sure to keep records and administer urine tests during monthly meetings.

Measures: update information, discover problems, resolve problems, and report anything suspicious in a timely manner.

6. Other: discover problems in a timely manner, report problems in a timely manner.

Assessment: understand the mental states, emotional changes, and if there are any suspicious phenomena.

Measures: hands-on household cadres should increase frequency of household visits, continuing to monitor and observe future outcomes, increasing frequency of household visits.

(v) Ethnic groups and religion

1. Mosques: 37 religious people in South Xiejing Neighborhood, of which 17 are male, 20 are female, with 2 who go to the mosque to pray, 9 for Friday prayer. 21 people are religious but do not pray.

There's also 21 people who don't pray. 6 people don't pray because of work reasons, 5 because of their elderly age, 10 because of health reasons.

3 among the religious people are relatives of "three-kinds individuals", 0 are individuals under community surveillance.

Of those individuals who pray at the mosque, 1 person is a relative of a "three-kinds individual", 0 are individuals under community surveillance.

No "four ethnic customs" activities on November 23, 2018.

Assessment: understand whether there are newly added individuals, understand movement trajectories. For "four ethnic customs" activities, track and make visits.

Measures: increase frequency of household visits, understand mental states.

2. Illegal religion: for South Xiejing Neighborhood, 0 people with tags related to illegal religion flagged in 615 and 405 name lists, currently 2 wild ahuns in the neighborhood.

Assessment: carry out Three Sweeps work daily, carry out inspections, promptly discover problems, promptly resolve problems, promptly report problems to superiors, everything is normal with nothing suspicious.

Measures: increase inspections for illegal religious publications, destroy illegal publications, increase study, watching, and reading of Party and government books and videos.

(vi) Risk factors

1. Signs of mass incidents: following inspection, no collective-petition interest groups found in this jurisdiction, with no possibility of collective petitioning or instance-skipping petitioning.

Assessment: hands-on household cadres should increase number of household visits, understanding mental states and reporting anything suspicious in a timely manner.

(vii) Social sentiments

No people found openly engaging in slander in our jurisdiction today; no critical comments regarding the current policies either, and no incidents of rumors being created and spread.

Assessment: continue to track residents who need to install lock charms, getting them installed as soon as possible.

Measures: increase communication with residents, contacting the hands-on

household cadres as soon as a problem is discovered, with any problems discovered resolved in a timely manner.

Public opinion: no social or public sentiment incidents in this jurisdiction today.

Assessment: enhance the lives of the elderly, teach the traditional virtue of loving and respecting the elderly.

Measures: make frequent household visits, understand the residents' needs, resolve problems, do a thorough petitioning scan and report discovered problems in a timely manner; require staff to wear Party emblems, following an orderly and uniform dress code, and being in a good mental state when assisting the residents, so that the residents may feel our cordiality.

Neighborhood Administration Secretary (signature):

Chair (signature):

People's police officer (signature):

Permanent link and original: <https://shahit.biz/reportcont.php?repno=5>

Shuimogou Police Station Weekly Assessment (Feb. 18 to Feb. 24)

Shuimogou Police Station, Shuimogou District Branch, Urumqi City Public Security Bureau

25-FEB-19

Shuimogou Police Station Weekly Assessment

(February 18, 2019 ---- February 24, 2019)

I. Five situations

Enemy situation:

1. This week has focused on push clues, and we examined the main risks to stability in our jurisdiction from various aspects, such as the source of the clues, identity verification, nature of case involvement, and suspicion analysis.

This week, we verified and responded to 12 oversight clues pushed by the higher authorities. A total of 32 people were flagged, with 32 having been checked. Among them, 21 are under community surveillance, 2 have been cleared of suspicion, 1 has returned to place of origin, 3 are active in other localities and have been transferred to coordinated supervision, 1 has been given criticism and education, and 4 have been checked.

Regarding the nature of the clues: They are related, respectively, to the checking of newly added floating-population focus individuals and individuals who issued used-car certificates, the checking of newly added accompanying individuals, the control and supervision of floating-population heterodox-religion individuals, the checking of individuals entering Urumqi via "railways, highways, and airways" and the checkpoints surrounding Urumqi, the stabilization and implementation for clues concerning the rights protection of groups whose economic interests have been harmed, and the checking, supervision, and control of petition-related focus individuals indicated by the city petitions bureau, among others.

Regarding the identities of the clue-related individuals: There are individuals with criminal records, part-time workers, the self-employed,

students, unemployed individuals, etc.

Assessment: On the eve of the "Two Sessions", first, we should join the administrative committee and the subdistrict administration in carrying out large-scale investigation and rectification work. The focus is on the inspection and combing of Shuimogou Park, Vest Hotel, urban villages and urban-rural junctions where the floating population from northern and southern Xinjiang gathers, and any areas where the relatives of "three-kinds individuals" live. The information of individuals without ID cards is to be strictly verified and strict measures are to be taken to prevent hidden stopovers of endangering-security individuals. Of special importance is the work of identifying and controlling the focus population members among the floating population. Social prevention-and-control patrols should be strengthened. Second, control and supervision of relatives of "three-kinds individuals" in the jurisdiction should be strengthened, with focus on remaining on top of the particulars, quantity, destinations, and reasons of leave requests of the jurisdiction's three-kinds individuals relatives. The mental states of returning individuals and their relatives as well. Third, the risk assessment, judgment, and control-and-supervision work for heterodox-religion focus individuals and monitoring targets should be strengthened, eliminating the hidden dangers from heterodox-religion propaganda. Fourth, we should continue to sort out and bring under control the various kinds of petitioning individuals in the jurisdiction, eliminating the hidden dangers therein. Fifth, we should investigate and understand the situations of foreign individuals active in the jurisdiction, strengthening daily supervision, closely monitoring their movements, and getting a clear understanding of their reasons for coming to Urumqi, as well as the particulars regarding the individuals who invited them.

2. "Relatives of three-kinds individuals": There are many relatives of three-kinds individuals under control and supervision. Currently, relatives of three-kinds individuals number 554 households and 1438 people, of whom 589 are male and 849 are female. There are 441 relatives born in the 2000s, and 176 born in the 1990s.

Assessment: Of main concern is the portion of individuals still in custody, whose relatives have neither spoken nor met with them. Their relatives have mood swings and keep going to the neighborhood administration to inquire about their situations.

Measures: Arrange for People's police to work together with the neighborhood administration, strengthening household visits, with focus on placating the thoughts of the in-custody individuals' relatives.

Domestic-security information:

1. Jingquan Neighborhood has via autonomous examination identified 1 newly added relative of a three-kinds individual: Tohtigul Yusupjan (female, Uyghur, ID number: 654124199202102227), whose sister [Tuhanay Yusupjan](#) (female, Uyghur, ID number: 654124199501292227) was taken for education by her place of origin in Toqquztara County for being an untrustworthy individual born in the 80s, 90s, or 2000s.

2. At around 12 AM on February 18, 2019, while inspecting what is critical and being critical in inspection at Jinxiu Garden, the Yihe Neighborhood patrol team members and the 034 police service station officers found an ethnic-speaking individual named [Ablaemer Qadir](#) (male, Uyghur, ID number: 653125198901053031, registration address: House No. 53, Group No. 1, Ambar Village, Hangdi Municipality, Yarkand County, Xinjiang) who did not have an ID card. All he had on him were a household-registration information sheet and a train ticket from Yarkand Station to Urumqi Station.

Upon questioning by the patrol team members and police service station officers, this person stated that he left Yarkand County on February 16, arrived in Urumqi on February 17, spent the night at the South Train Station, and arrived at our jurisdiction's Jinxiu Garden on the 18th. According to his account, his family has eight siblings, seven of whom have been taken into custody or taken for education, with no one to look after him. He was sent to a welfare institution by the local village committee, where the leader gave him some cash to buy clothes with. Instead, he bought a train ticket to Urumqi. He doesn't have any relatives in Urumqi. Our neighborhood administration contacted the local police station and learned that he has three brothers and four sisters, three of whom have been taken into custody or taken for education. Communication with him led to suspect that this person might have mental health issues.

The person in question was then taken back to the neighborhood administration and handed over to the neighborhood People's police. Based on the household-registration information sheet provided by this person, the neighborhood People's police contacted the village of this person's place of household registration (contact number: 0998-8594487), and

learned that this person is a three-kinds individual relative there, who left the area without going through the procedures to apply for leave. The People's police officer contacted the head of the Kashgar Work Station in order to send the person back to his place of household registration.

Song, the head of the Kashgar Work Station, then contacted the Hangdi Police Station in Yarkand County and learned that this person ran away from the local welfare institution, and that the people at the welfare institution were unaware that this person had run away. Today, the Hangdi Police Station in Yarkand County sent People's police to Urumqi to pick this person up. This person was temporarily brought back to the Shuimogou Police Station.

At 2 AM on February 19, 2019, People's police from this person's place of household registration arrived in Urumqi. Together with the staff of the Kashgar Work Station, they received this person and returned him to his place of origin.

3. A three-kinds individual relative from Yanhe Neighborhood, Zohrem Nemet (female, Uyghur, ID number: 652926197906012321, place of household registration: Apt. 303, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 206, 59 No. 1 East Alley, Yanhe Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, contact number: [redacted]) came to the neighborhood administration on February 19, 2019 to ask for leave in order to attend the wedding of her younger brother, Esqer Nemet (male, Uyghur, ID number: 652926198912012330, place of household registration: House No. 019, Group No. 3, Oteng Village, Qizil Township, Bay County, Xinjiang, contact number: [redacted]). She left the neighborhood for Bay County on the evening of February 20.

4. As reported by a Yanhe Road Neighborhood informer (DX18-2-08): a three-kinds individual relative from the jurisdiction, Patigul Zemin (female, Uyghur, ID number: 653127198803301129, place of household registration: Group No. 1, Terek Village, Shamal Township, Maralbeshi County, Kashgar Prefecture, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, current residential address: Apt. 301, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 221, 59 No. 1 East Alley, Yanhe Road, contact number: [redacted]) came to the neighborhood administration on February 21, 2019 to ask for leave. She has obtained a relocation permit certificate and has returned to her place of origin to complete the household-relocation procedures, leaving the jurisdiction to return to her place of origin on February 22.

5. On February 21, 2019, a three-kinds individual from North Unity Neighborhood, [Behtiyar Yarmemet](#) (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650105198404120013, current address of residence: Apt. 402, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 4, Tianzhuyuan Residential Complex, 65 No. 3 North Alley, West Wenquan Road) made a request to the neighborhood administration. He hoped that the neighborhood administration's leader(s) could vouch for him, so that he could take a day off to take a driving test, and to remarry his ex-wife and obtain a marriage certificate.
6. [Ekremjan Sirajidin](#) (male, Uyghur, ID number: 653101199103122833, occupation: football player, contact number: [redacted], taken for education on December 6, 2017 by the Kashgar public security organs for being in close contact with endangering-security type individuals, completing his studies on February 4, 2019) visited his parents in Urumqi on the morning of February 16 (father: Sirajidin Ekrem, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653101196403102910, current residential address: Apt. 1201, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 5, 89 No. 2 North Alley, West Wenquan Road; mother: Renagul Tewekkul, female, Uyghur, ID number: 653101196604060040, current residential address: Apt. 1201, Entrance No. 2, Building No. 5, 89 No. 2 North Alley, West Wenquan Road, apartment purchased by the parents). He had a same-day plane ticket back to Kashgar for 7:30 PM on February 16, to return to the Tianshan Leopards Football Club in Kashgar City. Our Huayuan Neighborhood Administration informed the Western Regions Avenue Subdistrict Office in Kashgar City that same afternoon, with them carrying out the control-and-supervision work.
7. On February 20, 2019, [Zulnurem Ekber](#) (ID number: 650105200509180484, currently in the first year of junior high at the No. 8 Middle Branch School), the youngest daughter of a three-kinds individual from Xinfang Neighborhood, [Ekber Tursun](#) (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650105196308200056, currently at the Dabancheng vocational education center, provisionally sentenced to 3 years), called her second older sister Zulmire (ID number: 65010520000128002X) and said that a teacher from the vocational education center had called her using the phone number 09913946347, asking for 200RMB to be transferred to a card with the number 6222033002003696243, indicating that it was requested by her [mother](#) and oldest sister [Zahidem Ekber](#) (ID number 650105198311040021, provisionally sentenced to 3 years). The hands-on household (cadre) immediately reported this to the People's police, who said to wait and did not agree to the money transfer. As of the 21st, the vocational education center has not pressed for the money. The neighborhood administration and the hands-on household (cadres) will

keep an eye on this matter.

8. The three-kinds individual from Xinfang Neighborhood, [Ekber Tursun](#) (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650105196308200056, currently at the Dabancheng vocational education center, provisionally sentenced to 3 years), has a car under his name. After being taken for education on March 10, 2018, he gave the car to his older brother for safekeeping. In early January 2019, his older brother came to the neighborhood administration to report that Ekber's car inspection had expired and needed an annual review. The neighborhood administration issued a proof of residence, but when the vehicle management office inspected the car, they found that Ekber's driver's license had expired, thereby requiring him to undergo a physical examination and renew his driver's license before he could have his car inspected. They said that it's not easy to retake the driving test at this age and suggested that the vocational education center issue a simple physical-examination report along with his recent photo, while the neighborhood administration issued a certificate allowing for the matter to be handled on his behalf. However, the vocational education center never responded. The older brother went to the neighborhood administration several times to inquire, but with no success. Currently, the car cannot be inspected. There are two similar cases in Xinfang Neighborhood, where individuals taken into custody or taken for education cannot have their cars inspected.

9. On February 16, 2019, the Jingquan Neighborhood Administration received an oversight form from the Saybagh District, informing our neighborhood administration that [Ma Guorong](#) (male, Hui, ID number: 650103197404042811), the younger brother of Ma Guoping (male, Hui, ID number: 650103196903112816), had been taken for education for being disconnected. However, our neighborhood administration did not receive any handover materials. As required in the documents, our neighborhood administration administered control and supervision over Ma Guoping's family, as required for relatives of three-kinds individuals.

10. On the afternoon of February 22, 2019, at 3:30 PM: North Unity Neighborhood's in-education individual [Ekber Rozi](#) (male, Uyghur, ID number: 650105197508190010, place of household registration: Apt. 402, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 62, 1 No. 1 Wenyuan Alley, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, for participating in Hizb ut-Tahrir groups) has not met with his wife, Reyhangul Awut (ID number: 650105197805071341) ever since being taken for education on April 19, 2017. Reyhangul Awut hopes that the

North Unity Neighborhood People's police can help find out where [Ekber Rozi](#) is currently being educated.

3. Development status and progress of endangering-security gang cases and clues undergoing investigation

1) On February 6, 2019, acting on a clue pushed by the higher levels, the Shuimogou Police Station detained a clue-related individual, [Renagul Metmusa](#), at Apt. 602, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 26, Area B, 145 Yanhe Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi.

[Renagul Metmusa](#), female, Uyghur, ID number 653021198912010482, place of household registration: 40 Ikisaq Road, Upper Atush Municipality, Atush City, Xinjiang, current residential address: Apt. 602, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 26, Area B, 145 Yanhe Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi. Holds a bachelor's degree. Occupation: employee at Aybostan E-Commerce LTD, in the Yahong Building opposite the Urumqi City Nanmen Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital, mainly responsible for airline ticket sales and tourism services. Contact number: [redacted]. Passport number: E54269412. Suspected of gathering a crowd to disturb social order.

During investigation, [Renagul Metmusa](#) stated that from 2011 to 2013, she and [Kamiljan Ablimit](#) (a younger fellow student at the university) organized illegal Tabligh activities multiple times at Xi'an Petroleum University, instilling religious extremist thoughts into Uyghur students at the school. This led to students engaging in religious activities at the school and wearing religious extremist attire.

[Renagul Metmusa](#) is six months pregnant and is also nursing a nine-month-old baby boy, and is in her lactation period. In accordance with the provisions of Clause 2 of Paragraph 1 of Article 74 of the "People's Republic of China Criminal Procedure Law", [Renagul Metmusa](#) has been placed under residential surveillance at Apt. 602, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 26, Area B, 145 Yanhe Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi for six months.

Following additional interrogation of [Renagul Metmusa](#), Re has also admitted that: in the period from May 2012 to July 2012, [Renagul Metmusa](#), holding strong religious extremist beliefs, began to organize and lead Xinjiang ethnic-speaking female student [Qelbinur Mehmud](#) and others in holding illegal Tabligh activities once a week in the school dormitory,

discussing such topics as the supremacy of Allah, the uniqueness of Allah, faith in Allah and his messenger, the Muslim path, and heaven and hell.

The People's police officers have already gone to Kashgar and detained [Qelbinur Mehmud](#) (female, Uyghur, 27 years old, place of household registration: House No. 105, Group No. 1, Bazar Village, Aqqash Township, Kashgar City, Xinjiang (rural), ID number: 65312119910905382X) for further investigation.

Following additional interrogation of [Renagul Metmusa](#), our station's People's police have also detained another clue-related individual, [Ughalhan Obul](#) (female, Uyghur, 28 years old, ID number: 653226199103052540, place of household registration: House No. 149, Chaqa Village, Toghraghaz Township, Keriye County (rural), mobile: [redacted]). She is currently being held at the Kashgar Pre-Trial Detention Center.

The clue-related individual, [Ughalhan Obul](#), was involved in illegal religious activities with [Renagul Metmusa](#) when they were in university, and is currently undergoing further investigation.

II. Heterodox-religion individuals:

This week, we continued the checking of 46 heterodox-religion individuals, maintaining the control-and-supervision status in the system, etc., with a particular focus on a group of 6 heterodox-religion focus individuals, to strictly prevent the spread of heterodox-religious thoughts.

Strengthen the patrol, questioning, and inspection of key areas, maintain a grasp on the flow of people in Shuimogou Park and Qingquan Temple, and closely monitor the dynamics.

On February 18, 2019, the Nanshan Neighborhood People's police visited the jurisdiction's heterodox-religion focus individual, [Wang Xin](#) (female, Han, ID number: 650105193108280027, registration / current residential address: Apt. 101, Entrance No. 3, Building No. 169, 568 West Wenquan Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi), to learn about the content of her conversation with the Shuimogou District Procuratorate. All counter-heterodox individuals' cases have now been transferred to the Tianshan District Procuratorate. She is currently at home awaiting arraignment.

III. Police situation:

1. There were 55 police cases received and handled this week, a decrease of 29.4% compared with the 78 cases in the same period last year.

There was 1 criminal case filed this week (1 case of intentional injury, public-order case changed to a criminal case), a 100% decrease compared with the 2 cases in the same period last year.

There were two public-order cases (2 cases of assault on others), with the 2 cases investigated. There were 52 other cases.

Details of the criminal case: At around 10 PM on November 27, 2018, our station received a call from the victim Halide [redacted] (female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], contact number: [redacted]). She reported that at around 9:30 PM on November 27, 2018, she and her boyfriend, Huseyinjan [redacted], returned home ([redacted]), but because her sister was at home went to chat at their neighbor Ezimet [redacted]'s place. Ezimet [redacted] and his friends (Enwer [redacted], Mustafa [redacted], Almire [redacted]) were drinking at home. At around 10 PM, Ezimet [redacted] and others had a dispute with Huseyinjan [redacted], with Ezimet [redacted] and others later injuring him. On November 28, 2018, the Xinjiang Medical University's No. 2 Affiliated Hospital issued the diagnosis: 1. Right temporal epidural hematoma. 2. Right temporal bone fracture. 3. Cerebrospinal fluid otorrhea, intracranial pneumocephalus, left tympanic membrane perforation, laceration of both ears, left eye trauma - lacrimal punctum rupture. Two suspects were administratively detained on the same day in accordance with the law. The forensic examination has now classified the injury as a first-degree minor injury, with the case changed to a criminal case on February 22, 2019.

Assessment: Our station has assessed that such cases are mostly due to residents' low precaution awareness. In the future, the Shuimogou Police Station will strengthen propaganda and education, carry out comprehensive precaution work, enhance the people's precaution awareness, eliminate the leave-it-to-fate mentality, improve self-precaution capabilities, and not give lawbreakers any opportunities for exploitation.

IV. Unstable factors, social situation, public sentiment

Unstable factors:

none

Public sentiment:

Residents of the North Yanhe Neighborhood have again reported their concerns regarding the inconvenience of commuting to work. The residents in the jurisdiction hope that the relevant departments will pay more attention to the traffic problems of Yanhe Road's No. 2 East Alley, and establish community bus services as soon as possible to help solve the difficulties of inconvenient travel.

Public opinion information:

1. There is a total of 316 relocated-following-demolition households in the Beishan Neighborhood jurisdiction, of which 129 are ethnic-speaking households, accounting for a sizable portion of the population. Since 2014, many ethnic-speaking households in our jurisdiction have had their old homes demolished. They haven't been resettled in new homes for 5 years, and were unable to rent a home to live in, making their living situations difficult.

There are many individuals from relocated-following-demolition households in the jurisdiction. These ethnic-speaking individuals, who can't even ensure basic housing, lack definite residence and pose a significant security risk. Renting a home is even more difficult for those among the relocated-following-demolition households who have criminal histories. In the long run, neither the neighborhood administration nor the public security organs can effectively control and supervise these individuals, nor can they keep track of their activities in a timely manner. The Beishan Neighborhood Administration has been closely monitoring this situation and has reported the information to the higher authorities through the Qifang Administrative Committee.

2. On February 16, 2019, several vehicles were found blocking the main road of East Wenquan Road at the underground parking entrance of World Gongyuan No. 2 Stage, at 123 East Wenquan Road in Beishan Neighborhood, affecting the normal flow of traffic on the main road. Following verification, it was found that the reason for the traffic jam were temporarily parked vehicles that repeatedly occupied the parking spaces purchased by the World Gongyuan Residential Complex residents. Consequently, the residential complex's property management began to

strictly manage the temporary parking spaces, cycling through the already limited 30 parking spaces there. The severe traffic jam was the result of the temporary parking spaces being fully occupied, and the property management prohibiting temporary vehicles from entering. There is a major disagreement between the property management and the owners. The residents do not understand the property management's approaches, believing that they should be able to use the underground garage since they purchased the apartments. However, because the developer only provides 30 temporary parking spaces, the property management is unable to meet the needs of the owners who want to park temporarily, resulting in irreconcilable conflicts.

While responding to this issue, the Beishan Neighborhood Administration learned from a lawyer that the property management has the right to manage and regulate in this manner. Later, they provided a detailed explanation to the residents of the jurisdiction, which was met with understanding from some residents. The neighborhood administration will continue to monitor so as to avoid conflicts.

3. On the evening of February 18, 2019, at 20:40, an Uyghur-speaking elderly resident from Xinfang Neighborhood who had come to Urumqi for medical treatment died of illness. 120 (emergency services) and the Shuimogou District Criminal Police Team rushed to the scene for resuscitation, but she died, with resuscitation unsuccessful. The family did not raise any objections. At 11:40 that night, the deceased's daughter, Amangul [redacted] (female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]), and granddaughter, Ruqiye [redacted] (female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted]), rented a hearse to take the deceased, Rihangul [redacted] (female, Uyghur, ID number: [redacted], place of household registration: [redacted]), back to her place of origin in Bugur for burial. At around 12:00 on the 19th, they contacted Officer He ([redacted]) from the Bugur County Municipality Police Station, stating that the deceased did not live at her place of household registration, but currently had resided at the Yanglu Section. The family has already contacted the local mosque, and has met with the police from the mosque-administration committee. The deceased had three sons, one of whom has already passed away. The two left are both working in visit-benefit-unite work teams. The neighborhood administration People's police met with the family and found nothing irregular, saying that the family would bury the deceased in the afternoon.

4. On Tuesday, February 19, 2019, the fifteenth day of the first lunar

month, a total of 10500 people visited the jurisdiction's Qingquan Temple to offer incense and pray. The Shuimogou Police Station, the police service station near Shuimogou Park, the Qifang Subdistrict Administrative Committee, the Fengjing Neighborhood Administration, and the internal security of the Shuimogou Park work unit all contributed to the security work at Qingquan Temple that day (the neighborhood administration deployed 1 vehicle, 1 People's police officer, 1 cadre, 5 neighborhood-administration staff, for a total of 7 people).

The neighborhood People's police officer fully mobilized the covert forces assembled at Shuimogou Park and Qingquan Temple, focusing on the tourists entering the park and the individuals offering incense and praying, checking for irregularities and promptly reporting any suspicious situations. Order was well maintained that day. No dangerous incidents occurred, no suspicious individuals discovered.

5. In the back-mountain ethnic cemetery area bordering North Yanhe Neighborhood and Kangju Neighborhood, there are private cars of the Kangju Neighborhood residents that are parked on both sides of the road every night. This section of the road lacks surveillance and is unsupervised, and these parked vehicles pose a serious security risk. The neighborhood administration has been informed, and it is hoped that the Kangju Neighborhood will take measures to strengthen management and prevent incidents.

6. The Xinshengda Real Estate Company in North Yanhe Neighborhood has reported that: Currently, there are safety hazards in the Dabancheng Residential Complex resulting from the residents' electricity usage and the overload operation of transformers. The real estate company has repeatedly invited the Xinjiang Fuyuan Power Installation Company, the power construction work unit, to engage in consultations regarding the unfinished part of the power construction project in the Dabancheng Residential Complex. However, He Kui, the person in charge of the Xinjiang Fuyuan Power Installation Company, has not come for consultations, and the power project in the residential complex remains uncompleted. Therefore, there are still safety hazards with regard to the residential complex's electricity usage. Assistance from relevant departments is requested.

7. On February 20, 2019, the Jingquan Neighborhood Administration held a roundtable meeting to assess the case of Wang [redacted] (female, Han, ID number: [redacted]), a Shanxinhui individual. Wang [redacted]'s place of

household registration is at [redacted]. Workplace: [redacted]. Long-term residential address: [redacted]. As required in the documents, petitioning individuals should be managed by their place of residence. Our neighborhood administration is unable to keep track of the individual's movements, and suggests transferring management to the place of residence.

8. On February 20, 2019, the Jingquan Neighborhood Administration held a roundtable meeting to assess the case of Li [redacted] (male, Han, ID number: [redacted]), an Ezubao individual. Li [redacted]'s place of household registration is at [redacted]. Long-term residential address: [redacted]. As required in the documents, petitioning individuals should be managed by their place of residence. Our neighborhood administration is unable to keep track of the individual's movements, and suggests transferring management to the place of residence.

V. Internet public sentiment:

none

Assessment: This week, our station has closely concentrated on Xi Jinping's New Era Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and the new requirements of "Two-Year Consolidation" in the new era, with a pragmatic style and effective measures to ensure that all work be effectively implemented. Strengthen household visits to the jurisdiction's domestic-security focus individuals, continue to increase the level of control and inspection of the incoming population, floating population, and rental homes, while increasing the level of public-order and fire-prevention inspection of the jurisdiction's enterprises, commercial outlets, crowded places, and critical focus areas. Currently, 32 domestic-security focus individuals are under control. The jurisdiction's public-order situation is stable.

Permanent link and original: <https://shahit.biz/reportcont.php?repno=7>

Section 9

Police Tags

Police tags are a form of metadata used by the Chinese authorities to mark specific individuals as "criminally" sensitive, though the potential "crimes" are often political and/or ideological in nature, and may not constitute internationally recognized offenses. This section seeks to review these tags, the measures that police are instructed to take when encountering a person with a given tag, and the statistical association between a particular tag and the likelihood that the person with that tag was detained. In many cases, the tags may serve as corroborating evidence, either explicitly or in a high-probability sense. By correlating the tags to the detention rates, it is also possible to derive a lower bound on the total number of detainees (approximately 200000).

Known Police Tags and What They Indicate

Among the police database files previously [written about in The Intercept](#) is a list, dating to some point in 2017-2018, of over 7 million citizen ID numbers, over 600000 of which are native to Xinjiang. Each of these ID numbers also has one or more police tags attached to it, which number over 30 in total and usually vary in color/sensitivity (yellow: least sensitive, orange: sensitive, red: most sensitive), though the color is unknown for a few. [Other files](#) in the police database specify what should be done in the case that individuals with these tags are discovered by the police.

tag (中文)	tag (English)	color	measures	total/documented
非法讲经人员	person illegally expounding scripture	red	transfer to inspection police branch for detention and investigation (移交盘查地分局收押审查)	> 275 / 43
全国在逃人员	person on the run (national level)	red	arrest immediately! (立即抓捕!)	> 7712 / 195
善心汇重点维控人员	Shanxinhui focus control person	red	if in the city, investigate, collect information, and let go; if discovered outside the city, detain immediately and transfer to the police station of household registration for supervision and control (市内盘查采集信息放行, 发现离开本市立即扣留, 交户籍管辖地派出所管控)	> 284 / 0

危安类重点人员	endangering-security focus person	red	arrest immediately if discovered, then contact deputy head of the domestic security branch, Wang Dongsheng: 13999829566 (发现立即抓捕, 联系国保支队副支队长王东升, 13999829566)	> 2 / 0
防回流人员	flowback-prevention person	red	collect information, investigate anything suspicious (采集信息, 盘查可疑)	> 195 / 3
7.5监所羁押人员	person detained in July 5 incident	red	transfer to inspection police branch for detention and investigation (移交盘查地分局收押审查)	> 2951 / 865
涉稳类重点人	stability-related focus person	orange	for those not from Urumqi: repatriate; for those from Urumqi: investigate with scrutiny, collect information (非乌鲁木齐市的卡点遣返; 乌鲁木齐市的重点核查, 采集信息)	> 40745 / 8383
危安刑满释放人员	endangering-security person released from prison	orange	collect information and investigate anything suspicious, assist and escort back to place of origin (采集信息、盘查可疑, 救助护送回原籍)	> 1231 / 1186

去向不明人员	missing individual	orange	contact the People's police in charge, collect information, and investigate anything suspicious (与责任民警联系,采集信息, 盘查可疑)	> 67 / 1
出境未归人员	person not having returned from abroad	orange	collect information, investigate anything suspicious, contact place of origin (采集信息、盘查可疑, 与原籍联系)	> 1331 / 4
涉稳核查对象	stability-related inspection target	orange	collect information, investigate anything suspicious, notify place of origin (采集信息,盘查可疑,通报原籍)	> 101085 / 8090
情报国保重点人员	intelligence domestic-security focus person	orange	collect information, investigate anything suspicious, assist and escort back to place of origin (采集信息、盘查可疑, 救助护送回原籍)	> 83611 / 22905
危安释放人员_外县	endangering-security released person (outside Urumqi)	orange	collect information, investigate anything suspicious; immediately repatriate to place of origin (采集信息, 盘查可疑; 现场遣返原籍)	> 7472 / 7450
护送救助人员	person to escort and assist	orange	investigate with scrutiny, assist and escort to place of registration again, collect information (需重点审查, 需再次救助护送至原籍, 采集信息)	> 2834 / 39

刑事犯罪前科人员全国非乌鲁木齐	person with a criminal record (national level, not Urumqi)	yellow	investigate with scrutiny, collect information (重点盘查, 采集信息)	> 91479 / 5064
涉毒人员乌鲁木齐	drug-related suspect (Urumqi)	yellow	investigate with scrutiny, collect information (重点盘查, 采集信息)	> 10815 / 117
全疆危安案件人员亲属	relative of person involved in an endangering-security case (Xinjiang-wide)	yellow	collect information, investigate anything suspicious (采集信息, 盘查可疑)	> 213402 / 4961
全国刑事犯罪前科人员	person with a criminal record (national level)	yellow	investigate with scrutiny, collect information (重点盘查, 采集信息)	> 2 / 2
户口注销人员, 疑似身份被冒用	person with cancelled household registration, suspected identity theft	yellow	detain and investigate immediately, contact the local police station in area of household registration to investigate and sort out (立即扣留审查, 联系户籍地派出所调查处理)	> 25748 / 21
涉军重点人员	military-related focus person	yellow	investigate and let go if inside city; if found outside city then immediately detain and transfer to the police station at the household registration address for supervision and control (市内活动盘查放行, 发现离开本市立即扣留, 交户口所在地派出所管控)	> 62 / 0

收押人员亲属	relative of person in custody	yellow	if inside the city then investigate, collect information, and let go; if the relative of person in custody has registration outside the city and is in Urumqi: strictly investigate and repatriate immediately if at sensitive points and times (市内活动盘查采集信息放行, 发现非本市户籍收押人员亲属来乌市严格盘查, 敏感节点期间现场遣返)	> 14123 / 86
危安释放人员	endangering-security released person	yellow	investigate on the spot and collect information (现场盘查采集信息)	> 138 / 137
全国涉毒人员	drug-related suspect (national level)	yellow	investigate with scrutiny, collect information (重点盘查, 采集信息)	> 51324 / 314
防回流人员亲属	relative of a flowback-prevention person	yellow	investigate anything suspicious, collect information (盘查可疑, 采集信息)	> 767 / 11
刑事犯罪前科人员乌鲁木齐	person with a criminal record (Urumqi)	yellow	investigate with scrutiny, collect information (重点盘查, 采集信息)	> 9013 / 92
肇事肇祸精神病人乌鲁木齐	trouble-causing mentally ill person (Urumqi)	yellow	investigate with scrutiny, collect information (重点盘查, 采集信息)	> 97 / 0
肇事肇祸精神病人全国非乌鲁木齐	trouble-causing mentally ill person (national level, not Urumqi)	yellow	investigate with scrutiny, collect information (重点盘查, 采集信息)	> 3823 / 2

乌鲁木齐涉毒人员	drug-related suspect (Urumqi)	yellow	investigate with scrutiny, collect information (重点盘查, 采集信息)	> 12708 / 133
重点上访人员	focus petitioning person	yellow	if inside the city jurisdiction, then inspect and let go; if discovered outside the city, detain on the spot and inform the place of household registration, or have the police station of the temporary residence jurisdiction supervise and control (市区内盘查放行, 发现离开本市, 现场扣留通知户籍所在地或暂住地分县局派出所管控)	> 9 / 0
需缉捕人员	person who needs to be arrested	---	---	> 96 / 3
新疆危安案件涉案人员	person involved in an endangering-security case (Xinjiang-wide)	---	---	> 44597 / 6599
危安前科人员	person with an endangering-security record	---	---	> 30086 / 435
布控抓捕人员	surveilled and detained person	---	---	> 22 / 1

There are currently 36023 documented victims with at least one police tag attached to them. In some cases, these tags can act as primary-source corroboration of certain individuals' detention.

The simplest case is when the detention is stated explicitly in the name of the tag, for charges that are of questionable/obscure character (notably: "endangering-security released person"). For the more sensitive (red) tags, it is often clear that an individual with this tag would be subject to at least

some form of detention, as this is explicitly specified in the measures to be taken upon discovery of the individual.

However, it is also possible to establish statistical relationships between the various police tags and detention by crossing this data with local village spreadsheets from the "QQ Files", as these sheets give everyone's detention status and make it possible to see what percentage of people with each type of tag were detained. The results are given below.

tag (中文)	tag (English)	detained	total	det. %	99% credible interval
非法讲经人员	person illegally expounding scripture	1	1	100%	[28.73, 97.45]
全国在逃人员	person on the run (national level)	1	9	11.11%	[11.27, 67.31]
7.5监所羁押人员	person detained in July 5 incident	4	5	80%	[36.67, 95.32]
涉稳类重点人	stability-related focus person	83	99	83.84%	[70.66, 89.79]
危安刑满释放人员	endangering-security person released from prison	3	3	100%	[26.81, 92.36]
涉稳核查对象	stability-related inspection target	116	174	66.67%	[56.74, 74.59]
情报国保重点人员	intelligence domestic-security focus person	260	292	89.04%	[82.76, 92.33]
危安释放人员_外县	endangering-security released person (outside Urumqi)	11	11	100%	[51.38, 96.01]
护送救助人员	person to escort and assist	1	4	25%	[11.47, 76.64]

刑事犯罪前科人员全国非乌鲁木齐	person with a criminal record (national level, not Urumqi)	57	92	61.96%	[47.02, 71.89]
新疆危安案件人员亲属	relative of person involved in an endangering-security case (Xinjiang-wide)	73	392	18.62%	[14.16, 24.21]
收押人员亲属	relative of person in custody	0	21	0%	[0.78, 26.93]
全国涉毒人员	drug-related suspect (national level)	4	19	21.05%	[7.57, 48.44]
肇事肇祸精神病人全国非乌鲁木齐	trouble-causing mentally ill person (national level, not Urumqi)	0	1	0%	[3.07, 71.69]
新疆危安案件涉案人员	person involved in an endangering-security case (Xinjiang-wide)	57	81	70.37%	[56.26, 81.78]
危安前科人员	person with an endangering-security record	17	32	53.13%	[31.55, 73.8]

The credible intervals given provide the 99%-certainty ranges on the potential detention rates globally, for all of Xinjiang (a [technical note](#) outlines how they are computed, together with the assumptions required). What becomes clear from these results is that the "stability-related focus person" or "intelligence domestic-security focus person" tags in particular have a very high association with detention, making it safe to say that individuals who were in the region in 2017-2018 and had one or both of these tags were very likely to be detained. The "stability-related inspection target" and "person involved in an endangering-security case" tags also appear to carry a slightly lower but nevertheless high risk.

By multiplying the lower bound of the credible interval by the total number of tagged individuals, it

is possible to get the lower estimate on people with a certain tag who have been detained. Adding all these up - and excluding double counting for cases where the same individuals have multiple tags - one can then obtain a new type of lower bound on total detainees: 219478.

Section 10

IJO Analyses

This section provides translations of reports written within the integrated joint operations (IJO) structure in Xinjiang. Focusing on a given surveilled individual, they typically outline the person's background, current situation, and personal connections, putting emphasis on elements deemed by the system as "suspicious" or "problematic". The reports also include the individual's travel histories over recent years, noting their hotel stays and flights/buses/trains taken. They are valuable not only because they provide official reports of various individuals' detentions, but also as they give an inner view of the logic used by the integrated joint operations system, which attempts to streamline and automate investigative police work (often in a manner that most would consider dystopian).

Integrated Joint Operations Center

(Individual Analysis)

Integrated Joint Operations Center

October 27, 2018

Inspection Report for Hanqiz Tursun

I. Basic situation of individual

Hanqiz Tursun, female, Uyghur, ID number: 653121197305250338, household registration address: House No. 101, Group No. 6, Birinchi Yengichke Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, Xinjiang, tags: none, previous telephone numbers under her name: [redacted], [redacted].

Explanation of tags:

none

II. Family situation

Daughter: Rida Shepqet, female, Uyghur, ID number: 653121200902030928; household registration address: House No. 002, Group No. 11, No. 1 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County; profession: student; in the jurisdiction; this person went abroad once in 2012, once in 2015, and once with her mother to Pakistan in 2016 to go to school, returning to the jurisdiction on November 15, 2016; currently attending school at the school in Bulaqsu Township's No. 1 Village.

Son: Shir'eli Shepqet, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653121201408160916, household registration address: House No. 002, Group No. 11, No. 1 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County; profession:

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/ijopori_1.pdf

victim entries: [1140](#), [28662](#), [39817](#), [30058](#), [44728](#), [44729](#)

preschool-age child; this person went abroad on November 27, 2015 as his father is a Pakistani, returning to the jurisdiction on May 17, 2016, going abroad again on June 1, 2016 and returning to the jurisdiction again on November 15, 2016; currently attending kindergarten in Bulaqsu Township's No. 1 Village.

Father: Memettursun Seydin, male, Uyghur, ID number: 65312119 660501093X, household registration address: household registration address: House No. 002, Group No. 11, No. 1 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County; profession, farmer; in the jurisdiction, contact number: [redacted].

Mother: Reyhangul Jume, female, Uyghur, ID number: 6531211968 06090948, household registration address: House No. 002, Group No. 11, No. 1 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County; profession: farmer; in the jurisdiction, contact number: [redacted].

Older brother: Ablikim Tursun, male, Uyghur, ID number: 65312119 890205097X, household registration address: House No. 002, Group No. 11, No. 1 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County; profession: farmer; in the jurisdiction; served a prison sentence between 1999 and 2006 for [redacted], taken into custody by the Konasheher County Public Security Bureau in June 2017 and sentenced to 7 years.

Younger brother: Qeyser Tursun, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653121 199706030917, household registration address: House No. 002, Group No. 11, No. 1 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County; profession: farmer; sentenced to 12 months twice between 2014 and 2016 for [redacted], currently in the jurisdiction.

Uncle: Alimjan Jume, male, Uyghur, ID number: 65312119830103 0914, household registration address: Group No. 4, No. 1 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County; profession: farmer; taken into

custody by the Konasheher County Public Security Bureau on February 12, 2017 and sentenced to 16 years.

Aunt: Ezizgul Jume, female, Uyghur, ID number: 653121197803 140940, household registration address: Group No. 5, No. 1 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County; profession: farmer; taken into custody by the Konasheher County Public Security Bureau on May 8, 2016 and sentenced to 6 years

III. Cases and clues

Studied at the Kashgar Nursing School from September 2003 to July 2006, had a temporary job at the Bulaqsu Township Social Security Station between 2010 and 2012, got married to a Pakistani Shepqt Eli in May 2007, and has been abroad 7 times as a result; her daughter Rida Shepqt and son Shir'eli Shepqt also went abroad with her, often leaving the country by car/bus or plane and spending a long time abroad, with the longest stay in Pakistan being 6 months. **Sent to transformation through education by the Konasheher County Public Security Bureau on March 22, 2017 for "going to sensitive countries", and is currently at the Konasheher County Vocational Skills & Education Training Center (Industrial City), provisionally sentenced to 1 year and 8 months for obstructing public affairs.**

IV. Overview of movement trajectory

Hotel stay history information

Active in Kashgar City, Konasheher County, Tashkorgan County, Bortala City, Ghulja City, Korla City, and Urumqi between July 25, 2010 and February 4, 2017, with 32 hotel stays recorded.

Flight history information

Active in Kashgar City and Urumqi on July 21, 2008 and February 17,

2014, with 2 flights recorded.

Train and high-speed rail trip history information

Took the train from Urumqi to Kashgar City on March 24, 2014, June 19, 2014, and June 19, 2014, with 3 trips recorded.

Long-distance bus trip history information

Took the long-distance bus on May 18, 2015, being active in Yengisar and Akto, with 1 trip recorded.

V. Other suspicious points

1. On March 9, 2017, it was found in the course of duty that Pakistani Shepget Eli, temporarily residing at Apt. 142, Entrance No. 1, Building No. 2, Huayuan Third Stage, came to our jurisdiction. Through conversation it was learned that Shepget's coming this time was with the goal of taking his wife and son back to Pakistan, but because his wife Hanqiz Tursun's (65312119890903098X, [redacted]) household registration was in Konasheher County's Bulaqsu Township, her passport had been reclaimed; emotions are fairly high-strung and there is a possibility of petitioning; it has already been arranged for the informant to closely watch this further.

2. While carrying out their entry inspection tasks, the Khunjerab Customs Port Main Border Control Team found that the Pakistani tourist ALI SHAFQAT's wife Hanqiz Tursun (ID number: 65312119890903098X, of Konasheher County) was a "backflow prevention" person who was currently receiving concentrated transformation through education at her place of origin. To avoid any extremist case incidents following this tourist entering the country, it was, upon request from the Konasheher County Public Security Bureau, decided that he not be allowed to enter. The "Strike Hard" office has been informed of the relevant particulars.

VI. Evaluation suggestions and implementation notes

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/ijopori_1.pdf

victim entries: 1140, 28662, 39817, 30058, 44728, 44729

Analysis: Tang Lei

Verified by: Yu Guijiang

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/ijopori_1.pdf

victim entries: 1140, [28662](#), [39817](#), [30058](#), [44728](#), [44729](#)

Integrated Joint Operations Center

(Individual Analysis)

Integrated Joint Operations Center

May 11, 2018

Inspection Report for Tohti Qadir

I. Basic situation of individual

Tohti Qadir, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653121197005051513, household registration address: House No. 118, Group No. 1, Ayding Village, Zemin Township, Konasheher County, Xinjiang, tags: none, telephone numbers under his name: [redacted].

Explanation of tags:

none

II. Family situation

No suspicious points found regarding among his relatives for the time being.

III. Cases and clues

None

IV. Overview of movement trajectory

Hotel stay history information

Active in Kashgar City, Yengisheher County, Akto County, Yengisar County, Yopurgha County, Yarkand County, Mekit County, Maralbeshi County, and Urumqi between May 8, 2009 and June 16, 2017, with 94 hotel stays recorded.

Train and high-speed rail trip history information

Took the train on March 8, 2015, February 7, 2016, and February 16, 2016, being active in Urumqi, Kashgar City, and Shawan County, with 3 trips recorded.

Long-distance bus trip history information

Between December 10, 2014 and September 27, 2016, he took the long-distance bus and was active in Kashgar City, Mekit County, Shawan County, Atush City, Yengisar County, Urumqi City, and Akto County, with 7 trips recorded.

V. Connections

(1) Communications

The following suspicious contacts are linked to the phone number [redacted] that is under his name:

1. [redacted] Kashgar Prefecture, Xinjiang

Seydin Omer 653121195804102111

House No. 16, Group No. 5, Tugh Village, Semen Township, Kashgar City, Xinjiang

Times contacted: 21

Tag [1] Family member of person prohibited from going abroad

2. [redacted] Kashgar Prefecture, Xinjiang

Ismayil Abdulla 653121195811131519

House No. 063, Group No. 1, Chighman Village, Zemin Township, Konasheher County, Xinjiang

Times contacted: 13

Tag [1] Family member of person with unknown whereabouts

(2) Colleagues

None

(3) Housemates

1. Lived with Ezizhaji Abdukerim (653123197605121151, tags: criminally detained once, having lived with pre-trial detention individuals) twice between April 21, 2016 and July 27, 2016.

VI. Other suspicious points

Roshengul Memet (female, Uyghur, ID number: 65312119761001 1544, household registration address: House No. 118, Group No. 1, Ayding Village, Zemin Township, Konasheher County, Xinjiang), the wife of our jurisdiction's resident Tohti Qadir (male, Uyghur, ID number: 653121 197005051513, household registration address: House No. 118, Group No. 1, Ayding Village, Zemin Township, Konasheher County, Xinjiang), has been taken into custody. To members of the work group, Tohti Qadir has said: "I'm being called to meetings so many times each week. When am I supposed to work? It's really affecting my work." These actions show that Tohti Qadir maintains a certain soft resistance to the work group's work, with a lack of understanding of the country's policies. The People's police are continuing to watch and engage in chats to understand the thought situation of the person in custody.

VII. Evaluation suggestions and implementation notes

Analysis: Tang Lei

Verified by: Yu Guijiang

Section 11

Case Reports

Case reports from Xinjiang police are short documents, usually written soon after detention and often for cases where multiple individuals are taken together (often being designated as some sort of "gang"). As with most police documents, they are useful not only for establishing the detentions of specific individuals but also for seeing how the police formally justify the detentions. Given the high number of arrests and sentences that would make due process very difficult in the short time periods they took place, there is strong reason to believe that, as with the interrogation records of the following section, they are more likely to be templates that were filled in based on forced admissions and/or fabrications, rather than an accurate depiction of the facts. More general reports on the situations of specific individuals are also included here.

Konasheher County Public Security Bureau Report on Investigation and Verification of Relevant Individuals

Prefecture Public Security Bureau Domestic Security Branch:

On February 24, 2018, our bureau received the Kash. Pref. PSB No. 1270 (2018) notice from your office, forwarding a dispatch of the "Domestic Security Daily Morning Meeting Bulletin" (Issue 2260) from the Public Security Department. Upon receiving the notice, our bureau conducted a verification and investigation of the relevant individual. We now report the findings of our work as follows:

The reported Abduweli Ayup (阿不都外力·阿玉普) from Konasheher County who has applied for political asylum in the United States is actually Abduweli Ayup (阿布都外力·阿依甫, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653121197304010017, place of household registration: Apt. 462, Entrance No. 4, Building No. 2, Yard No. 34, Paynap Road, Kashgar City, Xinjiang, passport numbers: G21749540, G04098817).

Abduweli Ayup was the legal representative of the Xinjiang Ana Til (Mother Language) International Trade LTD. On June 27, 2013, this A. held a press conference regarding the establishment of "mother-language kindergartens" at the company's rented office in a three-story self-built house at 112 No. 2 East Alley, North Dawan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi. During the conference, he stated: "The leaders of the various educational authorities and the public security bureau who obstruct the establishment of mother-language kindergartens are themselves extremist ethnic separatists and fascists. However, we believe that the Party and government needs to recognize and permit the establishment of mother-language kindergartens." He called on attendees to actively invest in the establishment of "mother-language kindergartens". On August 21, 2013, he was criminally detained in

accordance with the law by the Economic Investigation Brigade of the Tianshan District Public Security Subbureau on suspicion of false capital contribution. On August 24, 2015, Abduweli Ayup left the country to join the "Three Evils" abroad. In January 2017, he was listed as an online-registry fugitive by the Urumqi Public Security Bureau for being suspected of organizing, leading, or participating in a terrorist organization (fugitive number: T6501000600002017071047).

The above situation is hereby reported.

Konasheher County Public Security Bureau Domestic Security Brigade
February 27, 2018

Investigation Report on Nadilem [REDACTED]

As per the "Notice Regarding the Implementation of 'Two Ups, Two Downs' Verification of Tagged Individuals in Focus Ethnic and Focus Age Categories", the inspection results with regard to the individual Nadilem [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] are, in accordance with the relevant requirements, reported for the given individual as follows:

I. Basic information regarding individual

Nadilem [REDACTED], female, Uyghur, ID number: [REDACTED], registration address: [REDACTED], mobile numbers: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], tags: none.

II. Flags and searches

Verification prompt: focus ethnic group 70 80 90 untrustworthy individual.

Flagging reason from intelligence analysis report: missing individual, in contact with family of pre-trial detention center individual(s), in contact with family of missing individual(s), having lived with exit-ban individual(s) twice.

III. Contacts domain

(I) The registered owner of the number [REDACTED] is Nadilem [REDACTED], no communications with foreign countries have been found.

1. Has been in contact with the number [REDACTED], with 83 communications in the past month. The number is registered to Narbuwi [REDACTED], ID number: [REDACTED], registration address: [REDACTED], big-data tag: family of missing individual(s).

Following investigation, it was found that this person's family member, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (ID: [REDACTED]), is a missing individual. The purpose of communication between Nadilem [REDACTED] and Narbuwi [REDACTED] was relatives staying in touch. Narbuwi [REDACTED] is Nadilem [REDACTED]'s mother.

2. Has been in contact with the number: [REDACTED], with 32 communications in the past month. The registered owner of this number is Abduhaliq [REDACTED], ID number: [REDACTED], registration address:

██████████, big-data tag: family of missing individual(s).

Following investigation, it was found that this person's family member, Nezirem ██████████ (ID: ██████████), is a missing individual. The purpose of communication between Nadilem ██████████ and Abduhaliq ██████████ was relatives staying in touch. The ██████████ number was registered under Abduhaliq ██████████'s ID, but the actual user is Nezirem ██████████. Nezirem ██████████ is Nadilem ██████████'s older sister.

3. Has been in contact with the number ██████████, with 7 communications in the past month. The phone number is registered to Narbuwi ██████████, ID number: ██████████, registration address: ██████████, big-data tag: family of missing individual(s).

Following investigation, it was found that this person's family member, ██████████ ██████████ (ID number: ██████████), is a missing individual. The purpose of communication between Nadilem ██████████ and Narbuwi ██████████ was relatives staying in touch. Narbuwi ██████████ is Nadilem ██████████'s mother.

4. Has been in contact with the number ██████████, with 1 communication in the past month. The number is registered to Gulbekrem Tursun, ID number: 654127196504150844, registration address: ██████████, big-data tag: family of pre-trial detention center individual(s).

Following investigation, it was found that the individual's family member, Yadikar Imam'eli (ID number: 654027199008030817), was criminally detained on 2017-10-14 as part of another type of endangering state security case. The purpose of communication between Nadilem ██████████ and Gulbekrem Tursun: my mother Narbuwi ██████████'s phone is often out of service, so I contact Gulbekrem Tursun, who is my mother's neighbor. Gulbekrem Tursun is my mother Narbuwi ██████████'s neighbor.

5. Has been in contact with the number ██████████, with 1 communication in the past month. The phone number is registered to Abduhaliq ██████████, ID number: ██████████, registration address: ██████████, big-data tag: family of missing individual(s).

Following investigation, it was found that this person's family member,

Nezirem [REDACTED] (ID number: [REDACTED]), is a family member of a missing individual. The purpose of communication between Nadilem [REDACTED] and Abduhaliq [REDACTED] was relatives staying in touch. Abduhaliq [REDACTED] is Nadilem [REDACTED]'s brother-in-law.

(II) The registered owner of the number [REDACTED] is Nadilem [REDACTED], no communications with foreign countries have been found.

1. Has been in contact with the number [REDACTED], with 3 communications in the past month. The owner of this number is Narbuwi [REDACTED], ID number: [REDACTED], registration address: [REDACTED], big-data tag: family of missing individual(s).

Following investigation, it was found that this person's family member, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (ID number: [REDACTED]), is a missing individual. The purpose of communication between Nadilem [REDACTED] and Narbuwi [REDACTED] was relatives staying in touch. Narbuwi [REDACTED] is Nadilem [REDACTED]'s mother.

2. Has been in contact with the number [REDACTED], with 1 communication in the past month. The number is registered to Abduhaliq [REDACTED], ID number: [REDACTED], registration address: [REDACTED], big-data tag: family of missing individual(s).

Following investigation, it was found that this person's family member, Nezirem [REDACTED] (ID number: [REDACTED]), is a missing individual. Nadilem [REDACTED]'s communication with Nezirem [REDACTED] was aimed at understanding how things were with her sister. The mobile number was registered under the name of Nezirem [REDACTED]'s husband. Nezirem [REDACTED] is Nadilem [REDACTED]'s older sister.

3. Has been in contact with the number [REDACTED], with 1 communication in the past month. The phone number is registered to Qurbangul Beisetbai, ID number: 654127198905201625, registration address: 52 Culture Street, Qashazhar Township, Mongolkure County, Xinjiang, big-data tag: family of pre-trial detention center individual(s).

Following investigation, it was found that this person's family member, Alinur Beisetbai (ID number: 654126199303011618), was criminally detained in accordance with the law by the Mongolkure County Public

Security Bureau on 2017-12-30 on suspicion of propagating extremism and terrorism. Nadilem [REDACTED] contacted Qurbangul Beisetbai to inquire about the latter's child(ren) and to express thanks. Nadilem [REDACTED] had looked after Qurbangul Beisetbai's child(ren). The two are just acquaintances.

IV. Trajectory domain

1. Transient-population information:

2013-09-18 registered as part of transient population in Jing County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, has since been voided.

2. Bus travel information:

2015-06-12 bus number: 5816 Ghulja City->Jing

Following investigation, it was found she and her husband went to Jing County to work, with her husband watering cotton plants while Nadilem [REDACTED] cooked for him.

3. Railway information:

2013-08-09 train number: 5816 Ghulja->Jing

Following investigation, it was found that Nadilem [REDACTED] went to Jing County to pick cotton.

2015-06-18 train number: T205 South Jing->Ghulja

Following investigation, it was found that she returned to her place of original residence after working in Jing.

4. Hotel information:

2009-09-08 21:51:05 Kuytun City Hongyun Guesthouse

Following investigation, it was found that the person in question claimed to have never been to this place and this guesthouse.

2009-11-01 20:14:50 Jing County Dongfeng Inn

Following investigation, it was found that she stayed at the Dongfeng Inn in Jing County while sightseeing with classmates.

2009-11-04 21:34:07 Jing County Dongguan Guesthouse

Following investigation, it was found that she stayed at the Dongfeng Guesthouse the day before returning to her place of original residence after sightseeing with classmates.

2009-11-24 17:42:55 Bortala City Xianggen Guesthouse

Following investigation, it was found that she stayed at the Bortala City Xianggen Guesthouse while sightseeing in Bortala City with classmates.

2010-01-01 00:55:00 Kashgar City Xinyang Hotel

Following investigation, it was found that: my cousins and I stayed at the Kashgar City Xinyang Hotel while visiting relatives in Kashgar City.

2013-11-27 18:55:22 Jing County Taibai Hotel

Following investigation, it was found that she stayed at the Jing County Taibai Hotel while sightseeing in Jing County with classmates.

2013-11-28 18:57:14 Jing County Wenqing Tea Garden Guesthouse

Following investigation, it was found that she stayed at the Jing County Taibai Hotel while sightseeing in Jing County with classmates.

2013-11-29 14:38:20 Bortala City Antelope Hotel

Following investigation, it was found that she stayed at the Jing County Taibai Hotel while sightseeing in Bortala City with classmates.

Between 2009-12-22 and 2010-01-11, lived with the exit-ban individual Memet'imin [REDACTED], ID number: [REDACTED], twice.

Following investigation, it was found that she lived with Memet'imin [REDACTED] while sightseeing between 2009-12-22 and 2010-01-11.

V. Family domain

Husband: Emet [REDACTED], male, Uyghur, ID number: [REDACTED], registration address: [REDACTED], laborer, contact phone: [REDACTED]. Upon verification, no criminal record was found, religious atmosphere is light, observed behavior is good, nothing irregular found.

Father: [REDACTED], male, Uyghur, ID number: [REDACTED], registration address: [REDACTED], at home, contact phone: [REDACTED]. Upon verification, no criminal record was found, religious atmosphere is light, observed behavior is good, nothing irregular found.

Mother: Narbuwi [REDACTED], female, Uyghur, ID number: [REDACTED], registration address: [REDACTED], at home, contact phone: [REDACTED]. Upon verification, no criminal record was found, religious atmosphere is light, observed

behavior is good, nothing irregular found.

VI. Verification by village-level forces

(I) Preliminary assessment

Nadilem [REDACTED] currently resides at [REDACTED] in our jurisdiction. In accordance with the work requirements of the "Notice Regarding the Implementation of 'Two Ups, Two Downs' Verification of Tagged Individuals in Focus Ethnic and Focus Age Categories", an additional analysis and assessment is now being done for Nadilem [REDACTED].

(II) Assigned group

Nadilem [REDACTED] was visited at home for a check by People's police officer Shi Quan and auxiliary police officer Erabet, in strict accordance with the "twice see and twice enter" and "four mandatory conversations" policies, to understand and grasp her religious atmosphere, observed behavior, three domains, and whether there were any other irregularities.

(III) "Twice see and twice enter" and "four mandatory conversations" work progress

In accordance with the "twice see and twice enter" inspection standards:

① Seeing the person: Met with Nadilem [REDACTED] on June 28, 2018; ② Seeing the objects: Nadilem [REDACTED]'s mobile phone had communication records with Narbuwi [REDACTED], all communications were normal family interactions. ③ Entering the home: Nadilem [REDACTED] lives in a south-facing three-room apartment at [REDACTED], consisting of two bedrooms and a kitchen, with a total area of 60 square meters; ④ Entering the yard: The home in Qaradala Municipality has a yard, covering a total of two fen of land, located in a residential area, with the yard completely empty. In accordance with the "four mandatory conversations" inspection standards: ① Conversation with neighbors: After visiting and talking to her neighbor Ayshemgul [REDACTED] (female, Uyghur, resident ID number: [REDACTED], (contact number: none)), it was found that Nadilem [REDACTED] gets along well with neighbors, and there is no evidence of her engaging in

namaz at home or going to the mosque for prayers, with no disputes with neighbors either. Nothing irregular found. ② Conversation with relatives: In a conversation with her mother-in-law, Aytilla [REDACTED] (female, Uyghur, resident ID number: [REDACTED], contact number: none), it was understood that Nadilem [REDACTED] is only lightly religious and has not engaged in namaz at home or at the mosque, with nothing irregular found.

③ Conversation with friends: From talking to Qelbinur [REDACTED] (female, Uyghur, resident ID number: [REDACTED], contact number: [REDACTED]), it was learned that Nadilem [REDACTED] is only lightly religious, does not go to the mosque for prayers, has not been seen engaging in namaz at home, and gets along with her neighbors and friends quite well.

④ Conversation with four-olds individuals: None

VII. Conclusions following investigation and verification

Nadilem [REDACTED] is only lightly religious and gets along well with neighbors and friends. Both the contacts domain and trajectory domain have been checked bidirectionally and verified to be true. Through home visits and conversations with Nadilem [REDACTED]'s relatives, neighbors, and friends, it was understood that this person has good relationships with neighbors and friends. She has never been seen going to a mosque to pray, nor has she been seen engaging in namaz at home.

In conclusion, it is recommended to lift suspicion from Nadilem [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] Village, Qaradala Municipality, Tekes County

July 6, 2018

Report on the Situation of Ezizjan Memet's Religious Extremist Gang in Konasheher County

On August 2, 2017, the Konasheher County Public Security Bureau used information pushed by the "IJO" analysis and assessment center to uncover and capture a religious extremist gang.

1. Work progress status

On August 2, 2017, the Konasheher Public Security Bureau obtained clues regarding a suspected gang following interrelated-case analysis pushed by IJOP: Ezizjan Memet and others had carried out illegal "Tabligh" activities in the Saybagh No. 11 Village area. After investigation, the religious extremist gang led by Ezizjan Memet (25 years old, from Konasheher County) was dismantled, with 20 people involved in the case detained (all newly detained individuals, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

2. Case briefing

(1) Source of religious extremism.

In October 2011, Ezizjan Memet went to Niye Municipality, Niye County, Hotan, illegally studying scripture for two months at the place of a male stranger. During this period, he listened to the illegal Tabligh audio that the man played for him on a mobile phone, with such content as "fascination with heaven, praying five times each day, *haram* and *halal*, women needing to be veiled, wearing jilbaab clothing, men needing to grow beards, 'Hijrat', and 'Holy War'". After listening to this, Ezizjan Memet copied the above to his mobile phone, returned to his place of origin, and listened to it many more times, gradually developing religious extremist thoughts.

(2) Dissemination and indoctrination of religious extremist ideology.

In July 2014, Ezizjan Memet used his wedding as an opportunity to invite Yasin Tursun, Yusupjan Turdi, Siyithaji Rozi, Hesengan Qari, Abdugheni Musa,

Memet'eli Qadir, Mamutjan Ghopur, Memettursun Mamut, Imamjan Abdurehim, Tursunjan Heyit, Yusup Abdurehim, Emetjan Kerim, Emetjan Osman, Omer Tewekkul, Memetjan Omer, Memettursun Ghopur, Omer Ismayil, Ablikim Ablimit, Hashimjan Turghun, and others to his home as guests. During this time, Ezizjan Memet used a mobile phone to play illegal Tabligh audio with such content as “fascination with heaven, praying five times each day, *haram* and *halal*, women needing to be veiled, wearing jilbaab clothing, men needing to grow beards, ‘Hijrat’, and ‘Holy War’” for the abovementioned people. Yasin Tursun, Yusup Abdurehim, Hashimjan Turghun, and others copied it to their own phones after listening, and would listen to it many times at home.

From October 2014 to July 2015, Ezizjan Memet would bring together Yasin Tursun, Yusupjan Turdi, Siyithaji Rozi, Hesengan Qari, Abdugheni Musa, Memet'eli Qadir, Mamutjan Ghopur, Memettursun Mamut, Imamjan Abdurehim, Tursunjan Heyit, Yusup Abdurehim, Emetjan Kerim, Emetjan Osman, Omer Tewekkul, Memetjan Omer, Memettursun Ghopur, Omer Ismayil, Ablikim Ablimit, Hashimjan Turghun, and others for illegal gatherings at his home many times, while propagating such religious extremist ideas as: “There are fewer and fewer people willing to carry out ‘Holy War’, with many having forgotten their purpose. But now the ‘heathens’ have deprived us of our rights. We have the right to use religious knowledge to educate our children, but they force our children to go to their schools to be ‘bilingual’. We can no longer be oppressed by such heathens, and must carry out ‘Holy War’ against them.”

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/caseori_1.pdf

victim entries: [36536](#), [36975](#), [34442](#), [32540](#), [31611](#), [30066](#), [29593](#), [36901](#), [32491](#), [35959](#), [28951](#), [32006](#), [36848](#), [28306](#), [27148](#), [36329](#), [32225](#), [29584](#), [29866](#), [39333](#)

(3) Discussion on the matters of “Hijrat” and “Holy War”.

In December 2014, Ezizjan Memet brought together Yasin Tursun, Yusupjan Turdi, Siyithaji Rozi, Hesengan Qari, Abdugheni Musa, Memet’eli Qadir, Mamutjan Ghopur, Memettursun Mamut, Imamjan Abdurehim, Tursunjan Heyit, Yusup Abdurehim, Emetjan Kerim, Emetjan Osman, Omer Tewekkul, Memetjan Omer, Memettursun Ghopur, Omer Ismayil, Ablikim Ablimit, Hashimjan Turghun, and others for an illegal gathering at his home to discuss the matters of “Hijrat” and “Holy War”. During this time, Ezizjan Memet suggested to the abovementioned people: “There are fewer and fewer people willing to carry out ‘Holy War’, with many having forgotten their purpose. Allah has said that ‘Holy War’ is the mission of every Muslim, but now the ‘heathens’ have deprived us of our rights. We have the right to use religious knowledge to educate our children, but they force our children to go to their schools to be ‘bilingual’. We can no longer be oppressed by such heathens, and must carry out ‘Holy War’ against them.” Yasin Tursun said: “For the sake of all people of Islam and for our future generations, let us take up weapons and prepare for ‘Hijrat’ and ‘Holy War’. Martyrs of ‘Holy War’ can go to heaven.” All those who were present expressed agreement.

In July 2015, following the crackdown, the gang stopped its activities. The relevant circumstances of this case are currently undergoing further in-depth investigation.

Konashiher County Public Security Bureau

August 2, 2017

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/caseori_1.pdf

victim entries: 36536, 36975, 34442, 32540, 31611, 30066, 29593, 36901, 32491, 35959, 28951, 32006, 36848, 28306, 27148, 36329, 32225, 29584, 29866, 39333

Basic Information of Those Involved in the Case of Ezizjan Memet's Religious Extremist Gang in Konasheher County

1. Ezizjan Memet, male, Uyghur, 25 years old, born on March 3, 1992, ID number: 653121199203031213, registration address and current residential address: House No. 050, Group No. 2, Saybagh No. 11 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

2. Yasin Tursun, male, Uyghur, 36 years old, born on June 29, 1981, ID number: 653121198106291211, registration address and current residential address: House No. 091, Group No. 3, Saybagh No. 10 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

3. Yusupjan Turdi, male, Uyghur, 26 years old, born on September 11, 1991, ID number: 653121199109111217, registration address and current residential address: House No. 022, Group No. 3, Saybagh No. 10 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

4. Siyithaji Rozi, male, Uyghur, 35 years old, born on April 20, 1982, ID number: 653121198204201312, registration address and current residential address: House No. 081, Group No. 2, Saybagh No. 10 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

5. Hesengan Qari, male, Uyghur, 21 years old, born on April 25, 1996, ID number: 653121199604250054, registration address and current residential

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/caseori_1.pdf

victim entries: 36536, 36975, 34442, 32540, 31611, 30066, 29593, 36901, 32491, 35959, 28951, 32006, 36848, 28306, 27148, 36329, 32225, 29584, 29866, 39333

address: House No. 005, Group No. 1, Saybagh No. 10 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, not married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

6. Abdugheni Musa, male, Uyghur, 27 years old, born on April 9, 1990, ID number: 65312119900409123X, registration address and current residential address: House No. 036, Group No. 4, Saybagh No. 10 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

7. Memet'eli Qadir, male, Uyghur, 31 years old, born on May 15, 1986, ID number: 65312119860515123X, registration address and current residential address: House No. 049, Group No. 6, Saybagh No. 10 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

8. Mamutjan Ghopur, male, Uyghur, 20 years old, born on February 1, 1997, ID number: 653121199702011217, registration address and current residential address: House No. 014, Group No. 5, Saybagh No. 10 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, not married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

9. Memettursun Mamut, male, Uyghur, 37 years old, born on April 20, 1980, ID number: 653121198004201270, registration address and current residential address: House No. 108, Group No. 5, No. 11 Village, Saybagh Township, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

10. Imamjan Abdurehim, male, Uyghur, 22 years old, born on May 11, 1995, ID number: 653121199505111219, registration address and current residential address: House No. 020, Group No. 4, Saybagh No. 11 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, not married, no

criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

11. Tursunjan Heyit, male, Uyghur, 36 years old, born on April 5, 1981, ID number: 653121198104051273, registration address and current residential address: House No. 083, Group No. 5, Saybagh No. 11 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

12. Yusup Abdurehim, male, Uyghur, 42 years old, born on March 13, 1975, ID number: 653121197503131217, registration address and current residential address: House No. 001, Group No. 4, Saybagh No. 1 Village, Konasheher County, primary-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

13. Emetjan Kerim, male, Uyghur, 24 years old, born on November 15, 1993, ID number: 653121199311151212, registration address and current residential address: House No. 059, Group No. 1, Saybagh No. 2 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, not married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

14. Emetjan Osman, male, Uyghur, 27 years old, born on June 11, 1990, ID number: 653121199006111214, registration address and current residential address: House No. 56, Group No. 2, Saybagh No. 4 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

15. Omer Tewekkul, male, Uyghur, 45 years old, born on April 5, 1972, ID number: 653121197204051217, registration address and current residential address: House No. 044, Group No. 2, Saybagh No. 4 Village, Konasheher County, primary-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

original: https://shahit.biz/supp/caseori_1.pdf

victim entries: 36536, 36975, 34442, 32540, 31611, 30066, 29593, 36901, 32491, 35959, 28951, 32006, 36848, 28306, 27148, 36329, 32225, 29584, 29866, 39333

16. Memetjan Omer, male, Uyghur, 37 years old, born on April 15, 1980, ID number: 653121198004151330, registration address and current residential address: House No. 12, Group No. 4, Saybagh No. 4 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

17. Memettursun Ghopur, male, Uyghur, 53 years old, born on May 20, 1964, ID number: 653121196405201213, registration address and current residential address: House No. 029, Group No. 7, Saybagh No. 4 Village, Konasheher County, primary-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

18. Omer Ismayil, male, Uyghur, 47 years old, born on June 8, 1970, ID number: 653121197006081255, registration address and current residential address: House No. 16, Group No. 1, Saybagh No. 5 Village, Konasheher County, primary-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

19. Ablikim Ablimit, male, Uyghur, 26 years old, born on May 6, 1991, ID number: 653121199105061216, registration address and current residential address: House No. 40, Group No. 7, Saybagh No. 5 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

20. Hashimjan Turghun, male, Uyghur, 24 years old, born on March 10, 1993, ID number: 653121199303101274, registration address and current residential address: House No. 16, Group No. 6, Saybagh No. 5 Village, Konasheher County, middle-school education, farmer, not married, no criminal record. (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center)

Investigation Report on Heyrul Memet of Group No. 4, No. 5 Village, Bulaqsu Township

I. Basic information regarding individual

Heyrul Memetsi, male, Uyghur, ID number: 653121199910051010,
registration address: House No. 101, Group No. 4, Konahoyla Village,
Bulaqsu Township, occupation: student, flagged by autonomous region IJOP,
this person was taken for education on September 28, 2017.

II. Relatives and punishment details

Grandfather: Abdurazaq Osman, male, Uyghur, ID number:
653121195002150971, registration address: House No. 101, Group No. 4,
Konahoyla Village, Bulaqsu Township, occupation: farmer. Sentenced to 10
years on August 10, 2017.

Father: Memettursun Abdurazaq, male, Uyghur, ID number:
unknown, registration address: from Nezerbagh Municipality, Kashgar City,
occupation: farmer. Sentenced in 2017, died in prison in May 2018.

Bulaqsu Police Station, Konasheher County Public Security Bureau

October 12, 2018

Report on the Situation of Memettursun Barat's Religious Extremist Gang in Konasheher County

1. Work progress status

Memettursun Barat's religious extremist gang in Konasheher County. The Konasheher County Public Security Bureau, based on information provided by secret forces [Source: (Intelligence People's police officer: Ablikim Ekber, Bulaqsu Police Station police substation People's police officer) On July 28, 2017, Informant No. X-B-(11-2) reported that: Memettursun Barat (ID number: 65312119630815091X) of Group No. 6, No. 11 Village, Bulaqsu Township, has religious extremist thinking. In March 2015, Me* taught Yasiqari Yusup the rules of prayer for about 15 days and delivered illegal Tabligh to him. (This clue was already reported as Item 13 of the No. 31 Issue of the 2017 Konasheher County Human Intelligence Weekly Report)], uncovered and captured the religious extremist gang led by Memettursun Barat (54 years old, from Konasheher County), detaining 14 case-related individuals (all 14 are newly detained individuals, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

2. Case briefing

(1) Source of extremism.

In April 2013, while a temporary worker at the Dong Bazar in Kashgar, Memettursun Barat listened to and watched multimedia files played for him by a male stranger on the latter's mobile phone. These reactionary Tabligh multimedia files contained content about “*halal* and *haram*, men growing beards, women wearing veils, wearing long robes, playing music and singing at weddings being *haram*, funeral *nezir* meals being *haram*, rules for praying, ‘Hijrat’, and ‘Holy War’”. He transferred

this content to his own mobile phone via Bluetooth and watched it multiple times, gradually developing religious extremism thoughts.

(2) Dissemination and indoctrination of religious extremist ideology.

From June to August 2013, Memettursun Barat brought together at his home Dawutqari Hudaberdi, Tashqari Jume, Jumeqari Qasim, Asimgul Zulun, Ablikim Abduraman, Yasinqari Yusup, Ghopurjan Qadir, Dosthaji Hekim, Hekimjan Hamit, Abduqeyyum Tursun, Qasimjan Tursun, Qadir Abdureyim, Tursunjan Hoshur, and others for illegal gatherings, propagating reactionary Tabligh multimedia files with such content as “*halal* and *haram*, weddings without music, funerals without crying, women wearing *jilbaab*, not taking part in *nezir*, *nezir* being a delight for orphans, not eating *nezir* meals, not holding *nezir*, giving the money for *nezir* to the poor, ‘Hijrat’, and ‘Holy War’”.

In September 2013, Memettursun Barat brought together at his home Dawutqari Hudaberdi, Tashqari Jume, Jumeqari Qasim, Asimgul Zulun, Ablikim Abduraman, Yasinqari Yusup, Ghopurjan Qadir, Dosthaji Hekim, Hekimjan Hamit, Abduqeyyum Tursun, Qasimjan Tursun, Qadir Abdureyim, Tursunjan Hoshur, and others for illegal gathering(s), propagating reactionary Tabligh with such content as “growing a beard is something the saints require us to do, those who grow beards will accumulate much merit, a true Muslim must pray five times a day and on time, engaging in ‘Hijrat’ and ‘Holy War’”.

From November to December 2013, Memettursun Barat brought together at his home Dawutqari Hudaberdi, Tashqari Jume, Jumeqari Qasim, Asimgul Zulun, Ablikim Abduraman, Yasinqari Yusup, Ghopurjan Qadir, Dosthaji Hekim, Hekimjan Hamit, Abduqeyyum Tursun, Qasimjan Tursun, Qadir Abdureyim, Tursunjan Hoshur, and others for illegal gatherings, propagating reactionary Tabligh with such content as “eating at the homes of those who do not pray is *haram*, women must cover

their *awrah*, women must cover their *awrah* in the presence of male strangers, ‘Hijrat’, ‘Holy War’”. All individuals present expressed agreement and gathered to watch violent terrorist multimedia.

(3) Discussion on the matters of “Hijrat” and “Holy War”.

From February to March 2014, Memettursun Barat brought together at his home Dawutqari Hudaberdi, Tashqari Jume, Jumeqari Qasim, Asimgul Zulun, Ablikim Abduraman, Yasinqari Yusup, Ghopurjan Qadir, Dosthaji Hekim, Hekimjan Hamit, Abduqeyyum Tursun, Qasimjan Tursun, Qadir Abdureyim, Tursunjan Hoshur, and others for illegal gatherings, discussing the matters of “Hijrat” and “Holy War”, while propagating reactionary Tabligh with such content as "the saints of the past undertook Hijrat to spread Islam, ‘infidels’ are interfering with Muslims' religious freedom, it is necessary to undertake ‘Hijrat’ and wage ‘Holy War’ against ‘infidels’ and kill them”. At the same time, he instructed the individuals present to spread religious thoughts to more people. All those present expressed agreement and collectively engaged in physical training activities, such as running.

In May 2014, because of increased intensity in local crackdown efforts, the gang temporarily suspended activities. Additional interrogation and investigation are currently ongoing with regard to the relevant matters of this case.

Konasheher County Public Security Bureau
July 31, 2017

Basic Information of Those Involved in the Case of Memettursun Barat's Religious Extremist Gang in Konasheher County

1. Memettursun Barat, male, Uyghur, 54 years old, born on August 15, 1963, ID number: 65312119630815091X, registration address and current residential address: House No. 8, Group No. 6, No. 11 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, primary-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

2. Dawutqari Hudaberdi, male, Uyghur, 42 years old, born on June 10, 1975, ID number: 65312119750610103X, registration address and current residential address: House No. 2-1, Group No. 3, No. 8 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, primary-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

3. Tashqari Jume, male, Uyghur, 25 years old, born on April 25, 1992, ID number: 65312119920425091X, registration address and current residential address: House No. 033, Group No. 1, No. 9 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, junior middle-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

4. Jumeqari Qasim, male, Uyghur, 29 years old, born on September 8, 1988, ID number: 653121198809080955, registration address and current residential address: House No. 058, Group No. 2, No. 10 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, junior middle-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

5. Asimgul Zulun, female, Uyghur, 56 years old, born on December 10, 1961, ID number: 653121196112100929, registration address and

current residential address: House No. 013, Group No. 4, No. 11 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, primary-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

6. Ablikim Abduraman, male, Uyghur, 22 years old, born on July 15, 1995, ID number: 653121199507150932, registration address and current residential address: House No. 14, Group No. 5, No. 11 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, junior middle-school education, farmer, unmarried, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

7. Yasiqari Yusup, male, Uyghur, 29 years old, born on March 14, 1988, ID number: 653121198803140910, registration address and current residential address: House No. 017, Group No. 4, No. 11 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, junior middle-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

8. Ghopurjan Qadir, male, Uyghur, 22 years old, born on January 1, 1995, ID number: 653121199501010971, registration address and current residential address: House No. 059, Group No. 5, No. 8 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, junior middle-school education, farmer, unmarried, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

9. Dosthaji Hekim, male, Uyghur, 65 years old, born on August 20, 1952, ID number: 653121195208200911, place of household registration and current residential address: House No. 6, Group No. 5, No. 11 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, primary-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

10. Hekimjan Hamit, male, Uyghur, 47 years old, born on May 12, 1970, ID number: 653121197005120937, registration address and current residential address: House No. 056, Group No. 4, No. 11 Village, Bulaqsu

Township, Konasheher County, primary-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

11. Abduqeyyum Tursun, male, Uyghur, 50 years old, born on December 5, 1967, ID number: 653121196712050937, registration address and current residential address: House No. 14, Group No. 1, No. 12 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, junior middle-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

12. Qasimjan Tursun, male, Uyghur, 29 years old, born on June 20, 1988, ID number: 653121198806200915, registration address and current residential address: House No. 48, Group No. 3, No. 13 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, junior middle-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

13. Qadir Abdureyim, male, Uyghur, 55 years old, born on May 4, 1962, ID number: 653121196205040910, household registration address and current residential address: House No. 56, Group No. 3, No. 13 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, primary-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

14. Tursunjan Hoshur, male, Uyghur, 26 years old, born on August 10, 1991, ID number: 653121199108100954, registration address and current residential address: House No. 45, Group No. 3, No. 13 Village, Bulaqsu Township, Konasheher County, junior middle-school education, farmer, married, no prior record (newly detained individual, currently at the Konasheher County Pre-Trial Detention Center).

Investigation Report

The following is hereby certified for a resident of our jurisdiction: Tursun Haji, gender: male, ethnicity: Uyghur, ID number: 653121197111070339, place of household registration: House No. 055, Group No. 6, Bash Yaghu Village, Opal Municipality, Konasheher County, Xinjiang. Time of death: June 4, 2018, cause of death: died of illness.

Upon investigation, the death of Tursun Haji has been confirmed as true.

Investigator: _____ (community police officer signature)

Station director: _____ (signature)

Opal Police Station, Konasheher County Public Security Bureau (stamp)

July 25, 2018

Section 12

Interrogation Scripts

Scripts of interrogations, obtained from internal police records, are written as conversations between the police and the criminal suspect, but appear to follow a preset template, with content between them copied and pasted, and with the allotted times also defying logic. While this leads to the conclusion that they were essentially a type of forced confession, prepared in advance for the detainee to sign, they nevertheless provide an important form of primary evidence, detailing what the individuals are charged with officially while revealing the illegitimacy behind the criminal investigation processes.

**Transcript of Interrogation
(Session No.)**

Time: from 17:30 on July 3, 2017 to 19:00 on July 3, 2017

Location: Konasheher County Public Security Bureau Administrative
Detention Center

Investigators:

Scribe:

Work office: Konasheher County Public Security Bureau Domestic-
Security Brigade

Criminal suspect: Adil Tursun (Apt. 112, Entrance No. 1, Building
No. 3, 3 North People's Road, Toqquzaq Municipality, Konasheher)

Question: We're cadres and police from the Konasheher County Public
Security Bureau Domestic-Security Brigade. We're now going to ask
you questions in accordance with the law. Answer any questions
asked truthfully and accurately, as lying and twisting facts will
lead to you being punished more heavily in accordance with the law.
You have the right to not answer questions unrelated to the case.
You heard that clearly?

Answer: I heard that clearly.

Question: Introduce yourself briefly?

Answer: My name is Adil Tursun, male, Uyghur, 54 years old, born
on October 12, 1963. My ID number: 653121196310120015. My place of
household registration and current residence: Apt. 112, Entrance
No. 1, Building No. 3, 3 North People's Road, Toqquzaq Municipality,
Konasheher. Married. No criminal record.

Question: How is your health now? Are you able to answer the
questions asked?

Answer: My health is good, and I am able to answer the questions
asked.

Question: Does anyone among your relatives have a criminal record?

Answer: No.

Question: Why are we talking to you right now?

Answer: I know, you are talking to me because I've watched and
listened to Tabligh with illegal content related to Hijrat and
jihad, have studied religion illegally and have talked about it to
others and have given copies to others.

Question: Have you truly committed such acts?

Answer: I have truly committed such acts.

Question: In that case, give an accurate description of your acts?

Answer: Between September 2013 and February 2015, I attended
illegal gatherings at Mehem Yasin's home, together with Mehem Yasin,
Dawut Memet, Reyhangul Memet, and others. Mehem Yasin propagated
to us such reactionary ideas as "not following the prayers of
government-appointed imams", "money distributed by the government
being haram", "Muslim women wearing the hijab", "children studying
religion and not studying science and technology", "us making the
Hijrat to a place with religious freedom, where women will be able

to cover their faces and we'll be able to carry out religious activities freely", and "us being able to save our brothers after training like the jihad warriors in the movies".

Question: Keep going?

Answer: In October 2014, I [went] to Mehem Yasin's home and had an illegal gathering with Mehem Yasin, Dawut Memet, Reyhangul Memet, and others, during which we discussed Hijrat and jihad. Mehem Yasin invited us by talking about "not following the prayers of government-appointed imams", "money distributed by the government being haram", "Muslim women wearing the hijab", "children studying religion and not studying science and technology", "us making the Hijrat to a place with religious freedom, where women will be able to cover their faces and we'll be able to carry out religious activities freely", and "us being able to save our brothers after training like the jihad warriors in the movies". I said to them: "After making the Hijrat to a place where many Muslims are gathered, let's wage holy war on the infidels and save our brethren. If we become martyrs in jihad, we will go to heaven. Let's make preparations for Hijrat and jihad." They also agreed with my suggestion.

Question: Do you have anything else to add?

Answer: No.

Question: Are you aware of any acts in violation of the law committed by others?

Answer: I'm not aware.

Question: What will you say if it is proven that you've committed acts in violation of the law other than the ones already mentioned?

Answer: I will respect the facts, and they may punish me more heavily in accordance with the law.

Question: Everything you've said is true?

Answer: It is true.

Question: Have a look at the transcript and sign if everything has been written correctly?

Answer:

Investigator: _____

Recorder: _____

July 3, 2017

**Transcript of Interrogation
(Session No.)**

Time: from 17:30 on July 3, 2017 to 19:00 on July 3, 2017

Location: Konasheher County Public Security Bureau Administrative
Detention Center

Investigators:

Scribe:

Work office: Konasheher County Public Security Bureau Domestic-
Security Brigade

Criminal suspect: Mehem Yasin (10 North People's Road, Toqquzaq
Municipality, Konasheher)

Question: We're cadres and police from the Konasheher County Public
Security Bureau Domestic-Security Brigade. We're now going to ask
you questions in accordance with the law. Answer any questions
asked truthfully and accurately, as lying and twisting facts will
lead to you being punished more heavily in accordance with the law.
You have the right to not answer questions unrelated to the case.
You heard that clearly?

Answer: I heard that clearly.

Question: Introduce yourself briefly?

Answer: My name is Mehem Yasin, male, Uyghur, 54 years old, born
on May 8, 1963. My ID number: 653121196305081218. My place of
household registration and current residence: 10 North People's
Road, Toqquzaq Municipality, Konasheher. Farmer. Primary-school
education. Married. No criminal record.

Question: How is your health now? Are you able to answer the
questions asked?

Answer: My health is good, and I am able to answer the questions
asked.

Question: Does anyone among your relatives have a criminal record?

Answer: No.

Question: Why are we talking to you right now?

Answer: I know, you are talking to me because I've watched and
listened to Tabligh with illegal content related to Hijrat and
jihad, have studied religion illegally and have talked about it to
others and have given copies to others.

Question: Have you truly committed such acts?

Answer: I have truly committed such acts.

Question: In that case, give an accurate description of your acts?

Answer: Between March and November 2012, I would go to Qomush'eriq
Township in Yengisheher and illegally study religion from an
unknown man. That man played picture Tabligh on his phone with
such reactionary content as "not doing the noon prayer after the
Friday prayer", "not following the prayers of government-appointed
imams", "money distributed by the government being haram", "Muslim
women wearing the hijab", "children studying religion and not
studying science and technology", "believers of the cave", "Yusup

and Zuleyha", and "Hijrat and jihad", which I watched. I also copied them to my phone and watched them many times, which gradually gave rise to my religious extremist thinking.

Question: Whom did you play the Tabligh for?

Answer: In 2013, I went to Toqquzaq Municipality to buy a donkey, and ran into people from the same neighborhood - Adil Tursun, Dawut Memet, and Reyhangul Memet - playing for them the picture Tabligh with such reactionary content as "not doing the noon prayer after the Friday prayer", "not following the prayers of government-appointed imams", "money distributed by the government being haram", "Muslim women wearing the hijab", "children studying religion and not studying science and technology", "believers of the cave", "Yusup and Zuleyha", and "Hijrat and jihad", while eating together at the soup shop. Having watched them, Adil Tursun said "we should watch such good things more often in the future", and we also agreed with his suggestion.

Question: Where else and how did you propagate religious extremist ideas?

Answer: Between September 2013 and February 2015, I illegally gathered Adil Tursun, Dawut Memet, and Reyhangul Memet, and others, at my home. I propagated to them such reactionary ideas as "not following the prayers of government-appointed imams", "money distributed by the government being haram", "Muslim women wearing the hijab", "children studying religion and not studying science and technology", "us making the Hijrat to a place with religious freedom, where women will be able to cover their faces and we'll be able to carry out religious activities freely", and "us being able to save our brothers after training like the jihad warriors in the movies".

Question: Keep going?

Answer: In October 2014, I illegally gathered Adil Tursun, Dawut Memet, and Reyhangul Memet, and others, at my home, during which we discussed Hijrat and jihad. I invited them by talking about "not following the prayers of government-appointed imams", "money distributed by the government being haram", "Muslim women wearing the hijab", "children studying religion and not studying science and technology", "us making the Hijrat to a place with religious freedom, where women will be able to cover their faces and we'll be able to carry out religious activities freely", and "us being able to save our brothers after training like the jihad warriors in the movies". Adil Tursun said to us: "After making the Hijrat to a place where many Muslims are gathered, let's wage holy war on the infidels and save our brethren. If we become martyrs in jihad, we will go to heaven. Let's make preparations for Hijrat and jihad." We also agreed with his suggestion.

Question: Do you have anything else to add?

Answer: No.

Question: Are you aware of any acts in violation of the law

committed by others? _____

Answer: I'm not aware. _____

Question: What will you say if it is proven that you've committed acts in violation of the law other than the ones already mentioned? _____

Answer: I will respect the facts, and they may punish me more heavily in accordance with the law. _____

Question: Everything you've said is true? _____

Answer: It is true. _____

Question: Have a look at the transcript and sign if everything has been written correctly? _____

Answer: _____

Investigator: _____

Recorder: _____

July 3, 2017

Section 13

Konasheher Prisoners List

The Konasheher prisoners list is data believed to come directly from the police and government records of Kashgar's Konasheher County, and provides details regarding the prison sentences of over 10000 of the county's natives. It is particularly valuable since it is both comprehensive (essentially covering all of those sentenced in the county at that point in time) and detailed, listing not only the identities of the individuals but also their criminal charges, the lengths of the sentences, and the prisons where the individuals were sent.

The contents of the list, obtained in late 2021, largely confirm the trends that had already been noted previously but in a more piecemeal manner. Specifically, they illustrate (a) the scale of the imprisonment, showing how over 3.5% of a county was sentenced in what appears to be 2017 alone, (b) the draconian sentences given, with an average term of over 9 years, and (c) the questionable and obscure charges on which people were sentenced, with "crimes" such as "gathering a crowd to disturb social order" and "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" making up close to 70% of all listed charges. Finally, the list illustrates the massive scale of the prison system in Xinjiang, giving the names of 46 different facilities for a region of just 25 million people.

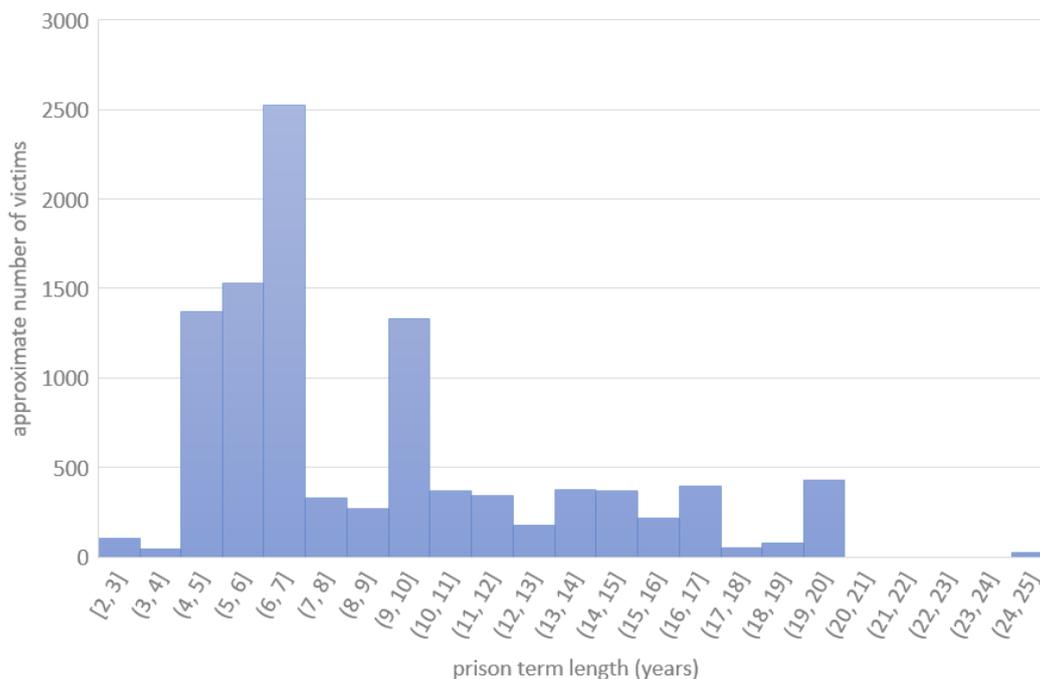
Statistical Summary of the Konasheher Prisoners List

The "Konasheher (Prisoners) List" is one of the two large lists of prisoners that was leaked to the Xinjiang Victims Database at the end of 2021 by an anonymous source. The original data, believed to originate from police or government offices in Konasheher County, are available [here](#). While both the source and the procedure used to obtain the list remain unclear, the data itself [has been crossed](#) with multiple internal and public sources, with a number of matching details - and essential absence of conflicting information - leading us to conclude that the data may be treated as accurate. Following the removal of duplicate rows and individuals who were sentenced on internationally recognized charges (e.g., murder, robbery, rape, fraud), a total of **10310 victims** were imported into the database.

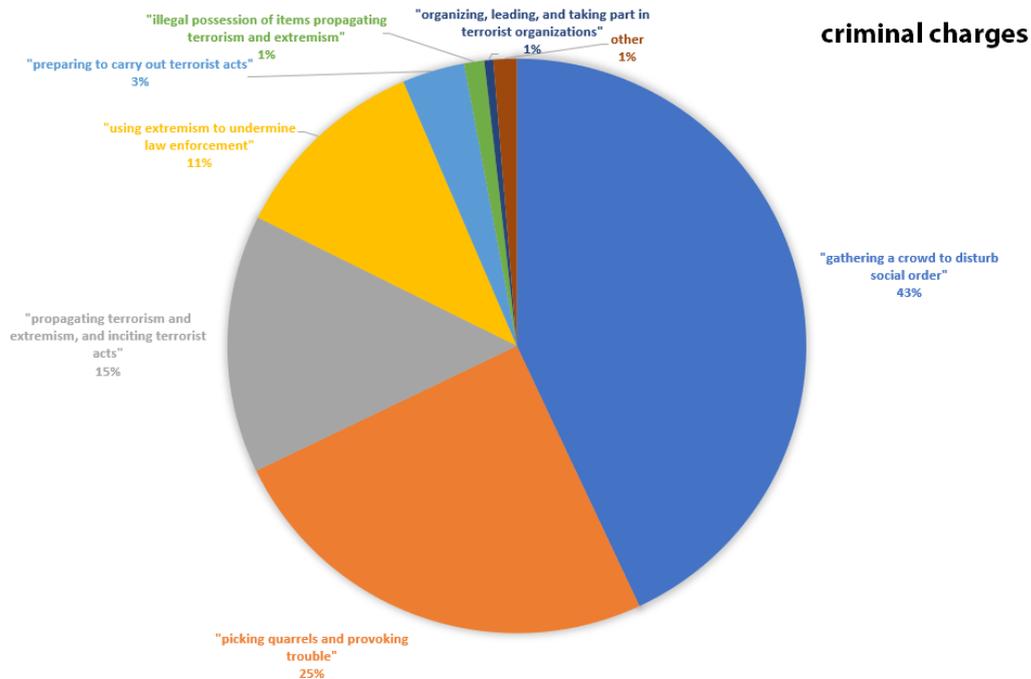
All the individuals in the list are Uyghur and almost all are from Konasheher County. With the list believed to date to late 2017, this represents over 3.5% of the county's [total Uyghur population](#) at the time (278745). Another [list](#), coming from the "[Xinjiang Police Files](#)" cache, greatly overlaps with this one (having about 9000 individuals in common) and suggests that most, if not all, of these people were sentenced in just 2017 alone.

8675 of the 10310 victims are male, and represent over 8.5% of the county's adult male population (estimated as being around 100000 from the Xinjiang Police Files, which include the ID numbers for almost every resident of the county). This suggests that almost 1 in every 10 adult Uyghur men in Konasheher County was given a prison sentence in 2017.

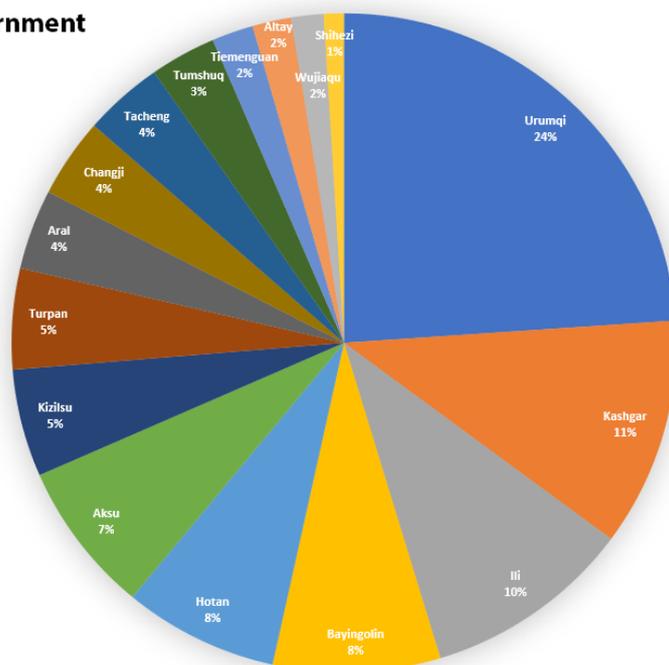
Plotting the prison terms for the original list* shows the sentences to be very long - the average is 9.24 years, with over 98.55% of the inmates given terms of 5 years or longer. In total, this is over 95000 years in prison, or - noting that the average lifespan in Xinjiang was [recently reported](#) as having risen to 72 years - over 1300 Xinjiang lifetimes. Approximately 5.5% of the sentenced are aged 55 or older.



Everyone on the list has between one and four criminal charges, and plotting them by frequency shows that "gathering a crowd to disturb social order" and "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" represent nearly 70% of the cases, with often vague charges relating to "terrorism" and "extremism" essentially making up the remainder. (Here, 70% should not be confused to mean "70% of the individuals have one of these charges", but rather indicates that of all the (13240) charges shared by the 10000+ people on the list, approximately 70% are one of these two.)



As evidenced by the general documentation of those who have been given prison sentences in Xinjiang, the standard practice after sentencing is to send the prisoner to a facility outside of their home locale, and this is equally apparent in the case of Konasheher. Noting the prefecture-level divisions where the various inmates were sent to serve their sentences, it becomes clear that only about 11% stayed in Kashgar, while the rest were scattered all over Xinjiang, with prisons in Urumqi taking nearly a quarter of all the prisoners on the list. The famous leaked [drone video](#) that was published in international media in 2019 is likely an example of one such transfer, with sentenced inmates from Kashgar's pre-trial detention center being transferred to prison(s) in Bayingolin (or Tiemenguan).

region of internment

Specifically, the 10000+ inmates from the Konasheher list were sent to a total of 46 different prisons. As of late 2017, these were essentially all of the prisons in Xinjiang, with only a few known facilities missing (possibly because they lacked space or were in the process of relocation), resulting in an observed ratio of approximately 1 prison for every 500000 residents. About half of these are operated by the Bingtuan, although in terms of inmate numbers the Bingtuan prisons only received around 15% of the prisoners. Many of the prisons were either built, expanded, relocated to new (larger) facilities, or centralized (with small scattered compounds replaced by a single new and large facility) at some point in 2010-2020. All 46 have been identified and documented.

* Some of the steps taken while importing the relevant victims into our database resulted in minor losses of data - for example, "non-round" sentences with trailing months were rounded to the nearest integer, while some criminal charges were projected onto the database's "reasons for detention" system, leading to loss of detail. For this reason, the original list was used for some of the statistical reporting, despite including a few duplicates and "legitimate criminals" (those with internationally recognized criminal charges, such as violence or robbery). However, given how the duplicates and legitimate criminals only make up a very tiny fraction of the list, their influence on the statistics is negligible.

standard			Bingtuan		
prison	inmates	expansion	prison	inmates	expansion
Pailou Prison	798		Nankou Prison	231	centralized (2017)
Ili Women's Prison	698	newly built (2016)	Huaqiao Prison	225	relocated (late 2010s)
Kizilsu Prison	546	relocated (2015)	Fangcaohu Prison	161	relocated (2016-2017)
Xinjiang Women's Prison	525	minor expansion (late 2010s)	Cherchen Prison	121	relocated (2017)
Turpan Prison	506		Chighmeydan Prison	121	centralized (early 2010s)
Bayingolin Prison	449	centralized (2015)	Pichaqsundi Prison	88	
Shayar Prison	434		Shahe Prison	71	centralized (early 2010s)
Xinjiang No. 4 Prison	433	major expansion (late 2010s)	Gemilik Prison	70	centralized (2019)
Xinjiang No. 1 Prison	427		Aral Prison	62	major expansion (late 2010s)
Xinjiang No. 3 Prison	417	minor expansion (late 2010s)	Shihezi Prison	60	major expansion (2014-2015)
Changji Prison	400	major expansion (late 2010s)	Zhongjiazhuang Prison	50	
Korla Max-Security Prison	385	relocated (2014)	Xin'an Prison	42	
Xinshoufan Prison	369	minor expansion (late 2010s)	Tumshuq Prison	41	major expansion (2017-2018)
Kashgar Women's Prison	357	relocated (2014)	Beiye Prison	40	relocated (2014)
Hotan Prison	354	relocated (2012)	Kokkol Prison	40	centralized (~2016)
Wusu Prison	306	minor expansion (late 2010s)	Tamen Prison	39	relocated (~2014)
Kunes Max-Security Prison	305	newly built (~2017)	Miren Prison	35	relocated (2019)
Aksu Prison	252	newly built (2017)	Bingtuan Korla Prison	32	centralized (2019-2020)
Urumqi Prison	195	relocated (2017)	Bingtuan Urumqi Prison	31	newly built (2016)
Buryltogai Prison	194	centralized (~2013)	Ulughkol Prison	20	relocated (late 2010s)
Keriye Prison	193		Jindun Prison	10	centralized (early 2010s)
Urumqi Juv. Correct. Facility	57	relocated (2017)	Kuytun Prison	9	relocated (2015)
Qaradong Prison	38				
Qarabura Prison	25				

Section 14

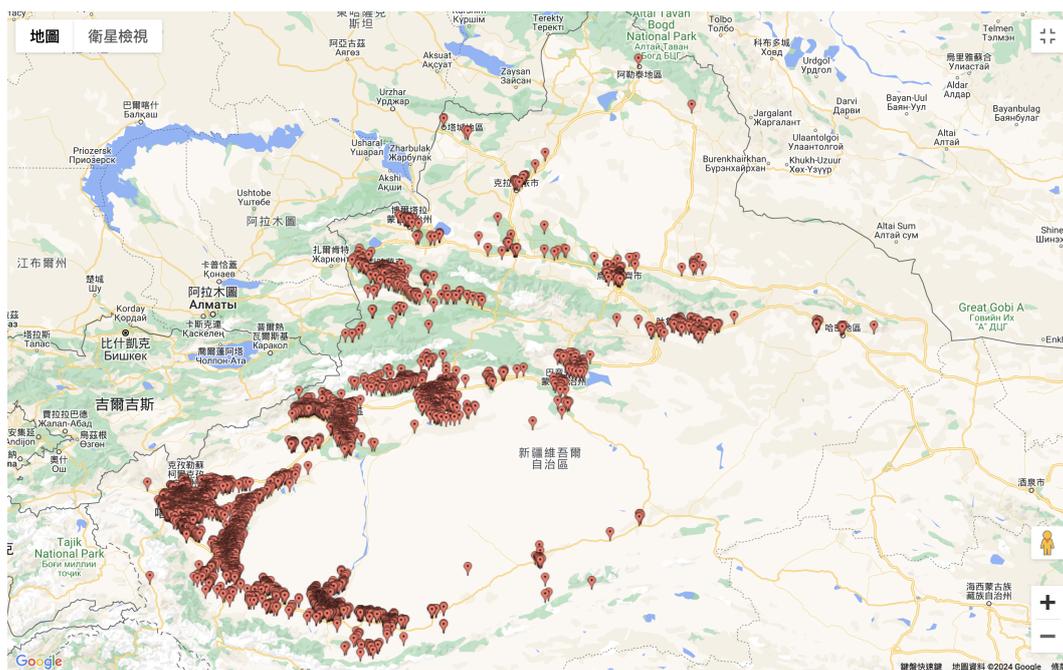
2009-2015 Prisoners List

Apart from the "Konasheher List", there was also a second list that was leaked to database staff at the end of 2021, covering a total of over 18000 Uyghur inmates who were sentenced during an earlier period of 2015 and before. In this section, we authenticate this list, crossing the information inside with that in other internal and public sources, thereby establishing its legitimacy and trustworthiness. As the list includes a number of details regarding the criminal proceedings against the prisoners, we also carry out a statistical analysis of when the inmates were detained, how long they spent in pre-trial detention, how many years they were sentenced to and on what charges, and what prisons they were sent to. Finally, we also work with other sources to follow up on hundreds of cases and show why this list is still relevant in the context of the mass incarcerations of 2017 and later. Specifically, not only were the majority of the people in this list still in prison during the later period, but even those who had been released were almost always re-detained in 2017-2018, either being sent to camp or simply being given another prison sentence.

Authentication, Statistical Summary, and Follow-Up for the 2009-2015 Prisoners List

At the end of 2021, two large prisoner lists were leaked to database staff. One of them – the “Konasheher Prisoners List”, covered in the previous section – contains over 10000 individuals from Konasheher County, the vast majority of them sentenced in 2017. The [other list](#), covered here, is longer and more detailed, and contains information regarding over 18000 sentenced individuals. Of these, a few hundred were removed from documentation as they appear to have committed legitimate crimes, while [18190 have been added to the database as victims](#), on the grounds that the charges against them appear political and/or religious in nature.

As seen on the map below, which provides the village and neighborhood locations of the individuals’ addresses, the victims considered span almost all of Xinjiang. At the same time, some non-Uyghur areas – the majority in the north – are underrepresented, as a result of the source filtering out non-Uyghur individuals prior to sharing the list (the reasons for this are not completely clear).



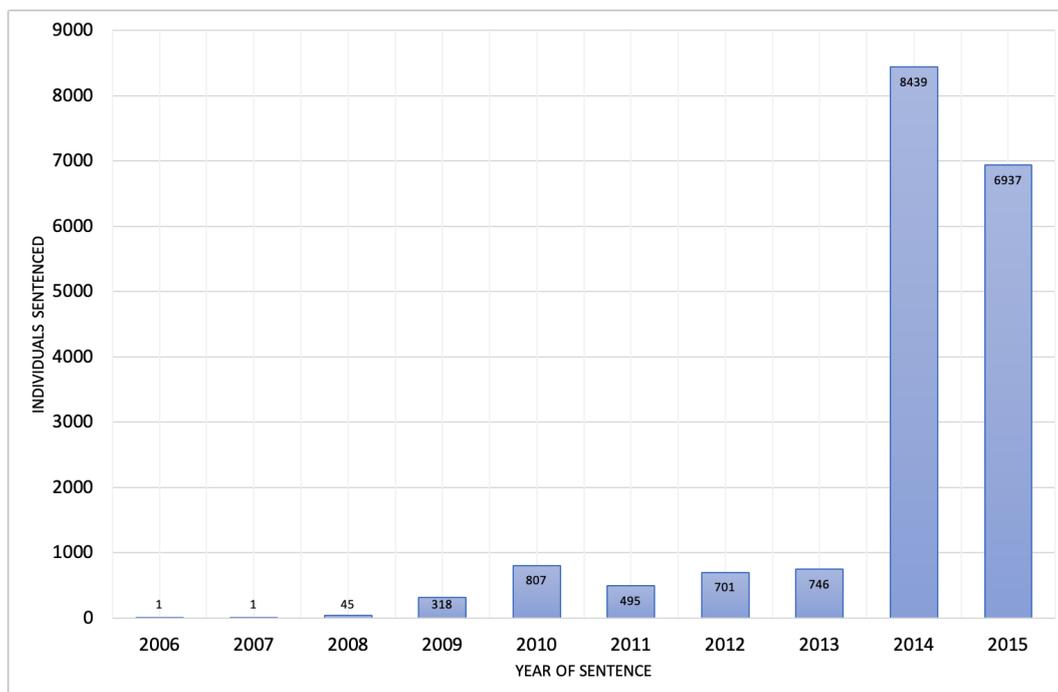
Compared to the list from Konasheher, this document is older and is believed to date to August 10, 2015 (which is both the file creation date, according to the metadata, and the latest date mentioned in the document). As such, it does not cover the recent mass arrests of 2017 and after, focusing on earlier years.

Specifically:

- the majority of the individuals in the list (13108, or 70.89%) were detained and sentenced after the start of the “People’s War on Terror” on May 23, 2014, following the [violent incident](#)

in Urumqi a day earlier;

- another significant portion of the individuals (4857, or 26.27%) were detained and sentenced after July 5, 2009 (but before May 23, 2014), with several hundred taken as a direct result of the [July 5, 2009 incident](#) in Urumqi;
- a small fraction (526, or 2.84%) were detained even earlier, with one sentence dating as far back as 2006.



Consequently, we have decided to call this the “2009-2015 Prisoners Lists”, as this is the period during which the vast majority of the individuals in the list (18444, or 99.75%) were sentenced. While not comprehensive (the official total number sentenced for 2014, for example, was [slightly over 20000](#)), this list nevertheless covers a very significant portion of those sentenced in certain years.

Authentication

While little is known about the source and their motivations, the authenticity of the information in the list has been confirmed through a number of channels, allowing us to confidently state that the records may be treated as originating from the government and police, with little to no apparent tampering.

Specifically, we look at the following 3 approaches to crosschecking the data, where we compare the details in the list with those from other sources that were not, for the most part, yet published at the time the list was shared.

Crosschecking with the sensitive police tags sourced from the Urumqi police databases. One of the most useful available tools for crosschecking the validity of a detainee set is the long list of over 7 million sensitive ID numbers – around 600000 of them from Xinjiang – that came from the Urumqi police databases previously [written about in The Intercept](#). A statistical analysis of these has been carried out (see “Police Tags” section earlier), and has shown that a number of the tags correlate very strongly with detention status.

Of the 18027 victims from the prisoners list who have valid ID numbers reported, 16825 (93.33%) also appear in the sensitive ID list, which is radically higher than what would be expected for a list of regular individuals, even for a biased sample where non-Han adult males – Xinjiang’s most targeted population – are given preference. In other words, if non-Han adult males were chosen randomly and assembled into a list, the percentage with sensitive tags would be no greater than around 10% (taking the extreme scenario where all 600000 sensitive Xinjiang IDs were adult males and dividing them by 5000000, as a lower estimate on Xinjiang’s non-Han adult male population, obtained heuristically by taking less than a third of the [approximate non-Han population of 16000000](#)). Using more precise approximations will not change this general neighborhood (10%) drastically, and so there is no real need for them. The drastic difference (approximately 10% vs. 90%) thus corroborates that the list is of sensitive, and targeted, individuals.

The breakdown by specific tag, excluding those with fewer than 100 individuals, is given in the following table. Previously established links to detention are given as well. That so many of the individuals have particularly sensitive tags, highly correlated with detention status, is consistent with their status as prisoners.

Tag	Victims in prisoners list	Estimated % of people with this tag in detention in 2017 or after
"intelligence domestic-security focus person" (情报国保重点人员)	13473	[82.76, 92.33]
"stability-related inspection target" (涉稳核查对象)	4389	[56.74, 74.59]
"person involved in an endangering-security case (Xinjiang-wide)" (新疆危安案件涉案人员)	3894	[56.26, 81.78]
"person with a criminal record (national level, not Urumqi)" (刑事犯罪前科人员全国非乌鲁木齐)	2832	[47.02, 71.89]
"relative of person involved in an endangering-security case (Xinjiang-wide)" (新疆危安案件人员亲属)	2087	[14.16, 24.21]
"endangering-security released person (outside Urumqi)" (危安释放人员_外县)	1389	[51.38, 96.01]
"stability-related focus person" (涉稳类重点人)	1334	[70.66, 89.79]
"endangering-security person released from prison" (危安刑满释放人员)	788	[26.81, 92.36]
"person detained in July 5 incident" (7.5监所羁押人员)	399	[36.67, 95.32]
"person with an endangering-security record" (危安前科人员)	141	[31.55, 73.8]

A particular tag that is useful for additional crosschecking is the one corresponding to July 5, with 399 victims from the prisoners list having this tag. Of these 399, at least 271 (non-comprehensive estimate) are also explicitly mentioned in the prisoners list as having been detained in connection to July 5, which further demonstrates very strong consistency between the police tags and the information in the prisoner list. This not only corroborates these specific individuals as being sensitive but also corroborates the specific reason for their detentions.

Finally, the specific facts of certain individuals having served prison sentences are also confirmed via the “endangering-security person released from prison” tag. Of the 788 victims from the prisoners list who have this tag, at least 723 (non-comprehensive estimate) were indeed reported in the list as scheduled for release prior to 2017 (the year that the police tags are believed to date to).

Crosschecking with other internal sources. In addition to the police tags, individual reports and dispatches from the Urumqi database, as well as a number of other internal documents obtained through different channels, provide details about specific individuals in the prisoners list that corroborate the information given in the list (at times with small discrepancies). The sources are summarized below, with a subsequent table providing the numbers of individuals who are reported as sentenced in both the prisoners list and the other internal source:

- Urumqi police reports, from the same source as the police tags above (see also the “Police Notes” and “Police Reports” sections earlier);
- the “QQ files”, a list of government documents, focusing largely on poverty alleviation, that were [obtained by researcher Adrian Zenz in 2019](#) (see the “Detention Rates” section later) and that often mention the detention statuses of specific individuals (mostly for Hotan, Kashgar, and Aksu Prefectures);
- the “Aksu List”, previously [written about by Human Rights Watch](#), which covers over 2000 camp detainees from Aksu Prefecture, with some of them sent to camp because of their previous prison sentence (some of which are mentioned in the prisoners list);
- the “Karakash List”, a [government document](#) from Qaraqash County that was leaked abroad in mid-2019 and [written about by multiple media outlets in 2020](#) (see the “Karakash List” section above), and which mentions the detentions of over 500 people, some of whom were sentenced prior to 2016.

Source	Individuals reported as sentenced in both the source and the prisoners list
Urumqi police reports	13
QQ files	70
Aksu List	3
Karakash List	4

Crosschecking with testimonies from friends and relatives abroad. A total of [42 individuals](#) from the prisoners list have also been testified for by friends or relatives abroad. This was done independently of the list, and prior to the list being shared or made public, with many of the testimonies having been collected but not published at the time the list was shared. While there are some small discrepancies (usually regarding the exact arrest date and length of sentence), these are generally not very serious, with some testimonies matching the information in the list almost exactly.

In addition to crosschecking, the list may also be checked for consistency with public media reports, which range from major cases covered in mainstream international outlets, to less known cases covered in smaller international outlets (notably, Radio Free Asia), to cases mentioned in Chinese-language state media or blogs only. For the purpose of authentication, these are weaker than the crosschecking approaches above, as information about these cases would be available to anyone compiling or sharing the list. From a logic perspective, consistency with media reports may be seen as “[necessary but not sufficient](#) (to validate the list)”, but nevertheless helps legitimize the list.

Consistency with international mainstream media reports. While [Ilham Tohti](#) was put on trial and sentenced to life in 2014, parallel court proceedings were also held for 7 students – 6 Uyghur and 1 Yi – who had worked on Ilham Tohti’s website, with them [given prison terms between 3 and 8 years](#). Specifically, lawyer Li Fangping [reported](#) that one student got 8 years, two got 7 years, one got 5 years, one got 3 and a half years, and one got 3 years. The prisoners list includes all six of the Uyghur students, clarifying which student got what sentence, and where they were sent to serve it. (Li Fangping lists only six sentences, suggesting that he left out Atikem Rozi’s and included [Luo Yuwei](#)’s.)

					
Perhat Halmurat	Shohret Nijat	Mutellip Imin	Ekber Imin	Atikem Rozi	Abduqeyyum Ablimit
8 years	7 years	7 years	5 years	4 years	3 years, 6 months
Turpan Prison	Turpan Prison	XJ No. 1 Prison	XJ No. 3 Prison	XJ Women’s Prison	Xinshoufan Prison

Another case that received international media coverage was that of [Gheyret Niyaz](#), who was a columnist working for the Xinjiang Economic Daily and Xinjiang Legal News, and was [sentenced to 15 years](#) following the July 5, 2009 incident as a result of his speaking to foreign media about the incident. The information provided in media and by advocacy groups is largely consistent with what is in the prisoners list, which confirms the 15-year sentence and the fact that he was detained in

early October 2009. While human rights groups have reported him to be held at Changji Prison, the prisoners list reports the Xinjiang No. 3 Prison instead. There is also a discrepancy in the time of sentence, as The Guardian reports it to have been handed down on July 23, 2010, while the prisoners list gives August 24 of the same year. The reported charge (“endangering state security”) is consistent across the reports and the prisoners list.

Consistency with reports and investigations from Radio Free Asia. For over a decade and a half, Radio Free Asia (RFA) has been the leader in reporting on specific events and incidents in Xinjiang, often contacting local sources to get information about concrete individuals. Eighteen of these individuals also appear in the prisoners list:

- In July 2010, RFA reported that [Nijat Azat](#), a well-known webmaster, had been [sentenced to 10 years for “endangering state security”](#). The prisoners list confirms the charge and sentence, though the term is given as 8 years.
- In late 2017, RFA reported that [Alim Hesén](#), a religious figure from Peyziwat County, had been [sentenced to 7 years in 2014](#) for delivering sermons calling for Uyghurs not to pick cotton for Han farmers, on the grounds that it was haram. The prisoners list essentially confirms all of these points, reporting Alim Hesén as being detained in 2014 and sentenced to 7 years in January 2015, with the notes column of the list mentioning that he delivered “illegal” sermons.
- In June 2012, RFA reported that [Nijat Osman](#) from Qaghiliq County was [sentenced to 6 or 7 years for “gathering a crowd to disturb social order”](#). The prisoners list reports him as sentenced to 6 years, although the charge is given as “endangering state security” and the sentence is dated as August 2012 (not June).
- In August 2017, RFA reported that [Haliq Mehmút](#), a veterinarian from Yarkand County, was arrested 2 days after the July 28, 2014 incident in Yarkand and [sentenced to 8 years](#) for removing a bullet from someone who had been shot during the incident, being sent to the No. 6 Prison in Urumqi (Xinshoufan Prison) to serve his sentence. The prisoners list confirms this with slight discrepancies, reporting the detention date as July 31 instead of July 30, and reporting the sentence as 7 years instead of 8.
- In March 2016, RFA reported on a case where an imam and eight farmers from Aykol Municipality in Aksu – including [Tursun Mamut](#), [Turdi Mamut](#), [Turdi Abla](#), [Ismayil Awut](#), [Ehet Awut](#), and [Eziz Emet](#) – were arrested and [sentenced to between 7 and 9 years in 2014](#) for engaging in group prayer in places other than government-sanctioned venues. The prisoners list gives all of these people as being from the same village in Aykol and being sentenced to 7 years in 2015, after being detained in 2014. Only the exact dates differ slightly from those reported by RFA.
- In April 2015, RFA reported that [Qember Ember](#), a religious figure from Han’eriq Township/Municipality in Hotan, [had been sentenced to 9 years in March 2015](#). The prisoners list matches this with a slight discrepancy, reporting the sentence to be 6 years.

- In June 2009, RFA reported on the trial of 12 men from Ili – including [Ehmetjan Emet](#), [Mewlanjan Emet](#), and [Dolqun Erkin](#) – who were allegedly detained as part of a crackdown prior to the Beijing Olympics and [given various terms in 2009 for “separatism”](#), ranging from 3 years to life. The prisoners list is consistent in these details for 3 of the men, including the sentences as reported by RFA (15 years for Ehmetjan, 10 years for Mewlanjan, and 10 years for Dolqun).
- Both [RFA](#) and various [Christian groups](#) have reported on the detention and imprisonment of [Alimjan Hemit](#), an Uyghur Christian who was sentenced in 2009 to 15 years for “leaking state secrets”. This is consistent with what is in the prisoners list, which gives the charge against him as “endangering state security” (the category that “leaking state secrets” belongs to).
- In January 2011, RFA reported on the [detention of three naturalized Turkish citizens](#) in Tajikistan, all three of whom were Uyghur and originally from Xinjiang. One of the three was [Kamil Omer](#), who was later reported as being jailed in China (presumably following extradition). He also appears in the prisoners list, which gives his initial detention date as January 13, 2011 (days after he was reported as detained in Tajikistan).
- In January 2012, RFA reported on the sentences of a [group of Uyghurs who had fled to Cambodia](#) but were deported back. One of them, [Memettursun Omer](#), appears in the prisoners list, with the date of detention reported just a day after the deportation date, and the 20-year sentence matching that which was reported by RFA.
- In June 2014, RFA reported about a [police raid in Toqsu County's Qaratash Village](#) that took place on May 29, 2014, where police were searching for two alleged bomb-making suspects and raided the house that brothers Imin and Rahman Tomur were in, together with their associate/friend, [Yasin Tomur](#) (reported as "Yasin Osman" in the English version, and "Yasin Osman Tomur" in the [Uyghur one](#)). The suspects reacted by attacking and killing one of the police officers, which led to the police shooting and killing the two brothers and wounding Yasin. The prisoners list gives Yasin's address as being in Qaratash Village, and his date of detention as May 29, 2014, matching precisely the details in the RFA report. According to the list, he was later sentenced to 10 years.

Consistency with Chinese-language state-media reports and blogs. Five of the individuals in the prisoners list have also been mentioned in various Chinese media, from national-level state-media stories to local blog posts to government/police announcements:

- [Abdurehim Emer](#), from Aksu's Aykol Municipality, was sentenced to 5 years in 2014 for “separatism”. In early 2019, cadres from northern Xinjiang [visited his family](#) as part of the “becoming family” program, with their blog report confirming the details of the sentence.
- [Tehsin Mehmud](#) was allegedly involved in a “terrorist gang” that had stored up a large number of explosives in 2009, being preemptively cracked down on and detained on August 30, 2009 by the Aksu City Public Security Bureau. This case was [reported in state media](#) and the individuals detained named, with the names, time, and circumstances all matching those given in the prisoners list.

- [Memet'eli Hesén](#), a 38-year-old man from Yengi'osteng Township in Kashgar City, was sentenced to 6 years in December 2014 for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble". In March 2015, Sina News [reported](#) that "Memet'imín" (pseudonym), also 38 and from Yengi'osteng, had recently been sentenced to 6 years, also for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" (as a result of growing a beard and not stopping despite local officials urging him to). Given the matching details, it is almost certain that this is the same person.
- [Gulnisahan Mijit](#) was the wife of the alleged April 30, 2014 Urumqi bomber Sedirdin Sawut. In late 2014, she was [put on camera to denounce her husband](#) while being held at the Shayar pre-trial detention center, saying that he had destroyed their family. The prisoners list also includes Gulnisahan Mijit from Shayar, who was sentenced to 10 years for "harboring and abetting criminals", after being detained in late June 2014.
- [Nur'ehmet Hesén](#) was included in a 2013 list of 11 individuals [wanted by the Xinjiang Public Security Department](#), on allegations of being part of a "violent terrorist gang" that was preparing explosives to attack local government and police organs. The prisoners list specifies that he was detained in October 2013, being sentenced to 10 years in prison a year later.

Finally, the prisoners list also includes hundreds of people who were detained as a result of the July 5, 2009 incident. The names and approximate ages for 8 of them match people whose photos were published in the July 31, 2009 issue of the Urumqi Evening News and the majority of whom had already been detained by then (while others were still being searched for). These matches are highlighted in the scan of the original newspaper below (sourced from <http://docs.uyghuramerican.org/to-strike-the-strongest-blow.pdf>), with the potential entry numbers in the database provided. However, it remains difficult to confirm that these are indeed the same individuals without additional details being reported.

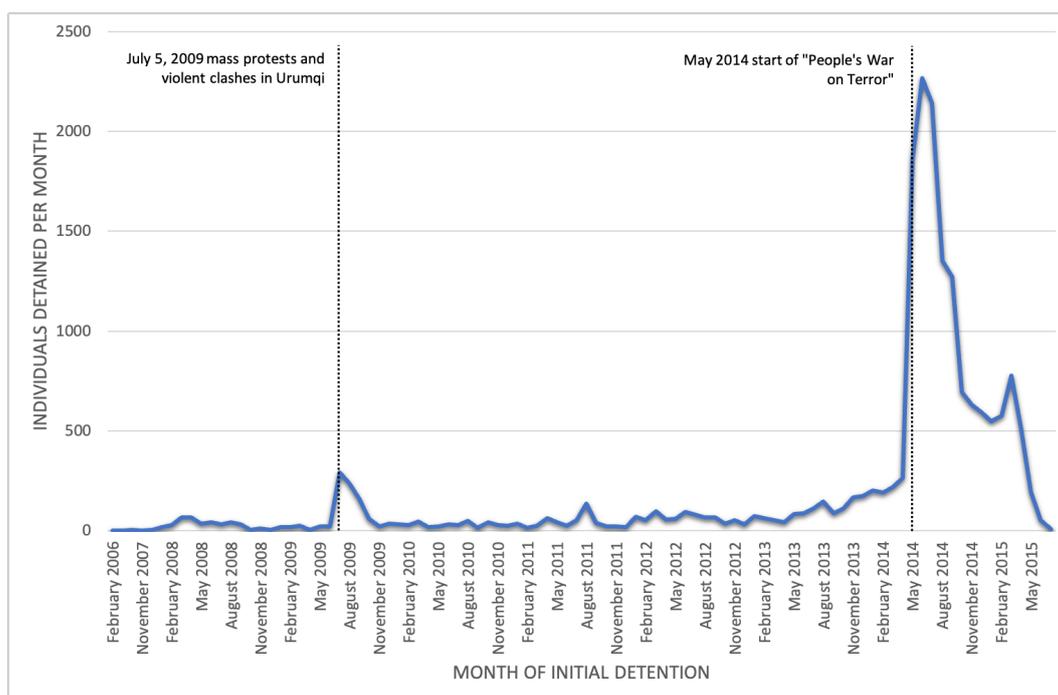


Statistical Summary

Because the list covers a very large number of individuals and includes various specifics about the times and circumstances of their detentions and sentences, it also plays an important statistical role, providing valuable insights about how frequently people were being arrested, how long they spent in pre-trial detention centers, how many years they were sentenced to, the reasons for detention and sentencing, and where they were sent to.

Note: Unless stated otherwise, the results reported below are based on the raw list as provided, prior to the removal of the few hundred individuals sentenced for what are likely legitimate crimes, as well as prior to the removal of duplicate entries. Because the number of duplicates is relatively low (around 10-20 at most), their inclusion is not expected to change the statistics significantly, if at all.

Detentions by month. The start dates of the sentences should in principle be the dates of the initial detentions, though exceptions and off-the-record interrogation periods **do exist**. Grouping these by month and plotting them over time makes it possible to see both the speed of the authorities' reactions to major events/initiatives and the magnitude of these crackdowns.

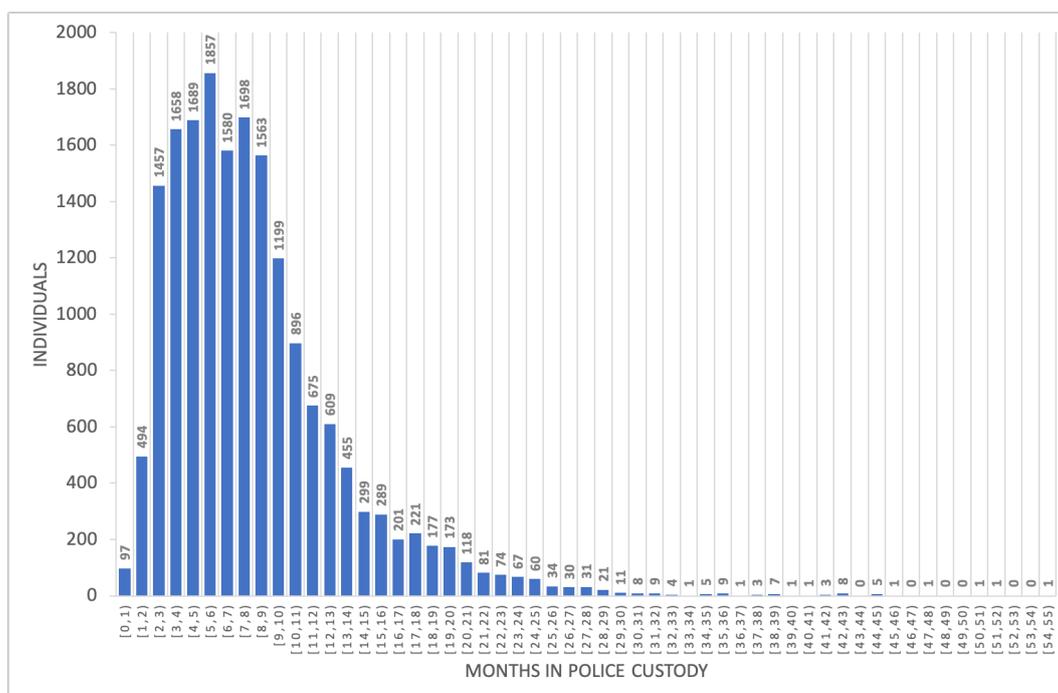


Specifically, one initially sees a significant spike in detentions for the first few months following the July 5, 2009 incident, at around several hundred per month, before returning to “normal” levels. Afterwards, the levels remain relatively low but gradually increase, from 10-50 detentions per month in 2010-2011 to 100-200 per month by early 2014. The start of the “People’s War on Terror”, reported as May 23, 2014, shows a much more drastic and longer-lasting change, with detentions per month skyrocketing to over 2000, falling back down below the 1000 mark in October 2014, but consistently remaining in the hundreds thereafter until at least mid-2015 (or possibly longer, as

data from these final months may be incomplete, given the document dating to approximately August 2015).

As a disclaimer, it is important to remind that the prisoners list is not a comprehensive record of all sentences and may not be representative, especially for 2011-2013 (for which official statistics report numbers comparable to those of 2014, but which is not reflected in the prisoners list). The list does, however, fix the minimum numbers of arrests and sentences of people on political/religious grounds over the various points in time.

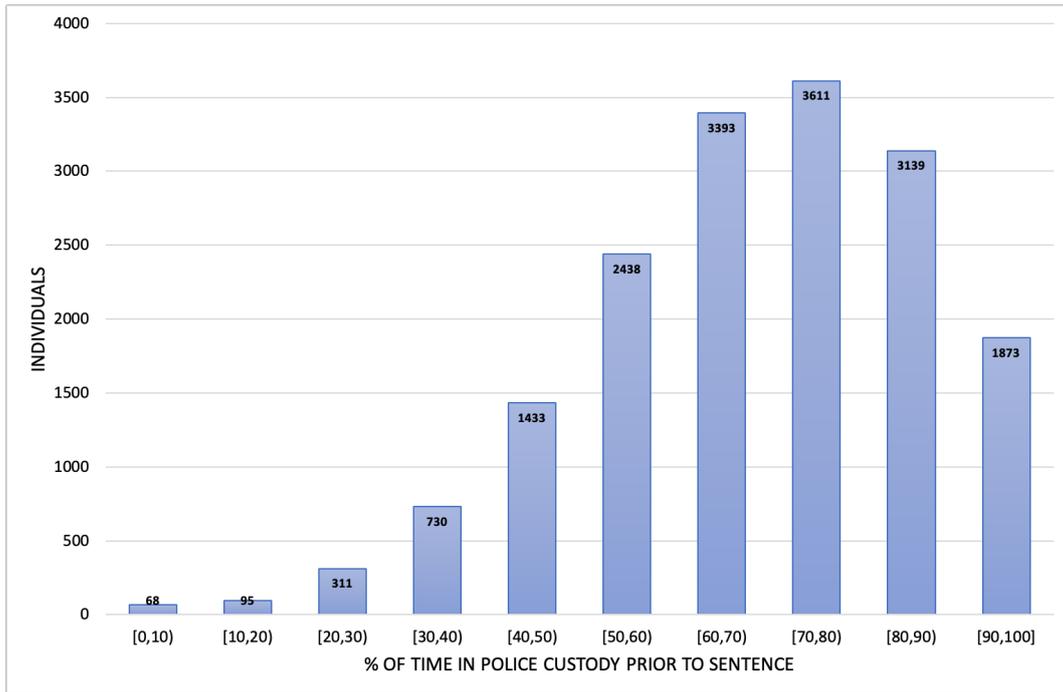
Time spent in police custody. For 17884 of the individuals in the list who have both the start dates of the sentence and the time of transfer to prison given, it is possible to compute the difference between the two to get the approximate number of days that those individuals spent in police custody. For the most part, this implies time in pre-trial detention centers, which are notorious for their poor treatment of inmates and corrupt interrogation practices, with violence and torture frequent (see the “Eyewitness Accounts” section earlier).



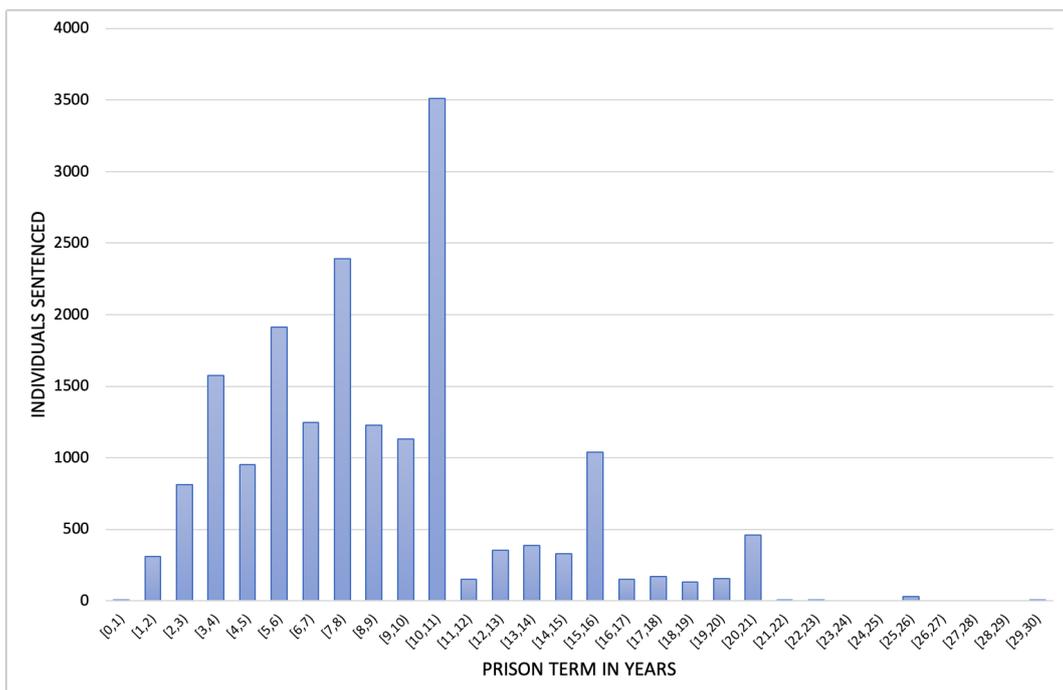
For the inmates considered, the average time in police custody was 241.5 days, with 14863 of the 17884 (83.11%) spending under a year in police custody prior to being transferred to a prison to serve their sentence.

For 17091 of the prisoners in the list, we know the start date of the sentence, the time that the verdict was issued, and the time of transfer to prison, allowing to compute how much of the time in police custody was strictly pre-sentencing. For these individuals, the average time in police custody was 243.3 days, of which 176.6 (72.59%) were spent there before sentencing, with an average of 66.7 days between the sentence and the person being transferred to prison. The data thus suggest that the time before the sentence is significantly longer than the time after, as would probably be expected (i.e., while the transfer was usually not immediate, people were not left to linger in

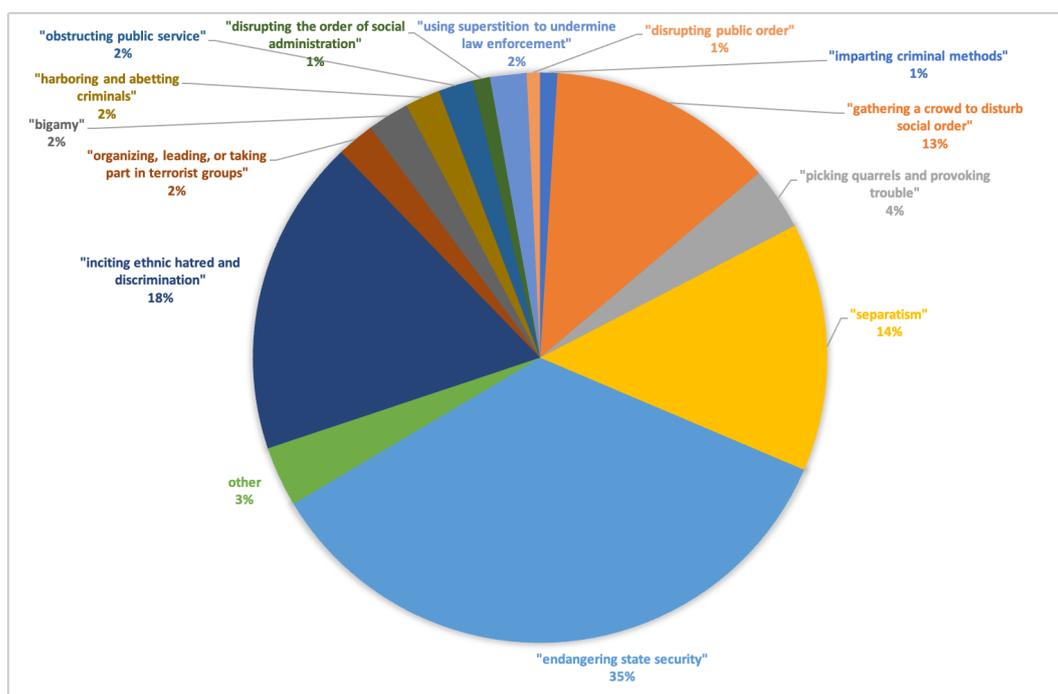
pre-trial detention centers for very long after receiving their verdict).



Lengths of prison terms. The average prison sentence for the 18436 individuals for whom this is reported in the list was 8.2 years, with the vast majority (14785, 80.2%) receiving terms of 5 years or longer. Although there are cases of people receiving shorter sentences on the particularly sensitive “endangering state security” charges (e.g., “separatism”), the average term is nevertheless comparable to the terms given in the post-2017 incarcerations (an average of 9.24 years has been documented for those sentenced in Konasheher County in 2017).



Criminal charges. 13591 of the individuals in the list have their “crime” (罪名) specified, with “case types” (涉案类别) and “reason for punishment” (处置原因) also specified for most. For simplicity, only the 13591 with specified crimes are considered in the analysis that follows, as the three reasons can be different and presumably refer to different parts of the criminal litigation process. In presenting the breakdown of different charges, those charges with fewer than 100 cases are lumped together into the “other” section. It is important to note that “endangering state security” (Articles 102-113 of the Criminal Law), “disrupting the order of social administration” (Articles 277-367), and “disrupting public order” (Articles 277-304) are all classes of charges, but are nevertheless specified for some individuals without specifying the exact charge.



Approximately half of the individuals considered, 6672, were sentenced for “endangering state security” (1915 of them for “separatism” specifically). “Inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination”, “gathering a crowd to disturb social order”, and “picking quarrels and provoking trouble” – traditionally noted as “catch-all” charges that have been applied to many documented victims – are prevalent here also, and cover over a third of the cases.

In some cases, police also specify the individual’s actual deeds in the “notes” column of the original sheet. This makes it possible to see what actions specifically were deemed problematic, and to link them to the official charges. The specific individual comparisons are given in the “Charges vs. Actions” section that follows, with only a simple version being presented here.

"disrupting public order"

- religious sermons (sharing, delivering)
- “illegal”, “reactionary”, “terrorist” digital content (sharing)
- studying/teaching religion

- praying
- hosting religious activities
- spreading "rumors" online
- getting married via a *nikah* ceremony

"disrupting the order of social administration"

- religious study/teaching
- religious activities
- digging underground tunnel to use for religious study

"endangering state security"

- "reactionary", "terrorist", "separatist", or "extremist" digital content (possessing, sharing)
- religious sermons (attending, hosting, watching, delivering)
- studying/teaching religion
- doing "combat training"
- burning national flag
- possessing/sharing religious literature/content
- "Hijrat" (preparing, participating, funding)
- posting about religious restrictions on WeChat
- having digital religious content
- "reactionary" group (participating, forming)
- possessing "incendiary" multimedia
- trying to flee abroad
- wearing a face veil
- using sensitive words online
- taking part in the [December 2013 incident in Konasheher](#)
- membership in Hizb ut-Tahrir
- running a sensitive website
- buying fireworks to use as "explosives"
- forging a marriage certificate
- violating the birth quota
- owning/making knives
- printing sensitive literature
- buying/wearing jilbaab
- spreading "rumors" online
- spreading images of East Turkistan flag online
- attending an Uyghur conference in Kazakhstan
- performing nikah
- "attending classes for making explosives"
- obstructing a police officer

- hiding "firearms and ammunition"
- taking an additional wife
- wife wearing religious clothes
- sending wife to religious classes
- praying
- going to mountains for "terrorist training"

"gathering a crowd to disturb social order"

- insulting police
- providing venue for religious study
- religious sermons (listening, watching, attending, delivering, sharing, hosting)
- studying/teaching religion
- training/preparing for "Holy War"
- buying/sewing/wearing jilbaab
- religious, "reactionary", "terrorist", "illegal", "incendiary" digital content (watching, sharing, posting, storing)
- getting married through a *nikah* ceremony
- "Hijrat" (planning, discussing)
- praying
- going to Beijing to petition
- organizing religious activities
- listening to video/audio of [Rebiya Kadeer](#)
- keeping religious/"illegal" books
- using religious means to divorce wife
- not getting a proper marriage certificate
- growing a large beard
- having "religious extremist" thinking
- preparing to make a long knife
- wearing a veil
- previously serving as a religious figure

"harboring and abetting criminals"

- religious sermons (attending, hosting, listening, sharing)
- funding "Hijrat" activities
- sending money abroad
- preparing to break someone out of detention
- storing/hiding multimedia cards
- photocopying religious materials

"imparting criminal methods"

- exchanging multimedia about "explosive devices"
- "terrorist", "reactionary", "illegal", "extremist", religious digital content (sharing, watching)
- keeping/sharing "reactionary" books
- religious sermons (listening, sharing)
- discussing "Hijrat"/"jihad"

"inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination"

- religious, "illegal", "reactionary", "terrorist", "separatist", "extremist" digital content (sharing, storing)
- sharing speeches
- religious activities (attending)
- religious sermons (storing, attending, listening, sharing)
- spreading "rumors" about sensitive events online
- interfering with "education" delivered by neighborhood cadres
- wearing jilbaab
- encouraging women to wear jilbaab
- teaching religion
- "Hijrat" (discussing, supporting)
- sharing videos about "making explosives"
- helping deliver gasoline
- communicating via chat with "violent terrorist forces" abroad
- having an East Turkistan flag on phone
- expressing alleged plans to carry out violent attack in a private chat

"obstructing public service"

- wearing jilbaab
- wearing a veil
- growing a large beard
- not attending village activities
- arguing with village cadres
- "inciting" women in family to wear jilbaab

"organizing, leading, or taking part in terrorist groups"

- preparing for or trying to go abroad for "Hijrat"
- discussing "terrorist activities"
- studying/teaching religion
- "pledging loyalty" to someone
- religious sermons (listening)

- “preparing weapons”
- preparing to “carry out terrorist acts”
- “making explosive devices”
- taking part in December 2013 incident in Konasheher County
- listening to religious content
- making 7 “nail rolls” and 5 slingshots for “Holy War”
- watching “terrorist” videos

“picking quarrels and provoking trouble”

- “forcing” wife to wear jilbaab/veil
- wearing jilbaab
- studying religion
- growing a large beard
- forging a marriage certificate
- saying that people shouldn’t sing and dance after marriage
- not allowing father to smoke
- religious sermons (delivering, listening, sharing)
- discouraging others from doing business with people who don’t pray
- having “haram–halal thinking”
- saying that people shouldn’t eat at government cadres’ homes
- “reactionary” multimedia (sharing)
- saying that people shouldn’t eat *nezir* meals
- smashing bulletin board glass at local mosque
- getting married without obtaining marriage certificate
- not interacting with Party members and cadres
- telling husband not to live with people who don’t pray
- arguing with cadres
- not attending village activities
- storing images “insulting the police”

“separatism”

- religious sermons (listening, attending, delivering)
- training/preparing for “Holy War”
- “Hijrat” (preparing, funding, studying, propagating, participating)
- “terrorist”, “reactionary”, “illegal”, “separatist”, “incendiary”, “extremist”, religious digital content (sharing, watching, listening, storing)
- religious activities (attending, organizing)
- selling matches to “terrorists”
- making photocopies of “extremist” books
- studying/teaching religion

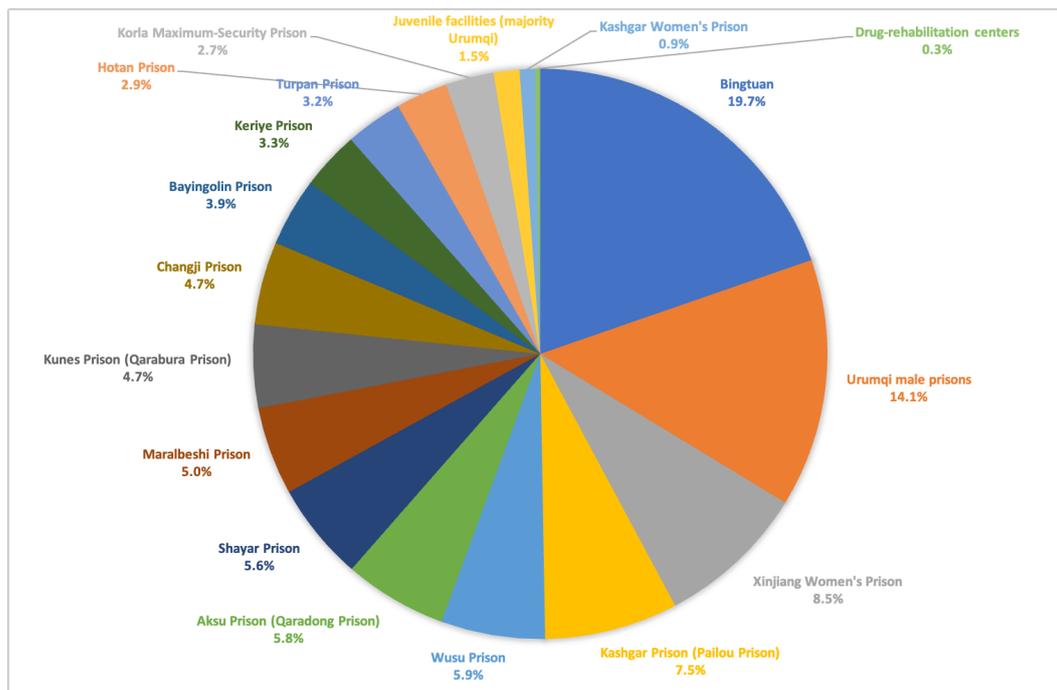
- storing “illegal”, “reactionary” publications
- selling pirated discs
- fleeing abroad
- growing a beard
- making relative wear jilbaab
- propagating Hizb ut-Tahrir ideology
- violating the birth quota
- burning/stealing national flag
- handing out leaflets with call to action
- posting “rumors” online
- planning to destroy loudspeakers
- “making 7 knives and a separatist flag”
- posting “incendiary” poetry/songs in WeChat groups
- talking with sister abroad and sending her money
- downloading photos of Osama bin Laden

“using superstition to undermine law enforcement”

- uploading “illegal” images to Qzone
- living with a woman despite not having a marriage certificate
- requiring wife to wear jilbaab/veil
- violating the birth quota
- getting married multiple times through *nikah* ceremonies
- officiating a *nikah* marriage
- religious sermons (listening)
- having a beard
- trying to leave the country for “Hijrat”
- studying religion
- not letting children attend school

Prisons of destination. 17782 of the individuals in the prisoners list have the prisons where they were transferred to clearly specified, with the breakdown given in the following chart (see next page).

About a fifth were sent to various [Bingtuan](#) prisons, with the list only specifying the Bingtuan division number in most cases (and not the specific prison). Another significant portion, about a seventh, were sent to the various men’s prisons in Urumqi’s East Station area (the [Xinjiang No. 1 Prison](#), [Xinjiang No. 3 Prison](#), [Xinjiang No. 4 Prison](#), [Xinjiang No. 5 Prison](#), and [Xinshoufan Prison](#)). The vast majority of the women in the list were sent to the women’s prison in the same area ([Xinjiang Women’s Prison](#)), with a small fraction sent to the then-new [women’s prison in Kashgar](#).



Over half of the prisoners were split between twelve major prisons elsewhere in Xinjiang ([Kashgar Prison](#), [Wusu Prison](#), [Aksu Prison](#), [Shayar Prison](#), [Maralbeshi Prison](#), [Kunes Prison](#), [Changji Prison](#), [Bayingolin Prison](#), [Keriye Prison](#), [Turpan Prison](#), [Hotan Prison](#), and the [Korla Maximum-Security Prison](#)). 258 individuals (1.5%) were sent to various juvenile correctional facilities, with the vast majority of these sent to [the one in Urumqi](#). A small number (52) were sent to various drug-rehabilitation centers (formerly “[education-through-labor](#)” facilities, or [劳教所](#)). 8 individuals were sentenced but sent home (possibly for health reasons), with three prisons ([Buryltogai Prison](#), [Kucha Prison](#), and [Buya Prison](#)) receiving fewer than 10 individuals each, with the latter two since closed and succeeded by other facilities.

Two individuals, [Abliz Abl](#) and [Tahir Rozi](#), were reported in the list as having died while still in custody. (Working with additional sources has shown that [at least 13 of the people](#) in the prisoners list have died in detention.)

Relation to the 2017- Incarcerations

While this list predates the mass incarcerations that started in 2017, it nevertheless remains relevant with regard to the more recent events. Not only are the nature of the charges and the severity of the prison terms similar to those documented in 2017 and after, but most of the victims from this list were either still in prison post 2017, in view of the long terms, or extremely likely to be re-detained as a result of their previous sentences. Specifically, 16945 of the 18491 individuals (91.64%) in the list had scheduled release dates after January 1, 2017, meaning that the vast majority were still incarcerated when the mass incarcerations started.

In over 160 cases, it has been possible to follow up and see, through other sources, what happened to those prisoners after 2015, and especially following their scheduled releases. In almost all cases, we see that these people were detained again, sometimes immediately after, often being sent to camp or simply being given new prison terms:

Victim	Scheduled year of release	Later fate (usually after release)
Atikem Rozi	2018	shown in a prison uniform in the 2021 propaganda film "War in the Shadows"
Turadin Rehim	2017	immediately transferred to camp, before being sentenced again
Abduweli Kerim	2016	sent to camp in 2017 and then sentenced again
Memtimin Rusul	2019	released from prison, with a possible delay
Memet'abla Mettursun	2016	again in custody as of 2018
Semet Ayup	2017	sentenced as of October 2018
Osman Abdurahman	2016	taken to camp in 2017-2018
Sidiq Memet	2018	still sentenced past release date
Hezreti'eli Kerim	2017	sent to camp after release
Hebibulla Abdukerim	2016	sent to camp in April 2017
Obul Ehmet	2016	sent to camp in April 2017
Ehmet Mehmud	2016	sent to camp in 2017-2018
Mehmud Memet	2016	in detention as of early 2019
Tursunniyaz Abdulla	2015	detained again as of 2019
Memettursun Yasin	2018	sent to camp days after release
Gulnisa Memet'imin	2016	detained again as of 2019
Quddus Rozi	2015	detained again as of 2019
Bujennet Tursun	2018	detained again as of 2019
Abdurahman Qadir	2018	sent to camp days after release
Emet Pasar	2018	detained again as of 2019
Husen Tursun	2015	sent to camp in February 2017
Abduqadirjan Abdurehim	2016	sentenced again in 2017

Alimjan Rozi	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Enwer Hoshur	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Eli Abdughopur	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Turghun Tursun	2017	not reported as in detention as of October 2018
Abdurehim Abla	2017	sentenced as of 2018
Ehmetjan Qasim	2017	sent to camp after release
Shir'eli Osman	2016	re-detained and sent to camp in 2017
Abdu'eli Hesen	2016	reported as in custody in 2019
Alimjan Obulhesen	2016	detained again in September 2017
Hezret'omer Ehet	2015	sentenced again in 2017
Yusup Rozi	2016	taken to camp
Ibrahim Tursun	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Eziz Tohti	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Omer Urayim	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Yasin Turdi	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Abdurahman Abdurehim	2017	detained again on the same day as release and sentenced
Rejep Imin	2017	targeted for arrest by Urumqi police months after release
Qudretjan Ablikim	2018	re-arrested and sentenced again
Sa'adetgul Hashim	2015	in custody as of 2018
Ablimit Abdurehim	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Metqurban Mettursun	2016	re-arrested
Musajan Mamut	2017	given another sentence the same year
Atikem Tursun	2015	sentenced again in 2017
Dawut Eli	2015	sentenced again in 2017
Memettursun Mengsur	2016	reported as sentenced in May 2018
Hesen Yusup	2016	re-detained and sent to camp
Ismayil Tohti	2016	sent to camp in February 2017

Tehsin Mehmet	2016	reported as being in custody as of May 2018
Mamutjan Reshit	2015	sentenced again in 2017
Ekber Elim	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Memet'eli Obul	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Aynezer Mehmet	2016	re-detained and sent to camp in April 2017
Turghun Tursun	2015	sentenced again in 2017
Memetjan Obulqasim	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Ayturam Siyit	2017	immediately sent to camp after release
Peridem Dawut	2015	re-detained and given another sentence
Enwer Omerjan	2016	detained again in October 2017 and sent to camp
Osman Yaqub	2017	sent to camp after release
Omer Islam	2017	sentenced again that same year
Memet'eli Turaq	2017	sentenced again that same year
Ayjamal Sadir	2015	sent to camp in April 2017
Metrehim Memet	2016	re-detained soon after release and given another sentence
Hisamidin Ibrahim	2016	re-detained and sent to camp later
Tursun Rozi	2016	sentenced again in 2017
Turghun Toghash	2016	reported as in camp as of 2018
Altungul Memet	2016	in custody as of 2017
Memettursun Ablet	2017	sentenced again that same year
Omer Sabir	2015	re-detained and taken to camp in 2017-2018
Omer Abdureyim	2017	sent to camp less than a month after release
Ablikim Memet	2017	re-detained and taken to camp
Aynur Ghujiehet	2017	re-detained and taken to camp
Merhaba Abdurusul	2017	sent to camp a week after release
Muhemmetsidiq Dawut	2018	sent directly to camp after release

Eli Abdulla	2020	sentenced again that year
Rahman Tohti	2019	sentenced again in 2021
Hesen Sabit	2021	sentenced again in 2020 (possibly while in prison)
Ablet Yunus	2017	given another sentence that same year
Abdurehim Qadir	2017	given another sentence that same year
Hashim Memet	2016	given another sentence in 2017
Emet Mamut	2017	given another sentence that same year
Emetjan Bekri	2016	given another sentence in 2017
Qadir Tursun	2017	given another sentence that same year
Qeyser Jume	2018	given another sentence in 2017 (likely while in prison)
Memet Abliz	2017	given another sentence that same year
Tursun Tahir	2017	given another sentence that same year
Turghun Eziz	2017	given another sentence that same year
Obulyasin Ababekri	2017	given another sentence that same year
Omerjan Tursun	2017	given another sentence that same year
Huseyin Eysa	2017	given another sentence that same year
Yusupjan Behti	2017	given another sentence that same year
Musajan Qadir	2017	detained as of late 2018
Bawudun Memet	2019	not released as scheduled
Tohti Emet	2015	given another sentence in 2017
Turnisaqiz Imin	2017	sentence extended in prison
Nurbiyem Memet'imin	2017	sentence extended in 2017, while in prison
Sherwanigul Mollam	2017	sentence extended while in prison
Gulmire Tohti	2017	sentence extended while in prison
Hesenjan Hamut	2017	given another sentence that same year
Turghunjan Abdurehim	2020	given a new sentence in 2017 (presumably while in prison)

Obulqari Tohti	2021	given a new sentence in 2017 (presumably while in prison)
Kerim Obul	2017	given another sentence that same year
Yasin Jume	2016	re-detained in 2017 and sentenced
Memet'imin Rozi	2016	detained again in April 2017
Zunun Memet	2016	later detained and sentenced again
Mehmutjan Kerim	2016	detained again in January 2017
Abdurahman Memet'imin	2017	sent to camp after release
Imin Memet	2016	re-detained and sent to camp
Sidiqjan Tursun	2017	re-detained and sent to camp
Ablet Memet	2017	targeted by police as of late 2017
Hezti'omer Yasin	2015	re-detained and sent to camp
Ablikim Tursun	2016	detained again in May 2017 and sentenced
Erkin Sawut	2017	again reported as sentenced as of 2018
Semet Ayup	2018	reported as being in custody in May 2018
Bekri Osman	2018	still reported as in prison as of May 2018
Semer Emer	2017	again reported as in prison as of May 2018
Ghulam Ehet	2015	again reported as in prison as of May 2018
Turdi Hesen	2018	again reported as sentenced as of May 2018
Rozi Tohtiqurban	2015	in custody again as of May 2018
Barat Qasim	2015	sentenced again as of May 2018
Abdighopur Abdurahman	2017	again in prison as of May 2018
Memettohti Qadir	2017	in camp as of May 2018
Razaq Husun	2017	in custody as of May 2018
Nur'ehmet Emer	2018	in prison as of May 2018, past release date
Talipjan Turaq	2017	given another sentence afterwards
Rozi Imin	2017	again in prison as of January 2018

Abdugheni Tursun	2017	again in prison as of January 2018
Abdulla Turghun	2017	taken to camp
Memethaji Memet'imin	2017	sent to camp just a few days after release
Abdusalam Abdukerim	2017	sent to camp in 2018
Memet Memet'imin	2017	sent to camp after release
Alim Eziz	2017	taken to camp
Memet'eli Jamal'din	2017	sent to camp after release
Shirmemet Esqer	2017	sent to camp after release
Yarmemet Esqer	2017	sent to camp after release
Bumeryem Memet	2017	sent to camp after release
Qeyser Qurban	2017	sent to camp after release
Ruqiyem Eli	2017	still in prison as of January 2018
Hamut Ghulam	2015	located to the No. 1 Pre-Trial Detention Center in Urumqi in May-June 2017 (suggesting detention there)
Yasinjan Taha	2016	taken into custody again in August 2017
Obulqasim Eliqari	2020	taken back into custody on new charges in July 2017, while still serving his original sentence
Turghanjan Emet	2021	taken back into custody on new charges in May 2017, while still serving his original sentence
Abdurusul Bawudun	2016	taken into custody again in February 2017, then sent to camp a month later
Peyzullam Abbas	2016	taken into custody again in February 2017
Musajan Hashim	2016	taken into custody again in February 2017
Memetkerim Memet'imin	2016	taken into custody again in March 2017
Sulaymanjan Hidayet	2016	taken into custody again in March 2017
Abdusalam Wali	2015	taken into custody again in April 2017
Abduweli Seyt'ahun	2015	taken into custody again in April 2017
Tahir Tash	2020	taken back into custody on new charges in September 2017, while still serving his original sentence
Enwer Hesenjan	2015	taken into custody again in February 2017
Enwer Hoshur	2021	taken back into custody on new charges in September 2017, while still serving his original sentence

Memet'eli Abdurahman	2017	taken into custody again less than 2 months after release
Memetjan Basit	2017	taken into custody again less than 2 months after release
Turghanjan Bawudun	2017	taken into custody again 3 weeks after release
Tursungul Qadir	2016	given another sentence in 2017
Mijit Qari	2016	taken into custody again in April 2017
Qurbanjan Abdukerim	2018	taken back into custody on new charges in August 2017, while still serving his original sentence
Alimjan Siyit	2016	given another sentence in 2017
Ablikim Turup	2019	taken back into custody on new charges in September 2017, while still serving his original (extended) sentence
Qurbanjan Ehet	2019	taken back into custody on new charges in July 2017, while still serving his original sentence

For areas where complete or near-complete detention information for the more recent years is available, it is also possible to see how the victims' detentions were correlated with detentions of their relatives and the situations of their children, some of whom were left without parents as a result.

Area	Prisoners	Prisoners with detained relatives	Prisoners with orphaned kids
Lengger Village, Azatbagh Municipality	2	0	1
Gor'echiq Village, Azatbagh Municipality	1	0	1
Dong'osteng Village, Azatbagh Municipality	2	2	1
Qumbolume Village, Azatbagh Municipality	1	1	1
Azatbagh Village, Azatbagh Municipality	1	1	0
Qaraqum Village, Ishqul Township	5	2	2
Arslanbagh Township	49	24	5
Konasheher County	628	370	99
Tekes County	12	10	2
Total	701	410 (58.49%)	112 (15.98%)

Collating the data for the relevant areas, we see that over half of the prisoners had direct relatives (spouses, siblings, parents, or children) who were also detained, in most cases in 2017 or after,

thereby showing that the sentences were not simply individual incidents with no relation to the remainder of the family. For many families, the prison sentence was a precursor, prior to more people from the family being taken in the mass detentions of 2017-2018.

In approximately a sixth of the cases, underage children of the prisoner would also be left without parents for a certain period of time. In a small fraction of cases, this was because the prisoner was the only known parent in the household. However, in the majority of cases, this was the result of the prisoner's spouse also being detained (often in 2017 or later).

These numbers were compiled in early 2024, working with areas where near-complete detention data were available. However, even these data are not perfect and often are limited to specific time periods (for example, some data sheets may cover all detentions up to late 2017, but miss any that took place in 2018 or later). Consequently, the actual numbers are higher, though likely not by much. More precise estimates will become available as more data are obtained and processed.

Section 15

Charges vs. Actions

Criminal charges used in arresting, prosecuting, and sentencing individuals are often abstract and broadly defined. This is true in China generally, but is especially pertinent in Xinjiang, where a number of charges containing such terms as "terrorism", "extremism", "separatism", "endangering state security", or "inciting ethnic hatred" not only portray those sentenced as dangerous criminals but also come with incredibly long prison terms. In some cases, however, court documents and government/police records state not only the charge but also what the individual actually did, making it possible to map the official charges to criminalized behavior, in many cases arguably failing to reach the threshold of a misdemeanor, let alone an actual crime. We build such an empirical dictionary of charges and what they mean in practice here.

"abuse of power"

濫用職權罪

Article 397: State personnel who abuse their power or neglect their duties, causing great losses to public property and the state's and people's interests, shall be sentenced to not more than three years of fixed-term imprisonment or criminal detention; and when the circumstances are exceptionally serious, not less than three years and not more than seven years of fixed-term imprisonment. Where there are separate stipulations under this law, these stipulations shall be followed.

State personnel who practice favoritism and commit irregularities and the crimes mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be sentenced to not more than five years of fixed-term imprisonment or criminal detention, and when the circumstances are exceptionally serious, not less than five years and not more than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment.

Where there are separate stipulations under this law, these stipulations shall be followed.

Entry 16106: Song Kaicai

allowing for Abidin Ayup (a famous religious scholar, around 90 years old) to be looked after by his son after the former was hospitalized following detention, without appointing anyone else as a monitor, which resulted in Abidin being in touch with multiple "focus individuals" for a period of over 50 days

source: [court verdict](#)

"disrupting public order"

扰乱公共秩序罪

Article 277-304: (While this is actually a series of charges, some government records charge individuals with "disrupting public order" without specifying which particular charge is being referred to.)

Entry 20029: Alimjan Sulayman

organizing and teaching underground scripture classes at his home for around a week

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69485: Mamut Ehet

"illegally" teaching the Quran to 8 others, using Arabic as the base, for 3 days

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71206: Metturdi Mettohti

"illegally" teaching scripture for over 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65995: Ehmets Imin

"illegally" expounding scripture at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70641: Memeteli Abdurahman

spreading "rumors" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66878: Emer Memet

having "illegal religious" activities at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75019: Tursungul Tohtimet

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71894: Nayip Memet

having "illegal religious" activities at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73324: Roshengul Memet

teaching scripture to 17 people (of which 9 were school-age children) at her home, for 3-4 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63460: Abduleziz Idris

spreading certain rhetoric and "illegal" videos online with help of QQ and multimedia card(s)

source: [government records](#)

"disrupting the order of social administration"

妨害社会管理秩序罪

Article 277-367: (While this is actually a series of charges, some government records charge individuals with "disrupting the order of social administration" without specifying which particular charge is being referred to.)

Entry 72938: Remet Memet

attending "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65645: Hebibulla Inayet

attending "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

"endangering public security"

危害公共安全罪

Article 114-139: (While this is actually a series of charges, some government records charge individuals with "endangering public safety" without specifying which particular charge is being referred to.)

Entry 76076: Yaqub Molla

related to underground scripture-study venues (either teaching or providing)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 29372: Eli Qadir

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

"endangering state security"

危害国家安全罪

Article 102-113: (While this is actually a series of charges, some government records charge individuals with "endangering state security" without specifying which particular charge is being referred to.)

Entry 3637: Abduhelil Ablahat

being a "detention-wave individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 22495: Abduweli Seytahun

watching videotapes "inciting separatism" and taking part in "illegal religious" activities while at someone else's home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71402: Mijit Qari

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 18691: Musajan Hashim

being marked as a "terrorism-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 19642: Ismayil Tohti

having an additional wife (bigamy)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 41426: Rozi Ibrahim

in February 2013 (10 months before detention), he and others listened to and watched "illegal reactionary multimedia materials" and engaged in physical training as a means of preparing for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 40051: Obulqari Tohti

going to someone's home for a Tabligh (religious teaching) activity

source: [government records](#)

Entry 43638: Damolla Tohti

"illegally" buying jilbaab

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22607: Qadir Hashim

gathering with others multiple times over the course of several months, where he would listen to Tabligh about "Holy War" and "Hijrat", and would take part in trying to make explosive devices from gas/oxygen canisters, tape-recorder integrated circuits, various chemical powders, and pesticides (though never successfully)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61574: Meniwi Memet

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 41439: Hesengan Koresh

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) and training his body, from 2011 on, as preparation for "jihad"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77011: Yunus Arslan

"illegally" teaching scripture to 12 others, using a book titled "Hijrat and Preparation", and delivering "reactionary" Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content, indoctrinating 8 people with "reactionary Hijrat thinking", over the period of one year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62643: Abdusalam Abdusemet

taking away and burning 5 signs with photos on them, with 3 other imams a year earlier [exact context not clear]

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61628: Perhat Habit

being marked as a "stability-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61254: Zeripe Memetjan

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual", having 14 religious books at home, having gone to Istanbul 4 times in recent months

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44526: Abdurahman Abbas

having gone to Turkey

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61569: Kerimjan Ehmet

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61143: Mewulla Abdulla

refusing to hand in his passport after returning from Japan, being ill-disposed towards the police because of his younger brother's detention, not actively cooperating with police in their daily administration tasks

source: [police records](#)

Entry 23536: Abduweli Musahun

"violent terrorist" multimedia files (not clear if possession or sharing)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45644: Turghun Momin

keeping "illegal" literature at home

source: [police records](#)

Entry 23704: Nejmudin Nezer

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 64097: Abdusalam Nurmemet

watching "illegal" expounding of scripture at someone's home over a period of 3-4 months, 2 years earlier, and passing it on to his fellow students

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61099: Shewket Tursun

attending "illegal" religious activities for around a decade

source: [police records](#)

Entry 47103: Semet Siyit

creating a "reactionary group" and recruiting members with plans to engage in "Holy War", in addition to storing "case-related" materials and books

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61150: Paruq Perhat

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities 4 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 16885: Turghanjan Tursun

"violent terrorist" multimedia files (not clear if possession or sharing)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 60960: Ilyar Abduqadir

attending an "illegal" religious activity 2 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 23124: Abdusattar Taliphaji

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61585: Seydalim Ibrahim

being marked as a "domestic-security focus individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 20664: Nurmemet Hidayet

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61208: Shewket Meshut

attending multiple "illegal" Tabligh activities several years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61041: Dilshat Abdureshit

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities for over 15 years

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61629: Nurshat Tursun

being a "detention-wave individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61142: Mardan Meirbai

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities for around 5 years

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61107: Ekber Orup

attending "illegal" religious activities for around a decade

source: [police records](#)

Entry 23667: Ablikim Memet

being labeled as a "terrorism-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 60973: Shirmemet Mijit

attending "illegal" religious activities for around a decade

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61012: Perwaz Perhat

being "disconnected" (as part of Operation 9.13), being labeled as a "backflow-prevention individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 60951: Adiljan Ismayil

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61636: Tursunmemet Ismayil

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61570: Hawagul Obulqasim

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61614: Hashimjan Qadir

being a "detention-wave individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 22766: Nurtay Hisamidin

being marked as a "stability-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 46942: Hashim Yasin

carrying literature and items with "reactionary content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61022: Nurmemet Tursun

being marked as a "stability-related untrustworthy individual" and "posing a real threat"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61299: Qudret Sultan

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61334: Imam Memet

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 66579: Eli Obul

having 344 Tabligh multimedia files on laptop computer

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61005: Shewket Hashimjan

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61293: Abdushukur Abduweli

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 66548: Eli Ismayil

"illegally" gathering to study scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61261: Asiye Abdurahman

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 72090: Nurehmet Seper

watching multimedia with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content for 1-2 months, together with a number of others, and buying items for the purpose of "going to Afghanistan for Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68232: Busare Eysa

watching multimedia with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content for 1-2 months, together with a number of others, and buying items for the purpose of "going to Afghanistan for Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76803: Imamjan Abdukerim

having "illegal religious" publications at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 26706: Turghanjan Hebil

contacting someone abroad the previous year

source: [police records](#)

Entry 67813: Hezreteli Tursun

gathering with others multiple times over the course of several months, where he would listen to Tabligh about "Holy War" and "Hijrat", and would take part in trying to make explosive devices from gas/oxygen canisters, tape-recorder integrated circuits, various chemical powders, and pesticides (though never successfully)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 26525: Nureli Tursun

being labeled as a "terrorism-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 66674: Emer Hamut

posting "illegal" speech online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 20765: Ablet Osman

"illegally" expounding scripture at a gathering of 18 people

source: [government records](#)

Entry 47033: Memetniyaz Ayup

watching "illegal reactionary" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69394: Qurbanjan Imin

listening and watching "illegal reactionary" multimedia 2 years earlier, doing physical training with the goal of carrying out "Hijrat" and planning to illegally cross the border

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70283: Mehmud Rozi

planning to illegally cross the border in Tashkorgan, so as to escape religious restrictions and find religious freedom, with plans to go to Afghanistan to train for "Holy War", attacking the "infidels" and establishing a caliphate with a legal code based on the Quran

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71693: Musajan Ibrahim

having "strong religious extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 26959: Repqet Qadirhaji

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 53808: Imin Sadir

being involved in a Tabligh (religious teaching) case

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63156: Abdiehet Memet

having a large quantity of videos "inciting ethnic hatred" on his computer

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66114: Ehmet Niyaz

spreading "terrorist information" 5 months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70221: Mehmet Abdulla

having "illegal" videos related to "inciting ethnic separatism" on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61520: Tursun Niyaz

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 65193: Alimjan Ehet

having images "inciting ethnic hatred" on his phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75200: Tohti Qunaji

having "violent terrorist" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18223: Alimjan Yusup

having "reactionary" images on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48945: Qasim Tiliwaldi

watching videos of Hesen Mehsum calling to "Hijrat" and "Holy War" multiple times, adopting "Holy War thought" and making explosives for the purposes of "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66903: Emer Tuniyaz

storing "violent terrorist" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72877: Rahman Himit

going abroad for "Hijrat", joining a "Jamaat" group, and doing physical training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69950: Memtimin Rejep

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76132: Yasin Hashim

"illegally" expounding scripture and "physically abusing young girl(s)"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 41187: Dawut Hoshur

conducting multiple Tabligh (religious teaching) activities with "illegal Hijrat content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64115: Abduwahid Barat

providing 20000RMB for "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65186: Aminem Qayum

refusing to stop wearing a face veil despite multiple warnings/admonishments from the neighborhood-administration cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65505: Ayseme Tash

refusing to stop wearing a face veil despite multiple warnings/admonishments from the neighborhood-administration cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73237: Rozieli Turdi

being involved in underground scripture-study venues in 5 places in Yopurgha County for around a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16624: Muradil Koresh

"endangering security" while at the Xinjiang Normal University, disseminating "illegal religious" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66687: Emer Emet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh, preparing for "Holy War", undergoing training, and "illegally making explosive devices"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75267: Weli Memet

gathering with others multiple times over the course of several months, where he would listen to Tabligh about "Holy War" and "Hijrat", and would take part in trying to make explosive devices from gas/oxygen canisters, tape-recorder integrated circuits, various chemical powders, and pesticides (though never successfully)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66192: Ehmetjan Hemit

having "violent terrorist" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71683: Musaeli Rahman

being involved in "reactionary" group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72813: Rahman Musa

watching "illegal" video materials

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65733: Erkin Semet

watching multimedia with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content for 1-2 months, together with a number of others, and buying items for the purpose of "going to Afghanistan for Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61798: Ruqiyem Seper

uploading images "propagating religious extremism" to her Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71211: Metturdi Mettursun

uploading images related to "inciting ethnic separatism" to Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72238: Nurmemet Abdueli

having an East Turkistan flag on his phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76534: Iminjan Memettursun

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 21215: Memtimin Tursun

holding multiple "illegal religious" gatherings and watching "illegal" DVDs for 10 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62205: Abduqahar Hoshur

attending an "illegal" Tabligh activity half a year earlier, which touched on the topics of "iman", "five prayers", and "aqidah"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62826: Ablajan Eysa

taking part in the burning of the national flag

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68766: Jume Mijit

discussing illegally crossing the border to engage in "Hijrat", and attempting to do so

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70654: Memeteli Emer

listening to "illegal" Tabligh, preparing for "Holy War", undergoing training, and "illegally making explosive devices"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65337: Atikemhan Osman

disseminating "terrorist" multimedia online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70664: Memeteli Qadir

watching "violent terrorist" videos on his phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 20710: Abdurahman Tewekkul

posting publicly on WeChat Moments confidential cases related to religious leaders, growing beards, wearing veils, and religious figures without formal positions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63617: Abdugheni Mehsum

carrying out "illegal religious" Tabligh activities at an underground room for around half a year, 4 years earlier, in addition to delivering training with "illegal religious" content for around 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67203: Enwer Turahan

taking part in an "illegal religious" activity

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67865: Ezizjan Almas

spreading "incendiary rumors" in QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69368: Qurbanjan Damolla

taking part in the "East Turkistan Islamic Group illegal reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70743: Memetjan Abdurahman

listening to "illegal" Tabligh and undergoing "training" for "Holy War" purposes over a period of 4-5 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72112: Nureli Ablikim

"inciting separatism" at the Little Nurzhan Restaurant in Urumqi the day before detention

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73521: Sawut Kerim

listening to audio files with "reactionary" content multiple times, in addition to gathering funds for "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68423: Gulnur Abla

refusing to stop wearing a face veil despite multiple warnings/admonishments from the neighborhood-administration cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68866: Qahar Memet

storing videos about firearms and explosives on phone's multimedia card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69403: Qurbannisa Hakim

refusing to stop wearing a face veil despite multiple warnings/admonishments from the neighborhood-administration cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70429: Memet Qayim

listening to audio files with "reactionary" content multiple times, in addition to gathering funds for "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71444: Melikizat Helil

refusing to stop wearing a face veil despite multiple warnings/admonishments from the neighborhood-administration cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71468: Mihrigul Imin

refusing to stop wearing a face veil despite multiple warnings/admonishments from the neighborhood-administration cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73135: Roshengul Tohti

refusing to stop wearing a face veil despite multiple warnings/admonishments from the neighborhood-administration cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76005: Yehya Memet

listening to audio files with "reactionary" content multiple times, in addition to gathering funds for "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 40660: Tewekkul Turdi

"violent terrorist" multimedia files (not clear if possession or sharing)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 72884: Rahman Zayit

taking part in "illegal gatherings"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72515: Perhat Ehmet

downloading and saving images "inciting ethnic hatred" and "calling for Holy War" over the course of around 9 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 21526: Nurmemet Yasin

being a key member of a "separatist" and "reactionary" group 6 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63530: Abdusalam Ebeydulla

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77488: Zeynepgul Memetimin

being in a Hizb ut-Tahrir group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23226: Tahir Elipe

taking part in "illegal gatherings"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65473: Ayjamal Imam

"illegally" teaching scripture at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 20224: Abdumijit Kerim

being classified as a "domestic-security focus individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 72063: Nurehmet Ablimit

listening to "illegal" Tabligh multiple times, preparing "Holy War" and undergoing training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 40663: Ekrem Memet

using Zapyra to forward "violent terrorist" multimedia

source: [police records](#)

Entry 60961: Tayirjan Abdulla

having a picture in QQ album with a white map of Xinjiang and a black star-and-crescent symbol on top (as well as a badge with a black star and crescent)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 70498: Memet Turdi

being involved in a Hizb ut-Tahrir group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23731: Abdusemet Ismayil

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72213: Nurdun Memet

"illegally" making 7 knives for others 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67166: Enwer Awutahun

buying fireworks to carry out "bombing activities"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65317: Atigul Abdurehim

refusing to stop wearing a face veil despite multiple warnings/admonishments from the neighborhood-administration cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66166: Emetjan Erkin

buying fireworks to use as "terrorist explosives"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75571: Horigul Imir

refusing to stop wearing a face veil despite multiple warnings/admonishments from the neighborhood-administration cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23084: Sebilam Iminjan

being labeled as a "terrorism-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 16001: Emet Pasar

attending a Tabligh (religious teaching) activity

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63025: Ablikim Imin

"illegally" holding Tabligh and taking part in "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63659: Abduhelil Abdurehim

"illegally" expounding scripture at a gathering of 18 people

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68330: Dilmurat Ebeydulla

attending Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71846: Musayip Memet

taking part in "illegal" Tabligh and preparing for "Holy War", for around 1 year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74304: Tursun Eysa

trying to illegally cross the border into Pakistan and take part in a "Hijrat" group there

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74803: Tursun Tudahun

taking part in "illegal" religious activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23579: Dilshat Tash

having "strong religious extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65344: Hawagul Qasim

starting to adopt "Hijrat thinking" over a year earlier, giving tens of thousands of RMB (to relevant groups/activities)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22500: Imin Abduqadir

downloading "illegal" literature from a foreign "ethnic language" education website

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71101: Memetyusup Memet

having "religious extremist" images and videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61262: Gulpiyem Memetimin

being "disconnected" (as part of Operation 9.13)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 67876: Eziz Wayit

watching videos with "Holy War" and "Hijrat" content with his parents, stored on his USB drive, over the course of around a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68683: Ghujireyim Hidayet

attending underground training classes for making explosives

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69412: Koreshjan Memet

taking part in an "illegal religious" activity at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72552: Peride Abla

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23572: Seydehmet Yunusjan

being marked as a "stability-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 69017: Qawuljan Turaq

engaging in "secret training" for "Holy War" with two others for around 5 months, simultaneously listening to "illegal" Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62695: Abdusemi Abuzer

spreading "violent terrorist" multimedia on the internet

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63079: Ablimit Sidiq

plotting to build a "reactionary group", propagating and explaining membership, and plotting to buy firearms

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64194: Abdureshit Abduweli

preparing to flee abroad

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67442: Hesen Abliz

attending Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67549: Esqet Memet

going to Guangzhou to see "Israp", using someone else's identity card and attending "illegal" gatherings

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68050: Barat Memtimin

preparing to flee abroad

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70070: Metqasim Abdiqadir

preparing to flee abroad

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72708: Rihangul

downloading "religious extremist" multimedia files from WeChat, saving them on multimedia card(s) and watching them with one other person

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75382: Obulqasim Musa

having an "illegal propaganda" multimedia card at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 60980: Minewer Mehetjan

using Tencent Cloud to download "illegal" religious audio files

source: [police records](#)

Entry 64714: Adil Ibrahim

being in the "June 17, 2000 Brotherhood reactionary group", 9 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65532: Ayshemgul Abdukerim

being in a Hizb ut-Tahrir group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67125: Gheni Tursun

having multimedia card(s) with videos about "Holy War" and having chopping knives at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68464: Gulnisa Turdi

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71058: Memetimin Tursun

watching "forbidden" disc(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71085: Memetimin Rehim

being a core member of a Hizb ut-Tahrir group 12 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71123: Memeteli Tur

taking part in "Hijrat" and Tabligh activities and undergoing "training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75463: Ghulam Dawut

watching "illegal religious" videos, doing "illegal" training, and attending Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75722: Osman Imin

preparing to take part in "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75813: Shirmemet Tohti

forwarding "illegal religious" messages on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61271: Qurban Tura

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 63562: Abdiqadir Tohti

"endangering state security" during conversation with friend(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64268: Abla Helim

being involved in "Hijrat reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67825: Hezreteli Qari

printing 120 copies of a book with "endangering state security" content and sending 30 copies to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68395: Gulpatime Tursun

storing and sharing "reactionary" content on chat clients

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70330: Mehsum Abla

preparing to illegally cross the border to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71416: Mijit Semet

being involved in "Hijrat reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72248: Nurmemet Heyit

being involved in "Hijrat reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61119: Nurmemet Rozi

praying at the Santai mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61217: Shahadet Abdukerim

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 19148: Turghun Zimin

watching "forbidden" disc(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74411: Tursunniyaz Yasin

taking part in "illegal" scripture-teaching activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18058: Abduqahar Hoshur

being marked as a "stability-related untrustworthy individual" and "posing a real threat"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 23115: Abduqeyyum Abdurehim

being marked as a "stability-related untrustworthy individual" and "posing a real threat"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 76305: Yasinjan Nasir

having "violent terrorist" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68792: Jume Haji

transferring a large quantity of "reactionary" multimedia over phone, over a period of 3-4 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72763: Rahman Eziz

sending "terrorist" videos over WeChat

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72864: Rahman Ghopur

listening to Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73407: Rozaji Hesén

planning to go abroad with others to engage in "Holy War", 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70414: Memet Hudaberdi

listening and watching "illegal reactionary" multimedia, and doing physical training with the goal of carrying out "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73231: Rozihaji Musa

listening to "illegal" Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content for around a year, and training for the purposes of "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68355: Dilmurat Shemshi

attending "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68787: Jumeqari Tursun

looking at videos and documents with content about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" multiple times, adopting "Holy War" thinking and discussing making preparations for "Holy War" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69532: Menzer Ehmet

having "religious extremist ethnic clothing"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48939: Obul Reshit

holding "illegal Tabligh propaganda" activities with the use of "illegal" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65149: Amangul Tursun

obtaining 20000RMB in cash for "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68666: Hojashim Qadir

downloading, watching, and sharing videos with "reactionary content" and content about making explosives on the internet

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68777: Jumeniyaz Osman

"illegally" teaching scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71313: Menglisahan Memtimin

refusing to stop wearing a face veil despite multiple warnings/admonishments from the neighborhood-administration cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73276: Rizwangul Abla

taking part in an underground "Islamic Liberation Party reactionary group" for 3-4 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76878: Imin Memet

disseminating "three illegals" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 60987: Salahidin Seypidin

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61153: Elzat Abdugheni

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 64562: Adil Abdulla

preparing to take part in "Hijrat" with someone else

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71163: Metqurban Mirsalim

"illegally" teaching scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72373: Nurmemet Seper

having "strong religious extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73001: Reyhangul Seydulla

refusing to stop wearing the jilbaab despite multiple warnings from the local neighborhood administration

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73159: Rozi Emet

listening to "reactionary" Tabligh multiple times, adopting "Holy War thinking" and making explosives 5 times in preparation for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75340: Obul Kerim

listening to "reactionary" Tabligh multiple times, adopting "Holy War thinking" and making explosives 5 times in preparation for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77082: Husen Hesén

meeting with someone for namaz, about a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 21578: Zeynidin Jappar

leaving his locality without getting permission from police

source: [police records](#)

Entry 22333: Eysajan Emetjan

being labeled as a "terrorism-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 23635: Dolqun Abdurehim

being labeled as a "terrorism-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61179: Abduhelil Rehmulla

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61249: Abdugheni Qurbanjan

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 70407: Memet Bekri

listening to and watching "illegal" Tabligh for several months, and going to the mountains to train for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62622: Abdurusul Ablikim

having books about "illegal religious" activities and USB with "illegal religious" content at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62981: Ablikim Mamut

"illegally" propagating information online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63421: Ablajan Shiripahun

reading "illegal" scripture on the internet at an ahung's home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65553: Ayshemgul Kamil

arranging Tabligh activities for others multiple times over the course of several months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72098: Nurehmet Turdi

hiding firearms and ammunition and "illegal" publications

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73889: Israpil Ebuzahirhan

"illegally" gathering with Kashgarians in Guangzhou

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73946: Subhi Memetjan

"illegally" teaching scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74382: Tursunjan Memetimin

attending "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74863: Turghunay Yarmemet

disseminating "illegal" religious text and images on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75354: Obulhesen Abdiraman

preparing to flee abroad

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61166: Abdughappar Qasim

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 63905: Abdurahman Obulqasim

disseminating "three illegals" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63910: Abdurahman Imir

disseminating "reactionary" CDs

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64288: Ablajan Obul

watching videos of Hesun Mehsum calling to "Hijrat" and "Holy War" multiple times, adopting "Holy War thought" and making explosives for the purposes of "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69725: Memet Qadir

disseminating "reactionary" CDs

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70750: Memetjan Erkin

watching "Holy War" videos multiple times, having "intense Holy War thinking", frequently attending "religious extremist" group activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71559: Muhter Mamut

spreading images with "religious extremist thinking" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72254: Nurmemet Kerim

disseminating "three illegals" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72875: Rahman Hidayet

being involved in "Hijrat reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 26584: Rehmetjan Ehmet

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 60991: Imran Perhat

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61096: Medine Tursunjan

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 19083: Chimengul Tursun

refusing to stop wearing a face veil despite multiple warnings/admonishments from the neighborhood-administration cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23805: Idris Yunus

having "endangering state security" thoughts

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62732: Abduweli Abla

teaching scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64174: Abdugheni Seydin

"inciting ethnic hatred" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65213: Hamut Ziyit

delivering "illegal" Tabligh to a total of 21 people

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69296: Qurban Turghun

planning to go abroad with others for "Hijrat", and watching with others' compact discs with "illegal reactionary content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73723: Seyitislam Sawut

making preparations for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76663: Ibrahim Sulayman

preparing to flee abroad

source: [government records](#)

Entry 60979: Ayupjan Mahmut

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 65282: Asimgul Memetimin

taking part in "illegal reactionary" Hizb ut-Tahrir groups for 2 months, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65580: Azigul Ghopur

buying/selling "illegal religious" literature over the phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65715: Erkin Batur

propagating "terrorism" information (videos, images) online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67616: Ezimet Turdi

disseminating "harmful information" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68393: Gulselhan Rozi

being a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75408: Hornisa Memet

receiving video(s) about making explosives via phone, then forwarding to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 60903: Goher Abdurehim

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 60998: Zeytunay Rozahun

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61050: Rozahun Abdirahman

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61060: Ayqiz Sultan

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61078: Intizar Turghan

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61109: Ilshat Turghan

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61114: Tahir Zakir

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61137: Memettursun Yaqup

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61220: Abdurehim Qurban

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61315: Jewherbuwi Tursun

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 69512: Mamutjan Abdureshit

looking at videos and documents with content about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" multiple times, adopting "Holy War" thinking and discussing making preparations for "Holy War" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74125: Tahir Tewekkul

having "strong religious extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76638: Ibrahim Kerim

looking at videos and documents with content about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" multiple times, adopting "Holy War" thinking and discussing making preparations for "Holy War" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62235: Abdukerim Ablimit

studying religion and doing "combat training" for 1-3 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63870: Abdurahman Emer

taking part in "illegal" religious activities for a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64347: Ablet Tursun

attending Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64712: Adil Tohsun

fleeing the country

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65229: Anargul Sawut

taking part in "reactionary" Hizb ut-Tahrir groups for a year, a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70764: Memetjan Metturdi

disseminating messages about making explosives on WeChat

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71612: Muniyaz Tohniyaz

having "strong religious extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72176: Nureli Yasin

watching "illegal" multimedia and Tabligh with "Holy War" content on others' phone(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 26551: Abdusalam Alim

being marked as a "stability-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 60953: Rozi Tohti

being marked as a "stability-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61140: Rizwangul Ismayil

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 64616: Adil Memetniyaz

storing "illegal" literature at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67104: Gheni Kerim

listening to "reactionary" Tabligh multiple times, adopting "Holy War thinking" and making explosives 5 times in preparation for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70971: Memetturdi Amanjan

being involved in a "Tabligh case"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71830: Musaeli Mamut

undergoing training for the purposes of "Hijrat" and "Holy War" with several others for 1-2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75117: Tohti Ghopur

listening to "reactionary" speech in a Tabligh 8-9 months earlier, engaging in "combat training" and gathering funds for "illegal" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77272: Yusup Haliq

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19384: Ablikim Mehmud

teaching scripture at multiple underground scripture-study venues for around a year, teaching around 30 people

source: [government records](#)

Entry 60929: Halmurat Memetimin

being "disconnected" (as part of Operation 9.13)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 60999: Shepqet Shewket

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61004: Perhat Weli

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61052: Memetsalih Hisamidin

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61146: Abduquddus Qudret

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 65240: Ghappar Memet

illegally crossing the border to take part in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71526: Muhebbet Tohti

having a large quantity of "extremist" videos on computer

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73515: Sattar Memetniyaz

fleeing the country

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75246: Wahap Tursun

being involved in underground scripture-study venues in 5 places in Yopurgha County for around a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77126: Husun Ehmet

having "illegal reactionary" content on multimedia card(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 60918: Subat Yusupjan

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61044: Paruq Perhat

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61288: Yalqun Yari

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 23660: Horigul Qari

obstructing police work in Urumqi's Xishan Ethnic Village

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66445: Eli Emer

illegally crossing the border to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68382: Pirdews Setiwaldi

"illegally" disseminating "violent terrorist" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69325: Qurban Osman

holding "illegal Tabligh propaganda" activities with the use of "illegal" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71067: Memetimin Turghun

preparing for "Hijrat" and "Holy War" with a number of others a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61229: Memetjan Abdulla

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 62423: Abdunebi Obul

giving out books about "illegal religious activities", in Yopurgha and Peyziwat counties, starting in January 2012

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62481: Abdurahman Nuramet

Tabligh-related (exact actions unclear)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64704: Adil Metqasim

taking part in "reactionary Hijrat" groups

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65829: Ehet Mijit

illegally crossing the border to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66740: Emer Yaqup

taking part in "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69497: Mamut Rozi

listening to "reactionary" Tabligh multiple times, adopting "Holy War thinking" and making explosives 5 times in preparation for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69826: Memet Yasin

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72356: Nurmemet Muhter

listening to Hesen Mehsum's "illegal" Tabligh on a multimedia card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76644: Ibrahim Obul

listening to "reactionary" Tabligh multiple times, adopting "Holy War thinking" and making explosives 5 times in preparation for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 20823: Yusupjan Eysajan

being marked as a "stability-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 60898: Shirmemet Nurmemet

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61023: Qediriye Abdujelil

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61073: Rehmetjan Sidiqjan

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61141: Adil Qurban

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61193: Turghan Tursun

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61221: Zayir Zakir

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61374: Ibrahim Sulayman

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 65246: Hapiz Qadir

saving "reactionary content" on multimedia card(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18992: Ilham Awut

having over 60 images disseminating "religious extremist thought"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22606: Yasin Siyit

illegally crossing the border to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62470: Abdurahman Memet

making preparations for "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66729: Emer Turdi

performing nikah

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69385: Qurbanjan Sawurahun

being a member of a "terrorist group" and "scheming" to carry out "terrorist acts"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73164: Rozi Baqi

putting up a white flag at a local middle school

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74481: Turek Ayup

making preparations for "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75607: Osman Abdurehim

gathering his family for underground scripture-study activities at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76298: Yasinjan Qadir

attending "illegal" religious activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77186: Yusup Sattar

taking part in "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 60935: Ilyar Yarmemet

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 60943: Nurmemet Tashmemet

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 60982: Dilyar Salahidin

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61037: Umit Hesenjan

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61045: Mewlidem Ablet

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61053: Peride Abduhelil

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61088: Sadam Salahidin

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61124: Kamiran Abliz

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61218: Tilimay Sultan

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61263: Memet Mamut

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61278: Nighmet Dilmurat

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61279: Abdurasul Abdushukur

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61284: Abdullam Halmurat

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61321: Halmemet Mahmut

having been in Turkey

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61367: Turghan Tursunmemet

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 16232: Imintohti Memet

sending his wife to "illegal" scripture-study venues the previous year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62603: Abduraziq Abduhelil

using his phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69165: Kerimjan Ghulam

watching "Holy War" videos multiple times, having "intense Holy War thinking", frequently attending "religious extremist" group activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69809: Memet Ghulam

watching "Holy War" videos multiple times, having "intense Holy War thinking", frequently attending "religious extremist" group activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72203: Nurdun Obul

participating directly in the July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75787: Shireli Kerim

preparing and training for "Hijrat" and "Holy War" 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76982: Ismayiljan Mehet

watching "Holy War" videos multiple times, having "intense Holy War thinking", frequently attending "religious extremist" group activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61160: Mehray Obul

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 63736: Abdukerim Molla

watching "Holy War" videos multiple times, having "intense Holy War thinking", frequently attending "religious extremist" group activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65659: Hebibulla Ablez

watching "Holy War" videos multiple times, having "intense Holy War thinking", frequently attending "religious extremist" group activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66584: Eli Osman

taking part in the "Islamic Liberation Party"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75776: Shireli Tursun

listening to others' Tabligh with "Holy War" content before each Friday prayer, for over a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61122: Hesengan Imam

studying scripture in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 75809: Shirmemet Obul

attending "illegal" Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 17049: Nurehmet Rozi

participating directly in the July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19635: Elijan Tursun

participating directly in the July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 20730: Alimjan Dawut

organizing and attending "illegal religious" activities multiple times 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71726: Mutellip Eysa

watching and disseminating "reactionary" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19050: Memtili Tursun

taking part in July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64568: Adil Abliz

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72113: Nureli Abdureshit

posting/sending "illegal things" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76204: Yasin Mettursun

carrying literature and items with "reactionary content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76205: Yasin Mettohti

carrying literature and items with "reactionary content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 20644: Turghan Husenjan

being labeled as a "terrorism-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 26550: Erpat Qeyyum

being labeled as a "terrorism-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 21852: Ehmet Memet

migrating abroad

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74861: Tohti Rozi

taking part in "illegal" religious activities for a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22463: Ekber Hoshur

attempting to illegally go to Pakistan with others to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67151: Enwer Omerjan

attempting to illegally go to Pakistan with others to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69475: Mahmutjan Memetjan

"conspiring" with someone regarding holding an "illegal religious" activity in Aksu City

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70142: Mettursun Qeyser

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67837: Hezreteli Tursun

"illegally" buying jilbaab

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70937: Memetniyaz Mehmud

taking part in "illegal religious" activities for around 8-9 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71165: Metqurban Metniyaz

preparing to make explosive devices

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76328: Yasin Eysa

taking part in July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61105: Ablikim Memetjan

"illegally" possessing "illegal" literature

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61269: Setiwaldi Ismayil

having been in Egypt

source: [police records](#)

Entry 65106: Alimjan Rozi

watching and listening to "illegal" Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content for 2-3 years, in addition to doing training for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66800: Emet Ismayil

going to "illegal" underground venues for scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67372: Hesengan Turdi

attending multiple "illegal religious" activities with several others, for 1-2 years, as preparation for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67785: Ezimet Ehmet

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71434: Mehriber Teyip

taking part in "reactionary" Hizb ut-Tahrir group(s) for 2 years, in addition to training 8 "agitators"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74093: Tahir Emer

taking part in July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76641: Ibrayim Weli

holding "illegal Tabligh propaganda" activities with the use of "illegal" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73732: Sadam Tohti

gathering with others "illegally" multiple times, and organizing an "illegal gang"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66977: Emet Memet

taking part in "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68141: Beshir Mamur

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69074: Qemernisa Bekri

"illegally" teaching scripture and "illegally" delivering Tabligh over the course of 4 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63988: Abdurehimjan Semet

disseminating "three illegals" content online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66039: Ehmet Ayup

teaching scripture at underground scripture-study venue, listening to Tabligh on multimedia cards, and gathering "illegally"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69269: Qurban Mijit

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71463: Mirshat Memettursun

participating directly in the July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72149: Nureli Memetimin

teaching scripture and engaging in "combat training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69391: Qurbanjan Hoshur

listening to "illegal" multimedia with "Holy War" and "Hijrat" content, for 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75544: Omer Turdi

having "illegal propaganda and Holy War" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18696: Qasimjan Memethali

performing nikah

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62601: Abdurehimjan Erkin

disseminating "illegal religious" literature and "illegal religious" multimedia content to others, for around a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68272: Dawut Abla

taking part in July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75280: Obulqari Osman

being a member of the "East Turkistan Islamic Liberation Party reactionary group" for a month

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75622: Osman Emet

taking part in July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65377: Awutjan Yasin

watching and disseminating "reactionary" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61108: Qurban Elahun

being in contact with a "terrorist group" abroad

source: [police records](#)

Entry 68106: Behti Abliz

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69542: Marigul Abla

taking part in "illegal reactionary" Hizb ut-Tahrir groups for a year, 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71357: Mehribangul Eli

taking part in "reactionary" Hizb ut-Tahrir group(s) for around a year, a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63138: Abliz Metyar

preparing "Hijrat" for 1-3 months, 3-4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69492: Mamut Mehmud

being a "Hijrat" member

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68761: Juret Memetjan

obstructing a police officer from carrying out their duties around 8 months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74852: Tursunmemet Isaq

having "strong religious extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66862: Emer Qasim

Hizb ut-Tahrir related

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70953: Memet Nurtohti

watching a "reactionary" videotape with 15 others at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75498: Ibrahim Dawut

watching "illegal" DVDs

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75757: Huseyinhaji Dawut

holding "illegal" Tabligh with content about "Hijrat" on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75129: Tohtibaqi

watching a "reactionary" videotape with 15 others at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66128: Ehmet Tewekkul

opening a website 2 years earlier, on which he then posted "inappropriate speech of reactionary character", with over 20000 visits to the website yielding "severe consequences"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67892: Enwer Erkin

spreading images of "Muslim Holy War warriors" and the East Turkistan flag on QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68758: Juret Nusret

receiving "illegal religious" videos on her phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22881: Memtimin Jelil

taking part in July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69986: Memettursun Emet

going to "illegal" underground venues for scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72942: Remitulla Ebeybulla

teaching scripture and engaging in "combat training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65201: Hamut Mamut

using words that "endanger state security" while chatting online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77214: Yusup Imin

preparing to illegally cross the border to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69731: Memet Kerim

taking part in July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72183: Nureli Imin

taking part in "illegal religious" activities around a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67241: Hapizqari Memet

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66857: Emer Dawut

illegally crossing the border to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56639: Tursunjan Nurmemet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) and "reactionary propaganda" multiple times, in preparation for "Holy War"; reading "illegal reactionary books"; expounding "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) to others; preparing a long knife for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74237: Turghun Nasir

listening to "reactionary" Tabligh multiple times, adopting "Holy War thinking" and making explosives 5 times in preparation for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67479: Hesen Memet

downloading "reactionary" multimedia on the internet, and watching it with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75534: Omerjan Qari

related to Hizb ut-Tahrir

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22598: Yasin Shemshi

taking part in July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67997: Osman Niyaz

watching "reactionary" discs

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72672: Polat Hekim

Hizb ut-Tahrir related

source: [government records](#)

Entry 54491: Abduehet Tursun

taking part in a "Hijrat" activity in his home village

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69647: Memetjan Ehet

watching "Holy War" videos multiple times, having "intense Holy War thinking", frequently attending "religious extremist" group activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63859: Abdurahman Abdush

being part of Hizb ut-Tahrir groups for around 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 26758: Nijat Qurban

being tagged as a "posing a real threat"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 66324: Ekber Osman

forging a marriage certificate

source: [government records](#)

Entry 51138: Obul Idris

keeping "illegal" literature, delivering Tabligh (religious teachings), and watching "illegal" movies/programs for several months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73554: Semet Eziz

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75710: Osman Waris

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63326: Abdusalam Abduqadir

taking part in Hizb ut-Tahrir groups

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77059: Husen Qasim

listening to "illegal reactionary" content multiple times, with "religious extremist thinking severe"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65170: Amine Abdukerim

related to Hizb ut-Tahrir

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65515: Aytulla Tolek

attending underground scripture-study venues for around 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76027: Yaqup Yasin

taking part in July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70261: Mehmet Memet

having "illegal" Tabligh on phone memory card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62286: Abdulla Abdureshit

burning the national flag at a mosque, and hanging up a self-made "reactionary" flag with Arabic letters

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71007: Memettursun Abduraziq

burning the national flag at a mosque, and hanging up a self-made "reactionary" flag with Arabic letters

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76157: Yasin Osman

listening to "illegal reactionary" content multiple times, with "religious extremist thinking severe"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73978: Sulayman Memtili

organizing underground scripture-study sessions to propagate "illegal religion", in addition to carrying out "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76240: Yasin Tomur

listening to and looking at "illegal" scripture texts the previous year, in addition to attending "combat training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63295: Abdurehim Rahman

being involved in Hizb ut-Tahrir

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68948: Qadir Yusup

taking part in July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75982: Yasinjan Ayup

attending "illegal" Tabligh religious activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71615: Muradil Nur

related to Hizb ut-Tahrir

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66640: Elijan Turdi

Hizb ut-Tahrir related

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68930: Qadir Yunus

Hizb ut-Tahrir related

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69906: Memetjan Abdureshit

Hizb ut-Tahrir related

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71689: Musajan Memet

Hizb ut-Tahrir related

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68341: Dilshat Ablaqari

attending "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56542: Tajigul Eziz

preparing to go abroad for "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57004: Hesenjan Tursun

watching and listening to multimedia with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content; buying literature with "religious extremist" content and reading about "Hijrat" and "jihad", thereby developing thoughts of taking part in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72185: Nureli Husen

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65796: Ehet Ayas

organizing "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67145: Enwer Hebibul

taking part in "illegal religious" activities for around 3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63311: Abdurusul Ablet

sending "reactionary" and "separatist" messages from a local internet cafe

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75773: Ghojaehmet Emet

going on an "illegal" website a few months earlier and disseminating "reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57514: Tewekkul Abliz

taking part in "Hizb ut-Tahrir" groups

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57977: Yasinjan Abdurehim

going abroad (or trying to) "illegally" for "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58401: Musa Emet

trying to illegally cross the border in Kizilsu for "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62090: Abdugheni Awut

sending others multimedia materials with "reactionary" content multiple times over the course of 9 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63963: Abdurehim Qudret

propagating "illegal" photos and literature online, while at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67930: Obul Anayit

taking part in multiple "illegal religious" activities for a few months, in addition to hiding multimedia cards with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64902: Alim Abdulla

having "illegal" scripture text on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68049: Barat Mehsut

disseminating "reactionary" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75680: Osman Nurehmet

opening an "illegal" underground scripture-study venue

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76898: Imin Yaqin

having multimedia with "illegal religious propaganda" content and "endangering state security" files on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73680: Semi Qeyyum

keeping "illegal religious extremist thinking" multimedia files on home computer hard drive

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63937: Abdureshit Niyazmet

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63264: Abdurahman Abliz

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73653: Semet Memet

studying scripture and training for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74474: Tuniyaz Tohtiyusup

studying scripture and training for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63841: Abdumit Zayir

"illegally" expounding scripture at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71609: Munire Mijit

"inciting ethnic hatred" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75473: Ghulamjan Ibrahim

his wife wearing a jilbaab for 4 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56468: Osmanjan Qari

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "illegal" content 3-4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56471: Turahun Tursun

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content on a multimedia card, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56467: Ablimit Dawut

attending an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activity 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56470: Yasinjan Qasim

attending an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activity 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56472: Zurdun Ibrahim

going with others to the mountains 4 years earlier, for the purposes of "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56466: Nurjan Barat

attending "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56469: Emetjan Ablimit

taking part in an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activity involving over 10 people, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76131: Yasin Awut

downloading content "endangering state security" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75147: Tohtimet Tohti

"illegally" propagating scripture to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56809: Dawutjan Memet

going to Kazakhstan in June 2014, via Harbin, and attending an Uyghur congress there

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57005: Memetjan Hudaberdi

watching and listening to multimedia with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content; buying things in preparation for going to Afghanistan to take part in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18340: Abduweli Ablet

being labeled as a "terrorism-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 57267: Osman Huseyin

playing a disc where someone "illegally" expounded scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57268: Omer Huseyin

teaching a group of 21 people about attending religious activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57687: Hoshurqari Dawut

planning to go abroad for "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57930: Kerim Imin

taking part in "illegal" religious activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58036: Dawut Abdukerim

taking flight 2 years earlier, after his plans for "Hijrat" and "Holy War" were discovered by the public security bureau

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58462: Memettursun Emet

attending "Hijrat" and Tabligh (religious teaching) activities; engaging in "training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58513: Hashimjan Mijit

engaging in "secret training" with two others and making preparations for "Holy War", while also listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18045: Musajan Tursun

being labeled as a "terrorism-related untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 56667: Asimgul Saqi

watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Holy War" content; assisting Hesen Ismayil in making bombs and in carrying out the "December 15, 2013 terrorist incident"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57530: Enwer Sadiq

watching and listening to lessons with "Holy War" content 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56398: Ilyas Sultan

illegally crossing the border (or attempting to)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56396: Ehmet Abdurehim

watching an "illegal" video disc

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56400: Memeteli Islam

illegally crossing the border (or attempting to)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56637: Memet Sawut

watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) videos and sending them to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56663: Hesengan Abdurehim

taking part in training, after attending "Hijrat" and Tabligh (religious teaching) activities with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56817: Allaberdi Bekri

starting to carry out "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56856: Tohti Shirmet

watching "illegal reactionary" multimedia; undergoing physical training for the purposes of carrying out "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57151: Omerjan Eziz

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) and "reactionary propaganda" multiple times; "preparing for Holy War in his thoughts"; reading "illegal reactionary books"; expounding "illegal" Tabligh to others; providing a venue for "illegal" Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57305: Imin Bekri

holding "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57368: Emet Tursun

selling over 30 sheep to prepare 40000RMB for his son's "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57543: Rahman Tursun

watching and listening to "illegal" multimedia files with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content; "training" for the purposes of "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57775: Memettursun Yusup

carrying out "illegal" religious activities with 3 others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57932: Imam Sultan

attending a meeting of the "East Turkistan Islamic Group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58028: Memetjan Abdurehim

attending "Hijrat" and Tabligh (religious teaching) activities with others; engaging in "training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58033: Hezreteli Tursun

attending "Hijrat" and Tabligh (religious teaching) activities with others; engaging in "training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58210: Ibrahimjan Rehim

giving someone a multimedia card with "Hijrat" content a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58230: Alimjan Tursun

listening to and watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content on multiple occasions, over the course of 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58434: Idrisjan Eli

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content a year earlier; "training" for "Holy War" and "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58453: Yusupjan Tursun

watching and listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) and "reactionary materials" on multiple occasions over the course of 2 years; making "mental preparations for Holy War"; taking part in "weapons training" on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58505: Ismayil Memet

"illegally" purchasing jilbaab

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58538: Isaq Eli

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content with 2 others; buying "training weapons for Holy War" and "training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58539: Baratjan Hudaberdi

teaching others scripture over 2 years earlier; "inciting" others to take part in "Hijrat" and "Holy War"; carrying out two months of "training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58567: Alimjan Abliz

spreading "three illegals" content on his Qzone for over a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58570: Yusup Memet

discussing "Holy War" with someone a year earlier; playing a video Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content for three people

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58581: Ablimit Memetimin

watching and listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) and "reactionary materials" on multiple occasions over the course of 2 years; making "mental preparations for Holy War"; attending multiple underground religion classes; expounding to others "illegal" Tabligh content on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58650: Dawutjan Jume

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content with two others; undergoing "training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76312: Yasinjan Ghopur

listening to and watching "illegal reactionary" multimedia, and doing physical training with the goal of carrying out "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71719: Mutellip Eysa

disseminating "three illegals" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66891: Emer Musa

being involved in "Hijrat reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63298: Abdurehim Rozi

being involved in "Hijrat reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68568: Helil Osman

being involved in "Hijrat reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75676: Osman Musa

being involved in "Hijrat reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66589: Eli Osman

being involved in "Hijrat reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73190: Rozi Molla

being involved in "reactionary" group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64341: Ablet Sawut

being involved in "Hijrat reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72007: Niyaz Memetabdulla

listening to Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75909: Yasin Abdurusul

taking part in a Hizb ut-Tahrir group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63477: Ablikim Tursun

propagating "reactionary" (content) and "separatism"

source: [government records](#)

"financing terrorist activities"

资助恐怖活动罪

Article 120.1: Any individual who provides financial support to a terrorist organization or conducts terrorist activities, or provides training on terrorist activities shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than five years, limited incarceration, surveillance or deprivation of political rights in addition to a fine; or if the circumstances are serious, be sentenced to imprisonment of not less than five years in addition to a fine or forfeiture of property. Whoever knowingly recruits, trains or transports any member workforce for any terrorist organization, for conducting any terrorist activities or for any terrorist activities shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph. Where an entity commits a crime as provided for in the preceding two paragraphs, a fine shall be imposed on the entity, and the directly responsible person in charge and other directly liable persons shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1.

Entry 5417: Mahire Yaqup

sending 758741RMB to her parents abroad ("terrorist organization members") in 2013-2014

source: [Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Information Office](#)

Entry 11507: Nurnisa Emet

remaining in contact with brother Erkin Emet for 10 years, despite knowing that he was a "member of a terrorist organization"; visiting Erkin Emet in Turkey in 2013-2014 and giving him a gold ring, a dutar, 2000USD, 800RMB, daily-use articles worth 2000RMB, and 2600RMB on behalf of other siblings

source: [indictment](#)

Entry 11509: Enwer Emet

remaining in contact with brother Erkin Emet for 10 years, despite knowing that he was a "member of a terrorist organization"; giving 500RMB to Erkin Emet via their sister, when the latter visited Erkin in Turkey

source: [indictment](#)

Entry 11510: Emer Emet

remaining in contact with brother Erkin Emet for 10 years, despite knowing that he was a "member of a terrorist organization"; giving 800RMB to Erkin Emet via their sister, when the latter visited Erkin in Turkey

source: [indictment](#)

Entry 65329: Atikem Qeyyum

constantly maintaining contacts abroad and planning to leave China to join the "East Turkistan Islamic Movement"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 11508: Memetimin Emet

remaining in contact with brother Erkin Emet for 10 years, despite knowing that he was a "member of a terrorist organization"; giving 500RMB to Erkin Emet via their sister, when the latter visited Erkin in Turkey

source: [indictment](#)

Entry 76176: Yasin Quddus

having "illegal propaganda items" and watching/disseminating "illegal" movies

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57684: Patigul Zunun

binding her son's book(s) with "illegal" content a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

"gathering a crowd to disturb social order"

聚众扰乱社会秩序罪

Article 290: Where crowds are gathered to disturb public order, circumstances are serious and it causes work, production, business and study, research or medicine to be unable to proceed, causing major harms, the principle offender is sentenced to between three and seven years imprisonment; other active participants are given up to three years imprisonment, short-term detention, controlled release or deprivation of political rights.

Assembling crowds to attack state organs, thus disrupting their operations and causing serious losses, the ringleaders are to be sentenced to not less than five years but not more than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment; and other active participants are to be sentenced to not less than five year of fixed-term imprisonment, criminal detention, control, or deprivation of political rights.

Where the work order of state organs is disrupted several times, and corrections are still not made after administrative punishment, causing serious consequences, it is punished by up to three years imprisonment, short-term detention or controlled release.

Where organizing or funding others to illegally assemble several times, disturbing social order, and the circumstances are serious, it is punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Entry 47343: Mehmud Nasir

using his computer to show others an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) video 1-2 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 5821: Nurlan Pioner

"illegally" teaching religion 5-15 years earlier, and gathering others for religious and Sharia lessons

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16135: Melikizat Memet

gathering many times to listen together to Tabligh with "extremist" content spoken by others

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 3740: Alim Hesin

delivering a Tabligh with "illegal religious" content to multiple people half a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16134: Patigul Memet

gathering many times to listen together to Tabligh with "extremist" content spoken by others

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16133: Helchem Pazil

gathering many times to listen together to Tabligh with "extremist" content spoken by others

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 63010: Ablikim Turup

expounding scripture to others for several months 8 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 22993: Tursungul Qadir

calling on women to wear face veils, to do what men said, and to pray on time, during gatherings with friends around a decade earlier; borrowing an "illegal" scripture book and explaining its contents at gatherings 5 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 7938: Tohti Islam

teaching Arabic to two people 20 years earlier, and delivering and organizing "illegal" sermons on 7 occasions several years before

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 56805: Nurmemet Hesem

"illegally" studying scripture a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56486: Yaqup Yusup

gathering with others 2 years earlier to listen to and watch "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 47386: Idris Qunduz

being involved in a "mosque gang"; listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 56558: Abdulla Turghun

starting to learn scripture a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 4883: Turnisagul Rozi

starting to wear a jilbaab and veil in 2012 (after which she was "educated"); having others read "illegal" books

source: [police records](#)

Entry 1239: Azamat Abaibek

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities for 2-3 years, some years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 21975: Abdurusul Bawudun

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities multiple times

source: [police records](#)

Entry 7752: Sanarbek Qanatbek

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities multiple times

source: [police records](#)

Entry 36616: Ismayil Qari

suddenly quitting smoking and drinking in 2012, and forcing his wife to wear a jilbaab and veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 21312: Tohti Mamut

learning scripture for a week in September 1988

source: [police records](#)

Entry 40036: Turghunjan Abdurehim

attending Tabligh (religious teaching) activities containing "jihad and Hijrat" content a year earlier, together with one other person

source: [government records](#)

Entry 21966: Osman Yaqup

performing a prayer inside a shop in the jade market of Urumqi's Hualing shopping center

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56295: Talipjan Turaq

learning scripture for a period of 2 months (3 years earlier)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48086: Rizwangul Seper

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) and having multimedia cards with religious content for 4 years prior to arrest; wearing a veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 56358: Humarqiz Nezer

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "illegal" content at her home, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18885: Juret Gheyret

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities 7 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 16282: Eli Abdughopur

"illegally" transmitting scripture; "forcing" his wife to wear a veil; violating the birth quota by 7 children (10 total); listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) on multiple occasions

source: [police records](#)

Entry 56251: Abdureyim Memet

watching and listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) with others 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23964: Omer Yusup

listening to an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 41109: Kerimjan Ghopur

gathering with three others to "illegally expound scripture" from March to September 2014

source: [government records](#)

Entry 41104: Yaqupjan Obulqasim

gathering with three others to "illegally expound scripture" from March to September 2014

source: [government records](#)

Entry 79480: Muhter Abdureyim

using his ID to open a bank account for a "Hijrat gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 56922: Tursun Memet

preaching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) a year earlier, while serving as an imam at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 41103: Dawutjan Obulqasim

gathering with three others to "illegally expound scripture" from March to September 2014

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18124: Yusupjan Rozi

being a member of the "gang" that watched Hesen Mehsum's "illegal" disc

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45038: Mamut Dawut

being part of a "gang" that watched Hesen Mehsum's "illegal" disc

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45035: Abla Ghopur

being part of a "gang" that watched Hesen Mehsum's "illegal" disc

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45036: Alimjan Hesem

being part of a "gang" that watched Hesem Mehsum's "illegal" disc

source: [police records](#)

Entry 79499: Abdukerim Seydin

propagating the idea that "money from bank loans is haram and cannot be used" on two occasions 4 years earlier, while serving as an imam; "illegally" teaching scripture at home

source: [police records](#)

Entry 43636: Tiliwaldi Tohti

listening to and copying for others multimedia cards with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content, four years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 41275: Ablikim Abla

planning to go abroad for "jihad" and "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 42721: Hoshur Reshit

listening to someone's "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) two years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 39011: Sumeyye Abdukerim

teaching 9 children religion underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45106: Abduweli Ibrahim

watching "three illegals" "terrorist" videos in 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 41976: Abdurahman Memetimin

watching an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) video over a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 35949: Omerjan Tursun

listening to another person preach an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 28074: Abdurehim Qadir

starting in April 2011, he went to Beijing a total of 8 times to file complaints, gathering with others to do so

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61103: Emetjan Ablajan

teaching 5 people scripture over the course of 2 years, around 5 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 17016: Ablimit Mamut

listening to "illegal" Tabligh about "haram and halal" and "Muslim duty", "illegally" teaching scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 34950: Tursun Tahir

preaching a Tabligh (religious teaching) with "illegal content" at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63935: Abdureshit Qadir

praying at a store

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75254: Waris Turdi

providing venue and funds for underground scripture study for around 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 31067: Qadir Tursun

listening to an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61355: Memeteli Abdukerim

teaching two people "illegal" religious knowledge 3 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 17551: Abdughopur Abdurehim

watching "reactionary videos" having content related to the July 5 incident, "Hijrat", and "jihad" with two other people 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 35248: Turghun Eziz

listening to an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) one year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45037: Eysajan Kamil

being part of a "gang" that watched Hesen Mehsum's "illegal" disc

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45039: Rahman Mehmud

being part of a "gang" that watched Hesen Mehsum's "illegal" disc

source: [police records](#)

Entry 31849: Memet Abliz

listening to a Tabligh (religious teaching) 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 20225: Mehmudjan Memet

"illegally" expounding scripture to minors on multiple occasions at his home 4 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 41722: Yusupjan Mehem

attending a Tabligh (religious teaching) event at someone else's home during Ramadan over a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68275: Dawut Abdukerim

holding multiple Tabligh at home over the course of 7-8 months, about a year earlier, in addition to being in a "religious extremist gang"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65045: Alimjan Abdugheni

gathering with others to pray

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66425: Eli Abdurehim

gathering with others to pray

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71331: Mollaghoja Dolet

gathering with others to pray

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75323: Obulqasim Mettohti

gathering with others to pray

source: [government records](#)

Entry 41164: Obulqasim Huseyin

studying scripture at a rented apartment in Kashgar City in July 2008 (6 years earlier)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 60876: Eysajan Hesenjan

going to Hotan with others and studying scripture there for a few months, 4 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45041: Perhat Memet

keeping Hesen Mehsum's disc at home

source: [police records](#)

Entry 62179: Abduqadir Jelil

attending underground scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63053: Ablimit Hemdulla

organizing others to take part in "illegal religious" activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67572: Esqer Tursun

teaching 3 children scripture underground, 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69090: Qayim Peyzi

providing venue for underground scripture study 3-4 years earlier, and sending his two sons outside their home area to study scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44915: Abduweli Qurban

having "illegal" files on phone in October 2014

source: [police records](#)

Entry 56318: Ibrahim Mamut

using his phone to watch "reactionary videos" with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63829: Abdulim Memetimin

disseminating "reactionary speech" for 3-4 months, in addition to having a large quantity of "violent terrorist" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70573: Memet Yusup

helping others go to Guma County for "illegal" scripture study a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74885: Turaq Memet

playing Tabligh at a mosque 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74285: Tursun Eli

providing venue for underground scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72781: Rahman Qadir

delivering Tabligh with content about "Hijrat", "Holy War", and haram and halal to others multiple times, over a period of 5-6 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76496: Imam Memet

praying at a store

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69319: Qurban Urayim

gathering with others at home over the course of a year, a year earlier, to listen to "illegal" and "reactionary" content stored on multimedia cards

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56355: Hashimqari Yaqup

holding an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activity at his home close to 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45586: Yaqup Hoshur

being flagged by the autonomous-region-level IJOP as part of the No. 18 Stage; listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 63928: Abdureshit Abdurehim

"illegally" gathering with 14 others a year earlier and listening to "Hijrat" materials

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67607: Heyit Molla

providing a venue for scripture lessons for 2-3 years, several years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75062: Tohtihaji Mehet

holding multiple Tabligh at home over the course of 7-8 months, about a year earlier, in addition to being in a "religious extremist gang"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66488: Eli Metsali

gathering with others to pray

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69170: Kerim Heyri

providing an "illegal" venue for scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69498: Mamut Sawut

providing an "illegal" venue for scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75294: Ibrahim Tursun

organizing "illegal" Tabligh at his mother's home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73899: Siray Ghopur

playing multimedia card(s) with "illegal" content to multiple people over the course of 2 years, 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62598: Abdurehim Omer

"illegally" teaching scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22812: Omer Muqiyat

being at an "illegal" scripture-study venue, where a fight broke out, with someone dying as a result

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69421: Qurban Bawudun

listening to "illegal reactionary" content multiple times, with "religious extremist thinking severe"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74788: Tursun Molla

providing his home as a venue and attending "reactionary" Tabligh 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62092: Abdugheni Eziz

listening to "illegal" Tabligh at home 4-5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64924: Alim Ehet

carrying out Tabligh at home multiple times 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58714: Qeyser Qurban

learning scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62231: Abduqeyyum Yasin

giving "illegal" religious lessons to someone for 1-2 months, a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49260: Ablimit Momin

listening to Tabligh content, in addition to providing Tabligh venues for others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67264: Eysa Hesén

making preparations to go abroad illegally to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75465: Ghulam Memet

making preparations to go abroad illegally to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67775: Ezizjan Yunus

preparing to go abroad for "Hijrat" and "jihad"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74119: Tahir Rozi

growing a large beard, and praying at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74451: Turaq Hoshur

providing a venue for prayer and Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65911: Ehmet Emer

watching and listening to "illegal" Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content online, and engaging in training for "Holy War" and "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67548: Esqer Yusup

watching "reactionary Tabligh" and video(s) with "reactionary Holy War content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75384: Obulqasim Abdurehim

gathering with others to pray

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75651: Osman Dawut

listening to "illegal" Tabligh and looking at "illegal propaganda items" at a rented home in Suzhou

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65635: Ebeydulla Osman

watching and listening to "illegal" Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content online, and engaging in training for "Holy War" and "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65196: Hamut Abdureshit

watching "reactionary" videos about "Holy War" and "reactionary Tabligh"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74227: Turghun Eli

sending his son to underground scripture study for 2 years, in addition to teaching scripture to others' children and providing relevant venues

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77118: Husenjan Osman

watching "reactionary Tabligh" and videos with "Holy War" content a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56316: Abdusemi Qurban

listening to and sharing "reactionary multimedia with content about Hijrat and jihad" 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69360: Qurbanjan Abdureshit

disseminating "illegal" Tabligh 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65203: Hamut Memet

attending others' "illegal" Tabligh and watching "illegal propaganda films", as well as letting others use his home as a venue, for 1-2 months half a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76178: Yasin Qurban

inviting someone to his uncle's home to deliver an "illegal" Tabligh 2 years earlier, in addition to slaughtering a sheep for the occasion

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65197: Hamut Abla

"illegally" teaching scripture at his home to 11 others for 2 years, several years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66112: Ehmet Nejmidin

delivering Tabligh to others on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72479: Nurnisagul Haji

gathering with others at home over the course of a year, a year earlier, to listen to "illegal" and "reactionary" content stored on multimedia cards

source: [government records](#)

Entry 39405: Hesenjan Hamut

listening to and watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) files 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62756: Abduweli Tiliwaldi

listening to "illegal reactionary" content multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74848: Tursunqari Memet

watching "reactionary" videos about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" with Abdurazaq Ismayil (the alleged head of the December 15, 2013 incident) 3-4 years earlier, while doing temporary work in Shanghai

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66399: Elahun Tursun

gathering with others at home over the course of a year, a year earlier, to listen to "illegal" and "reactionary" content stored on multimedia cards

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73457: Ruqiye Alim

delivering "illegal" Tabligh to 6 girls in a cotton field 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73960: Sulayman Eziz

"illegally" gathering people and expounding scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76497: Imam Memet

gathering "illegally" multiple times to watch multimedia with "reactionary" content, and organizing a "Jamaat" group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71363: Miradil Tursun

attending "reactionary" Tabligh over a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72695: Rabiye Ehet

"illegally" expounding scripture to 3 others at home over a period of around 8 months, about a year earlier, and again to 1 person a few months before detention

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73483: Sadiq Quwan

listening to and sending to others "illegal" Tabligh content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62923: Ablez Qurban

"illegally" studying scripture in Hotan, Maralbeshi, and Urumqi for 4 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65044: Alim Zunun

"illegally" studying scripture in Hotan, Maralbeshi, and Urumqi for 4 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67625: Hezret Rahman

"illegally" studying scripture in Hotan, Maralbeshi, and Urumqi for 4 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68618: Helil Mensur

"illegally" studying scripture in Hotan, Maralbeshi, and Urumqi for 4 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69681: Memet Erkin

listening to "reactionary" Tabligh, watching "reactionary" videos related to "Holy War" and "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72643: Pezil Memet

listening to Tabligh with "reactionary" content multiple times at home, over the course of 3-4 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65319: Atigul Barat

sewing 3 jilbaab at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69510: Mamut Imin

"illegally" teaching scripture for over a year, at someone else's home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72886: Rahman Zunun

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68855: Qadir Sadiq

delivering "illegal" Tabligh to his family at home, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69347: Qurban Yusup

listening to "illegal" Tabligh 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75417: Ghopur Jelil

delivering Tabligh at someone else's home 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76342: Yasin Memet

organizing "illegal" underground scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44794: Sidiq Sabir

having "Wahhabi" views

source: [police records](#)

Entry 65225: Anargul Obulseyt

"illegally" gathering people and expounding scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65242: Ghappar Turdi

teaching scripture to 10 underage children for 1-2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76102: Yalqun Yaqub

taking part in Tabligh gatherings multiple times over the course of around 2 years, several years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62042: Abdimit Reshit

providing his home for others to use to "illegally" expound scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67840: Hezreteli Yasin

watching "reactionary" multimedia multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73786: Sattar Himit

being a religious figure who had his credentials voided, and being deeply religious

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77326: Yusupehmet Tomur

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 35351: Tursun Rozi

taking part in an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activity

source: [police records](#)

Entry 19956: Rozimemet Siraji

teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62581: Abdurehim Ablim

providing an "illegal" venue for scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64476: Ablimit Alim

listening to "illegal" Tabligh content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65210: Hamutjan Ghappar

listening to Tabligh delivered by Rahman Israyil

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65228: Anargul Quwan

providing a venue for scripture lessons for 2-3 years, several years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67128: Gheni Weli

"illegally" studying scripture and expounding scripture for 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71820: Musa Sadir

listening to "illegal reactionary" content multiple times, with "religious extremist thinking severe"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72629: Pazil Yasin

planning to illegally cross the border for "Hijrat" 3-4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66539: Eli Sawut

"gathering a crowd" to disrupt the normal work order of state organs on multiple occasions, and not changing despite being "educated" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66656: Helimjan Reshit

providing a venue for underground scripture study for 3-4 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68849: Qadir Memet

teaching scripture at his home for 4-5 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71464: Mirinsa Qasim

delivering Tabligh at a mosque over a period of 2-3 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74084: Tahir Abla

organizing underground scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76788: Imam Qadir

listening to "illegal" Tabligh content and providing a venue multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70570: Memet Islam

delivering "illegal" Tabligh to others 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74339: Tursun Tiliwaldi

listening to "illegal" Tabligh played by someone else multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76274: Yasin Hoshur

providing a venue for scripture lessons for over a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76508: Himit Ehmetniyaz

teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74349: Tursun Obulqasim

listening to Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content multiple times over a period of 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64654: Adiljan Alim

attending underground scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67845: Hezretemer Tohti

listening to "illegal reactionary" speeches multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69502: Mamut Tursun

providing a venue for Tabligh activity gatherings 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71697: Musajan Seley

watching "reactionary" content pertaining to "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72332: Nurmemet Hudaberdi

listening to and watching "reactionary" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73685: Semijan Emet

attending "reactionary" Tabligh over a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70465: Memet Musa

having "religious extremist thinking", "illegally" studying scripture in Atush, growing a large beard, and not changing his ways despite multiple admonishments, in addition to having "illegal" multimedia on his phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61058: Ensar Husenjan

attending multiple "illegal" Tabligh activities several years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 63064: Ablimit Mehet

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66237: Ekber Rozi

downloading and saving the No. 37 issue of "Voice of Islam"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66343: Hekim Kerim

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66644: Elijan Weli

delivering "illegal" Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67005: Emet Ghopur

"illegally" teaching scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68276: Dawut Almas

listening to "illegal" Tabligh and providing a venue

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69801: Memet Tohti

listening to "illegal" Tabligh content on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72637: Perhat Obul

listening to "illegal" Tabligh content on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76220: Yasin Chong

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69278: Qurban Nizamidin

providing an "illegal" venue for scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72579: Patigul Ghopur

"illegally" teaching scripture to 14 people

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73287: Rustem Abdurehim

spreading multimedia files with "illegal reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73913: Ismayil Reshit

providing an "illegal" venue for scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76067: Yaqub Hamut

providing an "illegal" venue for scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76166: Yasin Qawul

teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76866: Imin Emet

providing a venue for "illegal" Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62302: Abdulla Obul

"illegally" buying jilbaab

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68240: Buwihejer Mehmet

attending "illegal" scripture-study venues

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62252: Abdukerim Memet

watching "reactionary" multimedia materials

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67665: Eziz Ehtem

taking part in "illegal religious" activities over a period of around 12 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71414: Mijit Reshit

taking part in "illegal" Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71893: Nasir Mijit

listening to "illegal" Tabligh content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68289: Dawut Musa

delivering Tabligh at a mosque over a period of 2-3 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73070: Rizwangu Nurmemet

listening to and downloading Tabligh with "illegal" content online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75427: Ghopurjan Memet

listening to Tabligh 4 years earlier, and undergoing "illegal training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49385: Kerim Ghopur

teaching 3 children scripture at his home for around 2 weeks, 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65156: Amangul Imam

listening to "illegal" Tabligh on phone's multimedia card over the course of around 10 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62485: Abdurahman Sawur

attending "illegal" religious training for around 2 years, several years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70972: Memettursun Hebibulla

attending underground scripture study around 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72443: Nursimen Enwer

"illegally" teaching scripture to 2 farmers and 3 students at her home, for 2-3 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76346: Yasin Sadiq

watching and listening to "illegal" Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content online, and engaging in training for "Holy War" and "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67499: Hesen Obulhesen

"illegally" teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76279: Yasin Shukur

teaching the Quran to children at his home, over a period of a few months, 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22899: Yalqun Elahun

"illegally" organizing the election of representatives at a mosque without government approval

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64534: Ablet Abdu

"disrupting mosque order" at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72025: Nurtay Helpet

"disrupting mosque order" at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72529: Perhat Tohtiahun

"disrupting mosque order" at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67614: Ezimet Emet

having "strong religious extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68674: Ghunchem Hekim

teaching scripture to 18 people at her home for 5-6 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69196: Qudrethan Qeyyum

getting married through "illegal" nikah ceremony

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58339: Turqiz Memet

wearing the jilbaab for a year, and refusing to stop despite multiple attempts at "education"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71946: Nisahan Mehmud

"illegally" expounding scripture 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76691: Ibrahim Islam

attending "illegal" religious activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62595: Abdurehim Salim

"illegally" studying scripture in Hotan, Maralbeshi, and Urumqi for 4 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62824: Ablajan Ablikim

getting married through a nikah ceremony without getting an official wedding certificate

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70219: Mehmud Memet

teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 20413: Hemdulla Quniyaz

listening to and watching "reactionary" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66609: Eli Imintohti

providing a venue for underground scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68659: Ghujehmet Mehmud

"illegally" studying scripture and undergoing "combat training" 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77331: Yusupemet Naman

posting "incendiary" speech on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16340: Abdumemet Memet

disseminating "negative speech" of a Tabligh group at the mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68400: Gulurhan Kerim

"illegally" expounding scripture at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18082: Memetweli Waris

attending "illegal" scripture-study activities twice

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62787: Abduraman Memetimin

teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72567: Patihem Mettursun

Tabligh-related

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19987: Ghulamidin Hisam

"disrupting mosque order" at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73668: Semet Tohsun

"illegally" teaching scripture multiple times at home, for less than a month

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23573: Emetjan Ehetqari

gathering to "illegally" expound scripture with 7-8 others over a decade earlier, watching discs that propagated "terrorism and extremism", and plotting to carry out "terrorist acts"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 16383: Tiliwaldi Mutellip

"disrupting mosque order" at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67099: Gheni Hezim

listening to Tabligh with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67347: Hesen Razaq

listening to and watching "reactionary" multimedia about techniques to manufacture explosives

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62548: Abdureshit Rehmet

studying scripture at an underground scripture-study venue for a month, a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68911: Qeyser Memet

propagating Tabligh to others on multiple occasions over the course of 2 years, several years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63133: Abliz Memet

teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67155: Enwer Abduhelil

attending underground scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19952: Abduwaqi Rozibaqi

providing venues for "violent terrorists" to hold underground activities and "illegally" teach scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64981: Alim Memet

listening to Memetimin Urayim's Tabligh for 3 years, 3-5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16933: Mettursun Metqurban

teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61972: Ababekri Ebeydulla

"illegally" teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71247: Metshirip Memet

"illegally" teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70081: Metqurban Mettursun

teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62799: Abla Obul

watching multimedia with "reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56677: Emetjan Ghopur

watching "reactionary videos" with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content while working in Shanghai 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 17422: Ablehet Mehmet

wearing a beard while young; his wife wearing a jilbaab

source: [police records](#)

Entry 74711: Tursun Turdi

getting married via a nikah ceremony

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62584: Abdurehim Hesén

teaching scripture to one person, and going to Hotan to study scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72418: Nurmemetjan Ehet

listening to Abdusalam Nurmemet's "Hijrat"-related Tabligh 3-4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71046: Memetyasin Sidiqulla

teaching scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69171: Kerim Hoshur

listening to Memetimin Urayim's "illegal" Tabligh for 3 years, around 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74117: Tahir Rehim

listening to Tabligh played by others, 4-5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67591: Gheybulla Hebibulla

teaching scripture to 11 children for 2-3 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56618: Obulqasim Omer

transferring "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) from someone's phone to his own 2 years earlier, to listen to

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57147: Isaqhajim Gheni

watching "reactionary videos" with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58306: Igem Tewekkul

making preparations to go abroad for "Hijrat" and "jihad" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45051: Ayimsa Himit

being flagged by the autonomous-region-level IJOP as part of the No. 37 Batch; wearing a veil between 2010 and 2014; attending "illegal" religious activities; reciting scripture despite not having official credentials; expounding scripture at other people's homes

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45073: Ismayil Memeteli

being flagged by the autonomous-region-level IJOP as part of the No. 18 Batch; "illegally" doing physical training/exercise; "illegally" studying scripture in 2014; watching "three illegals" videos; being a "gang leader"; belonging to a "special group"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 22513: Obulqasim Abduwahid

taking part in "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities; growing a large beard; engaging in "illegal" exercise/training

source: [police records](#)

Entry 23322: Imin Sidiq

being a "Wahhabi" and performing namaz (praying)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45048: Abdusemet Abdughopur

doing "illegal" physical training/exercise; "illegally" studying scripture in 2014; watching "three illegals" videos; inciting ethnic hatred and being sentenced to 5 years; being part of a "gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45047: Ilham Enwer

either listening to or delivering "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) while doing renovation/decoration work on a dining hall in Kucha County

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45062: Momin Abla

attending "illegal religious activities"; gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45045: Yasin Emet

acting as an imam and leading prayer at a mosque in the No. 3 Group, No. 5 Village, despite not having official credentials

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45456: Eli Turghun

listening to "illegal extremist thinking" Tabligh (religious teachings) at the mosque; being flagged by IJOP as part of the No. 16 Batch

source: [police records](#)

Entry 63691: Abduqadir Idris

getting together with 7 others at a diner to engage in Friday prayer

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45458: Eysa Hesén

being flagged by the autonomous-region-level IJOP as part of the No. 20 Batch; attending "illegal" religious activities; teaching his children scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 68017: Osmanjan Memet

getting together with others at a diner to engage in Friday prayer

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45072: Imin Mehet

growing a large beard; having one child over the birth quota (total of 4); coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 56875: Memettursun Eysa

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" content 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56876: Memetjan Mijit

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) over a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45024: Igem Tur

being part of a "gang" who prayed "illegally" at a work site in the No. 10 Village

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45055: Eli Kerim

being a "wild imam"; gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45061: Memettursun Ghappar

being a "two-faced" Party member; having "illegal" literature and "illegal" tapes; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 17951: Nurehmet Abdureshit

providing "illegal" underground scripture class to 10 "apprentices" at his home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44936: Adiljan Yunus

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) while working as a nan baker in Hotan

source: [police records](#)

Entry 57682: Qurbanjan Hoshur

gathering people at his home (additional details not given)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45010: Tursun Mehet

growing a beard while young; wearing short pants; doing "Wahhabi"-style prayer

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45015: Tohti Ebey

growing a beard while young; wearing short pants; doing "Wahhabi"-style prayer

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45029: Yunus Hapiz

growing a beard while young; wearing short pants; doing "Wahhabi"-style prayer

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44980: Memettursun Ehmet

growing a beard while young; his wife wearing a jilbaab

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44944: Emer Sayim

doing "illegal" training/exercise in Urumqi; "illegally" studying scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45000: Sulayman Mamut

divorcing his wife definitively by saying "talaq" three times

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44932: Ablikim Rozi

"illegally" studying scripture; his wife wearing a jilbaab

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45447: Tohti Ramut

"illegally" gathering people to pray; "illegally" reciting scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45609: Memeteli Obulqasim

"illegally" listening to Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44872: Rozi Hesén

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44882: Ismayil Yusup

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2012 and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44950: Hesén Rusul

growing a beard and wearing short pants

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45603: Ablet Mamut

"illegally" praying (performing namaz)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 16289: Momin Haliq

taking part in "illegal religious" activities at home around 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57161: Memtimin Yaqup

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) at someone's home 4-5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48786: Bostan Ibrahim

gathering many times to listen together to Tabligh with "extremist" content spoken by others

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 61380: Ablimit Abliz

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities multiple times over the previous 8 years

source: [police records](#)

Entry 58307: Qadir Jume

not getting a proper marriage certificate 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58447: Niyaz Edirshah

"training" together with one other person 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58530: Yarmemet Esqer

watching "illegal" videos a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58268: Shirmemet Esqer

watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) videos over a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45560: Mutellip Rustem

using the internet to download "illegal" videos and watch them, in addition to sending them to others

source: [police records](#)

Entry 57188: Abdusalam Abdukerim

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) for around a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57704: Memet Memetimin

studying religion "illegally" for 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44845: Ismayil Sawut

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 57688: Turajan Obulqasim

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content on multiple occasions over the course of 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57689: Tursungul Zunun

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content on multiple occasions over the course of 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58391: Bekri Imin

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 2 years earlier; lending to others multimedia cards with "illegal" Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 29175: Ehet Haji

"illegally" learning scripture from October 1988 to March 1989; delivering "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) to a group of 15 people at the mosque where he worked as an imam, which he took from two "illegal" religious books that he brought from home and the content of which dealt with smoking and drinking not being halal; trying to turn the young people in his village group away from smoking and drinking via the aforementioned teachings, without authorities' approval; "illegally" reading three passages of scripture to 15 people at the mosque on a daily basis

source: [police records](#)

Entry 35383: Tursun Yasin

going to Pakistan in October 2004, from where he obtained a Saudi Arabian visa and went on an independent pilgrimage to Mecca, staying abroad for 80 days and returning to China (without engaging in any other activity apart from the pilgrimage)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 56458: Abdugheni Tursun

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with others 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44760: Ablikim Ewel

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 68688: Hojashim Baqi

gathering with others to pray

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44790: Musa Mehet

relative of person whose whereabouts are unknown; "religious extremist" thinking

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44763: Abliz Memeteli

sending children to Hotan to study scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44764: Abliz Tursun

having "Wahhabi" views and storing "illegal" tapes at home in 2001

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45214: Alim Tursun

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45577: Ismayil Tahir

"illegally" teaching scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44761: Ablimit Dawut

having "Wahhabi" views

source: [police records](#)

Entry 56360: Musajan Obulhazi

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content on a multimedia card 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56337: Ablimit Ismayil

breaking/damaging a multimedia card with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) content at home, 6 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56331: Omerjan Abdukerim

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) that were on a multimedia card, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56421: Urayimhaji Memet

starting to preach "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) to others 3 years earlier; engaging in physical training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56368: Ibrahim Hoshur

receiving "illegal religious training" in 6 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56563: Hidayet Tohti

"illegally" studying scripture for 1-2 years, some years before his arrest

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56336: Hemitqari Yehya

watching and listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) a year and a half earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56520: Jumeqari Ebey

imparting religious knowledge to others on multiple occasions, starting 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56492: Yasin Turghun

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) over a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56501: Igemberdi Memetimin

keeping "illegal" books at home 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56359: Mehmetjan Sopur

playing Tabligh (religious teaching) with "illegal" content at the local mosque, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56546: Ekrem Zunun

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56485: Emet Mulek

listening to "reactionary multimedia" of Rebiya Kadeer 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56547: Nurmemet Tursun

storing and listening to an audio disc with "jihad" and "Hijrat" content 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56367: Eli Dawut

attending "illegal religious training" in 6 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56541: Nureli Koresh

"illegally" studying scripture for around 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56373: Tursunjan Memet

taking a "Hizb ut-Tahrir course" 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56545: Eysa Heyit

learning scripture for around 3 years, some years before his arrest

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56416: Hesenjan Emet

listening to and watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with others 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56536: Obulqasim Hesén

listening to and watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content at home, in 2012-2014

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56528: Memetturdi Kerim

listening to and watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content online; carrying out training for the purposes of "Holy War" and "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56333: Isaq Qahar

listening to "illegal" Tabligh at home a year and a half earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56590: Memetimin Zunun

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56599: Mutellip Abdurehim

listening to "illegal" content about "Hijrat" with others 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56619: Qari Imin

buying a multimedia card with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content 3 years earlier, watching it twice with his wife

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56622: Shireli Abduweli

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) multiple times, in preparation for crossing the border for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56627: Sadir Ghopur

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) multiple times, starting 4 years earlier; "pledging loyalty" to Pettar Ablimit

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56628: Mamutimin Memet

"pledging loyalty" to Pettar Ablimit; starting to listen to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56641: Turghunjan Osman

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56642: Tursunjan Abdutahir

studying the "heptiyek" (preparatory book for reading the Quran) 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56662: Yusup Qurban

undergoing training for "jihad" purposes 2 years earlier, together with 3 other people

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56664: Iminjan Osman

taking part in training for "Holy War" a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56674: Ebey Abdurehim

watching and listening to propaganda materials with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56803: Adiljan Abliz

"illegally" studying scripture for around a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56804: Ismayil Memet

"illegally" studying scripture for around a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56812: Ghopur Rehim

watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) multiple times a year earlier, and sharing them with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56813: Muhter Osman

watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) stored on his multimedia card multiple times a year earlier, in addition to sharing them with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56926: Tursunjan Emet

giving others multimedia cards with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56945: Emet Tursun

keeping "illegal" religious books at home between 1999 and 2010; sharing "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with others 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57016: Qadir Yusup

preaching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) to others 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57020: Memettursun Rahman

keeping "illegal" images on his Qzone 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57038: Yusupjan Memetimin

carrying out "illegal" activities 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57136: Imam Hesen

taking part in training for "Holy War" purposes, together with two other people, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57146: Abdunasir Mamut

taking part in training for "Holy War" purposes, together with two other people, a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57157: Ismayil Ablimit

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content for around 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73969: Sulayman Emet

"illegal" fundraising

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58154: Awut Abdurehim

taking part in "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57250: Memetomer Yasin

talking with others about "Hijrat" 4-5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57251: Shahimerdanjan Ehet

discussing "Holy War" with others while at a dentistry shop

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57321: Roziqari Sawut

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content; teaching scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57447: Sawur Jume

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content for 1-2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57475: Memet Ghopur

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) in a "Hizb ut-Tahrir group" 4 years earlier, and donating 200RMB in cash to the group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57476: Qunaji Osman

gathering with others to listen to and watch "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57506: Aynur Tewekkul

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with her daughter one and a half years earlier; discussing "illegal" content online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57552: Musajan Hudaberdi

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Holy War" content 3 years earlier; preparing to make a long knife for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57567: Qurban Zeydin

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 5-6 years earlier; lending to others multimedia cards with "illegal" Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57642: Memettursun Turdi

attending an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activity a year and a half earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57665: Abdurahman Qasim

teaching children scripture 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57843: Zibirgul Memet

continuing to wear the jilbaab, despite previously having spent 10 days in administrative detention for this reason

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57862: Nurula Obul

listening to and watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content 4-5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57919: Abdugheni Yasin

learning scripture "illegally" a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57935: Mamut Turaq

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57938: Atikem Naman

watching "reactionary videos" with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57963: Jumeqari Emet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58020: Memettursun Memetzunun

listening to a multimedia card with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58032: Roziqari Emet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58064: Memetjan Gheni

giving to others multimedia card(s) with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58127: Abduweli Turaq

gathering people for Tabligh (religious teaching) activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58148: Rozihaji Obul

going to Hotan 5-6 years earlier and listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58198: Heyrinisagul Qari

continuing to wear the jilbaab, despite previously having spent 10 days in administrative detention for this reason

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58222: Eysajan Turghun

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58271: Yusupjan Hezim

"illegally" learning scripture over a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58291: Eysajan Abdurehim

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with others 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58301: Emet Bekri

"disturbing social order" in front of the township and county governments "without good reason" a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58365: Wahap Barat

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58376: Mehmet Shir

"illegally" expounding scripture 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58463: Musajan Memet

listening to an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content 3-4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58493: Memetrehim Imin

undergoing "training" for "jihad" purposes, with three others, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58536: Abduqadir Abdurehim

undergoing "training" for "jihad" purposes, together with three others, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58537: Tayirjan Turap

"illegally" expounding scripture with 3 others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58592: Imin Qurban

watching "reactionary" videos about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" multiple times 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58617: Burabigul Memet

continuing to wear the jilbaab, and refusing to stop despite multiple attempts at "education"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58640: Imin Abdukerim

chatting about "illegal" things on his phone chat software

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58652: Nurgul Sawur

talking about "Hijrat" online with her brother

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58718: Elaqiz Jume

watching "reactionary videos" with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content on multiple occasions, and spreading them to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74915: Tunisa Mutellip

propagating "illegal" Tabligh and encouraging that Muslim women wear jilbaab, during women's meetings during Ramadan, over the course of 5-6 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 34245: Sayim Tursun

"illegally" learning scripture from Ablikim Memet for 2 days in December 1967; "illegally" going on a pilgrimage from May 1995 to June 15, 1995; violating the birth policies by having one child over the quota in 1991

source: [police records](#)

Entry 30809: Ghuji Seley

being a Friday imam at a local mosque, being a "two-faced" religious figure

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45054: Ehmet Seydin

being flagged by the prefecture-level IJOP as part of the No. 17 Batch; gathering with others to pray outside of the mosque (at home and on the street) on multiple occasions; attending "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities on multiple occasions

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45107: Awut Ablikim

watching "three illegals" "terrorist" videos in 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44937: Alim Rozi

engaging in "illegal" prayer while doing temporary work/labor in Han'eriq and Qomush'eriq Townships

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44961: Bekri Omer

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44998: Sidiq Rozi

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45023: Ibrahimjan Mamut

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44957: Osman Tohti

growing a beard and wearing short pants

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45643: Osman Emet

growing a large beard while young; "propagating extremist thought"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45040: Tursun Erkin

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) in Kashgar

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44972: Meryemgul Rozi

wearing a veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 36288: Yasin Qadir

being against playing instruments and dancing at weddings; taking part in religious activities at a mosque despite being a Party member; having a beard between 2010 and 2017

source: [police records](#)

Entry 33584: Patigul Hesén

not returning from abroad within the allotted time; teaching scripture "underground" to two people in Urumqi in 2009

source: [police records](#)

Entry 29389: Eli Nasir

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) 4 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 40072: Baratjan Tahir

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings); "illegally" studying scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 61821: Semet Sawut

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) about haram and halal between 2002 and 2011, a decade earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 56317: Rustemjan Emet

taking from another person a multimedia card with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content 3 years earlier, to listen to

source: [government records](#)

Entry 39733: Abdurazaq Seydulla

learning scripture and how to pray from his father for a month in 1970; learning prayer rules from the Friday imam at the Heijiashan Mosque in Urumqi in 1995, while praying there

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45642: Emet Yasin

"illegally" storing religious literature; violating the birth quota; not playing instrument at daughter's wedding

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45140: Mehsum Hudaberdi

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 74351: Tursun Ghopur

"illegally" teaching scripture multiple times at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69169: Kerim Ablez

organizing and teaching underground scripture classes for 1-2 years, "illegally" expounding scripture to 3 people

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65223: Anargul Abduqadir

providing religious education to 12 underage children at home for 2-3 years, in addition to delivering "illegal" Tabligh at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76238: Yasin Tiliwalidi

watching "terrorist" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 60663: Wang Deqiang

petitioning to local and national authorities regarding local financial abuses and welfare assistance not being sufficiently delivered

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 45569: Ablehet Jelil

being a "two-faced" cadre; being a "two-faced" Party member

source: [police records](#)

Entry 67691: Eziz Qadir

digging an underground tunnel and using it for underground scripture lessons

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56415: Memetyasin Sopi

"illegally" reciting the nikah at a wedding ceremony

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56361: Obulyasin Hesem

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57842: Ayuphaji Qasim

using "heterodox religion" to divorce his wife 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58031: Memetimin Sidiq

undergoing "training" for "jihad" purposes, together with three others, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58214: Gulnur Abdugheni

watching "reactionary videos" with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content on multiple occasions, and spreading them to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65235: Ghappar Emet

teaching scripture to 5 others at multiple rented venues

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68665: Ghujabdulla Abdurahman

gathering with others to pray

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44767: Aygul Yasin

wearing a veil between 2010 and 2012; being put in administrative detention for 10 days in 2014 for "illegally" studying scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 62012: Ababekri Sirajidin

insulting domestic-security police, subdistrict police, and auxiliary police many times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45186: Ehet Ibrahim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45196: Abduqadir Abduweli

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45201: Miremet Obul

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45204: Ablehet Sidiq

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44759: Abdulla Eysa

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44766: Hapiz Shemshidin

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44770: Emet Yasin

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44777: Obulqasim Abdukerim

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44779: Osman Yasin

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44780: Barat Abdurehim

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44782: Jume Tewekkul

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44789: Mehmud Imam

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44792: Rozi Abdukerim

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44801: Tohti Rozi

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44756: Abbas Qasim

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44772: Emetjan Yasin

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44776: Obul Kenji

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2015

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44783: Qasim Yusup

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44795: Turghun Kenji

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2015

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44805: Imam Baqi

being part of the "gang" who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) delivered by imam Kamil Shemshidin at the mosque in Qomush'eriq's No. 2 Village, No. 1 Group between 2005 and 2015

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44775: Allaberdi Qawul

having phone disconnected as part of Operation 9.13

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44799: Turaq Yasin

sending children to Hotan to study scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45155: Sultan Nuraq

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 72319: Nurmemet Ehmet

related to underground scripture-study venues (either teaching or providing)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45163: Turghun Memet

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45172: Qurban Izaq

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45160: Ehmetjan Yasin

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45161: Tursun Sawut

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45166: Abdumet Sawut

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45168: Shujaidin Emet

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44835: Eziz Erkin

being flagged by the autonomous-region-level IJOP as part of the No. 24 Stage; listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44837: Ablehet Abduqeyyum

being flagged by the autonomous-region-level IJOP as part of the No. 24 Stage; listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44841: Memet Tash

being flagged by the prefecture-level IJOP as part of the No. 16 Batch; listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44842: Memetimin Semer

being flagged by the autonomous-region-level IJOP as part of the No. 33 Stage; listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45171: Baqi Zayit

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45195: Yusup Baqi

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45206: Abdurahman Hashim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45213: Abdimit Abdukerim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 66175: Ehmetjan Qasim

"illegally" studying scripture and expounding scripture for 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45198: Memet Abdurahman

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45199: Ismayil Dawut

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45209: Abdukerim Abbas

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45215: Abduqeyyum Muhemmed

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44768: Ayshemgul Muhemmed

wearing a veil between 2004 and 2010; listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44833: Eziz Jume

being flagged by the prefecture-level IJOP as part of the No. 18 Batch; listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45156: Selim Seley

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45170: Yasin Tohti

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45187: Abdumomin Ibrahim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45189: Muhemmed Ibrahim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45191: Hesen Baqi

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45194: Musa Baqi

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45157: Tursun Memet

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45159: Abdukerim Izaq

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44804: Ibrahim Qasim

studying scripture from Yasin Hudaberdi in the No. 20 Village in 1990

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44781: Juret Qurban

being among those flagged by the prefecture-level IJOP as part of the No. 20 Stage

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45162: Imin Eziz

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45164: Tursun Ramut

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45165: Mengsur Nasir

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45169: Mehmud Yasin

being among 17 people who listened to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44762: Ablimit Tohti

having "Wahhabi" views

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44836: Hezreteli Tewekkul

being flagged by the autonomous-region-level IJOP as part of the No. 18 Stage

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44847: Ehet Tohti

being flagged by the prefecture-level IJOP as part of the No. 15 Batch

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45188: Abdukerim Himit

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45208: Obulqasim Ehet

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45216: Abduqeyyum Abdumomin

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45582: Huseyin Nur

listening to Tabligh (religious teachings) in 1998; being a leader of a "gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45584: Awut Ismayil

having a "different" way of praying; "illegally" gathering people to pray

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45197: Qadir Yaqup

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45203: Abdusemet Himit

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45205: Turdi Hekim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45210: Huseyin Ehet

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44793: Sarigul Eqil

wearing a veil between 2003 and 2006

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44839: Rozi Islam

being flagged by IJOP; listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44788: Mehmud Yasin

growing a large beard between 2012 and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45190: Obul Musa

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45192: Mamut Rozi

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45193: Muhemmed Musa

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45200: Abdukerim Hekim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45202: Imin Yaqub

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45207: Abduwahap Abdukerim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45211: Mamut Qayim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45212: Omer Naman

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 5, Village No. 9

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45583: Ablimit Hoshur

"illegally" studying scripture (being a "wild police officer")

source: [police records](#)

Entry 69533: Mehmut Emet

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44832: Hesen Omer

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44834: Tohti Imin

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44838: Dawut Emet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44840: Ehet Semet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44843: Yasin Muhemmed

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44844: Eysa Sayim

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44846: Abdumet Hapiz

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44848: Qadir Sherip

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44849: Sulayman Almas

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44850: Alim Mehet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44851: Abliz Imin

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44852: Mehet Qurban

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44853: Tursun Rozi

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44854: Osman Tash

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44855: Omer Yasin

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44856: Qasim Muhemmed

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45581: Ulugh Tohti

coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 71004: Memettursun Omer

gathering others for underground scripture study, expounding scripture underground, his wife covering her face, violating the birth quota, and "illegally living together"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44784: Kamiljan Shemshidin

"illegally" delivering Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 74424: Tursuntohti Himit

digging an underground passage and using it for "illegal" underground scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45105: Qurban Abdurehim

being sent to "education" in August 2001 by the Yengisheher County Public Security Bureau for suspected involvement in an "illegal religious activities" case [possibly released in August 2003, as this date is given but it is not clear what it applies to]; "illegally" reciting scripture over the years despite not having official imam credentials; attending "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities on multiple occasions; "illegally" expounding scripture at people's homes

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45585: Abdurazaq Ismayil

being flagged by the prefecture-level IJOP as part of the No. 13 Stage

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45572: Muhemmed Israyil

growing a large beard between 2010 and 2014; wearing short pants

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44802: Tohti Turdi

having "Wahhabi" thinking; not interacting with people who smoke or drink

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44791: Nurmemet Mijit

studying scripture from Yasin Hudaberdi in the No. 19 Village in 1990

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45571: Hezreteli Turaq

wife wearing a veil; having "Wahhabi" thinking

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44769: Ekberjan Tursun

requiring his wife to wear a veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45574: Seyit Sulayman

"illegally" reciting the Quran

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45576: Ismayil Nur

being a "wild imam"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44765: Abliz Abdukerim

having "Wahhabi" thinking; wearing short pants

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45570: Ehet Yusup

"illegally" reciting scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45580: Memetjan Tahir

"illegally" studying scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45056: Eli Memetimin

being a "two-faced" religious figure; "illegally" expounding scripture at the mosque; leading prayers at the mosque over the course of many years despite not having official credentials; "illegally" reciting scripture over the course of many years despite not having official credentials; gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; growing a large beard at the age of 31

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45579: Abdukerim Abdureshit

"illegally" studying scripture; his wife wearing a veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45092: Qurban Nurmemet

being flagged by the autonomous-region-level IJOP as part of the No. 47-1 Batch; being flagged by the prefecture-level IJOP as part of the No. 10 Batch; "triangular relations" among businesspeople in the jurisdiction; gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45068: Ghopur Mehet

having "Wahhabi" views between 2010 and 2012; praying in "Wahhabi" style in the mosque on multiple occasions; attending "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities; verbally divorcing his wife by saying "talaq" three times; carrying out the nikah ceremony for someone else

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45069: Yasin Tomur

being a "two-faced" religious figure; growing a large beard; forcing wife to wear a veil; preventing his daughter from attending high school in inner China; propagating "kazak" [presumably: zakat] tax at the mosque; "not eating nezir but pilaf"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45079: Eziz Memet

being a person released from prison (detained/sentenced in February 2008 for suspected involvement in a "Hijrat" case); his wife wearing a veil; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45077: Abdusemet Eziz

having "Wahhabi" views between 2010 and 2015; praying in "Wahhabi" style inside the mosque on multiple occasions; gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45063: Nesirdin Izaq

praying in "Wahhabi" style inside the mosque on multiple occasions; attending "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities; verbally divorcing his wife by saying "talaq" three times; "illegally" carrying out the nikah ceremony for someone

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45058: Hezreteli Osman

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) in 2010

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44857: Qadir Emet

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44867: Esqer Tursun

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45067: Tursun Rozi

having "Wahhabi" views between 2010 and 2015; gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; attending "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45097: Imam Tomur

having "Wahhabi" views between 2008 and 2014; "illegally" reciting scripture over the years, despite not having official credentials; gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45078: Mehem Haji

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; "illegally" studying scripture; attending "illegal" religious activities; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45074: Obulqasim Musa

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings); gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45075: Ibrahim Emet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings); gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45070: Yasin Sulayman

being flagged by the autonomous-region-level IJOP as part of the No. 20 Batch; "illegally" having binoculars and compass at home, in addition to "illegal" literature

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44917: Ababekri Nur

being part of the "gang" who performed "illegal" prayer in Musa Qurban's home in the No. 6 Group of the No. 5 Village

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44939: Hashim Ghopur

being a muezzin and calling to prayer at a mosque in the No. 6 Group, No. 5 Village, despite not having official credentials

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44974: Mehem Sayim

acting as an imam and leading prayer at a mosque in the No. 4 Group, No. 5 Village, despite not having official credentials

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44982: Memetimin Yasin

being part of the "gang" who performed "illegal" prayer in Musa Qurban's home in the No. 6 Group of the No. 5 Village

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44990: Rahman Abdughopur

being part of the "gang" who performed "illegal" prayer in Musa Qurban's home in the No. 6 Group of the No. 5 Village

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45451: Qadir Rusul

being flagged by the prefecture-level IJOP as part of the No. 18 Batch; "illegally" gathering people to pray; "illegally" reciting scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44907: Hesen Abdukerim

studying scripture with Abdukerim Hesen between 2003 and 2005; doing "Wahhabi"-style prayer between 2005 and 2017; listening to Tabligh (religious teachings) multiple times

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45592: Abdugheni Hashim

"illegal triple talaq" [saying "talaq" three times â€" a spoken form of divorce with no possibility of remarriage]

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45066: Tursun Hekim

being a "two-faced" Party member; "illegally" carrying out a nikah ceremony for someone else; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44938: Alim Turaq

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) at a dining hall in Korla; doing "illegal" physical training/exercise

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45057: Hesen Selim

not being a sanctioned religious figure; gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45071: Ibrahim Sadir

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45081: Turdi Dawut

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45082: Kerim Yunus

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45083: Abdumomin Naman

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45084: Yusup Mollaq

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45085: Eqil Zimin

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45086: Ablajan Abdumomin

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45087: Ghuji Turdi

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45088: Memet Mollaq

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45089: Rehim Rahman

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45090: Emer Turdi

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45091: Qurban Abdumomin

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45093: Ehet Ulugh

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45094: Yasin Hashim

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45095: Obulqasim Reshit

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45101: Qabil Sayim

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45102: Nur Emer

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45103: Tursun Mijit

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45104: Eziz Abdughopur

gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45446: Eziz Qurban

praying despite being a Party member; having "Wahhabi" thinking; "illegally" gathering people to pray; "illegally" reciting scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45050: Haji Emet

having "three illegals" wall charts and "three illegals" tapes discovered by People's police during a home visit in March 2017

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44947: Gheni Seydin

being part of a "gang" who prayed "illegally" at a work site in the No. 10 Village

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44953: Heztiomer Qudret

being part of a "gang" who prayed "illegally" at a work site in the No. 10 Village

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44966: Qembernisa Mehmet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) while working as a cotton picker in Yopurgha County in 2012

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44967: Qeyyum Ghopur

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) while working as a cotton picker in Yopurgha County in 2012

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44969: Qurban Ismayil

being part of a "gang" who prayed "illegally" at a work site in the No. 10 Village

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45052: Ayshemgul Abdukerim

attending "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities on multiple occasions; planning to illegally cross the border; wearing a veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44970: Litip Emer

being part of a "gang" who prayed "illegally" while doing temporary work/labor in Qomush'eriq

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44971: Mamut Abdurehim

being part of a "gang" who prayed "illegally" while doing temporary work/labor in Qomush'eriq

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45049: Abliz Sulayman

being a "wild imam"; gathering people to pray outside the mosque (on the street) on multiple occasions

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44929: Abla Memet

engaging in "illegal" prayer while doing temporary work/labor in Han'eriq and Qomush'eriq Townships

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44984: Mamutimin Mijit

his wife wearing a veil; divorcing his wife definitively by saying "talaq" three times

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45080: Helil Imin

being a "two-faced" Party member; praying at a mosque on multiple occasions; being a "village despot"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44862: Tursun Quddus

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44863: Dawut Sabir

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44865: Bekri Osman

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44866: Emer Hoshur

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44874: Barat Hoshur

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44875: Abduweli Abbas

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44876: Turdi Yaqub

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44877: Sawut Sabir

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44879: Abdukerim Mehet

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44880: Tohti Qelem

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44881: Qasim Heyit

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44883: Dawut Yaqub

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44889: Nasir Imin

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44891: Qurban Hoshur

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44892: Abdumet Musa

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44898: Sabir Harin

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45043: Litip Yunus

being part of a "gang" who prayed "illegally" while doing temporary work/labor in Qomush'eriq

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45096: Hezreteli Abdurahman

engaging in "groundless" petitioning; coming from a strong religious atmosphere; having "Wahhabi" views between 2008 and 2014

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45438: Ayshemgul Emer

teaching scripture to her children; attending religious activities despite being a Party member

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45030: Yusup Abdukerim

growing a beard while young; wearing short pants; doing "Wahhabi"-style prayer

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45432: Sultanmamut Tohti

praying despite being a Party member; calling to prayer at a mosque

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44918: Ebey Kerim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44919: Abduqadir Tohti

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44920: Abdukerim Abliz

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44921: Abdumet Awut

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44923: Abdurahman Hezim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44926: Abdusattar Momin

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44928: Abla Eli

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44930: Abla Imin

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44931: Ablehet Mehmet

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44933: Abliz Ehet

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44934: Abliz Turdi

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44935: Adil Abdukerim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44942: Ayup Ehet

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44943: Ehet Hashim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44946: Emet Sawut

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44949: Hesén Mollağ

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44951: Hesén Huseyin

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44954: Obulqasim Musa

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44955: Osman Awut

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44956: Osman Mamut

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44959: Barat Tohtash

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44960: Baqi Dawut

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44968: Qurban Tohtash

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44973: Mehem Abla

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44975: Mehet Awut

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44976: Mehmud Mamut

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44978: Memet Nemet

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44979: Memettursun Abdumet

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44985: Miman Turdi

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44986: Mijit Ehet

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44988: Nizamidin Tursun

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44989: Rahman Abdurehim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44994: Sawut Turdi

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44995: Sayim Qadir

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44996: Sayim Turdi

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45003: Turdi Mehet

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45006: Tursun Abdurahman

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45007: Tursun Hapiz

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45008: Tursun Eli

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45009: Tursun Hesén

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45011: Tursun Turaq

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45012: Turaq Eli

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45013: Turup Musa

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45014: Tohtash Batur

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45016: Tohti Baqi

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45017: Ghopur Hesén

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45019: Hoshur Tomur

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45021: Ibrahim Abaq

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45025: Imin Tohtash

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45026: Islam Ibrahim

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45028: Ismayil Rehmet

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45033: Yusup Musa

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45034: Zeydin Hapiz

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45099: Ayshemgul Memet

wearing a veil; coming from a strong religious atmosphere; being an "untrustworthy" person

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45100: Aminegul Memet

wearing a veil; coming from a strong religious atmosphere; being an "untrustworthy" person

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44924: Abdurahman Himit

his wife wearing a veil; having "illegal" books at home

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45002: Tashmemet Ismayil

growing a beard while young; his wife wearing a jilbaab

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45060: Qeyyum Sayim

having a large beard between 2010 and 2014; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45076: Ayshemgul Ghopur

wearing a veil; "illegally" studying scripture; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45441: Erkin Memetimin

having "illegal" religious literature at home; teaching his children scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45551: Rahman Miremet

having religious knowledge but no formal religious post; having a large beard

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45558: Alim Imir

having gone to "sensitive" countries; helping others go abroad to study scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45568: Hesen Hojaabla

being flagged by the prefecture-level IJOP as part of the No. 14 Batch

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44897: Eli Momin

"illegally" listening to Tabligh (religious teachings) during Qurban Eid in 2014

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45548: Abdusalam Huseyin

having wife wear a veil; having a large beard; studying scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44916: Weli Barat

listening to Tabligh (religious teachings) in Hotan in December 2014

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44925: Abdurehim Mamut

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44945: Emer Hizi

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44948: Eysa Osman

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44952: Hezreteli Abdukerim

his wife wearing a veil; wearing short pants

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44983: Memetyusup Abdumet

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44987: Musa Baqi

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44992: Rozi Semer

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44993: Sawur Nasir

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44997: Seyit Eziz

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45001: Talip Rozi

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45004: Turghun Ibrahim

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45005: Turghunjan Wasil

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45022: Ibrahim Abdukerim

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45027: Ismayil Abdukerim

being part of Batur Niyaz's "illegal prayer gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45098: Muhter Rozimet

being a "village despot"; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45448: Abdukerim Ghopur

"illegally" gathering people to pray; "illegally" reciting scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45449: Rahman Abla

"illegally" gathering people to pray; "illegally" reciting scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45450: Imin Ismayil

"illegally" gathering people to pray; "illegally" reciting scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45557: Memeteli Nur

having wife wear a veil; taking part in collective prayer

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44858: Hoshur Qurban

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44859: Rozi Abdureshit

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2012 and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44868: Memet Yusup

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2012 and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44871: Abdukerim Osman

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2011, 2012, and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44886: Tursun Hesun

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2012 and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44890: Kamil Abdureshit

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2012 and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44895: Turdi Yasin

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2012 and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44902: Abdumijit Mehet

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2012 and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44905: Qadir Turaq

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) in November 2009

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44911: Memettursun Qari

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2012 and 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44963: Qadirjan Rahman

growing a beard and wearing short pants

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44965: Kamil Huseyin

wearing short pants; doing "Wahhabi"-style prayer

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44991: Rahman Rozi

wearing short pants; doing "Wahhabi"-style prayer

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44999: Sulayman Abla

sending son to Hotan to study scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45053: Ayshemgul Dawut

attending "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities; wearing a veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45590: Horigul Rehim

having son "illegally" study scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45674: Buwihelche Obul

wearing a veil; teaching others scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44860: Abliz Yunus

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44861: Rahman Abdurehim

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44864: Tomur Ershidin

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44869: Tursun Molla

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44878: Abliz Yasin

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44884: Tewekkul Kerim

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44887: Memettursun Sayim

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44888: Tursun Eysa

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44893: Ehet Michak

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44896: Eli Zimin

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44899: Memet Abla

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44903: Mehmet Eziz

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44904: Esqer Nemet

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44906: Obul Yunus

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44908: Dawut Tomur

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44909: Nurmemet Abla

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44910: Abduweli Rahman

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44958: Osmanjan Abdurahman

having a beard; wearing short pants

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44977: Mehmutjan Barat

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45031: Yusup Awut

having son study scripture in Hotan

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45433: Memetimin Abdurehim

having wife and daughter-in-law wear veils

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45435: Alim Turdi

"illegally" gathering people to pray; "illegally" reciting scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45562: Abduwahid Abdukerim

having wife wear a veil; having "Wahhabi" thinking

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45591: Emer Rehim

"illegally" praying (performing namaz)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45593: Momin Ghappar

"illegally" praying (performing namaz)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45597: Abla Dawut

"illegally" praying (performing namaz)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45598: Hapiz Hamut

"illegally" praying (performing namaz)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45601: Muhemmed Niyaz

"Wahhabite thinking and speaking"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45604: Qurban Tewekkul

"illegally" praying (performing namaz)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45605: Tursun Hoshur

"illegally" praying (performing namaz)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45606: Abdukerim Omer

"illegally" praying (performing namaz)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45608: Rahman Osman

"illegally" praying (performing namaz)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45610: Obulqasim Qunduz

"illegally" praying (performing namaz)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44964: Kamil Yasin

studying scripture; wearing short pants

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45445: Abdugheni Abdukerim

"illegally" gathering people to pray

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45452: Obulqasim Abduweli

"illegally" gathering people to pray

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45453: Obul Qasim

"illegally" gathering people to pray

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45454: Eziz Qasim

"illegally" gathering people to pray

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45455: Momin Abdurehim

"illegally" gathering people to pray

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45588: Yaqup Batur

"illegally" studying scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45589: Enwer Batur

"illegally" studying scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45595: Gheni Batur

watching "terrorist" videos

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45596: Turghun Memet

watching "terrorist" videos

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45599: Qasim Abla

watching "terrorist" videos

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45600: Nasir Sawut

"illegally" studying scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45594: Tursun Niyaz

"illegally" praying (performing namaz)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44940: Aynur Alim

wearing a veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44962: Buwihejer Abdughopur

wearing a veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45434: Hawanisa Abla

wearing a veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45044: Osman Yusup

engaging in "illegal" nikah

source: [police records](#)

Entry 49266: Idris Mollayup

following others to engage in "illegal" religious activities for a period of 5-6 months, taking part in gatherings that propagated "extremism, ethnic hatred, and ethnic discrimination" at the bathhouse and his company dormitory

source: [official Chinese government report](#)

"harboring and abetting criminals"

窝藏、包庇罪

Article 310: Whoever provides a person who he clearly knows to be a convict with a hiding place, financial and material support, assists him to escape, hides, or protects him by falsifying evidence is to be sentenced to not more than three years of fixed-term imprisonment, criminal detention, or control; when the circumstances are severe, to not less than three years but not more than ten years of fixed-term imprisonment.

Whoever commits a crime as stated in the previous paragraph and conspires in advance is to be punished as committing a joint crime.

Entry 70432: Memet Kerim

preparing with others to break a friend out of a pre-trial detention center

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76096: Yalqun Qehriman

sending 20000RMB to someone abroad

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70271: Mehmud Mijit

preparing with others to break a friend out of a pre-trial detention center

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75657: Osman Qasim

preparing with others to break someone out of a pre-trial detention center

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75599: Hoshur Tursun

providing funding for "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67280: Eysa Memet

providing funding for "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74379: Tursunjan Qari

providing funding for "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57750: Memeteli Erkin

getting 6 multimedia cards from someone, then hiding and storing them

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57788: Tursun Memetimin

copying 13 sheets of "illegal" literature for his son at his office 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58294: Abdurahman Obul

taking part in "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) a year earlier; listening to "illegal" Tabligh; saving multimedia with "illegal" Tabligh content on multimedia card(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70199: Meygul Qadir

sending 20000RMB to someone abroad

source: [government records](#)

"illegal business operations"

非法经营罪

Article 225: Whoever, in violation of the state stipulations, has one of the following illegal business acts, which disrupts the market order and when the circumstances are serious, is to be sentenced to not more than five years of fixed-term imprisonment, criminal detention, and may in addition or exclusively be sentenced to a fine not less than 100 percent and not more than 500 percent of his illegal income and, where the circumstances are particularly serious, be sentenced to not less than five years of fixed-term imprisonment and a fine not less than 100 percent and not more than 500 percent of his illegal income or the confiscation of his property: (1) engage in the monopoly business or monopolized commodities stipulated in laws and administrative regulations, or other commodities whose purchase and sale are controlled, without permission; (2) purchase and sell import-export licenses, certificates of origin, and operation permits or approved documents stipulated by other laws and administrative regulations; (3) illegally engage in securities, futures or insurance business without the approval of the relevant state department in charge; (4) conduct other illegal business activities that seriously disrupt the market order.

Entry 16312: Memetjan Obul

selling pirated religious literature at the entrance of the White Mosque in Urumqi

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64470: Ablimit Abduraman

having a large quantity of "reactionary" literature

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66283: Ekber Emetjan

selling "illegal religious" books

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67556: Esqer Enwer

selling "illegal religious" books

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70678: Memeteli Memetimin

teaching students at underground scripture classes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72860: Rahman Urayim

"illegally" selling pirated books

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74370: Tursungul Abla

making 15 jilbaab at an "illegal" underground scripture-study venue

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74284: Turnisagul Isaq

making and selling "illegal" CDs

source: [government records](#)

"illegal confinement"

非法拘禁罪

Article 238: Whoever unlawfully detains another or deprives him of his freedom of the person by any other means is to be sentenced to not more than three years of fixed-term imprisonment, criminal detention, control, or deprivation of political rights. In circumstances where beating or humiliation are involved, a heavier punishment is to be given.

Whoever commits one of the crimes in the preceding paragraph and causes a person's serious injury is to be sentenced to not less than three years and not more than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment; when he causes a person's death, he is to be sentenced to not less than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment; when he causes a person disability or death by violent means, he is to be punished in accordance with the stipulations in Article 234 and Article 232 of this law.

Whoever unlawfully detains or takes somebody into custody for the purpose of demanding the payment of a debt is to be given a punishment in accordance with the stipulations stated in the two preceding paragraphs.

Where an employee of a state organ abuses his authority to commit any of the three aforementioned crimes, he is to receive a heavier punishment in accordance with the stipulations stated in the three preceding paragraphs.

Entry 61454: Abdulla Jalalidin

"forcibly confining" preschool children in his and others' homes in Ghulja City over the course of several months, "illegally" teaching them scripture

source: [government records](#)

"illegal possession of items propagating terrorism and extremism"

非法持有宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义物品罪

Article 120.6: Whoever illegally holds any book, audio or video materials or any other article while obviously aware that it advocates terrorism or extremism shall, if the circumstances are serious, be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than three years, limited incarceration or surveillance in addition to a fine, or be sentenced to a fine only.

Entry 5417: Mahire Yaqup

having 192 "religious extremist" photos on her computer

source: [Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Information Office](#)

Entry 8442: Huang Yunmin

downloading files related to the July 5, 2009 incident and storing them on his computer; using a VPN to visit foreign "anti-China" websites and download videos with "anti-China" content

source: [indictment](#)

Entry 7938: Tohti Islam

owning 5 religious books with content "propagating extremist, reactionary, and incorrect ideas"

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 19819: Rabiye Musa

hiding objects in a cemetery in Onsu Municipality, including: 1) 18 books with "extremist" content about engaging in "jihad" against nonbelievers at all costs and about all "pagans going to hell", and 2) a memory card with 61 "extremist" audio recordings (each over 50 minutes long)

source: [official Chinese government report](#)

"illegal use of information networks"

非法利用信息网络罪

Article 287.1: Where data networks are used to commit any of the following conduct, and the circumstances are serious, the sentence is up to three years imprisonment or short-term detention, and/or a fine:(1) Setting up a website or mail list used to conduct fraud, transmit criminal methods, make or sell prohibited or controlled items, or other illegal activities.

(2) Publishing information on the production or sale of prohibited or controlled items such as drugs, guns, or pornography, or other illegal criminal information;

(3) Publishing information for committing fraud or other illegal or criminal activities.

Where units commit the crimes in the preceding two paragraphs, give the unit a fine and follow the provisions of the first paragraph in punishing the persons who are directly in charge and other directly responsible personnel.

Where conduct in the preceding two paragraphs comprises another crime at the same time, follow the provisions for the more serious of the crimes at trial and sentencing.

Entry 9040: Huang Shike

creating a WeChat group with over 100 members where he called on others to pray; expounding content from the Quran in another WeChat group, also with over 100 members

source: [court verdict](#)

"imparting criminal methods"

传授犯罪方法罪

Article 295: Whoever imparts criminal methods is to be sentenced to not more than five years of fixed-term imprisonment, criminal detention, or control; when the consequences are serious, to not less than five years and not more than ten years of fixed-term imprisonment; when the consequences are particularly serious, to not less than ten years of fixed-term imprisonment, with a maximum of life imprisonment.

Entry 48089: Turahun Memet

wearing short pants between 2011 and 2012; listening to "illegal" Tabligh; making explosives

source: [police records](#)

Entry 43383: Nureli Litip

watching "jihad-related" multimedia with others online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67779: Hezteli Yusup

watching videos with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content received from others while studying at the Shijiazhuang People's Medical Institute a year earlier, then using phone's bluetooth to transfer MP3 files to others shortly before detention

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74968: Tursun Qayum

using the internet to impart methods for "making explosives"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75801: Shireli Obul

having "heavily religious" images and videos on phone, and having content with "heavy terrorist thought" on Qzone that has been viewed by over 155 people

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66348: Hekim Yusup

picking up a "reactionary" book titled "Hijrat Feelings" while herding sheep 8 months earlier and keeping it, then giving this book and one other to someone else soon after

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70189: Merdan Muhter

sending someone "illegal reactionary" content about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" over the TalkBox messenger

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74331: Tursun Musa

using the internet to watch and download large amounts of Tabligh propagating "religious extremist thought", sending the website address(es) to others and "inciting ethnic and religious discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64933: Alim Emet

downloading the TalkBox messenger on his phone, and using it to watch "Holy War" content multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64306: Ablet Awut

disseminating "violent terrorist" videos online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76772: Ilyar Ablez

copying the "reactionary" content on his multimedia card to the multimedia cards of others, starting in January 2014

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70706: Memeteli Turaq

using internet to "impart criminal methods"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72230: Nurjan Turajan

watching videos of "Hijrat terrorist" activities a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72690: Rabigul Rahman

spreading "terrorist" videos via phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76383: Ibadet Tursun

spreading Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content to 20 people on WeChat, over the course of a month

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77414: Yusupeli Qadir

having videos with "strongly religious" and "illegal" content on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63783: Abdulla Memet

receiving and sending "illegal" images, "illegal" multimedia, and materials about explosive devices on TalkBox, for around 7 months 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66347: Hekim Imin

sending others "reactionary content" he had stored on multimedia cards, over the course of a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72324: Nurmemet Hesen

hiding and disseminating "illegal" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64193: Abdurehim Barat

posting text with content about "wayfarers" online, which "propagated Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72372: Nurmemet Sawut

using phone to spread "religious extremist thought" and methods for making explosives

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63266: Abdurahman Ayup

planning to illegally cross the border in Guangzhou

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64430: Ablikim Chong

storing 4 multimedia cards [presumably with sensitive content] for around 4 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67036: Emetniyaz Memet

hiding and disseminating "illegal" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72437: Nurnisahan Memet

storing "Hijrat" multimedia on a USB and playing it for others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75287: Oghulhan Metsidiq

using phone multimedia card(s) to "impart criminal methods"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18612: Rehmetulla Hesén

having videos "imparting criminal methods" on his phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18483: Nurmemet Eli

having "religious extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69907: Memetjan Abdukerim

using chat clients to upload directions for making explosives

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65123: Amangul Memet

disseminating "illegal propaganda items"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70737: Memeteziz Osman

storing multimedia cards with "reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64425: Ablikim Memet

"illegally" storing multimedia files with "reactionary content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73147: Rozi Abdulla

watching videos with "illegal Hijrat and Holy War content" with his younger brother

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69469: Mehmet Emetniyaz

disseminating techniques for making mines online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63767: Abdulla Abliz

helping hide "illegal" multimedia for an "illegal gang"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75919: Yasin Memet

listening to others' Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72262: Nurmemet Mettursun

disseminating materials "inciting ethnic hatred" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56608: Emet Yasin

watching and listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "illegal" content online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57797: Hesenjan Turaq

listening to others' "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) multiple times 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58361: Yasin Tohti

downloading files with "illegal" content via Qzone, and sending them to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56435: Nurmemet Molla

gathering with others on multiple occasions to "impart to them criminal methods"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56423: Turghun Memet

listening to and watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with others 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56675: Hezreteli Abdukerim

watching "reactionary multimedia" with "terrorist content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56676: Osmanjan Eli

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching); getting a passport to go abroad for "jihad"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56815: Eysa Seydin

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "illegal" content 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56970: Rozi Abdurehim

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with others in 2009 and 2011 (around 5 years earlier)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57418: Memettursun Sherip

discussing "Hijrat" and "jihad" together with two others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57553: Omereli Hudaberdi

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 3-4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57555: Rahmanjan Aghal

giving to others multimedia card(s) with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57643: Tursungul Turdi

watching "reactionary multimedia" with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content 3-4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69684: Memet Hekim

watching videos with content "propagating Holy War" with his older brother at home

source: [government records](#)

"inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination"

煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视罪

Article 249: Those provoking ethnic hatred or discrimination, if the case is serious, are to be sentenced to three years or fewer in prison, put under criminal detention or surveillance, or deprived of their political rights. If the case is especially serious, they are to be sentenced to three to 10 years in prison.

Entry 16135: Melikizat Memet

preparing gatherings for "illegal" spoken Tabligh that propagate others' "extremism"

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16134: Patigul Memet

preparing gatherings for "illegal" spoken Tabligh that propagate others' "extremism"

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16133: Helchem Pazil

preparing gatherings for "illegal" spoken Tabligh that propagate others' "extremism"

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 6784: Nebi Ghojaehmet

saying to coworkers: "Don't use bad language or watch pornography, or you'll become infidels and your faith will be polluted. Your soul will be stained for 40 days if you don't pray and if you watch those kinds of things. You'll turn into an infidel if you eat without praying. If you don't pray, you'll go to hell and God will not forgive you. The only ones who don't pray are the infidel Chinese... ..It's haram to eat food prepared by women who don't pray. It's haram to eat food prepared by people who smoke or drink. You shouldn't eat that kind of food."

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 41728: Rozi Omer

listening to an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69359: Qurbanjan Abdukerim

attending "illegal" Tabligh (religious sermons) and watching "violent terrorist" multimedia files 5 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 58550: Bumeryem Memet

wearing the jilbaab; not listening to government cadres and talking back to them

source: [government records](#)

Entry 41725: Chonghaji Imin

attending Tabligh (religious teaching) activities 1-2 years earlier, the content of which was allegedly related to "Hijrat" and "jihad"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19604: Dawut Eli

"illegal" exercise/training; "illegally" studying scripture in 2014; watching "three illegals" videos; being a "leader of a gang"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 48084: Abliz Mehet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) 2-3 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 1286: Beisen Toqtarbek

attending underground scripture discussions in his township for around a decade

source: [police records](#)

Entry 22351: Abduqeyyum Heytahun

having "illegal" Tabligh gatherings with 4 others over a decade earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 5349: Baimurat Nauryzbek

posting an article on Baidu forums that "incited ethnic hatred" 5-6 years earlier, and leaving other remarks that "incited ethnic hatred" online later

source: [Chinese Mission in Kazakhstan](#)

Entry 43636: Tiliwaldi Tohti

listening to and copying for others multimedia cards with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content, four years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 3833: Tian Weiguo

using a VPN to go on Google and Twitter, where he reposted two posts alleging that the Chinese authorities had carried out a massacre following the 2014 incident in Yarkand County

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 61620: Imamhuseyn Seyit

having "endangering security" photos on his phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 36895: Huseyin Eysa

preaching scripture "illegally"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45729: Gulsum Qadir

having "terrorist" videos and a large amount of "East Turkistan Islamic Movement", "Hijrat", and "jihad" videos and pictures found on her computer

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45559: Yasin Abdukerim

"illegally" listening to Tabligh (religious teachings) on the phone

source: [police records](#)

Entry 64744: Arzugul Memet

online posts

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64140: Abduweli Memet

listening to, watching, and disseminating "illegal reactionary" multimedia online over the 5 days prior to detention

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49103: Ghopur Ablet

storing multimedia cards with "reactionary" content between November 2010 and May 2015

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73817: Salman Abduweli

having "strong religious extremist thinking", despite being a state cadre

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70122: Memetturdi Memtimin

using communication tools on phone to download videos and images that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75224: Tohtibarat Abdulimit

using phone and internet to download video and images "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75834: Shireli Doletjan

downloading 20 multimedia Tabligh files from the Uyghur website ulinix.cn while at an internet café, watching them and sending them to others via phone's Bluetooth

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67171: Enwer Emer

saying during a QQ chat that he wanted to make a bomb and that he wasn't kidding around, while also mentioning that his chemistry teacher had made some before but injured himself during experiments, spending several months in a hospital (the chat was identified as "Xinjiang independence" rhetoric by police)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61401: Arzulla Nurelem

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities several years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 75374: Obulqasim Zununhaji

disseminating speech "endangering state security" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62597: Abdurehim Tohti

giving others 119 discs with "illegal" publications and 4 discs with "reactionary" content, in addition to storing 22 "illegal" discs at home, for a period of 3 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65850: Ehet Semet

having videos about making explosive devices on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73544: Seydin Ibrahim

having "terrorist" and "violent" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70961: Memetreyimjan Erkin

having videos "endangering state security" on computer

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75750: Huseyin Ebey

disseminating "violent terrorist" multimedia via phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73313: Rusul Memet

gathering with 7 others for 6 days during the previous Ramadan, and for 5 days during the current Ramadan, to listen to and watch Tabligh with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63826: Abdulkem Abdubaqi

using communication tools on phone to download videos and images that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69442: Loqman Turghun

storing large amounts of "Holy War" images and text/images "propagating Islam" on his Qzone half a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71068: Memetimin Ebeybulla

hiding a multimedia card with "reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48940: Hezreteli Memet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71958: Nijat Halmurat

disseminating "illegal" images online 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72909: Rehmetulla Nusretulla

downloading some "East Turkistan Movement violent terrorist" videos to home computer, over the course of 7 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73476: Sadir Qadir

sending MMS over phone expressing strong willingness towards "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75847: Shemshidin Abduqadir

going on TalkBox on his phone and contacting someone abroad, saying that he was planning to imitate the May 22 incident [Urumqi market bombing] and to carry out a "violent terrorist" bombing

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76121: Yasin Abla

possessing and watching multimedia cards with "reactionary" content for 4 months, 5 years earlier, then copying the content to another person's multimedia card, who then copied it for someone else (who would then watch it over the course of the next 5 years)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76512: Imin Ablet

possessing and watching multimedia cards with "reactionary" content for 4 months, 5 years earlier, then copying the content to another person's multimedia card, who then copied it for someone else (who would then watch it over the course of the next 5 years)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16583: Ekber Mehmut

having a large amount of "Holy War" content, "reactionary" Tabligh, and "reactionary" images on his phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73228: Roziahun Tursun

storing 3 East Turkistan flag images in Qzone photo albums

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16585: Emet Abdu

having a large amount of "Holy War" and "Tabligh" content on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69166: Kerimulla Memetrozi

"inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" at the entrance of a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72731: Rahman Abdushukur

using the internet to incite "violent terrorism" and "religious extremist thought"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19653: Eysajan Seyit

sending many messages "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" in QQ chat

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64803: Ekberjan Erkin

having content "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" on phone card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71801: Musa Abdilimit

downloading "reactionary" poetry/songs from someone else's WeChat 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62359: Abdulber Memet

storing multimedia files with "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" and "reactionary" content on his phone, as well as on various cards and USB drives

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63980: Abdurehim Tursun

looking at "illegal" content on multimedia card(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63591: Abdizayir Alim

uploading an "extremist" file to Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64091: Abdusalam Tursun

uploading image(s) with "incendiary" content to Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74446: Turajan Memet

sending messages with content "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" in QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48930: Memetimin Urayim

"illegally" carrying out Tabligh activities for 3 years, around 5 years earlier, in addition to preparing to go abroad for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63017: Ablikim Ghopur

listening to multimedia cards with "reactionary content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65926: Ehmet Qadir

possessing "reactionary" multimedia with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69792: Memet Tursun

having videos with "terrorist" content and content "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70540: Memet Weli

having "terrorist" and "violent" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73504: Salam Hashim

using wireless internet to download "reactionary" multimedia with content related to "Holy War" and "Hijrat", saving it to the multimedia card on his phone and watching it twice

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49396: Osman Turdi

"illegally" listening to and storing Tabligh with "reactionary" content for 3-4 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63139: Abliz Metyasin

using the internet to "illegally" download and disseminate multimedia content and images that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65664: Hebibulla Jappar

using the internet to "illegally" download and disseminate multimedia content and images that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 38561: Memettursun Abliz

he and two other people shared and watched "reactionary content and multimedia" on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45442: Memetimin Obul

"Hijrat" images found on phone multimedia card

source: [police records](#)

Entry 68573: Heyrihan Inaq

having multimedia and images propagating "Holy War" and containing "religious extremist thought"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71454: Miradil Memet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh and doing physical training for "Holy War", for 1-2 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73495: Sarihan Islam

having "illegal religious" literature at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72503: Nurimangul Kamil

disseminating "reactionary" images with "Holy War" content on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70849: Memetimin Metrozi

using communication tools on phone to download videos and images that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73496: Sajidem Qawul

"illegally" teaching scripture and delivering Tabligh with "Holy War" content around 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73664: Semet Sawut

watching videos about "Holy War training" and "making explosive devices" that someone played for him on their phone, 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49574: Qurbanjan Ehet

storing "reactionary" content on USB 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65155: Amangul Yasin

picking up a multimedia card [presumably with sensitive content], watching it together with someone and giving it to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69005: Qasim Miman

gathering with 7 others for 6 days during the previous Ramadan, and for 5 days during the current Ramadan, to listen to and watch Tabligh with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73737: Sadiqjan Atliq

transferring "Hijrat" and Tabligh videos over his phone's Bluetooth

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77521: Zibirnisa Reshit

picking up a multimedia card [presumably with sensitive content], watching it together with someone and giving it to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 41577: Rustem Mamut

using a computer to listen to an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76596: Ismayil Nur

storing images with "reactionary" content on his Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62739: Abduweli Eysa

attending underground scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64183: Abdulla Eli

spreading "rumors" in his QQ group of 281 people, where he said that "a Muslim woman had been killed and made a martyr by wicked Han infidels"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64629: Adil Turghun

buying a multimedia card with content propagating "Holy War" from a stranger at a used-phone market, watching it and keeping it

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69409: Qurbansa Memet

finding a multimedia card with "reactionary" content on the ground near his home, then watching it, keeping it, and sharing it with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71956: Nijat Eysayup

sending "violent terrorist" images over QQ almost 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73678: Semi Hudedi

storing multimedia cards with "reactionary" content and teaching scripture to 2 people

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62779: Abdimit Ablet

posting "harmful separatist" messages online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63675: Abdujelil Abduhelil

having videos "endangering state security" on computer

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70042: Merhaba Esmet

having images "propagating Holy War" on her Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71272: Mettursun Tohti

having CDs at home with content "propagating Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72890: Rahmanjan Turek

posting messages with content "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" in QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62241: Abdukerim Ablimit

sending images "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66329: Ekber Zayit

meeting with 2 others at a rented apartment in Guangxi's Nanning City to discuss carrying out "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67603: Heyit Obul

gathering with 7 others for 6 days during the previous Ramadan, and for 5 days during the current Ramadan, to listen to and watch Tabligh with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69143: Kerim Qadir

watching "reactionary multimedia cards" with 2 others, with them also sharing "reactionary" content amongst themselves

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69363: Qurbanjan Alim

downloading "Voice of Islam" files and sending others manuals about making explosives

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70232: Mehmud Hashim

uploading "incendiary" images to his Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76239: Yasin Tiliwaldi

gathering with 7 others for 6 days during the previous Ramadan, and for 5 days during the current Ramadan, to listen to and watch Tabligh with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68292: Dawut Selim

downloading a video of the "Turkistan" song from a QQ group and storing it on home computer around 6 months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70868: Memetimin Tomur

spreading "illegal" speech online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66316: Ekber Turdi

posting multiple albums with videos "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" on his Qzone for over a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69077: Qeyser Yusup

having videos and images "inciting ethnic hatred" on MP4 player

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69728: Memet Qasim

posting messages related to "Hijrat" and "Holy War", in a WeChat group he made

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70259: Mehmut Memet

storing and watching multimedia files with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content on phone multimedia card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70495: Memet Siyit

gathering with 7 others for 6 days during the previous Ramadan, and for 5 days during the current Ramadan, to listen to and watch Tabligh with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71817: Musa Mamush

downloading "illegal" images from someone else's Qzone 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75185: Tohtiyusup Ibrahim

having multimedia card with content "inciting ethnic hatred" on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76770: Ilyas Yusup

disseminating "incitement of ethnic hatred and discrimination" online, over the course of 1-2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63902: Abdurahman Tohti

buying two CDs with "reactionary multimedia" 6 years earlier while in Urumqi, and downloading "illegal" Tabligh multimedia on laptop a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62893: Ablet Memetimin

storing multimedia files with "reactionary content" on 2GB multimedia cards at home, and watching them multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68066: Baratniyaz Nurmemet

using multimedia card(s) to spread videos and speech "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64661: Adiljan Qeyyum

having "illegal" Tabligh on computer

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64881: Almam Ablikim

disseminating "illegal" images online 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65808: Ehet Qasim

listening to Tabligh with "reactionary content", in addition to giving his brother a USB with content about "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71284: Mewlan Dawut

uploading images with "incendiary" content to Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71837: Musajan Memet

spreading "reactionary" texts and "violent terrorist" images online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72972: Reshit Turaq

storing a large amount of text and images "propagating Islam" and images about "Holy War" on his Qzone 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77430: Yusup Rahman

posting images with East Turkistan and "Holy War" content on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 17316: Aygul Hesén

posting content related to "ethnic separatism" in WeChat group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62297: Abdulla Eli

having "illegal" images on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62379: Abdumemet Hesén

spreading "illegal" speech that was "detrimental to ethnic unity"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66970: Emet Memet

buying an internet card and downloading multimedia with "East Turkistan Islamic Movement" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70167: Mewlanjan Adil

spreading videos with "reactionary" content in QQ groups a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73607: Semet Ershidin

gathering with 7 others for 6 days during the previous Ramadan, and for 5 days during the current Ramadan, to listen to and watch Tabligh with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73696: Seypidin Semet

previously using phone to disseminate "reactionary" multimedia, and maintaining adverse feelings towards the grassroots cadres after being cracked down on and "educated", in addition to spending long periods outside the jurisdiction

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74301: Tursun Emet

gathering with 7 others for 6 days during the previous Ramadan, and for 5 days during the current Ramadan, to listen to and watch Tabligh with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75297: Omerjan Erkin

storing "reactionary" content on the 16GB multimedia card of the PSP he bought

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45587: Memeteli Kamil

gathering people to listen to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 63793: Abdulla Sabir

storing "reactionary content" on USB and listening to it three times, a year and a half earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64942: Alim Osman

watching "reactionary" multimedia at home, donating 7000RMB to others' "Hijrat" activities, disseminating "reactionary" multimedia to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68142: Bilal Abduhelil

disseminating videos "against ethnic discrimination" on computer

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68752: Juret Adil

exchanging "reactionary" and "illegal" text and images with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69080: Qeyser Abdusattar

having "suspicious" images on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70915: Memtimin Yusup

having images and files "inciting ethnic hatred" on his phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71867: Mutellip Qurban

sending "illegal" images on QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75915: Yasin Qasim

listening to Tabligh with "reactionary" content and lending his brother a USB with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44778: Obulqasim Emet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 64339: Ablet Rejep

listening to and spreading "illegal" speech and "illegal" videos online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64975: Alim Memetibrahim

uploading "illegal" images to his Qzone a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65501: Aynurhan Zunun

contacting her son to have him take part in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65557: Ayzimgul Tursun

"illegally" looking at and reading literature and images about "Holy War" and "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70104: Metseyidi Metsali

using the internet to "illegally" download and disseminate multimedia content and images that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71080: Memetimin Memetniyaz

calling for "Holy War" on the TalkBox messenger

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68540: Halidigul Turaq

using communications software to be in touch with "violent terrorist forces" abroad

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64993: Alim Mijit

disseminating images with "incendiary" content on Qzone half a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67343: Hesen Memetimin

giving his sister and several others USB drive(s) with "Hijrat", "Holy War", and "reactionary Tabligh" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68626: Helim Mehsut

talking with others about how eating nezir meals is haram and how eating at government cadres' homes is haram, while returning from a prayer at a mosque around a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69513: Mamutjan Abliz

watching "reactionary multimedia cards" with 2 others, with them also sharing "reactionary" content amongst themselves

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70489: Memet Sadiq

having "violent terrorist" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77558: Zulhumar Tursun

storing text and images with "reactionary" content on her phone and sending it to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16582: Ilham Ehmetjan

posting "violent" and "terrorist" images and information on Weibo

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62816: Abla Tursun

posting "reactionary" images and "East Turkestan Islamic Movement" training content online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64731: Abdureyim Nasir

storing images with "reactionary content" in a WeChat group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64808: Alanur Hoshur

having a 2GB drive with "reactionary content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69352: Qurbanjan Abdu

sending "reactionary" videos and speech over QQ chat, over the course of 3-4 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71569: Muhter Rozi

"illegally" selling religious literature and discs next to the Heijjashan Front Street Mosque in Urumqi

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73751: Sadiq Osman

disseminating "illegal" images online 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62131: Abduhebir Eli

attending underground scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71923: Nebijan Eli

posting multimedia titled "Homeland of Hijrat" in QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74317: Tursun Kerim

talking "nonsense" at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75395: Obulqasim Himit

spreading "illegal" images with "reactionary" content on Qzone 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76726: Ilham Turghun

storing large amounts of "Hijrat" and "Holy War" photos on Qzone, and looking at them

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62049: Habil Emet

exchanging "illegal" images in private chat, uploading "illegal" images to Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63933: Abdureshit Awut

exchanging "reactionary" and "illegal" text and images with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65305: Atawulla Sawut

storing images with "reactionary content" in a WeChat group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77144: Yusup Ehmet

having "reactionary Holy War" content and videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16317: Omer Abla

having videos "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63323: Abdusemet Raziq

planning to illegally cross the border in Guangzhou

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64621: Adil Niyaz

taking part in "illegal" Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65108: Ghalip Alim

posting "reactionary content" on his Qzone a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65650: Hebibihan Awla

teaching scripture underground to six minors at her home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66802: Emet Turghun

storing "reactionary" images on his Qzone a few months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68786: Jumeqari Sawut

"illegally" selling religious literature and discs next to the Heijjashan Front Street Mosque in Urumqi

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69996: Memettursun Mamut

having "violent terrorist" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70756: Memetjan Ghalip

sharing "illegal" images with another person, and uploading "illegal" images to his Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74816: Tursun Yasin

watching and sharing with others "reactionary" content that he downloaded on the internet

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77238: Yusupjan Urayim

downloading "reactionary" content from the internet, watching it and sharing it with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22546: Eli Rozitohti

disseminating images with "religious extremist thinking" on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63769: Abdulla Alim

having "illegal" images and videos on his iPad

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65724: Erkin Nasir

storing 3 books with "reactionary content" at home for 8 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68999: Qarihaji Obulqasim

storing 12 videos "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" on his Qzone 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71489: Muhter Tursun

sending "illegal" content on QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72036: Nur Eli

storing "illegal" images on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72725: Rehmet Abdureshit

having "illegal religious propaganda materials" on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74430: Turghun Mehet

spreading images and text with "reactionary" content on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75074: Tohti Ebey

saving "reactionary" images on Qzone a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75122: Tohti Imin

giving someone a USB with "illegal" movies on it

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76731: Ilyar Kerimjan

taking part in "May 9, 2014 internet dissemination" case

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76774: Helimjan Rozi

spreading "reactionary" multimedia in QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62785: Abduzayir Qeyyum

uploading 5 "illegal reactionary" images to his Qzone over the course of a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67237: Enwerjan Yusup

hiding "illegal" religious literature

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67838: Hezreteli Tohti

sending content related to "Hijrat" in QQ chat half a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68028: Bahargul Jappar

using communication tools on phone to download videos and images that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71804: Musa Ablez

sending others Tabligh with "reactionary" content 3-4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72339: Nurmemet Kerim

keeping "reactionary" content on a hard disk for 3-4 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76438: Ershat Memetimin

having photos "inciting ethnic hatred" on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62129: Abduhebir Abdurazaq

propagating and disseminating speeches "undermining ethnic unity"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66202: Ehmettohti Abdurehim

storing and disseminating "incendiary" text and images on his Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67480: Hesen Musa

storing "reactionary content" on USB and listening to it twice

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70241: Mehmet Eziz

having "Holy War" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71225: Mettursun Metqurban

storing "illegal religious" multimedia on a USB drive

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76113: Yasin Abbas

hiding USB and multimedia cards with "reactionary" content 7 months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16510: Seper Turghun

having "illegal" multimedia with "Holy War" and "Tabligh" content on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67105: Gheni Qeyyum

disseminating videos about making explosives online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70111: Mettohti Jappar

using communication tools on phone to download videos and images that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70591: Memetabdulla Memetimin

spreading and propagating rhetoric "detrimental to ethnic unity"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72858: Rahman Ghopur

having an East Turkistan flag on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75879: Shukur Tursun

using phone to upload "East Turkistan Islamic Movement" images and "illegal religious extremist" images with a moon and crescent

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76308: Yasinjan Tursuneli

using multimedia cards to disseminate "illegal religion"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65535: Ayshemgul Ablimit

watching multimedia with "reactionary content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67851: Heztiomer Zebibulla

spreading "reactionary content" in QQ groups

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68857: Qadir Tohti

spreading "illegal reactionary" content online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71948: Nijat Ablimit

uploading "terrorist" images via QQ a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72626: Pashagul Yasin

hiding, disseminating, and listening to "illegal" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72958: Reshidem Yaqup

taking part in "Hijrat" activities and illegally crossing the border

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75531: Omerjan Hamutjan

reciting "illegal" scripture at the end of Ramadan 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 26991: Alim Hamut

storing multimedia cards with "illegal Tabligh, Hijrat, and Jihad content", and giving these to his brother

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62736: Abduweli Erkin

disseminating messages "inciting ethnic hatred" online on August 6, 2014

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63866: Abdurahman Haji

hiding multimedia cards with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63985: Abdurehim Yasin

disseminating "illegal" images on Qzone 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64202: Abdusalamet Nurmemet

propagating rhetoric "harmful to ethnic groups"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64527: Abliz Nurmet

hiding "reactionary" literature at home for 6-7 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65061: Alimjan Elim

having "Holy War" images on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71192: Metrozi Memet

downloading video and audio "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74626: Turghun Salam

downloading over 30 "illegal" images "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" on Qzone 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76189: Yasin Mehpulla

uploading images with "reactionary" content to Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76676: Ibrahim Abla

using phone to disseminate "illegal violent terrorist" videos for a prolonged period of time

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66300: Ekber Mehmud

disseminating speech that "incited ethnic hatred" on WeChat

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66820: Emetjan Reshit

storing "illegal" images on his Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71282: Mettohti Memetimin

posting images that "endangered state security" on QQ two years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77258: Yusup Ehmet

taking part in "Hijrat" activities and illegally crossing the border

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75144: Tohtiqurban Metseyidi

using communication tools on phone to download videos and images that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63316: Abduselim Abdushukur

disseminating "illegal" images online for around 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68362: Dilshat Abdushukur

disseminating "illegal" images online 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68397: Guzelnur Memet

having "Holy War" photos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69430: Quwanhan Qurban

sending someone a link to a site with "illegal religious" knowledge while at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76315: Yasinjan Huseyin

having "reactionary" Tabligh on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19145: Melikem Bawudun

hiding "illegal religious" publications inside the firewall of her self-built house

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66006: Ehmetjan Qasimjan

uploading and disseminating "illegal" Tabligh online, in addition to storing "illegal" Tabligh on his phone multimedia card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74999: Tursunjan Metnuri

using phone and internet to download video and images "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69163: Kerimhaji Eli

using the DiDi program to disseminate "terrorist" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74453: Turamet Barat

picking up "reactionary" literature with religious content on the street 5-6 months earlier, and hiding it at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62056: Abdurahmanjan Abdurehim

uploading "illegal" multimedia files to Qzone a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62172: Abduqadir Abdukerim

"illegal" religious activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62186: Abduqadir Memetrehim

attending "illegal" religious activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62259: Abdukerim Rahman

downloading many "illegal" images with his phone and sending to friends in QQ group(s), from February 2012 on

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63045: Ablimit Ablimiq

using the internet to "illegally" download and disseminate multimedia content and images that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64150: Abduweli Obul

storing "illegal" information

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66872: Emer Memet

having "violent terrorist" videos on portable hard drive

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68352: Dilnur Hashimjan

having 8 "illegal religious" images on her phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67017: Emet Islam

illegally crossing the border to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67583: Hewilgul Abdukerim

sending "endangering security" messages in a QQ group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68542: Hanayshem Mollamet

using phone to disseminate texts with "Holy War" content online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71695: Musajan Yunusahun

attending "illegal" religious activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73398: Rozitohti Methazi

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73709: Selimihan Metqurban

storing literature with "reactionary" content at home about a year earlier, originally given to him by his younger brother

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74371: Tursungul Qurban

disseminating "illegal" information

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76538: Iminsayit Ablet

uploading multimedia files "propagating Holy War" to QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66309: Ekber Semet

buying a used phone that already had multimedia "inciting ethnic hatred" on it

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71902: Nasir Rahman

having 447 "illegal" multimedia (files) on portable drive

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72021: Nurmemet Abdurahman

uploading 2 "terrorist" videos to QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62383: Abdumemet Seydilla

attending "illegal" religious activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62553: Abdurehim Ghappar

attending "illegal" religious activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62605: Abdurazaq Obulseyt

attending "illegal" religious activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63022: Ablikim Ghopur

attending "illegal" religious activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65972: Ehmet Tohti

sending "illegal" images online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67546: Hesenan Yunusahun

attending "illegal" religious activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71147: Metqasim Begtomur

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71317: Mengsur Menglik

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75474: Ghulammehmut Ghappar

attending "illegal" religious activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65028: Alim Osman

having "illegal" images on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65260: Arzigul Memetimin

"illegally" expounding scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67175: Enwer Eziz

saying something that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination" during a conversation

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69379: Qurbanjan Mettursun

studying content related to "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" from a multimedia card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71078: Memetimin Qudret

sending "illegal" messages over QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73219: Rozi Imin

having a large amount of "violent terrorist" images on his Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73371: Rozimemet Ablimit

sending "illegal" images online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69019: Qawuz Sadiq

propagating taking part in "Hijrat" and "illegally" expounding scripture multiple times over the course of a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62556: Abdurehim Abdukerim

spreading "illegal" speech and videos online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67188: Enwer Mettohti

using his phone to download and listen to "extremist" multimedia "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" for several months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68170: Buali Qadir

disseminating "violent terrorist" multimedia on QQ for around 3 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67263: Eysa Hamut

storing multimedia cards with "illegal" Tabligh, "Hijrat", and "Holy War" content, and giving them to his younger brother

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75030: Tursunjan Turghun

posting in QQ group(s) content calling for "Holy War" (related to "East Turkistan Islamic Movement" and "Voice of Islam")

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62227: Abduqeyyum Rahman

storing in large quantities Uyghur translation(s) of the Quran and other MP3 files on online drive

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62366: Abdulim Abduwahid

spreading "reactionary speech" in QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72422: Nurmet Semet

disseminating "violent terrorist propaganda" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 26929: Alimjan Tursun

sending/uploading "illegal" pictures on QQ on several occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69416: Qunaji Turdi

disseminating "illegal" Tabligh online and storing "illegal" Tabligh on the multimedia card in his phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66756: Emerjan Memet

sending multiple "Holy War" images on QQ over a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70957: Memetrehim Dimin

studying "reactionary inciting ethnic hatred/discrimination" content from multimedia card(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75136: Tohtihan Tohti

using phone multimedia card(s) to "incite ethnic hatred" with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62812: Abla Mutellip

using WeChat on phone to send messages "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64787: Hajinisa Abdukerim

disseminating "illegal" images that propagated "extremist violent terrorism" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68221: Bumeryem Tursun

reading and saving an "illegal" e-book with "Hijrat" content while picking cotton in Maralbeshi County 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69917: Memetjan Tursun

selling "illegal religious" data

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71844: Musaqari Eli

using phone to go online and look at photos of Urumqi bombing

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75359: Obulqasim Nurehmet

disseminating "violent terrorist" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61984: Ababekri Yunus

studying "inciting ethnic hatred/discrimination" content from multimedia cards

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64732: Ardan Omer

downloading "terrorist" videos and sending them to others, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66642: Elijan Tursun

keeping multimedia card(s) with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67815: Hezretjan Ablet

using SD card to "propagate illegal videos"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67913: Enwer Tursun

sending "reactionary" data over QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62532: Abdureshit Ablimit

sending videos with "illegal content" over QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63644: Abduhaliq Memet

uploading "East Turkistan Islamic Movement terrorist image(s)" to QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66915: Emer Imin

storing information about the July 5, 2009 incident

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67686: Eziz Jume

using his phone to "incite ethnic hatred" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69422: Qutyar Ehmet

downloading photos with content "inciting ethnic hatred" over QQ around 8-9 months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74397: Tursunmet Abdulla

having photos "inciting ethnic hatred" around 8 months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76732: Eli Aqheyit

disseminating images and text with "illegal religious" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67873: Eziz Nurmet

disseminating "illegal books" with "reactionary content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70406: Memet Barat

disseminating texts with "Holy War" content in his QQ group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74130: Tahir Tursun

posting images with content "propagating Holy War" on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62455: Abdurahman Emet

storing 4 multimedia cards with "reactionary" content a year earlier, which he watched multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64165: Abdushukur Abdukerim

downloading 15 "religious extremist" images from WeChat Moments 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69645: Memeteli Turup

"inciting ethnic hatred" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76303: Yasinjan Memet

storing "illegal" images on Qzone, in addition to posting them in QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76717: Ershat Munardin

taking part in "illegal" Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64197: Abdurazaq Eqil

hiding multimedia cards with "illegal" content 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73152: Rozi Hapiz

"illegally" storing "reactionary" information

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75329: Obulhesen Sawur

engaging in "illegal" Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 20026: Metsidiq Metniyaz

storing content "inciting ethnic hatred" on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62594: Abdurehim Molla

storing various "illegal" images and Tabligh on QQ for 4-5 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63732: Abdukerim Gheyret

disseminating "illegal propaganda" multimedia

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65719: Erkin Memet

hiding "illegal propaganda items" given by others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66110: Ehmet Musa

sending "illegal" images online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77173: Yusup Mehet

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64196: Abdurehim Ablet

storing "reactionary" content and text on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 17321: Tohtirozi Metrozi

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69361: Qurbanjan Ablimit

receiving speech and messages related to "Hijrat" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73025: Rehim Memet

disseminating "illegal religious" content online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76018: Yaqupjan Memeteli

listening to "illegal" Tabligh 5 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68041: Barat Emer

storing "illegal" e-books and multimedia about "violent terrorist activities" on online drive

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62282: Abduqurban Abdukerim

"reactionary" propaganda and videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67949: Obulqasim Jume

using communication tools on phone to download videos and images that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63653: Abdughopur Abdueli

sending "violent terrorist" videos online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64448: Ablikim Osman

uploading "illegal" images online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68495: Guzelay Esetahun

spreading "Holy War" images online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72151: Nureli Musa

spreading "dangerous information" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71508: Mominjan Obul

downloading "reactionary Hijrat" images on QQ four years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72668: Peyzul Tursun

storing "reactionary" images on his phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64895: Alim Abla

having "reactionary" images on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64693: Adil Abliz

having an "illegal" book at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63471: Ablikim Mettursun

downloading audio and video "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74263: Turghunjan Huseyin

downloading "Voice of Islam" files and sending others manuals about making explosives

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62207: Abduqeyyum Sulayman

using mobile phone multimedia cards to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64659: Adiljan Qadir

watching "reactionary" videos around 8 months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65482: Ayimnisahan Memetjan

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66573: Eli Tohsun

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69931: Memtili Imin

using communication tools on phone to download videos and files that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63658: Abduhelil Abduhaliq

storing multimedia files with "reactionary content" on home laptop

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76244: Yasin Tursun

storing "illegal" images on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67365: Hesen Yusup

gathering funds for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18733: Abdulla Adil

having "violent terrorist" images on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77456: Omereli Ehet

disseminating "illegal" videos online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68893: Qasim Memet

sending "illegal" images over QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76122: Yasin Abliz

sending "illegal" images over QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77026: Yusupelihan Barat

storing "reactionary propaganda" multimedia materials and published literature

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61965: Ababekri Abdikerim

collecting "reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64469: Ablimit Abduqadir

spreading "rumors" on the TalkBox messenger, related to "Holy War" and "Hijrat" and "inciting separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74781: Tursun Metrusul

hiding and disseminating multimedia cards with "reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67054: Emizjan Memetyusup

storing "illegal" images on his Qzone half a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69281: Qurban Rahman

"illegally" chatting and "illegally" sending images over QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62606: Abdurazaq Abduweli

storing "illegal" images on Qzone 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74385: Tursunjan Osman

sending "illegal" images over QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76015: Yaqup Omer

sending "illegal" images over QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72995: Rehimjan Turaq

storing "illegal" images on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65605: Ezimgul Semet

uploading images that "incited ethnic separatism", including the East Turkistan flag, and calling on Muslim women to wear jilbaab to her Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62289: Abdulla Ablikim

using phone to disseminate "violent terrorist" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64781: Hajim Memet

sending "incendiary" speech related to "Hijrat" and "Holy War" while chatting online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56878: Abdurusul Mamut

using his phone to go online and repost "illegal" content on QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56936: Memeteli Abdurehim

storing "terrorist" multimedia on the internal memory devices at his mobile phone shop in Urumqi's Zhongshan Phone Market, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 24404: Ablikim Memet

"creating a disturbance and inciting the people around" while a neighborhood cadre was educating a person with "religious extremist" clothing

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63346: Abduwari Ablikim

storing and disseminating "illegal religious extremist" multimedia and documents

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64966: Alim Litip

disseminating and copying "illegal" multimedia products

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48786: Bostan Ibrahim

preparing gatherings for "illegal" spoken Tabligh that propagate others' "extremism"

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 57989: Abduhelil Abdurehim

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) on his phone at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57671: Buhejergul Tohsun

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) for 1-2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 40283: Elijan Abduquddus

uploading and storing suspected "religious extremism images" a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57706: Dolqun Rozi

propagating "Holy War" to others at his home 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58606: Memet Sawut

storing Tabligh (religious teaching) with "illegal" content online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57546: Obulqasim Abdurehim

listening to "three illegals" content 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 40565: Rozaji Nur

using a QQ account to upload "religious extremist" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56362: Omerjan Hawaz

telling his wife to wear the jilbaab 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56377: Patigul Mamut

starting to wear the jilbaab a year before, refusing to stop despite multiple instances of "criticism education"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56418: Huseyinqari Abdurehim

storing "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) on his USB drive 3 years earlier, and also listening to them

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56456: Rahmanjan Tiliwalidi

starting to listen to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with others a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56376: Buhelchem Emet

wearing the jilbaab, and having sewn three sets of jilbaab at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56562: Memeteli Abdurahman

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) and disseminating them to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56437: Ibrahim Memet

using his phone to go online and upload to QQ photos with "illegal" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56371: Tursungul Obul

starting to wear the jilbaab 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56334: Musajan Hemit

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56424: Tursunjan Yusup

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content for 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56503: Memettursun Erkin

storing images "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" on his Qzone 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56422: Memeteli Sulayman

listening to "three illegals" material online a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56434: Qurban Emet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with others 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56332: Juretjan Turaq

posting "illegal information" on QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56567: Salamgul Qurban

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) for around 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56651: Ghulamjan Dawut

posting "illegal" materials on QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56721: Abdukerim Abduqadir

attending "illegal" religious activities; posting rhetoric that "incited ethnic hatred" on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56816: Ezizjan Abliz

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56927: Abdugheni Abdurahman

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57017: Tohti Yusup

spreading rhetoric that "incited ethnic hatred"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57027: Ablimit Jume

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57070: Patigul Tewekkul

storing 21 photos with content "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" on her Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57123: Turdi Rehim

listening to "illegal" content on a multimedia card, starting 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57156: Yusupjan Erkin

watching and listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57172: Memtili Tewekkul

gathering with three others 2 years earlier, with the group taking part in Tabligh (religious teaching) activities with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57177: Memettursun Ehet

gathering with three others 2 years earlier, with the group taking part in Tabligh (religious teaching) activities with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57182: Rozi Reshit

watching and listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "illegal" content a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57189: Ahunjan Abdurehim

downloading "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) to a multimedia card, and giving it to someone else

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57670: Qurban Barat

attending Tabligh (religious teaching) activities with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57759: Ayshemgul Turap

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) for around 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57801: Tewekkul Rozi

writing things insulting police in chat software 2 years earlier, calling them "dogs"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58006: Muratjan Memetimin

meeting someone online and talking about "Hijrat" and "jihad" with this person

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58078: Roshengul Tursun

saying things that "incited ethnic hatred and discrimination"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58191: Emet Qasim

being in close contact with people who had strong "religious extremist thinking"; attending multiple "illegal" religious activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58208: Osmanjan Abdukerim

listening to Tabligh (religious teaching) with "illegal" content 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58229: Nureli Jume

attending "illegal" religious activities for 3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58235: Omer Yasin

attending "illegal" religious activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58259: Hezreteli Abdukerim

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) multimedia at home a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58270: Memetimin Tahir

talking about "Hijrat" and "jihad" with an online friend outside China; saying things that "incited ethnic hatred"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58512: Qurban Mijit

using his phone to send multimedia related to "ethnic separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58634: Nurmemet Sedirdin

downloading multimedia with "illegal" content, watching and listening to it

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58689: Memetimin Dawut

gathering with three others on multiple occasions over the course of 2 years to attend Tabligh (religious teaching) activities with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58690: Eysajan Ekber

listening to and watching things with "illegal" content on WeChat

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75145: Tohtiquwan Emer

spreading "rumors" in WeChat group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 13566: Ismayil Sidiq

yelling at fellow inmates after one reported him for performing an ablution: "Are you Uyghurs? Is this how Uyghurs do things? Uyghurs like to snitch on others?"

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 77409: Yusupjan Eziz

having "illegal" multimedia on phone and propagating "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68048: Barat Mettohti

having "illegal" multimedia on phone and "propagating Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68343: Dilshat Mamut

helping someone deliver a barrel of gasoline

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73382: Rozimemet Nurmemet

attending underground scripture study

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76569: Islam Ismayil

storing many "illegal" images on multimedia cards, in addition to sending them to friends in QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44870: Tursun Barat

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44873: Tursun Shemshi

"illegally" gathering to pray during Ramadan in 2013

source: [police records](#)

Entry 64092: Abdusalam Tursun

listening to "illegal" broadcasts from outside China on his phone while at home

source: [government records](#)

"inciting violent resistance to the law"

煽动暴力抗拒法律实施罪

Article 278: Whoever instigates the masses to use violence to resist the enforcement of state laws and administrative regulations is to be sentenced to not more than three years of fixed-term imprisonment, criminal detention, control, or deprivation of political rights; when serious consequences have been caused, the sentence is to be not less than three years but not more than seven years of fixed-term imprisonment.

Entry 41645: Emetjan Eli

getting married through the "nikah" ceremony, without getting a proper marriage certificate made

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70396: Memet Eysa

getting married via the nikah ceremony 15 years earlier, without getting an official marriage certificate, and having 3 children over the quota

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75729: Osman Yunus

uploading and storing images with "reactionary" content on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

"insult"

侮辱罪

Article 246: Those openly insulting others using force or other methods or those fabricating stories to slander others, if the case is serious, are to be sentenced to three years or fewer in prison, put under criminal detention or surveillance, or deprived of their political rights.

Those committing crimes mentioned above are to be investigated only if they are sued, with the exception of cases that seriously undermine social order or the state's interests.

Where information networks are used to commit the conduct in paragraph 1 and a victim makes a complaint to a people's court, but truly has difficulty in providing evidence, the people's court may request that the public security organs provide assistance.

Entry 68557: Qasimjan Awut

giving an "illegal" interview to a Radio Free Asia reporter

source: [government records](#)

"insulting the national flag or the national emblem"

侮辱国旗、国徽罪

Article 299: Where the national flag or national emblem of the PRC is insulted in a public place by methods such as burning, destroying, scribbling, soiling, or trampling, it is to be sentenced to up to three years imprisonment, short-term detention, controlled release, or deprivation of political rights.

Where, in a public place, the lyrics or score of the national anthem of the PRC are intentionally altered, the national anthem is performed in a distorted or derogatory manner, or the national anthem is insulted through other means, and the circumstances are serious, it is to be punished in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Entry 16126: Hu Liancai

modifying the lyrics of the anthem into a song titled "The Song of Triumph Over Satan" (for the local "Almighty God" church), which he then hummed silently at the Monday flag-raising ceremonies, in addition to sharing it with the Church and having the Church revise/disseminate it to other members

source: [court verdict](#)

"intentional murder"

故意杀人罪

Article 232: Whoever intentionally kills another is to be sentenced to death, life imprisonment or not less than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment; when the circumstances are relatively minor, they are to be sentenced to not less than three years and not more than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment.

Entry 43501: Sulayman Abdukerim

saying that he would find an opportunity to kill the police officers at the local police substation if his mother wasn't released from detention within 3 months, after 7 of his relatives were taken into custody

source: [police records](#)

"mistreatment"

虐待罪

Article 260: Those mistreating their family members, if the case is serious, are to be sentenced to two years or less in prison, or put under criminal detention or surveillance.

Those committing crimes stipulated in the above paragraph and causing the victims to severe injuries or death are to be sentenced to two to seven years in prison.

Those committing crime stipulated in the first paragraph of this article are to be investigated only if they are sued.

Entry 16493: Buzohre Memet

sending her child(ren) to underground scripture-study venues

source: [government records](#)

"obstructing military personnel in execution of duties"

阻碍军人执行职务罪

Article 368: Those who use methods of violence or threat to obstruct military personnel from carrying out their duties in accordance with the law are to be sentenced to not more than three years of fixed-term imprisonment, or criminal detention or control and may, in addition, be sentenced to a fine. Those who intentionally obstruct military actions of the armed forces and cause serious consequences are to be sentenced to not more than five years of fixed-term imprisonment or criminal detention.

Entry 58704: Pezilet Mijit

wearing the jilbaab; "obstructing" government staff from carrying out their duties

source: [government records](#)

"obstructing public service"

妨害公務罪

Article 242: Those using force or coercion to obstruct workers of state organs from rescuing bought women or children are to be convicted and punished according to article 277 of this law. Primary elements who lead other people to obstruct workers of state organs from rescuing bought women or children are to be sentenced to five years or fewer in prison or put under criminal detention. Other elements who use force or coercion are to be punished according to paragraph one of this article.

Entry 5034: Turadin Rehim

having a long beard and refusing to shave it

source: [government records](#)

Entry 24563: Merhaba Abdurusul

wearing a jilbaab

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74365: Tursunay Turghun

wearing a jilbaab for over a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66735: Emer Ghopur

growing a large beard

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18231: Imammemet Tursun

getting in a physical fight with a staff member of the law enforcement bureau

source: [government records](#)

Entry 20006: Meryem Memet

covering her face, and refusing to stop despite being "educated" multiple times by the police and neighborhood-administration staff

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70046: Meryem Heyit

wearing a jilbaab

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67220: Enwerjan Kamil

not attending activities organized by the village committee and arguing with the village cadres on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68492: Guzelnur Tohniyaz

wearing a jilbaab

source: [government records](#)

Entry 20005: Aytunem Ghopur

covering her face, together with 3 other women

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22905: Melikem Memet

covering her face, together with 3 other women

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22205: Turek Memet

growing a large beard

source: [government records](#)

Entry 17884: Gulmire Hoshur

covering her face over a prolonged period of time

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18654: Tajigul Semet

wearing a jilbaab and veil, refusing to "repent"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66180: Ehmetjan Mehmud

growing a large beard, and refusing to shave it off despite the neighborhood-administration cadres asking him to multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57342: Ehet Mirzikrem

"obstructing" village cadres from executing their duties

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57407: Tursungul Memet

wearing the jilbaab 7 years earlier; "obstructing" public security People's police from carrying out their duties

source: [government records](#)

Entry 50200: Semer Emer

having a large beard

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57410: Buwihejer Ablikim

wearing the jilbaab for 3 years, and refusing to stop despite multiple attempts at "education"; "obstructing" government staff from carrying out their duties, during another "education" session

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56375: Meryem Memet

wearing the jilbaab, despite multiple attempts to "educate" her

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56356: Aypasha Tursun

starting to wear the jilbaab 6 years earlier, and refusing to stop despite being "educated" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73107: Rizwangul Tursun

"intentionally obstructing the work" of the People's police at the front door of her home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57471: Abdurahman Eziz

"obstructing" government staff from carrying out their duties

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57495: Mijit Huseyin

"inciting" his wife, daughter, and younger sister to wear jilbaab, starting 8 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58651: Merhaba Qeyyum

wearing the jilbaab for 4 years, and refusing to stop despite multiple attempts at "education"; "obstructing" government staff from carrying out their duties, during another "education" session

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62592: Abdurehim Kerim

"illegally" selling SIM cards

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68703: Jelil Helil

arguing with a village cadre

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71465: Mirbulla Imin

covering her face, and not stopping despite multiple requests from the neighborhood administration

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68759: Juret Tursun

engaging in "illegal religious" practice at a mobile communications station

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68527: Halmurat Rehim

growing a large beard

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64245: Abla Memet

masking his face for around a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69303: Qurban Tursun

growing a large beard

source: [government records](#)

"organizing and using secret societies and heterodox groups, or using superstition, to undermine law enforcement"

组织、利用会道门、邪教组织、利用迷信破坏法律实施罪

Article 300: Organizing or exploiting mystic sects or cult organizations, or using superstition to undermine the implementation of the nation's laws and administrative provisions is sentenced to between three and seven years imprisonment and a concurrent fine; where circumstances are especially serious the sentence is seven or more years imprisonment or indefinite imprisonment, and a concurrent fine or confiscation of property; where circumstances are relatively minor, the sentence is up to three years imprisonment, short-term detention or controlled release or deprivation of political rights and/or a fine.

Where a person is cheated through organization or exploitation of mystic sects or cults, or exploitation of superstition, causing serious injury or death, punishment is in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where a crime in the first paragraph is committed and there is additional criminal conduct such as illicit relations with women or defrauding of assets, follow provisions for concurrent punishment.

Entry 16136: Zahire Memet

having one more child than allowed by the birth policies

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 41528: Alimjan Sherip

performing an "illegal" nikah ceremony for a couple 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72733: Rahman Abla

"illegally" trying to leave the country to take part in "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69461: Mamutjan Memet

having 1 child over the birth quota a decade earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74286: Tursun Zunun

marrying 4 wives by having others perform nikah for him

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64705: Adil Memet

marrying 5 wives through nikah

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73831: Ismayil Heyit

using religion to "undermine the law"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72247: Nurmemet Heytahun

growing a large beard under the influence of "religious extremist thinking" for over a year, having wife wear a jilbaab, refusing to change ways despite multiple warnings, opposing the implementation of state policies and regulations

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65435: Ayup Ismayil

"illegally" performing nikah

source: [government records](#)

Entry 8971: Song Zhigang

using his mobile phone to send out thousands of messages and make thousands of automated recorded phone calls promoting Falun Gong

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 61057: Abdushur Abdurehimjan

being marked as an "untrustworthy individual"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 63320: Abdusemet Tohti

requiring his wife to wear a veil and a jilbaab for around a decade, and violating the birth quota

source: [government records](#)

Entry 21781: Memet Yasin

gathering children for underground scripture study at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63864: Abdurahman Abliz

having 3 children over quota because of "obstinate religious thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45554: Eziz Ablehet

having daughter study scripture (with daughter going to Egypt)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45564: Hesen Qurban

having a connection to a "three illegals case"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 7292: Mao Shunyuan

being a "gospel deacon" at the Church of Almighty God, which involved recruiting new members and holding religious gatherings at his home

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 62371: Abdulitip Qadir

uploading "illegal propaganda images" to his Qzone 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56772: Husenjan Kerim

getting married through a nikah ceremony 2 years earlier, without getting a proper marriage certificate

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75822: Sherinay Imin

going abroad "illegally"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44785: Qurban Memeteli

having "Wahhabi" views between 2001 and 2014

source: [police records](#)

Entry 7334: Sun Sujuan

joining an Almighty God group in 2005; serving as the group's person in charge between 2005 and 2013; distributing Almighty God leaflets in 2012; organizing group gatherings; donating money to the group; proselytizing; looking after the group's books

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7375: Zhao Xiuhui

joining an Almighty God group; attending group activities; keeping video players and multimedia cards with Almighty God content at home; writing "Bitter Winter" reports about an Uyghur laborer whose wife had been arrested for wearing a headscarf and about an elderly person who insisted on using Xinjiang time; sending gathered donations and "Bitter Winter" reports to higher levels of the Church

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7399: Yang Cai

joining an Almighty God group; serving as the group's person in charge from 2017 on; organizing group gatherings; donating money to the group; proselytizing; looking after the group's books and multimedia; keeping a video player and multimedia cards with Almighty God content at home; contributing to and writing reports for "Bitter Winter"

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7285: Mi Caiqin

being a leader of the Church of Almighty God, which included assigning tasks to other members, organizing religious gatherings, and overseeing logistics and communications with other branches of the Church

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7253: Xu Guixiang

being part of the Church of Almighty God and working as a liaison there, helping transfer religious materials between the local church and higher-level church

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7255: Yu Lanxiang

being a member of the Church of Almighty God, and letting her home be used as a "transfer station" to exchange materials and information between the local Church branches

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7271: Guo Yu'e

sharing a religious book with someone and trying to convert the person; owning 7 religious books; being a member of the Church of Almighty God

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7252: Xu Xiaoyong

being a member of the Church of Almighty God, and allowing for her rented homes to be used as venues for religious gatherings

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7249: Xiao Guorong

being a card copier for the Church of Almighty God, in addition to helping transfer religious materials and information between her local church and the higher-level community church; typing up and printing out religious materials

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7432: Li Jingjing

believing in Almighty God and taking part in Almighty God activities; buying multimedia cards and video players for herself and other Almighty God believers; helping other Almighty God believers copy audio, video, articles, etc.

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7364: Jiang Jinfeng

joining an Almighty God group; serving as the group's person in charge between 2013 and 2016; organizing group gatherings; donating money to the group; proselytizing; looking after the group's books and multimedia

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7430: Li Huizhen

believing in Almighty God and attending Almighty God activities; recruiting a believer; donating to the group twice

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7339: Wang Xiuyun

joining an Almighty God group; donating to the group; proselytizing; providing information about a Hui imam who had been detained to another Almighty God believer, as well as information about another 300 or so people who had been detained there; sending the resulting "Bitter Winter" report about the imam and the 300 detained to higher authorities in the Church

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7307: Zhang Shengliang

being a member of the Church of Almighty God, and allowing for his home to be used for religious gatherings, in addition to using his home as a "reception home" to host Church members visiting from outside the locality (on one occasion, receiving a Church member who was allegedly on the run)

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7280: Pang Qing

being a member of the Church of Almighty God and being responsible for Church affairs, which included recruiting new members and spreading the religion to others; copying religious materials onto others' memory cards

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 7410: Cui Yulian

joining an Almighty God group; attending group activities; keeping a video player and multimedia cards with Almighty God content at home

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 5414: Sun Wenlian

being part of the Church of Almighty God for around 6 years and holding religious gatherings at her home; "spreading the gospel" to one person and giving them a card with religious materials; visiting an Uyghur family with a member in camp on 3 occasions, and telling them things critical of the Party and State, comparing the mass detentions to those of the Cultural Revolution, saying that there was no religious freedom or freedom in general, and criticizing the demolition of mosques; having a large amount of religious materials on laptop and phone; helping prepare articles for the Church regarding the religious persecution in Xinjiang

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 14981: Liu Guangfeng

sending information about Falun Gong to friends on WeChat, as well as posting about it on his WeChat Moments and in WeChat groups

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 56643: Abdureshit Abdukerim

living together with a woman 2 years earlier, despite not having a marriage certificate

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76888: Imin Seley

not letting children attend school and studying scripture at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62096: Abdugheni Qurban

uploading "illegal" images to Qzone a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65318: Atigul Erkin

listening to Tabligh with "reactionary content" multiple times over the course of 6 months, a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73075: Rizwangul Qadir

listening to Tabligh with "reactionary content" multiple times over the course of 6 months, a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74187: Turdi Abdurehim

having "strong extremist beliefs", growing a large beard, and having 5 children over the quota

source: [government records](#)

Entry 14914: Du Guobiao

practicing Falun Gong, watching Falun Gong videos, downloading Falun Gong content, making Falun Gong promotional materials and sharing them (by posting in public places or by mail)

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 77578: Zorem Ablet

using religion to "undermine the law"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62784: Abduzeyil Ebey

"illegally" performing nikah

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16121: Huang Xiaoping

serving as a deacon of a local "Almighty God" church for 2-3 years, being responsible for the church's book repository, collecting donations for the church, participating in grain-hoarding activities, and recruiting members

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 45437: Huseyin Yaqup

"illegally" carrying out a nikah ceremony; "illegally" studying scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 16119: Yu Huanlan

serving as a deacon of the local "Almighty God" church for 3 years, helping deliver instructions and communications from the Church superiors, attending religious gatherings, copying religious content onto others' SD cards, donating 30000RMB to the Church, and taking part in grain-hoarding activities

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 44894: Tursun Turdi

divorcing his wife verbally (by saying "talaq") in July 2016

source: [police records](#)

Entry 16116: Zhang Xiaomin

being a leader of the local "Almighty God" church for 4-5 years, disseminating religious materials to disciples, and recruiting members

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16115: Cheng Hui

serving as the leader of the local "Almighty God" church for 4-5 years, disseminating religious literature to the disciples, attending religious gatherings, preaching about "Almighty God", and collecting donations for the church

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16122: Yang Junlian

serving as a deacon of a local "Almighty God" church for 2-3 years, taking photos of a local police station (to be sent to a foreign organization), providing religious materials to others, delivering religious literature to the church's book repository, helping deliver instructions and communications from Church superiors, and making a 46000RMB donation to the church

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16118: Wang Yan

serving as the leader and a deacon of a local "Almighty God" church, disseminating religious literature to the disciples, attending religious gatherings, preaching about "Almighty God", downloading religious content for disciples, collecting donations for the church, and looking after the church's money repository

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16117: Jiao Hongying

serving as the leader of a local church for 4-5 years, helping transfer photos of a local police station to Church superiors (for use by a foreign organization), attending religious gatherings, copying religious content onto disciples' SD cards, recruiting members, disseminating religious literature, and organizing grain-hoarding activities

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16123: You Shaofu

serving as a messenger for a local "Almighty God" church, serving as a head of a smaller church branch, running errands for the church, and delivering SD cards to other members

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16120: Li Mei

serving as a deacon of the local "Almighty God" church for 2-3 years, attending religious gatherings, providing SD cards with religious content to others, and conducting missionary work

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16125: Yang Yuzhen

being a member of the local "Almighty God" church and helping look after the church's book repository, in addition to taking part in the church's grain-hording activities

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16124: Wang Yuhua

serving as a custodian for a local "Almighty God" church for around 2 years (being responsible for the book, grain, and money repositories)

source: [court verdict](#)

"organizing, leading, or taking part in terrorist groups"

组织、领导、参加恐怖组织罪

Article 120: Those organizing or leading a terrorist organization shall be sentenced to ten or more years imprisonment or indefinite imprisonment, and their property confiscated; those actively participating in a terrorist organization are given a sentence of between three and ten years imprisonment and a fine; other participants are given a sentence of up to three years imprisonment, short-term detention, controlled release or deprivation of political rights, and a concurrent fine may be given.

Those committing the crimes in the preceding paragraph and also committing homicide, detonation of explosives, kidnapping or other crimes, are punished in accordance with provisions for combined punishment for multiple crimes.

Entry 56656: Buayshem Turaq

helping a "terrorist group" make explosive devices; taking part in the "December 15, 2013 terrorist incident" in Konasheher County

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23957: Abduweli Imin

"pledging loyalty" to Sayim Ablimit and engaging in physical training 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 41575: Adil Hoshur

illegally crossing the border (possibly multiple times)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 41366: Hashimjan Memet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) multiple times; preparing for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61361: Zulyar Qasimjan

going along with others to Hotan 4 years earlier to "illegally" study scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 46978: Tursunniyaz Husun

looking at "illegal" literature

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64105: Abduweli Raziq

gathering with 12 others multiple times, establishing a "Jamaat" group, undergoing "physical training", preparing lethal weapons, and planning to carry out "violent terrorist" acts

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63371: Abduweli Tursun

gathering with 12 others multiple times, establishing a "Jamaat" group, undergoing "physical training", preparing lethal weapons, and planning to carry out "violent terrorist" acts

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64587: Adil Heyit

helping a "terrorist group" make explosive devices, in addition to listening to "illegal" Tabligh on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69781: Memet Tiliwaldi

taking part in a "Jamaat" group with 13 others, undergoing "physical training", preparing violent act(s), and planning to carry out "violent terrorist" acts

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66288: Ekber Emer

studying scripture for 3 months, around a year earlier, in addition to watching "reactionary" videos and training for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66947: Emet Erkin

studying scripture for 3 months, around a year earlier, in addition to watching "reactionary" videos and training for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67122: Gheni Turghun

preparing to take part in "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64399: Ablikim Abdurehim

making 7 "nail rolls" and 5 slingshots for the purposes of "Holy War", 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69768: Memet Semet

gathering with 12 others multiple times, establishing a "Jamaat" group, undergoing "physical training", preparing lethal weapons, and planning to carry out "violent terrorist" acts

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72475: Nurmemet Tursun

gathering with 12 others multiple times, establishing a "Jamaat" group, undergoing "physical training", preparing lethal weapons, and planning to carry out "violent terrorist" acts

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67891: Enwer Erkin

studying scripture, doing physical training, listening to Tabligh, and watching videos about making explosives, for over a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76228: Yasin Rozi

listening to a Tabligh from a "violent terrorist gang"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73322: Roshengul Qasim

going to Henan's Luoyang City with her husband a year earlier to look for a "Hijrat" route abroad to a Muslim country

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64590: Adil Osman

studying scripture, doing physical training, listening to Tabligh, and watching videos about making explosives, for over a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68096: Bawudun Seydiabdulla

giving someone USB and external hard drive(s) with a large amount of "Holy War" multimedia and tutorials on making explosive devices

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71120: Memeteli Tursun

going to inner China to prepare to go abroad for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75507: Omer Memet

gathering with 12 others multiple times, establishing a "Jamaat" group, undergoing "physical training", preparing lethal weapons, and planning to carry out "violent terrorist" acts

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65178: Aminem Turghun

trying to go abroad for "jihad" and "Hijrat", in addition to attending Tabligh activities about "jihad" and "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74949: Tuniyazgul Memet

trying to go abroad for "jihad" and "Hijrat", in addition to attending Tabligh activities about "jihad" and "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49864: Ablet Abdurahman

being a member of a "Hijrat gang"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70985: Memettursun Metrehim

"illegally" teaching others religion, listening to others' "Hijrat"-related Tabligh, preparing to take part in "Hijrat" activities, and "illegally" teaching scripture, for around 4 months about a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76098: Yalqun Sawur

"illegally" teaching others religion, listening to others' "Hijrat"-related Tabligh, preparing to take part in "Hijrat" activities, and "illegally" teaching scripture, for around 4 months about a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74798: Tursun Semet

making and storing 7 "nail rolls" and 5 slingshots for the purposes of "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62149: Abduhelil Baqi

discussing "terrorist activities" and "illegally" teaching scripture at a venue provided by others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72979: Rishat Rahman

using phone to disseminate multimedia files about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76022: Yaqup Osman

studying scripture, doing physical training, listening to Tabligh, and watching videos about making explosives, for over a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73789: Sawur Obul

listening to "three illegals" information at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74737: Tursunniyaz Ablet

attending "illegal religious" activities and teaching others to read the Quran

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71920: Nebijan Abduqadir

listening to "illegal" Tabligh for "Hijrat" and "jihad" purposes, as well as going abroad via Konasheher County for "Hijrat" a few months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62978: Ablikim Qasim

taking part in underground groups

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63065: Ablimit Memet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh for "Hijrat" and "jihad" purposes, as well as going abroad via Konasheher County for "Hijrat" a few months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63513: Abliz Abdureshit

listening to "illegal" Tabligh for "Hijrat" and "jihad" purposes, as well as going abroad via Konasheher County for "Hijrat" a few months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76707: Idris Siyit

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities and "illegally" studying scripture for 3-4 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70998: Memettursun Ghujiabdulla

discussing "terrorist activities" and "illegally" teaching scripture at a venue provided by others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75361: Obulqasim Tiliwaldi

watching "reactionary" videos with others and preparing for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76061: Yaqub Mollaqurban

watching "reactionary" multimedia and taking part in underground "combat training" with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62093: Abdugheni Obul

taking part in "Hijrat", "illegally" studying scripture, and watching "illegal" religious content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72881: Rahman Husen

watching videos of Hesen Mehsum calling to "Holy War" multiple times, making explosive devices for the purposes of "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68763: Jume Ablikim

spreading multimedia with "reactionary" content online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77458: Omereli Yusup

"illegally" studying scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65631: Ebeydulla Eziz

listening to Hesen Mehsum's video Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content multiple times over the course of 1-2 years, undergoing training for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62370: Abdulhapiz Sadir

preparing to take part in "Hijrat" with someone else

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70515: Memet Tursun

"illegally" studying scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77007: Yunus Tursun

watching videos and Tabligh that "propagated Holy War thought"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57554: Yusupjan Turaq

"physically training" for "Holy War" with an "accomplice", starting 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56624: Muhter Memet

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 3 years earlier; preparing for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56630: Asim Baqi

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) 4 years earlier; preparing for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76958: Islam Reshit

expounding scripture "illegally" underground, including content related to "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57909: Patigul Eysa

leaving the country via Nanyang City 6 years earlier, with two others, for "Hijrat"; preparing 45000RMB for "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58621: Tursunay Rozi

trying to illegally cross the border with her husband for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66654: Elim Memet

transmitting "illegal" Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56932: Imamjan Rozi

undergoing physical training 2 years earlier for the purposes of "Hijrat"; listening to Tabligh (religious teaching)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57581: Ablimitjan Tahir

preaching scripture to two people a year earlier, with them carrying out "training" for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45549: Abduqeyyum Musa

listening to Tabligh (religious teachings) on the phone

source: [police records](#)

Entry 56658: Rozi Mollahaji

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching); preparing for Hijrat

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56436: Rozi Imin

listening to "three illegals" content online for around a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57319: Abdugheni Waris

"illegally" attending Tabligh (religious teaching) activities with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content; transferring "illegal" content from his multimedia card to others' phones

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56433: Qadir Rahman

listening to "three illegals" material online a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56432: Abdulla Qadir

undertaking physical training 2 years earlier for the purposes of "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56420: Ablimit Tursun

engaging in physical training with one other person, starting 4 years earlier, for the purposes of "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56589: Abduqeyyum Turap

"pledging loyalty" to Pettar Ablimit, 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56595: Mamutimin Qeyyum

"pledging loyalty" to Pettar Ablimit 3 years earlier; starting physical training in preparation for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56623: Ilyas Memet

"pledging loyalty" to Pettar Ablimit 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56625: Ablajan Imam

"pledging loyalty" to Pettar Ablimit 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56634: Yasin Tursun

getting married "illegally" though a nikah ceremony a year earlier, without getting a proper marriage certificate

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56645: Memeteli Abdukerim

taking part in "Holy War training"; taking part in the "December 15, 2013 terrorist incident" in Konasheher County

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57861: Ablajan Siyit

"pledging loyalty" to Pettar Ablimit 3 years earlier; engaging in "physical training" for the purposes of "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57962: Memeteli Rozi

"physically training" for "Holy War" with an "accomplice", starting 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58007: Yusupjan Memetimin

carrying out "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activities related to "Hijrat" and "jihad"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58012: Ablikim Obul

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching); preparing for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58018: Nurmemet Mehet

listening to and watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content online; carrying out "training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58040: Memetimin Tohti

"physically training" for "Holy War" with an accomplice, starting 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58116: Obulqasim Mehet

listening to and watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content online; carrying out "training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58128: Hekim Qazi

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) multiple times, with the purpose of "illegally" going abroad for "Hijrat"; "pledging loyalty" to Sayim Ismayil

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69096: Qeyyum Eli

taking part in underground groups

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67331: Hesen Eziz

"illegally" teaching scripture

source: [government records](#)

"picking quarrels and provoking trouble"

寻衅滋事罪

Article 293: Whoever disrupts the social order by committing any of the following provocative and disturbing acts shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than 5 years, criminal detention or control: (1) Assaulting any other person at will, with execrable circumstances; (2) Chasing, intercepting, reviling or intimidating any other person, with execrable circumstances; (3) Taking or demanding forcibly or vandalizing or occupying at will public or private property, with serious circumstances; or (4) Making trouble in a public place, which causes a serious disorder of the public place.

Whoever assembles other people to commit the acts as mentioned in the preceding paragraph many times, which seriously disrupt the social order, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not less than 5 years but not more than 10 years and may be fined in addition.

Entry 16136: Zahire Memet

covering her face and wearing a hijab, and continuing to do so despite cadres admonishing her

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 38978: Gulmire Tohti

wearing a jilbaab; "disrupting" the work of local police

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72378: Nurmemet Tursun

allowing people who came to pray at the mosque where he was an imam do "illegal" Tabligh, over a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 41053: Asiyem Hudaberdi

wearing a jilbaab from November 2012 on; refusing to reform despite multiple attempts to "educate" her

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64925: Alim Ehet

delivering "illegal" Tabligh at the mosque where he served as an imam

source: [government records](#)

Entry 30997: Qasim Abliz

getting a passport and taking his mother on a pilgrimage to Mecca in October 2004 (while using "going to see relatives" as an excuse); being under the influence of "extremism" from July 2006 to April 2016 and having a beard during that time; violating the birth policies by having one child over the quota on September 17, 2014

source: [police records](#)

Entry 41580: Memet Ismayil

starting to wear a long beard 5 years earlier, and refusing to stop despite repeated "education through criticism" from the authorities; having a "heavy religious atmosphere"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75313: Obul Turaq

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74853: Tursunay Turdi

wearing a jilbaab, and refusing to listen to the warnings from neighborhood cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74854: Tursunay Tursun

wearing a jilbaab, and refusing to listen to the warnings from neighborhood cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73569: Seper Eziz

growing a large beard and not accepting the "education" from the local People's police and township government staff on multiple occasions, conflicting with them

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65666: Hebibulla Quwan

growing a large beard for around 2 years, and "forcing" his wife to wear a veil

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65455: Aygul Memet

wearing a face veil and refusing to stop despite being "educated" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44773: Gheni Ewel

displaying religious extremist thinking

source: [police records](#)

Entry 70721: Memeteli Yaqup

starting to grow a beard 2 years earlier, and refusing to change despite being "educated" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72698: Rabiye Osman

covering her face and not stopping despite being admonished multiple times by the neighborhood administration, thereby "affecting community order"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74030: Teletjan Jelil

"picking quarrels" with someone from the same village numerous times over the course of about a year, a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75112: Tohti Turaq

insulting his neighbors multiple times, and not attending the activities organized by the village committee

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75569: Horigul Rehim

wearing a face veil and refusing to stop despite being "educated" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64628: Adil Talip

drawing diagrams of the "26 illegal religious activities" hung up inside a mosque yard

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75558: Ghopur Emet

drawing diagrams of the "26 illegal religious activities" hung up inside a mosque yard

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49320: Mehmet Memet

"illegally" studying scripture with his wife 3 years earlier, in addition to "forcing" her to wear a veil

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63152: Abliz Imin

forging a marriage certificate for son

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64236: Abla Qadir

not letting his father smoke and having "strong extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67868: Eziz Emet

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil for 15 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69181: Qeyyum Tewekkul

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69460: Loqman Hekim

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62701: Abdusalam Nemet

"forcing" his wife to wear a jilbaab a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69253: Qurban Kerim

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil around 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71398: Mijit Qadir

related to underground "illegal" scripture-teaching venues (not clear if attending or providing)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76207: Yasin Miman

not letting his wife take off her face veil during a police check

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62900: Ablet Nur

growing a large beard

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67015: Emet Yasin

disseminating a "reactionary" hard drive to others a year earlier, and forcing his wife to wear a veil for 4-5 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19076: Ayshem Memetjume

having "religious extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57474: Heyrinisa Qadir

"disrupting prison supervision order" while being locked up at an administrative-detention center

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45059: Enwer Mehet

being flagged by the autonomous-region-level IJOP as part of the No. 20 Batch; having a large beard between 2008 and 2014; forcing women to wear veils; having 4 children over the birth quota (a total of 7)

source: [police records](#)

Entry 57402: Buseyligul Sulayman

being influenced by "religious extremist ideology" for 4 years, and wearing the jilbaab as a result

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45565: Rustem Qurban

having wife wear a veil; growing a large beard; having "Wahhabi" thinking

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45553: Obulqasim Behti

having "Wahhabi" thinking; being involved in a "three illegals" case

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45566: Tursun Abla

being a "two-faced" Party member; having wife wear a veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 38403: Imin Mamut

asking his wife and daughter-in-law to wear face veils

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65743: Erkin Tohti

saying that one shouldn't eat at government cadres' homes, while at someone's home with his wife and son 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56409: Roshengul Ablet

starting to wear the jilbaab 3 years earlier, and not stopping despite repeated attempts to "educate" her

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56620: Bahargul Islam

starting to wear a jilbaab 7 years earlier, and not stopping despite repeated attempts to "educate" her

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57411: Aygul Sultan

wearing the jilbaab 4 years earlier; "obstructing" public security People's police from carrying out their duties

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57841: Tursungul Helim

wearing the jilbaab for 8 years, under the influence of "extremist thought"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57893: Tursungul Yasin

wearing the jilbaab for 7 years, and refusing to change

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57908: Ezimgul Turap

wearing the jilbaab for 10 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57923: Toqachgul Hemit

wearing the jilbaab 1-2 years earlier, and not stopping despite being "educated" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58165: Abla Urayim

"illegally" learning scripture a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58638: Alimjan Yunus

lending to someone a multimedia card with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67027: Emetjan Jume

writing text from the Quran on a black flag and delivering "illegal" Tabligh, around 8 months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 37183: Ziwidihan Memet

wearing a veil; not associating with people who smoke or drank; spitting on the ground if she saw someone smoking on the street; telling other villagers that picking cotton planted by Han was haram; her religious influence allegedly leading her three daughters-in-law to all wear veils

source: [police records](#)

Entry 36288: Yasin Qadir

being against playing instruments and dancing at weddings; taking part in religious activities at a mosque despite being a Party member; having a beard between 2010 and 2017

source: [police records](#)

Entry 34308: Setinisa Imin

wearing a jilbaab

source: [police records](#)

Entry 75674: Osman Momin

saying that people shouldn't sing and dance after getting married

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76799: Imam Hoshur

posting "reactionary" content in QQ group(s); forcing his wife to wear a veil 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64910: Alim Abdurehim

listening to "illegal" multimedia Tabligh and talking about "extremist topics" 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76136: Yasin Ershidin

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil for around 4 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76815: Imam Qasim

disrupting the work of the local People's police and work group, in addition to disrupting the regular operations of the township "training class", on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69721: Memet Jappar

not interacting with Party members and cadres

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68885: Qari Heyit

disrupting the "normal office order" of a power-supply station, for around 5 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74241: Turghun Sidiq

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil, for around 3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73563: Semet Sulayman

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil, for around 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56357: Gulber Tursun

starting to wear the jilbaab 6 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56374: Buhlichem Memetimin

starting to wear the jilbaab 4 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56378: Tuniyazgul Yusup

wearing the jilbaab; not listening to township government cadres and talking back to them

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67849: Heztimer Tohti

smashing the glass of the bulletin board at the Uchtash Mosque in Urumqi

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57566: Rabigul Yaqup

wearing the jilbaab for 5 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57613: Atikem Tohti

wearing the jilbaab for 3-4 years; "obstructing" public security People's police from carrying out their duties

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58564: Nuraminem Ablimit

wearing the jilbaab for 3 years; "obstructing" public security People's police from carrying out their duties

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67858: Heztiomer Rehim

not complying with the work arranged by the township-level government

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64145: Abduweli Molla

saying that people shouldn't sing and dance after getting married

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71967: Niyaz Abduwahid

delivering "illegal" Tabligh at a mosque 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72477: Nuringul Abla

telling her husband, 2 years earlier, that he shouldn't live with people who don't pray, and saying that she wouldn't look after his mother because the latter didn't pray either

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64647: Adil Zunun

telling others that they shouldn't do business with people who don't pray (since that would bring bad luck to the business), in addition to making his wife cover her face

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65576: Ayup Qadir

asking his wife, daughter, and daughter-in-law to wear face veils

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73005: Reyhangul Qurban

wearing a jilbaab and veil for 3-4 years, not changing ways despite multiple warnings, and having "extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72467: Nurgul Turghun

wearing a jilbaab and veil for 5-6 years, not changing ways despite multiple warnings, and having "extremist thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64566: Adil Ablet

delivering a Tabligh at a funeral around half a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67832: Hezreteli Rahman

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69447: Lutpulla Jelil

marrying a woman without obtaining a marriage certificate a year earlier, then making her wear a veil

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74296: Tursun Abdurehim

having "strong extremist beliefs", growing a large beard, and being a "village tyrant"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65804: Ehet Jelil

delivering Tabligh in front of a village committee office the previous year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68516: Haliq Memet

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil, for around 6 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67270: Eysa Heyit

propagating that one should not eat a nezir meal

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75812: Shirmemet Turghun

storing images "insulting the police" on Qzone a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69443: Loqman Imin

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65378: Awutqari Awut

for having "halal-haram thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44757: Abduhelil Turaq

going to Hotan to study scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44803: Yasin Obul

"religious extremist" thinking; having "Wahhabi" views

source: [police records](#)

Entry 75782: Shireli Abla

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69540: Mamut Urayim

"forcing" his wife to wear a face veil, for around 8 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 44771: Emet Omer

having "Wahhabi" views; growing a large beard in the past; having his phone disconnected as part of Operation 9.13

source: [police records](#)

Entry 70773: Memetjan Turdi

"forcing" his wife to wear a jilbaab a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77443: Omer Haliq

growing a large beard

source: [government records](#)

Entry 45065: Sulayman Eziz

getting a passport on May 11, 2016 and making a pilgrimage to Mecca, with return to China on July 5, 2016; "illegally" studying scripture; coming from a strong religious atmosphere

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45443: Tursunjan Rozi

having a large beard while young; forcing wife to wear jilbaab

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45552: Ablehet Sadiq

being a person who left the Party; having a large beard; having wife wear a veil

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45018: Ghopurjan Abdurahman

growing a beard while young; wearing short pants; doing "Wahhabi"-style prayer

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45064: Seley Sulayman

having "Wahhabi" views between 2008 and 2014; growing a large beard; forcing women to wear veils

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44900: Mehem Heyit

discussing the concept of Haram in 2013; "not eating nezir"

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44981: Memetimin Dawut

wearing short pants; doing "Wahhabi"-style prayer

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45555: Abdurehim Abdureshit

being of a petitioning household; having daughter study scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44901: Abla Osman

having a beard between January 2012 and January 2014

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44913: Abduqeyyum Ehet

doing "Wahhabi"-style prayer between 2012 and August 2014

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44914: Abdukebir Ayup

telling smokers that smoking is Haram, in 2014

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45444: Ayimnisa Memet

wearing a veil; "illegally" studying scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44885: Obulqasim Saqi

having a beard between 2012 and March 2017

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44927: Abduwahid Nizamet

having son "illegally" study scripture

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45567: Ibrahim Sulayman

having a large beard; having "Wahhabi" thinking

source: [police records](#)

"preparing to carry out terrorist acts"

准备实施恐怖活动罪

Article 120.2: Those with any of the following circumstances are sentenced to up to five years imprisonment, short-term detention, controlled release or deprivation of political rights and a concurrent fine; where circumstances are serious, the sentence is five or more years imprisonment and a concurrent fine or confiscation of property: (1) Preparing criminal instruments, hazardous materials or other tools to carry out terrorist activities; (2) Organizing or actively participating in terrorist activity training; (3) Contacting foreign terrorist organizations or individuals to conduct terrorist activities; (4) Planning or other preparations to carry out terrorist activities.

Where conduct described in the preceding paragraph comprises another crime at the same time, follow the provisions for the more serious of the crimes at trial and sentencing.

Entry 61248: Suriye Turghan

having spent a year and a half in Turkey studying language, 2 years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 36584: Iminjan Israyil

"illegally" studying scripture for 6 months between 1980 and 1983; having a beard between 2011 and 2017

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44912: Emet Tursun

distributing [content] related to "violent extremist thinking" in April 2017

source: [police records](#)

"propagating terrorism and extremism and inciting terrorist activities"

宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义，煽动实施恐怖活动罪

Article 120.3: Whoever advocates terrorism or extremism or instigates terrorist activities by way of preparing or distributing any book, audio or video materials or any other article advocating terrorism or extremism or by instructing or issuing information shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than five years, limited incarceration, surveillance or deprivation of political rights in addition to a fine; or if the circumstances are serious, be sentenced to imprisonment of not less than five years in addition to a fine or forfeiture of property.

Entry 8442: Huang Yunmin

sending a video with content "promoting terrorism and extremism" to a friend on WeChat

source: [indictment](#)

Entry 1455: Ertai Daut

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities in his village for 3 years, several years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 7756: Talapbergen Auelhan

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities in his village for 3 years, several years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 7746: Duman Abdullam

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities in a nearby village for 3 years, several years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 7758: Nurymbai Nurdaulet

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities in his village for 3 years, several years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 7747: Kunzhatai Aitaq

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities in his village for 3 years, several years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 7748: Maqsat Babatai

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities in his village for 3 years, several years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 29175: Ehet Haji

"illegally" learning scripture from October 1988 to March 1989; delivering "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) to a group of 15 people at the mosque where he worked as an imam, which he took from two "illegal" religious books that he brought from home and the content of which dealt with smoking and drinking not being halal; trying to turn the young people in his village group away from smoking and drinking via the aforementioned teachings, without authorities' approval; "illegally" reading three passages of scripture to 15 people at the mosque on a daily basis

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45602: Patime Imam

wearing a jilbaab

source: [police records](#)

Entry 36584: Iminjan Israyil

"illegally" studying scripture for 6 months between 1980 and 1983; having a beard between 2011 and 2017

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45046: Emet Qadir

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) while working as a cotton picker in Yopurgha County in 2012

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45032: Yusup Qadir

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teachings) while working as a cotton picker in Yopurgha County in 2012

source: [police records](#)

Entry 44941: Ayshemgul Mollaq

being part of the "mosque gang" of Group No. 4, Village No. 5

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45607: Ayup Tayi

growing a beard and "illegally" delivering a Tabligh (religious teachings)

source: [police records](#)

"separatism"

分裂国家罪

Article 103: Whoever organizes, plots, or acts to split the country or undermine national unification, the ringleader, or the one whose crime is grave, is to be sentenced to life imprisonment or not less than ten years of fixed-term imprisonment; other active participants are to be sentenced to not less than three but not more than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment; and other participants are to be sentenced to not more than three years of fixed-term imprisonment, criminal detention, control, or deprivation of political rights.

Whoever instigates to split the country and undermine national unification is to be sentenced to not more than five years of fixed-term imprisonment, criminal detention, control, or deprivation of political rights; ringleaders or those whose crimes are grave are to be sentenced to not less than five years of fixed-term imprisonment.

Entry 13409: Jin Dehuai

organizing and leading Tablighi Jamaat activities, doing missionary work, encouraging others to go on Jamaat trips to inner China, helping others apply for visas and go abroad for religious studies, inviting and hosting religious figures from other countries, using his apartment as a religious venue

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 16253: Abdusalam Wali

watching videotapes "inciting separatism" and taking part in "illegal religious" activities while at someone else's home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 38974: Nurbiyem Memetimin

hiding multimedia cards that contained "incendiary content"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61475: Hamit Ismayil

"illegally" teaching scripture to 4 minors at his home over the period of several months, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 42010: Bekirhaji Yusup

allegedly taking part in the "illegal reactionary East Turkistan Islamic Group" on April 10, 2011

source: [government records](#)

Entry 42011: Tursunjan Isyan

allegedly "pledging loyalty" with two others to a Kashgar man named Memetzunun Awut, at the latter's home in March 2011

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61608: Halbuwi Gheni

looking at and downloading large amounts of "religious extremist" writings, photos, and videos that were posted in a WeChat group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 42012: Mehmet Hesen

allegedly taking part in the "illegal reactionary East Turkistan Islamic Group" on March 18, 2011

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62004: Ababekri Sadiq

preparing for "Hijrat" with several others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49477: Rahman Ablim

preparing to go to Guangzhou to leave the country for "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62434: Abdurahman Abdulla

disseminating "illegal" speech and "illegal propaganda" via multimedia cards and QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61241: Eset Hesenjan

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities multiple times several years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 62081: Abdugheni Ababekri

watching "endangering state security" videos with others a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67979: Osman Ehet

"illegally" disseminating leaflets

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49461: Qadir Tursun

preparing to go to Guangzhou to leave the country for "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71727: Mutellip Jamal

receiving encouragement from someone to make plans to illegally cross the border and head for a Muslim country

source: [government records](#)

Entry 2710: Nursulu Seilhan

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities for 1-2 years, several years earlier

source: [police records](#)

Entry 49271: Rozi Tursun

propagating and playing "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content at a mosque with 2 others, over the course of 1-2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62716: Abduwaris Zunun

"illegally" gathering with around 10 others multiple times for 1-2 years, during which time they engaged in "illegal combat training", watched and listened to multimedia files with "illegal" religious and "reactionary" content, pledged loyalty to Imam Tursun, and prepared for "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68879: Kamil Yoldash

listening to "reactionary" multimedia cards containing "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content with others multiple times over the course of 2 years, gradually adopting "Hijrat" thinking and doing physical training to prepare for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74882: Turajan Rahman

"illegally" gathering with around 10 others multiple times over the course of 1-2 years, during which time they engaged in "illegal combat training", watched and listened to multimedia files with "illegal" religious and "reactionary" content, pledged loyalty to Imam Tursun, and prepared for "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68371: Dilnur Teletjan

having "Holy War training" videos produced by "foreign East Turkistan groups" on her multimedia card, in addition to some "illegal religious propaganda" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69501: Mamut Talip

getting a multimedia card with "reactionary" content from someone 3 years earlier, then listening to it multiple times at home; having someone copy for him a "reactionary" e-book and religious e-book a month before the detention, which he then read on his home computer on several occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18180: Ekber Obul

having "violent terrorist" images on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18732: Gulshen Kerimahun

watching "forbidden" compact discs at home with her mother, sharing discs with "incendiary" and "illegal religious" content with others, attending "illegal" gatherings, imparting "illegal religious" knowledge to others, and "propagating the Quran"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73896: Sirajidin Tuniyaz

posting "illegal propaganda videos" online while at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62964: Ablikim Eli

listening to multimedia with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content multiple times, adopting "Holy War thinking", and making explosives for the purposes of "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63534: Abdikerim Abdurehim

disseminating "religious extremist" images on his Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73386: Rozimemet Turaniyaz

suspected of stealing the national flag from a primary school in Qaraqash and a brigade headquarters, in addition to carrying out a "terrorist explosion test" successfully

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69377: Qurbanjan Memet

studying scripture for around 5-6 months, and engaging in physical training with others for the purposes of carrying out "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70546: Memet Hoshur

preparing for "Hijrat" and "Holy War" with a number of others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73843: Ismayil Memet

having "religious extremist" video materials on phone and multimedia card(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75815: Sherinay Abdurahman

having Tabligh multimedia on her phone, receiving 6 "Hijrat" videos from her cousin and over 10 Tabligh videos from someone else

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77239: Yusup Tursun

listening to "reactionary" Tabligh multiple times over the course of 3 months, adopting "Hijrat thinking" and discussing with others what things they need to cross the border and engage in "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16346: Hoshur Barat

watching audios/videos with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22519: Memetjan Ehet

having regular "illegal" gatherings with many others at a rented home, where they took part in "illegal religious" activities "propagating Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49377: Imin Yasin

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia and Tabligh multiple times, and taking part in "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62589: Abdurehim Qadir

suspected of stealing the national flag from a primary school in Qaraqash and a brigade headquarters, in addition to carrying out a "terrorist explosion test" successfully

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62847: Ablehet Wasil

listening to "reactionary" multimedia cards containing "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content with others multiple times over the course of 2 years, gradually adopting "Hijrat" thinking and doing physical training to prepare for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68297: Dawut Sawut

disseminating multimedia and other files with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content on phone, for around a year, in addition to raising funds to prepare for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72271: Nurmemet Rozi

listening to "reactionary" multimedia cards containing "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content with others multiple times over the course of 2 years, gradually adopting "Hijrat" thinking and doing physical training to prepare for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48933: Eli Turaq

being part of a "gang" for a year, watching Tabligh videos multiple times and taking part in "Holy War" training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48968: Hamut Qadir

being part of a "gang" for a year, watching Tabligh videos multiple times and taking part in "Holy War" training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68285: Dawut Damolla

having "Holy War" images on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68910: Qayim Ghopur

listening to multimedia with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content and adopting "Holy War thought", and making explosives in preparation for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72417: Nurmemetjan Ablimit

listening to "illegal" Tabligh and undergoing "training" for "Holy War" purposes over a period of 4-5 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75799: Shireli Sidiq

going to Hotan to mine jade so as to raise funds for "Hijrat", and watching videos with "reactionary" content on someone else's phone during this time

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67644: Eziz Ablimit

disseminating multimedia and other files with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content on phone, for around a year, in addition to raising funds to prepare for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73141: Rozaji Gheni

studying scripture for around 5-6 months, and engaging in physical training with others for the purposes of carrying out "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73413: Rozi Ershidin

going online to "study Holy War" and look at "separatist" information, in addition to wanting to buy firearms to engage in "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49480: Yasin Tursun

having "reactionary" content on his phone multimedia card, transferring it to multiple people

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66349: Hekimjan Yasin

studying scripture for around 5-6 months, and engaging in physical training with others for the purposes of carrying out "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72129: Nureli Ezim

listening to Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content, imparting "Hijrat thought"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75368: Obulqasim Sadir

suspected of stealing the national flag from a primary school in Qaraqash and a brigade headquarters, in addition to carrying out a "terrorist explosion test" successfully

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76248: Yasin Tursun

studying scripture for around 5-6 months, and engaging in physical training with others for the purposes of carrying out "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67782: Ezimet

"illegally" gathering with others to "propagate religious extremism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71382: Mijit Ablez

using his phone and Bluetooth to copy the "reactionary" content on his phone's multimedia card to the cards of 3 others over an 8-month period, at his and his friends' homes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73788: Shewket Ghulamidin

attending "illegal" Tabligh 3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75590: Hoshur Ablez

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia multiple times over the course of 2-3 years, and taking part in "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62715: Abduwaris Hezim

storing large amounts of multimedia with content related to "inciting ethnic separatism" and "underground Tabligh" on phone multimedia card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65638: Ebeydulla Ibrahim

spreading and propagating "reactionary" literature

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73402: Rozitohti Sadir

suspected of stealing the national flag from a primary school in Qaraqash and a brigade headquarters, in addition to carrying out a "terrorist explosion test" successfully

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74149: Tayirjan Yasin

studying scripture for around 5-6 months, and undergoing physical training for "Hijrat" and "Holy War" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74204: Turdi Turaq

spreading and disseminating "reactionary" literature

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75581: Hoshur Erkin

listening to "reactionary" multimedia cards with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content multiple times 1-2 years earlier, in addition to preparing for "Holy War" and doing physical training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76388: Ibrahim Erkin

suspected of stealing the national flag from a primary school in Qaraqash and a brigade headquarters, in addition to carrying out a "terrorist explosion test" successfully

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63438: Ablet Jumahun

being influenced by "religious extremism" for 4-5 years, growing out a beard and refusing to change despite being "educated" by the government multiple times, in addition to having 2 children over the quota

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67419: Eysajan Abdurasul

listening to Hesen Mehsum's Tabligh and taking part in "illegal training" for "Hijrat", for 3-4 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71776: Muhter Turdimemet

carrying out "terrorist training" by the Ili River on April 4, 2014

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72547: Perizat

having multimedia files with content "propagating Holy War" and related to "religious extremism" and "Hijrat" at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73393: Roziniyaz Yusup

"imparting criminal methods" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 21783: Isaqjan Rozi

not recognizing the China Communist Party leadership and the national laws, by watching video discs and performing namaz, with a number of others, over a period of 7 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62340: Abdulla Yaqup

receiving "Hijrat thought" with several others for 1-2 years, and carrying out training for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67317: Eysaqari Memet

going to Hotan with several others to gather funds for "Hijrat", while watching videos about "Holy War" and explosive-making techniques multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70958: Memetrehim Metkerim

storing large amounts of multimedia with content related to "inciting ethnic separatism" and "underground Tabligh" on phone multimedia card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67285: Eysa Reshit

being part of a "Hijrat gang", listening to Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content multiple times, adopting "Hijrat" and "Holy War" thinking, preparing for "Holy War" for 1-2 months, and organizing a "gang" to raise funds, make firearms and explosives, and carry out tests with explosives

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69990: Memettursun Memet

watching Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content over a year earlier, in addition to undergoing physical training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73376: Rozimemet Litip

watching "Holy War" videos with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77249: Yusup Abliz

listening to the "illegal" Tabligh of Atush native Osman Hesen and "pledging loyalty" to him, in addition to listening to "illegal" Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48959: Obul Qadir

receiving "Hijrat thought" imparted by others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62188: Abduqadir Sadir

disseminating "illegal" speech and "illegal propaganda" via multimedia cards and QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64318: Ablet Dawut

not "recognizing the Party leadership and the national law", by gathering with others to watch video discs and pray over a period of 7 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70770: Memetjan Rahman

getting a multimedia card with "reactionary" content from someone 3 years earlier, then listening to it with his wife at home multiple times, in addition to sending the content to someone else via mobile phone, and giving the multimedia card to someone else later

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64719: Adiljan Habit

attending "illegal religious" activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66086: Ehmet Memet

listening to content calling for "Hijrat" and "Holy War" on his phone multimedia card multiple times while studying scripture for a year, adopting "Hijrat thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69504: Mamut Turaq

watching "propaganda films" with "Hijrat" content at home multiple times, adopting "Hijrat thought" and going to Ningbo to study scripture and do physical training for "Hijrat" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71812: Musa Memet

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia multiple times and discussing plans to carry out "Hijrat" on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73564: Semet Osman

receiving "Hijrat thought" with several others for 1-2 years, and carrying out training for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75951: Yasin Kebir

being in close contact with "religious extremists" abroad

source: [government records](#)

Entry 49398: Islam Rozi

listening to Tabligh with "Hijrat" content and watching videos with "reactionary" content for a little less than a year, in addition to preparing to go to Guangzhou to search for a "Hijrat" route

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74555: Turdi Hashim

using phone to disseminate multimedia files about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76746: Ilhamjan Talip

taking a photo of himself in a T-shirt with a "star and moon" design, in addition to downloading 2 "religious extremist thinking" photos from someone else's Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77065: Husenjan Haji

listening to "illegal" Tabligh and undergoing "training" for "Holy War" purposes over a period of 4-5 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22937: Turghunjan Hesén

listening to multimedia with content related to "inciting separatism" on his phone, in addition to making at home 7 knives and a "separatist flag", and standing guard outside while others were making plans to murder village cadres and police

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68907: Qawul Qeyser

propagating and playing "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content at a mosque with 2 others, over the course of 1-2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73458: Roshengul Ibrahim

listening to "illegal" Tabligh multiple times and inciting others to "engage in Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22502: Sidiq Memetimin

having a large amount of videos and e-books with "illegal religious propaganda" content on home computer

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66187: Ehmetjan Turdi

listening to multimedia with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content, and making preparations for "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67334: Hesén Qasim

"illegally" studying scripture for 6-7 months a decade earlier, in addition to buying "reactionary Hijrat" literature from a mosque a year earlier, and reading it multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73508: Salahidin Nizam

listening to "illegal" Tabligh and preparing for "Holy War" for 5-6 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74144: Tayirjan Mijit

"undergoing training" in Maralbeshi County a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76105: Yarmemet Ablet

having 1 child over the birth quota 2 years earlier, in addition to being influenced by "religious extremism" and demanding his wife to cover her face

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64724: Adiljan Turek

propagating Hizb ut-Tahrir ideology

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69175: Qeyyum Qadir

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia multiple times, and preparing for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69371: Qurbanjan Jume

listening to, disseminating, and buying/selling "illegal propaganda items" on multiple occasions for around 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69918: Memetjan Tursun

giving others a portable hard drive with "illegal religious propaganda" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70308: Mehmet Imin

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia and planning to destroy 32 broadcasting loudspeakers

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71216: Mettursun Ghappar

taking part in a Hizb ut-Tahrir group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71596: Murat Memet

watching videos and Tabligh that "propagated Holy War thought"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74598: Turghun Hesen

storing large amounts of "Holy War" content on 32GB USB drive(s), in addition to transferring the content to 3 others, and also receiving Tabligh with "reactionary" content from someone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76101: Yalqun Hekim

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia multiple times and discussing plans to carry out "Hijrat" on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76936: Eysahan Rozahun

saving text and images with "illegal religious" content on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 50041: Osman Memet

"illegally" teaching others religion, listening to multiple Tabligh (religious teachings) with "Hijrat" content, and preparing to take part in "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48929: Yarmemet Imam

watching "reactionary" videos, doing physical training, and engaging in "Hijrat" and "Holy War", for less than a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64962: Alim Kerim

undergoing physical training for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66367: Ekrem Yunus

disseminating images with content "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" on his Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72337: Nurmemet Qasim

spreading certain rhetoric and "illegal" videos online with help of QQ and multimedia card(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72347: Nurmemet Memetimin

storing large amounts of multimedia with content related to "inciting ethnic separatism" and "underground Tabligh" on phone multimedia card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72413: Nurmemet Imam

"propagating Hijrat and Holy War thought" in WeChat group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77060: Husen Mollaemet

spreading and disseminating "reactionary" literature

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66178: Ehmetjan Qurban

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia multiple times, and preparing for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74420: Tursuntohti Mettursun

using phone multimedia card to watch content "inciting separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62291: Abdulla Allaberdi

using mobile phone multimedia cards to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65255: Arip Turek

spreading and propagating "reactionary" literature

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68687: Ghojiabdulla Sadir

disseminating "illegal" speech and "illegal propaganda" via multimedia cards and QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70105: Metsali Metyasin

engaging in underground "combat training" and underground Tabligh activities with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70148: Mettursun Ghuji

engaging in underground "combat training" and underground Tabligh activities with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74421: Tursuntohti Mettursun

engaging in underground "combat training" and underground Tabligh activities with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74825: Tursuneli Koresh

using TalkBox to talk with his sister, who had gone abroad "illegally", in addition to sending her money

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64858: Alimjan Abdulla

disseminating Tabligh videos at his home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67639: Eziz Abdugheni

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69879: Memeteli Memetemer

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70090: Metniyaz Baqi

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70503: Memet Tursun

"illegally" watching and disseminating multimedia with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70673: Memeteli Memetawla

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71176: Metnur Metrehim

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71262: Metyusup Qasim

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71841: Musajan Tursun

taking part in "illegal" Tabligh and preparing for "Holy War", for around 3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71864: Mutellip Jalalidin

burning the national flag

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73401: Rozitohti Nebi

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75034: Tursuntohti Gheni

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22891: Yasin Ablez

watching "reactionary" videos at a rented home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62007: Ababekri Abdurehim

posting "incendiary" multimedia and two "violent terrorist" multimedia files from "Voice of Islam Radio" in his QQ group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62493: Abdurahman Tursun

making photocopies of 100 books "propagating religious extremist thinking" for someone else 1-2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62731: Abduweli Abdurehim

studying the Quran for around 5 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65452: Aygul Jurap

holding underground scripture-study sessions at her home for around 2 years, teaching a total of 4 underage children

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71218: Mettursun Ebeydulla

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73303: Rustem Zikir

using chat clients to store and disseminate "illegal reactionary" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73793: Sawut Dawut

having regular "illegal" gatherings with many others at a rented home, where they took part in "illegal religious" activities "propagating Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18317: Memeteli Imirghazi

listening to multimedia with content related to "inciting separatism" on his phone, at home and at other places

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18760: Tuniyaz Hoshur

studying scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 21167: Shirzat Tursun

storing 6 "illegal religious" images on computer

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64459: Ablikim Tash

preparing "Holy War" with a number of others, for 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65430: Aybulaq Memet

having "violent" and "terrorist" videos on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67653: Eziz Abdukerim

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69503: Mamut Tursun

preparing "Holy War" with a number of others, for 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70132: Mettursun Ehmettursun

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71146: Metqari Imirghazi

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71283: Mettohti Metsidiq

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74675: Turmemet Ebeybulla

gathering underage children to study the Quran underground in Korgas County, Urumqi, and other places, over a period of 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16248: Hajimuhemmed Eziz

downloading, storing, and watching "illegal religious" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 21881: Enwer Abdurehim

storing "violent terrorist" videos and images

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23153: Eli Imirhan

watching "Holy War reactionary" CDs with two others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 48972: Memet Obul

being part of a "gang" for a year, watching Tabligh videos multiple times and taking part in "Holy War" training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62039: Hebibem

using cell phone to send others "reactionary" and "illegal" religious propaganda, propagating "illegal" speech explicitly prohibited by the state

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62248: Abdukerim Eziz

carrying out "terrorist training" by the Ili River on April 4, 2014

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63678: Abduqadir Memet

listening to others' Tabligh for around a month

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63849: Abdunezer Quwan

preparing "Holy War" and "Hijrat" activities for a month, delivering "reactionary" Tabligh with content "propagating Holy War and Hijrat", and organizing a "gang" to raise funds, make explosives, and carry out tests with explosives

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64400: Ablikim Abduwahid

playing multimedia files with "reactionary content" for others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64697: Adil Eysa

disseminating to others multimedia card(s) with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content from Hesen Mehsum, for 2-3 months around a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66078: Ehmet Mehmud

burning China's national flag

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67115: Gheni Rahman

having regular "illegal" gatherings with many others at a rented home, where they took part in "illegal religious" activities "propagating Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67834: Hezreteli Tursun

being part of a "gang" for a year, watching Tabligh videos multiple times and taking part in "Holy War" training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68332: Dilmurat Rozahun

attending "Hijrat and Holy War" Tabligh activities for 1-2 years, several years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69568: Merdan Niyaz

having regular "illegal" gatherings with many others at a rented home, where they took part in "illegal religious" activities "propagating Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71301: Mensur Ablimit

"illegally" expounding scripture online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72354: Nurmemet Mijit

preparing "Holy War" and "Hijrat" activities for a month, delivering "reactionary" Tabligh with content "propagating Holy War and Hijrat", and organizing a "gang" to raise funds, make explosives, and carry out tests with explosives

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73387: Rozimemet Turaniyaz

carrying out "terrorist training" by the Ili River on April 4, 2014

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75975: Yasin Osman

having regular "illegal" gatherings with many others at a rented home, where they took part in "illegal religious" activities "propagating Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76987: Ismayil Quwan

undergoing physical training for "Holy War" and preparing for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18191: Qeyser Qurban

posting "incendiary" images and text about "Holy War" on his Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62053: Abliz Seydin

looking at "separatist" content on multimedia cards with 3 others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62329: Abdulla Tursuntohti

taking part in underground "combat training" and Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63376: Abdushukur Salam

attending "illegal religious" activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67766: Eziz Yunus

taking part in Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63171: Abdueli Memet

watching "reactionary propaganda" video(s) at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64492: Ablimit Memet

"illegally" organizing religious activities for 3 years, and obtaining religious knowledge from others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64988: Alim Mettohti

watching multimedia cards with "separatist" content with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74840: Tursunjan Memetniyaz

propagating "religious extremism" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77451: Omer Ismayil

using the internet to disseminate "separatist" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62138: Abduhewer Tohsulayman

doing "underground combat training" and "Tabligh" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63871: Abdurahman Qadir

listening to a large amount of Tabligh with "Hijrat" content, as well as "Hijrat" audio and video, for around a year, and going to Guangzhou to search for a "Hijrat" route

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66030: Ehmet Abliz

being a "core member" of an "endangering-security gang", "illegally" gathering in a desert area to perform Friday prayer, spreading "Hijrat and Holy War extremist ideology", gathering over 10000RMB in funds

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67890: Enwer Qadir

listening to "illegal" Tabligh for a few months, "pledging loyalty" to Osman Hesen, and selling literature with "illegal reactionary" content in Urumqi

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70635: Memeteli Abdukerim

taking part in "propagating illegal religion" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71293: Mewlan Turghan

attending "illegal religious" activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65234: Enwer Erkin

attending "illegal religious" activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66011: Ehmetjan Mijit

posting "illegal" speech online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67073: Gheni Hapiz

posting on his Qzone that "3 Muslim women were raped by wicked Han infidels", half a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67374: Hesenjan Yusup

undergoing "training" and listening to "illegal" Tabligh for "Holy War" and "Hijrat" purposes over the course of 1-2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68018: Osmanjan Yusupjan

attending "illegal religious" activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69438: Litip Omer

attending "illegal religious" activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70386: Memet Eli

storing multimedia cards with "reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74368: Tursunbaqi Seyit

disseminating "illegal" speech and "illegal propaganda" via multimedia cards and QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18120: Yehya Hoshur

(related to) Tabligh with "reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71733: Mutellip Tursun

listening to Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content multiple times over the course of 1-2 months, in addition to undergoing training with a "gang" for "Holy War" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72295: Nurmemetjan Adil

posting messages with content "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" in QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73799: Sawut Tursun

taking part in the "East Turkistan Islamic Group illegal reactionary group" for 1-2 months, and contributing 100RMB to it

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75794: Shireli Memet

spreading "illegal" speech online with the help of multimedia card(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75922: Yasin Mijit

looking at videos and documents with content about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" multiple times, adopting "Holy War" thinking and discussing making preparations for "Holy War" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62084: Abdugheni Abdukerim

gathering others for "illegal" religious activities, propagating "religious extremist thought", watching videos with "incendiary" content, carrying out physical training, and raising funds to get passports to go abroad for "Hijrat", over the course of a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62310: Abdulla Qurbanniyaz

watching "inciting separatism" content, stored on his phone's memory card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68622: Gheni Abdushukur

attending "illegal religious" activities multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71074: Memetimin Hamut

"illegally" teaching others religion, listening to others' "Hijrat"-related Tabligh, preparing to take part in "Hijrat" activities, and "illegally" teaching scripture, for around 4 months about a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67029: Emetjan Qawul

listening to "illegal" Tabligh multimedia from Hesen Mehsum with content about "Holy War" and "Hijrat" multiple times, and undergoing "training for Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19992: Izzetgul Aqheyit

showing others "Holy War" video(s) multiple times, in addition to taking "apprentices" for scripture study, over the course of around 6 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22487: Alip Abla

attending an "illegal" Tabligh activity twice, together with his younger brother

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23172: Metrozi Obulhesen

watching multimedia cards with "separatist" content with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62932: Ablikim Abduqarim

disseminating "illegal" speech and "illegal propaganda" via multimedia cards and QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63112: Ablitip Osman

disseminating "illegal" speech and "illegal propaganda" via multimedia cards and QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65312: Atawulla Memetimin

listening to multimedia with content related to "inciting separatism" on his phone 2 years earlier, at home and at other places

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65756: Erkin Husun

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68646: Hudaberdi Abla

looking at messages "propagating religious extremist thought" on WeChat

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69855: Memetabdulla Metniyaz

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69913: Memetjan Memetimin

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71855: Mutellip Abdureshit

sending a "pig-sheep hybrid" image in a QQ group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73525: Sawut Musa

gathering others to listen to "illegal reactionary" content multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74983: Tursunjan Metnuri

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75209: Tohti Salam

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76360: Yasin Osman

downloading 4 images of Bin Laden on WeChat

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67276: Eysa Kerim

having "Hijrat thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73682: Semi Mehet

having "Hijrat thinking"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63433: Ablet Hazi

having "illegal propaganda" content on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65602: Arzugul Imin

being involved in a "Hizb ut-Tahrir case"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66457: Eli Barat

listening to "illegal" Tabligh with "Holy War" content for a year, 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68270: Damolla Eli

watching "Holy War" videos multiple times, having "intense Holy War thinking", frequently attending "religious extremist" group activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68904: Qasimjan Dawut

listening to Tabligh with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content several times, and undergoing physical training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72415: Nurmemet Yusup

watching "reactionary" videos, doing physical training, and taking part in "Hijrat" and "Holy War", for a little less than a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74495: Tudahun Hoshur

delivering "illegal" Tabligh with "incendiary content" for around a year, 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76692: Ibrahim Islam

buying six "illegal religious" books 8 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63971: Abdurehim Molla

holding Tabligh activities with others around half a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65340: Abakir Qasim

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66466: Eli Hizmet

preparing "Holy War" with a number of others, for 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70861: Memetimin Polat

listening to "reactionary" multimedia card(s) with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content, and undergoing physical training in preparing for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71023: Memettursun Emet

preparing "Holy War" with a number of others, for 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73113: Rozieli Litip

sharing with others multimedia files about "Holy War", making explosives, and using firearms

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73347: Rozi Turghun

taking part in the "East Turkistan Islamic Organization" at someone's home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75172: Tohtirejep Abdurahman

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75592: Hoshur Ehmet

sending "reactionary" content over QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77461: Omerjan Tursun

preparing "Holy War" with a number of others, for 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64452: Ablikim Yasin

listening to "Hijrat" and "Holy War" multimedia multiple times with others, and preparing "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67028: Emetjan Qadir

watching "illegal" Tabligh videos with others a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68741: Jesur Memtimin

downloading 4 "religious extremist" images from Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69382: Qurbanjan Rozi

taking part in the "East Turkistan Islamic Group illegal reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69975: Memetrehim Ghuji

engaging in underground "combat training" and underground Tabligh activities with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73329: Rozi Erkin

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia multiple times over the course of 2-3 years, and taking part in "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74443: Turaji Hesén

propagating and playing "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content at a mosque with 2 others, over the course of 1-2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76066: Yaqup Haji

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia and Tabligh multiple times, and taking part in "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 17868: Osmanjan Turghun

uploading and disseminating "illegal" Tabligh online, in addition to storing "illegal" Tabligh on his phone multimedia card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19616: Tohniyaz Yasin

disseminating "illegal" expounding of scripture a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66979: Emet Memet

"illegally" studying scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71843: Musajan Yasin

having a CD with "religious extremist" content in his workers' dorm

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72107: Nureli Nuremet

disseminating multimedia cards with "illegal reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76062: Yaqup Rejep

teaching scripture underground to 7 people for around 4-5 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62502: Abdurahman Hursen

watching multimedia cards with "separatist" content with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63063: Ablimit Mehem

storing "illegal" publications "inciting separatism" at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66077: Ehmet Mehet

listening to "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67034: Emetjan Yunus

attending multiple "illegal religious" activities with several others, for 1-2 years, as preparation for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72915: Rehim

"illegally" gathering at home with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73635: Semer Eli

attending multiple "illegal religious" activities with several others, for 1-2 years, as preparation for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18690: Memetjan Aydinahun

carrying out "illegal religious" activities that "incited separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67928: Abla Rahman

watching "reactionary" content stored on multimedia cards

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72184: Nureli Huseyin

being involved in a "three illegals" case

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62993: Ablikim Memetimin

spreading "illegal" videos online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63708: Abduqeyyum Tursun

participating in Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65253: Erpat Mijit

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia and Tabligh multiple times, and taking part in "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65296: Atalla Mehmet

spreading "illegal" videos online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65646: Hebibulla Emet

watching "reactionary" videos, doing physical training, and engaging in "Hijrat" and "Holy War", for less than a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66049: Ehmet Emet

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia and Tabligh multiple times, and taking part in "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70500: Memet Tursun

watching "reactionary" videos, doing physical training, and engaging in "Hijrat" and "Holy War", for less than a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71910: Nebi Erkin

watching "reactionary" videos, doing physical training, and engaging in "Hijrat" and "Holy War", for less than a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74414: Tursuntohti Abduqarim

propagating "illegal" videos online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74778: Tursun Mehkem

forwarding poetry/songs with content "inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination" in WeChat group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76637: Ibrahim Jappar

watching "reactionary" videos, doing physical training, and engaging in "Hijrat" and "Holy War", for a little less than a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 51413: Waqqas Rozi

preparing for "Hijrat" and "jihad" with one other person for 6 months prior to arrest

source: [government records](#)

Entry 51405: Chugam Abdurehim

having started preparing for "Hijrat" and "jihad" with one other person 6 months prior to arrest

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18465: Perhat Batur

suspected of stealing the national flag from a primary school in Qaraqash and a brigade headquarters, in addition to carrying out a "terrorist explosion test" successfully

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62356: Abduleziz Rozimemet

watching "Holy War" videos with others at a slaughterhouse in the No. 131 Corps in Kuytun in April 2014

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66226: Ekber Ehmet

teaching scripture underground, "illegal" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67328: Hesen Ehmet

teaching scripture underground, "illegal" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71143: Metahun Memet

listening to "illegal reactionary" multimedia and Tabligh multiple times, and taking part in "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72664: Peyzulla Erkin

preparing to go abroad for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76981: Ismayil Turek

having "reactionary" literature

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77278: Yusup Qurban

propagating "Hijrat thought"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68906: Qawul Qari

watching an "illegal" Tabligh video expounding scripture at a friend's home, half a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71003: Memettursun Yolwas

pledging "loyalty" to Memetzunun Awut in uninhabited areas of Kashgar's Hangdi Township

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62361: Abdulkem Erkin

selling matches to "terrorists"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66223: Ekber Abla

handing out call-to-action leaflets in Qaraqash County's central square

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66315: Ekber Turap

using multimedia card to listen to content propagating "Hijrat" and "Holy War", for 2-3 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67540: Hesenjan Tuniyaz

downloading and watching Tabligh, as well as sending them to others, 5-6 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69106: Qemer Rashi

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76964: Islam Abdurehim

downloading and watching Tabligh, as well as sending them to others, 5-6 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76097: Yalqun Nurmemet

having "religious extremist" images and 2 Tabligh multimedia files on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62656: Abdusalam Rozimemet

watching "Holy War" videos with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67940: Obulhesen Heyit

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71259: Metyasin Tohtimemet

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74279: Turghunjan Tursun

having "violent terrorist" images on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75597: Hoshur Nemet

disseminating messages "inciting separatism" on QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76526: Imin Tursuntohti

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72012: Nizamir Tohti

taking part in Tabligh activity(ies)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63955: Abdurehim Abdugheni

using his phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69453: Loqman Litip

having "illegal propaganda" content on phone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70643: Memeteli Abdureshit

taking part in watching "Hijrat" videos with others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73541: Seyit Memet

being a core member of a "Hijrat gang", taking part in "illegal" activities, and listening to Tabligh with "incendiary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61362: Omerjan Abdulim

posting audio with content "propagating terrorism and extremism" in a WeChat group

source: [police records](#)

Entry 62316: Abdulla Memettohti

being a member of a "reactionary Hijrat group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67075: Gheni Imam

gathering with others multiple times to watch "Holy War" video materials

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67778: Hezteli Imin

storing "illegal reactionary content" and gathering others to listen to it on multiple occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70860: Memetimin Nurmemet

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75281: Obulqasim Mettari

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75802: Shireli Yasin

listening to, storing, and sharing with others "reactionary" and "illegal" content multiple times on TalkBox, Woxin, and 360 Wangpan over the course of 1-2 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76057: Yaqupjan Sidiqjan

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities at his home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22765: Memet Ismayil

using multimedia card(s) to take part in Tabligh activities, for around 2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69521: Muhەرremjan Hesen

using phone to spread information "inciting separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77404: Yusupjan Sulayman

taking part in the "East Turkistan Islamic Group illegal reactionary group" for 1-2 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 61739: Alimjan Abliz

growing a large beard and making his daughter-in-law cover her face

source: [government records](#)

Entry 21914: Hesenjan Semet

"illegally" using and disseminating religious videos to "undermine law enforcement"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23775: Osmanjan

attending "illegal religious" activities about a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62336: Abdulla Obulqasim

storing "violent terrorist" images on Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62448: Abdurahman Hasin

uploading/downloading "illegal religious propaganda materials"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62599: Abdurehim Yolwas

propagating and playing "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content at a mosque with 2 others, over the course of 1-2 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66172: Ehmetjan Eli

engaging in "secret training" for "Holy War" with two others for around 5 months, simultaneously listening to "illegal" Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74120: Tahir Sadiq

gathering to watch "Holy War" video materials multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74261: Turghunjan Tewekkul

organizing 3 Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68823: Jumeniyaz Emetniyaz

"illegally" disseminating leaflets

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70566: Memet Hezim

storing multimedia card(s) with "Holy War" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70725: Memetemer Abdurahman

disseminating "illegal" speech and "illegal propaganda" via multimedia cards and QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67376: Hesenjan Nasir

taking part in "Islamic Liberation Party" underground group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70320: Mehmutjan Abdurahman

preparing for "Holy War" for 3-4 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74359: Tursun Islam

attending multiple "illegal religious" activities with several others, for 1-2 years, as preparation for "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63375: Abdushukur Ghappar

propagating "religious extremist thought"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64304: Ablet Alim

gathering others to watch "Holy War" video materials multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70901: Memtimin Emer

"illegally" organizing religious activities for 3 years, and teaching religious knowledge to others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74179: Turdiabdulla Ghujiabdulla

spreading "incendiary separatist" speech online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62458: Abdurahman Eziz

"illegally" studying scripture underground

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75138: Tohtijume Jappar

"illegally" disseminating leaflets

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64458: Ablikim Dawut

taking part in "separatist" activities online, inciting "Holy War" and "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76903: Iminjan Tahir

using instant messaging software to disseminate speech about "religious extremist thought" and "ethnic separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64463: Ablikim Ghopur

having "severe religious extremist thinking", growing a large beard, refusing to follow the birth policies, requiring daughter-in-law to wear jilbaab

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75316: Obulqasim Memtimin

having 15 "illegal religious" publications at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64066: Abdusemet Sulayman

"illegally" studying scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74784: Tursun Memet

taking part in "Holy War" group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76007: Yehya Tohtiniyaz

watching "illegal reactionary" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69820: Memet Osman

disseminating and hiding multimedia cards with "incendiary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 16428: Shohret Ghulam

attending "illegal religious" activities over a period of around 5 years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66832: Emer Abliz

posting "terrorist endangering security" content on his Qzone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69266: Qurban Memetimin

uploading messages and "rumors" that "incited separatism" to WeChat, QQ, and Weibo

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74019: Sopi Qurban

sending "illegal" images online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76117: Yasin Abdurehim

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67578: Esqer Hikim

having a large quantity of "separatist" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76708: Idris Urayim

watching Tabligh videos multiple times and undergoing training, as part of a "gang organization", for a little under a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73385: Rozimemet Tursuntohti

using multimedia card(s) to spread "illegal" speech and videos online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75038: Turnisahan Musa

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76266: Yasin Tohtitomur

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62956: Ablikim Abliz

doing "illegal" training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73729: Sadam Abdulla

organizing people to watch "illegal religious" videos at home, a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77039: Umit Turdi

organizing people to watch "illegal religious" videos at home, a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67793: Ezimet Tursunjan

watching and listening to "illegal" Tabligh multimedia on home computer, loaded from a friend's multimedia card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22617: Buhajirem Abbas

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63548: Abduislam Turdi

having videos "inciting separatism" on his laptop

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65145: Amangul Memet

spreading "reactionary" theories on chat client(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66382: Ekrem Kirem

"illegally" expounding scripture and doing "combat training"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67357: Hesen Tohti

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities on three occasions

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70585: Memetabdulla Osman

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73379: Rozimemet Mettursun

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73501: Salamat Huseyin

using chat tools to spread "reactionary theories"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74186: Turdi Abla

studying religion for 3-5 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74369: Tursunbeg Nurmemet

using phone multimedia card to "incite separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 17245: Memeteli Abla

Hizb ut-Tahrir related

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19024: Kerim Hesén

watching multimedia about "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77125: Huseyin Yusup

disseminating "illegal religious" knowledge online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70504: Memet Tursun

going to a gym in order to prepare for "Hijrat", playing multimedia with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content to someone

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63154: Abliz Zakir

being a member of the "East Turkistan Islamic Liberation Party reactionary group" for 4-5 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65525: Ayshem Abla

"illegally" teaching scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71149: Metqasim Metnuri

being a member of the "East Turkistan Islamic Liberation Party reactionary group" for over a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71626: Musa Sadiq

gathering to watch "Holy War" video materials multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73396: Rozitohti Emet

using multimedia card(s) for "illegal propaganda"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74318: Tursun Qurban

gathering to watch "Holy War" video materials multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76897: Imin Osman

preparing to take part in "Hijrat" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75902: Yaqupjan Memet

looking at videos and documents with content about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" multiple times, adopting "Holy War" thinking and discussing making preparations for "Holy War" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76979: Ismayil Musa

looking at videos and documents with content about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" multiple times, adopting "Holy War" thinking and discussing making preparations for "Holy War" multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63353: Abduwahid Hapiz

fleeing abroad for the purpose of "separatism" earlier that year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66868: Emer Qurban

being involved in a "three illegals" case

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68673: Qunahun Ehet

keeping literature with "unhealthy" content at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 75633: Osman Abdulla

organizing religious activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65272: Hesengan Perhat

uploading images and text with "religious extremist thinking" content on QQ

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69076: Qemirdin Memet

having a large quantity of "separatist" videos

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63281: Abdureshit Abdurehim

fleeing abroad about a year earlier because of "separatism"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63833: Abdumijit Abdul

taking part in a Tabligh activity 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66262: Ekber Niyaz

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74210: Turdiqari Abdurehim

being involved in a "three illegals" case

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23787: Shir Eli

attending "illegal religious" gatherings a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 50337: Husun Ehmet

transmitting e-books with "reactionary" content via the internet

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77459: Omerjan Osman

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64136: Abduweli Dilmurat

attending "illegal" Tabligh activities 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67040: Hemdulla Damolla

listening to "illegal" Tabligh stored on multimedia card(s) for a year, 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67886: Enwer Memet

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73727: Sabit Dawut

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62463: Abdurahman Qari

propagating "Hijrat thought"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64764: Haji Muhter

having 3 children over the birth quota 8 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 77111: Husenjan Abdurusul

spreading "illegal extremist thought" on WeChat

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19007: Memetimin Metsidiq

taking part in a "reactionary Hijrat" group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70086: Metnasir Tursunniyaz

being a member of the "East Turkistan Islamic Liberation Party reactionary group" for 3 months, around a year earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74353: Tursun Ibrahim

watching a "reactionary" video CD at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63926: Abdurasul Tursun

studying scripture and doing "combat training" for 1-3 months, 2-3 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19808: Yaqup Qurban

watching a "reactionary" video CD at a nan shop

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67812: Hezreteli Talip

opening an underground scripture venue with several others, and listening to Tabligh with "illegal religious" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 22867: Rozitohti Memtimin

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 18649: Rizwangul Sayip

taking part in a Hizb ut-Tahrir group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62692: Abdusemet Himmet

taking part in "reactionary" Hizb ut-Tahrir groups for less than a year

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65643: Hebibe Eziz

taking part in "opposition" Hizb ut-Tahrir groups

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68171: Buwisaet Tohtimemet

taking part in "opposition" Hizb ut-Tahrir groups

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65068: Alimjan Jume

carrying out "reactionary propaganda" and "separatist" activities for a few months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 66109: Ehmet Muhemmed

"illegally" expounding scripture, organizing "illegal" scripture-expounding venues, propagating "religious extremism", fostering "disciples", and carrying out "religious extremist" activities, for over a decade

source: [government records](#)

Entry 62872: Ablet Alimjan

taking part in a Hizb ut-Tahrir group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63142: Abliz Rozimemet

being a Hizb ut-Tahrir member

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65672: Hebibulla Rozi

taking part in a Hizb ut-Tahrir group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 19401: Mettohti Sulayman

taking part in "agitational" Hizb ut-Tahrir groups

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65642: Hebibe Alimjan

being a Hizb ut-Tahrir member

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74491: Tursunnisa Abdulla

being a Hizb ut-Tahrir member

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76777: Imam Memet

attending "illegal" Tabligh religious activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65790: Ehet Emer

burning the national flag at a mosque

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67354: Hesen Tursun

doing "illegal" training

source: [government records](#)

Entry 71042: Memettohti Abduqadir

watching "reactionary" multimedia cards with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content, "illegally" teaching scripture, and delivering Tabligh about "Hijrat" and "Holy War" to others multiple times

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74485: Turup Tursun

storing 1GB phone multimedia cards with "reactionary" content a year earlier and copying it for someone else, and also storing "reactionary" content on a 2GB card a few months before the detention, copying it for one other person

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64611: Adil Mehet

sending friends on QQ "reactionary" images 4 months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65192: Hamudun Rawut

sending others multimedia materials with "reactionary content" and delivering Tabligh to others, multiple times over the course of 9 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 51411: Memtimin Nur

being a member of a "Hijrat gang"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72087: Nurehmet Nur

disseminating "illegal" multimedia files online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76919: Imintohti Memtimin

attending "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 64001: Abduraziq Ehmet

giving multimedia cards with "reactionary content" to his father-in-law at the latter's home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65979: Ehmet Tursun

watching multimedia materials with "reactionary content" multiple times over the course of 8 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72067: Nurehmet Memet

watching multimedia materials with "reactionary content" multiple times over the course of 8 months

source: [government records](#)

Entry 69228: Qurban Ehet

posting messages about "Holy War" in QQ group(s)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 70268: Mehmud Metseyit

disseminating "reactionary" multimedia cards with "Holy War" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 51446: Hoshurqari Abliz

spreading "jihad content" in a WeChat group

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76915: Iminniyaz Quniyaz

storing and disseminating multimedia cards with "reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72106: Nurela Metkerim

copying "reactionary propaganda" from/to DVDs and multimedia card(s) while at home, 7-8 months earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 26085: Ghujiabdulla Abla

"illegally" teaching scripture

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56787: Omer Yusup

taking part in ("terrorist") training by the Ili River

source: [government records](#)

Entry 65973: Ehmet Turdi

taking part in "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 23858: Ablet Ghopur

taking part in "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 53209: Emet Memet

watching multimedia files with "reactionary content" at home, on multiple occasions over the course of several years

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58366: Jumeqari Turdi

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Hijrat" and "jihad" content that he had downloaded from the internet a year earlier, in addition to having others listen to them; "inciting" others to "Hijrat", "jihad", and financial support

source: [government records](#)

Entry 67951: Obulqasim Memet

preparing for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 72161: Nureli Siyit

having Tabligh video(s) on phone multimedia card

source: [government records](#)

Entry 21952: Eziz Heyit

buying a CD that included Hesen Mehsum's Tabligh

source: [government records](#)

Entry 74694: Tursun Metniyaz

storing videos with "reactionary" content

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57426: Hoshurjan Memet

taking part in "illegal" religious activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57578: Tohti Tursun

listening to "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) with "Holy War" content 2 years earlier

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57579: Imamjan Tursun

discussing making explosives and crossing the border for "Hijrat" and "jihad" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58232: Memetjan Turghun

"training" for the purposes of "Hijrat" and "Holy War"; listening and spreading "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching)

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58353: Abdukerim Hashim

taking part in "Hijrat" groups

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56404: Abduhelil Eziz

attending an "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) activity

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56510: Behti Tewekkul

taking part in multiple "illegal" gatherings starting a year earlier, "illegally" engaging in weapons training, listening to and watching multimedia files with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) and "reactionary" content, and "pledging loyalty" to Imam Tursun in preparation for "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56511: Eziz Turghun

taking part in multiple "illegal" gatherings starting a year earlier, "illegally" engaging in weapons training, listening to and watching multimedia files with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) and "reactionary" content, and "pledging loyalty" to Imam Tursun in preparation for "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56401: Huseyinhaji Tursun

being suspected of watching and selling "illegal" video discs

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56571: Obulqasim Mamut

taking part in multiple "illegal" gatherings starting a year earlier, "illegally" engaging in weapons training, listening to and watching multimedia files with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) and "reactionary" content, and "pledging loyalty" to Imam Tursun in preparation for "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56575: Eysa Memetimin

taking part in multiple "illegal" gatherings starting a year earlier, "illegally" engaging in weapons training, listening to and watching multimedia files with "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) and "reactionary" content, and "pledging loyalty" to Imam Tursun in preparation for "Hijrat" and "Holy War"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56793: Tursunjan Jume

disseminating "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) content to others over a period of 3 years, copying it from his multimedia card to those of others

source: [government records](#)

Entry 56814: Gheni Imin

engaging in "illegal" propaganda "inciting separatism" towards two people 2 years earlier; watching "illegal" video materials

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57184: Yusuphaji Reshit

receiving and sending "illegal" multimedia via the internet, in addition to watching it

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57414: Turdi Tursun

taking part in an "illegal Hizb ut-Tahrir group"; carrying out "separatist progaganda"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58030: Ablizjan Mehet

selling and storing "illegal" multimedia cards

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58200: Erkin Turdi

taking part in a meeting of the "East Turkistan Islamic Group illegal reactionary group"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58318: Ababekri Osman

listening to and watching "illegal" Tabligh (religious teaching) multimedia with "Hijrat" and "Holy War" content on multiple occasions for over a year; taking part in "training" for "Holy War" purposes

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58712: Memetimin Tohti

taking part in a meeting of the "East Turkistan Islamic Group illegal reactionary group"; preparing to go abroad for "Hijrat"

source: [government records](#)

Entry 58713: Memettursun Hesén

taking part in a meeting of the "East Turkistan Islamic Group illegal reactionary group", and paying the group 4500RMB in membership fees

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63090: Ablimit Yusup

burning and selling in wholesale pirated discs at a rented home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 68798: Jume Memet

disseminating multimedia online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 73185: Rozi Metqurban

attending "separatist illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

"stealing, secretly gathering, purchasing, or illegally providing state secrets or intelligence for entities abroad"

为境外窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密、情报罪

Article 111: Whoever steals, secretly gathers, purchases, or illegally provides state secrets or intelligence for an organization, institution, or personnel outside the country is to be sentenced from not less than five years to not more than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment; when circumstances are particularly serious, he is to be sentenced to not less than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment, or life sentence; and when circumstances are relatively minor, he is to be sentenced to not more than five years of fixed-term imprisonment, criminal detention, control, or deprivation of political rights.

Entry 58653: Ablez Tursun

contacting people outside China

source: [government records](#)

Entry 60766: Mirap Muhemmed

Going on Twitter via VPN and commenting on an article that talked about China denying the existence of "re-education camps", writing that the existence of camps was true and that he himself could vouch for at least 300000 people being detained, with there being no young people left in Uyghur homes in southern Xinjiang

source: [indictment](#)

"subversion of state power"

颠覆国家政权罪

Article 105: Whoever organizes, plots, or acts to subvert the political power of the state and overthrow the socialist system, the ringleaders or those whose crimes are grave are to be sentenced to life imprisonment, or not less than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment; active participants are to be sentenced from not less than three years to not more than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment; other participants are to be sentenced to not more than three years of fixed-term imprisonment, criminal detention, control, or deprivation of political rights.

Whoever instigates the subversion of the political power of the state and overthrow the socialist system through spreading rumors, slandering, or other ways are to be sentenced to not more than five years of fixed-term imprisonment, criminal detention, control, or deprivation of political rights; the ringleaders and those whose crimes are grave are to be sentenced to not less than five years of fixed-term imprisonment.

Entry 68995: Halmuratjan

taking part in "illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

"undermining elections"

破坏选举罪

Article 256: In electing deputies to the people's congresses at all levels or leaders of state organs, those who undermine the elections or obstruct voters and deputies from freely exercising their right to vote or be elected by using force, coercion, deception, bribe; by falsifying election documents; by making a false report on the numbers of ballots; or by using other means, if the case is serious, are to be sentenced to three years or fewer in prison, put under criminal detention, or deprived of their political rights.

Entry 79471: Yusupjan Omer

allegedly organizing others 6 years earlier to incite the local villagers to vote against the local Party Branch secretary in upcoming elections

source: [recommendation to indict](#)

Entry 79468: Yusup Hoshur

allegedly organizing others 6 years earlier to incite the local villagers to vote against the local Party Branch secretary in upcoming elections

source: [recommendation to indict](#)

Entry 79469: Yusup Mollaq

allegedly organizing others 6 years earlier to incite the local villagers to vote against the local Party Branch secretary in upcoming elections

source: [recommendation to indict](#)

Entry 79470: Semet Behti

allegedly organizing others 6 years earlier to incite the local villagers to vote against the local Party Branch secretary in upcoming elections

source: [recommendation to indict](#)

Entry 79472: Tahir Mehet

allegedly organizing others 6 years earlier to incite the local villagers to vote against the local Party Branch secretary in upcoming elections

source: [recommendation to indict](#)

Entry 79473: Yusup Rozi

allegedly organizing others 6 years earlier to incite the local villagers to vote against the local Party Branch secretary in upcoming elections

source: [recommendation to indict](#)

Entry 79474: Sadiq Qasim

allegedly organizing others 6 years earlier to incite the local villagers to vote against the local Party Branch secretary in upcoming elections

source: [recommendation to indict](#)

"undermining socialist market economy order"

破坏社会主义市场经济秩序罪

Article 140-231: (While this is actually a series of charges, some government records charge individuals with "undermining socialist market economy order" without specifying which particular charge is being referred to.)

Entry 16264: Rozimemet Memetshah

organizing people to study scripture and engage in "combat training"

source: [government records](#)

"undermining supervision order"

破坏监管秩序罪

Article 315: Criminals who, in accordance with the law, are already under detention and perform one of the following acts which sabotage supervision order are to be sentenced to not more than three years of fixed-term imprisonment if the circumstances are severe: (1) beat supervising personnel; (2) organize other people under detention to sabotage supervision order; (3) assemble a crowd to make trouble, thereby disturbing normal supervision order; (4) beat, carry out corporal punishment on or instigate other people to beat, carry out corporal punishment on other people under detention.

Entry 13566: Ismayil Sidiq

covertly praying in prison dormitory (one instance); performing ablution in prison bathroom (one instance); refusing to write "thought reports" (one instance)

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 37461: Ababekri Dayim

shouting, singing, mumbling, and running around recklessly in prison cell, and ignoring attempts by prison staff to make him stop (3-day period); while in solitary confinement: shouting, spitting at police officer, using made-up songs and language, tearing down national emblem from wall and biting on it

source: [court verdict](#)

"using dangerous means to endanger public security"

以危險方法危害公共安全罪

Article 114: Whoever endangers public security by setting fires, breaching dikes, causing explosions, administering poison; or employing other dangerous means to sabotage factories, mines, oilfields, seaports, rivers, water sources, warehouses, dwellings, forests, farms, threshing grounds, ranches, important pipelines, public buildings, and other public and private property is to be sentenced to not less than three years but not more than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment in cases where serious consequences have not been caused.

Article 115: Whoever sets fire, breaches dikes, causes explosions, and spreads poison; employs other dangerous means that lead to serious injuries or death; or causes public or private property major losses is to be sentenced to not less than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment, life imprisonment, or death.

Whoever commits the crimes in the preceding paragraph negligently is to be sentenced to not less than three years to not more than seven years of fixed-term imprisonment; or not more than three years of fixed-term imprisonment, or criminal detention, when circumstances are relatively minor.

Entry 71953: Nijat Ehmet

"propagating Holy War" online

source: [government records](#)

Entry 76805: Imammemet Nurtay

"illegal religious" activities

source: [government records](#)

Entry 38108: Osman Mehmet

keeping matches and knives at home

source: [government records](#)

Entry 63270: Abdurahman Metqasim

"illegally" reselling gasoline

source: [government records](#)

Entry 57162: Mehem Imin

"illegally" buying gasoline

source: [government records](#)

"using extremism to undermine law enforcement"

利用极端主义破坏法律实施罪

Article 120.4: Using extremism to incite or coerce the masses to undermine the implementation of legally established systems such as for marriage, justice, education or social management is sentenced to up to three years imprisonment, short-term detention or controlled release and a concurrent fine; where circumstances are serious, the sentence is between three and seven years imprisonment and a concurrent fine; where circumstances are especially serious, the sentence is seven or more years imprisonment and a concurrent fine or confiscation of property.

Entry 5821: Nurlan Pioner

conducting nikah marriages for 39 couples

source: [court verdict](#)

Entry 30997: Qasim Abliz

getting a passport and taking his mother on a pilgrimage to Mecca in October 2004 (while using "going to see relatives" as an excuse); being under the influence of "extremism" from July 2006 to April 2016 and having a beard during that time; violating the birth policies by having one child over the quota on September 17, 2014

source: [police records](#)

Entry 30281: Baqi Osman

marrying another woman through the "nikah" ceremony 5 years earlier, without having properly divorced first; verbally divorcing his wife ("talaq") half a year later

source: [police records](#)

Entry 45440: Omerjan Qadir

"illegally" carrying out a nikah ceremony

source: [police records](#)

Entry 34245: Sayim Tursun

"illegally" learning scripture from Ablikim Memet for 2 days in December 1967; "illegally" going on a pilgrimage from May 1995 to June 15, 1995; violating the birth policies by having one child over the quota in 1991

source: [police records](#)

Section 16

Detention Rates

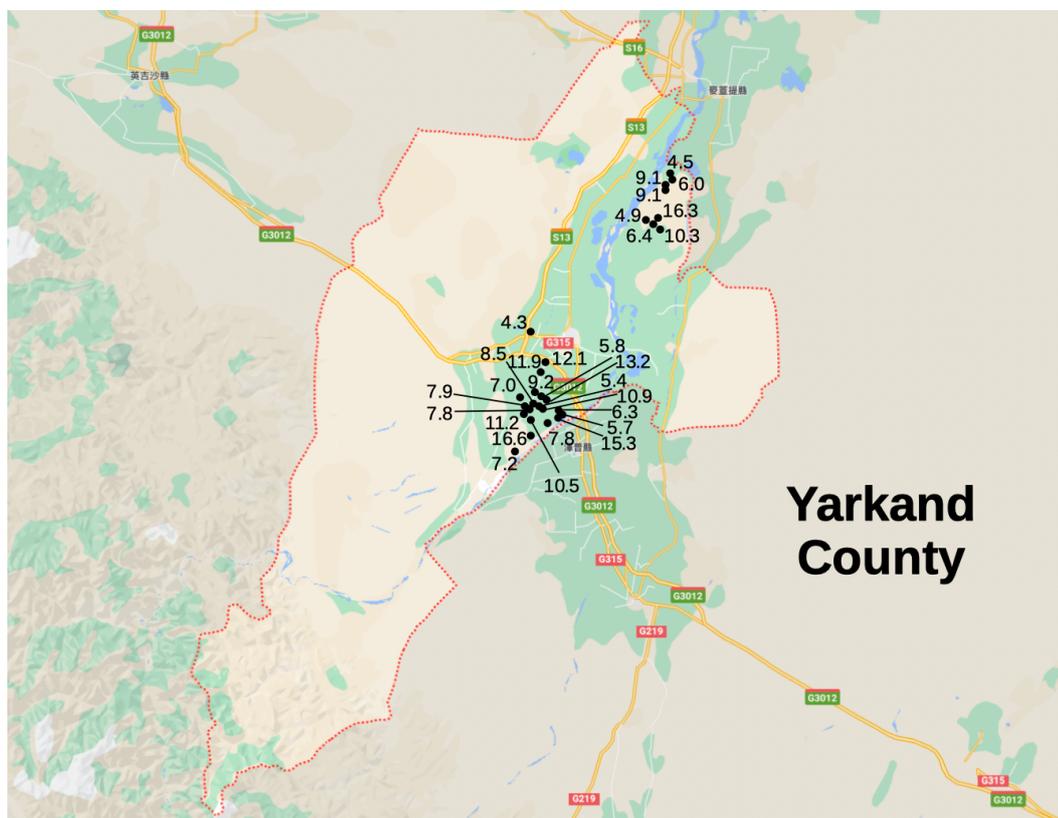
In this section, we provide precise detention numbers for individual villages/neighborhoods, as sourced from government records, police files, and articles/reports published by local government or government-affiliated institutions. In many cases, the original source material gives complete lists of residents, with notes on who is detained, allowing for additional analysis based on age, gender, and ethnicity. In others, only the total detainee numbers are provided. Combining the results and plotting them geographically allows one to see that the phenomenon where 5-15% of a village was detained - with the number often 20-50% for adult men specifically - was common all across southern Xinjiang, though it is likely to have occurred in the north as well.

Detention Rates

In dozens of instances, complete (or nearly complete) detention statistics from government sources are available on the village/neighborhood level, and serve to illustrate the local impact of the mass incarcerations by explicitly showing how between 5% and 15% of the local population was taken. In many cases, detailed village lists are available, making it possible to see how the detentions affected adult Uyghur men specifically, for whom the detention rates often passed 20% and, in a few villages, approached 50%.

Arguably the most useful primary source in this regard are the "QQ files" - the name given to the large cache of local administrative documents obtained by researcher Adrian Zenz through QQ groups (to date, our database has sourced [15672 victims](#) from this cache, of which [1401](#) have had their victim status corroborated through independent sources). Included in the cache are full population lists and detention statuses for a total of 30 villages in Yarkand County, with nearly complete data for the entire Azatbagh and Arslanbagh Townships. The relevant statistics are reproduced in the tables below, with links to the redacted source data and a geographical mapping also provided.

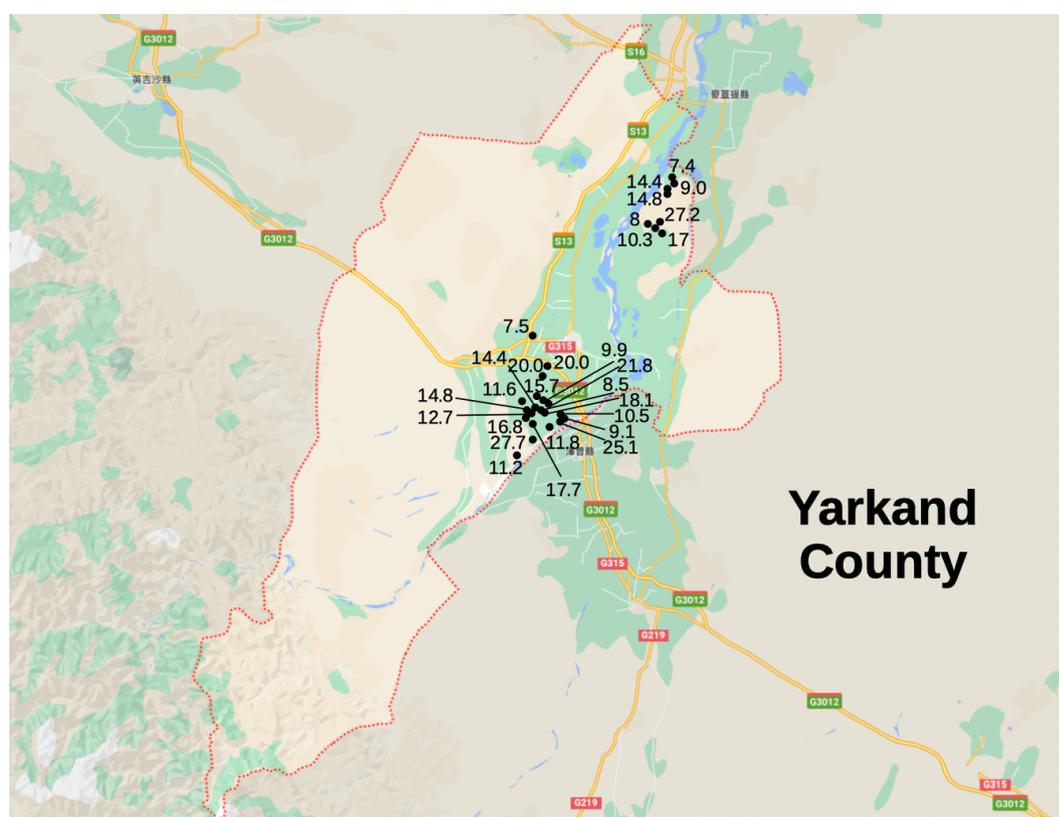
total detention rates



village	camp	sentenced	custody	unclear	total	non-Han population	det. %	source
Yandurma Village, Odanliq Municipality	33	7	0	0	40	573	6.98	▼
Lengger Village, Azatbagh Municipality	70	57	0	1	128	1415	9.05	▼
Yengibagh/Gor'echiq Village, Azatbagh Municipality	0	8	0	90	98	1536	6.38	▼
Dong'osteng Village, Azatbagh Municipality	93	18	0	43	154	1494	10.31	▼
Qumbolume Village, Azatbagh Municipality	50	39	0	4	93	1022	9.1	▼
Qarchugha Qash Village, Azatbagh Municipality	0	0	0	70	70	1558	4.49	▼
Azatbagh Village, Azatbagh Municipality	109	60	0	0	169	1036	16.31	▼
Yangaqliq Village, Azatbagh Municipality	35	3	0	0	38	776	4.9	▼
Chidirtoghraq Village, Azatbagh Municipality	28	24	1	0	53	886	5.98	▼
Qaraqum Village, Ishqul Township	85	14	3	0	102	2355	4.33	▼
Aghicha'eriq Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	74	74	1291	5.73	▼
Almiliq / Yuqiri Alwaqichi Village, Arslanbagh Township	49	6	0	26	81	1389	5.83	▼
Aral Mehelle Village, Arslanbagh Township	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	▼
Donghoyla/Dongmeschit Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	58	58	520	11.15	▼
Elishbeshi Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	105	105	634	16.56	▼
Besh'osteng/Arslanbagh Village, Arslanbagh Township	3	2	0	68	73	1362	5.36	▼
Bostan/Supila Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	89	89	583	15.27	▼
Guzer/Bazar Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	91	91	832	10.94	▼
Huyang/Toghraqmazar Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	156	156	1700	9.18	▼
Qoshirap'awat Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	147	147	1855	7.92	▼
Qaradong Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	66	66	1044	6.32	▼
Qum'eriq Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	93	93	1098	8.47	▼
Qumhoyla Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	107	107	1024	10.45	▼
Minggulchek Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	180	180	1485	12.12	▼
Patmanqash Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	49	49	685	7.15	▼

Qiulong Village, Arslanbagh Township	17	36	0	142	195	1482	13.16	▼
Sawalla Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	81	81	1042	7.77	▼
Suchila / Town Alwaqichi Village, Arslanbagh Township	65	111	2	0	178	1492	11.93	▼
Tatliq'eriq Village, Arslanbagh Township	12	10	0	46	68	877	7.75	▼
Yengibagh Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	3	3	7	42.86	▼

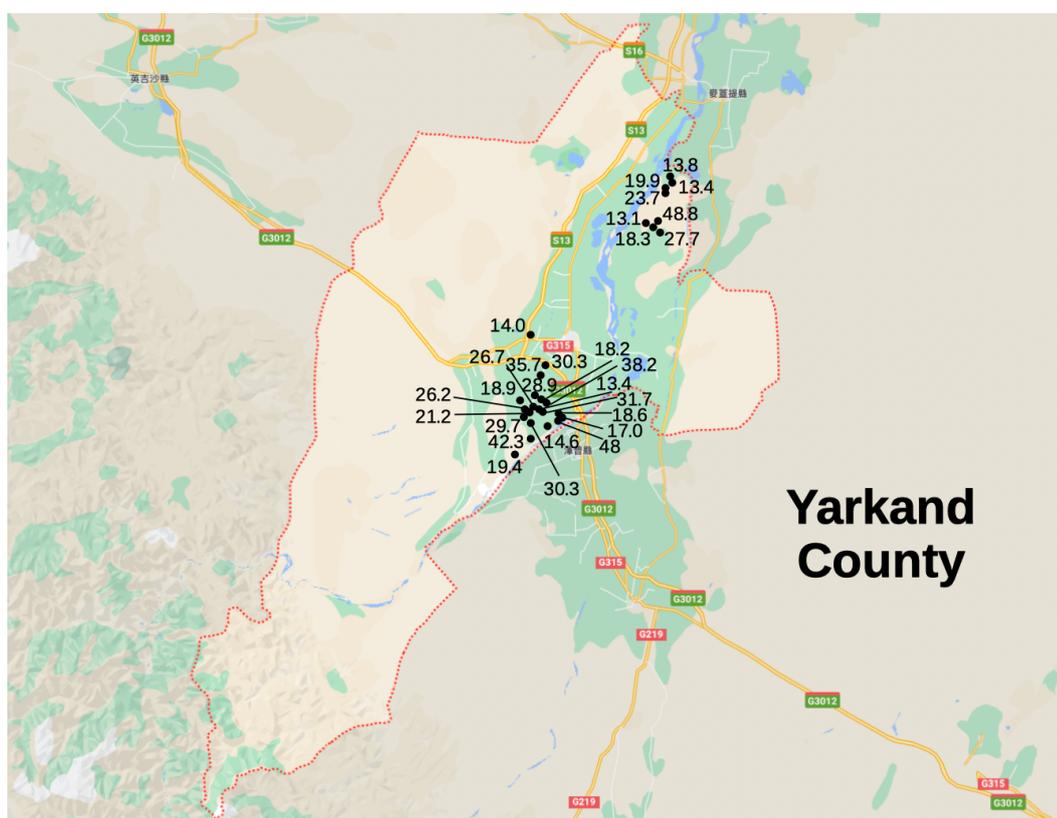
adult detention rates



village	camp	sentenced	custody	unclear	total	non-Han population	det. %	source
Yandurma Village, Odanliq Municipality	33	7	0	0	40	345	11.59	▼
Lengger Village, Azatbagh Municipality	70	57	0	1	128	864	14.81	▼
Yengibagh/Gor'echiq Village, Azatbagh Municipality	0	8	0	90	98	949	10.33	▼
Dong'osteng Village, Azatbagh Municipality	93	18	0	43	154	908	16.96	▼
Qumbolume Village, Azatbagh Municipality	50	39	0	3	92	641	14.35	▼

Qarchugha Qash Village, Azatbagh Municipality	0	0	0	70	70	941	7.44	▼
Azatbagh Village, Azatbagh Municipality	109	60	0	0	169	621	27.21	▼
Yangaqliq Village, Azatbagh Municipality	34	3	0	0	37	465	7.96	▼
Chidirtoghraq Village, Azatbagh Municipality	27	24	1	0	52	578	9	▼
Qaraqum Village, Ishqul Township	84	14	3	0	101	1355	7.45	▼
Aghicha'eriq Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	73	73	800	9.13	▼
Almiliq / Yuqiri Alwaqichi Village, Arslanbagh Township	49	6	0	26	81	818	9.9	▼
Aral Mehelle Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	80	80	286	27.97	▼
Donghoyla/Dongmeschit Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	57	57	340	16.76	▼
Elishbeshi Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	105	105	379	27.7	▼
Besh'osteng/Arslanbagh Village, Arslanbagh Township	3	2	0	66	71	831	8.54	▼
Bostan/Supila Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	89	89	355	25.07	▼
Guzer/Bazar Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	91	91	504	18.06	▼
Huyang/Toghraqmazar Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	156	156	995	15.68	▼
Qoshirap'awat Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	147	147	993	14.8	▼
Qaradong Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	65	65	622	10.45	▼
Qum'eriq Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	93	93	648	14.35	▼
Qumhoyla Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	107	107	606	17.66	▼
Minggulchek Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	179	179	893	20.04	▼
Patmanqash Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	49	49	439	11.16	▼
Qiulong Village, Arslanbagh Township	17	36	0	142	195	896	21.76	▼
Sawalla Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	76	76	643	11.82	▼
Suchila / Town Alwaqichi Village, Arslanbagh Township	65	111	2	0	178	892	19.96	▼
Tatliq'eriq Village, Arslanbagh Township	12	10	0	46	68	534	12.73	▼
Yengibagh Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	1	1	5	20	▼

adult male detention rates

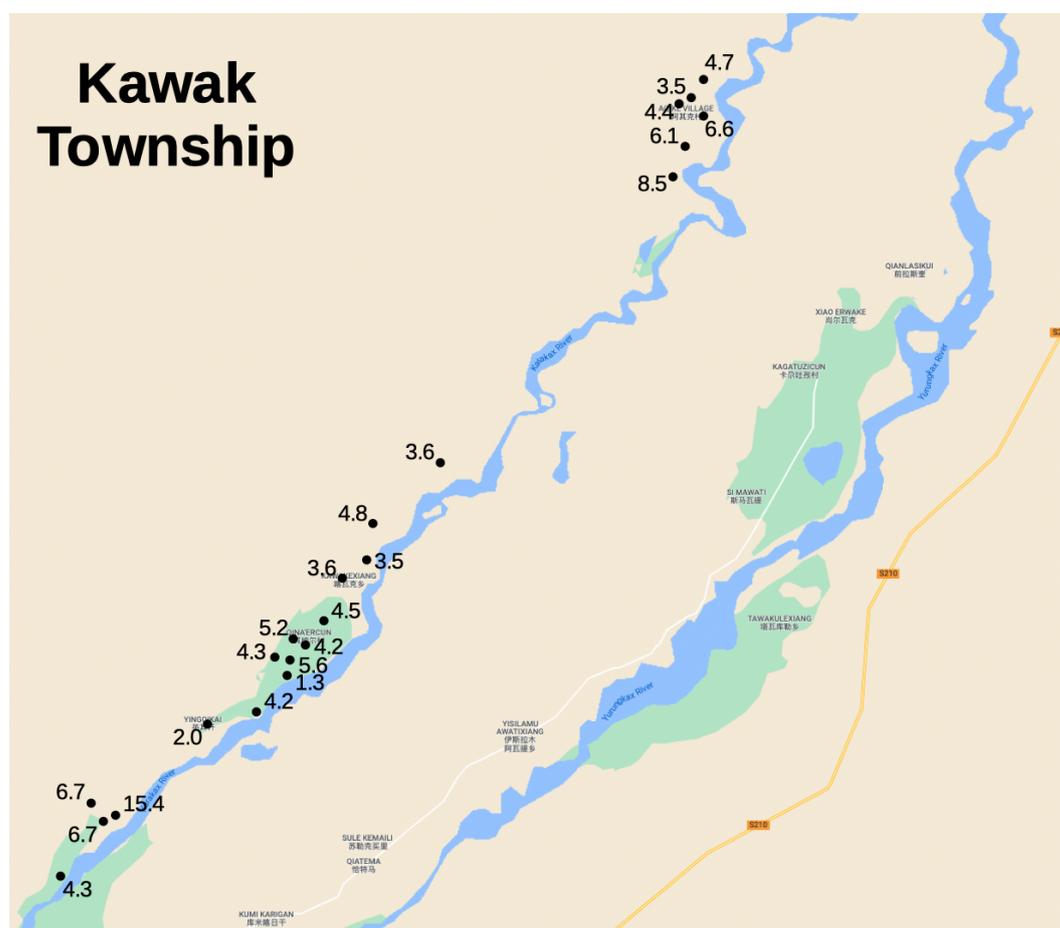


village	camp	sentenced	custody	unclear	total	non-Han population	det. %	source
Yandurma Village, Odanliq Municipality	28	6	0	0	34	180	18.89	▼
Lengger Village, Azatbagh Municipality	58	47	0	0	105	443	23.7	▼
Yengibagh/Gor'echiq Village, Azatbagh Municipality	0	6	0	83	89	486	18.31	▼
Dong'osteng Village, Azatbagh Municipality	83	13	0	34	130	470	27.66	▼
Qumbolume Village, Azatbagh Municipality	38	27	0	2	67	336	19.94	▼
Qarchugha Qash Village, Azatbagh Municipality	0	0	0	65	65	472	13.77	▼
Azatbagh Village, Azatbagh Municipality	106	54	0	0	160	328	48.78	▼
Yangaqliq Village, Azatbagh Municipality	29	2	0	0	31	237	13.08	▼
Chidirtoghraq Village, Azatbagh Municipality	19	20	1	0	40	299	13.38	▼
Qaraqum Village, Ishqul Township	78	14	3	0	95	677	14.03	▼
Aghicha'eriq Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	69	69	407	16.95	▼

Almiliq / Yuqiri Alwaqichi Village, Arslanbagh Township	47	5	0	21	73	401	18.2	▼
Aral Mehelle Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	79	79	182	43.41	▼
Donghoyla/Dongmeschit Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	52	52	175	29.71	▼
Elishbeshi Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	85	85	201	42.29	▼
Besh'osteng/Arslanbagh Village, Arslanbagh Township	2	1	0	55	58	432	13.43	▼
Bostan/Supila Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	84	84	175	48	▼
Guzer/Bazar Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	79	79	249	31.73	▼
Huyang/Toghraqmazar Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	148	148	513	28.85	▼
Qoshirap'awat Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	136	136	520	26.15	▼
Qaradong Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	59	59	318	18.55	▼
Qum'eriq Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	89	89	334	26.65	▼
Qumhoyla Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	99	99	327	30.28	▼
Minggulchek Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	142	142	468	30.34	▼
Patmanqash Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	44	44	227	19.38	▼
Qiulong Village, Arslanbagh Township	14	35	0	128	177	463	38.23	▼
Sawalla Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	48	48	329	14.59	▼
Suchila / Town Alwaqichi Village, Arslanbagh Township	51	110	1	0	162	454	35.68	▼
Tatliq'eriq Village, Arslanbagh Township	11	10	0	40	61	288	21.18	▼
Yengibagh Village, Arslanbagh Township	0	0	0	1	1	1	100	▼

Another [document](#) from the QQ files - likely dating to 2019 and appearing to report payment statuses (type of payment not clear) - lists the names, addresses, and ID numbers of all the approximately 14000 people in Kawak Township. While the vast majority is noted as "having paid" (已缴费), 681 (4.82%) are noted as "serving sentence" (服刑), presumably as a reason for non-payment. The corresponding village sentenced rates, while excluding those in custody and camp, are nevertheless significant, with one village in particular having nearly half of its adult male population sentenced.

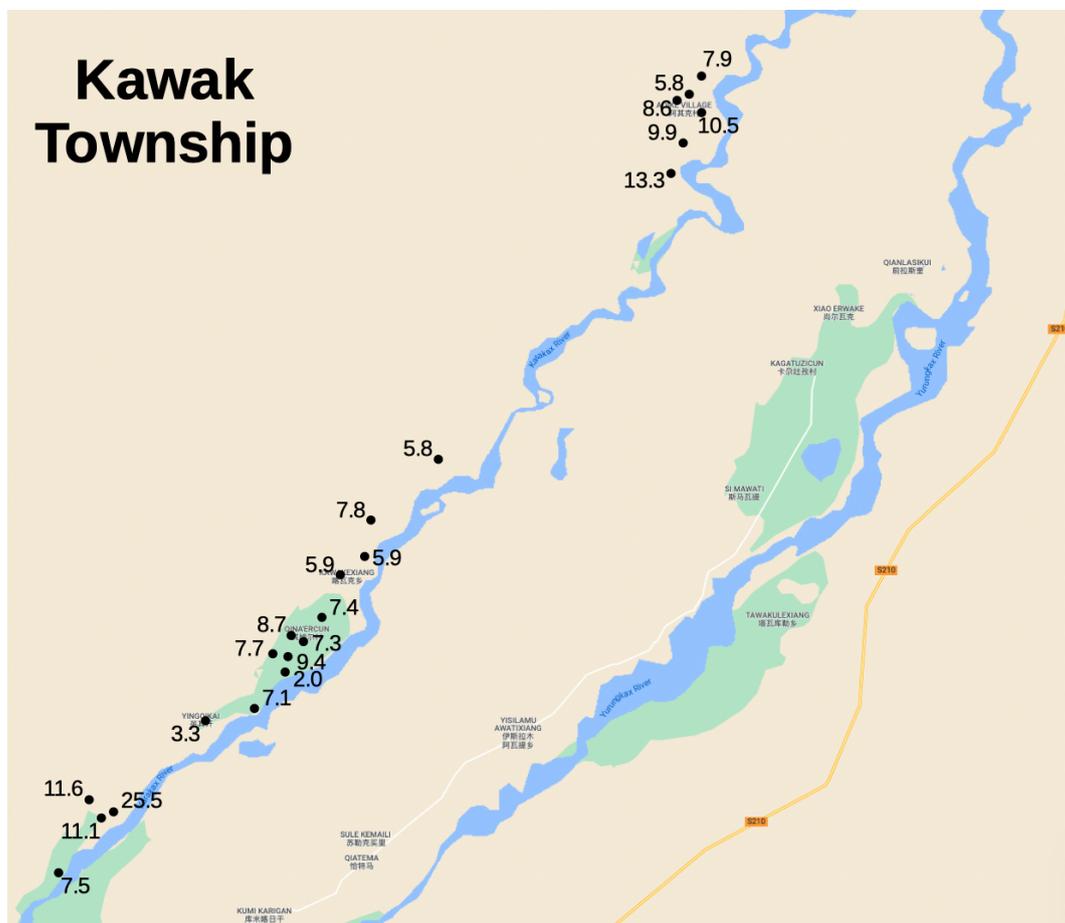
total detention rates



village	sentenced	non-Han population	sentenced %
Achchiq Village	10	288	3.47
Qumluq/Mayaqdong Village	16	339	4.72
Bash Kawak Village	35	675	5.19
Bir'eghiz Village	28	800	3.5
Bostan Village	81	526	15.4
Bostantoghraq Village	24	392	6.12
Dongkol Village	33	781	4.23
Harmony / Ayagh Haji'eghil Village	48	1110	4.32
Jege Village	46	965	4.77
Kawak Village	36	1000	3.6

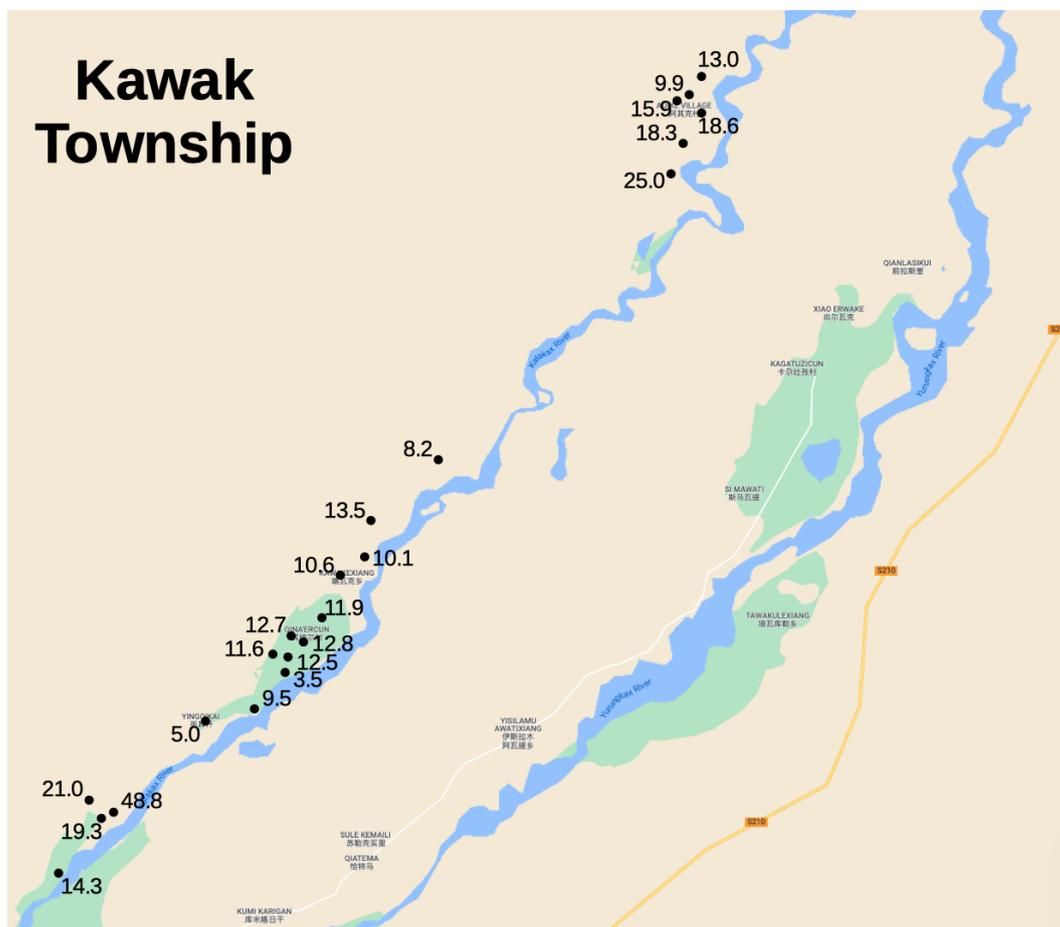
Qoghunluq'arish Village	9	677	1.33
Lempe Village	32	475	6.74
Nezerbagh Village	18	411	4.38
Chinarbagh Village	23	531	4.33
Chinar Village	61	1436	4.25
Chala Quduq Village	30	351	8.55
Progress/Shal'eghil Village	9	250	3.6
Unity / Bash Haji'eghil Village	36	646	5.57
Shahliq Village	33	489	6.75
Shahtashlam Village	34	761	4.47
Yalghuztoghraq Village	21	320	6.56
Yengijege Village	18	890	2.02

adult detention rates



village	sentenced	non-Han population	sentenced %
Achchiq Village	10	173	5.78
Qumluq/Mayaqdong Village	16	202	7.92
Bash Kawak Village	35	403	8.68
Bir'eghiz Village	28	471	5.94
Bostan Village	81	318	25.47
Bostantoghraq Village	24	242	9.92
Dongkol Village	33	467	7.07
Harmony / Ayagh Haji'eghil Village	48	625	7.68
Jege Village	46	586	7.85
Kawak Village	36	609	5.91
Qoghunluq'arish Village	9	442	2.04
Lempe Village	32	276	11.59
Nezerbagh Village	18	210	8.57
Chinarbagh Village	23	308	7.47
Chinar Village	61	839	7.27
Chala Quduq Village	30	226	13.27
Progress/Shal'eghil Village	9	156	5.77
Unity / Bash Haji'eghil Village	36	383	9.4
Shahliq Village	33	298	11.07
Shahtashlam Village	34	459	7.41
Yalghuztoghraq Village	21	200	10.5
Yengijege Village	18	544	3.31

adult male detention rates



village	sentenced	non-Han population	sentenced %
Achchiq Village	9	91	9.89
Qumluq/Mayaqdong Village	14	108	12.96
Bash Kawak Village	26	205	12.68
Bir'eghiz Village	24	238	10.08
Bostan Village	80	164	48.78
Bostantoghraq Village	23	126	18.25
Dongkol Village	23	242	9.5
Harmony / Ayagh Haji'eghil Village	37	319	11.6
Jege Village	40	297	13.47
Kawak Village	33	311	10.61

Qoghunluq'arish Village	8	227	3.52
Lempe Village	30	143	20.98
Nezerbagh Village	18	113	15.93
Chinarbagh Village	23	161	14.29
Chinar Village	58	452	12.83
Chala Quduq Village	30	120	25
Progress/Shal'eghil Village	7	85	8.24
Unity / Bash Haji'eghil Village	26	208	12.5
Shahliq Village	29	150	19.33
Shahtashlam Village	27	227	11.89
Yalghuztoghraq Village	19	102	18.63
Yengijege Village	14	280	5

The [Xinjiang Police Files](#), a very large cache of hacked police files that was leaked in early 2022, also includes files that allow to obtain precise detention-rate estimates. [One in particular](#), dating to December 2017, gives the numbers of people detained in the 2017 "Strike Hard" campaign for the different villages and neighborhoods in Toqquzaq Municipality. These are around half the size of the rates for Yarkand County, but, again, do not include those detained in 2018 and later. As only the counts are provided, without the individuals listed, it is not possible to report the rates by ethnicity, gender, and age.

village/neighborhood	camp	sentenced	custody	total	population	det. %
Pilal Village	39	96	6	141	2100	6.71
Shoghuz Village	43	104	3	150	2584	5.8
Ishlemchi Village	42	98	6	146	2138	6.83
Ayagh Mengen Village	127	280	7	414	5195	7.97
Ayagh Shoghuz Village	43	88	4	135	2032	6.64
Yuqarqi Mengen Village	29	103	3	135	1800	7.5
New Area Neighborhood	26	38	8	72	2800	2.57

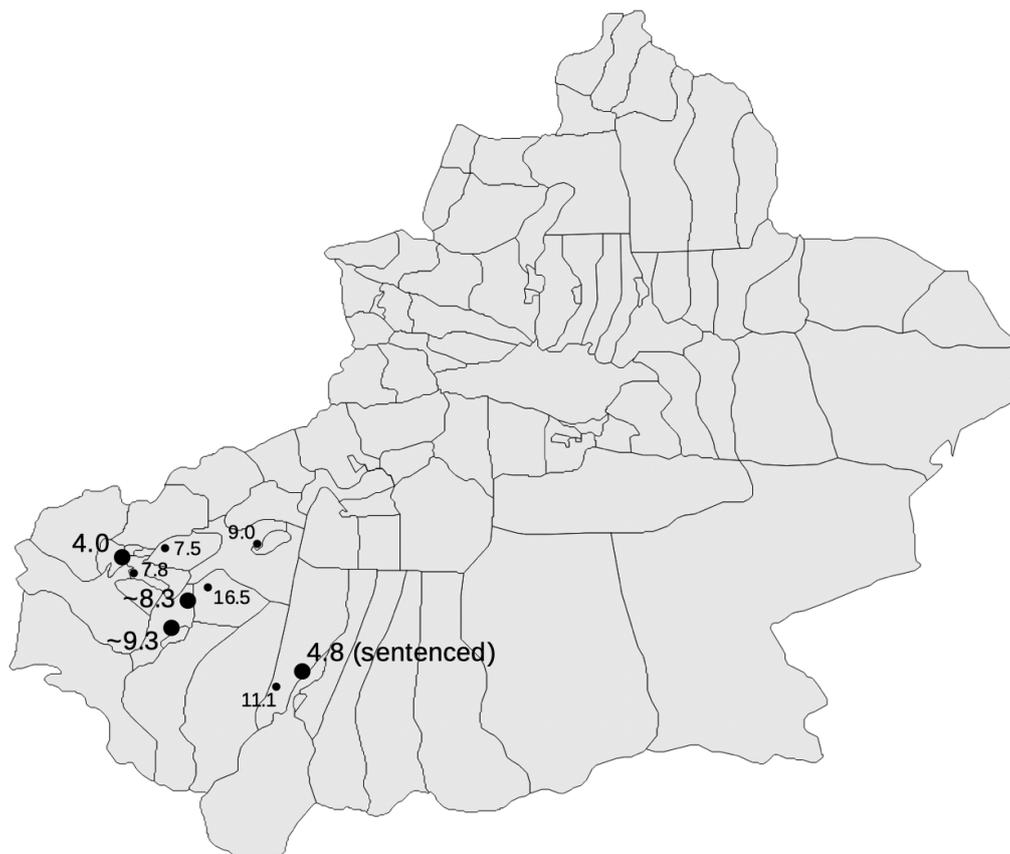
Awat Neighborhood	32	23	6	61	2336	2.61
Gulbagh Neighborhood	35	13	5	53	3000	1.77
Saybagh Neighborhood	25	18	3	46	1407	3.27
Bright Neighborhood	71	41	7	119	5550	2.14
Flower Garden Neighborhood	30	46	5	81	4190	1.93
Culture Road Neighborhood	37	22	11	70	3125	2.24
Yingbin/Ghojila Neighborhood	12	25	1	38	3300	1.15



Finally, some online articles from government or government-affiliated institutions, posted in 2017-2018, also provide exact detention numbers for certain villages, though typically without precise categorization by age, gender, or ethnicity. Also included with these is a file from the Xinjiang Police Files that provides the detention numbers for a single village in Yengisheher County.

village	camp	sentenced	custody	unclear	total	population	det. %	source
Paotai Village, Charbagh Township, Maralbeshi County	0	0	0	188	188	2085	9.02	▼
Aqchekel Village, Yawa Township, Karakash County	52	0	65	0	117	1058	11.06	▼
Koktiken Village, Yantaq Township, Mekit County	12	41	50	0	103	624	16.51	▼
Yaghach'aywan Village, Hosh'awat Municipality, Peyziwat County	45	12	12	0	69	920	7.5	▼
Ayagh Yengi'osteng Village, Ermudun Township, Yengisheher County	39	18	3	0	60	772	7.77	▼

The above statistics may be combined and placed onto a single Xinjiang-level map, where larger points are township/municipality statistics as aggregated from their individual villages. This acts to show how high detention rates are not just limited to very specific locations, but are more likely a Xinjiang-wide phenomenon (at least for southern Xinjiang, though reports from the north also suggest large portions of the population being detained).



Section 17

Phone Calls

Phone calls to regional offices in Xinjiang provide another important type of evidence, as there are cases when the official or staff member picking up the phone may confirm the arrest or disappearance of a certain victim, or even disclose important details. This has generally been the main investigative tool of the US-based Radio Free Asia, with virtually all such evidence being sourced to their work.

In this section, we present the translated transcripts of those phone calls made by Radio Free Asia's Uyghur service that have succeeded in obtaining confirmation for a given victim's arrest, disappearance, or death. As a rule, it usually takes a great number of phone calls - not all of which are presented - to obtain the relevant information.

Rahile Dawut, Abdukerim Rahman, Arslan Abdulla

Call No. 1 (with staffer at Xinjiang University)

Staffer: Yes, hello?

RFA: Is this Xinjiang University?

Staffer: Yes.

...

RFA: Where's the president of the humanities university, Arslan Abdulla, right now?

[recommended to talk to the philology headquarters office]

Call No. 2 (with staffer at Xinjiang University's philology headquarters office)

Staffer: Hello?

RFA: Hi, how are you doing?

Staffer: Hello?

RFA: How are you? Hello?

Staffer: I'm all right. You?

RFA: Yeah, good, good... Which office of Xinjiang University is this?

Staffer: Xinjiang University's general administration office (综合治理办公室).

RFA: Do they call it "general administration" or "headquarters"?

Staffer: They call it "headquarters".

RFA: How many people from Xinjiang University are in training centers?

Staffer: That I don't know.

RFA: How long has it been since Arslan Abdulla stopped working?

Staffer: I'm sorry. I'm not able to tell you these things.

RFA: How about Abdurekim Rahman? How long has it been for Prof. Abdukerim Rahman?

Staffer: I don't know.

RFA: We got this number from the Education Bureau. They said that you would know these things. This was the contact information from the Education Bureau. If you cannot answer this, then we will speak with someone who is in the know. Who are the people in charge there? Who is the head of the philological institute now?

Staffer: If that's the case, then look, here is what I'll do. These things... I'll go and see one of the bosses, and once I've found out exactly when these people stopped working, and where they are being held, then I will call you back.

RFA: Okay. In that case, the first thing we're asking is: when did they stop working? Second: which branches of public security took them away? Which training centers? It would be good if you could get us this kind of information.

Staffer: Wait a moment. Ah... Right now, all of our bosses are in meetings, this being our headquarters, after all. We have a cadre who is responsible for these things. I'll get these matters clarified, and in fifteen minutes, if you call back this number that you dialed, I'll pick up.

RFA: You'll get it yourself? Ah, okay, okay, fifteen minutes...

Staffer: I'll go get that done right now.

RFA: Okay, okay. Take care.

Staffer: I'll get it done now.

RFA: Okay. Take care.

Call No. 3 (with the same staffer as in the previous call)

RFA: So were you able to get some information? Where is Abdukerim Rahman?

Staffer: For that one, there's no information. They still haven't made that public.

RFA: Are they all in one training center, or in different training centers?

Staffer: I don't know that either.

RFA: Did they take Abdukerim Rahman away at a meeting, or from his home?

Staffer: I don't know.

RFA: Are their cases being handled by the disciplinary commission or by public security? Arslan Abdulla's.

Staffer: I can't tell you anything about that either.

RFA: On what day was Abdukerim Rahman taken away? When he still worked at the school.

Staffer: I don't know that either.

RFA: Who took over Arslan Abdulla's post?

Staffer: Right now, I can't tell you anything about anyone.

...

RFA: How long has it been since Abdukerim Rahman's courses were stopped, since he stopped working?

Staffer: It's been a while now.

RFA: You say it's been a while. How long exactly? Seven months? If we count in months? For Arslan Abdulla.

Staffer: Yes, it's been a while.

RFA: So you can't tell me anything about where Arslan Abdulla is and where he's being held, right?

Staffer: That's right.

RFA: And you can't tell me anything about where Abdukerim Rahman is being held?

Staffer: Correct.

RFA: Could we understand Arslan Abdulla's detention to be a state secret? Is it regarded as a state secret?

Staffer: You can write that, if that's how you understand it.

RFA: Is it the same for Abdukerim Rahman's, for his detention? Is that a state secret?

Staffer: It's same as, what... The same as Arslan's.

RFA: The same as Arslan's?

Staffer: I don't know that either, the reason he was detained for.

RFA: Ah, so you know that he was detained, but don't know why he was detained, is that right?

Staffer: I don't know for what reason Arslan was detained. For Abdukerim... Rahile, I don't know really what reason they were detained for.

Source: <https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/siyaset/uyghur-ziyalij-lager-09132018143252.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#1>, <https://shahit.biz/#224>, <https://shahit.biz/#223>

Azat Sultan

Call No. 1 (with Xinjiang University staff)

RFA: When was Gheyretjan Osman detained?

Staffer: No, I don't know anything about that.

RFA: What about Azat Sultan?

Staffer: No, I don't have any information about that.

Call No. 2 (with Xinjiang Writers and Artists Union)

Staffer: Hello?

RFA: Is this the Autonomous Region Writers Union?

Staffer: Eh... [cut off by voiceover]

[This individual then connected RFA to the political affairs office of the Writers Union.]

Staffer: Ah... Okay, wait a second.

RFA: Okay. Could you connect me to the office of the head of political affairs?

Call No. 3 (with the political affairs office)

Staffer A: Hello?... Okay, let me get my colleague for you, and you can tell him.

RFA: Okay, okay.

...

Staffer B: Hello?

RFA: Hi! How are you?

Staffer B: Eh, keeping healthy. Good!

RFA: So... How long has it been since Azat Sultan was taken away? To the training center.

Staffer B: I... So, two years ago, I went down to do grassroots-level work, so I wasn't here when that happened. I just got back recently. About one... one month ago now.

...

RFA: So you don't have any information about Azat Sultan's situation and where he is.

Staffer B: After we got back, we were attending those meetings, you know? The study meetings. According to what was said there, he was "two-faced".

RFA: Ah, "two-faced". So, regarding Azat Sultan being "two-faced" ... Did they say that he did something to get taken away while he was teaching at the university? Or was it some fault or mistake after he became the head of the Writers Union? Based on what you heard.

Staffer B: I really couldn't tell you.

RFA: Of course. If you don't know, then we'll speak with someone better positioned. So, you know that Azat Sultan was punished under accusations of being two-faced, but you don't know what concretely he was punished for. You didn't receive any document or hear this in a meeting.

Staffer B: That's right, yes. I didn't manage to get any clear news during those. Earlier, I had seen that "cautionary film" (警示片) during a work unit meeting, and there was a clarification about that

person there. Yep.

...

Staffer B: Basically... He expressed things that had an anti-Party or splittist character and, moreover, used such a pure place as a school as a platform, used the convenience of his position of leadership... Used these things to try to bring his plans to reality. To put it simply, for years he had been mocking our Communist Party and our government, teaching these people and making them credulous. They heard such an ideology from a person in a position of leadership, after he was placed in a position to teach thousands and thousands of children. This reactionary walked on the road that went against our Party. That's what they said. That is my understanding.

Source: <https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/qanun/uyghur-ziyaliy-lager-09182018140232.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#222>

Aytursun Eli

Call No. 1 (to the Hua An travel agency in Kashgar)

Staff: Hello.

RFA: Hi. Hello.

Staff: Hello.

RFA: Is this the Hua An travel agency?

Staff: Yes, that's right.

...

RFA: Did Aytursun work here?

Staff: Huh?

RFA: Did Aytursun Eli, who died in the education-through-transformation center, work here before?

Staff: Yes, that's right. She worked here before.

RFA: Is that so?

Staff: Before... You mean Aytursun Eli, yea?

RFA: She worked here before, right?

Staff: Yes, that's right.

...

RFA: Did she die?

Staff: She died... It was last year I guess, in July maybe... Last year somewhere around this time was when she died. At this time of the year.

Source: <https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/lagerda-olum-06182019223827.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#4881>

Abduqadir Jalalidin

Call No. 1 (with someone at Xinjiang Normal University)

Staffer: Hello?

RFA: Is this Xinjiang Normal University?

Staffer: Yes.

RFA: How long has it been since Dr. Abduqadir was taken to the training center?

Staffer: How about this — this issue is kind of sensitive, can you give a call to my boss? I can give you his number.

Call No. 2 (with someone at Xinjiang Normal University)

RFA: As a staff member at Xinjiang Normal University, weren't you assigned to check up on the detainees in the training centers and see if there is any change/progress with them?

Staffer: There used to be only one center in the region. Now there are three. The Xinjiang Normal University Police Station is in charge of these things. Only they know about them.

Call No. 3 (with local office, possibly police)

Staffer: Can you tell me your ID number?

RFA: Why is this so complicated? Such a simple thing...

Staffer: What's simple about this? Tell me your ID number. What's simple about this?

Call No. 4 (not clear with whom)

Staffer: 136999... [gives phone number, rest inaudible]. Try contacting our supervisor.

Call No. 5 (not clear with whom)

Staffer: How can I help you?

RFA: I have something [to ask].

Staffer: Wait a bit.

RFA: Okay.

Call No. 6 (with university and local security/police)

Staffer: Hello?

RFA: How are you?

Staffer: Good.

RFA: Do you know anything about Abduqadir Jalalidin being taken to a training center?

Staffer: What training center?

RFA: "Transformation through education center" (教育转化中心) [said in Chinese].

Staffer: No.

RFA: You don't know about those places?

Staffer: Mmm.

RFA: So there aren't any training centers in Urumqi, then?

Staffer: Right.

RFA: And there aren't people being taken to the centers?

Staffer: I don't know anything about that.

RFA: You don't know?

Staffer: I am hearing about it from you now.

RFA: Oh, I see. So are the news on the Xinjiang People's Radio Station fake? Saying "We are washing the brains of people, eliminating their extreme thoughts. For that reason, we are re-educating people." Is that all fake?

Staffer: I don't watch the news.

RFA: You don't watch the news? Then, how about Shohret Zakir's remarks a few days back? He said "we need to fight against extremism". Are you also not aware of his remarks?

Staffer: My supervisor might be aware of that. I'm not.

Call No. 7 (with public security at the Xinjiang Normal University)

RFA: We heard that all the detainees from a university are taken to the same place. Do you know which training center that is?

Staffer: As of today, they haven't informed us where that is.

RFA: You weren't involved with the detention of Abduqadir Jalalidin?

Staffer: The school handled that. They didn't tell us about it.

RFA: When people are being taken, you have to help out as well right?

Staffer: We don't know about that.

RFA: How many teachers do you think have been taken so far?

Staffer: I won't answer questions like this. I'm sorry. I won't answer if you ask for that many details. I'm sorry.

RFA: What training school have they been taken to? We will contact them directly then.

Staffer: They didn't tell us what school. They just told us that they've been taken, but didn't tell us where exactly they've been taken to.

...

RFA: What's the name of the school Abduqadir Jalalidin has been taken to?

Staffer: They were saying in the Midong district (米东区).

RFA: You heard Midong district, but don't know what school in Midong?

Staffer: No, we don't know.

RFA: Is there a small branch of the training center at Xinjiang Normal University?

Staffer: No, there isn't.

RFA: Then he's in Midong.

Staffer: Seems that way.

RFA: Is your school close to Midong?

Staffer: It's about 20 kilometers away.

Call No. 8 (with Feng Wenchang from the university's public security)

Feng: Hello?

RFA: Is this Feng Wenchang?

Feng: Yes.

RFA: I wanted to ask which training center Prof. Abduqadir Jalalidin was at.

Feng: Just a minute, I'll check for you... Which teacher?

RFA: Abduqadir Jalalidin. A professor.

Feng: It says he's been taken by domestic security officers on January 29.

Source:

<https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/kishilik-hoquq/abduqadir-jalalidin-terbiyelesh-lagerida-04272018210011.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#254>

Halmurat Ghopur

Call No. 1 (with staff from the XUAR Arts & Culture Association Political Affairs Department)

RFA: Based on the propaganda you watched, what is the statement concerning Halmurat Ghopur?

Staffer: Mainly, it's his separatist activity, and using his position and reputation at the university for illegal propaganda.

...

Staffer: Recently, we received a report about Halmurat, about his life and how he grew up. He was raised in a religious family, received a religious education, and he wanted to build a country and be the leader of that country ... He has been plotting ever since he was studying for his master's, up to when he became president of the university. For almost 33 years.

Call No. 2 (with the police department of the Bulaqsu Township in Konasheher County)

RFA: What was the reason for showing you the film about Halmurat? Was it a police film, a cautionary film? How did they introduce it? How long was the film?

Police: The film was around an hour and a half long.

RFA: An hour and a half.

Police: An hour...

RFA: Did you also see or hear about the punishment that the professors from Kashgar University got, in the film? How did you learn about that? Any news...?

Police: I wasn't there when it got to that part.

...

RFA: How about Halmurat? What punishment did they give him?

Police: He was sentenced to death.

RFA: With two-year reprieve?

Police: Yes, with two-year reprieve.

RFA: And you heard this during the political meeting that was held at the police station, right?

Police: Yes, that's right.

Source: <https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/siyaset/xamurat-ghopur-09262018151802.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#253>

Ablajan Awut Ayup

Call No. 1 (with police station in Qaraqash, Hotan)

Police: Hello?

RFA: Is this the municipal police station?

Police: Yes.

RFA: Is Ablajan Awut Ayup a resident of your area or of Guma? Where was his residency?

Police: Ablajan Awut Ayup is... from Guma, I think. Yea, he's from Guma.

RFA: From Guma... When was he detained? Which district police detained him? I heard he was taken by the Qaraqash police.

Police: I don't know.

RFA: You don't know... Where in Guma is he from? From Sanju or from Zangguy?

Police: I don't know that either.

RFA: How long has it been since...?

Police: Call the public security bureau in Guma.

Call No. 2 (with another police station, possibly in Guma)

Police: Hello?

RFA: Is Ablajan Awut being held in Qaraqash or in Guma? Or in Hotan City?

Police: I don't know.

RFA: How long has it been since he was taken for training?

Police: I don't know. I just started this job two days ago. Call 110 and ask them. I don't know.

RFA: Look, kid, you're an assistant police officer, right? Can you tell me...?

Police: [hangs up].

Call No. 3 (with police station in Choda Township)

Police: Hello?

RFA: Is this the Choda police station?

Police: Yea.

RFA: Is Ablajan Awut Ayup from the Choda township or from Sanju?

Police: From Sanju.

RFA: From Sanju... Which training center is that guy at now? Where's he being held?

Police: I don't know.

RFA: What do you mean you don't know? Aren't you on your shift right now?

Police: Yea.

RFA: How many of you are there now?

Police: I don't know. Let me call one of the cadres.

RFA: Wait, wait. Look, kid, you're an assistant police officer, right?

[with different officer]

RFA: How long has it been now since Ablajan was detained?

Police: We have no idea.

RFA: You have no idea... You don't have any of his relatives over there?

Police: No, no. We don't have anyone here.

Call No. 4 (with one of the regional police stations)

RFA: Which police station took him? Was it the Sanju police station when he was first arrested, or the city or county one?

Police: You should... umm... you should contact the public security bureau or the police station in Sanju.

Call No. 5 (with the Choda police station)

Police: Hello?

RFA: Hi, how are you? Doing well?

Police: Doing well, how about you?

RFA: Doing well too. Which police station was the singer Ablajan Awut Ayup detained by?

Police: Sanju. Sanju.

RFA: Sanju, huh?

Police: Yes, Sanju Township's.

RFA: Which training center is he at now?

Police: That I don't know.

RFA: How far is Sanju from your township?

Police: From our township, it's over 40... No, over 30 kilometers.

RFA: This is Choda Township, right? The Choda police station?

Police: Yes.

RFA: Are you a proper police officer or an assistant police officer?

Police: Proper.

RFA: Proper... So you know that Ablajan Awut Ayup was taken, but you don't know where he was taken to and where he's currently being held? Is that right?

Police: Yes.

Source: <https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/qanun/ablajan-ayup-05152018151210.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#3>

Buhlichem Yusup, Ablimit Emet, Abduzayir Ablimit

Call No. 1 (with a police officer from Atush City)

RFA: When is the last time you saw Zahirshah Ablimit?

Officer: The last time I saw him was 5-6 years ago. Haven't seen him since.

...

RFA: How about his father? His father Ablimit.

Officer: I'm just at the Suntagh Police Department for work. I live elsewhere.

RFA: Who was in charge of taking Zahirshah's parents to the training center? Was it your department?

Officer: Yes.

RFA: Is it true that they were all taken to training just because they've been to Turkey before?

Officer: Can you call tomorrow?

RFA: In that case, can you tell us which training center the detainees from Meshet Village are held at? We'll talk to them directly. Are you still there?

Officer: Yes, go ahead.

RFA: Which training center have they been taken to? We will contact them directly.

Officer: I don't know. I don't live in Atush City, I just come here for work. I don't know the specifics of their situation that well. You can ask the local police department.

Call No. 2 (with a different police officer)

RFA: When did Zahirshah get arrested and taken to the training center?

Officer: Sorry, I can't say I really know. You can contact the person I told you about — he knows about all that. He can tell you.

RFA: We'll contact him, but we also want to hear about it from you. What was the reason for his arrest? Was there something wrong with his songs? Or was it because he had been to Turkey?

Officer: I'm not sure. We only know that he's at school.

RFA: Were you with them when they were taken to the training center?

Officer: No, we don't go there.

RFA: So who took him to the training center? Was it domestic security or the police?

Officer: I keep telling you — I don't know. I only know that they're in there.

RFA: You said that they're in there, but where? Are they in Atush? Urumqi? Kashgar?

Officer: In Atush.

RFA: If he's in Atush, then which center is he being held at right now? Which number?

Officer: No. 5.

RFA: No. 5. Is that right?

Officer: Mmm.

RFA: Where's the No. 5 located?

Officer: In the industrial area.

RFA: What do they call the industrial area? Is it "kaifaqu" (开发区)? Or something else?

Officer: They call it "gongye yuanqu" (工业园区).

RFA: How far is it from Atush City?

Officer: About 10 kilometers from Atush City. I have to go, I've got something to do here.

RFA: Sure. Goodbye.

Source:

<https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/kishilik-hoquq/zahirshah-ablimit-lagerda-12112018164732.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#3721>, <https://shahit.biz/#3722>, <https://shahit.biz/#2019>

Memeteziz Mettohti, Ablikim Mettursun

Call No. 1 (with staff from a Lop county government office)

Staffer: Hello?

RFA: How are you?

Staffer: Good, good.

RFA: Is this the Lop county government?

Staffer: Yes.

RFA: We wanted to ask you something. We wanted to ask about the situation of Sampul's township head Ablikim Mettursun and United Front cadre Memet'eziz Mettohti.

Staffer: We're not really informed of that. You should ask the higher-ups.

RFA: Which higher-ups should we talk to about this?

Staffer: We can't tell you that.

RFA: Can you give the phone number of the local judicial bureau?

Staffer: We can't give that information to outsiders.

Call No. 2 (with the Lop County judicial bureau)

Staffer: Hello?

RFA: Is this the Lop County judicial bureau?

Staffer: Yes.

RFA: How long was the Sampul township head Ablikim Mettursun sentenced to? Together with — who was it...? — the United Front cadre Memet'eziz Mettohti.

Staffer: Who are you? Why do you want to know about them?

RFA: We received some information about them.

Staffer: In that case, call someone else. We're not informed about this, ask someone who knows.

RFA: No, we're asking you. We want to hear it from you.

Staffer: No, we don't know...

RFA: Call your boss over.

Call No. 3 (with a judicial-bureau staffer)

RFA: Which of the cadres from Lop's Sampul Township government are currently in training?

Staffer: No one in training. Some in jail.

RFA: What's the name?

Staffer: Memet'eziz Mettohti.

RFA: How old is he?

Staffer: Around 47, I think.

RFA: What kind of work did he do?

Staffer: He worked at the commune (公社).

RFA: What was his name again?

Staffer: Memet'eziz Mettohti.

RFA: Got it. What did he do?

Staffer: He worked in the commune in the Sampul township.

...

RFA: What was his mistake?

Staffer: He ignored and sheltered a criminal.

RFA: Whom did he shelter? Whom...?

Staffer: That's just what we've been told. That's what they told us, but...

RFA: Whom did he shelter?

Staffer: It was connected to a book.

RFA: What did he do?

Staffer: The book, the book...

RFA: Book? What book?

Staffer: We don't know, but it was said he was arrested because of harboring...

...

RFA: How many people were sentenced together with him?

Staffer: Together with the municipality head (镇长).

RFA: What's the municipality head's name?

Staffer: Ablimit Metsun... Ablikim Metsun.

RFA: Ablikim Mettursun. How many years was he sentenced to?

Staffer: He was sentenced to 7 years.

RFA: For the same crime or something else?

Staffer: Same. For both of them it was related to that book.

...

RFA: Which prison are they in now? Where?

Staffer: In Keriye.

RFA: How long has it been now?

Staffer: 5 years.

Source: <https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/qanunsiz-kitab-01222020161758.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#8202>, <https://shahit.biz/#8201>

Ekber Imin, Memetjan Imin, Memetturdi Imin, Ablikim Naman, Qeyser Emer, Nurmemet Alim, Nurmemet Iman

Call No. 1A (with someone at the Hotan City Public Security Bureau)

...

RFA: Isn't this the Hotan City Public Security Bureau?

Staffer: Yes. Yes, this is the Hotan City Public Security Bureau. But everyone is responsible for their own departments... We are not responsible for this, and we are also not aware of it.

RFA: What I want to ask is... which prison is Ekber being held at now? Ekber Dalu. Ekber Imin.

Staffer: It's not what we're in charge of. I also don't know. This isn't the service we're tasked with providing.

RFA: Is it that you don't dare to tell, or...

Staffer: I just don't know.

RFA: You don't know?

Staffer: I don't know.

RFA: You don't know?

Staffer: Yes, I don't know.

RFA: So can we note down that the officers at the Hotan Public Security Bureau don't know which prison Ekber Imin is being held at?

Staffer: Taking this phone call of yours... I personally am not aware of the situation.

Call No. 2A (with someone at the Hotan Prefecture Regional Tax Bureau)

Staffer: Hello.

RFA (in Uyghur): Hello. How are you doing?

Staffer (in Mandarin): What?

RFA: Is this the Prefecture Regional Tax Bureau?

Staffer: No, it isn't.

RFA: Which department is this?

Staffer: This is the [unintelligible]. Which service do you need? Maybe I can transfer you over?

RFA: I wanted to ask if there is anyone named "Ekber Dalu" among your clients?

Staffer: No, there isn't.

RFA: What about Eli Abdulla?

Staffer: Eli Abdulla?

RFA: Yes.

Staffer: Do you have other names?

RFA: [unintelligible] ...an Uyghur entrepreneur named Ekber. You...

Staffer: We're really sorry about this, but the administration has issued a notice telling us that we

shouldn't answer questions like these.

RFA: Can't answer? You can't answer...

Staffer: You should call the department administration.

RFA: I'm not asking you about some state secret, just...

Staffer: The authorities clearly instructed us to categorically not answer such questions. If you have questions, please call the department administration. They can explain it to you.

Call No. 3A (with someone at the Hotan Political & Legal Affairs Commission)

RFA: In your job, have you been involved in a case regarding someone named "Ekber Dalu" or "Ekber Imin"? Or might you know someone with that name?

Staffer: Yea... Ekber Dalu is the one who built the Behit Residential Area.

RFA: How many stories were these buildings that Ekber Dalu built? How many stories were they?

Staffer: There are 20 buildings, each with 16 stories.

RFA: Do all these 20 buildings belong to Ekber Dalu?

Staffer: Yes, it's under his name.

RFA: What kind of buildings are these? Residential, commercial areas for the night market...?

Staffer: Residential. People are still buying apartments and living there... They are apartments for sale.

RFA: Is it in Hotan City? In downtown Hotan?

Staffer: Yes, of course. It's just next to the Hotan Teachers College.

RFA: Next to the Hotan Pedagogical Technical College, is that right?

Staffer: Yes, yes, just next to it.

RFA: Are these 20 buildings surrounded by a fence or wall, or are they scattered?

Staffer: No, there's a huge road.

RFA: They're along a road?

Staffer: On both sides of the road. The floors below, by the road, are commercial areas. The ones above are apartments. It stretches for a few kilometers, with each building 20-30 meters [in length]. So, you have 25-30 buildings like this over there.

...

RFA: Since Ekber Imin's — Ekber Dalu's — detention, have you had a chance to see him anywhere [cut]... for work purposes?

Staffer: No, no. We haven't been in touch.

RFA: According to what you heard from your colleagues, how long has it been since Ekber Dalu was detained?

Staffer: They said that Ekber Dalu was taken away close to two years ago. That's what... [cut]

...

RFA: Did you hear anything about why he was detained? Was there some problem with the company? Something tax-related? Something to do with his philanthropy? What happened?

Staffer: I've no idea at all about where he is, where he's gone, or what happened to him.

Call No. 4A (with someone at the public security bureau)

RFA: How could you not know when Ekber Imin was detained? Aren't you on duty in Hotan?

Staffer: They were detained at a different place, not at our hometown. It was while they were at a checkpoint. They must have been detained at a checkpoint.

...

RFA: What have you heard with regard to the length of his prison term?

Staffer: We heard that he got sentenced to life, but we don't know the details.

...

RFA: Didn't you get notified about this at your workplace? Given what a famous person in Hotan he is.

Staffer: No, no.

Call No. 5A (continuation of Call No. 3A, with someone at the Hotan Political & Legal Affairs Commission)

RFA: What have you heard regarding the length of Ekber Dalu's — Ekber Imin's — prison term?

Staffer: We heard that Ekber Dalu got sentenced to 25 years.

RFA: What did he do wrong to get sentenced to 25 years? Were there some illegal business activities?

Staffer: Yes, in business... We don't know the root cause of the problem. It turns out that he's a jade-stone seller as well.

RFA: Was it during a meeting — a political study meeting — at your workplace that you learned about Ekber Imin's detention?

Staffer: No, they didn't notify us during a political study meeting. Everyone in our community knows about this, from the children to the elderly.

Call No. 1B (with someone at the 110 service hotline)

Staffer: Hello, this is 110.

RFA: Hello, how are you?

Staffer: Please tell me if you are reporting a case.

RFA: Is this the prefectural public security bureau?

Staffer: No, this is the municipal public security bureau. The Hotan City...

RFA: We would like to get some information about Ekber Dalu's case — how many years his siblings, business partners, relatives, and employees were sentenced to.

Staffer: We don't know. This is the municipal public security bureau.

RFA: Which prefecture-level institution should we get this information from? Who can provide the correct information regarding this case?

Staffer: We don't know if the prefecture-level institutions are aware of this case or not. Please call them and ask.

RFA: How about... Are you aware of Ekber Dalu's employees being sentenced to prison?

Staffer: No, we're not aware of this.

Call No. 2B (with someone from a judicial body)

RFA: Who is running Ekber Imin's — Ekber Dalu's — company right now? Who is running Guzel Makan Real Estate?

Staffer: I'm busy now. I can't tell you.

RFA: Is it correct that his older brother, Memetturdi Imin, and younger brother, Memetjan Imin, were sentenced to prison together with some of his business partners?

Staffer: Please ask the director of the public security bureau about this. I can't answer this.

RFA: But you work at a judicial body!

Staffer: I'm busy. I don't have time for this. Ask the director. I'm busy with other work.

Call No. 3B (with someone from a judicial body)

RFA: Hello, how are you?

Staffer: I'm fine. How about you?

...

RFA: We would like to obtain information about Ekber Dalu's family... [cut]... How many of Ekber Dalu's siblings were sentenced to prison?

Staffer: Two of them were sentenced. That's what I heard.

RFA: Are the two Memetturdi and Memetjan? One's his older brother, and the other's the younger one.

Staffer: Right.

RFA: Where are they serving their prison terms? Ekber Imin and his two brothers.

Staffer: I'm not really sure. If you don't mind, please call the [unintelligible] who worked on the case.

Call No. 4B (with someone from a judicial body)

RFA: How many of the people managing the company were taken?

Staffer: Seven of them have been taken.

RFA: How many years were they sentenced to?

...

Staffer: It varies from person to person.

RFA: It varies, okay. What's the longest?

Staffer: The longest is 20 years.

RFA: So there are business partners in addition to his siblings.

Staffer: [unintelligible].

...

RFA: Are those seven now all held in the same prison?

Staffer: Yea, they're all in one place.

RFA: Whereabouts?

Staffer: At the Bingtuan [unintelligible, possibly Shajingzi] No. 1 Corps in Aksu.

Call No. 5B (with someone at the public security bureau)

Staffer: ...in other places with goading from his friends, others have reported him.

RFA: How long is his older brother, Memetturdi Imin, sentenced to?

Staffer: He... is sentenced to 20 years. Of the rest, the lightest is 13 years...

RFA: How about his younger brother, Memetjan Imin?

Staffer: He's sentenced to 20 years.

...

RFA: Is there a Patime Qasim or an Omer Nur among the sentenced business partners?

Staffer: The police didn't give details, but...

RFA: They didn't let you know the details of the case? You don't know the details? They didn't let you know?

Staffer: No, [unintelligible].

Call No. 6B (with someone else at the same public security bureau)

RFA: Who were the people put on trial from your village this time? The ones who were associated with Ekber Dalu's case?

Staffer: The first is Nurmemet Iman, the second is Qeyser Emer, the third is Nurmemet Alim, the fourth is Ablikim Naman, the fifth is Amanem.

RFA: What did they do at Ekber Dalu's company?

Staffer: They worked on construction projects.

RFA: They were working at a construction company?

Staffer: Yes.

...

RFA: How many years were they sentenced to?

Staffer: I don't know.

Call No. 7B (with the Party secretary of a neighborhood in Hotan City's Ilchi Township)

RFA: How many people were sentenced or detained because they were associated with Ekber Dalu's case?

Staffer: Just two people were sentenced.

RFA: How long were the two sentenced to?

Staffer: Each of them was given a five-year prison term.

RFA: What relation did they have to Ekber Dalu's case? Was it that they were business partners?

Because they were together? Or was there a clear reason?

Staffer: We don't know what exactly the relation was, because it's not us who did the interrogation.

...

RFA: How many people were taken to court in Ekber Dalu's case that day?

Staffer: There were 30 people.

RFA: How many from your township?

Staffer: There were three people taken to court.

RFA: The 30 people you're talking about — these are all people who were associated with the case and taken to court?

Staffer: Yes.

...

Staffer: There was an open trial for about 30 people right then and there.

RFA: There's a story about an auction — a story about Ekber partnering with Eli Abdulla and becoming rivals to the business of a Han businessman from inner China. Was there anything about this mentioned during the trial?

Staffer: I am not aware of the exact reasons.

RFA: You mean that there wasn't a Han person or a company owned by a Han person that acted as the plaintiff in the trial?

Staffer: No, there was no such thing.

Call No. 8B (with someone at the Political & Legal Affairs Commission)

Staffer: Regarding Ekber Dalu... There was the model of the construction project that was publicly exhibited before building the residential area. In the model, there was a kindergarten, various facilities of the residential area, and other things, such as a gym, a field... All of that was in the exhibit. I've seen the model.

...

RFA: You mentioned that there was a mosque in the model, that there was an elderly care center in the model, and that there was a school. Were they designed in ethnic [Uyghur] style? In the model.

Staffer: What I mean by ethnic style is that there are various shapes... circle-shaped windows... things like that.

RFA: Then it means that the model had mihrabs, the crescent and stars, and minarets. Is that correct?

Staffer: We didn't pay attention to the crescent and stars, or other things, in the model. The residential-area buildings also had a normal ethnic-style design.

RFA: So, seeing as it was designed in ethnic style and had religious elements, the information that he was accused of promoting religious extremism seems to be correct.

Staffer: The style was like what you have described.

Call No. 9B (not clear with which office)

Staffer: ...in 2007, there was one relative who had participated in the Hizb ut-Tahrir. He helped

prepare the land for a house, and was detained because of that.

Source: <https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/uyghur-weziyiti-01132020153032.html>,
<https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/ekber-imin-01202020131349.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#7076>, <https://shahit.biz/#7765>, <https://shahit.biz/#7764>,
<https://shahit.biz/#7766>, <https://shahit.biz/#7767>, <https://shahit.biz/#7768>,
<https://shahit.biz/#7769>

Abduheber Ehmet

Call No. 1 (with local village staff)

RFA: So now, this Abduheber Ehmet — how many years was he sentenced to?

Staff: Five years and six months.

RFA: What crime did he commit? What did he do wrong? For what reason was he sentenced?

Staff: A child... (inaudible)... he brought to a religious school.

RFA: Is it correct to say that he brought a child to a religious school on one single occasion?

Staff: Yes, that is correct.

RFA: Where is that religious school located?

Staff: (inaudible)... in front of the gate.

RFA: He brought him to a religious school in this village?

Staff: Yes, in front of the gate...

RFA: How many days did he bring him? How many times did he bring him?

Staff: Only brought him once! He had never been there before...

RFA: How many years ago did this happen? How many years ago?

Staff: It was about four years ago.

RFA: Four years.

Staff: About four years ago he brought him.

RFA: Since Abduheber Ehmet was an imam, why didn't he just teach the child himself, taking him to another place instead? Or he didn't have time?

Staff: It was just to play. They were detained from that place.

RFA: So he brought him to play with other children?

Staff: The father seems to have been detained because he brought the child there.

RFA: Did you attend the trial? Did the village officials attend?

Staff: Village officials don't attend. I don't know much about that.

RFA: You weren't in the loop?

Staff: I wasn't in the loop.

...

Staff: Our Abduheber Ehmet was a religious figure.

RFA: Abduheber Ehmet was a religious figure?

Staff: Yes.

RFA: Which mosque was Abduheber Ehmet imam at?

Staff: He was an imam at the Dongbagh Mosque.

RFA: Dongbagh Mosque... Dongbagh Mosque is a mosque in Urchi?

Staff: At another village in Urchi Township.

RFA: Did he have a license? An imam's license?

Staff: He had an imam's license.

RFA: Was he ever awarded as a "five criteria imam", a "patriotic religious figure"...?

Staff: He did get an award.

RFA: What award did he get?

Staff: That "five criteria religious figure" award... (unclear) ...awarded him for being "good".

...

Staff: He confessed to this.

RFA: When did he confess? When did he confess to this "error"?

Staff: I don't know when he confessed.

...

RFA: Was there something about them being more lenient with those who confessed? Did that not happen in the village for Abduheber Ehmet's case?

Staff: It was because of them being lenient that he got five years and six months.

RFA: So that was being lenient? How long would he have been locked up for if they weren't lenient?

Staff: For bringing [a child] to a place with religious figures, it would have been seven years, but they were lenient and gave him five years and six months. Because the Party government is just.

RFA: So the five years and six months was the result of the Party government intervening and acting with justice and mercy?

Staff: Yes, the just Party government acted out of justice and sentenced him to five years and six months.

...

RFA: Can you tell me what you know about where Abduheber Ehmet is now? Which prison is he at?

Staff: At the Bayingolin Prison in Korla.

RFA: How long ago was he locked u... How long ago was he taken to Korla?

Staff: Eleven months.

RFA: And his detention? When was he detained?

Staff: (not clear)... taken.

RFA: How old is Abduheber Ehmet this year?

Staff: Forty-six.

RFA: Did he have any particular trade, apart from being a farmer?

Staff: He baked naan. Did woodwork. Animal husbandry.

Source: <https://www.rfa.org/uyghur/xewerler/din/uyghurda-din-05072018141302.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#2335>

Section 18

Official Communications

In a relatively small number of cases, official organizations, such as the United Nations or various foreign affairs ministries, have commented on specific victims' cases and as such have confirmed their detentions. In almost all cases, the source for this information, whether direct or indirect, is the Chinese government. We present the text of all such statements here, translated when necessary, together with the links to the originals. In more recent years, the Xinjiang authorities have also commented on specific cases at press conferences, and we include the relevant transcripts here also.

Gulbahar Haitiwaji

Organization: Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (France)

French Republic

Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs

Directorate-General of Political Affairs and Security

Asia and Oceania Division

November 13, 2017

Paris

Sir,

The Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs has carefully read your letter from March 30, 2017 regarding the situation of your spouse, Ms. Ouilahaer MAIHAMUTIJANG.

As long as your spouse has not acquired French nationality, the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations do not allow us to have her benefit from our consular protection. The French authorities cannot intervene in the relations between Chinese citizens and their administration.

Nevertheless, given your spouse's connections to France, we have requested information about her situation from the Chinese authorities. The latter have replied to us on October 26, reporting that Ms. MAIHAMUTIJANG had been arrested on January 29, 2017, then released on bail on June 5 while waiting for the results of the investigation. At this stage, we do not possess more precise information regarding her location and situation.

Rest assured, Sir, that this ministry, working together with the French embassy in Beijing, will continue to carefully follow your spouse's situation.

Yours sincerely,

Thierry MATHOU

Asia and Oceania Director

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_1577.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#1577>

Rahima Senbai

Organization: XUAR People's Government Information Office

[This is an excerpt from an official press conference held on April 29, 2020 by the XUAR People's Government Information Office.]

Elijan Anayit: The third one, Rahima Xanba, is a totally liar. She said she was captured because she installed WhatsApp on her cellphone. She also said while being interviewed by The Globe and Mail, that she was put into a detention house for 70 days with shackles around her hands and feet. But that is not the truth. The real picture is that she was reported to the police because she stored and often watched terrorist and extremist audios and videos on her phone. Thus she was questioned by local police in accordance with the law. Considering her offence was minor and repentant attitude, the police exercised leniency on her according to law after educating her. Her mother, Danixman Musa, said, "it is indeed that my daughter was questioned in the police station on suspicion of committing offence after being infected with extremism. But she came back just after 3 hours. She was then at home attending to the cattle and sheep. What she said about 70 days of detention did not exist."

Original: <https://archive.vn/eOLHg>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#3418>

Erkin Tursun

Organization: United Nations Human Rights Council

Report on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Session: 119

INFORMATION FROM GOVERNMENT

The Government reported that:

Aierken Tuerxun, male, journalist of Yi-Li TV Station, ID no. 654101196804220556, registered permanent residence in Yining City, Yili Zhou. On 5 May 2018, he was sentenced to 19 years and 10 months' of imprisonment and 2 years of deprivation of political rights for harboring criminal and inciting national enmity or discrimination.

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_179.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#179>

Hesenjan Qari

Organization: Uzbekistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dear Gulshan Ablemitovna,

Your appeal concerning your husband detained in China, addressed to the human rights representative of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has been reviewed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' department for processing the appeals of individuals and legal entities.

In reviewing your case, we have learned that your spouse, K. Aishanzhan, is a Chinese citizen, and that he is in detention for re-education by the competent authorities. As the relations between a foreign country and its citizens are considered to be the internal affairs of that country, it is not allowed, in accordance with the principles of international law, for another country to interfere in the given case.

As such, the case as stated in your application is not within the jurisdiction of Uzbekistan. As the wife of K. Aishanzhan, you are recommended to appeal directly to the relevant authorities in China.

In accordance with the requirements of the "Law Regarding the Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, you have the right to appeal to a higher-level body, or to appeal directly to the court, should you not be satisfied with the given reply.

Head of the Department

B. Alikulov

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_1764.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#1764>

Mahire Yaqup

Organization: XUAR People's Government Information Office

Concerning the situation of Mahire Yaqup: Mahire Yaqup ("Mayila Yakufu" in Chinese) is from Ghulja City in Ili Prefecture. Her father, Yaqup Sabir, and mother, Bahar Memet'imin, are members of the "East Turkestan Liberation Organization". In June 2013, the public security organs had already informed her, in writing, that her father and mother were taking part in a terrorist organization abroad, and notified her that she should not send funds abroad to them. However, during the time period between July 2013 and December 2014, she still used her own, as well as her maternal aunt's and uncle's, bank cards to remit money to her parents on multiple occasions, with the sum accumulating to 758741RMB. The public security organs also found 192 religious extremist photos on her computer. On December 12, 2020, Mahire Yaqup was sentenced to 6 years and 6 months for the concurrent crimes of financing terrorist activities and illegal possession of extremist items.

Query hereby addressed.

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Information Office

June 8, 2021

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_5417.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#5417>

Asqar Azatbek

Organization: Kazakhstan Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The consular-services department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan has reviewed your complaint regarding the case of your relative A. Azatbek, who was arrested on December 7, 2017 by the PRC public-security authorities at the Korgas International Center for Boundary Cooperation. Please be informed of the following:

According to the Kazakhstan embassy in Beijing, Chinese citizen Asqar Azatbek was detained by the Chinese public-security authorities on January 4, 2018 for having violated the "Chinese citizenship law" (dual citizenship) and is under investigation.

In accordance with the "Republic of Kazakhstan citizenship" law, Asqar Azatbek obtained Kazakhstan citizenship in October 2017. He renounced his People's Republic of China citizenship on September 27, 2017 through the Chinese embassy in Kazakhstan, and the Chinese embassy placed the "cancelled" stamp in his passport.

In relation to this, the ministry sent a diplomatic demand to China's MFA on January 15, 2018, so as to, as accorded by the provisions of the "Agreement on mutual legal assistance", look into the Azatbek issue and agree on a meeting between the individual in question and the Kazakhstan consul.

However, the Chinese side did not reply to this demand, and so the ministry addressed the Chinese embassy in Kazakhstan with the request to organize a meeting between the Kazakhstan consul and A. Azatbek, and to have him returned to Kazakhstan in 2018. Another diplomatic demand was sent on December 6. There has still been no reply from the Chinese side.

In what concerns the information provided in your statement, the Kazakhstan side has not received any information from the Chinese judicial bodies regarding Azatbek being sentenced to 20 years on the charges of "spying for Kazakhstan" and "fraud".

Additionally, as per your demand, a demand has been sent to the competent authorities in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The competent authority has informed that there is no information regarding A. Azatbek being part of the Kazakhstan national security's operations.

Taking into account your request, as well as with the intention to protect the rights and interests of A. Azatbek, the Kazakhstan MFA plans to send another diplomatic demand to the Chinese side and to raise his issue at the upcoming bilateral consular meetings.

You will be informed in reply to your demand.

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_915.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#915>

Abdureshit Tohti, Memeteli Abdureshit, Tajigul Qadir

Organization: Chinese Mission in Turkey

Chinese embassy staff (from Ankara, +90 312 490 06 79): Eh... we... it's like this... we're also, actually... We're very sympathetic towards you, but... we must tell you about the situation. You can also make a petition for your complaint back in the country. You can go back to China to visit the prison. Because, we originally applied for you to see if you could contact (your family from outside) the country, but domestic prisons do not have the conditions to permit overseas phone calls. So, let's say, especially after the pandemic, you can apply for a visa and come back to China, and visit the prison. This could include appealing against the verdict. So, do you need to know the details of your family's situation?

Nursiman Abdureshit (Abdureshit Tohti's daughter): Oh, you mean to say that it's like I heard? That there's no one left at home now?

Embassy staff: Yea, that's about right. It's like that, according to what we have found out.

Nursiman: How... How is that possible? I... Take my mother, at least - what crime could she have committed? A woman in her fifties...?

Embassy staff: It's... written clearly in the file that we received. I mean, to be frank... Ours is a country of law, so they must have a reason. It's written that she was sentenced to a 13-year prison term on December 13, 2017 for the crime of preparing to commit terrorist activities.

Nursiman: Ah? The one sentenced to 13 years was my mother?

Embassy staff: Yes.

Nursiman: December 13, 2017, okay. And my father?

Embassy staff: Your father... He... was sentenced to 16 years and 11 months for the crimes of disturbing social order and preparing to commit terrorist activities. He is in prison now.

Nursiman: What? I'm sorry, my emotional state right now isn't exactly... Could you please say that again?

Embassy staff: Of course, of course... I understand. I mean, I'm just informing you. I understand very clearly how it must feel. But, there are some things that we simply have to face.

Nursiman: So... My father... Can you tell me again - when did this happen? How long was he sentenced to?

Embassy staff: On December 13, 2017, he was sentenced to 16 years and 11 months for the crimes of disturbing social order and preparing to commit terrorist activities... Yes... And now he is in prison.

Nursiman: And then, my younger brother?

Embassy staff: Your younger brother is Memet'eli? Is that right?

Nursiman: Yes.

Embassy staff: His was on August 20, 2017. He was sentenced to 15 years and 11 months for a criminal offense and for the crime of preparing to commit terrorist activities.

Original: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qvzNOGjFAsg>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#5399>, <https://shahit.biz/#3146>, <https://shahit.biz/#5400>

Gulshen Abbas

Organization: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

[This is an excerpt from the regular press conference held by China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs on December 31, 2020.]

Reuters: The United States has called for the release of a Uyghur named Gulshan Abbas. Do you have any comment on this?

Wang Wenbin: Gulshan Abbas was sentenced to jail by Chinese judicial authorities for crimes of participating in a terrorist organization, aiding terrorist activities and assembling crowds to disrupt social order. China is a country with rule of law, where criminals must be held accountable.

We urge some American politicians to respect facts, stop making lies to smear China, and stop interfering in China's internal affairs under the pretext of Xinjiang-related issues.

Original: <https://archive.ph/Cg8bU>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#1727>

Gulmire Imin

Organization: Chinese Government (branch unclear)

The United Nations Human Rights Council's Working Group on Arbitrary Detention's letter concerning Gulmire Imin [G/SO 218/2] has been received. The Chinese government has diligently investigated the facts surrounding the letter, and the reply is as follows:

Gulmire Imin, female, Uyghur, born on January 24, 1977, from Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region's Aksu Prefecture, residing in Urumqi, studied culture as an undergraduate at university, previously the deputy director of the Riyue Xingguang Neighborhood Administration, Dongmen Subdistrict, Tianshan District, Urumqi.

On June 26, 2009, there was a conflict at a toy manufacturing plant in Shaoguan City, Guangdong Province between workers from Xinjiang and other workers, resulting in the deaths of two Xinjiang workers. After the event, the webmasters - including Gulmire - of the Uyghur-language website "Salqin" acted on the instructions of the World Uyghur Congress to disseminate videos of the event, together with inflammatory speech, on its discussion forums and via its social networking tools. They also actively organized, planned, and directed the July 5 illegal gathering and activities aimed at stirring up trouble, bringing about the criminal acts of vandalism, robbery, and arson that took place in Urumqi. Gulmire actively participated in the abovementioned activities, and reported overseas both the plans for the disruptive activity as well as the developments on the scene, thereby attempting to support overseas separatist forces. After the incident, Gulmire was detained by the public safety bureau according to the law.

On April 1, 2010, the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court heard Gulmire's case according to the law, and issued the following judgment: Gulmire participated in and organized, planned, and carried out the "July 5" incident, causing extremely severe and harmful societal consequences, violating Paragraph 1 of Article 103 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, with her actions constituting the crime of splitting the state. Given Gulmire's primary responsibility/role in the July 5, 2009 organization of illegal gathering and activity to stir up trouble, and the great subjective malice, it follows that she should be severely punished, being sentenced to life imprisonment and deprived of political rights. Gulmire refused to comply and appealed. Following the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region High People's Court's second-instance retrial of the case, the court decided to dismiss the appeal and uphold the original sentence.

In hearing this case, the local courts strictly followed the relevant provisions of the Chinese Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, with Gulmire entrusting a lawyer to defend her. During the trial, the court fully guaranteed the defendant's litigation rights; in addition to the defendant's own right of legal defense, the defense lawyer also put forth the defense's views to the fullest. During the trial, Gulmire's family arrived in court to listen.

From September 2010 to the present, Gulmire Imin has been serving her sentence at the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Women's Prison, and is in good physical condition.

The Chinese government sincerely provides the entirety of the above text for entry into the relevant UN documents.

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_447.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#447>

Memet Abdulla

Organization: XUAR People's Government Information Office

[This is an excerpt from an official press conference held on June 1, 2020 by the XUAR People's Government Information Office.]

China Global Television Network: It is reported that some foreign media claim that "Xinjiang government framed former director general of Xinjiang Forestry Department Memet Abdulla as a two-faced man and sentenced him to a prison term." It is true? And could you brief us about it?

Xu Guixiang: This question goes to Elijan Anayit.

Elijan Anayit: Recently, former director general of Xinjiang Forestry Department Memet Abdulla's daughter complained to the Voice of America that her father was mischarged as a "two-faced person" and put in prison. Her accusation was completely fabricated, which was to mislead international opinion, solicit support for her criminal father and attack China's policies on Xinjiang by misleading public opinion.

In April 2017, the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC (Communist Party of China) Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee filed a case against Memet Abdulla on suspicion of taking bribes. The investigation found that, during his tenure as chief of the department, he violated organizational discipline to trade power for money in personnel selection and appointment; broke the Party's rules on clean governance for illegal acceptance of money and gifts and engaging in profitable activities; was suspected of crimes involving bribery and abuse of power to seek profits for others. According to the CPC Regulation on Disciplinary Punishment and the Regulation on the Disciplinary Actions against Civil Servants of Administrative Organs and other relevant regulations, his case was transferred to the judicial authorities for further investigation.

The court's investigation, through the first and second trials, found that Memet Abdulla used his position to seek benefits for others and by raising logging quotas, and solicited and accepted money and properties many times from others that are of enormous value. His behaviors had constituted crime of bribery. The people's court imposed a criminal sentence on him based on clear facts and solid evidence in accordance with the provisions of Chinese laws and regulations. His daughter's so-called "he was framed" allegation was just confusing truth and falsehood. (Please take a look at the video for your reference)

Corruption is a tumor to social development and is detested by people. Anyonewho violates, regardless of his or her ethnicity, the law and discipline will surely be brought to justice.

Xu Guixiang: Today's press conference concludes now. Thanks all the invitees and reporters.

Original: <https://archive.vn/IVtdK>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#8199>

Suriye Tursun, Shirmemet Hudayar, Irfan Shirmemet

Organization: Chinese Mission in Turkey

-- February 12, 2020 (first call with Istanbul consulate) --

Jewlan: ...[provide some] proof, or maybe you can explain it to me clearly? I went to high school here. I'm a tour guide with a travel company here. I have never even participated in a single illegal activity. I promise this is - even the police knows, and you at the Chinese embassy all know, that this is completely made up. It is made up. You've sentenced my mom to five years, taken my family... my dad and younger brother... to a concentration camp. Now I don't even know their whereabouts.

Consulate staff: This situation, I think, has already been checked and confirmed in the mainland. Your father and younger brother are not in an education and training center. They're both outside.

J: I know, they've already been released...

CS: Now it's just that they don't want to, they aren't willing to...

J: Then what is my mom's crime? What is my mom's crime? My mom's crime is that she, as a mother, came to Turkey in 2013 on a vacation with her work unit, with a Chinese holiday tour group. That group had Han, and Uyghurs, and Hui, coming here together to travel. After returning, she continued working as she always had. I also frequently travelled back and forth without any issues, until 2013 [misspoken: 2016], when we stopped communicating all of a sudden. After that, I didn't know... So as to not bring them any trouble - since I knew that contact with people abroad would bring trouble at that time - I didn't contact them, because I didn't want to bring them any trouble. Until later when I received the news that, at the beginning of 2018, my dad, my mom, and my younger brother were all taken by the police and brought to a concentration camp, the so-called "training center". But they are all high-school graduates, and my parents are both civil servants. I also have never participated in a single illegal activity to this day.

After receiving this news, do you know whom I immediately went to look for? I immediately went to my contacts in the mainland, looking for people in the government, but they also wouldn't reply to me. Then I went to contact you guys, the people at the consulate, but you've also been dragging it out. Now you come out and tell me that I "participated in illegal activities". If that's so, can you please find some piece of evidence that I participated in illegal activities? Also, another point. Where in the national law does it say that, when a child does something wrong, it is the rest of the family who should be punished? Never mind that I have not even done anything wrong. I have never even participated in any illegal activities.

CS: This thing with your mom... I can tell you that it was definitely not because of you. It was because she violated China's laws. This...

J: Which laws? Since you're saying that, can you give me the court verdict? I want to find a lawyer. I want to find an international lawyer. Can you provide me with the verdict?

CS: Look, there's no need to get so agitated. The mainland has also already told us that your case may not be that severe. Or maybe it was a case where other people's influences played a role, like being in contact with some wrong people - what I mean is, maybe you could write down whom you've been in contact with, starting from the last time that you left the country up until now, including when you were in Egypt before and in your current situation now.

J: Let me tell you...

CS: I feel like... I feel like you should think about doing this. Once you've got it, you could send it via the e-mail you used to e-mail us before. Because this situation of yours... Some of it we've already talked to the mainland about. The mainland might also think that your situation is not that serious. I feel like you should go ahead and clearly write down all this information. If there's an error somewhere...

J: Let me just tell you here...

CS: ...you can also tell us.

J: Alright, first...

CS: In that case, the mainland might reconsider your family's situation.

J: I'll tell you now. No need to write anything down. I'll just tell you now.

CS: Hmm...

J: First, you asked me just now whom I had contacted in Egypt, and now in Turkey. You can look at the entry and exit information in my passport. All the records are there. I have never been to Egypt. I have only been to Turkey. In 2011, I came to Turkey to attend university here. I went to Istanbul Commerce University, the law department, and after graduating started working here. Originally, I was able to go back, and wanted to go back after graduation, but didn't because I lost contact with my family. All this time, I've been working here, at a travel agency. You can look at the relevant travel agencies - I'll give you the names of the mainland Chinese travel agencies and the names of the Turkish ones too, and you can go search. You can find all my travels, all the plans that the group made for me... Where would I have the time to go contact other people, seeing as how I've been receiving travel groups nonstop? And then I started working independently, started to create my own travel company. I have not contacted any anti-Chinese organizations. I never even wanted to. I have always stayed far away from politics. I have not even brushed shoulders with politics. While here, I have always stuck to doing my own work, even on social media. No matter if it was Instagram or Facebook or whatever, I have not posted even a single sentence of anti-Chinese speech.

I also know about the concentration camps over there. I see all those things on the news over here, but I have not even had a single crazy thought in that regard - I've always been like this, just living my own plain, normal life. I'll have you know that, over here, I'm probably in contact with more Han than with Uyghurs or Turkish. I'm often with them over here, and when their families come, I take them out and show them around. I simply haven't been involved in any other activities apart from the regular tour group leading ones. Up until when I contacted the Chinese embassy, calling the embassy over and over and over again but getting no reply. Finally, I contacted the Chinese Foreign Ministry, but they didn't reply either. So, at last, I realized that I needed to go to the media. I want to... In order to save my family, in order to save my mom, I will furiously battle to the end. Now, I...

CS: Actually, actually... I, let me say this... Actually, we are all certainly very willing to help you. After all, we're all Chinese people, so we're willing to help you. But going to the media won't actually help you with your problem, right? Right now, the mainland doesn't think that your situation is very serious either...

J: My... My "situation" isn't very serious...

CS: *These things that you've said... You can send us an e-mail...*

J: *This is not a "situation" - I simply do not have a "situation". And my mom? My mom is a... Three months after the last time that she contacted me in 2018... She was planning to retire three months after that. A retired... Someone who, for thirty years... Both my mom and my dad were Party cadres for thirty years in the Industry and Commerce Bureau, in Qorgas County's Industry and Commerce Bureau. They worked for thirty years. If this country actually has law and order, if it's obliged to protect its citizens' rights, then why go and arrest a Party cadre with thirty years of work history and then sentence her? Can you think about this for me: if you were in my shoes, what would you do? If your mom was sentenced just because you attended university overseas, and she had come to visit you, with her travel group, and then got sentenced? What would you think? I just want to ask your thoughts here, or ask if you could put yourself in my position. You think about it.*

I really want to ask: those who sentenced my mom, or issued the order to have my mom arrested, issued the order to have my family taken to a concentration camp (although my dad and my younger brother were released I heard, but I still don't know their situation) - I really want them to put themselves in my position and think about it, really, really, extremely carefully... I really want them to think about this with regard to their own humanity, all right? You said just now that these are Chinese people. Right? I... But I only realized this point now. Clearly, they are Chinese people, with the rights of Chinese citizens, so then why sentence my mom? Saying that I attended some "activities" in Egypt and in Turkey, when I have not even been to Egypt. I can even take a photo of every page in my passport for you - you look and see if there's an Egyptian visa there. Or you can check the entry and exit records that are recorded in my passport. I can also send my passport to you now. You take a look. See if there's Egypt.

CS: *All right... With this situation, I believe that the mainland also have their reasons. I feel like, now, if you have your passport information, or other kinds of proof that you did not attend those activities, then, I feel like, you can send it over to our e-mail, and we can help you report that to the mainland.*

J: *I can do that. I can take photos one by one and send them to you.*

CS: *Yes, and if there's some other situation, or if you want directions for dealing with some problem, you can just write an e-mail and send it to us. I see that you wrote e-mails to us before, and even writing in Chinese wasn't a problem. You send those things to us and the mainland might be able to help. They'll certainly help.*

J: *Yes, I... I will send it over to your e-mail in a bit. There's another thing that I want to ask: what's my mother's crime? I really want to understand. Can you send me my mother's written verdict? Can you provide it to me? What is the crime?*

CS: *This... We don't really have this on our side. It's not something we handle.*

J: *Can you, from the Xinjiang government...?*

CS: *But your mom... I'm pretty sure the crime was "assisting in terrorist activities".*

J: *"Assisting in terrorist activities"? When did she "assist in terrorist activities"? I...*

CS: *This... I believe that if the mainland gave the sentence, then they must have evidence. To tell you the truth, that's to say, as a warning, this is... They... There's no way to keep up with what they do over there. I suggest... I think the best thing that you can do now is to clarify your own situation, so we can let the mainland take a look, and then see if you can first make contact with your dad and*

your brother.

J: I... I do want to contact my dad and my brother, but I really, absolutely want to know my mother's verdict. Send it to me. I want to look for an international lawyer. I want to look for an international lawyer to defend my mom. My mom... Just now you said that my mom was involved in some terrorist... My mom doesn't even know what terrorism is - she is just a plain and ordinary, an extremely, how to put it, law-abiding... Always respecting the country's laws. She's never even broken the law, never even had the idea of breaking the law. She's a Party cadre who spent thirty years always working for the country, contributing to the country. I...

Even while at the Industry and Commerce Bureau, when my mom wanted to retire early - because of her health, she wanted to retire early - she ended up realizing that her work unit couldn't do all the things that someone in her position needed to do, and so she kept waiting until she could retire regularly and not because of poor health. That's how giving of a person she is. All of a sudden, "terrorist" something... "Assisting in terrorist activities"? Let me tell you: when I went back... I came out here by myself, going to school while also leading tour groups, and I never even asked [my parents] for a single cent. I know that relatives sometimes send money overseas, to children studying overseas, the tuition fees, and that this can be the cause of their arrest. But my mom didn't even do that. Not even this. There aren't even any records of her sending me money. It's all money that I earned myself. I work here with a Chinese travel agency, collaborating with them, leading tour groups, keeping myself alive with the money that I've earned myself.

CS: These, these... These feelings I can understand. But at the same time, I personally feel like right now what would be best for you would be to gather the materials, first explaining your own situation, and then see if we can help you get in touch with your family members in the mainland first. I feel like this is the more urgent thing right now, and also what would help solve your problem?

J: I... I want... I want to contact my family members, and right now I also want to have my mother's written verdict. Her written verdict. Written verdict. Can you give that to me? You said, in the e-mail...

CS: We don't have that either. This...

J: I'm asking you to request it from the Chinese government, from the court. This written verdict. Because I want to go look for a lawyer. I can look for one in Beijing, or look for one outside the country. I want to find a lawyer.

CS: I feel like the more urgent thing right now... I feel like the more urgent thing right now is to first explain your own problem to the mainland, and then to talk about other things. If your situation can be clearly explained, then it can help resolve your mom's problem. But if the mainland thinks that you did some bad things here, they will not trust you, and there'll be no one [there] who trusts you. So, you... I feel like you should clearly explain your own situation first. This is more important.

J: Yes, even my passport I can...

CS: ...don't you think so?

J: ...every page...

CS: Mainly, whatever materials you have, you can directly... Or these things you've said. You can write all of it up as text and send it over to our e-mail.

J: Okay then. All the information from Turkey onwards. How I went to university, and then even every

page of my passport. And you take a look to see if I've been to Egypt?

CS: Yes. Uh-huh.

J: But I still want... I still want... You need to provide me with the written verdict. Because each day my mom spends over there, being tormented... I know what the situation over there is like, and right now the COVID-19 situation is also extremely severe. My mom, she...

CS: This thing... Right now, it's definitely not a problem. That we can confirm for you. But I feel like the more pressing thing now is to first resolve your own problem. Only then can you talk about other things. If the mainland decides that you've done a lot of things here that aren't right, then the mainland will not help you. Your family also isn't willing to contact you right now, right? Explain your own situation clearly first. Only by doing that will you be able to make progress in resolving this problem.

J: I really want to know - is it that my family doesn't want to contact me, or is it the government not letting me contact them? I don't even know right now.

CS: Right now, it is your dad and your younger brother who don't want any contact with you.

J: Why? As a child... For a father to not want to contact his child is an extremely unnatural situation, don't you think?

CS: That's why I feel like you should clearly explain your own situation first. Only then can these other things be resolved.

J: I will take my passport, where I went to school here, what I did here, when I received which tour groups... I will write every single thing out for you.

CS: That's right. That's right.

J: Okay. I will send it over.

CS: You can tell us all of this, send us all of this.

J: Can you tell me your name? If I want to directly... If I want to learn about my family's situation, I will look for you directly and call this number.

CS: Uh... You send us the e-mail first, and then we'll contact you again.

J: Then, the e-mail address is the one I wrote to before?

CS: Yes, that's right.

J: Right now, my request... My request is that you provide me with my mom's written verdict. I really must see its contents. What my mom's criminal charge was - I really want to understand that. This is my... I feel that, for a Chinese citizen, this is an extremely normal request, right? The consulate should be able to provide me with this, right? Because the consulate is there to protect the rights of citizens who are overseas in the countries the consulates are in, right? This is my right, right?

CS: That's why right now the issue is your mom, who is currently in the mainland. I feel like what's most important right now is to change the mainland's opinion of you. If you yourself have any...

J: The mainland's opinion of me is a separate matter. The sentence given to my mom...

CS: This is not a separate matter. Right now, they are the same thing.

J: ...which of China's laws says that the issues of the child must drag down their whole family? Even though I don't have any, regarding which I can provide you all the relevant information. But still: if a child, or anyone who is abroad, does a bad thing, why should that implicate their family members? That's why I say that these are two separate things. For a citizen, what I request is an extremely normal thing. It is my mom who is currently in jail, who was sentenced. I really want... Because I... Don't China's laws also have this? The right to appeal, right? We can go to the Supreme People's Court to appeal, right? In any case, going to the Supreme People's Court to appeal is an extremely normal thing, a normal legal process. That's why I want the consulate, if it really wants to help me, to ask the court for the written verdict.

CS: To be honest, this... Right now, it's not... Right now, it's not us helping you. Right now, it is you needing to help yourself. First, explain your own situation clearly. Tell us about your situation first, and only then will it be possible to talk about other things.

J: I... This... Like I said, I'll send you everything about my travels, my studies here... I'll send it all to you, even including my university graduation diploma, when I graduated... I will send it all. Where I studied, where I work...

-- February 12, 2020 (second call with Istanbul consulate) --

CS: ...you need this to go look for people in Xinjiang...

J: When I try to contact people in Xinjiang, no one replies to me. I found someone from a police station the other day, someone who used to be in my WeChat contacts. After I found them, they deleted me.

CS: No... The reason why they aren't replying to you now is because they think that, right now, you yourself have social problems. I think that, if you can clearly explain your issue, the mainland's attitude towards you will also change. That's what I can help you with right now.

J: I will provide you with all the information, but you also need to help me ask for the written verdict. Because I want to go find - I have already found - a lawyer. I have already found a lawyer. I have found a lawyer in Beijing and I have found a lawyer internationally: one in England. I want to appeal, so I need to see this written verdict. I think that this is an extremely normal process in Chinese law. To appeal, to refute, to go to the Supreme People's Court and appeal, to find a lawyer - this is how the legal process works. I don't think that this violates the law in any way. Right now, my request is also very simple.

CS: This... You might have the right to do this, but right now we over here don't have a way to help you appeal either...

J: No, no, no. I haven't asked you to help me appeal. I just want the written verdict.

CS: What we can help you with now is... You should supply us with a description of your activities and your basic situation.

J: Okay. After I finish writing it up, I will send it over to you immediately.

CS: *It will be best if there are other people who can serve as witnesses for you.*

J: *Other people serving as witnesses? Whom should I look for...? Should I write down the tour groups' names? I've already led over 100 tour groups here.*

CS: *That works...*

J: *Where should I look? Which group...?*

CS: *Your own groups, or your travel agency's person in charge. All are fine.*

J: *I will write down all of the tour groups that I've led for you. One by one, and you can just contact them. There are groups from Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Wuhan... All of them.*

CS: *Or they could write you a letter of attestation. That might be better.*

J: *I can get this. But can you record that I have this request: that Jewlan Shirmemet requests the Chinese government for his mother's written verdict. I will also state this request in my e-mail.*

CS: *That works, that works. Just write it all in the e-mail. We'll get it all.*

J: *Okay.*

CS: *Okay. So, that's it for today.*

J: *Okay. Bye.*

-- April 21, 2020 (call with Ankara embassy) --

Embassy staff: *Hello.*

J: *Hello. My name is Jewlan Shirmemet. I live in Istanbul. I have been requesting that the consulate let me contact my family for 4 or 5 months already, but I still haven't received a reply.*

ES: *Oh, I see. The consulate, right? You mean the consulate in Istanbul?*

J: *Yes, yes.*

ES: *Oh. We're the embassy...*

J: *I know...*

ES: *You can write down your e-mail, name, passport number, family information, and send it over to me, after which we'll report it to the mainland. Does that work?*

J: *Okay, all right. What's your e-mail address?*

ES: *I'll text it to you, okay?*

J: *Okay.*

ES: *I'm just afraid you might write it down incorrectly.*

J: *Okay.*

ES: *Don't worry, don't worry. I just need to ask: your family... Is it that you can't contact them, or - sorry for asking - but did your family members do that...?*

J: *No, my family members... I...*

ES: *Was it because of that sort of, that sort of... You know, that kind of stuff... I mean, were they arrested by the local Xinjiang government?*

J: *Yes, my mother was detained by the Xinjiang authorities.*

ES: *Aiya...*

J: *My dad and my younger brother were also detained, but later released. Since their release, I haven't... I didn't... I haven't been able to contact them. I told the embassy...*

ES: *Have you not returned to China for a very long time?*

J: *I have not gone back to China since 2016.*

ES: *Okay, got it. We'll get in touch with the mainland, don't worry. We'll get in touch with the mainland. During this time, don't get too agitated with your online activity, all right? It won't be good for getting in touch with your family. Okay?*

J: *Look, I've never... I'll send you the e-mail. It'll be better if I e-mail you, right?*

ES: *Okay, I'll send you the address now. All right.*

-- May 5, 2020 (call with Ankara embassy) --

ES: *Hello?*

J: *Hello, this is Jewlan Shirmemet.*

ES: *Hello?*

J: *Two weeks ago, I sent you an e-mail, but still haven't received a reply.*

ES: *Was it about getting a passport or looking for family members?*

J: *Looking for family...*

ES: *Has our colleague contacted you?*

J: *He wanted me to send an e-mail, so I did...*

ES: *Yes, yes, this is something that needs time. This needs time...*

J: *Sir, I just want to ask... From December... In December, I sent an e-mail to the Chinese consulate in Istanbul. I kept waiting, then in February I sent another email. I still have not received any news. The embassy has its phone number posted on Twitter, so I called the number and was told to send an e-mail. I sent one and now it's been two weeks. How...*

ES: *Two weeks is not... Two weeks is not too... Two weeks is not a long time...*

J: How can it not be a long time? Here, I've been...

ES: We have a colleague who specifically handles this. I will have them give you a call. Based on my understanding... I'll give them your phone number soon and tell them that you called. Based on my understanding, my colleague sent a collective report with the relevant information to a number of agencies in mainland China two weeks ago, including the five to six, or four to five... We should have a total of five requests for help contacting family members who are out of contact. Five in total. We reported all these cases together. But we are still waiting for the mainland's reply, as we cannot decide this.

J: Sure, but this is very... I am a Chinese citizen, I've been in Turkey for five years, working in the tourism sector. Working while studying. When a Chinese citizen loses their passport, they can get it in two days, and any problem that comes up can be resolved in a day. My request is simple: let me contact my family, and release my mom. My illegally imprisoned mom. It's that simple.

ES: It's like this... It's like this... Let me put it as...

J: I'm just requesting what I'm entitled to as a citizen. I don't have any other requests.

ES: So... I know what you mean, but there are a lot of things I need to check. First, we are a country of law, and it's not like the family members of anyone who says their family members have been arrested... have been arrested illegally...

J: Before, I requested the written court verdict. You didn't give it.

ES: That's...

J: I requested a lawyer...

ES: There are a lot of things that can be requested. We could also request a lot of things, but speaking within the legal framework... How to put it: I'm not in charge of this. I'm in charge of making ID-related documents. I will get my colleague to contact you, okay?

J: Okay, fine.

ES: Okay. Don't be too worried about your situation. Also, I...

J: Put yourself in my position and ask yourself if you'd be worried. I haven't talked to my family in over two years.

ES: I understand, I understand. If members of my family... If members of my family were arrested, I would be very angry too. I understand you... I understand you very well. But whether or not this situation is against the law is not something I can determine. Because this needs China's...

J: We're in the 21st century...

ES: This is up to China's judicial system to determine...

J: China is a technologically advanced country. 21st century... It's the 21st century and I have not been able to contact my family for over two years. Two and a half years. Surely, this is insane. I...

ES: I will have my colleague call you, okay?

J: Okay. Sure.

ES: Okay, then. Bye.

-- May 6, 2020 (call with Ankara embassy) --

ES: Hello?

J: Hello?

ES: Hello, how are you?

J: Hello. I'm Jewlan Shirmemet. I called you yesterday as well. I'm calling regarding my family.

ES: Yes...

J: Two weeks ago...

ES: You're Jewlan, right?

J: Yes.

ES: Jewlan, it's like this... We have already reported your situation to the mainland. Please wait a little. We are also waiting so as to be able to get back to you. Your situation, the letters you've written... The letters you wrote were quite long... Because we've also taken a look... From our perspective, we're also quite sympathetic, you know? We're all Chinese citizens, including the members of your family who are in this situation. First, we need to verify the situation. Additionally, see if there's other ways. What I mean is: just wait some more. All right? Does that work?

J: But I've already waited for over five months, always contacting you guys...

ES: I know, I know. I know what you mean. I can only tell you that... We... It's really an important matter. Once the pandemic is under control, you can come to the consulate general too... With everyone... You can also talk to everyone face to face. How about this: if we receive any news, we'll call you? Does that work?

J: Can you be certain? Because I am extremely worried, this is... And you don't...

ES: I understand, I understand. How about this... Because the pandemic in Turkey is really quite serious, you should take good care of yourself first. Which school are you at? I think you're a student, is that right?

J: Yes, I'm in Istanbul. I'm in Istanbul...

ES: Right, right. Because in Istanbul, the pandemic is... There's a lot of tourists...

J: This... Right now, I can take care of myself. It's my family that I'm worried about. About my mother, because right now she is in jail...

ES: Because right now... It's like this: I can tell you that right now in the mainland, when it comes to Xinjiang, there isn't a single case right now. Before, there were 76 cases, right? 73 have recovered, which means that 3 people passed away, but 73 people have now left the hospital. And there hasn't been a single infected case, you know?

J: Sir... Maybe there really isn't any illness there, but right now she is in prison. Think about it. Can you think of me for a second? Put yourself in my position...

ES: Yes, yes, yes. I know, I understand. I can understand your feelings. Really.

J: My mom is currently in prison, and right now, you see, the simplest... the simplest thing... I cannot even contact my family. It's the 21st century. A Chinese citizen, in the world's most scientifically advanced country... A citizen...

ES: Yes, yes. Yes.

J: I am unable to contact my family. Isn't that absolutely crazy? This is really damaging to the country's reputation too, no?

ES: Hmm, it's like this... I mean, we actually have to do our jobs as well. Also, if you have any friends in Xinjiang, then you will understand that it's not actually all like this. These are individual cases.

J: Yes, individual cases.

ES: What I meant... I hope you'll understand, but our country, because of some not-so-good things that happened in Xinjiang in the past... It has to...

J: Those not-so-good things...

ES: It has to... I mean... Wrong things have happened in Xinjiang. I mean, these past few years, things have returned to normal. Listen, we can talk about this properly and slowly... Getting documents done, contacting your family, going back there to visit them. I mean, [unintelligible]... There is a process.

J: This...

ES: I do understand your feelings, but if you could have turned to the Chinese mission from the very start, your problem would have been resolved that much faster.

J: Mister, let me just tell you. The first thing I did was to turn to the consulate. That was the first thing I did. I called them every day. Called them every day. Sent e-mails every day. I can send you those e-mails. I even contacted the Foreign Ministry in Beijing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Didn't get a reply there either. Beijing, Shanghai... I contacted... Including the Xinjiang...

ES: Look, the other places you got in touch with I don't really care about. Since you've now addressed the embassy, we - I've told you this already - we are working hard to get in touch with the mainland, to see what the best way to resolve this is. All right?

J: These words... Because I am extremely, extremely worried. This... in China...

ES: I understand your feelings. I understand your feelings.

J: ...not being able to contact your family is extremely crazy.

ES: You should... Look, if we get any news then we'll contact you. All right?

J: Try to be faster. I am extremely, extremely worried.

ES: Okay, okay. Also, masks, protective clothing, and such... You have all that?

J: No [likely misspoken]. I do, I do.

ES: Right. If you do need anything, the Chinese mission can help out. We can send the things over to you, okay?

J: I'm all set. This...

ES: You have the embassy's e-mail. Just like for our other overseas Chinese, if you need anything, you can just tell us what you need via e-mail: with your address, the quantity needed... It's all doable.

J: This... Stuff like this... I have no problems when it comes to myself, it's just... The only thing I'm worried about right now is my family...

ES: Look...

J: For me... Apart from...

ES: Listen, it's not that I'm forcing you, but I hope that you'll understand - we will certainly deal with this to our fullest ability.

J: Aren't I extremely understanding...?

ES: Because we are all overseas Chinese in Turkey. You are also a Chinese citizen, right? I mean, we were always meant to... Overseas Chinese need to stick together. Second, the Chinese mission definitely wants to help overseas Chinese...

J: With the Chinese mission, I... I worry... Right now, I'm just thinking about how two months ago... with the Chinese mission... about how I have already sent all my documents to the one in Beijing...

ES: The Beijing one is... Beijing is not...

J: No, I mean the Ankara one. The embassy in Ankara. Two months ago, I sent them all of my information...

ES: In that case, look... You should...

J: I still haven't received any news...

ES: If we get any news, we'll contact you, all right?

J: I hope so... Can you also...

ES: Because, you know, two days ago the mainland was celebrating a holiday, right? Today's the first day back at work. Right?

J: Sure. Then just please try to be a little faster.

ES: Can do. Okay. That's it, then. Take care of yourself, all right?

J: Hmm.

ES: Okay, bye.

-- May 7, 2020 (call with Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs) --

Ministry staff: Hello, this is the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. How may I help you?

J: Hello, this is Jewlan Shirmemet. I'm now living in Istanbul, Turkey. I'm originally from Xinjiang, and my ID number puts me in Qorgas County of Xinjiang's Ili Prefecture. I have not been able to contact my family for over two years - two and a half years - and I have learned that my mother was arrested by the Xinjiang government. My mother is a civil servant. A civil servant who had served the country for thirty years. The last time I contacted them was on January 11, 2018, on WeChat. After that, I lost all contact. At that time, my mother told me that she was going to retire in two months. A mother who was just about to retire... Why would she be arrested by the Xinjiang authorities and illegally imprisoned? I am now requesting that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contact Xinjiang, and allow me to establish normal contact with my family, as well as release my mother. That's why I'm calling you now. I have already been communicating with the consulate in Istanbul, Turkey for over five months, but they have never given me a proper reply. Why does the consulate treat its own citizens like this?

MS: Can you provide us with your name and your ID number?

J: All right. My name is Jewlan Shirmemet [Mandarin: Jiawulan Xi'ermainaiti]. "jia" as in "jiafa"...

MS: How do you write that?

J: [Explains characters used to spell his first name.]

MS: Jiawulan, right?

J: Yes, yes. [Explains the spelling of his last name.] Xi'ermainaiti.

MS: Okay.

J: My ID number is...

MS: Jiawulan Xi'ermainaiti, is that right?

J: That's right. My ID number is 654123...

MS: 654123...

J: ...1991...

MS: ...1991...

J: ...0506...

MS: ...0506...

J: ...0014.

MS: ...0014.

J: Yes. For my mother, her work unit is...

MS: Do you have an ID num...? Do you have a passport number?

J: Yes, I do. One second... Let me get you my passport number.

MS: *Hmm.*

J: *One moment... Passport number is... G... Please wait a moment. Passport number is: G... G...*

MS: *J? Is it that...*

J: *Not that one. G as in "Ge". Yes.*

MS: *And then?*

J: *5739...*

MS: *5739...*

J: *...7606.*

MS: *...7606.*

J: *Correct.*

MS: *G57397606?*

J: *Correct. G57397606.*

MS: *This is your own passport number, right?*

J: *Yes.*

MS: *Please wait a moment. Umm, you just said that right now you've lost all contact with your family, is that right? That is...*

J: *Correct. My family...*

MS: *Apart from your mother, are there other members of your family that you can't contact?*

J: *Correct. In my family, you have my dad and my mom, who are both civil servants, and my younger brother, who is also a college graduate. My dad and my mom both worked for the country for thirty years. My dad is a civil servant in the environmental protection bureau, the Xinjiang Ili Qorgas County Environmental Bureau. My mother was a bank teller at the Xinjiang Ili Qorgas County's Bureau for Industry and Commerce - a national civil servant for thirty years. My younger brother is also a college graduate. In January 2018, I...*

MS: *And right now you can't contact any of them, right?*

J: *Correct. My dad... The last time I contacted the embassy in Istanbul, they told me that my dad and my younger brother were taken to Xinjiang's so-called "training centers", but... I don't understand... My dad and my mom were both civil servants for thirty years, and my younger brother is also a college graduate, so why take them to training centers? I don't get this, sorry. It's something I still cannot understand.*

MS: *Sir, please start by getting a hold of yourself and answering my questions.*

J: *All right...*

MS: *When you say so much, I don't really understand what you're saying.*

J: *All right, all right.*

MS: *Trust me.*

J: *Right, I...*

MS: *Your situation... What exactly is the reason for why you can't contact them right now? Is it all of them, or just one or two that you are unable to contact? From what time have you been unable to contact them? Please explain these things to me.*

J: *All right. January 11, 2018 was the last time I contacted my family, on WeChat. On January 13, I'd discover that they had all deleted me on WeChat.*

MS: *On which date, again?*

J: *On January 13, I discovered...*

MS: *January 11, 2018, you said?*

J: *Yes.*

MS: *You mean that you lost contact with them then, is that right?*

J: *Yes, they deleted me on WeChat at that time.*

MS: *Sir, it's like this... Even though our purpose here is to provide overseas Chinese citizens with consular [unclear] services [unclear], what you're asking is not within the scope of our work, so unfortunately we are not able to assist you. You can try such agencies as the local police department. If people have gone missing, you can report it to the police. These are the methods that you can try to find your relatives.*

J: *Right now, I... No, right now, there's something I just want to ask: what is it that the Foreign Ministry is supposed to protect? What aspect of the citizens' lives? Just now, I found your number online and called you. This is one of the rights of an overseas Chinese citizen, right?*

MS: *Yea...*

J: *Right now, my rights are being infringed on by the Xinjiang authorities...*

MS: *The Xinjiang authorities are in the mainland, Sir. This is not, this is not our [unclear]... I mean, for example, when you are in Turkey and you experience some other kind of emergency situation in Turkey, this is where we come in. But if something happened to your relatives in Xinjiang, then you need to contact the local... For example, the police department or other departments. Do you understand what I mean?*

J: *Yea, I understand. But then why did I just spend all that time giving you all my ID numbers...? Okay. Heh. All right. I get it.*

MS: *These conversations are all recorded, but if you like we can also not record this.*

J: *No, no problem. If you can, when you have the time... If the foreign ministry has any news regarding this, and if they want to understand the situation, to go look, then you can call...*

MS: *This situation is not within our purview. There's really nothing we can do.*

J: *Okay. All right.*

MS: *You can contact departments... I mean, the local police departments or others. All are okay.*

J: *All right.*

MS: *Okay, then. I'll end the call here.*

J: *Hmm.*

-- May 13, 2020 (call with Ankara embassy) --

ES: *Hello, how are you?*

J: *Hello, how are you? This is Jewlan Shirmemet...*

ES: *I know, I know. I know you.*

J: *I... Has there been any news of my family?*

ES: *Uh... We've already... Our colleague has already sent all the information regarding looking for relatives to the mainland, and the mainland has not yet gotten back to us.*

J: *When will they get back to you? It's already been over two weeks... three weeks...*

ES: *We're also waiting... We're also waiting... Waiting for the mainland... this is Xinjiang, right?*

J: *Yes.*

ES: *We're also waiting for the Xinjiang government to get back to us.*

J: *You... This... I think about it over and over, and I just don't get it. Three to four weeks. How is it that such a simple thing...? Contacting my family members, releasing my mother... It's just such a simple thing.*

ES: *Aiya... I guess I'm not being clear. We've sent the information over. I mean, in the cases where Chinese citizens can't contact their family, sometimes the mainland gets back to us and sometimes they don't. Yours they haven't gotten back to us about. Some they've gotten back to us on.*

J: *Some they got back to you about, some they still haven't. In my case, they haven't.*

ES: *Yes, that's right. Sometimes they've gotten back to us. Some... There are one or two cases where the family members are in prison that they've got back to us on. For others, they haven't. They still haven't replied. I don't know where your family members are, I promise. Aiya... I don't know either. I'm waiting.*

J: *Oh...*

ES: *If we learn anything, we'll contact you. We have a colleague who specifically takes care of this stuff.*

J: *All right. I'll wait some more... Otherwise, I'll find other ways.*

ES: Okay, okay. That's it, then.

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_7239.mp3

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#7239>, <https://shahit.biz/#7240>, <https://shahit.biz/#7241>

Nurmuhemmed Tohti, Zharqynbek Otan, Mutellip Nurmehmet

Organization: XUAR People's Government Information Office

[This is an excerpt from an official press conference held on March 2, 2020 by the XUAR People's Government Information Office.]

China Global Television Network: The CECC's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2019-China alleged that: "Xinjiang arbitrarily detained ethnic minorities including the Uyghur and tortured the detainees. Nurmuhemmed Tohti, a famous Uyghur writer, died in a detention camp; A Uyghur named Mutellip Nurmehmet died 9 days after releasing from the Education and Training Center." Is it true?

Xu Guixiang: This question goes to Rishat Musajan.

Rishat Musajan, Mayor of Hotan City: Xinjiang fights terrorism and extremism in accordance with law, which doesn't target any ethnicity, and protect people under the threat of terrorism and extremism instead. This is the important principle we uphold all the time. In practice, we insist that everyone, regardless of his or her identity or ethnicity, is equal before the law as long as he or she breaks the law. Anyone who engages in terrorism and extremism related activities or endangers public safety and property, will surely be brought to justice. In line with the principle of the criminal law that advocates a combination of punishment and leniency, we resort to education and rehabilitation to bring about and educate people who are infected by religious extremism and committed minor offences in education and training Centers established according to the law. So-called "arbitrary detentions of ethnic minorities including the Uyghur" have never existed at all.

In real practice, the education and training centers strictly followed the Constitution and laws to prevent any violation of the basic rights of the trainees. Trainees' personal freedom at the education and training centers were protected. The centers were managed in residential education model which allowed trainees to go back home and ask for leave to attend personal affairs. The trainees' right to use their spoken and written languages were fully protected at the centers. The regulations, curriculum, and menus at the centers all used local ethnic languages as well as standard Chinese. The customs of all ethnic groups were fully respected and protected, and a variety of nutritious Muslim food was provided free of charge. The education and training centers respect the trainees' freedom of religious belief. The trainees decided on their own whether to take part in religious activities when they went back home. The centers were fitted with clinics on campus providing the trainees with 24-hour medical care free of charge. Minor ailments were treated in the clinics, while acute and serious illnesses will be timely referred to and treated at hospitals.

The allegations in the CECC's report that writer Nurmuhemmed Tohti died in a detention camp; and Mutellip Nurmehmet died 9 days after being releasing from a education and training center are totally fabricated rumors out of thin air. Nurmuhemmed Tohti is a Uyghur from Hotan who has never studied in any education and training center. He had been suffering from heart disease for 20 years, in which he either was hospitalized for treatment or stayed at home for recuperation for quite long time. On the evening of May 31, 2019, he was struck by a massive heart attack and rush to a hospital where he died after emergency rescue failed.

Mutellip Nurmehmet, male, Uyghur, a native of Urumqi, Xinjiang, had never studied in any education

and training center before he died. According to the information reporters obtained through a visit to his home, he died of excessive drinking derived acute alcohol intoxication, alcoholic encephalopathy, respiratory failure and acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding.

The death of one's relatives is a heart broken experience. However, some Americans made rumors about it, which made them extremely angry. I think anyone with a conscience would never do such a immoral thing.

...

China News Service: It was mentioned in the CECC's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2019-China that the Washington Post interviewed the wife of Zharqynbek Otan, a Chinese Kazakh by ethnicity who had been held in a "Vocation Education and Training Center" for nearly two years before he returned back to Kazakhstan. After release, he suffers memory impairment, among other health problems". Can you give some more information on this?

Xu Guixiang: This question goes to Elijan Anayit.

Elijan Anayit, Spokesperson of the Information Office of the People's Government of XUAR: Zharqynbek Otan is a 33-year-old Kazakh from Zhaosu County of Ili Kazakh Prefecture, Xinjiang. On January 16, 2017, he entered China via Horgas Port from Kazakhstan. Border check found his passport pages from 15 to 20 were missing and his Kazakhstan Visa on Page 22 was deliberately altered by him manually. According to Item 1, Article 71 of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Entry and Exit Administration. he was handed an administrative punishment and his passport nullified by local police agency.

Since then, Zharqynbek Otan has been living in his father's house at No.186 Honghanai Street, Zhaosu Country. His personal freedom has never been restricted and he never studied at any Vocational Education and Training Center. On October 26, 2018, upon his personal application for visiting his family members in Kazakhstan, local authority issued him a new passport through due procedures and he departed China on November 11, 2018. His family members in China affirmed that he was in good health condition with no memory problems before he left, let alone such a thing that he barely recognizes his family members.

With this opportunity, I would like to remind journalists from some American media, the handful of so-called witnesses you had interviewed, especially "East Turkistan" members wandering overseas, not only fabricate rumors themselves but also exploit the international media coverage by every means to mislead public opinion. I hope that your future reports must be based on fact and truth. Don't fall into traps of these vicious people and become a spreader of rumors, which damages your public credibility.

Original: <https://archive.vn/2J2qV>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#4695>, <https://shahit.biz/#65>, <https://shahit.biz/#3379>

Chen Haoyu

Organization: XUAR People's Government Information Office

Beijing Bureau of the Associated Press,

In a recent letter, your agency inquired 1) if government employees of Uyghur ethnicity were forced to record selfie videos to condemn the "anti-China" rhetoric by the United States; 2) if the man who had provided a screenshot of that video was imprisoned; and about other issues. Having gathered the facts, we hereby respond as follows:

1) Regarding the circumstances of the screenshot that your agency provided: Xu Guixiang, spokesperson of the People's Government Information Office of the Autonomous Region, has explained the matter in the interview with your agency on April 23. It is necessary to stress here that the anti-China rhetoric by the former US Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo, infuriated people of all ethnicities in Xinjiang. They expressed their anger by posting videos and text, completely out of spontaneity.

2) Regarding the circumstances of Chen Haoyu. Chen Haoyu, of Han ethnicity, is a resident of Karamay City, Xinjiang, China. The police has established through investigation that Chen Haoyu repeatedly fabricated and published false information, inciting people who did not have knowledge of the true facts to carry out separatist activities that harm the unity of the nation. For his actions, he is under suspicion of the crime of inciting separatism. The Karamay City People's Procuratorate has reviewed the case and approved his arrest in accordance with the law. Subsequently, the Procuratorate will file an indictment with the Karamay City Intermediate People's Court. Chen Haoyu is currently held in custody at the Karamay City Detention Center. His various legal rights are guaranteed throughout the period of his detention.

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_15887.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#15887>

Buzeynep Abdureshit, Zulpiye Jalalidin

Organization: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Your wife, Ms Buzainafu Abudourexiti, was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment and 2 years deprivation of political rights on 5 June 2017 for the crime of "assembling a crowd to disturb social order".

The authorities say that body examinations conducted before her arrest showed that she was not pregnant.

Your mother, Ms Zuyipiya Jiala, was arrested on 6 November 2018 also for assembling a crowd to disturb social order. Her case is still under investigation.

Chinese authorities advised that if you would like to get in touch with your wife, you could apply for a visit through local law enforcement agencies in line with Chinese law.

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_1741.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#1741>, <https://shahit.biz/#1177>

Ghopur Hapiz

Organization: United Nations Human Rights Council

Report on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Session: 119

INFORMATION FROM SOURCE (Date: 12-Apr-2019)

According to information received:

It is reported that Mr. Apizi Wufuer, a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, a retired driver, holder of passport number E31781359 was last heard from in April 2016 and has not been heard from since. It is believed that he disappeared in Kashi or Korla city of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in China and that he may have been arrested by Chinese National Security Agents.

Mr Apizi Wufuer visited Turkey in 2016.

Three of Mr. Wufuer's family members have also disappeared: his wife Ms. Adudureyimu Ruxianguli (case 10010029) and his children Ms. Bumairiyanmu Wufu (case 10010031) and Mr. Abudusemaiti Wufu (case 10010030).

Reportedly, at the time of the present communication, the fate and whereabouts of Mr Apizi Wufuer are unknown.

Transmitted to Government on: 31-Oct-2019

Transmitted to Source on: 18-Nov-2019

Session: 122

INFORMATION FROM GOVERNMENT (Date: 29-Jun-2020)

The Government replied that:

Gupur Apizi (referred to in the communication as Apizi Wufuer) was a male originally registered in Kashi (Kashgar), Kashi (Kashgar) Prefecture; he died of severe pneumonia and tuberculosis on November 3, 2018.

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_2111.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#2111>

Miradil Ablet

Organization: Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dear Mirehmet Ablet,

We share your concerns about the human rights situation in Xinjiang and your feeling of helplessness over the lack of news about your brother.

Recently we have made several inquiries about your brother's situation. I have been informed by the Chinese Embassy that your brother has been convicted of criminal offenses, pleaded guilty, and that his trial was fair. Unfortunately, we have not received more details from the embassy.

The Netherlands continues to stand up for the human rights of Uyghurs in China both bilaterally and in an EU and UN context. We also draw attention to the impact this has on the Uyghur diaspora. I would therefore like to hear from you if you would like us to make another attempt to find out more information about your brother's case.

I wish you and your family the best of luck.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Deputy Director, Asia and Oceania

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Rijnstraat 8 | 2515 XP | Den Haag

Postbus 20061 | 2500 EB | Den Haag

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_9594.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#9594>

Tashpolat Teyip

Organization: Chinese Government (branch unclear)

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of communication No. UA CHN 21/2019 from the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on minority issues of the United Nations Human Rights Council. The Chinese Government wishes to make the following reply:

Taxifulati Teyibai (who formerly used the name Tashifulati Tiyifu) is a male of Uyghur ethnicity born on December 25, 1958 in Ghulja City, Xinjiang. He holds a doctorate in engineering and is the former Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of Xinjiang University, and President of the University. He was placed under arrest by the public security agency on May 7, 2018, in accordance with the law, on suspicion of the offences of accepting bribes and corruption in particularly large amounts.

On the day when the public security agency placed him under arrest it clearly informed his family of the reason for the arrest and of his place of detention. During the procedures, both the Urumqi municipal intermediate people's procuratorate and the Urumqi municipal intermediate people's court informed the accused, Taxifulati Teyibai, in accordance with the law, that in addition to defending himself, he had the right to hire a defence lawyer to represent him. In accordance with his own wishes, his family appointed a lawyer to defend him. At this point the defence lawyer appointed by his family has already met with him eight times. According to the relevant rules of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, during the trial stage, only the defence lawyer may meet with the accused; the family had no right to visit or meet with him.

On June 13, 2019 the Urumqi municipal intermediate people's court heard this case in an open session. Before the trial, Taxifulati Teyibai, the accused, informed his family through his defence lawyer that they did not need to attend the proceedings. The family respected his wishes and did not come to the court on the day of the trial. From the investigation stage, through the stages of prosecution and trial, all the proceedings fully complied with the rules of the Criminal Procedure Law and all the procedural rights of Taxifulati Teyibai and his defence lawyer were fully guaranteed, in accordance with the law. The trial of this case is still under way. The so-called secret death sentence, with reprieve, is completely false information.

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_252.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#252>

Mijit Gheni, Ablikim Gheni, Patime Ablikim, Turghun Hamudun, Adil Hamudun

Organization: Chinese Government (branch unclear)

The Situation of Abdurehim Gheni's Relatives in Xinjiang

The oldest brother, Ablikim Gheni, was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months in August 2017 for the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb public order; in March 2019, Ablikim Gheni's oldest daughter, Patime Ablikim, was sentenced to 6 years and 6 months for the crimes of gathering a crowd to disturb public order and picking quarrels and provoking trouble.

The second oldest brother, Mijit Gheni, was sentenced to 16 years and 6 months in May 2018 for the crimes of gathering a crowd to disturb public order and inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination.

The wife's oldest younger brother (first younger brother-in-law), Turghun Hamudun, was sentenced to 16 years and 6 months in May 2019 for the crimes of inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination and gathering a crowd to disturb public order.

The wife's second oldest younger brother (second younger brother-in-law), Adil Hamudun, was sentenced to 3 years in May 2019 for the crime of gathering a crowd to disturb public order.

The mother, Tohtihan Bekri, passed away from illness on October 9, 2014; the remaining relatives are all in the community living normal lives.

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_8475.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#8475>, <https://shahit.biz/#8470>, <https://shahit.biz/#8472>, <https://shahit.biz/#4966>, <https://shahit.biz/#11504>

Imanem Nesrulla, Ayhan Memet

Organization: Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

From: [redacted]

Date: Mon, Nov 22, 2021 at 1:54 PM

Subject: RE: please pay more attention

To: [redacted]

Dear Munirdin,

The Chinese embassy has finally replied. Unfortunately it is very short and not hopeful, which is very sad. They write the following:

1, Naisuru Yimanaimu: Sentenced to 15 years in prison in December 2018 for supporting terrorist activities and inciting ethnicity hatred & discrimination. Currently serving sentence.

2, Ayihan Maimaiti: Sentenced to 15 years in prison in Jan 2019 for illegally providing national intelligence to foreign forces. Currently serving sentence.

I have also inquired in which city they are and what the possibilities for correspondence are for relatives. Unfortunately, the embassy could not say anything useful about that. It is terrible news, and unfortunately there is not much the Dutch government can do in their case.

With kind regards,

[redacted]

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_49589.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#49589>, <https://shahit.biz/#49590>

Baimurat Nauryzbek

Organization: Chinese Mission in Kazakhstan

Baibolat Kunbubek [Kunbolat],

The embassy has just received the formal reply from the Xinjiang regional government. I can now inform you of the formal result regarding your brother Baimurat Nauryzbek's case.

Your brother was never in an education & training center (what you call "study class"). On March 20, 2012, your brother posted an article on the Chinese social network platform Baidu Tieba, in which he incited ethnic sentiment and ethnic hatred. Afterwards, your brother would continue to leave remarks inciting ethnic hatred on social media, doing so on multiple occasions. As a result, the Xinjiang Ili Yining People's Court - in accordance with Articles 249 and 56 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" - judged your brother guilty of inciting ethnic hatred and sentenced him to 10 years of prison and 5 years of deprivation of political rights on April 11, 2018. He is currently serving his sentence in Wusu Prison.

Provided above is the official reply. What follows now are my remarks on the behalf of the embassy:

1) There is no so-called "totally groundless arrest". China is a country and society of law. If you continue to slander the Chinese government, then we will engage with the Kazakhstan government to have action taken against you.

2) Your brother committed a crime and must submit to the appropriate punishment. I hope that he can successfully reform while in prison and become a new person. Should you continue to act here as a pawn of the anti-China forces and to continue to make trouble, then rest assured - your brother and your brother's family will certainly not wish your actions to further affect your brother's reform.

3) The embassy and consulate here, together with the Xinjiang government, have dedicated time to formally look into and inquire about your brother's case. You ought to be grateful, and I hope that you'll be more careful with your actions in the future. Don't expect such politeness and assistance the next time that you cause trouble. As we've learned, your brother was adopted by your aunt's family when he was 5 months old. Your aunt and uncle are still living in Xinjiang, and your actions can have an effect on them. They don't want you to keep making trouble. If they're not happy with the verdict, they can simply appeal through the legal channels. Don't think that you can do whatever you like just because you've obtained Kazakhstan citizenship. Nor is the Kazakhstan government going to protect those who harm China-Kazakhstan relations, attacking and insulting the Chinese people, even if that person happens to be a citizen of Kazakhstan.

Finally, I hope that you can distance yourself from those negative people, and to use these best years of your life to really work hard, to earn more money, and to take good care of your parents. Don't get involved with anti-China forces. I trust you to get all that sorted.

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/comm_5349.png

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#5349>

Section 19

Investigation Announcements

Investigation announcements are short statements publicly posted by various procuratorates and disciplinary commissions in the People's Republic of China, and serve to announce the formal investigation, detention, or prosecution of a given individual. In very many cases, these individuals are Party members and hold significant positions in the government, with their investigation presented as part of a fight against corruption. However, as some cases have illustrated, accusations such as corruption, bribery, and "breaching Party discipline" have been used as a cover for more general persecution or removing "insufficiently loyal", or "two-faced", officials. In this sense, the investigation announcements serve as important corroboration for the persecution of these individuals.

In this section, we present a series of translated announcements, with links to the originals.

Alimjan Memetimin

"According to information from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Disciplinary Commission: the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People's Government Party leadership group member, Secretary General, and General Office Party Group Secretary Alimjan Memet'imin is suspected of seriously breaching (Party) discipline, and is currently undergoing a group investigation. (Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Disciplinary Commission)" - Supervisory Department of the Central Disciplinary Commission (June 28, 2015)

Original: <http://archive.is/ScqTI>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#8766>

Sattar Sawut

"Following its examination of the case, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) People's Procuratorate has now decided to, in accordance with the law, prosecute and take coercive measures against former director of the XUAR Education Bureau and former deputy secretary of the bureau's Party group, Sattar Sawut, suspected of accepting bribes. Investigation of this case is currently underway." - Supreme People's Procuratorate (May 31, 2017)

Original: <https://archive.vn/GtuCU>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#332>

Nur Bekri

"Vice Chairman and Party leadership group member of the PRC National Development and Reform Commission, Director and Party Secretary of the National Energy Administration Nur Bekri is suspected of seriously breaching (Party) discipline and the law, and is currently undergoing disciplinary review and supervisory investigation by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection." - Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (September 21, 2018)

Original: <https://archive.vn/oCdWe>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#4787>

Weli Barat

"According to information from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region disciplinary/supervisory commission: the Autonomous Region Economy and Informatization Commission (Autonomous Region Defense Science & Technology Industry Office) Party Group Deputy Secretary and Director Weli Barat is suspected of seriously breaching (Party) discipline and the law, and is currently undergoing disciplinary review and supervisory investigation by the autonomous region disciplinary/supervisory commission." - Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (November 2, 2018)

Original: <https://archive.ph/NuA5M>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2050>

Dilmurat Ghopurjan

"Having passed through the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) People's Procuratorate, the case of former Xinjiang University standing Party committee member and vice-principal Dilmurat Ghopurjan, suspected of corruption and accepting bribes, is now being directed for prosecution from the Urumqi People's Procuratorate to the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court." - Supreme People's Procuratorate (June 2, 2018)

Original: <http://archive.is/JBeR1>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#554>

Juret Ibrahim

"The investigation of the case against former Urumqi Public Security Bureau Deputy Director Juret Ibrahim, under suspicion of accepting bribes, has now been completed by the Urumqi Supervisory Committee and transferred to the procuratorate body for review and prosecution. Currently, the Urumqi Railway Transportation Procuratorate has decided, in accordance with the law, that Juret Ibrahim should be formally arrested for the suspected crime of accepting bribes. The case is being processed as it prepares to enter the next stage." - Urumqi Railway Transportation Procuratorate (March 31, 2020)

Original: <http://archive.is/LnLkr>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#5494>

Perhat Behti

"The bribery case against the former vice-president of the Xinjiang Medical University's No. 1 Affiliated Hospital, Perhat Behti, is now to enter the inspection and prosecution phases, to be carried out by the Urumqi People's Procuratorate, as per the decision of the Autonomous Region People's Procuratorate." - Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People's Procuratorate (July 25, 2018)

Original: <https://archive.vn/6O6go>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2094>

Ekber Ghopur

"The investigation of the case against former Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Agricultural Department Party Leadership Group Deputy Secretary and Department Head Ekber Ghopur (Central Bureau level), under suspicion of accepting bribes, has now been completed by the Urumqi Supervisory Committee and transferred to the procuratorate body for review and prosecution. Currently, the Urumqi People's Procuratorate has decided, in accordance with the law, that Ekber Ghopur should be formally arrested for the suspected crime of accepting bribes. The case is being processed as it prepares to enter the next stage." - Supreme People's Procuratorate (April 1, 2020)

Original: <http://archive.is/rRVbC>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#8564>

Enwer Tursun

"According to information from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region disciplinary/supervisory commission: the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People's Congress Deputy Secretary General Enwer Tursun is suspected of seriously breaching (Party) discipline and the law, and is currently undergoing disciplinary review and supervisory investigation by the autonomous region disciplinary/supervisory commission." - Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (July 30, 2019)

Original: <http://archive.is/bZt1B>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#7745>

Aqyl Qazez

"The Changji City People's Procuratorate has authorized the arrest of Aqyl Qazez, suspected of intentional murder, as the investigation of the case moves forward." - Changji City People's Procuratorate (November 26, 2018)

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/1890_7.png

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1890>

Tahir Nasir

"According to information from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) Disciplinary Commission: the XUAR Justice Department Party Committee member and deputy director Ren Jieling, as well as the XUAR People's Government education inspector Tahir Nasir (deputy director level), are suspected of seriously breaching (Party) discipline, and are currently undergoing a group investigation." - Supervisory Department of the Central Disciplinary Commission (May 18, 2017)

Original: <https://archive.vn/5GssB>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2360>

Nurmemet Emet

"The corruption and bribery case against the former laboratory technician of the Xinjiang Medical University Central Laboratory, Nurmemet Emet, is now to enter the inspection and prosecution phases, to be carried out by the Urumqi City People's Procuratorate, as per the decision of the Autonomous Region People's Procuratorate." - Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People's Procuratorate (July 25, 2018)

Original: <http://archive.ph/4T1vJ>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2296>

Omerjan Hesén

"Following approval from the Aksu Prefecture Party Committee, the Aksu Prefecture Disciplinary Commission has now opened a case for investigation regarding the issue of former vice chair section member of the Greenification Office of the Aksu Prefecture Forestry Bureau, Omerjan Hesén, seriously violating Party discipline.

Following inspection, it was found that Omerjan Hesén seriously violated political discipline, using the written press to openly publish articles that distort Xinjiang's history and damage national unity, ethnic harmony, and social stability; he spread information harmful to society, smearing the image of the Party and government, damaging national unity, ethnic harmony, and social stability; he is not loyal to the Party, having lost the Party principle." - Supervisory Department of the Prefecture Disciplinary Commission (May 31, 2016)

Original: <https://www.rfa.org/cantonese/news/uyghurs-06012016103537.html>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1069>

Eziz Qeyyum

"Following its examination of the case, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) People's Procuratorate has decided on August 25, 2016 to, in accordance with the law, prosecute and take coercive measures against former director of the XUAR Forestry Bureau and former deputy secretary of the bureau's Party Committee, Eziz Qeyyum (Central Bureau level), suspected of accepting bribes. Investigation of this case is currently underway." - XUAR People's Procuratorate (August 29, 2016)

Original: <http://archive.is/JIGsO>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#4027>

Abdurazaq Sayim

"Following its examination of the case, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) People's Procuratorate has now decided to, in accordance with the law, prosecute and take coercive measures against Abdurazaq Sayim, former deputy director and Party committee member of the Xinjiang Academy of Social Sciences (deputy department level), suspected of accepting bribes. Investigation of this case is currently underway." - Supreme People's Procuratorate (April 10, 2017)

Original: https://shahit.biz/supp/363_1.png

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#363>

Qaharman Aqman

"Announcement from the prefectural disciplinary/supervisory committee: The Toli County NPC Standing Committee Party leadership group member and deputy head candidate Qaharman Aqman is suspected of seriously breaching (Party) discipline and the law, and is currently undergoing disciplinary review and supervisory investigation." - Tacheng Prefecture Disciplinary Committee (May 1, 2018)

Original: <https://archive.vn/tS711>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#237>

Alip Ablimit

"According to information from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) Discipline and Inspection Committee: following approval from the XUAR Party committee, the XUAR Discipline and Inspection Committee has now opened a case to inspect and investigate the issue of Alip Ablimit, former Hotan Prefectural Administrative Office deputy commissioner and former Prefectural Party Committee Political and Legal Affairs Commission deputy secretary, seriously breaching Party discipline and the law." - Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (July 19, 2019)

Original: <https://archive.vn/RIFVp>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#5116>

Alimjan Hesén

"The bribery and corruption case against the former deputy head of the Xinjiang Medical University Party and Government Office, Alimjan Hesén, is now to enter the inspection and prosecution phases, to be carried out by the Urumqi People's Procuratorate, as per the decision of the Autonomous Region People's Procuratorate." - Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People's Procuratorate (July 25, 2018)

Original: <https://archive.is/42vjm>

Victim entry: <https://shahit.biz/#7050>

Section 20

State-Media Reports

Chinese state media have occasionally written about certain victims and confirmed their detention. In general, such stories are either (a) intended for both the domestic and international audiences, as part of a propaganda offensive to counter international reporting on the issue, or (b) intended mainly for the domestic audience, as relatively routine reporting on sacked "corrupt" government officials who in reality were more likely prosecuted for other reasons. In either case, this reporting also serves as an important kind of evidence, by virtue of documenting and confirming the detentions - and often formal imprisonment - of certain individuals.

Here, we present the full texts of the stories - translated when needed - together with the links to the originals.

Erkin Tursun, Dawut Abdurahman

Outlet: Global Times (环球时报)

RELATIVES OF SO-CALLED UYGHUR ACTIVISTS SLAM POMPEO'S DETENTION CLAIM

By Liu Xin and Fan Lingzhi in Yining

Source: Global Times

Published: 2019/11/17

Northwest China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region released a statement on November 9 refuting US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo's remarks that claimed the so-called Uyghur activists' family members are detained in Xinjiang.

Pompeo issued a statement on November 5, titled "Harassment of the Family Members of Uyghur Activists and Survivors in Xinjiang, China," claiming that family members of the so-called activists Furkhat Jawdat, Alapat Arkin, Zumrat Dawut have been subject to harassment, imprisonment, and arbitrary detention.

The Xinjiang statement said what Pompeo stated "is simply not the case." The fact is the relatives of the names mentioned live and work normally in Xinjiang, and they are ashamed of the scum among their families.

The Global Times reporters visited the relatives of Furkhat Jawdat, Alapat Arkin, Zumrat Dawut in Urumqi and Yining and recognized that what Pompeo said is not consistent with the truth. No family members of the three people have been mistreated and they lead a normal life with numerous assistance from the residential community.

NO MORE LIES

Zumrat attracted Pompeo's attention for her accusation that she made overseas against the Chinese government's Xinjiang policy. The Global Times reporters learned from Xinjiang authorities that before going abroad, Zumrat, 37, lived in Urumqi. She married a Pakistani national in November 2013. On January 3, the couple together with their three children went to Pakistan and later to the US.

The November 5 statement was not the first time Pompeo mentioned about Zumrat.

On October 2, Pompeo said in a meeting in Vatican that he listened to Zumrat's story and learned that she was summoned to the public security bureau in Xinjiang in April and was sent to a "concentration camp." Pompeo claimed that during her stay there, she was injected with some drugs.

A report on the Chicago Tribune on September 28 noted that Zumrat was forcefully sterilized.

Abduhelil Dawut, one of Zumrat's elder brothers spoke through a video about a month back to quash the rumors, saying "these are outright lies." In the video urging Pompeo to stop disturbing their peaceful lives, he said, "Respect the facts and do not make use of my sister Zumrat Dawut to make up lies."

The Global Times reporter visited Abduhelil, who lives in Urumqi. Abduhelil and his wife now work for a residential community in the city. The interior of their house and the cleanliness suggests that residents live a good life there.

Abduhelil told the Global Times his sister has never been to a vocational education and training center and "when delivering the third child, she was found to have fibroid and later had a surgery."

Abduhelil released a video on October 13 to refute Pompeo's remarks on her sister. Zumrat recently wrote on an overseas social media platform that the Chinese government spread rumors on her uterus being removed. However, no one has mentioned about anything on this.

The whole family was against Zumrat's marriage but Zumrat "was stubborn."

The relations between Zumrat and the other family members were "strained" after that. Abduhelil said, "She treated our father well when she was in a good mood, but when my father said something she did not like, she would slam the door and refrain from speaking to him for a year."

In 2018, Zumrat, her husband and the three children went to Pakistan and never came back. She finally went to the US without informing the family members, including their father.

Their father died of a heart disease last month. Abduhelil had a video chat with Zumrat and "I told her to stop spreading rumors and retract the lies she peddled online previously. She cried and said yes. But later, she continued peddling lies online."

Pompeo claimed that Zumrat's father, who was reportedly "detained and interrogated multiple times by Chinese authorities in Xinjiang in recent years, recently passed away under unknown circumstances."

However, Abduhelil told the Global Times that their father lived a normal life with them, and had neither been "interrogated" nor "detained."

After suffering from serious heart diseases, he died at the age of 80 at a hospital in October 2019 after medical treatment was exhausted. While he stayed at hospital, his relatives looked after him.

The death certificate of Zumrat's father mentioned the cause of death as "coronary heart disease."

Erkin Dawut is one of Zumrat's elder brothers. He was the one who signed his father's death certificate. He thought his father's physical conditions worsened partly because he missed Zumrat very much.

Erkin did not want to talk to Zumrat since "she always uttered lies since childhood."

"She is the youngest one among us. She was my father's favorite. My father grieved as she left without telling him," he told the Global Times.

Erkin was visibly in tears, as he recalled their father. "I keep my father's phone number and hope that he could call me like before," he said.

NOT TO BE MANIPULATED

Pompeo also mentioned about Furkhat Jawdat and Alapat Arkin, claiming that Alapat's mother was also put in the "concentration camp" since 2017 and his father was imprisoned in March 2018.

After meeting with Pompeo on Mar 26, 2019, Furkhat Jawdat claimed his mother was moved to a prison from a vocational education & training center.

The Global Times reporters learned from authorities in Xinjiang that Alapat and Furkhat were born in Yining. Alapat went to the US in 2015 and then joined the infamous violent terrorist and separatist organization "World Uygur Congress."

Furkhat went to the US in 2011 and later became a member of the "World Uygur Congress." Furkhat's father, brother and two sisters have obtained green cards in the US.

The Global Times reporters met with Alapat's mother who currently lives with Alapat's grandmother in Yining.

Gulnar Talat, Alapat's mother, told the Global Times that she lives a normal life and is not under detention. She plans to get medical treatment in Urumqi.

She said she wants to tell Alapat that "you should not be influenced by your father or take part in something bad. You should not be manipulated by others."

"Do not believe those who have ulterior motives. We live a good life. You were born and grew up in China. Thanks to the development of the country, you have the opportunity to study overseas. Hope you can study hard in the US and come back to contribute to the country."

The Global Times reporters learned that Alapat's father Erkin Tursun is in prison for inciting hatred and discrimination among different ethnic groups and covering up criminals.

Alapat's deeds worried his relatives. Alapat's uncle Asat Talat hoped to tell his nephew that his father was imprisoned for breaching the laws. "You should neither believe in rumors nor spread it. We sent you abroad to study and to honor the country. Not for something bad," Asat said.

Pompeo also noted about Furkhat's mother in his November 5 statement. Apart from Alapat, Furkhat's father, a younger brother and his two sisters, all live in the US now.

His mother failed to obtain her visa and now lives in their house in Yining.

Munawar Tursun, the mother, told the Global Times that she talks to her son almost every day. She pointed to a TV set in their house that her son bought online and was delivered to the house days earlier.

Furkhat did not admit that he is a member of the "World Uygur Congress." But he defended the organization on overseas social media and participated in its activities.

Munawar told the Global Times that she knows nothing about what her son has done overseas and persuaded him not to get involved in any illegal activities. "I told him, if he wants me to go abroad, it must be via legal means and that he must not engage in illegal activities."

Munawar believes Rebiya Kadeer, a separatist from Xinjiang, is a scam among the Uyghurs.

Furkhat claimed that the Chinese government harasses Muslim families in Xinjiang and they went abroad to seek asylum.

However, according to Munawar, Furkhat's father went to work in the US in 2006 and the children went to the US one after another within the next five years.

Furkhat's uncle Enwar Tursun told the Global Times that he used to be against all the children going to the US since Furkhat had good academic records and would have had a better future if he stayed in China and he can also take good care of his mother.

"Furkhat, you are a smart boy. What you are doing is wrong. You will regret it!" Enwar said, insisting that the "World Uyghur Congress" is a separatist organization. "As for Pompeo, I think he took advantage of my nephew, which is ignominious."

RECEIVING HELP

In order to rally support from the overseas separatist groups, Zumrat, Alapat, and Furkhat distorted the truth and played victims. Separatists from China's Xinjiang share a common interest in hyping Xinjiang issues. "Detention" or "oppression" are the words usually mentioned by them.

The Global Times reporters did not find any oppression or detention of their relatives. Instead, family members of these so-called Uyghur activists are taken good care by the local residential communities.

Alapat's mother Gulnar Talat told the Global Times that she was in hospital in Urumqi due to some ailment in her spine. Colleagues and head of the kindergarten where Gulnar works for, visited her and donated 2,000 yuan toward her treatment.

The Yining educational bureau also allowed her to take a long vacation so that she could fully recover.

Furkhat's mother Munawar has become "the relative" of Zhang Liping, secretary of the residential community, who has taken a good care of Munawar.

Munawar has no job or earnings aside from the governmental subsidiaries.

In September, there was something wrong with the water pipes in Munawar's house. Munawar also owed 500 yuan in water fees. Zhang paid that amount herself to help Munawar with the water fees.

"My monthly salary is around 3,000 yuan. I treat her as my family member and would not hesitate to help her," Zhang told the Global Times.

Zhang lost her 25-year-old son in 2017, while Munawar's children are far away in the US. The common emotion of parental love toward their children brings Zhang and Munawar together.

Zhang said she once saw Munawar shed tears while talking about her son. She comforted her by sharing the sorrow of losing her son.

"I often say to Munawar that I envy her because she can see her children via video chat. But I can only see the tomb of my son," Zhang said.

"There are many senior residents in my residential community. They comforted me and helped me get over my pang. As grassroots public servants, we need to devote our heart in helping the residents. The senior residents here also like me and greet me whenever we meet. This makes me happy," Zhang said.

Original: <http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1170249.shtml>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#179>, <https://shahit.biz/#5621>

Adilgazy Muqai

Outlet: Global Times (环球时报)

CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO KAZAKHSTAN REFUTES US EMBASSY'S SMEARING OF XINJIANG

By Liu Xin and Deng Xiaoci

Source: Global Times

Published: 2020/6/26

It is an old trick for the US to use amateur "actors" to play victims and smear the vocational education and training centers in Northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Zhang Xiao, Chinese Ambassador to Kazakhstan, told the Global Times, responding to the US Embassy in Kazakhstan's recent attempt to release stories on its website and social media accounts, claiming they are "interviews" from people or relatives of those who have been mistreated in Xinjiang.

The series of stories as well as the recent Uygur bill signed by the US President Donald Trump last week, attempts to "hype up" the topic of Xinjiang, interfere with China's domestic affairs, create obstacles for harmony in Xinjiang among the region's ethnic groups, restricts the region's economic development and stability, and sows unnecessary discord between China and its Central Asian neighbors, Ambassador Zhang said.

The stories, titled "Voices from Xinjiang," are from those who claim they or their relatives were detained in "training centers" in Xinjiang; for example, one woman, named Bikamal, now based in Kazakhstan, claims her husband is being detained in "camps" in Xinjiang.

Ambassador Zhang clarified that Bikamal's husband, Adelhaze, was actually sentenced to prison for nine years in December 2019 by the Intermediate People's Court in Karamay for encouraging acts of extremist terrorism and disturbing the region's social order. In fact, Adelhaze was found acquiring, storing, and spreading a large number of video and audio files which encouraged terrorism and religious extremism, violating China's Criminal Law.

Bikamal claimed her husband was detained in a "camp," but the fact is her husband is serving his prison sentence, and was never in any training center.

Bikamal and her husband were never fined for having more than two children, and US Embassy's propaganda is "full of lies, without a single sentence of truth," Ambassador Zhang said, noting that it updated "my knowledge of its [the US'] bottom line."

For a long time, the US has crowned itself as defenders of human rights, falsely pretending to care about Muslims from around the world; however, it has only stained the world with Muslim mistreatment. For example, after the Cold War, the US has taken its military operations to many Muslim countries, including Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, and Iran, bringing pain and suffering to Muslims (and non-Muslims) around the world. In fact, the majority of those individuals detained and tortured in Guantanamo Bay are Muslims, Zhang noted.

The current US administration, since it took office in 2016, only continued to block those wishing to enter the US from Muslim countries, and its policies reflect the country's anti-Muslim agenda, vigorously trampling international laws. It's hard to believe that a country that is so very

anti-Muslim would truly argue that it cares about the human rights of Muslims in Xinjiang, several thousands of miles away.

With its domestic failure of dealing with COVID-19, and endless protests and social disputes, the US has ramped up its efforts to cover Xinjiang-related topics in an attempt to shift its troubles from domestic issues to blaming China, distracting the public's attention, Zhang noted.

The Chinese government's moves to curb terrorism and extremism have earned the support of people from all ethnic groups in Xinjiang as well as across the country; and they also benefit those countries in Central Asia, as well as the international community, the Ambassador said.

In fact, there have not been any violent attacks in Xinjiang for nearly three years, and with only three deaths related to COVID-19 among the region's 24 million people, there is clear evidence that the region has been developing, and its people's health is guaranteed.

"No matter how hard the US hypes up topics related to Xinjiang, it can never change the Chinese government's resolution to crack down on terrorism and extremism; it can never impede China's development, nor can it drive a wedge between China and Central Asian countries. It can only hurt itself," Ambassador Zhang said.

Original: <https://archive.vn/P7BRG>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#1565>

**Yalqun Rozi, Atikem Rozi, Alimjan Memetimin, Sattar
Sawut, Ablimit Ababekri, Abduehet Ababekri, Ablajan
Bekri, Wahitjan Osman, Tahir Nasir, Abdurazaq Sayim,
Shirzat Bawudun, Almire Muhter, Abduweli Heber, Dolqun
Yalqun**

Outlet: China Global Television Network (中国环球电视网)

Almira Muhter: "It was terrifying."

Kadir Memet: "Not an isolated attack."

Reporter: "Not a lone-wolf?"

Kadir Memet: "No."

Adil (Police Officer): "They're in the shadows."

Reporter: "The recruits?"

Abduweli (Xinjiang Internet Information Office): "Young people."

Abdul Tursuntohti: "I'm proud of my deeds."

Kadir Memet: "If we didn't, Urumqi would be..."

Shirzat Bawudun: "I'm a 'two-faced' man."

Murat Sheripjan: "Get rid of the 'two-faced'."

Bai Fengjie (Prison Instructor): "Get them on the right track."

Dilnur Eziz: "I've grown up."

Kadir Memet: "The cost is high."

[Identity unclear]: "A battle without smoke."

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The War in the Shadows.

A CGTN Production 2021.

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WARNING

The following documentary contains scenes that some viewers may find disturbing. Some footage is released to the public for the first time. Viewer discretion is advised. The terrorist attacks in the documentary are only a small part of the archives.

All interviewees have given permission to use their images. At the request of certain counter-terrorism organizations, the identity of some interviewees has been obscured for security reasons.

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Part One

The Networks

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Urumqi

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Yang Shaoheng (Victim's Family Member): "You see this little courtyard. My father-in-law was always working here... You can see all the tomatoes and peppers he planted."

Reporter: "He really loved life."

Yang Shaoheng: "Yes, he really loved life."

Reporter: "Did he spend a lot of time here every day?"

Yang Shaoheng: "Yes, every day, the whole morning, working in the garden."

Yang Shaoheng: "Whenever I enter the courtyard, I think of him. He left on the morning of May 22nd and never came back..."

[On-screen]: "May 22, 2014, Urumqi. 39 civilians killed, 94 injured."

Yang Shaoheng: "His face was unrecognizable."

Yang Shaoheng: "We'd been together for so long, but I couldn't recognize him."

Narrator: "Police officer 'Adil' says whenever he thinks of the victims, it's hard to take."

[On-screen]: "North Park Street, Urumqi"

Narrator: "This incident keeps torturing him."

Adil (Police Officer): "There were fire engines, ambulances and SWAT teams... Many people were lying on the ground. Smoke was rising from two SUVs."

Yang Shaoheng: "There was a morning market on the street, with fresh produce at reasonable prices."

Adil: "I questioned the main suspect. He said they had surveyed the area many times. They thought

more deaths guaranteed entering Paradise."

Kadir Memet (Fmr. Deputy Chief, Urumqi Public Security Bureau): "Two off-road vehicles had exploded. Four of the bodies we confirmed to be the suspects."

Kadir Memet: "Look at the aftermath. 39 people died, and over 90 were wounded. It was still very dangerous. There might be a second explosion. Once I arrived, I sensed it must be a terrorist attack."

Reporter: "So it wasn't a lone wolf attack?"

Kadir Memet: "No. Because there were many explosives, one or two persons couldn't have built them. After the Urumqi attack, they had planned something similar in Hotan's Pishan county."

Reporter: "Where did they get the materials?"

Kadir Memet: "They bought potassium permanganate and other chemicals on the internet and produced them. They learned on the internet."

Reporter: "Was there other evidence?"

Kadir Memet: "Yes, his cellphone. He used a chat app to contact terrorist groups outside China and to download videos. The flags were also taken from Hotan. They hung the flags on top of the vehicles beforehand."

Reporter: "What did this mean?"

Kadir Memet: "It's a statement of their 'jihad'. It was a suicide mission."

Reporter: "What stands out in your memory?"

Yang Shaoheng: "They are also human beings, those terrorists. Well... I don't know what they were thinking, either. Didn't they have parents and children at home? How could they be so brutal?"

Adil (Police Officer): "We soon caught the main suspect, about six or seven hours later."

Kadir Memet: "After the interrogation, we had a clear picture of the case. The terrorist group headed by Abliz orchestrated the incident."

Adil: "He was so resistant. We explained the state's policies and laws, he just wouldn't listen. I tried to explain it from a religious perspective. He just sat there and looked at me. 'If there had been someone who explained to me about Islam and the Quran like you, I wouldn't have taken part in the terrorist attack'."

Kadir Memet: "They are also victims. Why? Their minds were poisoned by the 'Three Evil Forces'. None of the masterminds committed suicide. They just took control of their minds and instructed them to (undertake suicide attacks) like a death squad. The significance was that it prevented similar incidents from happening."

Narrator: "Kadir Memet is a highly respected veteran of the Public Security Bureau of Urumqi. He

has solved numerous cases. He figured out the attacks were part of a region-wide network."

Kadir Memet: "We've come to see the pattern that so many cases of violent terrorism were not isolated. They had unified command and planning. And they had very specific targets."

[On-screen]: "June 21, 2014, Yecheng County. 13 terrorists killed, 3 policemen injured."

Narrator: "Years of investigation have shown Kadir Memet the big picture."

[On-screen]: "February 25, 1997, Urumqi. 9 civilians killed, 68 injured."

Narrator: "He says the terrorists are working in the shadows, forming a vast network."

[On-screen]: "April 30, 2014. 3 killed, 79 injured."

Narrator: "His job is to bring them to light. Extremism ruins lives. Young people are radicalized in various ways."

Almira Muhter: "At first it didn't leave much of an impression on me. There're instructions like 'Only satisfying your mother's wishes ensures a place in Paradise'... Then it gradually moved to 'jihad', martyring oneself to enter Paradise. It was terrifying."

Muhter Kadir (Father of Almira): "She was a very hardworking student, first in her school."

Almira Muhter: "I came to believe the teachings, such as women should stay at home. Then I figured that continued education in college would be the wrong direction, and that I should give up. So I refused to go to college."

Muhter Kadir: "I was so angry. The extremist ideas ruined her."

Almira Muhter: "Back then I longed to live in another country and thought about moving there for the 'jihad'."

Narrator: "In 2012, Almira Muhter was convicted of inciting 'jihad' and extremism online, and other crimes. She was sentenced to 10 years."

Bai Fengjie (Prison Instructor): "She thought she was correct. She was eager to sacrifice her youth to the so-called 'jihad'."

Almira Muhter: "I thought I was doing the right thing and it didn't count as breaking the law. I'd considered the consequences, but I thought my goal was to wage 'jihad' and I must carry it to the very end. After I entered prison, I was still influenced by such ideas. So I committed more crimes."

Narrator: "In 2018, Almira was convicted of conspiracy to commit murder and arson in the prison. Her sentence was extended to 2035. Radicalized individuals can be a hard case. Abdul Tursuntohti is serving 9 years for inciting terrorism and other crimes."

Reporter: "Do you still believe you've done nothing wrong or illegal?"

Abdul Tursuntohti: "I committed no crime, I'm proud of what I did."

Reporter: "You're willing to kill for Allah?"

Abdul Tursuntohti: "If Allah orders, I will even kill my son, to say nothing of infidels."

Reporter: "What is your biggest wish?"

Abdul Tursuntohti: "To do Allah's bidding, of course, and enter Paradise to fulfill myself."

Reporter: "What's Paradise like?"

Abdul Tursuntohti: "Paradise is a beautiful garden, broader than Heaven and Earth. There are 72 hours for the faithful. There're divine delicacies mortals have never seen, never really appreciated and never heard of. There're double the amount of rewards ever imagined by humans. And it's eternal."

Reporter: "If Paradise is so great, why not go there now?"

Abdul Tursuntohti: "The days in prison are the highest test Allah has given me. And it's the best life Allah has given me."

Reporter: "You don't think you're being deceived?"

Abdul Tursuntohti: "Rather than regret, I'd leap into fire and burn to death."

Reporter: "Will you change your mind some day?"

Abdul Tursuntohti: "When I wake up each morning, I pray 100 times to Allah that I will never change."

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Urumqi

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Narrator: "Dilnur Guanfengbao is a police officer. She is also a prison psychological consultant. She says she studies why some young people become easy targets for extremists, and how to bring them back to normal."

Dilnur Guanfengbao (Psychologist): "We find some of the convicts are very obstinate. They fit the anti-social personality profile. It's hard for them to change... Their minds are like alkaline soil, hardened alkaline soil. You can't grow anything there. This group of people craves help but pushes you away at the same time. Their religious fervor pursuit is a psychological distortion. So during the counseling, we keep them company to find the reasons. I will keep bringing him back to reality. He might insist what he's been pursuing was what he needed. We aim to offer them a link. So the counselors offer warmth, which will be internalized. They would learn for the first time that 'I've actually never known myself'."

Reporter: "What are we doing to prevent recidivism?"

Dilnur Guanfengbao: "After he returns to society, his family has to re-understand him and accept him as someone new. Society might have to provide him all kinds of opportunities, in terms of employment, education, and skill training. Our efforts in prison are far from enough for them."

Almira Muhter: "Now I truly realize that I had really been an ignorant fool."

Bai Fengjie (Prison Instructor): "I keep having heart-to-heart talks with her. I try to approach it in terms of feelings and understanding of the law."

Almira Muhter: "I used to think that law was a word far removed from our life."

Bai Fengjie: "I hope even more they will truly transform on the inside."

Almira Muhter: "The Paradise I used to yearn for is a fiction. It's a cancer."

Bai Fengjie: "I think it's necessary to crack down on the dissemination of such misleading information."

Almira Muhter: "I think I failed my mother the most. She had such great expectations of me. I just want to be a good daughter."

Bai Fengjie: "I'm a police officer. But I'm more like a teacher. I want to help these straying children, these students, back on the right track. We shouldn't be afraid that one or two heart-to-heart talks have no effects. We mustn't give up on them. We have to believe they will eventually change."

Bai Fengjie: "How's your health recently?"

Almira Muhter: "Really good."

Bai Fengjie: "Did you make the video call?"

Almira Muhter: "Dad was busy. Mom and my brother came. They are both well."

Bai Fengjie: "Keep your confidence up."

Almira Muhter: "Thank you, instructor."

Kadir Memet: "Urumqi is the political, economic and cultural center of the autonomous region. The enemy aims their destruction at Urumqi."

Narrator: "Some of the cases have never been made public before."

Kadir Memet: "This is the foiled December 11 terror plot in 2014. They had planned explosions and knife attacks around Urumqi. If it hadn't been stopped, Urumqi could've been... This is a violent terrorist group. It was controlled by a family. Two daughters joined. The father was the leader. Both sons-in-law were part of it. They recruited a dozen more people. They were going to convert a gas cylinder into a bomb. They were going to drive the car into a shopping center."

Reporter: "What is the priority of the crackdown?"

Kadir Memet: "Foiling their plans would be..."

Adil (Police Officer): "This is the most difficult."

Reporter: "We've paid such a high price."

Adil: "The biggest challenge is that they're hidden in the dark. They can see our operations. But we can't see their plans. If we go soft, there might be more deaths and suffering."

[On-screen]: "April 23, 2013, Seriqbuya. 15 police officers & community staff killed."

Adil: "So this is a lesson learned from blood."

[On-screen]: "2020 Counter-terrorism Drills. Urumqi Public Security Bureau"

[Footage of counter-terrorism drills plays.]

Kadir Memet: "Urumqi is such a beautiful place. Solidarity and prosperity, that's an Urumqi I'd like to see."

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Part Two

The Enemies Within

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Hotan

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Narrator: "Hotan was one of the hardest hit by terrorism in Xinjiang. Murat Sheripjan showed us the weaponry seized. He said many young people had been brainwashed. Insiders, dubbed the 'two-faced persons', were able to exploit the system."

Murat Sheripjan (Deputy Director, Hotan Public Security Department): "The infiltration of extremism had taken root. Also, some 'two-faced people' among us were secretly collaborating with them and facilitating their activities. This presentation lists a number of 'two-faced people' once occupying our key positions. A case in point is Shirzat Bawudun. He had been long hidden buried deep in our system as a 'two-faced person'. He created many obstacles in our work. He used to be one of us, and he protected many separatist forces. He finally became an agent for ethnic separatists and terrorists from outside China. He helped them expand their influence."

Shirzat Bawudun (Fmr. Deputy Secretary, Political & Legal Committee, Xinjiang): "All this now feels like a nightmare. It's like a bottomless pit, in which I kept sinking."

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Shirzat Bawudun

Fmr. Director, Public Security Bureau, Moyu County

Fmr. Director, United Front Work Department, Urumqi

Fmr. Director General, Department of Justice, Xinjiang

Fmr. Deputy Secretary, Political & Legal Committee, Xinjiang

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Narrator: "Shirzat Bawudun became a teacher at the Xinjiang Police College in Urumqi after graduating in 1988. But he applied to return to his hometown in Hotan. Even then he had certain

ambitions."

Shirzat Bawudun: "Veteran separatists vigorously promoted their ethnic separatism and religious extremism, which began to spread and take hold. So I decided to go back and see what I could use to do something big."

Narrator: "During a crackdown on terrorists, Shirzat Bawudun was wounded and commended as a 'Counter-terrorism Hero'. For this, in 2001 he became the head of the Moyu County Public Security."

Shirzat Bawudun: "Then I got the position and the power. I had long considered the so-called dream of a country of our own. So I began to get in touch with prominent figures in religious extremism."

Narrator: "Shirzat Bawudun chose Ablajan Bakri."

[On-screen diagram: A photograph of Shirzat Bawudun is shown connected to a photograph of Ablajan Bakri. The word "Egypt" is displayed below the diagram.]

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Ablajan Bakri

Fmr. Imam, Moyu Mosque

Fmr. President, Islamic Association, Moyu County

Fmr. CPPCC Member, Xinjiang

Fmr. Member, China Islamic Association

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Shirzat Bawudun: "His words and theories all contained religious extremism. I knew many things about it."

Ablajan Bakri: [sic] "I was promoted to the Iman of the Grand Mosque in 2005. At the same time, people started to gossip behind my back. As the Moyu county chief, Shirzat Bawudun used all means to suppress those people to remove the negative comments about me."

Shirzat Bawudun: "I regarded him as an instrument to draw believers to our cause."

Memet Memetimin (Imam, Moyu Mosque): "Ablajan Bakri was the mosque's imam. He used the religious platform to promote extremism. To achieve his own ends, he was distorting the teachings of Islam. I remember when I was small, religious extremism in Moyu was very deep. They said dancing was not allowed; weeping was not allowed at funerals. They even forbade living in government-built housing and using IDs and RMB. Some of the preachers had their own motives. They had parents send their kids to underground madrasas to be indoctrinated. Many young people strayed and became criminals."

Murat Sheripjan: "That kind of fallacy confuses them and drives them to engage in terrorist activities."

Ablajan Bakri: "I believe Shirzat Bawudun had a role in this change."

[On-screen diagram: The photos of Shirzat Bawudun and Ablajan Bakri are connected to a

silhouette representing Tayir Abbas. The word "Egypt" is displayed below the diagram.]

Narrator: "In 2003, Ablajan Bakri introduced Shirzat Bawudun to Tayir Abbas, a key member of the East Turkistan Islamic Movement, or ETIM."

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Tayir Abbas

East Turkistan Islamic Movement

(Islamic Party of Turkistan)

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Narrator: "It's been listed as a terrorist organization by the UN since 2002."

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United Nations Security Council

Since 2002, the ETIM has been listed as a terrorist organization by the UN. In 2004, the ETIM changed its name to the Islamic Party of Turkistan, or TIP.

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Narrator: "In 2004, the ETIM changed its name to the Islamic Party of Turkistan, or TIP."

Shirzat Bawudun: "He said he mainly worked in tourism over there. And he was in touch with an ETIM (TIP) Egypt branch. I was thinking of Uyghurs having a country of our own. I was muddle-headed and stupid."

Narrator: "Connecting with the ETIM (TIP), Shirzat Bawudun took action."

Shirzat Bawudun: "To accomplish anything, you need an economic base."

[On-screen diagram: The photo of Shirzat Bawudun is connected to Ablimit Ababakri and Abduehet Ababakri.]

Shirzat Bawudun: "So I thought about the Ablimit family and recruited the two brothers."

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Ablimit Ababakri

ETIM (TIP) Member

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Abduehet Ababakri

ETIM (TIP) Member

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Abduehet Ababakri: "Shirzat Bawudun told my elder brother he was born in Moyu county. He urged us to invest here. He asked us whether we had any projects needing his support and help."

Ablimit Ababakri: "Now I realized that while he seemed to push us to do business in Moyu, he actually had some other motive, which we weren't aware of."

Narrator: "With the help of Shirzat Bawudun, the two brothers soon made money and their business began to thrive."

Ablimit Ababakri: "Of the four companies with which he had financial connections, these three -- real estate, road transport and gas stations, in each firm, Shirzat had a half-million shares. All did good business and paid dividends every year. He could draw funds as needed. That's how it was for a long time."

Narrator: "In 2011, Shirzat Bawudun was appointed Director of the United Front Work Department of Urumqi. Police say he secretly supported the spread of extremism. The same year, he encouraged the brothers to go to Egypt and meet with Tayir Abbas."

[On-screen diagram: A photo of Shirzat Bawudun is linked to photos of Ablajan Bakri, Ablimit Ababakri and Abduehet Ababakri. The latter three photos are linked to a silhouette representing Tayir Abbas, next to which the word "Egypt" is displayed.]

Ablimit Ababakri: "In September 2012, my brother told me his wife had a baby there and asked me to come over. Nearly 30 people were there, including Tayir Abbas. One of them said, 'Let us work for Xinjiang's independence, for founding the Islamic Caliphate.' While talking with Abduehet, I found he was on good terms with some members of the group. They were key members of the ETIM (TIP). He wanted to join their organization. I said Tayir Abbas knew Shirzat Bawudun, who knew about the organization. After all, he was a police officer, we should ask Shirzat Bawudun when we got back."

Shirzat Bawudun: [sic] "From what they said, I thought they had found the right people or that organization."

Ablimit Ababakri: "Shirzat said, 'That's right. You should join the organization.'"

Shirzat Bawudun: "They had given more than 10 million yuan (US\$1.4 million) to the ETIM (TIP) people."

Ablimit Ababakri: "Then Shirzat asked how much his half-million shares in the transport firm were worth. I said the shares plus dividends were worth some 1.2 million yuan. He said, 'You give all 1.2 million to Tayir Abbas and the ETIM (TIP) people as operation funding.'"

Shirzat Bawudun: "The two brothers told me they bought a 200-square-meter apartment for me in Cairo. I said I couldn't go and had to wait until I retired, and Tayir Abbas and his people could use it for the time being."

Ablimit Ababakri: "After saying this, he stressed three times, 'What I told you must not be told to a second person and must be kept secret.'"

Narrator: "In 2013, the ETIM (TIP) had a meeting and brought together some Uygur students. They were planning to send some to join the IS and work for 'jihad'. They were supposed to train for war. When they were ready to return, they could make greater contributions for the next step."

Abduehet Ababakri: "They had to do the ETIM (TIP) 'jihad' training. The aim was to turn these trainees into future successors of the ETIM (TIP)."

[On-screen diagram: A photo of Shirzat Bawudun is linked to photos of Ablajan Bakri, Ablimit Ababakri and Abduehet Ababakri. The latter three photos are linked to a silhouette representing Tayir Abbas, next to which the word "Egypt" is displayed.]

Narrator: "Police investigation shows that over 60 Uygur teenagers aged 14-18, have been sent overseas by the two brothers — Ablimit and Abduehet."

[On-screen: "Some joined ISIL"]

Narrator: "Some of them have joined the so-called Islamic State group, some have come back to Xinjiang."

[On-screen: "Some came back to Xinjiang"]

Ablimit Ababakri: "They said once Xinjiang was liberated, Shirzat would become the national leader of East Turkistan."

Shirzat Bawudun: "They appointed me the leader of ETIM (TIP) in Xinjiang and after nationhood, I'd be the leader. I was so excited and happy. I was muddle-headed."

Ablimit Ababakri: [sic] "He told us, 'When you work outside China, in China you must keep a low profile and work secretly. Don't draw the attention of public security and learn to be patient. You should wait for the chance.'"

Narrator: "Police say in 2015, during an official visit overseas, Shirzat Bawudun secretly met with key members of the ETIM (TIP) twice. He revealed anti-terrorism information in Xinjiang. And Shirzat Bawudun had his own strategy."

Shirzat Bawudun: "So I only rooted out those units already exposed and left alone those only suspected and being groomed. On the one hand, once they were ready, I'd have targets to strike. On the other hand, I could protect some of them. So the result was repeated strikes which just missed, and the ashes could burn again. After the strike, it's like chive roots. Prune the stalks and leaves, and fresh sprouts grow."

Murat Sheripjan: "Such arrangements gave terrorists an advantage. While we struggled to discover, the terrorists already knew. There was one of their own in our ranks. That's why they could act so boldly."

Ablajan Bakri: "Now I realize that Shirzat Bawudun had been using me all along. He was trying to use me as a front in Moyu to control the local clergy."

Ablimit Ababakri: "We were in a trap. We didn't clearly see Shirzat's true intentions. I should have seen through him earlier, but I didn't, and I didn't have the guts to do it."

Shirzat Bawudun: "I believe I kept it rather clandestine and well concealed. It's not easy to see through these. But one must wake from a dream."

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Shirzat Bawudun

Two-year Suspended Death Sentence

Deprived of Political Rights for Life

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Murat Sheripjan: "We have to first remove the 'two-faced persons' in our ranks. Otherwise, we can never remove the soil for terrorism."

Narrator: "Murat Sheripjan says even the term 'two-faced' doesn't properly describe such persons. They are the enemy, the enemy in the shadows."

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Part Three

The Textbooks

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Urumqi

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Narrator: "In 2016, there were reports of errors in the 2003 and 2009 editions of the Uygur-language textbooks for primary and middle schools. An investigation followed. Shehide Yusup, who worked on these textbooks, showed us the problems."

Shehide Yusup (Art Editor, Xinjiang Education Publishing House): "These are textbooks published by our company. They contain many errors. I worked on the 2003 editions of the primary school textbooks, mainly in cover design and illustration coloring. Take this graphic for example. The national emblem is that of East Turkistan. It shouldn't appear in textbooks at all. This is the legend of seven heroic Uygur girls. It's all fabricated. Han Chinese soldiers trapped them at a cliff and they jumped to their death to defend their homeland. It's meant to incite ethnic hatred and it will misinform the students."

Shehide Yusup: "That's unimaginable. The mere thought of this would scare me."

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Sattar Sawut

Fmr. Deputy Secretary, Education & Work Committee, Xinjiang

Fmr. Director General, Education Department, Xinjiang

Fmr. Leader, Basic Education Curriculum Reform Group, Xinjiang

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Narrator: "An investigation shows that starting in 2002, the then Director General of the Xinjiang Education Department, Sattar Sawut, set up a special group, as a front for criminal activities."

[On-screen diagram: A photograph of Sattar Sawut is shown connected to photographs of Alimjan Memtimin, Abdurazaq Sayim and Tahir Nasir. The latter two are connected to photos of Yalqun Rozi and Wahitjan Osman.]

Narrator: "It included the Deputy Director General of the Education Department, the two consecutive presidents of the Xinjiang Education Publishing House, as well as two editors with radical separatist thoughts."

Sattar Sawut: "The idea was to use the power given by the Party and the people to spread our ethnic chauvinist sentiments and extremist errors among more Uygurs. It was meant to control their minds, influence them in childhood in order to turn them into separatists. In 2003, new Uygur-language textbooks were scheduled to be compiled for primary and middle schools. I was head of the Xinjiang Basic Education Curriculum Reform Group. So I saw an opportunity. I assigned Alimjan Memtimin and Abdurazaq Sayim to the project."

[Photographs of Alimjan Memtimin, Abdurazaq Sayim and Tahir Nasir are displayed on-screen.]

Sattar Sawut: "I had several meetings with them and instructed them about compiling the textbooks."

Abdurazaq Sayim (Fmr. President, Xinjiang Education Publishing House): "He said the textbooks were an excellent opportunity and it should proceed as we meant it to. It could help groom our 'successors'. So I picked Yalqun Rozi and Wahitjan Osman, who were quite persuasive, to join the committee. I instructed them to include more content on 'ethnic oppression' in the textbooks, mainly 'woeful tales' about the past. I asked them to add more Turkic heroes, especially those revolting against the state for independence."

[Photographs of Yalqun Rozi and Wahitjan Osman are displayed on-screen.]

Alimjan Memtimin (Fmr. Deputy Director General, Xinjiang Education Department): "Such textbooks would be approved and issued to all schools and allow many teachers to elaborate and incite ethnic hatred and such thoughts."

Narrator: "When Tahir Nasir succeeded Abdurazaq Sayim as president of the publishing house, he continued the editorial policy."

[Photographs of Abdurazaq Sayim and Tahir Nasir are displayed on-screen.]

Tahir Nasir (Fmr. President, Xinjiang Education Publishing House): "When Sattar and Alimjan approached me and proposed that the new textbooks should push religious extremism, my mind was excited and clear about the meaning."

Shehide Yusup: "The art director is supposed to handle all the visuals. But in making the 2003 and 2009 textbooks, the editors intervened quite a lot."

Suriya Mirhadam (Editor, Xinjiang Education Publishing House): "For the 2003 and 2009 textbooks, Wahitjan Osman and Yalqun Rozi were responsible for text content. They simultaneously served as text editors, publishing editors, and initial and final proofreaders. Exercising such authority violates publishing protocol. Their superiors arranged it. They put it into practice."

Narrator: "Police say Sattar Sawut acted unilaterally to determine textbook content. Yalqun Rozi and Wahitjan Osman were instructed to fabricate separatist material for the 2003 and 2009 textbooks."

Alimjan Memtimin: "The primary school Uygur textbooks are full of 'Pan-Islamism' and 'Pan-Turkism'. The historical figures in them were meant to encourage the kids to seek their cultural origins and roots from outside China."

Suriya Mirhadam: "The 2003 and 2009 textbooks contain a lot of gore, violence, terrorism and separatism. By distorting historical facts, they wanted to instill separatism in students and incite

ethnic hatred, with the end of splitting the motherland."

Shehide Yusup: "As guidance for students, such textbooks would obscure and undermine their sense of national identity; also the students would be exposed to 'Pan-Islamism' and 'Pan-Turkism'."

Suriya Mirhadam: "Textbooks should include the national flag, emblem and anthem. But these textbooks had none."

Narrator: "Investigation found a large quantity of material inciting extremism was included in the textbooks. From 2004, these textbooks were used region-wide for 13 years."

Shehide Yusup: "They were using such textbooks from primary school through junior high. So the insidious effects must be enduring. Some might be led astray and even led to commit crimes."

Sattar Sawut: "Many participants in the July 5 Incident and following terrorist attacks had used our textbooks. I think we had ruined these children."

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Atikem Rozi

Born: April 1991

Four-year sentence

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Atikem Rozi: "When I was in junior high school, I learned some things from the textbooks. I also got the idea of doing something, too."

Kadir Memet: "The 'Three Evil Forces' have been trying to infiltrate our ideological sectors such as education, culture and religion. They've never given up. The sustained increase in terrorism in recent years is closely linked to such efforts."

Narrator: "Kadir Memet says the greatest danger often comes from the enemy within."

Alimjan Memtimin: "I am a double-dealing 'two-faced man'."

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Sattar Sawut

Two-year Suspended Death Sentence

Deprived of Political Rights for Life

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Alimjan Memtimin

Life Sentence

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Abdurazaq Sayim

Life Sentence

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Tahir Nasir

Life Sentence

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Narrator: "The war in the shadows is being fought on many fronts. Kadir Memet says ideology is only one of the battlegrounds. Suriya Mirhadam was responsible for editing part of the new editions of the 2019 and 2020 textbooks."

Suriya Mirhadam: "This is Part One of the first grade's Uygur-language textbook. Here's the national emblem, and the national flag, and the statement 'We are Chinese'. Here is the flag-raising ceremony."

Narrator: "Suriya Mirhadam says the Kazak- and Kirgiz-language textbooks have the same content."

Reporter: "What are we telling the students with these pictures?"

Suriya Mirhadam: "They should know that they are citizens of the People's Republic of China, that Xinjiang is an inalienable part of the motherland. The textbooks are meant to keep students from separatism and ensure they have a sound mind so they can serve their family, their society and their nation."

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Part Four

The Black Hands

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Abduweli (Xinjiang Internet Information Office): "The internet is truly a battlefield without the smoke. I'm a special ops soldier. I identify and neutralize the threats, so youngsters won't be misled. I wipe the propaganda from the internet. I think our work is very meaningful. The violent ETIM (TIP) audios and videos have a domestic target, especially in Xinjiang, with specific purposes. The groups they try to recruit are mainly young people. Terrorist audios and videos are often well-concealed. They use special packaging, like encryption. And they use covert channels to transfer and share the content. Some are camouflaged, so to say. It looks like a regular video, but when it reaches a specific point, it will switch to terrorist content."

Narrator: "'Abduweli' has been working at the Xinjiang Internet Information Office since it was established in 2013. From his experience, the online materials are categorized as preaching, training, making weaponry, and specific groups like women and students."

Abduweli: "For a time after 2008, about ten each year on average. Since 2012, there has been an increase, with 200 to 300 each year."

Mirzat (Police Officer): "The terrorist audios and videos actually serve as their initial approach. It resembles a pyramid scheme in a way. It tries to brainwash its audience repeatedly. If the brainwashing succeeds, people will join the violent terrorist activities. Such activities aim to cause

maximal impact at minimal cost, that is, maximal destruction. That's their aim."

Narrator: "The fight against the criminal activities to spread radicalization materials has been going on for some 20 years. Police officer 'Mirzat' says nearly 90 percent of young people participating in terror attacks have watched such products. The main sources are from outside of China, mostly from the ETIM (TIP)."

Mirzat: "The terrorist content often wraps itself in religion and conceals its ulterior motive through such pretense. The observation and analysis in recent years indicate that the content has been produced by professional teams. They used to distribute the content at specific websites. But now they are using regular social media apps and point-to-point messaging apps. The storage devices are mostly hard disks. Other common devices are flash drives, storage cards, smartphones, tablets and so on."

Mirzat: "Here are the storage devices we seized in 2014 and 2015; they were all used to store terrorist audio and video."

Reporter: "Where did the content come from?"

Mirzat: "They were all downloaded from outside China."

Mirzat: "These are some CD-ROMs. All the content promotes violent terrorism."

Narrator: "Young people have always been the key recruitment targets."

Abduweli Heber: "They showed us ETIM (TIP) members doing physical training and making explosive devices. They asked us to join the ETIM (TIP). And they urged us to learn the skills so that we could use them some day. That is, after returning to Xinjiang, we could carry out 'jihad' and 'hejiras'."

Narrator: "Dolqun Yalqun went abroad for an advanced degree. While there, he became involved with a terrorist organization, the ETIM (TIP). In 2019, Dolqun was sentenced to 7 years for inciting terrorism and other crimes."

Dolqun Yalqun: "My thinking was gradually eaten away. I began to regard people with no religious faith as infidels. I now think the ideological damage is even greater. The philosophical influence can be gradual and subtle. Once I was taken in by such religious extremism, the pursuit of my life goals shifted to those of religious faith. I began to seek self-fulfillment in this regard. I felt all I'd done was worthless."

Reporter: "How can you help them change?"

Dolqun Yalqun: "I can explain my current thinking to them, and this will inspire them to think for themselves. Through these lessons and examples, people can re-establish their hopes for a future life."

Narrator: "Girls were also recruited."

Dilnur Eziz: "They were all like me. At first it's just curiosity, and then only going to the Quran lectures. It was a steady trickle of indoctrination. At first I thought nothing of it, but just felt the inside atmosphere was off, everyone wearing black. Watching videos, then training, then going to do stuff in some countries, like this, like that."

Mother of Dilnur: "I never regret she came back."

Reporter: "And if you hadn't come back?"

Dilnur Eziz: "I don't know where I would be."

Mother of Dilnur: "She was quite a handful, but very smart and sweet."

Dilnur Eziz: "At first I hated myself for going there. Then I came to learn enough to conclude that they had ulterior motives. Otherwise it wouldn't be free. At first they sweet-talked me, then they told me you must wear this and must do that. I think if I had stayed there for a long time, I could possibly become like those others."

Mother of Dilnur: "I hate them. They led my daughter astray."

Dilnur Eziz: "I feel deceived and used. I hate them so much."

Mother of Dilnur: "Whenever she could call, she said 'Mom, I miss you and want to go home soon.'"

Dilnur Eziz: "I regret it very much."

Reporter: "What's the greatest meaning in life?"

Dolqun Yalqun: "It is to walk the right path and realize one's value. I think this is also what the Quran says. People should do good works, deal with others harmoniously."

Reporter: "Do you dare face this matter (when made public)?"

Dolqun Yalqun: "I can totally face this. I've made mistakes, and I don't want to see more people follow my example."

Reporter: "You're not afraid this will have a negative influence on you?"

Dolqun Yalqun: "I'm not afraid."

Abduweli Heber: "When I sleep at night, I always dream about them. I dream about dinner with my family and a happy life. I dream about playing with my younger brothers. I really miss hearing them call me 'Brother, Brother'. I also want to go back to study and have fun with my friends. Although I want all this very much, I've committed a crime and these chances can never come back."

Mother of Dilnur: "I hate those who took her away. If they hadn't done that, we would be having a normal life."

Dilnur Eziz: "I'm sorry for them."

Mother of Dilnur: "[She could be at home] helping me and talking with me."

Dilnur Eziz: "Her beloved daughter has grown up. I know I was wrong."

Narrator: "Lawmakers also grapple with cause and effect."

Li Juan (Chairperson, Legal Affairs Committee, People's Congress of Xinjiang): "Among the Measures for Implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Law for Xinjiang, Section 7 is about educational management. Articles 38 and 39 provide for the establishment of vocational training centers and their training content and methods. They serve as a solid legal basis."

Li Juan: "These are common practices in many other countries. We've seen such measures adopted in Singapore and Britain. They all use such practices in educating people misled by extremist thinking, including vocational training centers. It's an international practice. It's about how to educate and rectify."

Li Juan: "The Autonomous Region also enacted the Internet Security Regulations. Online dissemination of violent content, especially incitement, are our crackdown priority."

Reporter: "What if some internet companies don't follow the rules?"

Li Juan: [sic] "Then we will hold them accountable. When we saw some young people carry out violent crimes and being charged, we felt they were actually victims. They were victims of those who incited them. They themselves didn't commit terrorism but they incited others. So it was based on the harm to society, China's Criminal Law stipulates that we hold you responsible for the making and dissemination of violent terrorist audio and video materials. Even if we block violent terrorist content, terrorism and extremism will not cease and they will try to find new ways. Terrorism is one of their methods. So I believe the challenge will remain for a long time."

Mirzat (Police Officer): "The challenges are more likely from outside China. The invisible hand of incitement from outside China has always been trying to mislead our people."

Abduweli (Xinjiang Internet Information Office): "Now we're focusing on identifying the source of terrorist content and taking targeted measures. When such content appears on internet platforms, we can find it as early as possible and then block it."

Mirzat: "We used to watch a number of spots, but now we're covering the whole picture. We have to cut off the paths by which terrorist content enters our country."

Abduweli: "We should work with other countries regarding the sources, including national security cooperation. Through such cooperation we can curb the terrorist organizations' living space. As long as terrorist organizations are out there, we can't relent in cracking down on such audio and video content."

Mirzat: "The ultimate goal is to uproot extremism and leave it no soil to grow back. That is the way to solve the problem effectively."

Kadir Memet: "Four years without violent terrorism. This is a preliminary victory of our previous work. It's hard won."

Adil (Police Officer): "I have two kids. But in a year, I have to be away for some 300 days. Why? Because the duty on our shoulders is so heavy. I hope more police officers' kids can have more time with their fathers."

Narrator: "'Adil's' greatest hope is to walk out of the War in the Shadows... in a safe and secure Xinjiang."

[Credits begin. A propaganda song about Xinjiang plays to clips from various state media documentaries.]

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Special thanks to:

The China Society for Human Rights Studies

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Original: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pqlzunwilGM>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#965>, <https://shahit.biz/#1745>, <https://shahit.biz/#8766>,
<https://shahit.biz/#332>, <https://shahit.biz/#14676>, <https://shahit.biz/#14677>,
<https://shahit.biz/#10155>, <https://shahit.biz/#2361>, <https://shahit.biz/#2360>,
<https://shahit.biz/#363>, <https://shahit.biz/#14675>, <https://shahit.biz/#14674>,
<https://shahit.biz/#9299>, <https://shahit.biz/#14641>

Huseyinjan Jelil, Muhemmedtohti Metrozi

Outlet: Tianshan Net / Observer Net (天山网/观察者网)

Expressions of remorse from convicts who committed crimes against the state and whose sentences were reduced in Xinjiang

Introductory remark: The Autonomous Region High People's Court has recently carried out sentence reductions for 11 criminals convicted of crimes against the state. The 11 individuals with reduced sentences then told reporters about the crimes they had committed after being led astray by religious extremism, and talked about how they underwent transformation through education with the help of the prison's People's police while serving their sentences, how they were deeply remorseful, and how their thinking changed to break clean with religious extremism. Starting today, our paper will publish a series of "Individuals with reduced sentences expressing their remorse" reports, to both alert and warn the general public.

Individuals with reduced sentences express remorse (I): Breaking clean with religious extremism gave me a new lease on life

My name is Huseyinjan Jelil, I'm 48 this year. I was born into a family of farmers in Peyziwat County and, influenced by my family, would start learning religion from a young age, while not being very educated.

When I was 20, I started blindly collecting and reading through all sorts of illegal literature, taking in the religious extremist ideology that was being propagated inside. It was also then that I became acquainted with the former leader of the "East Turkistan Islamic Movement", Hesen Mehsum, as well as some others, interacting with them and disseminating religious extremism together. I also took advantage of my position at the mosque that I presided over, using all sorts of means to spread my extremist thoughts and feelings of dissatisfaction towards the government to the pious masses. To escape responsibility for my crimes, I fled abroad.

While abroad, I'd meet and work with the head of a terrorist organization, sinking deeper and deeper into the criminal mire. I spread separatist and religious extremist ideology to the youth, leading them astray onto the road of separatism and making them take part in terrorist groups. Their lives would be wrecked because of me.

When I first started serving my sentence, I didn't at all recognize the grave consequences of my criminal actions, always complaining that my punishment was too heavy. But the People's police at the prison would explain things over and over, and I came to understand my criminal acts from the legal perspective. However, there were still a lot of unresolved knots on the religious side.

It was with the help of the religious guidance education carried out by the prison that I understood the principle that Islam needed to be understood correctly, returning to the right path and becoming a good law-abiding citizen. The knots in my head became undone, as I felt myself waking from a nightmare. I came to realize very clearly that I was guilty from the religious perspective also. Whenever I listened to the lectures, I'd feel ashamed and remorseful because of my criminal acts. It would bring me to tears.

The crimes that I committed were the ones that had the most abominable influence, that brought the greatest harm to society, and that were the gravest. My crimes were acts of violence that used

despicable means, bringing about great disaster. I would like to repeatedly give my deepest and heartfelt apologies to society, and to those young people and the families of those young people who were poisoned by my terrorist ideology and who as a result destroyed their youth and lives.

But although I committed such grave crimes, the government did not abandon me, having me undergo education from various perspectives. I have decided to use this means of sharing my personal experience to educate others, so that they may take me as a warning and avoid walking down the criminal path. I want to use this as a means to cleanse myself of these crimes. In addition to speaking about my experience at the No. 1 Prison where I am serving, I speak at other prisons also, in addition to speaking to the public in the Kashgar Prefecture, expressing my remorse. The results of my reform have been recognized, and I have received the "Great Meritorious Service" award.

Last year, I was fortunate to see a group of leaders and comrades led by the CCP Politburo Member and Autonomous Region Party Committee Secretary, Zhang Chunxian, when they visited the prison as part of their inspection and direction duties. I reported my thoughts to them. I felt very ashamed when I saw them, dressed in my prisoner uniform, and was moved to tears. Instead of looking at a criminal like myself with hostility, they showed concern for me, encouraged me, and pushed me in my efforts to reform. I was greatly moved by their magnanimity.

I've also been rewarded with a sentence reduction. The day I heard this news was the most unforgettable day of my life, the most exciting and most moving. I have been cared for and forgiven, breaking away from the tears of despair, worry, anxiety, and agony of my past, stepping out on a new life path filled with hope.

It is from the bottom of my heart that I thank the Party and government that has cared for me, that has educated me, and that has guided me towards a new life. I also thank the prison's People's police and the religious teachers. I want to declare that, in the future, I will work even harder to reform myself, completely breaking free from the extremism that once influenced me and the terrorist groups that I organized and took part in. I will work hard to become a law-abiding citizen. (spoken by Huseyinjan Jelil, touched up by Xinjiang Daily reporter Sui Yunyan)

Individuals with reduced sentences express remorse (I): Mending one's ways to start a new life

My name is Memettohti Memetrozi. I'm 42 this year, and originally from Hotan County. In February 2005, I was given a life sentence for separatism, and am currently serving my sentence at the prison.

The crimes I committed were unforgiveable, but the Party and government forgave me and gave me a way out, and now have even reduced my sentence. When I heard the news of my sentence reduction, I was excited and said "Thank you, Party and government, for the reform given me". I was so happy that I couldn't fall asleep at night for several days straight, and would reflect on my crimes many times over. Back then, aiming to split the country, I colluded with Hesen Mehsum and others to create the "East Turkistan Islamic Party", imparting ideas of ethnic separatism, ethnic hatred, and extremism to others, leading them down the criminal path and creating many terrorist incidents inside and outside the country, bringing about the death and injury of many innocent people.

When I was first brought to justice, because my hands were covered with the blood of innocents and because of the severity of my crimes, I thought that I may very well be sentenced to death. However, the Party and government gave me a way out. While serving my sentence, I received all

sorts of education and direction from the prison's People's police, showing me clearly the proper path I should walk to once again live as a human being. I started to reflect on the dangers and origins of criminal acts. However, there was still the deep-rooted ethnic separatist and religious extremist ideology in my head, and I could not resolve the major issues related to religion, which would continue to vex me. It was with the help of the "deradicalization" education carried out by the prison that the distorted religious views and misconceptions of Islam in my head were fully rectified, allowing me to truly understand that the crimes I had committed were not only unforgiveable crimes before the national law, but also unforgiveable according to Islam.

Having my sentence reduced today has made this for me the most unforgettable day of my life. Before, I always thought that someone like me could never get a sentence reduction, but the facts before me are proof that any inmate can get this opportunity if only they recognize their crime, repent, accept the reform, and let go of their previous extremist thoughts and incorrect views, turning over a new leaf and choosing a correct life path.

I once more declare: I have fully cut ties and broken free from all separatist and extremist ideology and terrorist groups. Whether they are inside the country or out, there is absolutely no future for those who take part in terrorist or separatist activities. Today, regardless of whether I am in prison serving my sentence or living in society, I will stay clear of crime, working hard to become a law-abiding citizen.

I express my most sincere apologies to those innocent people who were hurt or lost their lives because of the criminal acts that I committed that brought harm to the country and society, as well as to those who committed crimes because they were led astray by me, saying to them: "I am sorry, please forgive me!" (spoken by Memettohti Memetrozi, touched up by Xinjiang Daily reporter Yao Tong)

Do Xinjiang Endangering-State-Security Convicts with Sentences Reduced Include Canadian Citizen Huseyinjan? Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "All are Chinese Citizens"

In recent days, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region has in accordance with the law reduced the sentences of 11 convicts guilty of endangering state security, including Huseyinjan Jelil, who while abroad joined and became a core member of two terrorist organizations known as the "East Turkistan Liberation Organization" and the "East Turkistan Islamic Movement", and who also exploited his position as "imam" to carry out separatist and terrorist activities. During a Ministry of Foreign Affairs press conference on February 3, a reporter raised the issue of Huseyinjan's Canadian citizenship and inquired about his sentence reduction. The MFA spokesperson, Lu Kang, emphasized that those whose sentences were reduced were all Chinese citizens, and that all relevant rulings were made by the relevant Chinese ministries in accordance with Chinese law and the admitted crimes and convictions of the aforementioned people. He also said that related issues will continue to be handled in accordance with the law.

According to previous media reports, Huseyinjan was born on March 1, 1969, on a small farm about seventy kilometers from Kashgar, in Xinjiang. In the 1990s, he was suspected of participating in a series of violent terrorist organization activities and was arrested by China and Kyrgyzstan police. Later, he used a fake identity to live in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkey for many years, and was put on the Interpol red-notice list.

In 2001, Huseyinjan was accepted by Canada as a refugee, and in 2005 obtained Canadian

citizenship. In March 2006, he was arrested in Uzbekistan and extradited back to China.

On April 19, 2007, Xinjiang's Urumqi City Intermediate People's Court publicly announced the verdict following the trial of first instance for Huseyinjan's case, sentencing him to life in prison for the crime of separatism, with lifelong deprivation of political rights; he was also sentenced to 10 years in prison for the crime of organizing, leading, and taking part in terrorist groups, with the final decision to implement a sentence of life in prison with lifelong deprivation of political rights.

Huseyinjan's case has previously created friction within China-Canada diplomacy. After the news was announced, the former Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter MacKay, who was about to visit China, immediately issued a stern statement criticizing the ruling as "difficult to accept", and said that because of this Canada would re-examine the "China-Canada Consular Agreement". An official in Canada's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that China used its non-recognition of dual citizenship as a reason to reject Canada's consular jurisdiction over Huseyinjan, while also forbidding Canadian officials from visiting the prisoner.

China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that Huseyinjan was a citizen of China, and that the "China-Canada Consular Agreement" did not apply to this case. From China's viewpoint, the Chinese citizen Huseyinjan was a core member of the "East Turkistan Islamic Movement" international terrorist organization, with suspected involvement in a series of violent terrorist organization activities, and was an international fugitive.

On April 19, Canada's Ministry of Foreign Affairs summoned Chinese officials stationed at the consulate in Canada and raised their objections on this matter. On April 20, during an interview with reporters in Vancouver, the Chinese ambassador to Canada, Lu Shumin, expressed that China is an independent and sovereign nation, governed by the rule of law, and that no criminal would be able to escape from legal punishment.

Lu Shumin said that China did not recognize Huseyinjan as Canadian. He also said that before escaping from China, Huseyinjan had been involved in separatist activities and had organized, led, and taken part part in terrorist groups. Since he was Chinese, China-Canada diplomatic treaties naturally didn't apply.

Huseyinjan's "seeking asylum" in Canada began with his flight from Uzbekistan to Kyrgyzstan. At that time, Huseyinjan was seeking refuge among the local Uyghur community when he encountered a "noble". This "noble" not only provided refuge for Huseyinjan, but also introduced his daughter, Telendibaeva, to the then wandering Huseyinjan.

One month after meeting, Huseyinjan and Telendibaeva married. This was Huseyinjan's second marriage. His first wife was a woman who resided near his farm in Xinjiang. Later, the two divorced.

However, only after marrying Telendibaeva did Huseyinjan tell his wife that he had just gotten out of prison and that he needed to flee once more. In 1999, with their honeymoon not yet over, Huseyinjan decided to flee to Turkey along with three other accomplices. In the summer of 1999, the four of them finally succeeded in entering Turkey from Syria. One month later, Telendibaeva also arrived in Turkey and was reunited with Huseyinjan.

While they were in Turkey, Telendibaeva gave birth to their first child. At the same time, Huseyinjan and his wife applied to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for refugee status. According to reports, at that time the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees carried out an initial background check on them. Relevant Canadian officials also carried out security investigations.

In the spring of 2000, Huseyinjan's application received approval. In October 2001, they left Turkey and set off for Canada.

However, a murder that occurred during these two years nearly threw a wrench into Huseyinjan's planned trip to Canada. According to a letter dispatched by Uzbekistan's ambassador to the UK, Kyrgyz police had ordered the arrest of a man named Dilaver on suspicion of "assassinating a leader in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan's Uyghur community on March 3, 2000, as well as carrying out terrorist activities against a Chinese delegation of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region on May 25, 2000". This letter indicated that Dilaver and Huseyinjan were the same person.

But in October 2001, Huseyinjan and his wife had already made a detour through the Netherlands and proceeded to Canada, thereby evading the Dilaver case. At that time, Telendibaeva, who was already pregnant with her second child, and Huseyinjan chose to stay for a time in Canada's eastern city of Halifax. Very few Uyghurs resided in this city.

According to reports, after Huseyinjan settled in Canada, he was usually employed as a delivery man, in addition to studying English, while also frequently working as a chef at an Arabian restaurant.

After half a year, they decided to move to Hamilton, in the province of Ontario. Although this place also had very few Uyghurs, there were numerous Turkish people, with whom Huseyinjan could connect as their languages were similar.

After Huseyin's family lived in Hamilton for two years, they moved to Burlington. Here, Telendibaeva became pregnant with her third child. Huseyinjan returned to school to study, and also did part-time volunteer work at a mosque frequented by Turks. In November 2005, Huseyinjan and his wife obtained Canadian citizenship.

In March 2006, Huseyinjan went to Uzbekistan to visit his relatives and was arrested by local police. The Uzbek police soon after extradited him to China.

Original: <https://archive.vn/qLJBH>, <https://archive.vn/pUxoN>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#3850>, <https://shahit.biz/#3873>

Abdurahman Ebey

Outlet: Tianshan Pioneer (天山先锋号)

Working Committee | Xinjiang People's General Publishing House diligently launches campaigns to promote special lectures given by Party members, leaders, and officials on the Party's political developments

Xinjiang People's General Publishing House 2018-10-11

Source: Tianshan Pioneer

As the front line and major battlefield in the fight against ideological secession, the Xinjiang People's General Publishing House must focus on its main goal of winning the battle and creating a firm-as-steel ideological frontline that reassures the Party and satisfies the people, playing a crucial part in fully promoting the Party's political constructs, taking political responsibilities as the Party Committee, exerting the political functions of grassroots organizations, and creating an excellent political ecology for the Party Committee. The head office Party Committee thus attaches great importance to implementing classes that fully promote the Party's spirit of political developments among the district authorities. Led by Party officials with the theme of Party political constructs, and combined with the practical reality of the Xinjiang People's Publishing House, these classes define the Party Committee's practice of "Two Protections" and bring into play the "Two Roles". They fully promote the focus of the Party's political construction work.

First, video conferences are led by the Secretaries of the Party Committee to provide full coverage. Members of the Party go to different base work units to give lectures, secretaries of various levels of Party organizations live a "dual life" at various local organizations to give lectures there, and members of the grassroots Party organizations go to various villages, including those that are rural and poverty-stricken, to "Visit the People, Benefit the People, and Bring Together the Hearts of the People" and promote "Connections between Party and Local Units, Strengthening the Efforts on Diminishing Poverty" at support education sites in southern Xinjiang. The "Xinjiang People's General Publishing House" WeChat is used to assist in deeper learning. Agents from the Party Committee and Discipline Inspection monitor the progress and promotion of the Party classes to make sure Party members and officials realize the action plan for the education of the Party's political developments. The content of these lectures is closely related to the Party's political constructs, combined with the Party Committee's socialist ideologies and unique working environment, and putting forth the "Four Focuses on Making Clear" the importance of strengthening the Party's political construction, the specific requirements of implementing the "Two Protections", the specific requirements for bringing into play the "Two Roles" of the grassroots Party organizations and Party members, and the significant role that the Party's political constructs play in creating a firm-as-steel ideological frontline in publications, ensuring that the lectures themed around the "Party's political constructs" are closely integrated with reality, can get good results, and achieve full coverage.

Second, classes where Party members and officials talk about the Party's political constructs are taken as a starting point and combined with inspection and ratification work to diligently analyze the shortcomings of the political constructs of the Party, establishing the "Implementation Measures of the Party Committee of Xinjiang People's General Publishing House on Comprehensively Promoting the Party's Political Constructs", putting forth the reinforcement of the Party's political constructs, implementing the "Two Protections" and bringing into play the "Two Roles", which require focusing on the "Four Hard Works": working hard to reinforce ideologies and

“arm the mind”, working hard to focus on the center and serve the greater cause, working hard to strengthen Party building responsibilities and team building, and working hard on strict discipline and management of the Party. The Party’s political constructs thereby have content, criteria, standards, goals, and focus, and guidance to become ever more clear and concrete.

Third, classes where Party members and officials talk about the Party’s political constructs are taken as a starting point and focus on fully implementing the “Party Committee’s Opinions on the Implementation of the Work Responsibility System in the Ideological Field” and the “Party Committee Monitoring the Responsibility System for Ideological Work and Implementing the Assessment and Accountability Methods for Strengthening the Construction of the Publishing Field”, as content in specialized Party classes. Classic cases are used as examples to carry out cautionary education — notably, learning from Abdurahman Ebey’s errors — combined with the learning and testing of the newly amended “Chinese Communist Party Disciplinary Measures”, to promote all Party members in the head publishing system, especially publishing professionals, to always recognize the important position and role of the Party’s publishing work in the ideological field, to always recognize the Party’s principle of adhering to the policy of politicians, to always adhere to the people-centered work orientation, and to always declare a firm political stance and strengthen political responsibilities. [Party members are taught] how to continuously enhance their political acuties and discernments, and how to become the loyal guards for the Party’s publishing industry, who are dedicated to securing the Party’s ideologies and who resolutely resist the infiltration and influence of the “Three Evil Forces” and the “Two Pan” reactionary thoughts, [with encouragement to] implement their clear political stance in every position, every task, every topic, and every publishing process, and to take the work of political construction to wherever their business extends, so that they can realize the political constructs and the Party’s various tasks, as well as the deployment and implementation of their business, all at the same time.

Fourth, classes where Party members and officials talk about the Party’s political constructs are taken as a starting point to promote publication work as a powerful safeguard for ideologies and public opinions in the Party’s political constructs, to study and comprehend the “Nine Persistences” put forward in General Secretary Xi Jinping’s important speech at the National Propaganda and Ideological Work Conference, consciously shouldering the flag and taking responsibility in uniting people’s hearts, educating newcomers, developing cultures, and becoming role models, taking the Party’s political constructs as the main command, focusing on the main goal of our work in Xinjiang, highlighting published works centered around the themes of centralization and serving the greater good, highlighting Xi Jinping’s new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics and disseminating the popular theories of Party building, highlighting socialist core values and the propaganda and guidance on the “five identities” and the “three inseparables”, highlighting the philosophical and social science theories with Chinese characteristics and the promotion of Xinjiang’s “Four Histories”, improving the Party publication’s communication, guidance, influence, and credibility, promoting the creative transformations and innovative developments of the traditional culture of China with high-quality publishing, telling the story of China and Xinjiang well, putting effort into making positive contributions in pushing forward the prosperity of socialist culture, ensuring that the socialist cultural undertakings with Chinese characteristics in the new era advance in the correct political direction, echoing the Party’s rightful opinions and letting them become the strongest voice of this era, promoting people of all ethnic groups uniting closely in their ideals, beliefs, values, and morals, making greater contributions to serving the Party and the country, becoming a better embodiment of confidence, to unite people’s hearts, warm people’s hearts, and build unity in the community, making sure that the head office always remains the publishing bastion of firm-as-steel ideologies that the Party and the people can trust, rely on, and use, and ensuring that the Party Central Committee’s strategy of governing Xinjiang — especially

the general goal of social stability and long-term stability — take root.

Original: <https://archive.vn/WAcCG>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#275>

Muherrem Ablet, Muhlise Mamut, Hikmet Mamut

Outlet: China Global Television Network (中国环球电视网)

Xinjiang Human Rights: Uygur family disturbed by CNN reporters asks son to come home

A Uygur family's cosy and simple life has been disturbed after three foreigners turned up on their doorstep, claiming to be classmates of their son, who currently works overseas. Family members are now calling on the man, who is currently living in Australia, to return home, as they haven't been in contact for five years. Huang Yue reports.

Muhlisa is a top student in her class in Kashgar No.1 Elementary School. The ten-year-old has received many awards for achieving high exam scores. Muhlisa's younger brother, who is six years old, will also start elementary school this September.

HUANG YUE (Kashgar, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region): "The two children have been living a simple and happy life with their grandparents in an ancient city of Kashgar until several days ago, when some uninvited guests knocked at their door."

Muhlisa recalls that three "uncles" stopped by with photos of her father.

MUHLISA MAMUT (Resident of Kashgar): "They said they were my father's classmates. They told me my father is now in Australia and asked if I want to go there to reunite with him. I said I don't want to go abroad. I want to stay in Kashgar."

The three "uncles" turned out to be reporters from CNN. And later, a photo of the girl crying made headlines. CNN reported that the child is prohibited from leaving the country to reunite with her father.

Muhlisa's father, Mamutjan Abdurehim, got married in Xinjiang in 2009 after completing his master's degree. He then stayed in Kashgar for 45 days, before going to Malaysia with his new wife.

According to Muhlisa's grandfather, from 2009 to 2013, Mamutjan would come back home once a year. And in 2015, his wife brought the two children back to Kashgar. Mamutjan's wife, named Muharram Ablat, was arrested on suspicion of provoking ethnic hatred in 2019. And since then, the two children have been left to stay between their paternal and maternal grandparents.

MUHLISA MAMUT (Resident of Kashgar): "I can video call my mother. Yesterday, we had a video call. I told her I miss her. My brother also said so. My mother said she is doing great and told us not to worry about her. I want to show her the awards I got from school when she comes back. I believe she will be very happy."

The last time the family had a phone conversation with Mamutjan was in April 2017.

ABLAT ABDUREYIM (Muhlisa's grandfather): "My wife picked up the phone. I was not at home. My wife asked why he hadn't called home for a long time. He said he went to Australia to apply for a doctoral degree, and would stay there until he received an offer. My wife said she was not feeling well and would go to the hospital the next day. And my son just said 'OK.'"

Ablat said with his monthly retirement pension of 1,900 yuan, he can support the family. He added that he and his wife have medical insurance to cover their hospital bills. And he doesn't need to pay

for the children's tuition because they receive fifteen years of compulsory education for free in Xinjiang. So now, his only wish is to see his son back home.

ABLAT ABDUREYIM (Muhlisa's grandfather): "Come back home if you've finished your studies. Your mother and I are getting old. This is your home. And your two children are also here. We don't have any problem with our life, but you should raise your own children."

(Huang Yue, CGTN, Kashgar, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.)

Original: <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2021-03-23/VHJhbnNjcmlwdDUzMDQy/index.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#10669>, <https://shahit.biz/#14006>,
<https://shahit.biz/#14005>

Mihrigul Tursun

Outlet: Global Times (环球时报)

SO-CALLED XINJIANG DETAINEES LIE ON 'VICTIMS' STORIES ABOUT TRAINING CENTERS: REGIONAL GOVT

Source: Global Times

Published: 2019/12/3

In an exclusive interview with the Global Times, the spokesperson of Northwest China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region on Monday refuted the recent fake stories of so-called victims of training centers in Xinjiang, including Mihrigul Tursun and Sayragul Sauytbay, who claimed some "detainees were tortured" and were restricted to use the toilets in the centers.

Media with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) and the New York Times recently hyped China's Xinjiang issues.

ICIJ released a report, claiming that many victims from Xinjiang's vocational training centers, including Mihrigul Tursun and Sayragul Sauytbay, shared their stories of being mistreated at the centers. And they also claimed that nine women died living in harsh conditions in these centers.

"I want to say that the vocational education and training centers in Xinjiang are schools, not 'concentration camps.' All training centers have medical rooms with doctors offering free day-long services to trainees," the spokesperson told the Global Times.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry had previously offered a detailed response to stories of so-called victim Mihrigul Tursun at a press conference.

The Xinjiang regional government spokesperson offered more details on Mihrigul to the Global Times.

Mihrigul was a resident from Qiemo county in the Bayingolin Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture. She was taken into custody by the Qiemo public security bureau on April 21, 2017 for inciting hatred and discrimination among ethnic groups.

During her detention, she was found with syphilis. Out of humanitarian concerns, the public security bureau withdrew custody on May 10, 2017.

Aside from the 20-day custody, Mihrigul was free in Xinjiang. From 2010 to 2017, she made 11 trips to many countries, including Egypt, Thailand and Turkey.

"Mihrigul had never been detained by police in Urumqi nor was she sent to any training center," said the spokesperson.

Mihrigul also lied that her brother was tortured to death in the training centers.

Her brother Erkbay Tursun said that "my sister is always telling lies. She not only said I died, but also lied about others' deaths."

The regional government spokesperson also refuted stories of Sayragul Sauytbay, who is a resident

from the Kazak ethnic group and lived in Zhaosu county, Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture.

Sayragul used to be the head of a kindergarten but was removed from her post in March 2018 for incompetence and defrauding the working bonus. She was transferred to a primary school as a teacher.

Sayragul was suspected of fraud, with 249,000 yuan (\$35,361.29) not returned. Before fleeing overseas, she had never been to the training centers in Xinjiang.

The spokesperson said, "How could she see the notice on limiting people to use toilets for two minutes in the training centers if she had never been there? To avoid punishment for breaking the law, she went to Kazakhstan illegally and spread rumors to smear Xinjiang. Her deeds are contemptible."

Original: <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1172041.shtml>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#2110>

Askar Zhunus, Dinara Kamil

Outlet: New Survey of the Silk Road (丝路新观察)

KYRGYZSTAN MP: "XINJIANG VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS ARE A GOOD MEANS OF PREVENTING EXTREMISM"

Lately, a number of fake videos and news have been circulating on social networks in Kyrgyzstan, creating rumors and distorting the nature of the vocational and educational training centers (hereafter referred to as "training centers") in Xinjiang, presenting them as "re-education camps" and the like. Because of this, a reporter from the New Survey of the Silk Road interviewed Adil Zhunus, a Kyrgyzstan parliament member, to have him tell the readers, based on his own personal experience, what kind of place Xinjiang really is. The vocational and education training centers have brought Xinjiang happiness, not disaster.

XINJIANG IS CHINA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PROVINCE, AND ONE THAT EVERYONE SHOULD TREASURE

An ethnic Kyrgyz, Adil Zhunus was born in Xinjiang's city of Ghulja on May 15, 1963. His father, now retired, used to work as a teacher at the Ili Veterinary College. After graduating from Xinjiang University with a major in geography, Adil was appointed to the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Xinjiang Ecology and Geography Research Laboratory in 1987.

Adil went to Kyrgyzstan for the first time in 1991, to visit relatives and to travel. In 1993, he moved to Kyrgyzstan to study at Bishkek's newly founded humanities university, where he taught Chinese and learned Russian. He later created his own company and started his career in commerce. He spent over ten years as the vice-president of Kyrgyzstan's overseas-Chinese association, doing very much to help maintain good relations between the two countries.

Adil obtained Kyrgyz citizenship in February 2001. In 2015, he successfully ran for a seat in the country's sixth parliamentary elections. He also served as the vice chairman of the China-Kyrgyzstan relations group, continuing to contribute to collaboration between China and Kyrgyzstan.

According to Adil, his parents, siblings, relatives, old classmates, and friends and colleagues are all in China, and he often comes to China to see family and travel despite already having gotten Kyrgyz citizenship. China, he says, is his favorite place. In his opinion, Xinjiang is China's most beautiful province. As the people of Xinjiang themselves say: "Our Xinjiang is a great place — home to the Han, Uyghur, Kazakh, Hui, Kyrgyz, Mongol, and 47 other ethnic groups."

"There were people of 15 different ethnic groups living in the courtyard at the Ili Veterinary Hospital, where I was born and raised," Adil reminisces. "We lived harmoniously without paying attention to ethnicity or financial status. At that time, all of Xinjiang lived that way — everyone getting along peacefully."

He then adds, with sorrow:

"But later, terrorism, separatism, and extremism destroyed the original, harmonious Xinjiang. A lot of families were destroyed, and a lot of people started to go down criminal paths after being influenced by extremist demagoguery."

Adil expresses his heartfelt desire to see Xinjiang regain its initial tranquility. He doesn't want to hear about or see those bad things anymore. He hopes for peace in China, peace in Kyrgyzstan, and

especially peace in Xinjiang. He hopes that all ethnic groups can live harmoniously in Xinjiang, and cherish this wonderful place.

TRAINING CENTERS ARE AN INGENIOUS MEANS OF DERADICALIZATION

Faced with complex and severe circumstances, the Xinjiang authorities have chosen the principle of "strike hard but emphasize prevention", developing the vocational and educational training center system to prevent the appearance and spread of extremism, thereby protecting the most fundamental human right of the populace and safeguarding them from terrorism and extremism in the greatest way possible.

However, following the premeditated incitement of certain destructive forces, some people have started to have misgivings about Xinjiang's vocational and educational training centers. Some have previously asked Adil if the Kyrgyz in China were being locked up or tortured.

His answer is as follows:

"I feel pity for those who have been blinded by the fake news. The Xinjiang vocational and educational training centers are an ingenious means of deradicalization."

As he puts it, China is a country of law, but the "three evil forces" have encroached deeply into Xinjiang. With the help of teachers, people at the training centers learn the national language, obtain a better knowledge of the law, and acquire vocational skills that then help those having been influenced by extremism and those having committed minor crimes transform their thoughts and to return to normal society, effectively curing and preventing the apparition of the "three evil forces" and the spread of extremism.

Adil is fully supportive of the means and resolution of China's preventive attack on the "three evil forces".

"In December 2018, I made a trip to China to see with my own eyes the Kyrgyz who graduated from the training centers," he says. "All of them have found good jobs now, and their Chinese has gotten a lot better. Their national awareness, awareness of themselves as citizens, and awareness of the law have clearly been strengthened. Most importantly, they all learned one or multiple trades to make a living, and aren't idle do-nothings anymore."

As it turned out, Adil's niece, Dinara Kamil, has just graduated from a training center recently.

"After she graduated from the training center, the government prepared for Dinara two jobs for her to choose from," Adil says. "She could go work for the neighborhood administration or go work at a kindergarten. The work is a reliable source of income, and her parents don't need to worry about her."

Additionally, Adil's younger brother, Askar Zhunus, is currently studying at a training center. Adil expresses that he has no right to get involved in this matter, seeing as his brother is a Chinese citizen. As an individual and a citizen, his brother acts responsibly so long as his actions are good and proper. However, if he has done something wrong, then it is only natural that he bear the responsibility according to Chinese law. As an older brother, Adil is also very worried about the other's future.

THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND KYRGYZSTAN ARE A PRODUCT OF A LONG HISTORY, AND THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES CANNOT BE EASILY BROKEN

As Adil puts it, the friendly relations between China and Kyrgyzstan are a natural product of a long history. The two have been the friendliest of Silk Road neighbors since ancient times. Over the course of history, many ethnicities would come in contact with one another and engage in trade. Trade then led way to cultural exchange, which would only strengthen the links between the two areas.

He says that after Kyrgyzstan's independence in 1991, the two countries have really put in motion the historically friendly relations to achieve many breakthroughs on the political, economic, and cultural fronts.

For example: following the establishment of diplomatic relations, the two countries opened up the Torugart and Erkeshtam border crossings. There are currently direct flights between China and Kyrgyzstan every day. Student exchanges have also become a highlight of the collaboration between Chinese and Kyrgyz institutes of higher education. One after another, Kyrgyzstan has conceived and implemented a number of large projects with China's technological support. All sorts of cultural exchanges and tourism are developing rapidly in both countries.

Following a June 2018 meeting in Beijing between the highest delegates from both countries, the relations between China and Kyrgyzstan have evolved to those of a comprehensive strategic partnership. Adil believes that the establishment of this comprehensive partnership is a new page for the relations between the countries, and something that the people from both should cherish.

Adil states that China has always faithfully upheld the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and cooperation for mutual benefit, peaceful co-existence) since Premier Zhou Enlai proposed them in 1953. This set of principles has also seen approval from many other countries, and has become a fundamental guide for navigating relations between nations.

Original: <https://archive.vn/dbQLS>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#1297>, <https://shahit.biz/#2210>

Abdurehim Emer, Memet Metniyaz, Abla Rahman

Outlet: Meipian (美篇)

Cadre submersion, homestays, and visits records (February 11-18, 2019)

Liu Ping

February 16, 2019

From February 11 to 18, 2019, the Tianxi Forest Management Bureau formed a team of 10 cadres for submersion, homestays, and visits in Townki Tigin Village, Aykol Municipality, Aksu City. We took a train from Ghulja City on the 11th, and arrived at the village on the evening of the 12th. At the village committee office, the "visit, benefit, unite" work team briefed us on the recent situation in the village and things to keep in mind during the submersion, homestays, and visits work. Afterwards, the resident villagers from each group took us to their homes to stay with them.

Our group consisted of three people: Liu Ping, Toqtasyn, and Yu Fei. That evening, we stayed at the home of Toqtasyn's [assigned] relative, where the head of the household was Abla Rahman, an in-education individual. His spouse and children were at home.

On the morning of the second day, his family planned to rebuild the greenhouse. Members of the visiting team all volunteered to help with the labor. The young Comrade Yu Fei climbed onto the roof and took down the steel frames of the greenhouse one by one, while Comrades Liu Ping and Toqtasyn worked with the host family to set up the greenhouse frames and clear the trash. When laying the plastic sheeting, to avoid the leftover nails or damaged areas of the old greenhouse's wooden planks causing the plastic to get torn in the wind, everyone carefully removed the leftover nails and used scissors to cut up plastic water bottles, placing the bottles over the sharp ends of the damaged wooden planks to prevent the plastic sheeting from tearing because of friction. After more than an hour of labor, the greenhouse was successfully rebuilt. Everyone in the villager Abla Rahman's family had faces that were brimming with smiles of satisfaction, and the members of the visiting team were also extremely happy.

On the afternoon of the 13th, we moved into the home of Liu Ping's [assigned] relatives, where the head of the household was Abdurehim Emer, who was sentenced to 5 years for the crime of separatism on July 10, 2014. His mother, spouse, and children were at home.

This family is raising 9 children, all of whom are relatives' kids, and they are living in difficult circumstances. In addition to giving gifts, Liu Ping also gave them 300RMB to buy clothes for the children.

Upon learning that Abdurehim Emer's wife was hospitalized in the municipality because of an illness, we got in touch with the "visit, benefit, unite" work team. On the morning of the 14th, the team arranged a special vehicle, and we purchased get-well gifts and took the relatives to visit her at the municipality hospital.

On the afternoon of February 14, we moved into the home of the villager Bekri Emirulla, a retiree from the Aksu City Agricultural Machinery Bureau. Born in 1950, he has 8 children, and currently has 26 grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

After we moved into his home, the host was very warm to us, calling back all the children from the village and nearby to get together. Everyone chatted about daily matters and made dumplings

together, creating a joyous and lively atmosphere that was infectious and touched all of us.

On the afternoon of February 15, we visited and moved into the home of the villagers Eysa Hewilla and his wife Tursungul Eziz, who were both born in 1982. They have two daughters and two sons, one pair of which are mixed-gender twins. All their children attend school in the village, with them classified as a basic household.

His family harvested 7 tons of jujubes from their 8 mu of land this year. They didn't sell them when the purchase price was 4.5RMB per kilogram, and recently sold them at only 2.6RMB per kilogram (the labor cost for picking the jujubes was 1RMB per kilogram), earning an income of 18000RMB. They also earned an additional 15000RMB by doing migrant labor outside the region. They also have 3 mu of wheat, from which they harvested 1 ton last year, and also raise 2 cows and 10 sheep.

There is a large canal near their home, which, because of its rapid flow and lack of fencing and safety facilities, has seen incidents every year where children and livestock fall in and die. Local departments should pay great attention to this matter. The safety of life and property is an important aspect of social stability and rural revitalization, and should not be taken lightly.

On the afternoon of February 16, we arrived at the residence of Turnisahan Helek, with the House No. 110 in the No. 2 team. She was born in 1958, has one daughter and two sons who are all married off, and now lives alone, being classified as a basic household. There are new and old houses in her courtyard, with the new house the "Rural Safe-Living Home" built last year with the support of Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province. Since the new house has just been completed and lacks furniture and other facilities, there is only a small room with a bed for the owner to live in, while the old house does not have heating facilities and is too cold for living. We originally planned to stay at her home today, but given the current situation, we promptly reported it to the "visit, benefit, unite" work team. Eventually, we were reassigned to the home of Memet Metniyaz, at House No. 125 in the No. 2 team.

Memet Metniyaz was born in 1969, his wife, Aytursun Ibrahim, was born in 1972, and they have 2 sons and 2 daughters, among whom 1 son and 1 daughter are married, with 3 grandchildren. The head of the household returned to the village from the training center last December.

On the evening of the 16th, a "like-one-family ethnic harmony" get-together was held at the place where the "visit, benefit, unite" work team was stationed. Representatives of the becoming-family households joined the becoming-family cadres, the "visit, benefit, unite" work team, and the village cadres to celebrate together.

It was also the birthday of Yarmemet, the deputy team leader of the "visit, benefit, unite" work team, and everyone wished him a happy birthday.

Memet Metniyaz's home is clean and beautiful, and the host treated us with new bedding, which was very touching. Last year, his family built a new house, with an area of more than 100 square meters. It was an investment of 110000RMB, of which 36000RMB was subsidized by the government. The new house is beautifully decorated, with a bathroom and washroom inside, and feels just like being in an urban household. Seeing all this, we were happy for them and offered our congratulations.

On the morning of the 17th, we reported to and contacted the "visit, benefit, unite" work team. In the afternoon, we took a train from Aksu City and returned to Ghulja City on the 18th, successfully completing the program.

This time, we stayed in and visited 5 villager homes. In these 5 homes, we strictly adhered to work discipline, and carefully filled out the "Cadre Submersion, Homestays, and Visits Workbook" and the "Like-One-Family Ethnic Unity Activity Record Book". We carried out our work according to the "Ten Ones" program guide, patiently listening to the villagers' complaints about relevant issues and difficulties, explaining related policy issues, providing earnest guidance, education, and persuasion on ideological issues, and helping with reported difficulties as we could or reporting them to the "visit, benefit, unite" work team. Upon arriving at each villager's home, we gave gifts and paid the meal fees as stipulated. We ate, lived, worked, and studied together with the villagers, maintaining a harmonious relationship. We led representatives of the becoming-family households to participate in the "Like-One-Family Ethnic Unity" evening get-together, reporting and communicating relevant issues to the "visit, benefit, unite" work team. In summary, the program this time was very successful, improving the interactions, exchanges, and integration among different ethnic groups.

Updated on March 5, 2019

Original: <https://archive.is/dB8t2>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#16128>, <https://shahit.biz/#16129>,
<https://shahit.biz/#16127>

Turnisagul Rozi, Ismayil Qari, Aminem Ghojaemet

Outlet: Tianshan Net (天山网)

Three-Level Transformation-Through-Education Mechanism Promotes "Deradicalization" in Xinjiang's Konasheher

November 18, 2014 10:58

Source: Tianshan Net

Xinjiang Daily dispatch (correspondent Chen Longbing reporting) "Without the Communist Party, there would be no new China..."

November 13: Sixteen rural women from Yuqarqi Qizilliq Village in Zemin Township of Xinjiang's Konasheher County have, guided by the transformation through education at the village's transformation-through-education center, fully realized the true nature of religious extremism and the threat it poses. On their own initiative, they have parted ways with the jilbaab to don skirts of etles silk, singing "Without the Communist Party, there would be no new China", and once more returning to the secular life path.

Yuqarqi Qizilliq Village is a rectification target in Xinjiang's Konasheher, with a relatively heavy religious atmosphere. One of the villagers, Amine Ghojemet, was influenced by religious extremism and started wearing a jilbaab in 2012, refusing to participate in any of the village activities. In March 2014, after Konasheher County authorities sent down a work group to the village and a survey of the situation revealed that 16 women in the village were wearing the jilbaab, Amine became one of the village work group's transformation-through-education targets. At the beginning, Amine was strongly uncooperative, not wishing to have any contact with the work team. After being given the cold shoulder on multiple occasions, the cadres from the work group took to going to the edge of the fields, helping her with the farm work while at the same time mentoring and convincing her. Gradually, Amine came to recognize the real nature of religious extremism and its dangers. In May 2014, Amine herself decided to part ways with the jilbaab, once more putting on a doppa and dressing in a pretty etles skirt.

Turnisagul Rozi is a fellow villager of Amine's, who, together with her, also parted with the jilbaab. During the "Strike Hard" period, Turnisagul Rozi's husband was taken into custody by the public security organs. Following the work group's transformation-through-education work, she too understood the dangers of religious extremism.

"This is also the reason for why my husband was taken into custody," Turnisagul says. "I hope that he will be very receptive to the education and transformation, returning to unite with us soon."

To develop deeper the "deradicalization" propaganda and education work, Xinjiang's Konasheher County has established a three-level system of county/township/village transformation-through-education bases, with those who refuse to transform being sent up to the base at the higher level, and those who meet the transformation-through-education objectives gradually being sent down and naturally re-integrating into society.

In carrying out transformation through education, Xinjiang's Konasheher County insists that the transformation through education be done in tandem with legal training, recreational activities, and poverty-alleviation assistance, using law to warn of the consequences, using facts to dismiss

misconceptions, and taking into account the different characteristics of the individuals with religious extremist thinking to employ such means as legal education, policy lectures, and familial persuasion to carry out transformation-through-education for different levels, categories, and groups.

Currently, the county/township/village three-level transformation-through-education base system in Xinjiang's Konasheher County has held a total of 203 courses, training 3515 individuals and already transforming 3096 through education, for a transformation-through-education rate of 88%.

Original: <https://archive.ph/Dbdvs>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#4883>, <https://shahit.biz/#36616>,
<https://shahit.biz/#4882>

Halnur Haliq

Outlet: China Daily (中国日报)

UYGUR MOM MYSTIFIED TO BE REPORTED AS 'MISSING'

By Cui Jia in Beijing and Mao Weihua in Turpan, Xinjiang

Source: China Daily

Updated: 2019-12-27 01:30

Halnur Halik said she was furious after learning her personal information was used in an online campaign to "find missing Uygurs in China" while she had been busy working toward a better life in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region.

Some individuals, overseas organizations and media have been posting photos and names of allegedly missing Uygurs on social media platforms including Twitter and Facebook, to smear China's policy in Xinjiang.

Many of the posts have been shown to have "distorted the truth or be fabricated stories", Xu Guixiang, deputy head of the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Committee, said on Wednesday.

On Dec 12, Twitter user Abdulla Rasul wrote in a post tagged "StillNoinfo" that Halnur, 24, a mother of two, was among those still missing, even though Halnur has been working as a waitress at a restaurant in Turpan since May.

Abdulla Rasul is her cousin's husband and the couple moved abroad many years ago, Halnur said. Abdulla's Twitter account says he is based in Istanbul, Turkey. "I only met Abdulla once, when he and my cousin got married, and seldom have had contact with them since. I don't understand why he said I was missing," she said on Wednesday.

Halnur attended a vocational education and training center in 2018 after having been influenced by thoughts of religious extremism since high school. "I dropped out of my school, although I was a very good student, because the religious extremists told me that going to school was useless. Later, I also refused to go to work and focused only on taking part in religious extremist activities," she said.

The establishment of the centers in Xinjiang has been an effective preventive measure to help eradicate extremism in the region, which is believed to have led in the past to frequent terrorist attacks in Xinjiang, officials said. The centers provided courses on standard Chinese language, laws, vocational skills and deradicalization programs.

People who took part in the courses have all graduated. The centers will be open to all local residents and officials who wish to improve their standard Chinese language and vocational skills and legal knowledge, Shohrat Zakir, regional government chairman, said this month.

"I was worried about whether people would be willing to give me a second chance after I graduated, but a restaurant owner immediately recruited me after I graduated from the center in May," said Halnur.

Original: <https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201912/27/WS5e04ee2da310cf3e35580e37.html>

Relevant victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#7738>

Section 21

Before/After Photos

Photo comparisons of victims before and after their detention provide a very simple but strong type of visual evidence, as in some cases the difference can be very stark. Significant weight loss, loss of complexion, shaved heads (for men), general hair loss, and difficulty walking are some of the key physical changes that have been reported and are seen in these photos. In some cases, the "before" photo may be old, however, and should be taken more as a reference than a direct comparison.

Erkin Tursun



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#179>

Minewer Tursun



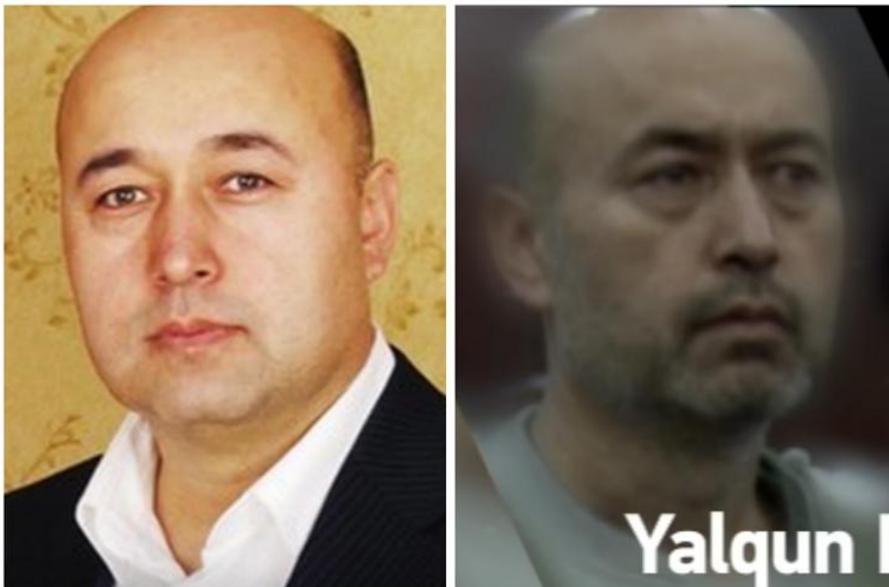
Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1601>

Gao Zhisheng



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#8381>

Yalqun Rozi



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#965>

Abdurehim Heyt



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#411>

Gulnar Telet



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1387>

Atikem Rozi



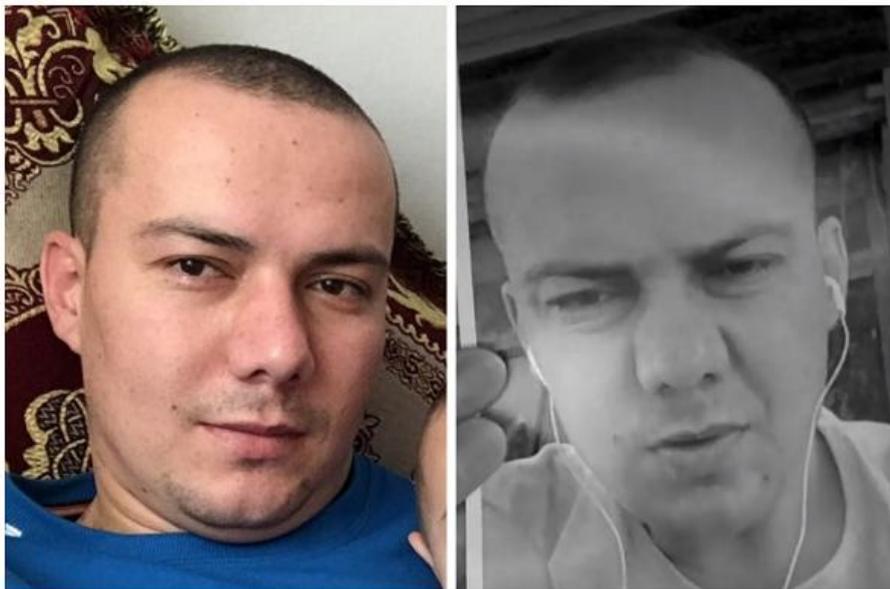
Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1745>

Memet Abdulla



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#8199>

Ezimet Abley



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#4697>

Alimjan Memetimin



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#8766>

Mehmut Nasir



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#47343>

Omer Bekri



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3623>

Kamil Omer



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#4229>

Sattar Sawut



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#332>

Enwer Niyaz



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1694>

Abduhelil Ablahat



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3637>

Mutellip Sidiq Qahiri



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2199>

Iminjan Seydin



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#5645>

Murat Muqan



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#8>

Zhao Haitong



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3867>

Memetjan Abdulla



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1252>

Ablimit Ababekri



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#14676>

Nursaule Qabdolla



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#46>

Abduehet Ababekri



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#14677>

Helchem Pazil



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#16133>

Irpan Hezim



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#25>

Aygul Sultan



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#9050>

Ablajan Bekri



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#10155>

Wahitjan Osman



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2361>

Tunsagul Nurmemet



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#948>

Adil Mijit



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1491>

Arzugul Tashpolat



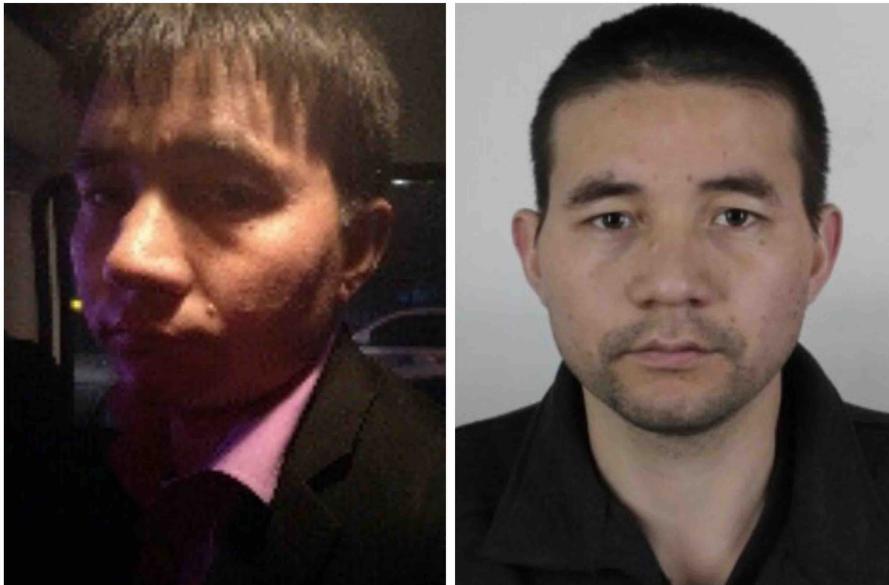
Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2486>

Tahir Nasir



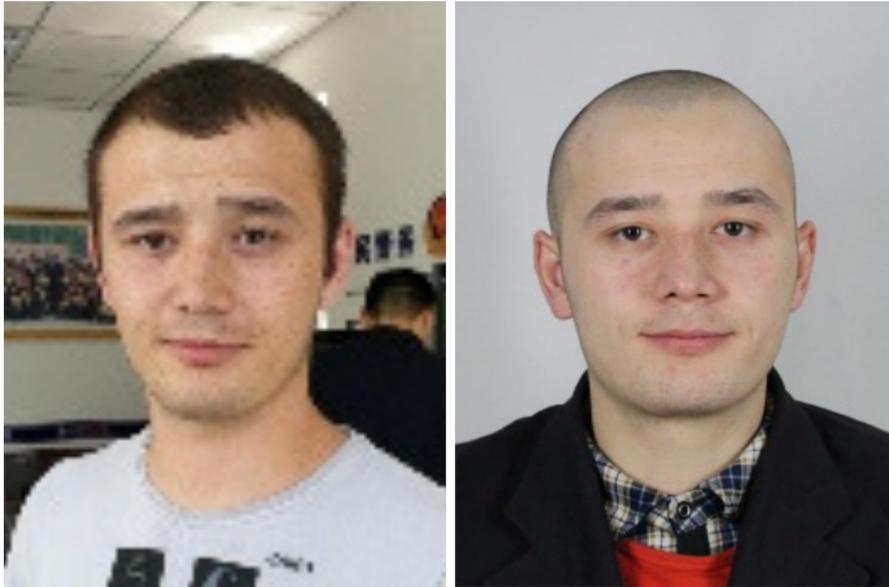
Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#2360>

Osmanjan Rozi



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#25199>

Ibrahim Esqer



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#43093>

Hezreteli Turajan



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#48386>

Abdurazaq Sayim



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#363>

Shirzat Bawudun



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#14675>

Tursun Qadir



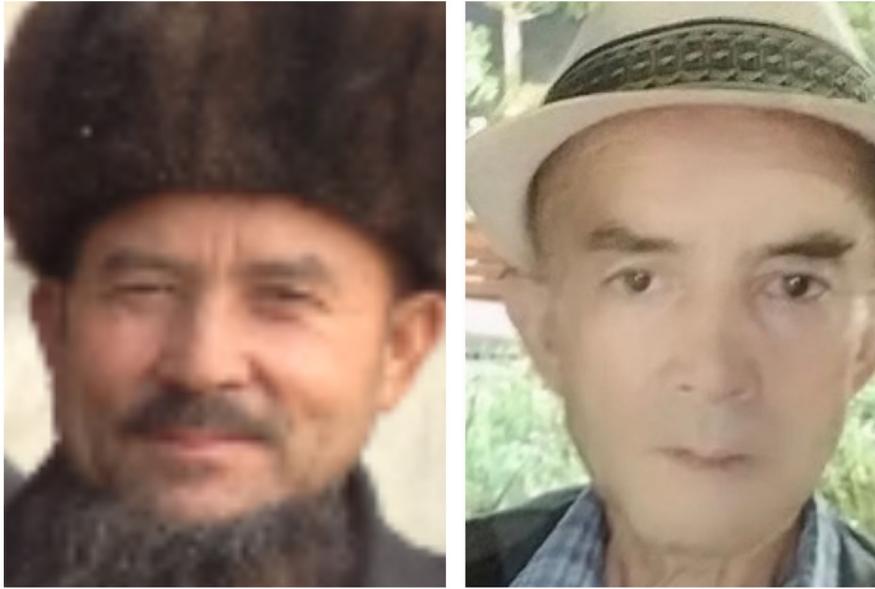
Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#39009>

Muratqan Sailau



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#32>

Hoshur Zakir



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#3914>

Halizat Enwer



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1869>

Memetyasin Urayim



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#5464>

Adia Murat



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#333>

Abdulkerim Turan



Victim's entry: <https://shahit.biz/#1731>

Section 22

Miscellaneous Media

This final section is devoted to various video, audio, and image files that originate from Xinjiang and help prove a given victim's situation. In each case, we provide a brief description of the context behind the media file in question and outline what it shows.

Venera Muqatai, Muqyat Qaliolla, Parasat Qaliolla, Qaliolla Tursyn

Kazakhstan-based musician Akikat Kaliolla's parents and two brothers were all disappeared in March 2018, soon after his father sent a formal letter of complaint to Beijing over the local authorities' alleged murder of a young man critical of the mass incarcerations and local corruption. While the father was allegedly sentenced to 20 years, the mother and two brothers were sent to camp and later released, to remain under close surveillance. In 2020, Akikat's mother video-chatted with him and told him what had happened. Later, she and her two sons also made a short video where, holding up their ID cards, they spoke about their situation frankly. Translation as follows.

(first video)

Venera (mother): Muqyat suffered too. And Parasat. Parasat experienced the hardships there. I heard him screaming when they beat him up.

Akikat: Parasat's voice?

Venera: I thought I would die. I fainted that day. They put heart medication down my throat and took me to my room there, dragging me by the shoulders, and then left. I spent the entire night lying like that. I couldn't come to myself. I wanted to talk, but my tongue wouldn't move. My son, this is the kind of hardship we've experienced. I've told you this today, and so I might disappear tomorrow for having done so. I don't care, even if I do disappear. They are putting pressure on Qaliolla, and he's being falsely accused. They are taking revenge on him. They've illegally taken him to the educational training center and locked him up in a solitary room, beating him until he fainted. He was taken back [to his cell] afterwards, with his injuries. We heard about all this. The people who stayed with him saw it, and told me about it. That's it. This is how terrible our situation is now. My son, stay strong. You're looking for us, and don't stop looking for your dad. This is what our life is like, this is the kind of pressure we're living under. That's all, my son.

(second video)

Venera: Today, I told my son Akikat of all the hardships that we've been through. This isn't some state secret - all of us were wronged. So, today the three of us have put our lives into Akikat's hands. Son, we are in your hands. We have been wronged.

Muqyat (older brother): If we suddenly disappear, you have to look for us. Who knows what they might do to us...

Parasat (younger brother): Everything we've gone through is the genuine truth. The criminals must be imprisoned.

Source: <https://twitter.com/Akikatkaliolla/status/1308127117863944198>,

<https://twitter.com/babussokutan/status/1339491059433410561>

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#166>, <https://shahit.biz/#165>, <https://shahit.biz/#164>,
<https://shahit.biz/#167>

Abdurehim Heyt

In early February 2019, there started circulating rumors - originating in Turkey - that the famous musician and poet Abdurehim Heyt, previously reported as detained in the spring of 2017, had died in detention. This was the second known time that such a rumor took off, but this time the source insisted that it was confirmed and true. What followed was a wave of public outrage and an official statement by Turkey's Ministry of Foreign Affairs on February 9 (<https://archive.vn/eO1ID>), in which the spokesperson, Mr. Hami Aksoy, lamented Heyt's death and denounced the mass incarcerations in Xinjiang as an "embarrassment to humanity".

On February 10, 2019, China Radio International's Turkish outlet posted a "proof-of-life" video of Heyt, in which he confirmed his detention and said the following:

"My name is Abdurehim Heyt. Today is February 10, 2019. I'm in the process of being investigated for allegedly violating the national laws. I'm now in good health and have never been abused."

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q_Y0CbFWoUo

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#411>

Mihray Erkin

Mihray Erkin, a young teacher and researcher residing in Japan, returned to her home region of Kashgar in 2019. In 2020, she was detained there and lost her life in detention. As news of her death started circulating on social media and in the news, the Xinjiang authorities produced a video to counter the claims, with a doctor and Mihray's brother going on camera to say that she died of multiple illnesses, and that she herself refused treatment because of depression. The statements, which appear scripted and have been rejected as false by Mihray's uncle, Abduweli Ayup, nevertheless confirm Mihray's death.

Source: <https://twitter.com/austinramzy/status/1426566055317565442>

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#14280>

Erbolat Qusman

Erbolat Qusman was sent to camp in October 2017, to be released at the end of December 2018. His wife, who was in the region with him at the time, was able to leave and come to Kazakhstan, where she started campaigning for him to be allowed to leave and go abroad as well. Below is the text from local work-group reports written shortly after Erbolat's release and later shared on social media (presumably by his wife):

"Time of visit: December 27, 2018

Place of visit: House No. 105, Aqqudyq Village

Visiting persons: Wang Xiaolin, Qosanbek, Parhat

Person visited: Erbolat Qusman

Lecture content: Following the returnee student Erbolat Qusman's return, members of the six-person assistance and education group wasted no time in going to his home to engage in conversation, implementing the returnee student initial-conversation work (six mandatory topics: the facts of the violation of the law (mistakes) by the returnee student, the serious consequences, and the legal basis for the strong measures taken; the Party and government's lenient punishment policy; the principle of staying in the city during the control and supervision period, and, if one really needs to leave, the requirement to apply to the village Party group first, being able to leave only after having received permission; the individual's understanding of being taken for education, and understanding of the facts of the violation of the law (mistakes); future work and life plans; current difficulties faced in work and life.

[content missing]

Visiting persons: Wang Xiaolin, Qosanbek, Parhat

Person visited: Erbolat Qusman

Lecture content: Members of the six-person assistance and education group met and conversed with the returnee individual Erbolat Qusman at the village committee, asking about his production and daily-life situations, understanding his thought dynamics, and expounding the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region's Deradicalization Regulations, in particular the main expressions of extremism as per Section 2 and being influenced by extremism as per Article 9; the following words and actions are considered radicalization and are forbidden: (6) pan-Halalism, with the concept of Halal being expanded to domains other than the domain of Halal food products, excluding things on the pretext of them not being Halal and interfering with the secular lives of others; (7) actively forcing others to wear face veils and burqas, and to wear items with extremist markings; (8) growing out abnormal beards, giving names that exhibit religious fanaticism; (9) getting married and divorcing through religious means, without going through the legal procedures.

Following the visit and conversation, Erbolat Qusman was able to understand the policies, listening to the explanations carefully, remaining emotionally stable and exhibiting good behavior."

Source: https://twitter.com/uygur_haber/status/1386419183546560513

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#7800>

Nur Bekri, Weli Barat, Halmurat Ghopur, Tashpolat Teyip, Erkin Omer, Muhter Abdughopur, Barat Tursunbaqi, Ababekri Ablet

On November 14, 2019, Uyghur Times (uighurtimes.com) and Uyghurnet (uyghurnet.org) published a leaked audio recording of a portion of a lecture, allegedly by a teacher at the Xinjiang University of Finance and Economics in Urumqi. During the lecture, the teacher mentions that all textbooks need to undergo political review, and goes on an aside about how "separatists" are present all around them, and even in positions of power in the government. In so doing, he also corroborates the detentions of Tashpolat Teyip (president of Xinjiang University), Weli Barat (president of Xinjiang Normal University and later Xinjiang University, after Tashpolat's arrest), Halmurat Ghopur (president of the Xinjiang Medical University), the president (Erkin Omer) and vice-president (Muhter Abdughopur) of Kashgar University, and the president (Ababekri Ablet) and vice-president (Barat Tursunbaqi) of Hotan Teachers College.

The translated transcript is given below:

"...later more were arrested. Over twenty more have been arrested this year. Almost ninety people have been arrested in the Education Bureau. When they are arrested, they are going to be convicted, all right? And this is just the Education Bureau, you know. On top of that, presidents of Xinjiang University, Normal University, Medical University, along with the presidents and vice-presidents of Kashgar University and Hotan Teachers College, are arrested because they are ethnic separatists.

In addition to that, the Party secretary and President of Ili Normal University, and the Party secretary of our university, were both removed from office. They are Han, and the reason was that they were ineffective in their work. It's like the purge during the Sufan movement. You are ineffective in doing your job to root out 'two-faced people'. When they were removed from office, they were reassigned to the Education Bureau as researchers. It's a drastic demotion.

So the situation is quite grave right now.

And all the textbooks - these books in your hands - are subject to political review. Some might ask: how can these technical books be politically problematic?

Of course they can.

Look. Technical books can be problematic politically. A textbook at the Medical University - a medical book - had it written on page one: 'Uyghur medicine is a separate discipline. Uyghurs are a unique nation with eight thousand years of history.' You see? And this is on page one! Eight thousand years! And the Chinese nation... (students laugh) Is that all right?

That's because of Halmurat. Halmurat's daddy was the deputy Party secretary at [unintelligible]. As he himself has confessed, his ethnic separatism comes from his daddy.

You guys probably know this? Halmurat once went directly to Turkey. And signed a Nation-Founding Treaty with them in secret. Step One: Become the president of the Medical University. Step Two: Get a fellowship at the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was a candidate for a fellowship in 2015 [recte: Halmurat Ghopur was a candidate for a CAS fellowship in 2011]. And he almost got it. In the end: Merge Xinjiang University and the Medical University, with him as the president. As he became more influential, he'd declare independence in 2030 and become the president. (Students exclaim.) Remember that Nation-Founding Treaty? He signed all kinds of papers there. Those turned up in searches after he was arrested.

At this university, there are huge problems. Just how bad are they? That wasn't even as scary as it gets.

The scariest... At a conference, he sat on the platform beside Li Jun, the Party secretary [recte: Li Bin]. At the time, Li Jun [recte: Li Bin] talked about forbidding religious garments, forbidding full veils that completely covered the face. Right? He talked about enforcing restrictions on the campus and whatnot.

Halmurat took the microphone and said in Uyghur: 'Don't listen to his bullshit. We'll do that anyway because that's our custom. We will certainly do it our way.' How many were in the audience at that meeting? The Han didn't understand a word. But of the rest of them, not a single person reported it. This is what's really scary. And all this didn't come out until he was arrested.

There's not only one bad apple. This is what's really scary. Something similar happened after July 5. Ten students from our university were taken away then. Among them, four were [unintelligible] and were convicted. Among the convicted, there was someone who was the

child of a staff member. How about that?

After the July 5 incident though, there were the video recordings and people were summoned to the big hall. Chief teachers and school counselors were summoned, or rather: ethnic teachers were summoned to identify who was who in the videos.

In the end... none, zero, not even one was recognized. Guess what? In the end, quite a few were convicted after all. So how could there possibly be zero. Right?

Last year, two department-level cadres were double-stripped. Stripped both of their Party membership and of their positions. In the first half of this year, three teachers were taken away, including one at our school. One has been convicted and sentenced to several years. The other two are going to be prosecuted and will soon be convicted. Separatists are right among us. All right?

Look at their ranks. Presidents and Party secretaries of universities. There's also a deputy head at the propaganda department of a district Party committee. If we go up the hierarchy, there's Nur Bekri. Ethnic separatism is a serious problem.

Some say this is new. During a recent study session, I suddenly said: no, that's wrong. Ethnic separatism is not a new problem that's only cropped up in recent years. Did separatism exist during the Cultural Revolution? ('Yes!' audience shouts.) During the Cultural Revolution, a deputy chairman of the Autonomous Region was a member of the East Turkestan Party. How is ethnic separatism new?

There aren't many cases at our school. The situation is relatively good. That's precisely why the last Party secretary was removed from office for being bad at his job. He wasn't able to find even one. If others were in charge, they'd be able to uncover a bunch! According to Li Pengxin, the deputy Party secretary of the Autonomous Region, who's in charge of ideology and education... He said at a meeting, pointing a finger at the Party secretary of our university: 'Can't you even catch a small fish in your pond? Is the water so clear that there isn't any fish?'

That means the purge needs to go on. [Unintelligible] is still hard at work.

So, if you see something, say something. Hey, it helps a lot! There was this student at the Medical University. Right in the stairwell, on the stairs connected to an emergency exit, he was praying. Some other student saw him praying and reported his ass right away. Can you imagine? On that tip, a terrorist cell was neutralized. Fifty people were arrested. ('Wow,' audience exclaims.) That's why I said that, with a little help, we can eradicate [unintelligible].

They could catch some at our school... Right? Where was I...? So, these textbooks all pass through a political review."

Source:

<https://www.uyghurnet.org/en/elimination-of-uyghur-counter-revolutionary-officials-in-academic-fields-exact-quotes-translated-from-a-mandarin-audio-file/>

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#4787>, <https://shahit.biz/#2050>, <https://shahit.biz/#253>, <https://shahit.biz/#252>, <https://shahit.biz/#251>, <https://shahit.biz/#1293>, <https://shahit.biz/#2355>, <https://shahit.biz/#3145>

Imran Ablimit, Hediche Ablimit, Yunus Ablimit

Ablimit Tursun is a resident of Belgium, whose wife and four children in Urumqi applied for a family-reunification visa. In late May 2019, the five of them went to the Belgian embassy in Beijing, but were told that the procedures would require additional months. Ablimit's wife, Horiyet, then refused to leave the embassy grounds on the fear that she may get detained, which prompted the embassy to call the local police to take them out. Within days, they would be back in Urumqi, where the family was put under a form of residential surveillance and town arrest.

In December 2019, Ablimit essentially lost all contact with his family and would have no real news of them afterwards, before finding a WeChat photo (briefly posted by someone) of three of his children - Imran, Yunus, and Hediche - holding up a sign that said "Dad, we missed you so much", with the date May 10, 2021 written just underneath.

Source: <https://twitter.com/dawr219/status/1404818689245974532>

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#4772>, <https://shahit.biz/#4774>, <https://shahit.biz/#4773>

Muhammedeli Tursun

Muhammed'eli Tursun was disappeared in March 2017, after being called to a meeting. In October 2017, his family learned that he had been sentenced to 6 years for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble". In around April of 2019, his family had a video chat with him, where Muhammed'eli can be seen as being in prison, with a guard present. His son in Japan, Muherrrem, mentions that his father lost significant weight while in detention.

Source: https://twitter.com/Muharram_BAQi/status/1274621699040751617

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#4958>

Abduleziz Abdurahman

Abdurahman Tohti has had no real news of his family since 2016, when his wife and children returned to Xinjiang and disappeared. In January 2019, Abdurahman saw a video of his son, Abdul'eziz Abdurahman, on the Chinese platform Douyin. In the video, one sees Abdul'eziz in a place with lots of other children - possibly in a classroom or a dorm. Prompted by a man speaking in Mandarin, Abdul'eziz answers questions about himself in terse, fast, military style. Many of the questions are "patriotic" in nature.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VVMr3ZA-Xpc>

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#3563>

Ayshe Abdurehim

Qelbinur Tursun left to go to Turkey with her husband and one of their six children in April 2016. Her husband would later return to Xinjiang and be arrested, with the five remaining children left in the care of their aunt and uncle. From July 2017, however, Qelbinur no longer had any news of her children or what happened to them afterwards, until she saw a video of her daughter, Ayshe, on the Chinese platform Douyin in December 2018. In the video, Ayshe (second from the left), is seen with other children at what appears to be a boarding school (presumably, "orphanage"), as the group plays a game of touching the object or body part that their teacher instructs them to touch.

Source: <https://www.codastory.com/authoritarian-tech/uyghur-women-fighting-china-surveillance/>

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#2280>

Ekber Ebeydulla

Ekber Ebeydulla was a historian who worked for the Kashgar Department of Cultural Heritage Protection. In mid-2019, he was inadvertently filmed by the BBC during a staged Potemkin visit to a camp in southern Xinjiang (presumably in Kashgar), with the 4-second segment of him in "class" being used in the final video report. A member of the Uyghur diaspora recognized Ekber and spoke about it to Radio Free Asia, who was able to confirm the fact of his detention with sources both inside and outside China.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wmld2ZP3h0c>

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#3124>

Lutfy Omer, Nadire Omer

Nadire Omer returned to Xinjiang in April 2017, having her documents confiscated and thereby unable to leave the country to join her fiance, Abdusadam, in Australia. In August of that year, she gave birth to their child, Lutfy, to whom Australia would grant citizenship in February 2019. However, neither Nadire nor Lutfy have been allowed to leave the country and have remained under surveillance.

On February 23, 2020, Abdusadam's question was aired on the Australian TV show "Q&A", in which he asked Wang Xining, the deputy head of the Chinese embassy in Australia, why his fiancée and son were not being allowed to leave China and join him. In response, Wang Xining suggested that it was because Nadire and Lutfy themselves did not wish it. Within two days, Nadire posted a photo from Urumqi in which she directly contradicted this, holding up a sign saying "I want to leave and be with my husband. 2020.02.25".

Source: <https://twitter.com/SMusapir/status/1232116450875170816>

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#5026>, <https://shahit.biz/#5027>

Rejepniyaz Hebibulla

According to his friend Nurmuhemmed Ehmet, Rejepniyaz Hebibulla finished high school in inner China, studied architectural design at Xi'an Science and Technology University, and worked as a computer manager for a food company in Hotan after graduation. He spoke Uyghur, Mandarin, and English fluently.

In March 2019, Nurmuhemmed saw his old friend in a propaganda video aimed at creating a positive image of the camps. Rejepniyaz, a trilingual university graduate, was shown in a class where young men were being taught the basics of e-shopping.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Khg-58SQnTE>

Victim entries: <https://shahit.biz/#3528>