



AN INTERNATIONAL PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL

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Witness Statement

Zumret Dawut

1. My name is Zumret Dawut and I was born on 16 June 1982 in Ürümqi, East Turkistan. I got married to my husband, a Pakistani man, in 2005. We have three children. In 2016, we applied for visas to visit the United States. Later, Chinese officials requested that I return our passports to the Chinese authorities. In August 2017, I went to the Police Station in Ürümqi to return our passports (my children's and mine) as requested. At the Police Station, there were many other Uyghurs (including old people and women who had gone to Hajj) who were there for the same reason (to surrender their passports to the police). They took our biometric data, such as fingerprints, photos, and also asked me to sign a document.
2. In September 2016, Chinese authorities requested Uyghurs to return to their place of origin. I noticed that surveillance began to increase significantly in this period (eg. restricting exits from residential areas to just one exit, increased armed police presence in the street and security cameras). I also increasingly began hearing stories of police entering Uyghur homes and taking family members to the detention camps if, for instance, they had kitchen knives larger than a specific length.
3. In November 2016, the Chinese authorities began to build police stations every 300m in the residential areas of Ürümqi, bringing many Han Chinese men from other provinces to these stations (with at least 20 police at each station). They also asked us to hand in our devices such as computers or mobile phones to the police, where they were checked, and if, on these devices, they found applications such as What's App or Facebook, or images of flags of Turkey or the star and crescent, or verses from the Qur'an, the owners were considered "suspicious" and taken to the detention camps. The family members were not informed to which camps their relatives had been taken.
4. The Chinese police forced us to install a special application on our phone. After that, each time I said anything related to the Muslim religion, the police would call me immediately after and ask me what I had said. The police also installed an unknown device with QR code in my home and every two days, residential committee members would enter my home to scan this device. After that, even within my home, we were afraid to say anything related to the Chinese government or our Muslim religion. Our internet routers in our home were confiscated by the police and we were given new ones issued by the authorities. I felt as though we were constantly being monitored.

5. On Saturday, 31 March 2018, at around 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, just as I was preparing lunch, I got a phone call from the police to report to the police station immediately. My husband was not at home at the time. He went to a bank. At the police station, they took my mobile phone and I waited for about 30 minutes. After that, two police officers came and took me by the arms. They took me down to the basement, where there were several interrogation rooms. I was asked to sit on an iron "tiger" chair, and my arms and feet were chained. I was then asked to wait until the interrogator arrived.
6. Two police officers arrived with several documents in their hands and began the interrogation. They asked me about my phone calls. They showed me a Pakistani number (with a 0092-country code) on my phone and they asked me who had called me from that number. I explained that it was my husband who called me from Pakistan, when he was there before. Then the officers left, and I felt a little relieved. However, after an hour, the police officers returned with copies of my bank accounts. They asked me about certain money transfers from Pakistani friend of my husband in Guangzho in my account. I explained that these related to an import / export company that I had established with my husband and that was registered under my name. At that stage, the police officers asked me to tell the truth and they hit me with the papers.
7. The chains began to hurt. I cried a lot and told the officers that I needed to go to the toilet. In the cell, there was a small toilet and the two male officers asked me to do my business there in front of them. I felt like an animal and very ashamed. When the interrogation continued, they asked me about my visits abroad. I had visited several countries including Japan and Singapore through Chinese travel agencies. I had also visited Pakistan only once privately, without using a Chinese travel agency. However, the officers once again asked me to tell the truth, they fastened the chains on my hands and hit me with plastic batons. They asked me to confess. They asked me why I had visited all these countries. They also asked me which Uyghurs I had met there. They asked me why I had applied for a US visa and which Uyghurs I knew in the US.
8. Then the police officers asked me why I had given birth to a third child. They asked whether my husband encouraged me to have more children. Or whether I had more children because of my Muslim religion.
9. The interrogation continued the whole night. Then, the next day, on Sunday, 1 April 2018, they took me from the basement of the police station to the first floor. There, I saw a police car with iron gratings arrive. A hood was placed over my head. I was taken into the car, with the hood still on, and the car drove for about one hour. I thought they were going to shoot me. However, when they took the hood off, I saw that I was in a kind of a military hospital with high barrier walls and razor wiring on the walls. The staff at this place wore police uniforms under their white gowns.

10. I saw that there were many Uyghur women in this place, including old women of about 60 – 70 years. In one room, they took our fingerprints and photos. In another room, they took a blood sample and placed it in a bag with the words “DNA” on it. In another room, they took our eye scans. And in the next room, they took vagina tests. And in another room, a doctor did another test that I did not know what it was. I was also forced to take an ultrasound. These tests took the whole day, as there were many women and many women, including myself, were crying.
11. They gave the tests results directly to the police officers who had taken me to this place. The police then took me to the car and placed the hood over my head. We travelled for about one and a half hours and when we arrived, and they took the hood off, I realised I was in the detention camp. The two police officers handed me over to the camp guards and they left.
12. The camp guards gave me grey camp clothes into which I had to change and asked me to put my old clothes into an envelope with my name on it. I had to change in front of two male officers and one female officers. I felt a lot of shame having to change in front of them. I was then taken into cell number 28. The size of the cell is about 25 m². There was a very strong smell – like a strong toilet smell - coming from this cell. In this cell, there were more than thirty women. Half of them were lying down in bed and half of them were standing. The lights had been turned off. The conditions in the cell were very cramped and not everyone could fit in the beds available in the cell. I soon realised that the women were taking it in turns: half were lying, and half were standing, and they changed every three hours.
13. I was feeling very weak as I had not eaten or drunk anything since the interrogation. I was also very worried thinking about my children, since I had heard of many people who had died in such camps. At that stage, I was so tired, I fell asleep. The next thing I remember was that next morning, I was woken up and we had one minute to wash our faces. The food quality was very bad, but as I was starving, I ate the food. Then it was time for the medicine. Every woman had to take this medicine by swallowing it. The camp guards then wore a glove on their hands and put their fingers in my mouth to check that I had swallowed it.
14. I noticed some women had very bad skin conditions because of the unsanitary conditions at the camp. They told us that they would disinfect us. Two guards in Hazmat suits came into the room and sprayed disinfectant directly onto the women. We were completely wet. Many women were screaming because the disinfectant was causing them pain. When the disinfectant covered my skin, I felt a strong burning sensation. This process lasted one hour.
15. There was an old woman who had diabetes, and I shared some of my bread with her. However, soon after, two camp guards came who saw that through the cameras and beat me hard. They told me that I was not allowed to share my food with others. As they beat me, I accidentally mentioned the name of Allah, and they beat me harder. This caused my ankles to become dislocated.

16. We were taken, with shackles on our feet, to a large hall, where we were made to sit for four or five hours at a time. There would be about 80-100 of us. This hall had iron fences and on the other side of these fences was the teacher. The hall had several portraits of Xi Jinping. We could not move as we were surrounded by camp guards. There was also many surveillance cameras and we had no privacy.
17. On the second day in the camp, I was taken to a room, where there were two carton boxes. These boxes were full of human hair from different women, including white hair. There, they cut my hair and I was so sad as in this room, I also saw white hairs of mothers and older women.
18. I also saw, in my cell, that on certain nights, the camp guards came to the cell to select young, pretty girls to take them away. When the girls returned, they were crying, and I could see bruises on them. But we could not even ask what had happened, because of the surveillance cameras. However, on one occasion, I was able to ask one sister a little older than me what had happened. She told me that they had undressed her, made her naked, beat here and the police officers urinated on her.
19. The women in the cell changed every night. On some nights, we were 37 in the same cell and on other nights were 20 in the same cell. I could recognise some of the women in my cell, as we were from the same district.
20. In addition to giving us medicine, they also took our blood every fifteen days. Every time, after they took my blood, I felt very dizzy. On two occasions while I was in the camp, I was also inoculated with a substance – I did not know what it was. I am not sure whether this was the effect of the medicine, but I began feeling very languid. I stopped thinking also about my children or about conditions outside the camp.
21. I was also regularly interrogated about my religion. I was asked, for instance, whether I believed in the existence of Allah. On one occasion, after the class, they asked us “Does Allah exist?” and I could not say “No”, so I stayed silent. And then they beat me. So, in the end, we had to learn to say that Allah does not exist. Then the camp guards compared Allah to Xi Jinping, stating that Allah does not exist, but Xi Jinping exists and did many good things for us. So, we then had to write several times about how many good things Xi Jinping had done for us.
22. In the camp, there were also some very small cells (of about 1 metre by 1 metre) in which you cannot lie down, but only stand. I did not go into these smaller rooms, but I heard from other women that they existed and those who were taken there did not receive food. The camp guards often threatened us with taking us there if we did not obey them.
23. In the camp, I was regularly beaten, but I was not raped. But I am sure that many other Uyghur women in the camp experienced rape.

24. While I was in the camp, I did not know into which camp I had been taken. But when I was released, after doing some research, I found that it was Beizhan camp. It was previously a school, but it was converted into a camp. The layout of the school was kept, but iron fences were installed, together with razor wire on the walls, and surveillance cameras.
25. On 2 June 2018, they released me from this camp, and they gave me back my clothes. They again placed a black hood over my head and drove me for about 1.5 to 2 hours. They took off the shackles from my feet. And when we arrived at the police station, they removed my handcuffs. Then Uyghur police came and treated me very well. They offered me tea. Then I saw my husband at the police station. They informed me that they were going to release me. We were asked to sign some forms, including a form where my husband had to declare that he voluntarily sent his wife to the detention camp. I was also forced to sign a form stating that I had religious extremist ideas and that is why I had to go to the camp. Both of us were forced to sign these papers, otherwise, I would not be released.
26. When I asked my husband how he had secured my release from the camp, he explained that he had gone round all the police stations in Urumqi to ask about my whereabouts. He challenged them, asking them to provide information about why they had arrested me and where they had taken me. The police officials told him that they could not reveal anything to him, because of orders from higher authorities. So, in the end, he went to the Pakistan Consulate in Beijing. There were also husbands of several other Uyghur women who, like me, had married Pakistani men. So, these husbands went to the Pakistani Consulate in Beijing to petition and protest, and to request the Consulate to request that the Chinese authorities provide information about their wives. Initially, the Consulate did not offer much help. My husband went to Beijing second time and threatened to speak to international media outlets. The Beijing authorities got in contact with my husband and asked him to stop speaking to the media. And in return, the authorities agreed to release me. They even bought the flight ticket to Ürümqi for that very evening.
27. On my release from the camp, I discovered that the Chinese authorities had instituted a forced “pairing” system, which authorised Han Chinese to live with Uyghur families. So, the authorities paired a family of four Han Chinese with my family (myself and my three children). They slept with us. They had to stay for 10 days in our home every month. I had to treat this family very well, including shopping for them. I also had to answer the questions they asked me correctly. We had to regularly send the Chinese authorities evidence that they were living with us, by submitting photos of us together.
28. This Han family also took my children to their rooms and asked them questions. I was always very worried that the children would say something wrong and I will be taken back to the camp. The ten days when this Han Chinese family lived with us

were very difficult. So, living in these conditions became very difficult and I asked my husband for us to move abroad.

29. Chinese authorities began forcing Chinese culture onto us. Every Monday morning, we were forced to attend a Chinese flag raising ceremony, which Uyghurs had to attend, but Han Chinese were exempt from attending. During this ceremony, we had to praise Xi Jinping and speak about ethnic harmony. We were also told to develop good relations with Han Chinese, and we were also encouraged to marry Han Chinese, to get better benefits from the government. We were forced to speak Chinese (not Uyghur-language) and so my three children had to only speak Chinese, including at school. Children were also forced to wear only Chinese traditional clothes during the festivals.
30. During one of the flag raising ceremonies, they asked mothers who had more than two children to stay after the ceremony, and the others could leave. We had to register our third child (as this was generally not allowed in China) and, I was told I had to pay a fine of 18000RMB for my third child. I was told this was not a fine but was for educational purposes. So, I paid the fine. Around November 2018, at another flag raising ceremony, the authorities again asked mothers who had more than two children to stay after the ceremony. The authorities read out a direct order that a list of around 200 mothers had to be sterilised, and my name was on that list.
31. When I informed my husband about this, he said that he would speak to the authorities. I was very weak after I was released from the camp and he was afraid that the sterilisation would severely impact on my health. My husband even offered to be sterilised himself, instead of me. But the authorities told him that this operation could not be done on foreigners. Then they started to threaten my husband that, if I did not agree to undergo the sterilisation operation, they would not allow him to stay in China.
32. I received an order from the authorities to go to the hospital on my own (without my husband). On 2 or 3 November 2018, a police car collected me (together with four other women) and took us to the hospital. I was terrified. I was not given any information about the operation. At one point, I was given anaesthetic and lost consciousness. When I came to my senses, I felt a lot of pain. After I started complaining, the nurse gave me a shot. I was told that I had to wait two hours before being able to leave the hospital. After that, I was taken home. And after that, I had to take anti-inflammatory medicine for seven days.
33. During the time I was recovering at home, the “paired” Han Chinese family again came to live with us. They asked me many questions about what I thought about this operation and whether I agreed with it. I felt as though I was under constant surveillance. But, of course, I could not tell them what I really thought, even though, I was silently very sad, as they had just removed an organ from my body and had

made me sterile. They made it impossible for me to have more children in the future (even though I wished to).

34. My husband and I decided we wanted to leave China with our family. But the Chinese authorities stated that I did not have sufficiently strong relations with Han Chinese to receive my passport. I mentioned that I had a Han Chinese family living with me at home. But they told me this was not sufficient. They mentioned that there was an old Han Chinese lady who had cancer and needed money. So, I gave her 15000RMB. However, because I had been to the camp, the issuance of my passport was blocked by the police. At that stage, my husband threatened to go back to the Pakistani Consulate in Beijing. So, the authorities asked me to give another 15000RMB to this old Han Chinese lady.
35. On 7 or 8 January 2019, I got my passport back from the authorities and I was allowed to buy a return air ticket to Islamabad. On my residence registry card, I had to agree to delete my religion as being Islam and instead write "no religion." On 27 – 29 January 2019, I had to report to a police station to answer several questions about my relatives abroad and whether I planned to reveal anything about the camps. I answered that I had no relatives, and I undertook not to reveal anything about the camps. I was finally allowed to travel out of China with my family on 30 January 2019.
36. When I was in Pakistan, I couldn't say anything, having felt that I wasn't safe there, as Pakistan has good relation with China. When I came to the US, I started talking about my ordeal to the media. Then I got calls from my brother back in Ürümqi asking me to stop, in one occasion he was pleading me by saying my father was with the police.
37. I learned that my father was harassed many times by the police because of me. I testified at the United Nations on September 23, 2019, and learned on October 12 that my father passed away. My father was a very healthy man. I am 100% convinced that Chinese government mentally or physically abused my father and caused his death.
38. After I testified abroad, the Chinese Foreign Ministry claimed that I was a liar, showing my picture during a press conference. This had put a lot of stress on me. The Chinese government also made threatening call asking me to stay silent and to cherish my days with my children. Even though I am in the United States, I am still worried about the safety of my children. My period had stopped due to unknown medicines given at the camp. I had to be treated in the United States. I underwent surgery on March 10 this year. Because the uterus was full of blood and there was a 95% chance of developing cancer. I still need to be treated. On April 15, I will have my second surgery. All of these are, of course, the result of the Chinese government's persecution of me in the camp.

I have read and understood this witness statement and I confirm that I agree with its contents.

April 7, 2021

The witness has signed a Uyghur translation of this statement.

3016 **5 June 2021 (6:00:00 – 6:58:00)**

3017

3018 **Zumret Dawut (UTFW-020)**

3019

3020 *Counsel - What kind of medical tests were you forced to undergo before entering*
3021 *detention?*

3022 ZD – Before entering the camp, I was taken to a hospital. The doctors and personnel
3023 were wearing white gowns over military uniforms. We underwent examinations that

3024 included face scans, blood samples, full ten fingerprints, voice recognition, eyes scans,
3025 height check, etc. And also, they took blood from our finger to put in a tube labelled "DNA."
3026 In order to get voice sample, we had to read again and again a paper for twenty minutes.
3027 Also, regardless of the age, they checked female organs, they inserted something into
3028 the vagina. There were so many women, a long line and they had to check every woman
3029 one by one so by the time we were done it was night.

3030 *Counsel - In the camp, you regularly underwent further checks, what kind of medication*
3031 *did you have to take? Pills? If so, what kind of pills?*

3032 ZD – We had to take a white tablet every day. The guards would put their hands in our
3033 mouth to make sure we swallowed it. After taking the medicine, you don't think of
3034 anything, you feel like your hallucinating, like you don't feel anything, it's just one day after
3035 another. It makes people feel sluggish and thoughtless. I stayed in the camp for 62 days,
3036 during which I was vaccinated twice without knowing what it was for. They would take our
3037 blood every fifteen days. We wouldn't know how much blood they took because we just
3038 put our arm through the door of the cell and they would take our blood on the other side
3039 of the door, so we could only guess from the time it took them to take the sample.

3040 *Counsel - You stated that you met an old woman who had diabetes and you felt sympathy*
3041 *for her, so you gave her some food, and for this you were beaten. What kind of behaviour*
3042 *got people beaten in the camp?*

3043 ZD – That happened the day after I arrived so I did not know I could get punished for that,
3044 so I just shared my food with her. That lady was 69 years old and was detained because
3045 she went to the Hajj. She had to have insulin because of her diabetes. That woman was
3046 feeling dizzy and she was hoping that with more food she would fare better, I couldn't
3047 stand it so I shared my food with her. Since there are cameras in the camp, they saw
3048 what I did, so the policemen burst into the room and started beating me with sticks and
3049 kicking me with their boots. Also, I was beaten for saying "Oh Allah!" and they said "Here,
3050 find your god" and they beat me.

3051 *Counsel - When you were released, you were paired with a Han Chinese family, could*
3052 *we get more information about them? Their background, where they come from, etc.*

3053 ZD – We don't know their background, who they are and where they come from. The
3054 authorities just allocated them to us like all Uyghur families. We have to treat them very
3055 well, including shopping for them. The worst thing is, when they allocate them, they
3056 allocate men to women and women to men, they mix them. That family allocation is really
3057 interesting: it's one Han individual for one Uyghur individual. For example, even my five-
3058 year-old daughter has a Han relative. In this picture, my daughter was ten years old and
3059 she is with her 19 years old Han relative. In one month, these Chinese relatives stayed
3060 15 days.

3061 *Panel – How did you meet your Pakistani husband and where did you live after your*
3062 *marriage?*

3063 ZD – I got married in 2005 and had my first child in 2006. We continuously lived in Urumqi
3064 and owned business there.

3065 *Panel - Your first instance with the police in 2015 arose out of your request to go to the*
3066 *US. The police knew you had travelled before (Singapore, Japan, Pakistan) Could you*
3067 *tell us why you wanted to travel to the US in 2016 and what travelling you had done*
3068 *before?*

3069 ZD – My husband had his import/export of electronic equipment business and in 2014 he
3070 was in Shenzhen. One of the business exhibitions was happening in the US so he got a
3071 visa to go in 2014. He came back saying that the US was a great place. We thought that
3072 we might go to visit this country, we did not want to move there because we had a good
3073 life in Urumqi, we just wanted to visit, that's why we applied for the visa.

3074 *Panel - You stated that the authorities requested Uyghurs to return their place of origin in*
3075 *that same year, was this a law? What did it mean for Uyghurs?*

3076 ZD – That happened in 2016 very suddenly. The order came and said that everybody has
3077 to go back. Suddenly Urumqi became empty, some people who had live there for 20 years
3078 had to go back to where they came from. Also, it said that wherever you have your
3079 household registry is where you need to go back, so that is what happened.

3080 *Panel - Two days later you were detained, you had had a number of surveillance items*
3081 *put on your phone and other things, but what reasons were you given for your detention*
3082 *and what do you think the reasons were.*

3083 ZD – They didn't clearly state the reason. The main questioning, suspicion, according to
3084 me is because I had received a US visa, I had my third child, and my husband is Pakistani.
3085 They kept asking if as a Muslim, he had educated me in religion, if I thought having more
3086 children was better, if he had influenced me to have more children.

3087 *Panel - You suffered various injuries, notably a dislocated ankle, how long did it take for*
3088 *you to heal?*

3089 ZD – I am recovering still. After being released, it was extraordinary for me. I was kind of
3090 overweight originally but I lost 18 kilograms in 62 days. My condition was not good at all
3091 but my husband helped me a lot, he encouraged me to exercise and until today I am still
3092 recovering.

3093 *Panel - You state the number of people in your cell varied a great deal. Why do you think*
3094 *the number of people in your cell changed so much? Did you ever see again the people*
3095 *that would not come back to the cell?*

3096 ZD – Few came back, most who left we would not see them again. I am thinking they
3097 probably did not want us to feel connected to each other because even with the cameras
3098 in the cell we would always find chances to talk to each other. To me it looks like they
3099 were trying to disconnect us from each other. Sometimes it was clear that someone would
3100 not be coming back because we could sense that the person was probably taken to an
3101 interrogation room and was not going to come back.

3102 *Panel - What were the conditions in the cell like when it was most populated, with 37*
3103 *people?*

3104 ZD – When you enter into the cell you feel like you are in an open toilet. It is extremely
3105 smelly. There is a toilet inside but there is no privacy at all, nothing to separate the toilet
3106 from the people. If someone goes to the toilet, the rest of the 36 people can see whatever
3107 you are doing. These are extremely smelly, horrific conditions. I stayed in the cell for two

3108 months, and I did not take any shower, and I did not see anyone take a shower. There is
3109 a camera inside the cell, the camp officials can monitor every move of the detainees
3110 inside the cell, including when you are on the toilet.

3111 *Panel - You stated that you were sure that many other Uyghur women were victim of rape*
3112 *while they were in the camp, can you tell us the basis for your believing that?*

3113 ZD – It is very obvious. The most beautiful, young girls were taken at night and when they
3114 came back their condition was horrific and unbearable. Anyone who witness this situation
3115 will see these girls faced rape. Because of the kind of guilt feeling, the extreme abuse,
3116 you would see them biting their hands and arms, it's obvious from the condition of these
3117 girls. The worst insult was when sisters were taken and made to take their clothes off.
3118 Then the police urinated on them, saying “you say you are Muslim? Well, you must clean
3119 yourself” and they urinated on them. It's just extreme torture.

3120 *Panel - You stated that you were forced to confess to having extreme religious ideas. Can*
3121 *you say what those ideas that you confessed to were?*

3122 ZD – I was accused simply because when I first faced torture, I spoke out loud, imploring
3123 God. That made me extreme. In their teachings, they keep saying Islam is a virus, religion
3124 is a virus. So, I was already kind of designated as extreme, just for mentioning God.

3125 *Panel - Immediately prior to your release, your husband went to Beijing to speak to the*
3126 *authorities and you said the authorities decided to release you. Which authorities were*
3127 *these?*

3128 ZD – After I was detained, at the beginning my husband did not know about me, so he
3129 went to XUAR Public Security Office, Foreign Affairs office, Regional police stations, and
3130 asked about my whereabouts, asked why would I be detained, saying I was innocent of
3131 any crime. Since he did not get any results through local authorities in XUAR, he went to
3132 Beijing and met officials in Pakistani embassy. He told them that his wife disappeared
3133 and that I am innocent. Not only him but many other Pakistani citizens' Uyghur wives were
3134 detained and their husband would come ask for their wife to be released. The first time
3135 they went, a few Pakistanis came searching for their wives, the officials told them nicely
3136 that they had talked to XUAR Public security office and that the wives would be released

3137 and that they should go back to Xinjiang. After he came back again, I still was not released
3138 and I had been detained for over one month. He went a second time to Beijing to demand
3139 my release again. The embassy did not welcome him this time, they were really rude and
3140 did not allow him in. After that my husband said we would talk to the media about my
3141 wife's disappearance, I will call BBC, CNN, Washington Post, etc. At that time the Xinjiang
3142 Public Security office, knowing what would happen, called my husband and told him he
3143 should come back from Beijing immediately. They bought tickets for him and he came
3144 back to Xinjiang.

3145 *Panel - You were forced into a sterilization procedure following an order issued by the*
3146 *authorities. Do you know which authority it was that issued this order?*

3147 ZD – The order was coming from the Autonomous Regional Government.

3148 *Panel - In the detention centre, with shackles on your feet, you and 80 to 100 others were*
3149 *taken to a hall where there were pictures of Xi Jinping, you were not allowed to move and*
3150 *sat there for four to five hours. Did you sit in silence or were people saying things to you?*

3151 ZD – We sat on the floor and there was a teacher, separated from the student, in a sort
3152 of cage. There was a Chinese language lesson, there was a teaching about the CCP 90th
3153 Congress, and about how we shouldn't practise Islam.

3154 *Panel - One of the other women who you thought had been assaulted in prison, told you*
3155 *that after she had been undressed, the guards urinated on her, correct?*

3156 ZD – Yes that is the woman that I mentioned earlier.

3157 *Panel - When you had a Han Chinese family living with you, were you obliged to treat*
3158 *them well, including by shopping for them and answering every question they asked of*
3159 *you?*

3160 ZD – Yes, we had the order from the local authority to do everything for them.

3161 *Panel - Regarding the death of your father on 12th October 2019, when was the last*
3162 *occasion before that, that you knew of his being in good health?*

3163 ZD – In September 2019 (23rd or 27th I can't remember) I went to New York to testify.
3164 Before I left, I had a telephone message from my brother, asking me to stop what I was
3165 doing and whatever I was planning to do because our father was in police custody. After
3166 about ten/twelve days, I received a phone call from my Chinese neighbour telling me my
3167 father had passed away in the police station. Because they were Chinese, they were able
3168 to tell me that he passed away.

3169 *Panel - It should be noted that the PRC claimed that the witness' father died from a heart*
3170 *disease after living a normal life and was never interrogated or detained.*