

ELIMINATION OF UYGHUR IDENTITY



- The Destruction and Desecration of Uyghur Mosques and Shrines
- Demolition of Uyghur Neighborhoods and Relocation of Uyghurs to “Labor Camp Towns”
- The Fate of My Father and Other Uyghur Intellectuals: Disappearance, Untimely Death, Death Sentence and Longterm Sentence

Written Testimony of Bahram K. Sintash for Uyghur Tribunal

August 2021

Part One

Desecration of Uyghur Mosques and Shrines

[Please read my 2019 report for more detailed information](#)

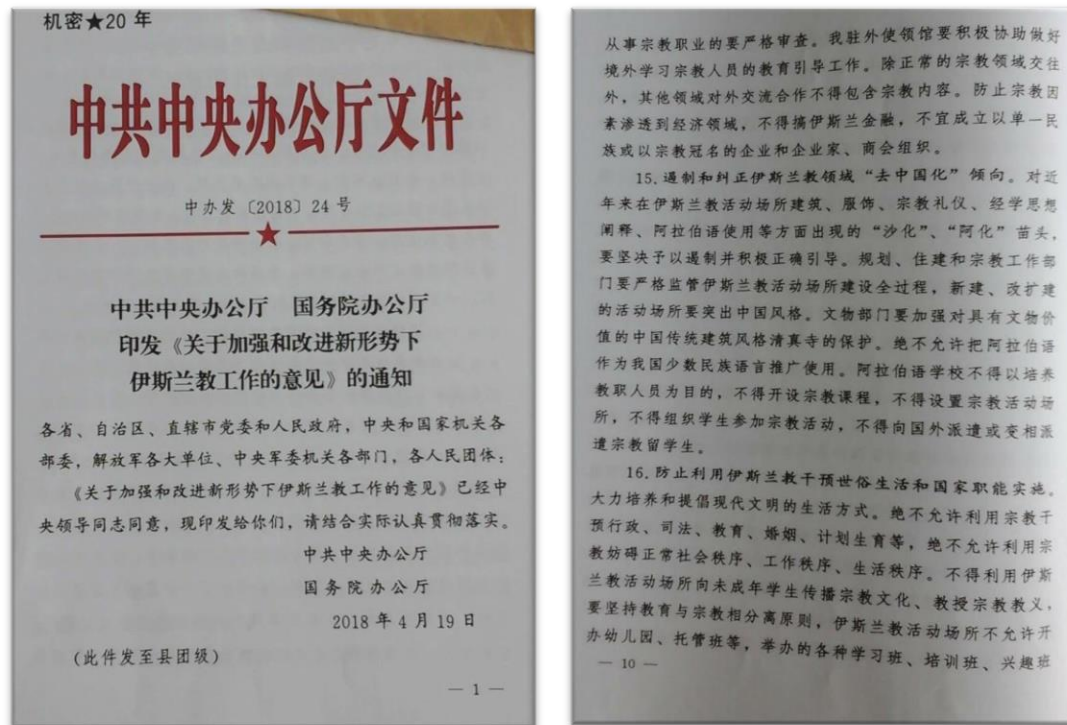
[Please visit my webpage for extra visual evidence including satellite images and other information](#)

The Chinese government's ongoing crackdown in the Uyghur region is aimed at eliminating Uyghur ethno cultural identity and assimilating them into an undifferentiated "Chinese" identity. As one of the cornerstones of their identity, Uyghurs' Islamic faith has been a major target of this campaign, resulting in many Uyghurs being sent to the network of concentration camps. This campaign has also taken the form of eradicating tangible signs of the region's Islamic identity from the physical landscape. This has involved the whole or partial demolition of an unprecedented number of mosques, including several historically significant buildings.

The accelerated campaign of mosque demolition began in 2016, at the same time as the largescale detention of Uyghurs and other Turkic people. The campaign was termed the "Mosque Rectification Program" and was undertaken with the justification of 'unsafe' construction.

Since the *Regulations on Religious Affairs* came into force in February 2018, the Chinese Communist government has strengthened its control and repression of Xinjiang's Muslim religion and culture under the pretext of "Sinicization" of religion.

In 2018 The CCP Central Committee released an Internal document, "Opinions on Strengthening and Improving Islamic Work in the New Situation", from the Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.



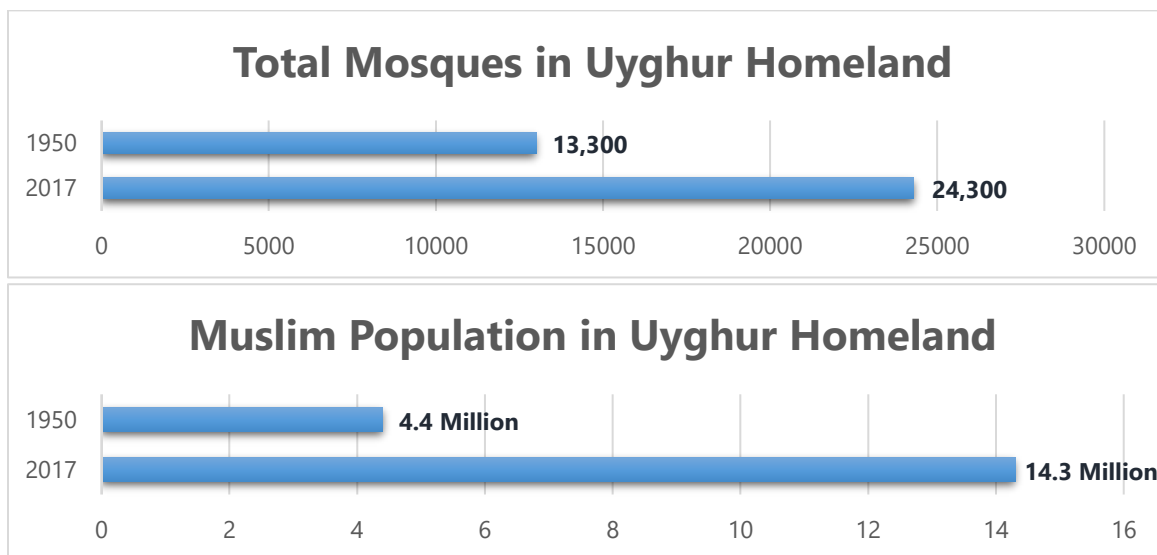
A selection of a confidential document, "Suggestions on Strengthening and Improving Islamic Work Under New Circumstances", issued by the Chinese Communist Party.

This confidential document states that all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, party and government agencies, the People's Liberation Army and various departments of the Central Military Commission should contain and correct the "de-Sinicization tendency" in the field of religion. To curb and actively and correctly guide the signs of desertification in the construction of Islamic venues, clothing, religious etiquette, interpretation of classics, and the use of Arabic. The document also calls for a unilateral ban on the construction or expansion of mosques and the reduction of mosques. Since then, the Uyghur Autonomous Region has witnessed a wave of shrinking mosques and the demolition of many mosques.

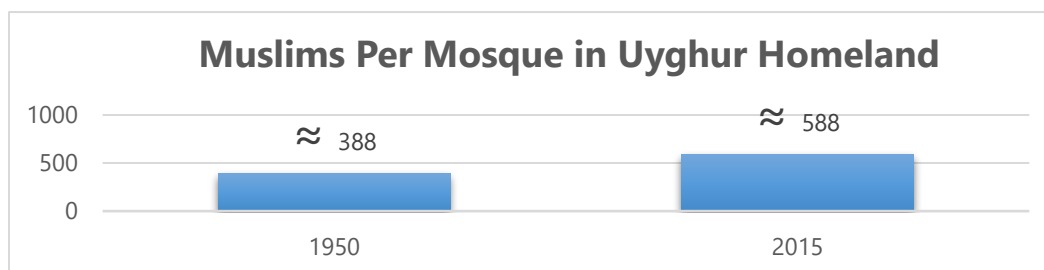
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- The deputy police chief of Mush in Toqzuaq County told RFA in 2016 that 46 of the 65 mosques in the town had been demolished.¹ In some cases there appears to be a pattern of demolishing all but one mosque in regional townships. These include the demolition of 13 of 14 mosques in Basjhisihu township in Wusu city in 2018,² seven of eight mosques in Lamjin town, Pichan County,³ and five of six mosques in Baghcha village in Aksu.⁴ Five mosques were demolished in two villages in Shawan County, with one in a neighboring village remaining open under heavy control.⁵
 - The head of the Ethnic and Religious Affairs Committee in Kashgar told RFA in 2016 that 70% of the mosques in the city had been demolished “because there were more than enough mosques and some were unnecessary,” contradicting the official line that the demolition campaign was motivated by issues of structural safety.⁶
 - In June 2018, Bitter Winter reported that one of their on-the-ground reporters was told by a staff member of the United Front Work Department in the city of Kumul that 200 of the 800 mosques in the region had been demolished in 2017 and there were plans to demolish a further 500 in 2018.⁷ Those that remain have had distinct architectural features such as domes and minarets removed as part of the government’s campaign to “Sinicize” Islam, and purge the buildings of “foreign” elements.⁸
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How many mosques are available in the Uyghur Homeland (XUAR) for Uyghur Muslims and Muslims of other ethnicities?

On the world's stage, China claims that they are protecting Uyghur and other minorities' religious rights. They support their claim by citing the existence of over 24,300 mosques in the Uyghur region,⁹ this is a baseless claim. According to state reports, there were more than 13,000 mosques when the CCP took power in 1949.¹⁰



In the early 1950s, the total Uyghur population was more than 3.65 million and the population of other Muslims, such as Kazakh, Hui and Kyrgyz, was approximately 750,000. This amounts to roughly 1 mosque per 338 citizens. In 2017, the total Muslim population in the region was about 14.3 million. When calculated, it is easy to see that while there were 338 Muslims per mosque in the 1950s, in 2015 there were roughly 588 Muslims per mosque.



How many mosques and religious sites are actually demolished in Uyghur homeland since 2017?

I have discovered up to 140 mosques which have either been fully or partially demolished or had architectural features removed. Information from my sources from the region and through my examination of over 400 religious sites shows that, since 2017, about 30-40 percent of mosques were demolished in each township, in major counties, and cities all over the Uyghur region.

[CLICK TO SEE A LIST OF DEMOLISHED UYGHUR MOSQUES ALL AROUND UYGHUR HOMELAND SINCE 2017](#)



At the conclusion of my research in October 2019, Chinese authorities have demolished up to 10,000 to 15,000 Mosques/other Islamic religious sites, including thousands of pre-demolished mosques with domes and towers destroyed; **this number must have increased since then**. Large mosques in townships and cities were demolished all around XUAR as well.

The data matches with what I was told during interviews I conducted with Uyghurs living overseas, who have left towns and villages in different parts

of the region since 2017. I believe these small village mosques are the majority of the demolished mosques. As an example, in the town of Changji, I found 3 mosques demolished and 12 mosques with their domes and minarets removed. All of the mosques in this small city were affected. I believe that if you take a conservative estimate, 80% of the mosques around the Uyghur region have been affected, which means as many as 10,000 to 15,000 mosques have been affected by the campaign. This includes both those that have been completely and partially demolished, as well as those with architectural elements removed. Based on this and my survey of mosques in towns and cities around the region, I believe, in total, about 10,000-15,000 is a reasonable estimate of the number of mosques affected.

The Conclusion

The destruction of mosques is at the heart of the Chinese government's campaign of cultural genocide in the Uyghur homeland. It appears their ultimate goal is to eliminate the Islamic faith from the region. Muslims believe mosques to be God's home and where Muslims feel God's mercy and feel themselves close to God. Mosques are where people can go to be with and believe themselves to be a part of the Muslim community. Without mosques, Muslims cannot deliver their religion to the next generation. Without mosques, Muslims become religiously homeless in their homeland.

China's aim: to erase the original landowner's culture & identity to "guarantee peace & stability" for the Chinese government and its Han Chinese emigrates in the Uyghur homeland.

Part Two

Demolishing of Uyghur Neighborhoods All around Uyghur Homeland

The Chinese government have demolished Uyghur neighborhoods on a mass scale in villages, townships, and cities all around Uyghur homeland (XUAR) in the past few years. Unlike the campaign of mosques and other religious site destruction that I testified in part one, Chinese government have been doing this campaign openly in the name of "the mission of eradicating absolute poverty" and "public convenience".

The XUAR government has publicly announced that the demolition of Uyghur neighborhoods is a realization of the Chinese Central Government's Plan. XUAR government even released accurate data on how many Uyghur homes/neighborhoods have been demolished and how many Uyghurs have been relocated to confirm their achievements.



According to the Xinjiang Daily [news](#), on August 10th 2021, the XUAR government, the Development and Reform Commission of the Autonomous Region, the Rural Revitalization Bureau of the Autonomous Region and other 24 departments jointly issued the,

"Implementation Opinions of the Autonomous Region on Effectively Doing a Good Job in the Follow-up

Support for Relocation and Poverty Alleviation, Consolidating and Expanding the Results of Relocation and Alleviation of Poverty" plan.

The Xinjiang Daily news also emphasized the "opinion" of General Secretary Xi Jinping, pointing out that *"it is necessary to increase the follow-up support for the relocation and poverty alleviation."* The "Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Achieving the Effective Connection of the Consolidation and Expansion of Poverty Alleviation and the Effective Connection of Rural Revitalization" also emphasizes the follow-up support for relocation as an important duty.

The Number is shocking



According to the Chinese Economic Daily [news](#) on July 10th 2020, in 2019, XUAR completed the "13th Five-Year Plan" for poverty alleviation and relocation, with 169,400 people in 40,146 households across the Uyghur region.

The Chinese government has also announced that the campaign to

demolish Uyghur neighborhoods has launched based on three prefectures and one oblast in southern Uyghur homeland, where 90% of the population is Uyghur. According to the China News Service [news](#) on February 9th 2021,

During the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, 35,200 "poor" households and 139,500 people were relocated in Kashgar, Hotan, Aksu Prefecture and Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture, accounting for 87% of the relocation tasks in Xinjiang."



Chinese authorities are continuing to expand its motion of demolishing Uyghur neighborhoods in the name of "public convenience." According to the Xinjiang Daily [news](#) on July 12th, authorities have begun demolishing 1,526 Uyghur neighborhoods in

Uyghur Autonomous Region this year. According to the Xinjiang Daily, this year's plan to demolish the Uyghur neighborhoods will cover 210,430 households, of which 92.6 percent have already started construction.

According to the official news website of XUAR, Tianshannet [news](#), on May 31st, the Uyghur Autonomous Region Reform and Development Commission has decided to complete the demolition of "old" neighborhoods several times faster than previous years. 230,000 "old" homes will be demolished in the 2021 plan. The Chinese government has allocated 2.8 billion Yuan (about \$ 440 million) for this.

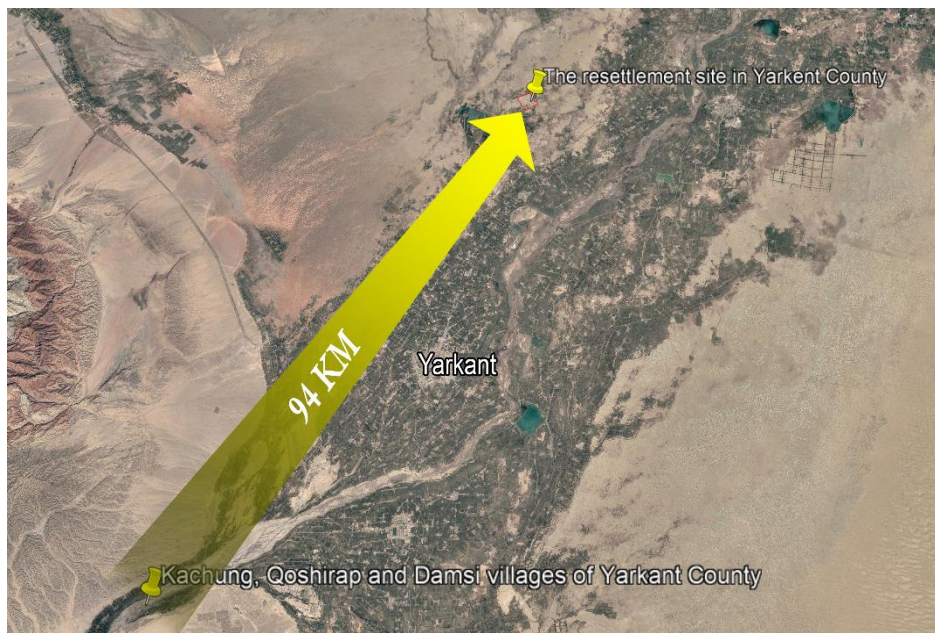
Where have Uyghurs been relocated?

Relocation of Uyghurs from their villages where they have lived for generations to the resettlement locations middle of nowhere



Chinese government has relocated 14,000 Uyghur farmers and herdsmen living in Kokyar, Kargilik to the resettlement location in county's Aktash district since 2017 (Xinhua News)

According to a TianshanNet [video news story](#), “Yusuf Has Moved and Started A New life”, Yusuf Hoshur, a resident of the 5th village of Kachung



village in Yarkant, has been relocated with his family to the relocation site in Yungan District, which was built, 50 km from Yarkant County, Kashgar in 2017.

These Uyghur communities have been relocated from Kachung, Qoshirap and Damsi villages in the Zarapshan River Valley to Yungan District, located on a plains 50 km from Yarkant County in 2017. Image: Google Earth

The video clearly shows that this resettlement location was built on a barren plain.

According to the RFA [report](#) on this resettlement mission of Yarkant County, these Uyghur communities, who were relocated from Kachung, Qoshrap and Damsi villages in the Zarapshan River Valley in the name of “poverty alleviation”, were forcibly moved out of their ancient villages, traditional homes, vast pastures and fertile farmland. These Uyghur farmers have become factory workers, which is alien to their way of life and customs.



Satellite image of the Yungan District, located on a plains 50 km from Yarkant County, where residents of Kachung Village, Yarkent were relocated. Image: Google Earth

According to the [Xinhua News](#), since 2017, the Chinese government has relocated 14,000 Uyghur farmers and herdsmen living in Kokyar, Kargilik to the resettlement location in the county's Aktash district. Currently, Uyghur farmers and herdsmen relocated to the Aktash market are working in Chinese shoe factories and vegetable greenhouses set up in the market.



Satellite image of Kargilik county, since 2017, Chinese government has relocated 14,000 Uyghur farmers and herdsmen living in various villages of Kargilik to the resettlement location in county's Aktash district. Image: Google Earth

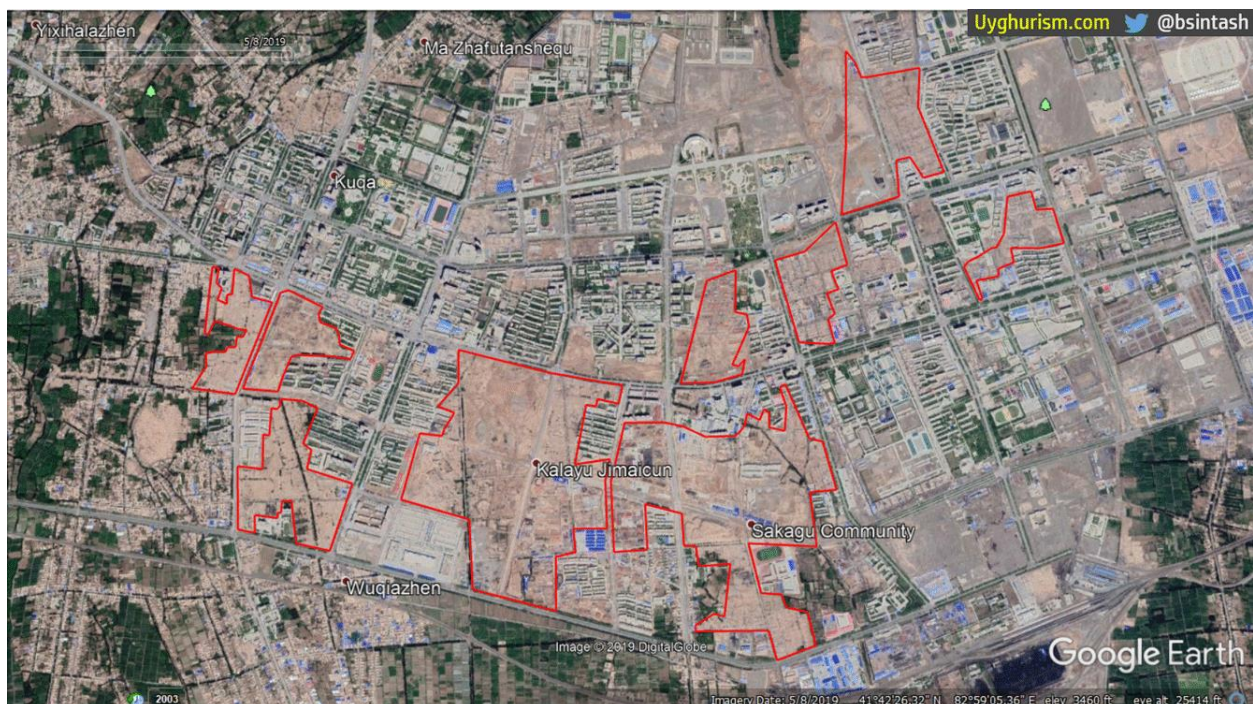
According to the RFA [report](#) on this resettlement mission of Kargilik County, the plan by the Chinese authorities is to turn Uyghur farmers into low-cost forced laborers and to control them more effectively. These farmers, who have lost their homes and traditional lifestyles, have become cheap labor for Chinese factories and are being used in Chinese factories and farms in the resettlement location.



Uyghur workers from a shoe company are busy in the factory in the resettlement location built for the mission of "poverty alleviation and relocation" in Aktash, Kargilik County (photographed on March 19, 2020). [Photo](#) by Xinhua News Agency

How has the local authorities completed such a big campaign, in such a short time? Did every Uyghur agree to move? What kind of force was used?

According to my 2019 [investigation](#), the total size of the demolished Uyghur neighborhoods in downtown of Kucha (Kuqa) County is around 3,820,614 m² (41124746.83 square feet), equaling about 750 American football fields. About 40,000-60,000 people can live in these demolished neighborhoods. Analyzing the satellite images, I found out that this mass destruction of the Uyghur neighborhood in Kucha was completed in less than 3 months. Thousands of homes were demolished at the same time, and neighborhoods were bulldozed one by one.



The demolished Uyghur neighborhoods in downtown of Kucha County. Image: Google Earth



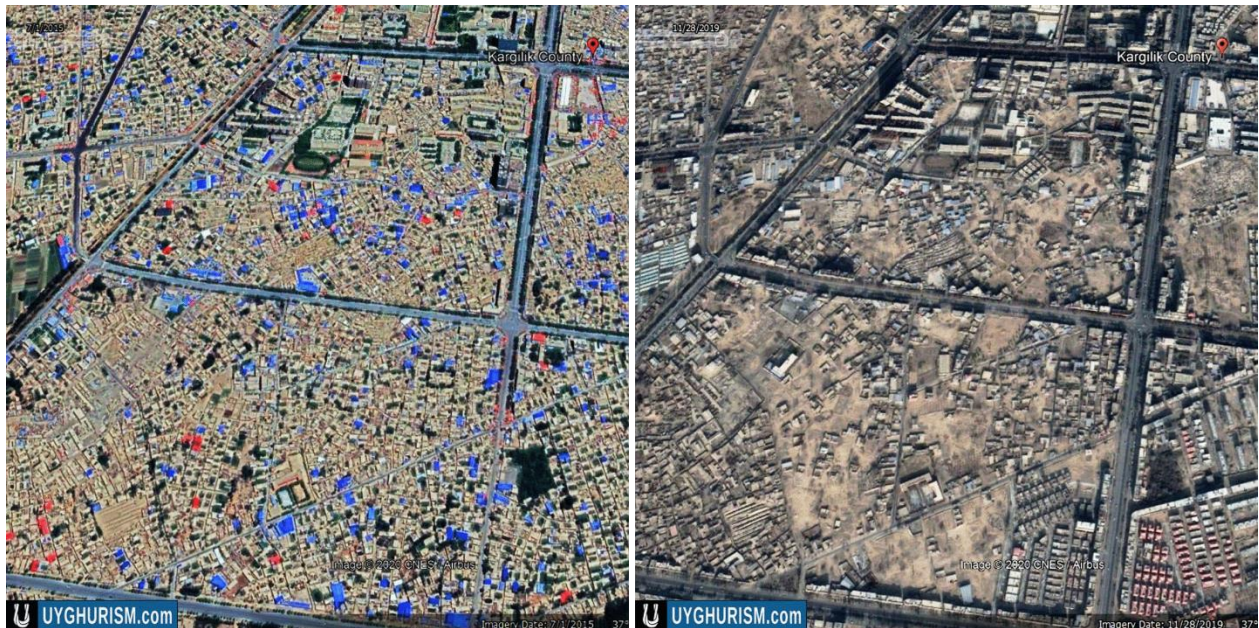
Kucha is a county in XUAR under the administration of the Aksu Prefecture. It covers an area of 15,200 km² (5,870 sq mi). In the 2002 census, Kucha's population was listed as 450,000, of mostly Uyghurs. It was once the homeland of the ancient Buddhist Kingdom of Kosan. The estimated population of these demolished Uyghur neighborhoods make up more than 10% of

the total population of Kucha County.

I cannot imagine this happening in any other country in the modern day. I compared the demolished neighborhoods in Kucha to South Riding, Virginia, one of the largest planned communities in Virginia, home to 31,000 people and where I live. What would be the consequences if the government of Virginia ordered all householders to move out of their homes and relocated them to the middle of nowhere to work as factory workers, and then demolished the entire South Riding area in less than 3 months? This is something that goes beyond my imagination. All I can say is that this kind of tragedies has only happened to the Jewish communities in Nazi Germany in WW2 or Tatar communities in Crimea in the Stalin era of Soviet Union. These are shocking evidence of China's ongoing genocide against Uyghurs.

What is China building after demolishing the Uyghur neighborhoods?

Uyghur neighborhoods are being demolished and new buildings are being built on the demolished sites all around the XUAR. I [documented](#) 8 of those neighborhoods which were demolished in Urumqi, Yarkent, Kriya, Kargilik, and Karikash between 2018 to 2019.



*Before-After images of a demolished neighborhood site in Kargilik County of Kashgar
Demolished in 2019*

According to the various testimonies of Uyghurs who fled overseas in recent years and the announcement of the Chinese government itself, these demolished neighborhoods were inhabited by Chinese immigrants from mainland China.



Picture of newly built neighborhoods in Aktu Township near Kashgar city. Credit: Pak Yiu

In June 2019, AFP [reporter](#) Pak Yiu sent three pictures and asked me how Uyghur towns looked no different than Chinese cities while he was visiting Aktu Township near Kashgar city.

China is transforming Uyghur towns and cities into Chinese style cities that can suit to Han Chinese immigrants. The Chinese government is working on a "man-made" project in increasing the Han Chinese population in the region, which is illegal according to the Regional Ethnic Autonomy [Law](#) of the People's Republic of China. Demolished Uyghur neighborhoods are built as new neighborhoods with tens of thousands of new Han Chinese immigrants moving in and feeling at home in Uyghur homeland.

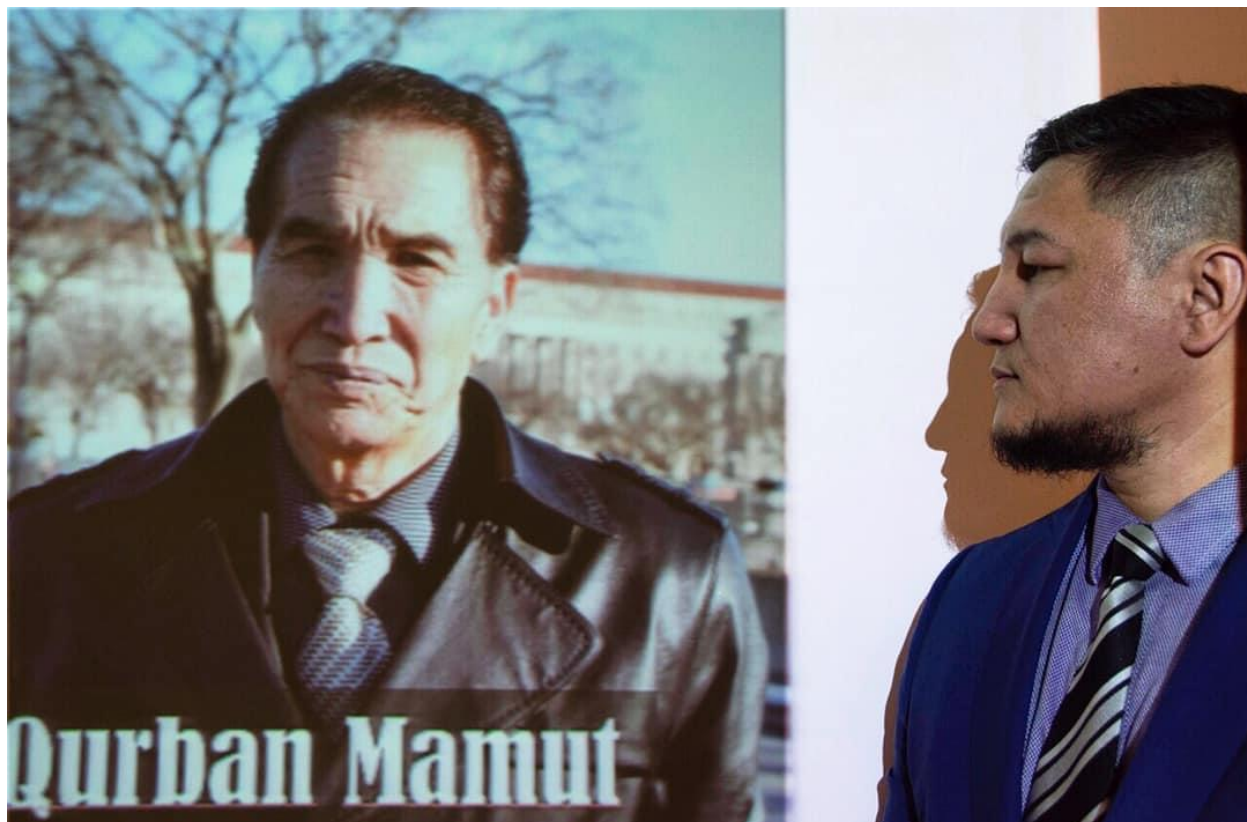
According to this RFA [reprt](#), in Aksu, 14,821 newly built houses have been allotted. Demolished “old” Uyghur neighborhoods were replaced by a new residential area called “[The Happiness Project](#)”. Those who moved into this newly built residential areas were Chinese immigrants, not the Uyghur city residents whose “old” homes were demolished.

The Conclusion

- The demolition of Uyghur neighborhoods and the relocation of Uyghurs is a campaign that is under the unified plan of the Chinese Central Government, which the Xinjiang government has completed as an annual mission for years.
 - The campaign of demolition of Uyghur neighborhoods and the relocation of Uyghurs was never done with the consent of the Uyghurs, but rather as a result of the Chinese government's crackdown on Uyghurs.
 - The campaign of demolition of Uyghur neighborhoods and the relocation of Uyghurs will lead to irreparable losses in terms of preserving the cultural identity of Uyghurs and natural growth of the Uyghur population.
 - Forced labor is being carried out in the factories built in these settlements, where the Uyghurs are under complete control. These places are like labor camps.
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Part Three

The Fate of My Father and Other Uyghur Intellectuals: Disappearance, Untimely Death, Death Sentence and Longterm Sentence



Bahram K. Sintash is looking at his father Qurban Mamut's photo at a presentation in Washington DC in 2019

About My Father Qurban Mamut:

My father Qurban Mamut is a prominent Uyghur intellectual, husband, father and grandfather. My father is a former editor-in-chief of the Communist Party-controlled Uyghur journal *Xinjiang Civilization*. He worked for this popular Uyghur journal from 1985 until he retired as editor-in-chief in 2011. He was known for selecting works by the region's most influential writers on Uyghur culture, history, politics and social development for

publication. My father played an important role in illuminating ethnic consciousness among the people in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR). The main goal of the *Xinjiang Civilization* journal was teaching Uyghurs to understand themselves and to educate them about their Uyghur culture and history. The essays and articles in the journal were mainly focused on the thoughts behind Uyghurs' reality and keeping their culture alive for the next generation.

My Father's Detainment:

In February 2017, my father traveled with my mom to visit us in the United States for a month. Within months after returning to China, my father went missing. Around September 2018, I learned that my father was taken to a re-education camp in Urumqi in late 2017. According to the information I learned from one of our neighbors in August 2018, my father had not been seen in the community since the end of 2017. Later, I also learned from our other neighbors that my father was taken away from his home to one of the re-education centers around that time. In a 2018 [investigation](#), Radio Free Asia corroborated my father's disappearance for the first time. In 2020, my father's continued detainment was [confirmed](#) via a phone call to Urumqi to my father's former co-worker, a Han Chinese staffer at the Xinjiang Hall of Public Culture. The staffer answered RFA reporter's question about my father's whereabouts: *"He's not currently here ... he's been retired for a long time," she said. "And then his situation later, perhaps you know, he's currently classified as a 'detained person.'"* When asked whether Mamut had been sentenced to prison or sent to an internment camp, the staffer said she did not know.

Xinjiang authorities blocked my family members from all overseas communication since February 2018. Like many Uyghurs in diaspora, I have lost connection with my family back home. All I know is that my father was abducted. I don't know which detention center or prison he is currently in.



My Father's Case Highlights the Fate of Uyghur Intellectuals

While Chinese government official's claim that these re-education internment camps are "free vocational training," my father's forced detention proves that this is not the real intent of the facilities. As a retired 71-year-old who spent decades building a professional career, he is not in need of further "vocational training." My father's detention is part of the Chinese government's crackdown on over 380 Uyghur intellectuals. This crackdown of Uyghur intellectuals is known as an alarming symbol of the Communist Party's most intense social engineering drive in decades. My father's case is compelling. His case in particular highlights the efforts of the Chinese government to suppress the culture and religion of the Uyghurs, and anyone who represents or promotes it.

I Don't Know If My Father Is Dead or Alive

This is the aspect that worries me the most because, since the mass detention of Uyghur intellectuals and scholars, I often hear news that important Uyghur intellectuals like my father have died during their abduction. For example, according to the mainstream media, the famous Uyghur writer Nurmammed Tohti died following his detention in the Chinese re-education camp in 2019. He was my father's best friend, and he was my father's age when he was killed. Another example: the famous religious scholar Muhammad Salih Qari Hajim also died under Chinese Police Custody at age 82 in 2018. There are also more reports of other well-known Uyghur intellectuals dying in training camps or in captivity. I can collect and submit those reports if necessary to the tribunal. The reason why I mentioned this information is that my father is over 70 years old, many of those who were killed after their abduction were well-known and experienced elderly Uyghurs who were important to the Uyghur society, and my father is one of them. This is why I am very worried that my father might also die due to torture or bad conditions of the detention facilities. China might tightly control my father's information if he has already died, this is my suspicion after 4 years of not knowing his whereabouts.

Uyghur Intellectuals like my father are The Ultimate Target of This Crackdown

My father's editorial job was always a very sensitive job. He always worked under strict government scrutiny. To publish important works on Uyghur culture and Uyghur society in the magazine, he always had to know the red line in the eyes of the government at that time. He had to work very close to the red line to publish those important works and sensitive topics from Uyghur authors. He had successfully worked for this stressful job as editor-in-chief of the most popular Uyghur journal for more than 25 years and retired in 2011. Since 2017, the red line has moved. Suddenly, my father and more than 380 other Uyghur intellectuals who had successfully navigated the worlds of academia, art, and journalism became the latest targets of a sweeping crackdown in the Uyghur region. I was not surprised

that my father was among the people who became the ultimate target of this crackdown.

The Conclusion:

There is clear evidence of the Chinese government's crimes against Uyghur society and culture. The mass abduction of the most important Uyghur elites and intellectuals like my father, their long-term imprisonment, and killing of the most important and elderly Uyghur intellectuals were part of the elimination of the Uyghur population and identity.

Supplementary Material

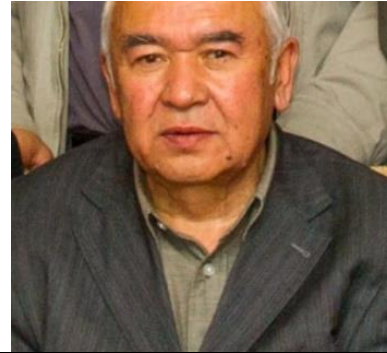



Since April 2017, the Chinese government has interned, imprisoned, or forcibly disappeared at least 435 intellectuals as part of its intensified assault on Uyghurs and erasure of their culture. This group is likely a small fraction of all Uyghur intellectuals suffering serious human rights violations.

The Uyghur Human Rights Project (UHRP) has previously released three reports documenting the persecution of Uyghur intellectuals. In October 2018, UHRP identified [231](#) impacted intellectuals. A January 2019 update added 107 known cases, for a total of [338](#) intellectuals affected by these serious mass atrocities. In March 2019, a second update brought the total to [386](#).

According to the [Xinjiang Victims Database](#), 49 individuals have died in custody or shortly after their release, including intellectuals, among them religious scholars [Muhammad Salih Hajim](#) and [Abdulehed Mehsum](#); scholars [Abdusattar Qarahajim](#) and [Erkinjan Abdukerim](#); and students [Abdusalam Mamat, Yasinjan](#) and [Mutellip Nurmehmet](#).

Case Lists

Individuals who have died in custody or shortly after their release; and those sentenced to death, including intellectuals and religious scholars:

	<p>Nurm Muhammad Tohti Prominent Uyghur Writer Died at 70 Had been detained in one of the Internment Camp camps since November 2018. Died at an Internment Camp in his home town Hotan in 2019. More info here</p>
	<p>Muhammad Salih Hajim Prominent Uyghur Islamic scholar Died at 82 Died in Chinese police custody, some 40 days after he was detained in the Xinjiang regional capital Urumqi in 2018. More info here</p>
	<p>Mirzahid Kerimi Prominent Uyghur Poet and Author Died at 83 Had died on Jan. 9, 2021. RFA was able to confirm that he passed away in prison while serving his latest term. More info here</p>
	<p>Mamatiminjan Yunus Prominent Uyghur Islamic scholar Died at 56 Had been detained in one of the Internment Camp camps since 2017. Died at an internment camp in his home town Hotan in June 2020. More info here</p>



Abdulhekim Muhammad

Prominent Uyghur Islamic scholar

Died at 59

He was arrested in July 2017 and sentenced to 10 years in prison. Died in prison in June 2019. [More info here](#)



Sattar Sawut

Uyghur politician, former director of the Xinjiang Education Department

Sentenced to death

He was detained in Feb 2017. Was sentenced to death with two-year suspend. [More info here](#)



Halmurat Guppur

Uyghur Pharmacist, president of the Xinjiang Food and Drug Administration's Department of Inspection and Supervision

Sentenced to death

He was arrested in November 2017. Given two-year suspended death sentence. [More info here](#)



Tashpolat Tiyp

Uyghur scholar, geographer and President of Xinjiang University

Sentenced to death

He was arrested in November 2017. He was allegedly sentenced to death with 2-year reprieve, with official. [More info here](#)

ENDNOTES

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 - 2) Li Zaili, August 5, 2018 "Only One Mosque Left in Bashisiu Township Wusu City" Bitter Winter <https://bitterwinter.org/only-one-mosque-left-in-bashisiu-township-wusu-city>
 - 3) Li Zaili, August 9, 2018 "More Destroyed Mosques in Xinjiang" Bitter Winter <https://bitterwinter.org/moredestroyed-mosques-in-xinjiang/>
 - 4) Hoshur, Shoret, September 7, 2018 "Chinese Authorities Continue to Destroy Mosques in Xinjiang" Radio Free Asia <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/chinese-authorities-continue-to-destroy-mosques-in-xinjiang09072018171910.html?searchterm:utf8:ustring=%20mosques>
 - 5) Li Zaili, February 5, 2019 "County in Xinjiang: A Case Study in Destroying Faith" Bitter Winter <https://bitterwinter.org/a-case-study-in-destroying-faith/>
 - 6) 5 Hoshur , Shoret, December 19, 2016 "Under the Guise of Public Safety, China Demolishes Thousands of Mosques" Radio Free Asia <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/udner-the-guise-of-public-safety-12192016140127.html>
 - 7) Bitter Winter, June 19, 2018 "Chinese Government Demolishes Mosques in Xinjiang" <https://bitterwinter.org/chinese-government-demolishes-mosques-in-xinjiang/>
 - 8) 敏俊卿 April 8, 2017 "清真寺建筑风格研讨会在西安召开" 中国穆斯林 <http://m.chinaislam.net.cn/cms/news/xhwx/201704/040Q00332017.html>
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