【共生传媒】我眼中的维吾尔族

【Symbiosis International Media of Canada】Uyghur in My Eyes

【加拿大共生国际传媒】胡宪

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2月22日加拿大国会通过了一项动议，说中国对新疆维吾尔族施行“种族灭绝”，我很吃惊。

On February 22, I was surprised that the House of Commons of Canada passed a motion stating that China was committing "genocide" against the Uyghur people in Xinjiang.

我来自北京，锡伯族；去过新疆，还比较深入；有维吾尔族朋友和穆斯林朋友，在新疆问题上自觉比很多在国会投票的人更有发言权。这里想谈谈我对新疆维吾尔族的认知和对这件事的感受。

I come from Beijing and Xibe nationality; I have been to Xinjiang; I have Uyghur and Muslim friends; therefore, I feel I have more say on Xinjiang issues than many people who voted in the House of Commons. Here I would like to talk about my perception of the Uyghurs in Xinjiang and how I feel about this matter.

**维吾尔族是国家的宠儿**

**The Uyghurs are a favorite of the country**

这是我对维吾尔族产生的最初，也最深刻的印象。上小学二年级（1962）的时候，班上来了个转校生，叫玛依努尔，眼睛大大，皮肤略黑，个子不高，老师让她坐靠窗第二行第二排，一个亮堂堂又好看黑板的座位。她爸爸在民族出版社工作，民族出版社跟我们交通部宿舍一墙之隔。也许因她长得与众不同，也许受“库尔班大叔”影响，她从第一天便吸引了所有男女生的目光。她学习上有些吃力，老师专门安排“一帮一”。后来我跟她还有吴金珍成为好朋友，一起上学、放学，还相互串门。她家也住机关公寓楼，但屋里有地毯，墙上有挂毯，几上总有果盘，家具和装潢都很漂亮，她妈妈热情招呼我们，好像不讲汉语，也不用上班。我父亲是锡伯族，住我家楼下的是朝鲜族，同为少数民族，同是国家干部，我们的家具跟汉族干部一样由机关统一配置，朝鲜族桌椅床大衣柜都差不多，她家的却很独特。从那时起，我便心生羡慕，觉得维吾尔族是国家的宠儿。

This is my first and deepest impression of the Uyghurs. In 1962, when I was in the second grade of primary school, there was a transfer student in my class named Maynur, with big eyes, slightly tan skin, and was not very tall. The teacher asked her to sit in the second row by the window, a bright and good seat to see the blackboard. Her father worked at the Ethnic Publishing House, which was separated by a wall from the dormitory of the Ministry of Communications. Perhaps because of her unique appearance, or the “Uncle Kurban”, she attracted the attention of all boys and girls from the first day. She had some difficulties in her study, so the teacher specially arranged a student to help her. Later, I became good friends with her and Wu Jinzhen, going to and leaving school together, and visiting each other's homes. Her family also lived in the apartment. But in her home, there were carpets, tapestries on the walls, fruit trays on the tables, and beautiful furniture and decoration. Her mother, who seemed to be neither speaking Chinese nor going to work, always greeted us warmly. My father is a Xibe nationality and the Koreans living downstairs are both ethnic minorities and state officials like him. Our furniture was allocated by the government like the Han officials. The tables, chairs, beds and wardrobes were almost the same, but her home was very unique. Since then, I have been envious and feel that the Uyghurs were a favorite of the country.

 **维吾尔族独享倾斜政策**

 **The Uighurs enjoy preferential policies**

90年代后，回国探亲总有人提醒我，不要跟新疆来的小商贩讨价还价，不要触摸他们的商品，你一旦摸了、问价了，就一定要买。更不能跟他们讲理，他们合法随身带刀，一言不合，说你歧视，就敢捅你，只要不死人，都会宽大处理，教育教育就放了。没办法，民族政策倾斜，人家有恃无恐……

Since the 1990s, when I returned to visit my relatives, I was always reminded not to bargain with vendors from Xinjiang and not to touch their goods. Once I touch or ask for the price of their goods, I must buy them. What's more, I was warned against argue with them, because they carried knives legally. Once disagreement occurs, they dare to stab me if they charge me of discrimination. The government would be lenient with and release them after disciplining, as long as nobody dies. Since the national policies favored them, we have no choice but to tolerate them acting aggressively without fear.

我知道加拿大也有少数民族被允许包着头不戴军帽，也可佩刀上学校，但若触犯了法律，是会无差别处罚的。在魁北克商业招牌允许使用本民族文字，比如唐人街的中餐馆，但法文必须优先，且中文字号不能大于法文，否则罚款，重则吃官司。从那时起，我便觉得中国对维吾尔族太过溺爱，也太宽大了。

I know that there are also ethnic minorities in Canada who are allowed to go to school with their heads wrapped, and thus without a military cap, or with a knife. However, they will be punished indiscriminately if they violate the law. In Quebec, commercial signboards are allowed to use their own national characters, such as Chinese restaurants in Chinatown. However, French must be given priority, and the Chinese character font size must not be greater than French character. Otherwise, a fine will be imposed or a lawsuit will be brought. Since then, I have felt that China has been too indulgent and lenient with the Uyghurs.

可事实上，情况也并不像人们说的那样，至少我从没遇见过。我家住和平里，附近有民族出版社，摆摊的新疆人很多，开始我很小心，后来试着从他们手上买粘糕、买手镯，发现其实他们都挺和气的。在我看来政策倾斜是肯定的，比如他们可以不受“刀具管制”的限制，相信也有出于少数民族政策“从宽处理”的现象，否则“无风不起浪”，不会传的沸沸扬扬。

But in fact, what people say is not the case, at least I have never met such cases. My family lived in Hepingli, near the Ethnic Publishing House, and there were a lot of people from Xinjiang with stalls. At first, I was very careful. Later, I tried to buy rice cakes and bracelets from them only to find that they were very friendly. In my opinion, the preferential policies are true. For example, they are allowed to go out with knives”, and I believe that, as a saying goes, “there are no waves without wind”, the phenomenon of “leniency” due to minority policy does exist, otherwise the rumor would not spread so widely.

**维吾尔族被境外恐怖势力渗透**

 **Uyghur is influenced by terrorists in other countries**

2007年12月我去阿富汗采访，当时全球只有两条阿国航线到喀布尔，一条从迪拜飞，一条从乌鲁木齐飞，我选了后者。在北京到乌鲁木齐的航班上，我的邻座是个30岁左右的年轻人。聊天中得知他祖籍山东，父母都是当年去新疆支边的知识青年，他在乌鲁木齐出生长大，他感觉那里才是他的故乡。我们聊了一路，说到他的故乡，他眼光扑朔，有些悲伤：我上的小学和中学都是维吾尔族占绝大多数，汉族、哈萨克族、锡伯族、塔吉克族都很少。但大家亲如兄弟不分彼此，我们一起唱歌，一起踢足球，一起打架，一起追女孩子，去谁家都不用敲门，推门就进……可好像突然间一切都变了。昔日兄弟失去了联系，在大街上碰到假装不认识，有时还能从他们的眼里看到敌意。

In December 2007, I went to Afghanistan for an interview. At that time, there were only two airlines from Afghanistan to Kabul, one from Dubai and the other from Urumqi. I chose the latter. On the flight from Beijing to Urumqi, I was seated next to a young man about 30 years old. We talked all the way. I learned that his ancestral home was Shandong, and his parents were both young intellectuals who went to Xinjiang to support the border areas. He was born and raised in Urumqi, which he felt was his hometown. When mentioning his hometown, his eyes darted sadly: “The students in my primary and secondary schools were mostly Uyghur people, while the Han, Kazak, Xibe and Tajik students were few. But everyone was as close as brothers. We sang together, played football together, fought together, and chased after girls together. We didn't have to knock on the door when going to anyone's house, but just push the door to get in. Yet all of a sudden everything seems to have changed. We lost contact, and pretended not to know each other if met in the street. Sometimes I could even see hostility in their eyes.”

一个以前跟我好过的同班同学，那天迎面相遇，她从头到脚罩着黑纱，要不是那双我熟悉的眼睛，和看见我时错愕的眼神和仓促躲闪，我肯定认不出她来……我告诉了他此行的目的，他也不再对我隐瞒他的军人身份。他说刚接到部队命令，又有三股境外恐怖势力入境，其目的一是组织人员出境接受恐怖基地的培训，二是在当地建立武装培训基地，大批维吾尔青壮年受蛊惑应召。他本来正在山东探亲，现被提前叫回。下了飞机，我俩各赴战地，心知后会无期，互道珍重，未留姓名。从那时起，我便知道反恐局势有多么严峻。

''One day, I encountered an old classmate, who used to get along well with me, face to face. She was covered with black gauze from head to toe. If it weren't for her eyes, stunned look and hasty dodge when she saw me, I would definitely not recognize her'' … I told him the purpose of my trip, and he no longer concealed his identity as a soldier from me. He said he had just received an order from the army that another three groups of terrorists had entered the country. One of their purposes was to organize people to leave the country for training in terrorist bases, and the other was to set up armed training bases. A large number of Uyghur young adults were brainwashed to answer the call. He had been visiting relatives in Shandong, but was called back in advance. When we got off the plane, we separated and went different ways. Knowing that we would never meet again, we said goodbye to each other without leaving names. From then on, I have known how serious the anti-terrorism situation is.

**维吾尔族自身也深受其苦**

**Uighurs themselves suffer greatly**

2014年8月，新疆伊犁察布查尔锡伯自治县隆重举办纪念西迁250周年活动，我和二哥、三哥、姐姐应邀前往。那时，“4.30”恐袭（乌鲁木齐火车南站由“东突”制造的恐怖袭击事件，造成3人死亡，79人受伤）阴霾还未散去，我们就在此站换车，候车厅里的每一分钟，每一个角落都充斥着草木皆兵的恐怖气氛。

In August 2014, the 250th anniversary of the West Moving Festival was held in Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County, Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang. My second elder brother, third elder brother, elder sister, and I attended the event upon invitation. At that time, the haze of the ''4.30'' terrorist attack (the ''East Turkistan'' terrorist attack in Urumqi Railway Station, which killed 3 and injured 79) had not yet cleared, so when we transferred trains at this station, every corner of the waiting hall was filled with terror all the time.

图说：伊宁的维吾尔族女人

A Uyghur woman from Yining City

（胡海摄影）

Photo by Hu Hai

 一位伊宁的维吾尔族女人告诉我，她由于事先不知道在那个阶段新疆境内旅行的维吾尔族出门前要去派出所开个证明信，结果带着2岁的女儿到了这里住不上店。

A Uyghur woman from Yining City told me that she came here with her 2-year-old daughter but couldn't find an accommodation, because she didn't know that during that time all the Uyghurs travelling in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region must get a letter of proof from the police station in advance.

图说：我们成了40分钟的朋友

We become friends for 40 minutes

（胡海摄影）

Photo by Hu Hai

 她疲惫不堪，我给她抢到一个座位，我们成了40分钟的朋友。她痛恨恐怖分子倒行逆施害她夫妻分离（她丈夫被派去南疆参加反恐三个月），害她本想玩一周却要今晚赶回……（她的故事我写进了《新疆纪行》）

She was exhausted. I got her a seat and we became friends for 40 minutes. She hated the terrorists for separating her from her husband, who was sent to southern Xinjiang to counter the terrorism for three months, and she had to cancel her one-week travel plan and return home tonight. (I put her story into my *Xinjiang Travel Notes*)

 西迁节活动结束后，我们兄妹在新疆“自由行”。吐鲁番声名遐迩，可到了那里却大失所望。维吾尔姑娘艾米丽对我们说：“以往帮我们摘葡萄的内地人都不敢来了，买葡萄的也不敢来了，葡萄全烂了；游客也不敢来了，以前整条街都是农家乐，这个季节忙得很，接待不过来，可现在就剩我们一家了……”

After the West Moving Festival, we travelled in Xinjiang by ourselves. The famous Turpan Basin was a big disappointment to us. ''People outside Xinjiang who used to help us pick grapes and purchase grapes from us are all too afraid to come now. The grapes are all rotten. Tourists don't come, either. The whole street was once known for agritainment business. And the business in this season used be very brisk, but now there is only my family left...... '' Emily, a Uyghur girl told us.

图说：美丽的艾米丽

The beautiful Emily

（胡海摄影）

Photo by Hu Hai

 美丽的艾米丽穿着美丽的衣裳，为我们跳起美丽的舞蹈。介绍维吾尔族风俗时说到“暴恐”的后果，她气愤且忧伤：“我从小爱穿花衣服，戴花帽子，我们维吾尔族一直都是爱美的。那些穿黑衣黑帽的人受外国极端宗教洗脑，破坏了我们维吾尔族人的形象，破坏了新疆的经济，连累了维吾尔族。现在我们去内地变成不受欢迎的人了，新疆成了不安全的地方了，我们葡萄沟的损失大极了……”从那时起，我更强烈地意识到暴恐分子不光残害人命，破坏安定，还离间民族感情。“损失大极了”的何止是葡萄沟，何止是新疆，何止是维吾尔族？

The beautiful Emily danced beautifully for us in her beautiful Uyghur-style dress. When introducing Uyghur customs, she talked about the consequences of ''violent terrorism''. ''I love bright-colored clothes and hats, and we Uyghurs always love to look pretty. Those people in black clothes and hats were brainwashed by foreign religious extremists. They damaged the image of our Uyghurs, destroyed the economy of Xinjiang and dragged the whole Uyghurs down with them. Now we are not welcome outside Xinjiang, and Xinjiang has become a place of insecurity. The [Grape](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CAdministrator%5CAppData%5CLocal%5Cyoudao%5Cdict%5CApplication%5C7.5.2.0%5Cresultui%5Cdict%5C?keyword=Grape)[Valley](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CAdministrator%5CAppData%5CLocal%5Cyoudao%5Cdict%5CApplication%5C7.5.2.0%5Cresultui%5Cdict%5C?keyword=Valley)suffered a huge loss.'' she said with anger and grief. Since then, I have become more aware that the terrorists are not only taking lives, destroying stability, but also undermining China's ethnic unity. It's not just the [Grape](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CAdministrator%5CAppData%5CLocal%5Cyoudao%5Cdict%5CApplication%5C7.5.2.0%5Cresultui%5Cdict%5C?keyword=Grape)Valley, Xinjiang and the Uyghur people that suffer huge losses.

 **广大维吾尔群众热情善良**

**The warm and kind Uyghur people**

 我永远忘不了2014年8月19日下午，在伊犁河畔清水湾参加的那场“寻找巴图鲁（锡伯语：英雄）”的多民族狂欢，更忘不了维吾尔帅哥教我跳新疆舞时的开心和感动！

I will never forget the multi-ethnic activity on the bank of Ili River, namely ''Find the Baturu (which means hero in Xibe language)'' on the afternoon of August 19, 2014, not to mention the joy when a handsome Uyghur man taught me how to dance the Uyghur dance!

图说：学跳新疆舞，我笑得走了形

While learning the Uyghur dance, I laugh out loud

（胡海摄影）

Photo by Hu Hai

学跳新疆舞小视频

A short video of learning the Uyghur dance

（录像编辑制作胡海）

Edited by Hu Hai

 在乡派出所给我办理暂住证的青年民警也是维吾尔族，态度和蔼，办事认真，我问他能不能给我多开几天，他严肃答道“不能”！然后耐心给我讲政策。我磨磨蹭蹭，其实是爱听他那不太标准的汉语发音，爱看他瞪着圆圆大眼的诚恳表情。

The young policeman in the village police station who helped me with my temporary residence permit is also a Uyghur. He was kind to us and careful with his work. When I asked him if he could allow me to stay longer in Xinjiang, he refused me seriously and then explained the policies to me with great patience. I pestered him because I loved hearing his not-so-standard mandarin and watching his sincere expression as he stared with his big round eyes.

 我们在新疆自由行，沿途遇到许多维吾尔族同胞都很善良热情，不管是羊倌、司机、导游、商贩，还是老板，只要是受过教育，会说汉语，自食其力，就能过上他们想要的生活，就能笑得阳光灿烂。这些人就是我从小到大心目中维吾尔族的样子。

Travelling in Xinjiang, we met a lot of warm and kind Uyghurs. Anyone who is educated, capable of speaking Chinese and standing on their own two feet, including sheepherders, drivers, tour guides, traders, or owners, can live the life they want with sunny smiles. These people have been exactly the Uyghurs I have pictured in my mind since I was a kid.

**国民教育和技能培训势在必行**

**Compulsory education and professional skill training are necessary**

 为了体验族人的真实生活，我们在察布查尔期间有意住老乡家，不住宾馆。我注意到一个现象，锡伯族村民基本都盖起了有前后院、宽敞亮堂的砖瓦房，地也肥牛也壮。可维吾尔族集中的村落却显得破败荒凉。锡伯兄弟说：以前我们都是一个样的，孩子们也都在一个学校上学，“后来他们变懒了，跟我们也越来越疏远，孩子也不爱上学了。一个维吾尔同学农忙时会过来帮我干活儿，挣点钱后又见不着影了。”我问：那他们每天都干嘛呢？回答是：“念经，有时打打架”。

To experience the real local life, we stayed in the villagers' house during our trip in Qapqal. I noticed that almost every Xibe family had a brick house with yards. They also had fertile land and strong cattle. However, the Uyghurs' village looked broken and neglected. A Xibe told us that the Xibes and the Uyghurs used to be the same. All their children studied in one school. "Then they became lazy and distanced from us. Their children didn't go to school any more. A Uyghur classmate of mine used to come to help me during the farming season, but after he earned some money, he went missing again," He said. I asked him what they do every day. The answer was, Chanting and sometimes fighting".

 **对违背常识的谣言我坚决不信**

 **I don**'**t believe rumors that go against common sense**

 当然，我没有去过被西方媒体和政客称为“集中营”或“再教育营”的学校。但凭我几十年对中国和维吾尔族的认知以及基本常识，我认为他们的很多指控都站不住脚。说搞“种族灭绝”更是无稽之谈。据最近官方公布的数字：新疆人均预期寿命由60多年前的30多岁提升到72岁。2010年至2018年，维吾尔族人口从1017万人上升至1272万人，增加255万人，增幅为25%，高于全疆人口14%的增幅，更明显高于汉族人口2%的增幅。但凡在中国生活过的人都知道，政府对少数民族的倾斜政策有多优惠。高考加分，副食补贴，破格提干……我本人就是受益者。而对维吾尔族的种种优待不仅大大超过汉族，也超过其他少数民族。

I have never been to a so-called "concentration camp" or "re-education camp" hyped up by the Western media and politicians. But depending on my decades of knowledge of China and the Uyghurs and my common sense, I believe that many of their accusations are untenable. It is even more of a nonsense to talk about "genocide". According to recent official figures, in the past 60 years and more, the average life expectancy in Xinjiang has increased from 30 to 72. From 2010 to 2018, the Uygur population rose from 10.17 million to 12.72 million, an increase of 2.55 million or 25%, higher than the 14% increase of overall Xinjiang population, and significantly higher than the 2% increase of the Han population. Anyone who has lived in China knows how favorable the government's policies are to ethnic minorities. Ethnic minority groups are granted extra scores in college entrance examinations, non-staple food subsidies, preferential policies for the country's selection of officials, and a lot more. In fact, I am a beneficiary myself. The preferential treatment for Uyghur not only greatly exceeds that of the Han nationality, but also exceeds that of other ethnic minorities.

 刚才，我特意问了一位察布查尔的锡伯兄弟那边的维吾尔族情况怎样，他说“好得很！”“全国最安全的地方是我们新疆！”再细问，“乡里村里的维吾尔族都脱贫了，我们这边的民族关系本来就不错，现在比你们在的时候还要好……”说到集中学习，他说“那是教他们认字、学技术，有了一技之长，好帮他们解决就业”。问到人口和计划生育，他说，维吾尔族一直可以生三胎，从没变过。

Just now, I specifically asked a Xibe brother in Qapqal, Xibe Autonomous County about the Uyghurs' living conditions there, and he proudly said, "Superb! The safest place in our country is our hometown Xinjiang!" He continued saying that, "All the Uyghurs in the village have been lifted out of poverty. The ethnic relations here have always been good, and now they are even better than when you were here..." Speaking of the concentrated learning, he said, "that is to teach people to read and learn skills, so that people can find a good job". When asked about the population and family planning policy, he said the Uyghurs have always been allowed to have three children, and that policy has never changed.

我又去问维吾尔族朋友，他们普遍感觉现在幸福指数很高。因为安全、安定、安心、安逸，有盼头。一个朋友发来篇文章，题目是“三年后的乌鲁木齐什么样？超出你的想象！那时候你会庆幸还留在乌鲁木齐”；一个朋友微信留言：“交通运输厅今年将完成交通基础设施固定资产投资600亿元，实现新疆高速公路总里程突破6000公里……”隔着屏幕都能看到他的兴奋；还有一个朋友比我小几岁，当我们只许生一个孩子的时候，他生了两个女儿，现在有好几个外孙，其乐融融。他还说走在路上，再不用担心恐怖袭击，由于社会稳定，经济发展，生活安逸，他们对未来充满信心。他还发来了几张照片，3个漂亮的外孙女天使般可爱美丽，其中一个外孙女还被选上当了形象大使，他非常得意。

I also went to ask my Uyghur friends, and they generally agreed that the happiness index among the Uyghurs is very high now, because they are safe, live a stable and tranquil life, and are full of hope. A friend sent me an article titled "What will Urumqi look like in three years? Beyond your imagination! You will be grateful to stay in Urumqi"; Another friend told me on WeChat that " Department of Transportation will invest 60 billion yuan of fixed assets in transportation infrastructure this year, and the total railway operation in Xinjiang will exceed 6,000 kilometers ..." I can feel his excitement even through his words; Still another friend who is a few years younger than me had two daughters born when Han people were only allowed to have one child, and now he has several grandchildren, living a happy and satisfactory life. He also said that there is no need to worry about terrorist attacks on the road any more. They are now full of confidence in the future because of social stability, economic development and comfortable life. He also sent me a few photos of his three beautiful granddaughters who are as lovely and beautiful as angels, and one of them has been chosen as an image ambassador, which makes him very proud.

 2014年我们在艾米丽家做客的时候，她曾解释过“为什么维吾尔族有那么多孩子”。

When we visited Emily's home in 2014, she explained to us "Why the Uyghurs have so many children in one family?"

视频为证

（录像编辑制作胡海）

Video evidence (Hu Hai, video editor and producer)

 “我们是农民，按人口分地，所以一家有七八个孩子很正常。后来也搞计划生育了，只能生三个……”艾米丽在回答游客问题时说。

"We are farmers and we get land according to the number of family members, so it's common to have seven or eight children in one family. Later, we also carried out family planning, so we could only have at most three children..." Emily responded to a visitor's question.

 “能生三个”！这是多少内地人的梦想？就这样还有人指责中国对维吾尔族搞“种族灭绝”，绝大多数中国人是不会同意的。

"Three!" How many Chinese Han people dream of this! With this evidence, the vast majority of Chinese people will never agree with the accusation that China is committing "genocide" against the Uyghurs.

**谣言从哪里来的**

**Where did the rumors come from?**

 2月18日，美国独立新闻网站“灰色地带”（Gray Zone）在一篇调查报道中指出，美国政府以及一些西方主流媒体对中国在新疆构成所谓“种族灭绝”指控的依据仅为一名右翼宗教极端分子（阿德里安·岑茨）的研究报告，而这份报告经过认真评估，发现存在恶意的数据滥用、虚假陈述、选择性使用材料以及事实歪曲。

On February 18, Gray Zone, an independent news website of the United States, pointed out in an investigation report that the US government and some western mainstream media accused China of constituting the so-called "genocide" in Xinjiang only on the basis of a research report by a right-wing religious extremist (Adrian Zenz), and after careful evaluation, this report written by Zenz was charged of malicious data abuse, false statements, selective use of materials and distortion of facts.

（网络截图）

Photo (web screenshot)

 调查报道指出，岑茨在报告中以近年来新疆部分地区少数民族人口增长率下降为由，称可将“人口控制措施”视为“种族灭绝”。然而，他自己在报告中援引的数据显示，新疆维吾尔族人口数量2010年至2018年间有大幅增长，且在新疆2005年至2015年间维吾尔族的人口增长率明显高于汉族，这些数据与他的结论自相矛盾。

Citing a decline in the growth rate of ethnic minorities in some parts of Xinjiang in recent years, Zenz called "population control measures" "genocide" in his report according to the investigation report by Gray Zone. However, Zenz cited data in his report that contradicted his conclusions, showing a significant increase in the Uyghur population in Xinjiang between 2010 and 2018, and a significantly higher rate of population growth in Xinjiang between 2005 and 2015 than that of the Han nationality group.

此外，岑茨在报告中将新疆公共医疗服务的推广污蔑为“种族灭绝”的例证，并为了佐证观点而捏造新疆计划生育手术的有关数据。报道还说，一些西方主流媒体为报道需要将岑茨称为“中国问题专家”，而有意回避他的政治和宗教背景。

In addition, Zenz stigmatized the promotion of public medical services in Xinjiang as an example of "genocide" in his report, and fabricated relevant data of family planning operations in Xinjiang in order to support his views. The report also said that some western mainstream media called Zenz an "expert on China", but deliberately avoided his political and religious background.

 岑茨是一名极右翼宗教人士，目前在美国政府成立的某极右翼基金会供职。

Zenz is a far-right religious figure who currently works for a far-right foundation established by the US government.

 原来，新疆的维吾尔族是这样“被种族灭绝”的……

（编辑：龚升）

It turned out that the Uyghurs in Xinjiang were "genocide" in such a way ...

(Edited by Gong Sheng)