



AP Photo/Mark Schiefelbein

China Condemned for Tweet Claiming 'Gender Equality' Through **Forced Sterilization** of Uyghur Women

By Tré Goins-Phillips, Editor, 9 Jan, 2020

“ The Chinese government is facing intense backlash after the communist country bragged via the Twitter account associated with its American embassy that its “processes” have brought “gender equality” to Uyghur women and freed them from having to be “baby-making machines.”

”

Australian journalist C.J. Werleman condemned China for bragging "about carrying out genocide" against minority Muslims in the country.



China can't even hide its genocidal contempt for Uyghur Muslim women in dehumanizing them as "baby making machines."

China has curtailed Uyghur population via forced family separations, forced adoptions, forced abortions, & forced sterilization programs!

twitter.com/ChineseEmbinUS...

2:54 AM · Jan 8, 2021

297 181 people are Tweeting about this

In June, the Associated Press reported the Chinese government has been "taking draconian measures to slash birth rates among Uighurs and other minorities as part of a sweeping campaign to curb its Muslim population."

The AP investigation found the communist country routinely subjects women to pregnancy checks, forces them to get IUDs, coerces women into abortions, and forces sterilization.

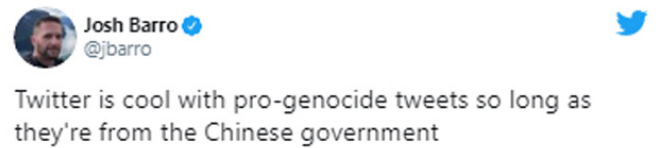
What China is currently doing to Uyghur Muslims — placing them in "re-education" camps — meets the United Nations' definition of genocide. And while Twitter is busy restricting tweets from President Donald Trump, it is allowing the Chinese government to, without restriction, boast about its abuses of minority Muslim women.

A spokesperson for Twitter told Ars Technica reporter Timothy Lee that the tweet from China "is not in violation of our policies."

Thought leaders and politicians have been rebuking China for its claim:

"So basically, you were committing genocide and a crime against humanity," replied American University in Cairo professor Amro Ali.

"This is sickening, but sadly what we've come to ex-



Study shows that in the process of eradicating extremism, the minds of Uyghur women in Xinjiang were emancipated and gender equality and reproductive health were promoted, making them no longer baby-making machines. They are more confident and independent.



6:34 AM · Jan 8, 2021

3.6K 1.2K people are Tweeting about this

pect from Xi and the Chinese Communist Party," wrote Sen. Rick Scott (R-Fla.). "The atrocities occurring in Communist China against the Uyghurs are a genocide. Propaganda can't hide their crimes."

"Why does Twitter allow their platform to be used for this kind of propaganda?" asked Quebec Sen. Leo Housakos. "They are bragging about the genocide of Muslims."

"Does this tweet promote violence?" Business Insider reporter Anthony Fisher asked Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey. "Because I'm pretty sure it promotes government-sponsored genocide."

"This is utterly disgraceful," added Oxford doctoral student Ben Igielman. "Twitter must immediately suspend the Chinese Embassy for this sickening attempt to justify the genocide they are committing against the Uyghur people."

"This is a literal admission from the Chinese Embassy to meeting one of the standards of committing genocide against Uighurs," explained Olivia Enos, a senior policy analyst for Heritage.

"The Chinese Communist Party is committing genocide against the Uyghur people [and] forced sterilization is one of the clearest examples," noted Chelsea Patterson Sobolik, a policy director for the Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission.

Back in late June, following the AP report, Sen. Marco Rubio (R-Fla.) wrote the world "is quickly realizing the scale [and] scope of the 'demographic genocide'

being carried out by the Communist Party of China against the Uighur Muslims in Xinjiang."

Rubio, along with Sens. John Cornyn (R-Texas) and Jim Risch (R-Idaho), introduced legislation at the end of October to designate China's ongoing human rights abuses against its minority Muslim population as genocide. Democratic Sens. Bob Menendez (D-N.J.), Jeff Merkley (D-Ore.), and Ben Cardin (D-Md.) also signed on to the bill.

In late December, outgoing Secretary of State Mike Pompeo ordered a federal review to determine whether China's crimes amount to genocide.

Save Uyghur Illectuals



The West can use economics to teach China a lesson about human rights

BY JIANLI YANG, 01/02/2021



© Getty Images

“

France is the first country to oppose the proposed Comprehensive Agreement on Investment deal (CAI) to be signed by the European Union and China, because of China's treatment of Uyghurs.

”

While acknowledging that the proposed pact would be significant in rebalancing investment with China, Franck Riester, a French trade minister, said France has concerns that China has not fulfilled “sufficient commitments” to international treaties. The CAI received an “in-principle nod” in December, following seven years of negotiations, and was on the verge of

being finalized in Brussels by the end of the year. While there are doubts that the incoming U.S. administration under President-elect Biden will continue the Trump administration's hard-line approach against China, France has taken the position that economic ties with China should not be at the cost of human rights of Uyghurs in Xinjiang who face con-

sistent persecution by the Chinese state. Even Jake Sullivan, Biden's nominee for national security adviser, has asked Brussels not to proceed with the planned EU-China agreement without first consulting the United States. In a tweet, Sullivan noted that "early consultation with our European partners on our common concerns about China's economic practices" is imperative.

France has pointed out that to support the CAI, there must be a clear commitment by China to sustainable environmental development based on the Paris Agreement on climate change. In addition, China has yet to ratify the International Labour Organization convention that prohibits forced labor. According to Riester, this is a "red line" for France. French opposition to the agreement with China rests on the persecution of Uyghurs in myriad forms. We cannot facilitate investment in China if we do not commit to abolishing forced labor," Riester told the newspaper LeMonde, adding that other countries such as Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Germany share this position. "Trade agreements also serve as a lever to advance social issues, to fight against forced labor, in particular of Uyghurs."

Notably, the United Kingdom's trade secretary, Liz Truss, has supported a role for the courts in her country to determine whether genocide is happening in Xinjiang with the Uyghurs who are in China's "re-education camps." With a post-Brexit trade deal happening, the struggle over China within Boris Johnson's government is understandable. Members of Parliament were debating an all-party amendment to the trade bill that would give the courts a preliminary role in determining whether genocide has been committed by a country with whom the U.K. might sign a trade deal. The U.K. Foreign Office has argued that the right to determine whether genocide is occurring in Xinjiang can take place only in an international court, not by a national government's decree. Several U.K. parliamentary committees are investigating allegations that China has breached international humanitarian law in Xinjiang. Consequently, U.K. fashion chains are clearing up their supply chains with China. Nigel Adams, minister of state for

Asia, has told members of Parliament that he fears an "asset flight" could occur if the U.K. imposes sanctions on Chinese officials for their role in detaining Uyghurs in Xinjiang. Obviously, the U.K. realizes the risk to its economy if it moves toward individual sanctions against Chinese officials.

However, it is the United States, under the outgoing Trump administration, that continues to focus its attention wholeheartedly on the plight of Uyghurs. Recently, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo ordered a review to determine whether China's repression of Uyghurs constitutes genocide. This raises the possibility that the U.S. may charge China with committing genocide before President Trump leaves office. Similarly, the U.K. Foreign Office is due to present a new approach towards China that sets stricter obligations on firms trading in Xinjiang to ensure their supply chains do not involve slavery. According to the Center for Global Policy, China has forced thousands of ethnic laborers in Xinjiang to pick cotton by hand under a "poverty alleviation" scheme. In early December, the U.S. placed an import detention on cotton produced by the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, which produces 33 percent of Xinjiang's cotton.

U.S. lawmakers from both parties recently have called on Trump to act on human rights abuses in Xinjiang. Biden's campaign used the term "genocide" to describe Beijing's policies, laying down its marker on human rights issues in China. This sets the stage for a tense relationship between the two global powers once Biden takes office. However, the scope and intensity of Biden's actions against China remain to be tested. Traditionally, the State Department has based such decisions on a rather narrow interpretation



of genocide mentioned in the Genocide Convention. Previous deliberations have been cautious, such as the Obama administration's refusal to designate Syrian President Bashar al-Assad's government with committing genocide. There is no doubt that such a symbolic determination by the U.S. against China would carry diplomatic weight.

France has shown the way to countries seeking to counter China's efforts to build economic links that promote its own failing economy. At the same time, pressure on China for its horrific persecution of Uyghurs must become a consistent global phenomenon. For this purpose, it is necessary for the U.S. under Joe

Biden to take the lead and lend its fullest support to the outcomes of Pompeo's internal review and take it to its logical conclusion. That would be a fitting tribute to Trump's determination to teach China a lesson.

Jianli Yang is founder and president of Citizen Power Initiatives for China, a Tiananmen Massacre survivor, and a former political prisoner in China. Follow on Twitter @CitizenPowerIFC.

The scope of forced labor in Xinjiang is bigger than we knew

By Bethany Allen-Ebrahimian, author of China, Jan 5, 2021

China has constructed a vast string of factories inside the walls of Xinjiang mass internment camps, and Chinese authorities are forcing thousands of Muslim minorities to work in cotton fields, according to two recent investigations.



Illustration: Eniola Odetunde/Axios

Why it matters: Xinjiang products are deeply integrated into lucrative supply chains around the world. The Chinese Communist Party's official embrace of coerced labor will force Western governments and institutions to choose between pleasing business leaders or enforcing universal human rights values.

Details: In the past three years, the Chinese government has forced hundreds of thousands of Uighurs and other Muslim minorities in Xinjiang to perform seasonal labor in the region's cotton fields, according to a December investigation from the BBC.

People are sent to the fields as part of a "labor transfer program," the BBC reports, drawing on Chinese government documents provided by Adrian Zenz, a leading expert on China's policies in Xinjiang.

Beijing claims the programs alleviate poverty by providing well-paid employment for rural residents without a regular income.

But researchers and rights groups say the labor transfer programs are part of the system of control, indoctrination and forced assimilation the Chinese government has deployed against Uighurs.

Workers fear they will be sent to detention camps if they don't participate and are often underpaid.

A new report from BuzzFeed, based on satellite imagery, interviews and government documents, found more than 100 mass detention facilities in Xinjiang that together contain more than 21 million square feet of factory space.

Researchers identified more than 1,500 companies located in or near these facilities, with dozens of the companies exporting products to countries around the world.

The global response: Forced labor goes against international human rights conventions, but so far the U.S. is the only geopolitical power that has responded with substantive action.

The Trump administration last year sanctioned numerous Chinese officials and government bureaus deemed complicit in human rights violations in Xinjiang, including the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC), a quasi-military organization that owns vast swaths of farmland in Xinjiang and

operates some mass internment camps.

The Commerce Department added to an export blacklist numerous Chinese companies deemed complicit in Xinjiang repression.

On Dec. 2, the U.S. blocked cotton imports associated with the XPCC.

But many feel pressure from China to avoid taking similar actions — a pressure that often manifests through economic ties.

By his own admission, President Trump resisted most action on Xinjiang until the U.S.-China phase one trade deal negotiations were finished and an agreement signed, in order to avoid losing leverage.

Despite its stated concern over forced labor, the EU just signed an investment agreement with China, with language that barely flicks at the massive violations in Xinjiang.

And some major companies, including Nike and Coca-Cola, have lobbied hard against a draft bill, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which aims to keep products made with forced labor out of the U.S. U.S. law already prohibits the importation of products made with forced labor. But the office tasked with enforcing the ban, the Forced Labor Division, housed in Customs and Border Protection in the Department of Homeland Security, doesn't have the resources to trace the complex and opaque supply chains originating in Xinjiang, and it often relies on reports from news outlets and watchdog organizations.

This draft bill would instead put the onus on companies to prove their supply chains aren't tainted by coerced labor.

The bottom line: New investigations are revealing the expanded scope and scale of China's forced labor policies in Xinjiang. But so far, governments and companies around the world continue to put profits first.



one of **the current painful** conditions of Uyghur women in **East Turkistan**

#SaveUyghurChildren

one of the current painful conditions of Uyghur women in East Turkistan

Chinese Communist authorities force hundreds of thousands of Uyghurs into forced labor in the cotton fields to harvest and produce cotton for very few or no wages.

Uyghur mothers with their infants and without anyone or a place to secure their children had to bring their children to work, carry them while working, and harvest cotton, which was very hard and stressful.

Chinese questions to a Uyghur woman and mother who is forced into forced labor by the Chinese, and she is forced to bring her baby to her workplace, whose nature does not fit her baby.

How old is your child?

- 8 months

Are you carrying your child to work?

-Yeah

How much do you get per day?

-50 yuan (\$ 7)

- Look at her, she's carrying her baby to work. A lot of children work here.

#UyghurGenocide

#ForcedLabor

#SaveUyghur



Uyghur survivor from the Chinese concentration camps

Photo 1: Uyghur survivor from the Chinese concentration camps in East Turkistan, in 2020.

Photo 2: A Google image of a Auschwitz concentration camp survivor, 1940s, 1940.

#UyghurGenocide



Photo 1

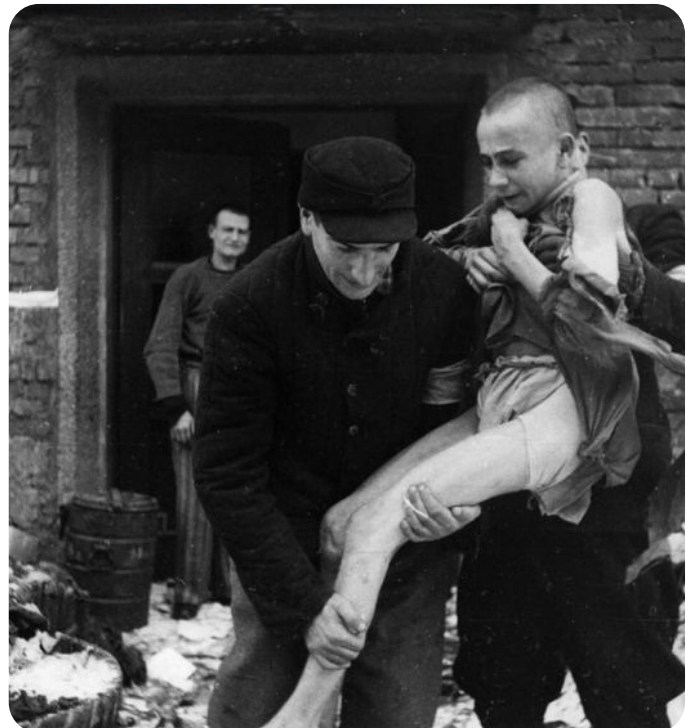


Photo 2

Forced marriage to Chinese Communists

Forced marriage to Chinese Communists is a policy followed by the Communist Chinese authorities to despise the honor of Uyghurs women, insult men, and exterminate Islam and the Uyghurs in East Turkistan. Uyghur women and men have no right to oppose and refuse to marry Chinese, as the marriages take place under threats of arrest and death. Therefore, whoever shows any sign of objection will be subject to the most brutal punishment.



Slavery workmanship called " Hashar " continues in the rural areas of East Turkistan.

Slavery workmanship called " Hashar " continues in the rural areas of #EastTurkistan. People employ free of charge for all kinds of hard work such as canals, creek and farming by Chinese authorities.



Lockdown

Good evening and good morning

Chinese social media in East Turkistan reported a clip of a civil servant believed to be in charge of a neighborhood in East Turkistan, who warned Uyghur residents against using phrases such as "good morning" and "good evening" and in particular the word "goodness" even in their private conversations with each other because of the Chinese Communist authorities forbidding them from using these words, and stressed the importance of their accuracy and seriousness in this matter. He added that they could use the word beautiful instead of good. He also warned them not to use wishful phrases, such as "I hope this happens" and others.

Based on the official's speech, it is reported that the ban was considered official from January 1 of this year. Everyone was have to pay attention to their words from now on.

In recent years, the Chinese authorities have re-doubled their attempts to eliminate all activities and talks related to Islam under the guise of the so-called "Sinicization of the Islamic religion".

It is known that besides China's ban on all religious duties, worship, terms, and Islamic and Arabic names, it also banned Islamic greetings and supplications, considered them illegal activities, and imposed severe penalties and long-term arrests of all who violated them.



When Uyghur Turks and Culture are being destroyed

When Uyghur Turks and Culture are being destroyed, Chinese fake Uyghurs fill their space. This photos are a result of Chinese acts of Race, Culture, Language and Religious Genocide in #EastTurkistan. Not one of these is Uyghur they are all Chinese.



*Gomaa
Mubarak*

**EAST TURKISTAN
NEWS AGENCY**

A solitary man prays at Kashgar's Id Kah Mosque, East Turkistan

Gomaa Mubarak

<https://www.facebook.com/IstiglalEn>

East Turkistan News Agency



These Uyghur women can't choose their workplaces, work times, or wages, and in fact can't go home at will.

Even so, the Chinese regime is continuing to deny that this is forced labor.



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