

# The Drumbeats of War and US-NATO Propaganda: “China Is Bad” and “They Are Coming to Enslave Us”

The Truth about China’s Imperial Ambitions, the Uyghurs and What the West Really Fears

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*Western media outlets are playing the drumbeats of war by warning the public that a new Chinese empire is going to develop into an unstoppable force capable of ruling the world with an iron fist.*

They claim that under the leadership of the *Chinese Communist Party* (CCP), they will control every country and human being on earth. Overall, it’s an absurd claim. It is fair to say that China under the leadership of the CCP has several issues that concerns the Chinese public with a social credit score system, Zero Covid policy rules and a nation-wide surveillance system that is Orwellian to say the least. China also had a one child policy that has led to a decline in its population which was and still is problematic for its future when it comes to their labor force and economy, but they ended that policy in 2016. Whatever faults China has, it is not looking to rule the world despite what Western countries claim especially the United States who say that Beijing’s policies reflect a growing appetite for imperial expansion.

On May 25<sup>th</sup>, 2017, *Reuters* published ‘[China says new Silk Road not about military ambitions](#)’ reported on what China’s Defense ministry had said about China’s future “China’s ambition to build a new Silk Road is not about seeking to expand its military role abroad nor about seeking to set up foreign bases.” The Chinese Defense Ministry spokesman Ren Guoqiang told a regular monthly news briefing conference that China’s Silk Road was not expanding militarily nor setting up bases in any sovereign country and that the accusations were “groundless.” Guoqiang said that “the new Silk Road is about cooperation and trade” and that “The Belt and Road initiative has no military or geostrategic intent. China is not seeking the right to guide global affairs, or spheres of influence, and will not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.”

According to a report from September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2020, by the *National Herald India* titled ['China will never seek expansion, has no intention to fight either 'Cold War' or 'hot war', says Xi Jinping'](#) as Xi Jinping declared in a pre-recorded video sent to the United Nations meeting that *"We will continue to narrow differences and resolve disputes with others through dialogue and negotiation"* he continued *"We will never seek hegemony, expansion, or sphere of influence. We have no intention to fight either a Cold War or a hot war with any country."* The report also mentioned India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi's surprise visit to the Ladakh region a few months prior where he said that *"the era of expansionism is over and that the history is proof that "expansionists" have either lost or perished"* in what the report described as a *"clear message"* to China. *"Xi, also the General Secretary of the ruling Communist Party of China and the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese military, said his country will not pursue development behind closed doors."* Xi made it clear that a new plan for development for growth domestically and internationally will create more opportunities for China's economy. Xi said the following:

Rather, we aim to foster, over time, a new development paradigm with domestic circulation as the mainstay and domestic and international circulations reinforcing each other. This will create more space for China's economic development and add impetus to global economic recovery and growth

The report also mentioned that during the Covid-19 pandemic, US President, Donald Trump ramped up tensions with China and *"demanded that China, where the coronavirus emerged, be held accountable for failure to control the virus and for allowing it to spread across the world"* he continued, *"As we pursue this bright future, we must hold accountable the nation which unleashed this plague onto the world: China"*. Trump's rhetoric including his administration slapping tariffs on China's goods surely increased tensions between Washington and Beijing. The *National Herald India* quoted what Xi had said about China's own decisions that will benefit its own economy and path of development and that it should be respected, *"one should respect a country's "independent choice of development path and model."* Xi made a point that the world is diverse, and that it can inspire human advancements:

The world is diverse in nature, and we should turn this diversity into a constant source of inspiration driving human advancement. This will ensure that human civilisations remain colourful and diversified

## Conflicts and Disagreements: China, India, and the Soviet Union

The history between China and India involved conflicts over border issues. In 1962, China had a dispute with India over Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh borders. The conflict was mostly among ground troops of both sides which did not involve any Air force or Naval forces. What started the conflict was China's construction of a road that connected the Chinese regions of Tibet and Xinjiang. However, Aksai Chin was claimed by India. So, in the months of October and November the Sino-Indian War began. Several violent conflicts also occurred between China and India after the 1959 Tibetan uprising due to India's recognition of the Dalai Lama, or who is known as Gyalwa Rinpoche to the Tibetan people. In an important note to consider, the Dalai Lama was supported by the CIA for many years. The CIA financially supported the Dalai Lama from the late 1950s until the mid-1970s with more than \$180,000 a year for the [CIA's Tibetan program](#) to support anti-China activities and to create foreign offices within Tibet to lobby for international support which was a concern for

China.

In 1960, India had constructed a defensive policy to disrupt China's military patrols and its logistics in what was called '*Forward Policy*' that placed Indian outposts along the borders in the north of the McMahon Line, the eastern portion of the Line of Actual Control. However, China did try to implement diplomatic settlements between 1960 and 1962, but India rejected the proposal allowing China to abandon diplomacy and became aggressive along the disputed borders. China defeated Indian forces in Rezang La in Chushul in the west and Tawang in the east. China declared a ceasefire on November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1962. The war ended as China withdrew to its areas claimed in the '*Line of Actual Control.*' Matters became complicated when the Soviet Union sold MiG fighter aircrafts to India in a show of support since the US and the UK refused to sell arms to India. However, tensions between China and the Soviet Union were also high during that time which was known as the '[Sino-Soviet split](#)' over ideological differences in Marxist-Leninist theories during the Cold War. There were various agreements between China and India with no progress for peace until 2006. Although Indian officials were concerned with China's growing military power and its relationship with Pakistan (*India's main rival*), China's Silk Road opened the doors for peace between both nations. In October of 2011, China and India formulated border mechanisms regarding the *Line of Actual Control* as both resumed bilateral army exercises between China and Indian troops by early 2012. In 2013, what was known as the Depsang standoff, India had agreed to demolish and remove several 'live-in bunkers' in the Chumar sector along with the removal of observation posts built along the border among other things that made the resolution of the dispute a success, so the Chinese military withdrew its forces, ending the dispute in May 2013. Although there are some disagreements between both countries still exist over their borders policies, today China and India are part of the BRICS coalition.

## The Sino-Vietnamese War of 1979

On December 21st, 1978, Vietnam launched an attack on the Khmer Rouge. After more than 10 years of fighting, Vietnam had successfully defeated the Khmer Rouge ending Pol Pot's reign of terror. [Then in February 1979, China had declared war with Vietnam](#) over its borders. Now Vietnam was facing a two-front war. China's invasion was a surprise to the world because China supported Vietnam with its wars against France and the US. From 1965 until 1969, China had more than 300,000 troops in the Vietnam war with more than 1,000 members from the People's Liberation Army (PLA) who were killed with 4,300 wounded.

However, it all changed due to China's domination of Vietnam for centuries which created animosity among the Vietnamese government and its people towards Beijing thus creating tensions between both countries. Conflicts on the border also developed between China and the Soviet Union in 1969 during the *Sino-Soviet split*, so Vietnam had a dilemma, it had to choose one of them as an ally.

On November 3, 1978, Vietnam signed the *Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation* with the Soviet Union that offered security assurances. Since tensions were high at the time, more than 150,000 Chinese who were living in Vietnam had fled. Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and CCP officials viewed Vietnam as ungrateful and traitorous. The Chinese saw the treaty as a threat since the Soviets had a similar treaty with Mongolia which in a way allowed the Soviets to surround China. On December 7, 1978, China's Central Military

Commission decided to launch a “limited war” along their borders and at the same time, Vietnam had invaded Cambodia to destroy the Khmer Rouge.

Since Vietnam had border clashes with the China-backed Khmer Rouge in Cambodia along with Beijing’s decision to cut aid to Hanoi, it decided to partner with Moscow. On January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1979, for the first time, Chinese Vice-premier Deng Xiaoping went to the US and reportedly told President Jimmy Carter that *“The child is getting naughty, it is time he got spanked.”* A couple of weeks later, on February 15<sup>th</sup>, China terminated the 1950 *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* and Xiaoping declared that China was going to attack Vietnam to support its ally, the Khmer Rouge of Cambodia among other reasons including the plan to reclaim the Vietnamese occupied Spratly Islands. China wanted to prevent the Soviet Union from intervening on Vietnam’s behalf, so Xiaoping warned the Soviets that China’s forces were prepared for war. Declaring an emergency, China deployed all of the PLA forces along the Sino-Soviet border and set up a military command station in Xinjiang, they also evacuated more than 300,000 civilians from the area.

China eventually suffered a defeat by the Vietcong since its military was not prepared to fight an experienced fighting force who previously defeated two Western powers, France, and the US. It was reported that experienced Vietnamese ‘tank-killing teams’ destroyed or damaged more than 280 tanks and armored vehicles during the war. China avoided the use of its Air Force and Navy since it promised the Soviets and Americans a limited war against Vietnam. China also knew that Vietnam had an experienced military as well as having one of the best anti-air capabilities in the world. After two short weeks of fighting, China began withdrawing its troops. By March 16, Chinese troops had a *‘scorched-earth campaign’* in Vietnam destroying bridges, factories, mines, farms, and crops. It is estimated that China had between 7,900 to 26,000 troops killed and between 23,000 to 37,000 wounded. Vietnam had between 20,000 to 50,000 troops and civilians killed and wounded. China clearly had a difficult time with Vietnam.

China’s history with its neighbors shows that it may be difficult even today if they decided to become an imperialist power subjugating the world to its demands because it would face an uphill battle that will become economically and politically costly and that will collapse its economy and society. Before the US became a global empire, they made sure they contained and controlled its own backyard and that was the Caribbean and Latin America after the Spanish-American War of 1898. China would have to control its own backyard against several nations including Russia, India, Vietnam, and others. China understands that imperial projects to dominate the world is a risk not worth taking.



Remember, China was on the receiving end of Japanese Imperialism that practically destroyed its society. In 1931, Imperial Japan had invaded the Chinese province of Manchuria for raw materials to fuel its industries, and by 1937 they controlled many areas of China. The Imperial Japanese war crimes mounted against the Chinese people. China understands the consequences of war because it sees what has happened to the US and its military adventures which has led to its decline. It knows it will not benefit anyone, in fact wars can destabilize regions, destroy economies, and disrupt societal norms and China is not at all interested in any of that. They want to rebuild their civilization.

The age of empires is over. A new multipolar world is needed now more than ever before where no single entity or centralized power could rule over any country who wants to remain sovereign. That would start an era of lasting peace around the world. Of course, there are no guarantees that total peace would prevail in a multipolar world because there will be bad actors who will prefer a globalized world order over countries who want sovereignty, but in a multipolar world order, wars can be avoided. It would be a good start where sovereign countries would respect each other's boundaries and work out their differences. That's the way it should be instead of a group of globalist psychopaths making geopolitical and economic decisions to change the social fabric of every country on the planet.

### Inside China: The Surveillance State

China's internal problems is a stain on its reputation. China's surveillance state is indeed problematic. In 2018, the CCP installed more than 200 million surveillance cameras with an increase in facial recognition technology nationwide. Surveillance cameras and facial recognition networks would add to the social credit system already in place that gives Chinese citizens a score based on their "social behaviors." Going back to 2003, China began its Smart City pilot programs to track and analyze air quality, traffic, wastewater disposal systems, social behaviors of its residents and other areas of urban life. We can fairly say that China's surveillance state is rather extreme and unnecessary. The Chinese people will increasingly voice their concerns to the CCP's leadership in the future to scrap its surveillance capabilities because it can get out of control, but the question is, will it happen? Only time will tell.

### The Uyghurs: China's Problem with the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM)



One issue that has been mainly ignored in recent years by the Western mainstream media is the terrorism committed in China by the Uyghurs. Why? The Western view of China's human rights abuses when it comes to the Uyghurs has two sides of the story. First it benefits the Military-Industrial Complex and its future of selling arms to its allies throughout

Asia including Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan. Second, it's the demonization of China to gain support among the American people for a future war with China because they are "bad." Former US President Barack Obama supported his Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and her 'Pivot to Asia' agenda that she had published in *Foreign Policy magazine* titled ['America's Pacific Century.'](#) Clinton made it clear that the US goal is to remain a global hegemonic power especially in the Asia-Pacific region:

As secretary of state, I broke with tradition and embarked on my first official overseas trip to Asia. In my seven trips since, I have had the privilege to see firsthand the rapid transformations taking place in the region, underscoring how much the future of the United States is intimately intertwined with the future of the Asia-Pacific. A strategic turn to the region fits logically into our overall global effort to secure and sustain America's global leadership. The success of this turn requires maintaining and advancing a bipartisan consensus on the importance of the Asia-Pacific to our national interests; we seek to build upon a strong tradition of engagement by presidents and secretaries of state of both parties across many decades. It also requires smart execution of a coherent regional strategy that accounts for the global implications of our choices.

What does that regional strategy look like? For starters, it calls for a sustained commitment to what I have called "forward-deployed" diplomacy. That means continuing to dispatch the full range of our diplomatic assets — including our highest-ranking officials, our development experts, our interagency teams, and our permanent assets — to every country and corner of the Asia-Pacific region. Our strategy will have to keep accounting for and adapting to the rapid and dramatic shifts playing out across Asia. With this in mind, our work will proceed along six key lines of action: strengthening bilateral security alliances; deepening our working relationships with emerging powers, including with China; engaging with regional multilateral institutions; expanding trade and investment; forging a broad-based military presence; and advancing democracy and human rights

FOX News is one of the US mainstream media outlets that jumps into the defense of the Uyghurs when it comes to the CCP and its alleged abuses. However, FOX News ignores the daily abuses of the Israeli regime against the Palestinians or the abuses by the Saudis against the people of Yemen who have been bombarded with US-made weapons since 2015. To be fair, not only FOX News demonizes China, but so does the liberal media such as CNN, MSNBC, the New York Times that includes the BBC and others throughout Europe.

One situation that is rarely discussed in the West is the terrorism incidents caused by certain groups and individuals in the Uyghur community not only against the CCP, but also against the Han Chinese, the largest ethnic majority in China. In ['Violent Separatism in Xinjiang: A Critical Assessment'](#) by James Millward from the *East-West Center* based in Honolulu, Hawaii and Washington D.C. documented terrorist activities since the early 1990's that accelerated after the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks in New York City and Washington, D.C. Millward wrote the following concerning terror groups originating out of the Xinjiang region in China:

Since the 1990s, concerns about Uyghur separatism have received increasing official and media attention. These concerns have heightened since the events of 9-11 with the advent of a more robust U.S. presence in Central Asia and Chinese attempts to link

Uyghur separatism to international jihadist groups. A steady flow of reports from the international media—as well as official PRC releases (a document on “East Turkistan” terrorism, a white paper on Xinjiang, and a list of terrorist groups)—have given the impression of an imminent separatist and terrorist crisis in the Xinjiang region

Some of the terror attacks that were documented occurred in as early as 1992:

February 5, 1992: Urumqi Bus Bombs. Three were killed and twenty-three injured in two explosions on buses in Urumqi; the PRC’s 2002 document claims that other bombs were discovered and defused around the same time in a cinema and a residential building. Five men were later convicted in this case and reportedly executed in June 1995.

February 1992-September 1993: Bombings. During this period there were several explosions in Yining, Urumqi, Kashgar, and elsewhere; targets included department stores, markets, hotels, and centers of “cultural activity” in southern Xinjiang. One bomb in a building of the Nongji Company (apparently a firm concerned with agricultural equipment) in Kashgar on June 17, 1993, killed two and injured six. One bomb went off in a wing of the Seman Hotel in Kashgar, though no one was hurt in this explosion. The PRC’s 2002 document claims that in the 1993 explosions two people were killed and thirty-six injured overall

On March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2008, *Reuters* published an account on what took place during an attempted terrorist attack on a passenger jet on its way to Beijing [‘China foils attempted terror attack on flight.’](#) The report said that *“China foiled a bid to cause an air disaster on a passenger jet en route to Beijing and the plane made a safe emergency landing, an official said on Sunday, in what state media called an attempted terrorist attack.”* According to *Reuters* sources, *“The China Southern flight originated in Urumqi, capital of the restive far western Chinese region of Xinjiang, where militant Uighurs have agitated for an independent “East Turkestan.”* On September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the *BBC* reported that a militant Islamic group was behind a terrorist attack in the Xinjiang region that resulted in dozens of people dead. The *BBC* report [‘Islamic militant group ‘behind Xinjiang attacks’](#) said the following:

A militant Islamic group has released a video saying it was behind recent attacks in China’s Xinjiang region which left dozens of people dead, a US internet monitoring group says. The video was made by a group calling itself the Turkistan Islamic Party. The group, which is fighting against Chinese control of Xinjiang, says the attacks were revenge against the Beijing government.

One of the deadliest attacks experienced in China occurred on March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 in the Kunming Railway Station in Kunming which is located in the Yunnan province. The *BBC* reported on the incident and said that *‘China separatists blamed for Kunming knife rampage’* and said that *“Chinese officials have blamed separatists from the north-western Xinjiang region for a mass knife attack at a railway station that left 29 people dead and at least 130 wounded”* and that *“a group of attackers, dressed in black, burst into the station in the south-west city of Kunming and began stabbing people at random.”* The report also said that *“Images from the scene posted online showed bodies lying in pools of blood”* and that the *“State news agency Xinhua said police shot at least four suspects dead.”* There were other terrorist attacks that involved the Uyghurs that only pushed the CCP to move forward with facial recognition and a social credit system associated with a criminal offending database. By 2021, the CCP’s surveillance system expanded in the southern city

of Guangzhou that allowed incoming passengers to walk through a biometric security checkpoint.

Image: Terrorist attack on a railway station in Kunming in 2014



In Xinjiang, security checkpoints and identification stations were in many places where people must show proof of ID with their faces being scanned at the same time by various cameras before they enter any supermarket, train stations or any other public place. China's security concerns do go beyond what is needed to protect themselves from terrorism.

However, I do not justify any form of police state tactics against any population despite China's extreme measures that resembles George Orwell's 1984, however, at the same time, there are legitimate concerns involving the Uyghur population and their use of terrorism that has caused numerous deaths and injuries of innocent people.

### From China to Syria: ETIM joins Al-Qaeda and the Syrian "Moderate" Rebels

One piece of information the Western media usually ignores is the fact that since 2013, there have been thousands of Uyghurs who have traveled to Syria and joined terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda, the Syrian "Moderate Rebels" and others to fight against Bashar al-Assad's Syrian army. One western media news agency reported on the Uyghurs in Syria and their affiliation with US-backed terrorists who were trying to overthrow or kill Syria's President Bashar al-Assad and that was the *Associated Press* (AP) who published an *Exclusive* story '[Uighurs fighting in Syria take aim at China](#)' admits a fact about the Uyghurs and their ties to terrorist groups from the Middle East and Africa and how they are using their experiences to fight China:

Since 2013, thousands of Uighurs, a Turkic-speaking Muslim minority from western China, have traveled to Syria to train with the Uighur militant group Turkistan Islamic Party and fight alongside al-Qaida, playing key roles in several battles. Syrian President Bashar Assad's troops are now clashing with Uighur fighters as the six-year conflict nears its endgame

The AP mentioned a Uyghur by the name of Ali who said, "*We didn't care how the fighting went or who Assad was,*" said Ali, "*we just wanted to learn how to use the weapons and then go back to China.*" That's what Chinese officials needed on their hands, Uyghurs traveling to Syria to learn how Al-Qaeda and others use terrorist tactics and techniques then bring that knowledge back to China. The CCP had its hands full with the threat of terrorism on Chinese soil. The AP outlined the facts that the Uyghurs have committed numerous crimes in China over the years:

Uighur militants have killed hundreds, if not thousands, in attacks inside China in a decades-long insurgency that initially targeted police and other symbols of Chinese authority but in recent years also included civilians. Extremists with knives killed 33 people at a train station in 2014. Abroad, they bombed the Chinese embassy in Kyrgyzstan in September last year; in 2014, they killed 25 people in an attack on a Thai shrine popular with Chinese tourists

In a report from June 2016 by the *U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission*



titled '[China's Response to Terrorism](#)' by Murray Scot Tanner and James Bellacqua clarifies what China has been facing when it comes to terrorism:

While tracking the nature and magnitude of China's terrorist challenges is difficult, it is clear that China faces some level of domestic terrorist threat, and that its citizens have been victims of terrorist attacks both at home and abroad.

Between 2012 and 2015, China suffered multiple domestic terrorist attacks. Reported incidents became more frequent during this period, and they also became more dispersed geographically, with major incidents occurring in Beijing and other eastern cities, in addition to China's mostly Muslim western regions. Several of these incidents were also targeted at high-traffic urban areas, resulting in indiscriminate injury or death to civilians

In an unusual fashion, in what they call a backgrounder, the *Council on Foreign Relations* (CFR), a bi-partisan establishment think tank based in New York City published '[The East Turkestan Islamic Movement \(ETIM\)](#)' explained who and what is ETIM and its longtime affiliations with terrorists:

Reportedly founded by Hasan Mahsum, a Uighur from Xinjiang's Kashgar region, ETIM has been listed by the State Department as one of the more extreme separatist groups. It seeks an independent state called East Turkestan that would cover an area including parts of Turkey, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR). After Mahsum's assassination by Pakistani troops in 2003 during a raid on a suspected al-Qaeda hideout near the Afghanistan border, the group was led by Abdul Haq, who was reportedly killed in Pakistan in 2010. In August 2014, Chinese state media released a report stating that Memetuhut Memetrozi, a co-founder of ETIM who is serving a life sentence in China for his involvement in terrorist attacks, had been indoctrinated in a madrassa in Pakistan. The report, which said Memetuhut had met Mahsum in 1997 and launched ETIM later that year, marked a rare public admission of Pakistani ties to Uighur militancy.

Some experts say ETIM is an umbrella organization for many splinter groups, including ones that operate in Pakistan and central Asia. The Turkestan Islamic Party (TIP), for instance, is one of the most prominent groups, formed in 2006 by Uighurs who fled to Afghanistan and Pakistan in the 1990s. That group took credit for a series of attacks in several Chinese cities in 2008, including deadly bus explosions in Shanghai and Kunming. According to U.S.-based intelligence firm Stratfor, the TIP's "claims of responsibility appear exaggerated, but the threat TIP poses cannot be ignored." Stratfor also said that the TIP had expanded its presence on the Internet, issuing videos calling for a jihad by Uighurs in Xinjiang. Ben N. Venzke, head of the U.S.-based independent terrorism-monitoring firm IntelCenter, says it is unclear whether the TIP is separate from ETIM, but notes that the groups' objectives are both Islamist and nationalist

In the last year of the Trump administration, despite the proof from various reports including those produced by the US and its think tanks that ETIM committed multiple terrorist attacks in mainland China, the US government removed ETIM from its terror list. According to Germany's *Deutsche Welle* (DW) '[US removes separatist group condemned by China from terror list](#)' reported that "The United States said it would no longer designate a Chinese Uighur separatist group as a "terrorist organization" on Friday, sparking sharp condemnation from Beijing." This was a clear indication that Washington is doing

everything it can to destabilize China. It is a move that will allow newly trained Uyghurs to use their newly acquired skills to cause more chaos in China. It's basically a slap in the face:

The East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) was removed from Washington's terror list, US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo announced in a notice posted in the Federal Register.

"ETIM was removed from the list because, for more than a decade, there has been no credible evidence that ETIM continues to exist," a State Department spokesperson said, news agency AFP reported

This is a typical turn of events for Washington and its long-term objective of destabilizing China by whatever means necessary to try stop its rise to power. The New World Order is becoming a multipolar world order with China, Russia and others who will compete with declining Western powers who are basically responsible for many of the wars, economic exploitation, and the colonization of the global south and that's what Washington and its European allies are afraid of.

## US Government Propaganda on China's Internment Camps for the Uyghurs

In an important investigation by Ben Norton and Ajit Singh of *The Grayzone* ['No, the UN did not report China has 'massive internment camps' for Uighur Muslims'](#) starts off with an introduction on how mainstream media propaganda has claimed that China has imprisoned more than 1 million Uyghurs in designated "internment camps" but as the facts makes itself clear, it is a fabrication by the CIA and the *National Endowment for Democracy* (NED) that is funded by Washington's armchair warriors:

A spokesperson from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) confirmed in a statement to *The Grayzone* that the allegation of Chinese "camps" was not made by the United Nations, but rather by a member of an independent committee that does not speak for the UN as a whole. That member happened to be the only American on the committee, and one with no background of scholarship or research on China.

Moreover, this accusation is based on the thinly sourced reports of a Chinese opposition group that is funded by the American government's regime-change arm and is closely tied to exiled pro-US activists. There have been numerous reports of discrimination against Uighur Muslims in China. However, information about camps containing 1 million prisoners has originated almost exclusively from media outlets and organizations funded and weaponized by the US government to turn up the heat on Beijing



On August 10, 2018, the *United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination* conducted a review for 179 countries who were signed on to the convention which is a process that takes place annually which also included a review for China's compliance. *"On the day of the review, Reuters published a report with an explosive headline: "U.N. says it has credible reports that China holds million Uighurs in secret camps."* From CNN, FOX News to the New York Times, all echoed the same propaganda that the UN had investigated China's actions against the Uyghurs and accused Beijing of genocide, but it was all a lie. The UN did conduct any investigation into the Uyghur internment camps *"and this committee's official website makes it clear that it is "a body of independent experts," not UN officials."* One individual that *The Grayzone* report focused on is Gay McDougall, a member of the *Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights* (OHCHR):

What's more, a look at the OHCHR's official news release on the committee's presentation of the report showed that the only mention of alleged re-education "camps" in China was made by its sole American member, Gay McDougall. This claim was then echoed by a Mauritanian member, Yemhelhe Mint Mohamed.

During the committee's regular review of China, McDougall commented that she was "deeply concerned" about "credible reports" alleging mass detentions of millions of Uyghurs Muslim minorities in "internment camps." The Associated Press reported that McDougall "did not specify a source for that information in her remarks at the hearing." (Note that the headline of the AP news wire is much weaker than that of Reuters: "UN panel concerned at reported Chinese detention of Uighurs")

The Grayzone received an email from the OHCHR spokesperson Julia Gronnevet *"confirmed that the CERD was not representative of the UN as a whole."* She said that *"You are correct that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is an independent body," Gronnevet wrote. "Quoted comments were made during public sessions of the Committee when members were reviewing State parties."* The report confirmed that McDougall's claims were false:

Thus the OHCHR implicitly acknowledged that the comments by McDougall, the lone American member of an independent committee, were not representative of any finding by the UN as a whole. The report by Reuters is simply false

The mainstream media has tried to cover up McDougall's lies with an "Activist group" called *'Chinese Human Rights Defenders* (CHRD), but the problem with this network is that it is supported by US regime-change operators based in, you guessed it, Washington D.C:

In addition to this irresponsible misreporting, Reuters and other Western outlets have attempted to fill in the gaps left by McDougall, referring to reports made by so-called “activist group” the Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD).

Conveniently left out of the story is that this organization is headquartered in Washington, DC and funded by the US government’s regime-change arm. CHRD advocates full-time against the Chinese government, and has spent years campaigning on behalf of extreme right-wing opposition figures

CHRD is supported by one of the most notorious organizations involved in Regime-Change operations around the world, and that is the *National Endowment for Democracy* (NED):

However, tax documents uncovered by The Grayzone show that a significant portion of this group’s budget comes from the US government’s National Endowment for Democracy (NED), a CIA-linked soft-power group that was founded by the Ronald Reagan administration in the 1980s to push regime change against independent governments and support “free markets” around the world.

In 2012, the NED gave the Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders \$490,000. In 2013, it got a \$520,000 grant from the NED

The list of funds given to CHRD from the NED continued in 2015 with \$496,000, and another \$412, 300 was added to its budget in 2016.

Behind the CHRD is its international director, Renee Xia who is an anti-China activist who in the past has called upon Washington to impose sanctions on CCP officials. She is an advocate for the release of a neoconservative Chinese dissident by the name of Liu Xiaobo:

While Liu Xiaobo became a cause celebre of the Western liberal intelligensia, he was a staunch supporter of colonialism, a fan of the most blood-soaked US military campaigns, and a hardcore libertarian.

As writers Barry Sautman and Yan Hairong reported in *The Guardian* in 2010, Liu led numerous US government-funded right-wing organizations that advocated mass privatization and the Westernization of China. He also expressed openly racist views against the Chinese. “To choose Westernisation is to choose to be human,” Liu insisted, lamenting that traditional Chinese culture had made its population “wimpy, spineless, and fucked up.”

While CHRD described Liu as an “advocate of non-violence,” he practically worshiped President George W. Bush and strongly supported the illegal US-led invasion of Iraq, as well as the war in Afghanistan. “Non-violence advocate” Liu was even a fan of America’s wars in Korea and Vietnam, which killed millions of civilians

The Grayzone mentioned an article published by *The Guardian* in 2010, [‘Do supporters of Nobel winner Liu Xiaobo really know what he stands for?’](#) written by Barry Sautman and Yan Hairong state the fact that Liu supports Israel’s atrocities against the Palestinians and has claimed that they are the provocateurs:

Liu has also one-sidedly praised Israel’s stance in the Middle East conflict. He places the blame for the Israel/Palestine conflict on Palestinians, who he regards as “often the provocateurs”

Overall, the accusations by the CHRD against China and its imprisonment of the Uyghurs is brought to you by the CIA and its propaganda news networks from around the world:

A look at the sourcing of the Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders' research raises many doubts about its legitimacy. For one, the most-cited source in the CHRD report, accounting for more than one-fifth of the 101 references, is Radio Free Asia, a news agency created by the CIA during the Cold War pump out anti-China propaganda, and still today funded by the US government.

Even The New York Times has referred to Radio Free Asia as a "Worldwide Propaganda Network Built by the CIA." Along with Voice of America, Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty, Radio y Televisión Martí, and Middle East Broadcasting Networks, Radio Free Asia (RFA) is operated by the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), a federal agency of the US government under the supervision of the State Department. Describing its work as "vital to U.S. national interests," BBG's primary broadcasting standard is to be "consistent with the broad foreign policy objectives of the United States." The near-total reliance on Washington-linked sources is characteristic of Western reporting on Uighurs Muslims in China, and on the country in general, which regularly features sensational headlines and allegations

## China's Threat to the 'New World Order' is the Multipolar World Order

The US and its European allies are afraid of China's economic growth and of its political influence on the world stage, not of its supposed "imperial agenda" they consistently claim. China is becoming part of a multipolar world where more than one country has the economic and diplomatic influence instead of the Old-World Order where a unified Western power structure led by the US and its European allies that has brought nothing more than death and destruction to most of the global south. Their imperial expansion accelerated after World War II to become a global empire, but the world is tired of the same old political establishment from the West telling the rest of the world what to do and who they can become allies with. China is a target of the West, but China will protect its sovereignty at all costs. China is ready for a war.

China will be a force economically for centuries to come with their *Belt and Road Initiative* (BRI) that was introduced in 2013 as a global investment project to develop an economic infrastructure strategy to invest and trade with more than 150 countries who participate in the project. The US is worried about that, so, like spoiled children, the US House Speaker, Nancy Pelosi and then later on, fellow Democrat Senator, Ed Markey from Massachusetts and other Democrat Representatives including John Garamendi and Alan Lowenthal from California, and Don Beyer of Virginia with Aumua Amata Coleman Radewagen of American Samoa, who is a Republican with more politicians to follow suit in the future, all defiantly went to Taiwan in an effort to antagonize China to see how far will the CCP go knowing that the *One-China Policy* is what Beijing takes seriously, in fact, it's the red line for them. It was an insult, but China did not take any serious actions against the move that would have led to a world war.

China has human rights issues and to be fair, so does the US government, for example, the US has more people in prison than any other country on the planet. There is no doubt that the CCP has serious issues when it comes to its internal security policies, but hopefully the Chinese people and their government will work something out in the future when the threat of terrorism and other security issues are no longer a problem. Perhaps a new beginning

can emerge that will benefit China's society. But one thing is certain, China and its people will not be bullied by the West. They experienced an invasion by Imperial Japan during World War II, so it is guaranteed that China will not allow something like that to happen again especially if the US planned to install a military base in Taiwan.

China was and still is a great civilization. China had periods of history where they flourished, for example under the *Tang Dynasty (618-907)*, although not a perfect example because there were internal conflicts and rebellions for political reasons, but it was considered China's golden age. Under the Tang Dynasty, China had a rich, highly educated society that was well-governed. The Tang Dynasty has a rich history of poetry and numerous innovations with political and cultural influences throughout Asia. China has the potential to become a great civilization once again.

Today, China is not a threat to world peace. What the West fears is China's rise as an economic powerhouse along with its Russian counterpart and others who challenge US and European hegemony. Now the rest of the world (especially the global south) can pick and choose who they trade with and who they choose as an ally. In other words, most countries around the world will now have a choice. They don't have to listen to Washington anymore, they can choose whoever they want that will benefit them the most without giving up their sovereignty in doing so. The US and Europe as a partner is risky, especially for smaller countries who in some cases, have natural resources but don't have a formidable military that can protect themselves from western powers. However, China, Russia and Iran have that power to challenge the West, and now the global south sees what is happening geopolitically and they feel more optimistic about the future. A future without Uncle Sam waving his big stick and telling governments what to do will be a new start for the world. The era of empires is over with a multipolar world order is on the horizon and that's a fact the West is not willing to accept.

We are closer to World War III than ever before, but the question is, where would it begin? In the South China Sea, in the Middle East or in Eastern Europe? I believe that World War III will begin in the Middle East between Israel and Iran, but it's hard to tell at this point, but one thing is guaranteed, China will be involved in the next world war. They want China to become another puppet state that they can control and dominate economically and politically forever and that's not an exaggeration. The US and its European allies have been the dominate power on the global stage for centuries and they are not willing to give that up anytime soon, but there is a new multipolar world emerging and that would end the threat of Western hegemonic powers that has only brought misery and pain around the world.

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