# Article information:

‘Absolutely No Mercy’: Leaked Files Expose How China Organized Mass Detentions of Muslims - The New York Times  
<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/11/16/world/asia/china-xinjiang-documents.html>

# Article summary:

1. Leaked documents reveal the extent of China's mass detentions of Muslim ethnic minorities in Xinjiang, with as many as a million Uighurs, Kazakhs, and others held in internment camps and prisons.

2. The documents show that President Xi Jinping laid the groundwork for the crackdown in 2014, calling for an all-out "struggle against terrorism" using "absolutely no mercy."

3. The leaked papers also highlight the rapid expansion of the internment camps after the appointment of Chen Quanguo as party boss for Xinjiang, and the resistance faced from local officials who feared ethnic tensions and economic repercussions.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "‘Absolutely No Mercy’: Leaked Files Expose How China Organized Mass Detentions of Muslims" published by The New York Times provides a detailed account of the Chinese government's crackdown on Muslim ethnic minorities in Xinjiang. While the article sheds light on important issues and raises concerns about human rights abuses, it is essential to critically analyze its content for potential biases, one-sided reporting, unsupported claims, missing points of consideration, missing evidence for the claims made, unexplored counterarguments, promotional content, partiality, and whether possible risks are noted.

One potential bias in the article is its heavy reliance on leaked internal documents without providing sufficient context or verification. While these documents may provide valuable insights into the Chinese government's actions in Xinjiang, their authenticity and accuracy should be thoroughly examined. The article does not mention any efforts made to verify the documents or seek official responses from the Chinese government.

The article also presents a one-sided view of the situation in Xinjiang by primarily focusing on the negative aspects of China's policies. It portrays the internment camps as a means of suppressing Muslim ethnic minorities rather than acknowledging China's stated goal of combating terrorism and extremism. The article does not explore alternative perspectives or consider potential security threats faced by China in the region.

Furthermore, while the article highlights concerns about human rights abuses and lack of freedom in Xinjiang, it fails to provide a comprehensive analysis of China's perspective or justification for its actions. It does not explore counterarguments that suggest these measures are necessary for maintaining stability and security in a region that has experienced violence and unrest.

The article also lacks evidence to support some of its claims. For example, it states that as many as a million ethnic Uighurs, Kazakhs, and others have been detained over the past three years but does not provide concrete evidence or sources to back up this claim. Additionally, it mentions that crops could not be planted or harvested due to lack of manpower, but there is no evidence or data provided to support this assertion.

The article also contains promotional content by including links to other articles published by The New York Times. While it is common for news outlets to promote their own content, it can be seen as a form of self-promotion that may detract from the objectivity and impartiality of the reporting.

In terms of risks, the article does highlight concerns about potential ethnic tensions and economic growth in Xinjiang but does not thoroughly explore the potential consequences or long-term effects of China's policies. It would have been beneficial to include expert opinions or analysis on these matters.

Overall, while the article raises important issues and sheds light on the situation in Xinjiang, it is crucial to critically analyze its content for biases, one-sided reporting, unsupported claims, missing points of consideration, missing evidence for claims made, unexplored counterarguments, promotional content, partiality, and whether possible risks are noted. A more balanced and comprehensive analysis would provide a more nuanced understanding of the complex situation in Xinjiang.

# Topics for further research:

* China's perspective on Xinjiang internment camps
* Security threats faced by China in Xinjiang
* Justification for China's actions in Xinjiang
* Evidence of the number of detainees in Xinjiang
* Impact of China's policies on economic growth in Xinjiang
* Long-term consequences of China's crackdown on Muslim ethnic minorities in Xinjiang

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/cdb30b827b44752d0979178efa8a45dd>