THE EPOCH TIMES

ULY-OCTOBER 2020
SPECIAL EDITION



Australia Begins 'Unprecedented' Pushback Against Beijing

After decades of efforts by the Chinese communist regime to subvert Australia, Canberra now taking a stronger stance

BOWEN XIAO

heAustralian government is boldly pushing back against the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)—a newborn strategic position held by a government facing an increasingly hostile and antagonistic Beijing. Recent aggressions by the CCP that in the past often failed to be directly addressed are now being met with counterblows by the Morrison government, and it's not just simply stronger rhetoric.



Australia was one of the first countries to call for an investigation into Beijing's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic and has suspended its extradition treaty with Hong Kong over concerns around the new national security law. The country also is standing its ground against an escalating number of economic threats and intimidation from China. Australian senators told The Epoch Times the resistance from the current government is in response to China's growing contempt for *Continued on* **A3**

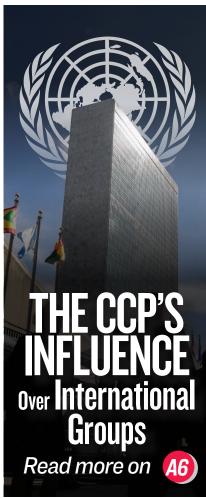
HONG KONG

New Security Law Ushers in Authoritarian Era for Hong Kong

EVA FU

At the crossroads between the East and West, the international hub of Hong Konghas long prospered on its dynamic public discourse, vibrant press, and bustling commercial trade.

Now, a growing number of Hongkongers are considering fleeing the city, fearing that the cherished freedoms that distinguished the territory from mainland China will vanish under *Continued on A2*





Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison in Canberra on July 9, 2020.

US Ramps Up Unprecedented Effort to Counter China

BOWEN XIAO & IVAN PENTCHOUKOV

The United States is responding to the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) "unrestricted warfare" strategy by ratcheting up its war of words and escalating its countermeasures—a more hard-hitting approach to a threat that previous administrations failed to fully recognize, according to experts.

Top U.S. officials, as well as politicians from both sides of the political aisle, have expressed concern about China's increasingly aggressive and hostile stance toward the United States. FBI Director Christopher Wray said recently that no country presents such a danger to America's innovation, eco-*Continued on A4*

PANDEMIC A Pandemic Wrought by the Chinese Communist Party

NICOLE HAO

News Analysis The CCP virus has infected 12 million people around the world as of July 9, with roughly 550,000 dying of COVID-19, the disease caused by the

POCH TIMES



Medical staff carry a patient into the Jinyintan hospital in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, on Jan. 18, 2020.

virus, according to data compiled by the Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center. *Continued on* **A10**

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ABOUTUS

The Epoch Times is a media organization dedicated to seeking the truth through insightful and independent journalism.

Standing outside of political interests and the pursuit of profit, our starting point and our goal is to create a media for the public benefit, to be truly responsible to society.

We endeavor to educate readers about today's most important topics, seeking to broaden and uplift minds. We believe that rational, balanced debate is key for fostering a healthy democracy and a compassionate society.

As an independent media outlet, we use our freedom to investigate issues overlooked—or avoided—by other media outlets. We seek to highlight solutions and what's good in society rather than what divides us.

We report respectfully, compassionately, and rigorously.

We stand against the destruction wrought by communism, including the harm done to cultures around the world.

We are inspired in this by our own experience. The Epoch Times was founded in 2000 to bring honest and uncensored news to people oppressed by the lies and violence in communist China.

We still believe journalism is a noble vocation, but only when it genuinely seeks to serve its communities and help them to flourish. In all that we do, we will hold ourselves to the highest standards of integrity. This is our promise to you.

Introduction

DANA CHENG

hen I was growing up in China a few decades ago, we were told the communists were going to liberate the whole world.

In the 1950s, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) directed the entire country to make quality steel. China would catch up with the UK in five years and catch up with America in 10 years.

This movement brought the economy to near collapse. In the three years from 1959 to 1962, 40 million people died as a result of famine. Yet the CCP has never given up on the idea of catching up with America and taking over (or "liberating," as it would say) the world.

Under Deng Xiaoping, China began doing business with the rest of the world. America and the West opened the door wide to China, and the CCP has been systematically infiltrating these countries ever since.

It has sent the regime's propaganda media to influence western countries public opinion. It seeks to muddle the concepts of the CCP and China, so that any criticism of the CCP is said to be criticism of China and the Chinese people. In this way, the CCP takes advantage of people's generosity and kindness toward the Chinese people.

The CCP has stolen military technology to build its own military, with the clear goal of defeating America and others—something openly discussed in books and speeches in China.

The CCP has developed its Thousand Talents Plan and many other policies to get advanced technology to China, and has gradually lured manufacturers and high tech companies from other nations to China.

It has used its century-old strategy of the "united front" to infiltrate international organizations and think tanks, and influence politicians and elites in every field. It has gradually shaped mainstream opinion in the West in favor of China.

It uses Confucius Institutes and Chinese student organizations to control the academic system, stealing innovations and research ideas in their initial stages.

The CCP has systematically studied the entire society and system of western societies. It has identified that there are some areas in which it would be hard for China to catch up to West. In some new areas, including space and cybertechnology, it would be easier.

The way the CCP handled the coronavirus clearly showed its communist nature. It hid information about the virus from the Chinese people until more and more cases were found by nearby countries among travelers from China. It does not care about its own people. Why should it care about people in other countries?

Here in this special edition, we present a few aspects of how the CCP has infiltrated and attacked western nations. Perhaps more important than understanding these details is understanding the nature of the CCP.

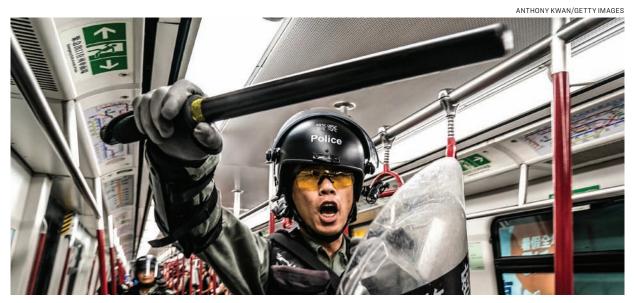
We provide an excerpt of a new book, "How the Specter of Communist Is Ruling Our World," published by The Epoch Times, to shed light on how China replaced the Soviet Union as the primary threat to the free world.

> Dana Cheng grew up in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. She earned her doctorate in physics in the United States. One of the founders of The Epoch Times, she is currently senior editor of China news.

New Security Law Ushers in Authoritarian Era for Hong Kong

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Beijing's latest encroachment. On July 1, the 23rd anniversary of the transfer of sovereignty to China from the UK, an expansive national security law went into effect. Offenses such as secession, subversion, and "collusion with foreign forces" now carry a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.



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The law triggered fears that Hong Kong, once a place where people could be outspoken critics of the regime, would turn into another mainland Chinese city under the authoritarian grip of the Chinese Communist Party.

Riot police charge in a train, amid protests in Hong Kong on Sept. 1, 2019.

Is Hong Kong still Hong Kong? How is today's Hong Kong different from other Chinese cities like Guangzhou and Shanghai? morning interior, r don Lam Citing the threatened pressingsu Later th

Gordon Lam, restaurant owner

"This is a global tragedy," Fred McMahon, the Dr. Michael A. Walker chair of economic freedom research at the Fraser Institute, told The Epoch Times. The Canadabased institute on July 3 released a letter denouncing the law, while calling for a "global response" to address the deteriorating situation in Hong Kong.

As of July 3, it had been signed by a coalition of think tanks from 39 countries.

Clampdown on Speech

Hong Kong police acted swiftly, arresting 10 people under provisions of the law when thousands of protesters gathered in Causeway Bay on July 1 to oppose it. In some cases, they were arrested for possessing flags, banners, and flyers with slogans that advocated for Hong Kong independence.

A Shau Kei Wan restaurant, one of thousands of shops that openly support Hong Kong's pro-democracy movement, meanwhile, was forced to take down protest messages from its walls on July 2 after police warned the owner.

Four armed police officers appeared at the restaurant in the

morning and photographed the interior, restaurant owner Gordon Lam told The Epoch Times. Citing the security law, the police threatened to arrest Lam if he didn't remove a display of sticky notes expressing support for the movement.

Later that evening, the Hong Konggovernment announced that the popular protest slogan "Liberate Hong Kong, the revolution of our times" was banned, declaring that it violates the new law because it "connotes" a pro-independent, separatist, and subversive message.

"Is Hong Kong still Hong Kong? How is today's Hong Kong different from other Chinese cities like Guangzhou and Shanghai?" Lam said.

"This national security law is thoroughly destroying Hong Kong's core values."

Multiple shops have begun removing pro-democracy messages in anticipation of a clampdown, while public libraries have pulled books written by pro-democracy activists. On July 4, police confiscated an American flag from a protester during a local demonstration celebrating July Fourth, citing breach of the law.

Activist Nathan Law, who testified at a U.S. congressional hearing on July 1, fled Hong Kong to an unidentified location, saying that if he stayed, his "speech and appearance would put my own safety in serious jeopardy, given the circumstances."

Security Apparatus

Chinese officials claimed the law would target a small segment of

society, but the offenses' broad and vague definitions—as well as a part that stipulates that non-Hong Kong residents could also be subject to prosecution—have stoked concern among legal experts and human rights observers, who say that residents and foreigners alike who draw the regime's ire could be at its mercy once they set foot on Hong Kong soil.

Such laws "should never be used to criminalize conduct and expression that is protected under international human rights law," the U.N. human rights office said in a July 3 statement, expressing alarm at the potential "discriminatory or arbitrary interpretation and enforcement."

The law also mandates that a new security bureau be established in the city.

On July 3, Beijing appointed Zheng Yanxiong, known for his role in suppressing on 2011 anticorruption protests in the southern village of Wukan, to head the new security bureau—which directly answers to the central government.

"We used to think of 'secret police' as something abstract. Now, it is a very real fear," Law said at the July 1 hearing.

In 2016, he won an election to become a local lawmaker but was disqualified after protesting Beijing's grip over Hong Kong during his oath-taking ceremony.

Global Backlash

The Chinese regime, as in the past, has responded to interna-

tional backlash by saying the law and its implementation are "internal affairs."

"What business has that to do with you?" said Zhang Xiaoming, deputy director of Beijing's office for Hong Kong affairs, when asked during a July 1 press conference about possible sanctions from Western governments.

The U.S. Congress has unanimously approved legislation that would impose sanctions on Chinese officials who violate Hong Kong's autonomy, as well as banks that do business with those officials. The UK promised to extend immigration rights to an estimated 3 million Hongkongers, a decision that roughly two-thirds of the British public agreed with, according to a recent poll. Lawmakers in Japan's ruling party are campaigning to cancel Chinese leader Xi Jinping's upcoming visit in light of the developments in Hong Kong.

The city is "the front line in the fight for freedom against authoritarianism," said Benedict Rogers, a London-based human rights activist and vocal critic of Beijing's encroachment over Hong Kong.

"If the regime is allowed to just get away with this with impunity, then it's not going to stop with Hong Kong," he said in an interview for The Epoch Times' "American Thought Leaders" program.

"The Chinese Communist Party already is encroaching on our freedoms—in your country and mine—and we mustn't let that continue."

SPECIAL REPORT | A3



The Australian national flag flies over Parliament House in Canberra in this file image.

AUSTRALIA-CHINA

Australia Begins 'Unprecedented' Pushback Against Beijing

As world awakens to the CCP threat, a resistance is forming in Australia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

international law, coupled with the gross mistreatment of its own people, and a seeping threat to the core values held by "Down Under."

"China is starting to realise that not everyone will simply kowtow to their threats, be it geopolitical aggression, foreign interference or economic pressure," Eric Abetz, a Liberal senator, told The Epoch Times.

"In all the circumstances, it is appropriate, indeed necessary, for freedom-loving countries to take a stand," he continued. Abetz said the "pushback" against the regime has been spurred by a number of pressing concerns, including "its ever-growing belligerence and bullying of its own people–Christians, Uyghurs, Falun Gong." China's blatant disregard for international law through its South China Sea militarization is another concern, said Abetz, who pointed to Beijing's intentional targeting of nations such as Australia that dare to seek accountability from China. 59 mostly Chinese-owned apps over their border crisis, and plans to more heavily scrutinize foreign direct investments).

Meanwhile, Beijing also threatened to stop sending tourists and its students if Australia sticks to its call for a probe.

> China is starting to realise that not everyone will simply kowtow to their

immediately responded to a request by The Epoch Times for comment.

Beijing's Influence Operations

More countries across the world are beginning to stand up to Beijing as it ramps up its global aspirations through avenues that include United Front operations,

the Belt and Road Initiative, and Confucius Institutes. The United Front unit co-

The United Front unit coordinates with thousands of groups to carry out foreign political influence Sea. Tim Xu, a former assistant to Huang, testified in 2019 that one of the councils Huang ran was a front for the CCP.

The Australia Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) later concluded that Huang was "amenable to conducting acts of foreign interference." Huang's citizen-

ship application was denied and his residency rescinded. However, Huang's networks and—United Front networks in general are still active in Australia, the report stated.

Through the Belt and Road Initiative, the CCP has begun more than 2,900 projects valued at \$3.87 trillion. The BRI has been called a "debt trap" because Beijing's predatory lend-A nurse tests a ing practices reportedly have left patient in Canberra on countries vulnerable to China's May 1, 2020. aggressive influence campaigns. In October 2019, Victoria formally signed onto the initiative under Premier Daniel Andrews and Chinese ambassador to Australia Cheng Jingye; Victoria is the only state in Australia to have joined the initiative.

It started to take shape months ago, when Canberra called for an independent probe into Beijing's handling of the pandemic. Meanwhile, Australia was one of the first countries that called for a travel ban from China.

Foreign Affairs Minister Marise Payne, who was first to signal the need for a transparent investigation, was soon backed by Australia's Prime Minister Scott Morrison. In May, Morrison told Alan Jones on 2GB Radio: "What the world over needs to know and there's a lot of support for this—is how did it start and what are the lessons to be learned?"

Australia's inquiry has since drawn the support of the European Union and a coalition of more than 100 nations. The move sparked anger from the CCP, which has since imposed an 80 percent tariff on Australian barley and a ban on four red meat processing plants.

One Nation Senator Malcolm Roberts said that although he's pleased with the Australian government for making noise in response to the CCP, he will hold his assessment until after the media headlines subside. He said he was "doubtful the government's actions will follow its words."

"The [CCP] threat is enormous and affects every aspect of Australian life and lifestyles," he told The Epoch Times.

"National security, economic independence, ownership of land and essential infrastructure assets, control of services, control over Labor and Liberal/National Party members of parliament and backroom powerbrokers to name just a few," he said.

Roberts noted that the "world is awakening to the threat from the totalitarian CCP that has no regard for human life and freedom." (India, one of the latest countries to crack down on Beijing, recently banned

threats.

Eric Abetz, Liberal senator

"We reject any suggestion that economic coercion is an appropriate response to a call for such an assessment, when what we need is global cooperation," Payne said in a statement to The Australian.

She refuses to shy away when addressing China. In June, she criticized the CCP for creating "disinformation" amid the pandemic, adding that it "contributes to a climate of fear and division when what we need is cooperation and understanding."

It's been documented that the Chinese regime deliberately masked the total number of CCP virus cases in China in a bid to safeguard its image, both nationally and internationally. It has also been widely reported that China continues seeking to shift the blame away from its botched handling of the virus by launching a global disinformation campaign to manipulate narratives.

Andrew Phelan, an Australian-based medical technology entrepreneur who has spent most of his career in Asia, much of it representing U.S.-based medical technology companies (two of which have successfully prosecuted PRC nationals for IP theft), said he has never witnessed Australia respond to the CCP threat in the way it has today.

"I'm almost 54 and I've been following China since myfirst visit as a 21-year-old in 1988," Phelan told The Epoch Times. "The current [pushback] situation is unprecedented ... That courage has come with a cost and has put Australia in Chinese leader Xi Jinping's crosshairs."

"The significance of the pushback is that it is happening so fast, it's involving so many countries and they are coalescing and forming alliances," he added.

The recent pushback stems from a process of Australia waking up to Beijing's plans and ambitions, according to Phelan. He noted that Australia is in a unique position, as no other country globally has benefited as much from the rise of China.

Neither the prime minister's office nor the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

operations, suppress dissident movements, gather intelligence, and facilitate the transfer of other countries' technology to China, according to a June report by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute.

Groups and individuals linked to that unit have attracted an unprecedented level of scrutiny for their links to political interference, economic espionage, and influence on university campuses, the report stated. In Australia, businessmen who were members of organizations with close ties to the United Front Work Department "have been accused of interfering in Australian politics."

The CCP poses an extreme and ongoing threat to Australia's values and national security.

Casey Fleming, intelligence expert

The case of Huang Xiangmo was highlighted by the report's authors as "one of the most informative cases of United Frontlinked influence efforts." Huang arrived in Australia "in near-total obscurity," until "big spending and relentless networking behind closed doors has seen him swiftly ingratiate himself with Australia's most powerful politicians," the report stated, citing an article.

Huang was philanthropic and donated generously to universities, starting centers at two Australian universities. He also sought to mentor young Chinese Australians with political goals, organizing the Australia Young Leadership Forum for Chinese university students. His ACRI institute hosted a United Front official in 2016 and "also organized trips to China, supported by the Propaganda Department, for Australian journalists," according to the report.

In one case, Huang reportedly withdrew a promised \$400,000 donation to the Labor Party after its defense spokesman criticized China's militarization of the South China Former Victorian Premier Jeff Kennett told Sky News in a July 13 interview that the move would be the "undoing of this government," labeling it as "an expansionist policy."

Meanwhile, the Confucius Institutes located across Australia's educational institutions have also attracted controversy. Late last year, the New South Wales Department of Education banned the program from being taught at the state's public schools.

The institutes, overseen with heavy involvement from the United Front Work Department, have "generated controversy for more than a decade for their effects on academic freedom and influence on universities," according to the Strategic Policy Institute report. China has claimed that the aim of the CIs is purely to strengthen Chinese language learning and culture.

The institutes aim to push a foreign policy goal of making the regime not only an economic superpower, but also a cultural one.

Abetz said unless the regime is brought to account early on, "they will continue their unacceptable practices until their domination becomes too reprehensible that conflict ensues."

Australia's pushback is "most certainly warranted," says Casey Fleming, chairman and CEO of intelligence and security strategy firm BlackOps Partners.

"It is the canary in the mine for the rest of the free world and democracy," he told The Epoch Times. "The CCP poses an extreme and ongoing threat to Australia's values and national security. The CCP works under stealth cover, leverages intense espionage, and maximizes infiltration and subversion to destroy democracy." INVESTIGATIONS

The FBI currently

has more than 2,000

active investigations

that trace back to the

Chinese Communist

Party

US Ramps Up Unprecedented Effort to Counter China

Every 10 hours, the FBI opens a new counterintelligence investigation connected to China's regime

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

nomic security, and democratic ideas than the Chinese regime.

National security adviser Robert O'Brien, meanwhile, recently said the United States will no longer be passive in dealing with China.

Aside from the rhetoric, U.S. counteractions have also ramped up. Wray revealed last week that the bureau currently has more than 2,000 active investigations that trace back to the CCP, marking a roughly 1,300 percent increase in economic espionage probes with links to the Chinese regime. He said the bureau opens "a new counterintelligence investigation that ties back to China every 10 hours."

The recent public proclamations from both the administration and members of Congress "reflect a frustration with China's aggressive theft of U.S. innovation and technology," says Nicholas Eftimiades, a former senior U.S. intelligence official and author of the book, "Chinese Intelligence Operations."

"The U.S. sees China's large scale economic espionage and covert influence activities as supporting economic predatory practices and military expansion in the South and East China seas," he told The Epoch Times.

"The Chinese communist government has never been friends with the U.S.," he said. "It is only now, some American politicians are realizing it."

Since 2018, the U.S. administration's efforts to abate China's espionage, commercial espionage, and intellectual property theft has been increasing, according to Effimiades. If the United States backs up



The FBI headquarters in Washington on April 3, 2019.

The Chinese communist government has never been friends with the U.S. It is only now, some American politicians are realizing it.

Nicholas Eftimiades,

former senior U.S.

intelligence official

its current rhetoric with actions, allies will also move more aggressively to counter China, thereby increasing global pressure on the CCP and Chinese leader Xi Jinping to comply with the established global rule of law, he said.

Previous administrations and members of Congress believed China would liberalize as it gained wealth. Eftimiades called the story of U.S.–China relations "a very sad tale of American arrogance, ignorance, political greed, and corruption."

"Chinese and American companies were happy to donate and offer business opportunities to U.S. politicians who shared those beliefs," he said. "The result was a massive expansion of China's military, trillions lost in U.S. intellectual property, a threat to the world rule of law, and rich American companies and politicians.

"Only now, when China's 'unrestricted warfare' approach is impacting the world, are U.S. politicians finally taking note."

In February, the FBI was already conducting roughly 1,000 investigations into China's attempted theft of trade secrets, just one of many fronts in the communist regime's wide-ranging campaign against the United States. Every FBI field office at the time was working on trade-secret theft cases involving China, with potential victims spanning almost every sector and industry.

According to a review of DOJ press releases, the department has brought more indictments related to Chinese infiltration since 2019 than during the entire eight years of the Obama administration.

John R. Mills, former director of cybersecurity policy, strategy, and international affairs at the Office of the Secretary of Defense, said the uptick in FBI probes is significant and is due to a "massive reprioritization" of the bureau's assets and resources.

"The way FBI, law enforcement, and national security investigations work is they just have to be told what the priority is and they will pivot and reprioritize," Mills told The Epoch Times. "That's what your seeing, a massive reprioritization of FBI activities here. ... It has a huge effect."

While the bureau has increased its efforts, some say it won't be enough to fully deal with the CCP threat until a national strategy and an all-of-society approach is utilized.

"The FBI is attempting to meet an impossible challenge," Eftimiades said. "There are thousands of PRC intelligence officers operating in the U.S. The FBI cannot mitigate China's clandestine collection activities."

'True Colors'

The effort to fight the Chinese communist infiltration was launched in November



EED 40



The seal of the Federal Bureau of Investigation inside the J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building in Washington.

US Actions Against Beijing's Threats

In recent months, the U.S. administration has stepped up actions against threats posed by the Chinese communist regime

BY CATHY HE



APRIL 24: FCC moves to bar three Chinese statecontrolled telecom firms The Federal Communications Commission threatens to block three Chinese state-controlled telecom companies, China Telecom, China Unicom, and Pacific Networks Corp., from operating in the United States unless they can show they are free of influence from Beijing.



APRIL 28: New rules for exporting to China

The commerce department releases new rules, making it tougher for U.S. companies to export certain types of advanced technology to China that might aid its military. It requires U.S. companies to obtain licenses to sell certain items—including semiconductor production equipment and sensors to companies in China that support the Chinese military, even if the items are for civilian use.

MAY 15: U.S. blocks Huawei from buying chips

The commerce department announces plans to prevent Huawei from buying semiconductors from global chipmakers that are made with U.S. technology. This closed a loophole that the company had been exploiting after being barred last year from doing business with U.S. companies on national security grounds.

DEC. 9: Chinese researcher arrested for allegedly attempting to smuggle biological material

Zheng Zaosong is arrested at Boston's Logan International Airport and charged with attempting to smuggle 21 vials of biological research materials to China. From August 2018 to December 2019, Zheng worked at Harvard's Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, researching cancer pathology and cancer cells. Zheng later admitted he stole the vials from a lab at Beth Israel to advance his research in China and publish a paper in his name, prosecutors said.

CLEVELAND CLINIC Entrance P Parking 1 Jospital Parking

MAY: 3 Three separate actions targeting researchers over China funding

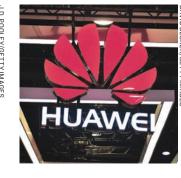
A former researcher at one of the U.S.'s top hospitals, the Cleveland Clinic, is charged for lying about funding he received from China, including from the Thousand Talents Plan. A University of Arkansas professor is also arrested for wire fraud for failing to disclose ties to China while also receiving funding from NASA. A former Emory University professor is sentenced for failing to report payments totaling at least \$500,000 he received from the Thousand Talents Plan.

JAN. 28: Visiting student charged with visa fraud

Ye Yanqing, a PLA lieutenant, is charged with lying about her military background on her student visa application. Ye was an exchange student at Boston University's Department of Physics, Chemistry, and Biomedical engineering from October 2017 to April 2019. During this period, she completed numerous assignments for the Chinese military including conducting research and sending U.S. documents and information to China, prosecutors allege.

FEB. 10: PLA officers charged in relation to massive Equifax hack

Four members of the Chinese military are indicted on charges of hacking creditreporting agency Equifax and stealing the sensitive personal data of roughly 145 million Americans, as well as Equifax's trade secrets. The breach into Equifax in mid-2017 was one of the largest hacks on record and exposed Americans' sensitive financial records, Social Security numbers, and driver's license data.



MAY 22: Dozens of Chinese companies added to trade blacklist

The Commerce Department adds 24 Chinese companies and government entities to an economic blacklist over their links to weapons development for the Chinese military. The designation bars them from doing business with U.S. firms. The United States also adds eight Chinese companies and government bodies to the list over their roles in human rights abuses against Uyghur Muslims in the Xinjiang region.

MAY 29: Chinese graduates linked to PLA barred from

entering US Trump announces that Chinese nationals who are associated with entities that support China's military-civil fusion strategy will be banned from graduate study in the United States. This state strategy advocates leveraging private industry and universities to advance the regime's military. Trump also announces a review into Chinese companies listed on U.S. stock exchanges.



Paramilitary police officers march in front of the entrance of the Forbidden City in Beijing on May 19, 2020.

2018 by then-Attorney General Jeff Sessions shortly before he submitted his resignation—the campaign was formally known as the China Initiative.

The Trump administration's efforts in the matter had already ramped up prior to the formal launch. Sessions noted that no one was charged with spying for China during the last four years of the Obama administration and that the Trump administration indicted four alleged spies in 2017 alone.

Early in June, Charles Lieber, the former chair of Harvard University's chemistry department, was indicted on charges of making false statements about funding he received from the Chinese regime, the DOJ said.

Lieber was arrested in January for allegedly lying about his participation in the Chinese state-backed Thousand Talents recruitment program. A federal grand jury on June 9 indicted him on two counts of making false statements to federal authorities.

And in one of the latest cases, 41-yearold Hao Zhang was found guilty on June 26 of economic espionage, theft of trade secrets, and conspiring to commit both offenses, according to the DOJ. Between 2010 to 2015, Zhang attempted to steal trade secrets from two companies "for the benefit of the People's Republic of China."

Sessions directed the DOJ to focus on a range of priorities related to Chinese infiltration, including identifying key trade-secret theft cases, developing a strategy to go after non-traditional intelligence collectors being co-opted by the communist regime, and to applying the Foreign Agents Registration Act against unregistered agents advancing the Chinese regime's interests.

U.S. officials are right to characterize the CCP as the biggest threat to the United States, according to Effimiades.

He described how over the past two decades, the CCP downed a U.S. military reconnaissance aircraft, used lasers to blind U.S. pilots, disrupted U.S. satellites, threatened to stop U.S. companies from exporting antibiotics made in China, and stole trillions in U.S. intellectual property.

The Chinese Communist Party also launched an offensive to redirect blame and responsibility over how it dealt with the CCP virus outbreak in China. Aside from the United States, other countries around the globe have also expressed anger and frustration over the CCP's botched handling and far-reaching coverup of the CCP virus, also known as the novel coronavirus. Yang Jianli, a Chinese dissident and son of a former Communist Party leader who now heads the Citizen Power Initiatives for China, a pro-democracy NGO in the United States, said people around the world are now getting a better understanding of the CCP.

"The CCP has for years claimed to be a responsible member of the global community but showed once again its true colors in this pandemic," he told The Epoch Times. "Justice demands it be held morally culpable for its dangerous and callous behavior."

Yang said that while others are tied up with the pandemic and its economic consequences, the CCP will become even more aggressive in its disinformation campaign of "mask diplomacy." He said that "this will further contribute to feed the global distrust and resentment."



FLB 11: Texas man imprisoned for stealing tech to benefit China

A Texas man is sentenced to 16 months in prison for conspiracy to steal U.S. marine technology to benefit China, Shi Shan, a naturalized U.S. citizen, enticed current and former employees of Houston-based Trelleborg Offshore to steal trade secrets relating to producing syntactic foam, a buoyancy material that aids in offshore oil and gas drilling. He then took the stolen tech to China and opened a factory for manufacturing the material.

FEB 13: U.S. charges Huawei with conspiracy to steal trade secrets

Federal prosecutors charge Huawei and several subsidiaries with conspiracy to steal trade secrets and violating anti-racketeering laws, adding to charges last year relating to its violations of U.S. sanctions on Iran. Huawei allegedly made a "decades-long effort" to steal IP from other companies including six U.S. tech firms for use to grow its business, the DOJ said.

FEB Z/: Chinese scientist imprisoned for stealing trade secrets worth \$1 billion

A Chinese scientist is sentenced to two years in prison after pleading guilty to stealing more than \$1 billion in trade secrets from his former employer, U.S. petroleum company Phillips 66. Tan Hongjin admitted to downloading research materials from Phillips 66 before resigning from the company.

FEB 21: Tennessee professor arrested for allegedly lying about China links

Authorities arrest an assistant professor of engineering at the University of Tennessee–Knoxville on charges related to allegedly lying about links to a Chinese university while receiving funding from NASA in 2016. Prosecutors allege Hu Anming was a professor at Beijing University of Technology at the time.

MARCH 10: Former West Virginia University professor pleads guilty to fraud

James Patrick Lewis, a former physics professor at West Virginia University, pleads guilty to fraud. While tenured at the university, he concealed the fact that he was working for a Chinese state-run research institute as a participant in the Thousands Talent Plan.

MAKUH 1/: California man imprisoned for acting as agent for Chinese intelligence

A California man originally from China is sentenced to four years in prison after pleading guilty to acting as an agent for the Chinese regime's intelligence agency. Peng Xuehua admitted to conducting five "dead drops": retrieving SD cards containing classified U.S. national security information from hotel rooms in the United States and personally delivering it to intelligence officials in China.



JUNE 4: Three Chinese imprisoned for taking photos at US naval base

Three Chinese nationals are sentenced to prison for trespassing and taking photos of military installations at the Naval Air Station Key West in Florida, in two separate incidents in December 2019.



JUNE 9: Former Harvard professor indicted

A federal grand jury indicts Charles Lieber, the former chair of Harvard's Chemistry Department, on charges of making false statements about funding he received from the Chinese regime. Prosecutors allege Lieber lied about years of participation in a Chinese state-run recruitment program, the Thousand Talents Plan, while working on sensitive U.S. research.



JUNE 11: Chinese military officer charged with visa fraud

Authorities arrest Chinese researcher Wang Xin before his flight back to China and charge him with visa fraud. Wang held a visa to conduct research at a lab at the University of California-San Francisco. According to prosecutors, Wang is actually an officer of China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) and instructed by his military supervisor to observe the layout of the lab and bring back information on how to replicate it in China.



JUNE 17: Chinese tourist sentenced for attempting to export military radio

Li Qingshan, a Chinese tourist, is sentenced to three years after he pleads guilty to attempting to export defense equipment without a license. He bought a military radio with the intention of shipping it to China.



JUNE 17: Federal agencies urge the FCC to block undersea cable to Hong Kong

A group of federal agencies recommends the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to block plans for an undersea cable between Los Angeles and Hong Kong on security grounds. The DOJ said the cable link would expose U.S. communications traffic to collection by Beijing, which has been tightening its control over Hong Kong.

JUNE 22: Three Chinesestate run outlets designated as foreign missions

The state department designates four Chinese state-run outlets as foreign missions, recognizing their status as propaganda organs of the Chinese Communist Party. The designation places restrictions on their U.S. operations. Five other Chinese state media outlets were designated as foreign embassies in February.

The CCP's Influence Over Internation





UN DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (UN DESA)

Liu Zhenmin, under-secretary-general Liu was previously vice-minister for foreign affairs of China. He began his career at the CCP's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1982. He also was the ambassador and permanent representative to the CCP's mission to the United Nations in Geneva.





INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

Xue Hangin, vice president

Xue was the Chinese ambassador to the UK and the Netherlands. She was also a member of Chinese delegations in treaty negotiations in fields of international law such as outer space, human rights, nuclear safety, law of the sea, international criminal law, and diplomatic privileges and immunities.



UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)

Liu Jian, UN environment chief scientist and acting director of the science division Liu previously was the deputy director-general of the Bureau of Resources and Environment at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the CCP's national academy for the natural sciences.



UN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAM (UN-HABITAT)

Yang Rong, officer-in-charge, regional programs division Yang was the director-general of the Department of Building Energy Efficiency and Science & Technology at the CCP's Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development. He also served as the deputy permanent representative of the CCP's mission to UN-Habitat.



INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

Wu Guoqi, associate vice president, Corporate Services Department Wu previously worked for the CCP's Ministry of Finance in various positions, including chief of the G20/BRICS Division.



Zhu was previously vice chairman of the CCP's National Tourism Administration, which has since been dissolved. As vice chairman, he oversaw the composition and editing of key tourism documents such as the Mid- & Long-Term Planning of Inbound Tourism in China and the 12th Five-Year Plan of Tourism Information Construction.







al Groups

Current and former Chinese Communist Party officials hold key positions in international organizations













INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

Zhang Tao, deputy managing director

Zhang previously was the deputy governor of the People's Bank of China. He also worked in other high positions at the bank including director-general of the Legal Affairs Department, director-general of the International Department, and director-general of the Financial Survey and Statistics Department.

WORLD BANK

Yang Shaolin, managing director and World Bank Group chief administrative officer Yang was the director-general for international economic and financial cooperation at the CCP's Ministry of Finance.

WORLD BANK

Hua Jingdong, vice president and treasurer Hua previously worked in China's National Chemical Construction Corporation. The corporation's parent company is China National Chemical Engineering Group Corp., a state-owned enterprise.



Jin Liqun, president Jin previously spent nearly two decades at the CCP's Ministry of Finance, reaching the rank of vice minister.







ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK

Zhang Wencai, director for China

Zhang concurrently holds the position of director-general of the Department of International Economic and Financial Cooperation at the CCP's Ministry of Finance. He has served at the CCP's Ministry of Finance in various senior roles, including as the director-general of the Department of External Economic Cooperation.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

Chen Shixin, vice president for operations Chen previously headed the Department of International Economic and Financial Cooperation at the CCP's Ministry of Finance.





ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Cheng Zhijun, executive director for China Cheng was the deputy director-general of the Department of International Economic and Financial Cooperation at the CCP's Ministry of Finance. He also served as deputy director-general of the Finance Department in the same ministry.



















YIGang, governor

Gang concurrently serves as the governor of the People's Bank of China. Previously, he served as the bank's vice governor and as director of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK (NDB)

Zhu Xian, vice president and chief operating officer Zhu previously worked at the CCP's Ministry of Finance as director-general of the International Department. He also worked in other departments including external finance, World Bank operations, and sovereign debt management.

NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK

Liu Kun, governor

Liu represents the CCP on the NDB Board of Governors. He concurrently serves as the CCP's minister of finance. Previously, he served as director of the Budgetary Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress, vice minister of finance, and vice governor of Guangdong Province.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

Yi Xiaozhun, deputy director-general

Yi was previously the CCP's assistant minister and subsequently vice minister of commerce in charge of multilateral and regional trade negotiations and cooperation. He also served as a diplomat at the Chinese Embassy in the United States for more than four years.

WTO APPELLATE BODY

Zhao Hong, member

Zhao previously was vice president of the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, a research institution under the CCP's Ministry of Commerce. She had been commissioner for trade negotiations at the Department for WTO Affairs at the CCP's Ministry of Commerce.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Yang Dazhu, deputy director-general and head of technical cooperation Yang was previously the CCP's director-general for international cooperation at the China Atomic Energy Authority. He had also been the minister-counsellor of the Permanent Mission of China to the IAEA.

ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS (OPCW)

Chen Kai, director of external relations

Chen previously held posts at the CCP's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was also China's deputy permanent representative to the OPCW. He also served as vice president and secretary-general of the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association.

ALL PHOTOS BY WHO; WIPO; WMO; UNWATCH; ITU; ICAO; UNIDO; FAO; UN; ICJ; UNEP; ICCCASU; IFAD; UNWTO; IMF; WORLD BANK; WORLD BANK; AIIB; ADB; USCC; NDB; WTO; IAEA; OPCW

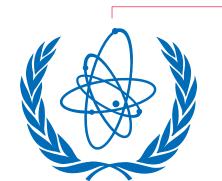














Space Force Picks Up Speed in Race With China, Russia

SIMON VEAZEY

he Pentagon has published the strategy document that will guide the direction of the U.S. Space Force for the next decade.

The U.S. Defense Space Strategy, published two weeks ago, is an important

step for the U.S. military as it pivots to great power competition with Russia and China, according to analysts.

For now, space warfare might be crudely understood as predominantly satellite warfare. That is, the protection, weaponization, and neutralization of the all-seeing, all-knowing information architecture that holds up the military and modern society—especially the vital GPS system that guides ballistic missiles to their targets, allows you to pull cash out of an ATM, and even guides electricity through the grid.

But China's space ambition reaches beyond jamming and taking down satellites—to the moon and further into deep space. According to analysts, leaders in Beijing see space supremacy as vital to the Chinese Communist Party's very survival.

The U.S. Space Force was launched in 2019, joining the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps as a distinct fighting force—the first time a new military service has been created for more than 60 years.

The strategic framework on which the Space Force will be built has now been laid out in the Defense Space Strategy.

"China and Russia each have weaponized space as a means to reduce U.S. and allied military effectiveness and challenge our freedom of operation in space," according to the unclassified version of the Space Strategy document, published on June 17. The document lays out the structure that is needed to achieve a "comprehensive military advantage" in space within 10 years.

Three key objectives are identified for the

erations states that "destroying or capturing satellites and other sensors" would make it difficult to use precision-guided weapons," notes the latest DIA report on space. "Moreover, PLA writings suggest that reconnaissance, communications, navigation, and early warning satellites could be among the targets of attacks designed to 'blind and deafen the enemy.'"

An Existential Threat

China splits space into two basic domains, according to Rick Fisher, a senior fellow at the International Assessment and Strategy Center, and an Epoch Times contributor.

"First is the Earth-Moon system, which as it says, encompasses the Earth, the Moon, the space in between, and the strategic Lagrangian Points," Fisher told The Epoch Times via email. "The latter are locations where there is sufficient gravitational pull between the Earth and Moon to sustain an object in space with little use of fuel."

The second domain is deep space, said Fisher. "Let's say in 15 to 50 years, commercial space companies become very active on the Moon and Mars. Then, Deep Space control will become a key objective for the PLA."

Fisher said that the Chinese Communist Party sees control of space as central to its existence.

"China cannot be convinced to stop its pursuit of space control because that is required to achieve political-military hegemony on Earth, which the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) requires for its survival as a harsh dictatorship in China. In short, without space control, the CCP likely believes that it cannot survive."

The PLA very likely controls land-based antisatellite laser weapons and anti-satellite interceptor missiles, said Fisher.

Space war-fighting is still something of an unknown quantity, according to Dr. Robert J. Bunker, adjunct research professor at the Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College.

"Space warfighting is a still emergent component of great power conflict," Bunker told The Epoch Times via email. "We can divide such a physical capacity into launch systems (single and multi-use rockets), spacecraft (manned and unmanned), deployable payloads, weaponry, and C4ISR functions." military space control and to characterize as aggression, any American move to defend its interests in space."

The State Department has increasingly poured scorn on China's and Russia's attempts to ramp up their military efforts in space at the same time as pushing various space arms initiatives.

A State Department official in April highlighted the example of a Russian satellite that launched another sub-satellite in space. That sub-satellite went on to maneuver around another satellite in space, before then firing a projectile at 250 kilometers an hour into space.

Alongside jammers and dazzlers, Russia has also demonstrated the capability of using satellites to flick other satellites out of orbit, which would destroy them without triggering a cascade of space debris that could endanger all satellites, said Venable.

The potential of cascading mutual satellite destruction has been interpreted by some as being akin to the MAD doctrine that neutralizes opposing nuclear weapons.

But Venable thinks the parallels don't hold, because Russia and China are less reliant on their satellite systems than the United States, presenting a strategic imbalance.

"Their pilots navigate via maps. While they can't hit as accurately as we can, with their munitions, they can at least threaten our personnel, our vehicles, our facilities [without satellite systems]. We can't. And this is something

Space Force: to maintain America's space superiority; to provide space support to all joint military operations; and to "ensure space stability"—i.e., to deter aggression and uphold international agreements in space with a persistent presence, similar to how the Navy polices international waters.

"Space is now a distinct warfighting domain, demanding enterprise-wide changes to policies, strategies, operations, investments, capabilities, and expertise for a new strategic environment," according to the document.

John Venable, senior research fellow for Defense Policy, Center for National Defense, describes the document as foundational. He likens it to the 2018 National Defense Strategy that explicitly re-orientated the military as a whole to face China and Russia as military competitors.

"There are important declarations in there," he told The Epoch Times.

Finally a War-Fighting Domain

Venable said that the Air Force recognized space would be a warfighting environment as early as the 1950s, as the space program began to take shape.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, however, had a different vision.

"President Eisenhower himself set the standard for what the Air Force and DOD writ large would be able to do with space for the next 60 years—when he said he wanted space to be used as a peaceful environment," he said.

"All the way up until the Trump administration, the military has been constrained on what it can do," said Venable, adding that the United States now has little choice but to counter Russian and Chinese weaponization of space.

"While China and Russia have been actively developing ASAT (anti-satellite) programs and testing successfully those programs, we've been basically looking the other way."

According to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), China is second only to the United States in the number of operational satellites, with more than 120 devoted to intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance.

"PLA analysis of U.S. and allied military op-

C4ISR means Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance—the central informationgathering and decision-making network of the military.

"As would be expected, a first-strike capability to wipe out as much of U.S. military and commercial (which themselves have fall-back military utility) space assets—primarily satellites—as possible is one strategy being explored by the CCP regime to destroy our global C4ISR capabilities."

Bunker said there is a danger that the United States is looking at space warfare operationally while China is looking at it strategically. "China is actively shaping the space warfighting environment—that is to say, creating the necessary conditions to achieve victory in the case of a limited or more sustained shooting war, or even better, to be able to achieve its desired end states without even having to fire a shot."

"In other words, the U.S. is trying to get the most out of its poker hand and yet never seeing the bigger picture as its pile of chips dwindles whereas China is a grandmaster player engaging in a game of 'Go."

(Military strategists have noted that unlike games such as chess, which have a clear moment of victory, 'Go' is about growing occupied space.)

With space seen as the "ultimate global high ground," he said, Beijing will guard its strategies carefully. "Full-spectrum passive and active deception, propaganda, and political warfare programs will be in effect to protect such warfighting strategies and capabilities."

Moral High Ground

Fisher said that such deception has the added advantage of allowing China to try to seize the moral high ground.

"China does not reveal its strategies for space warfighting, but they surely exist and are highly classified. This is done in part to allow China to deny that it has ambitions for where we have to develop backup capabilities."

He said that China and Russia regard the GPS system as the Achilles heel of the United States. "If they can take that away from us, then they really hurt us."

Embedded Expertise

The creation of a Space Force, in addition to the newly minted Space Command, allows specialist expertise to better reach the battlefield, said Venable.

Before the creation of the Space Force, troops provided to the space domain had cut their teeth on training based around land, sea, and air warfare, which Venable said is limiting.

"For example, if you want to accelerate in space, it's completely different than in the atmosphere," he said. "The tactics, the techniques, the tips, the procedures that airman know for the air and seamen know for the ocean, and army personnel knows for land warfare, are completely different."

The Space Force will be able to provide specialized units to combatant commanders.

He gives the example of how the Navy provides medics to the Marine Corps.

"This will be the same thing that will happen with the Space Force. You'll have Space Force personnel assets deployed with Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel and they will be forward deployed, maybe not on the leading edge of the battlefield, but back at the combined operations center, for example."

The Space Defense Strategy also calls for cooperation with industry.

Venable believes that the United States will quickly start pulling ahead in the military space race.

"Our corporate structure is going to develop the systems for us much faster than anybody can keep up with," he said.

"Companies like Lockheed Martin and Boeing are doing extraordinary work for us, behind the scenes, developing sensors, allowing us to detect certain targets better than anybody else. Also [they are working on] offensive systems that we won't learn about for years—if we ever do."

ALL PHOTOS AND ILLUSTRATIONS BY SHUTTERSTOCK

STRATEGIC SATELLITES

Strategic satellites are crucial for both military operations and national security, used for military GPS or communications.

ORBIT

· · ·

POTENTIAL MILITARY USES OF SPACE

NUCLEAR*WEAPONS

Nuclear weapons could be placed in space so that attacks would be difficult to intercept or counter.

LASERS

These multiuse weapons can be used to blind or disable satellites.

ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE

Detonating nuclear weapons in high orbit could generate an electromagnetic pulse to destroy electronics in a targeted country.

COUNTERMEASURES

Space-based sensors and interceptors capable of tracking and destroying missiles will be important for defense.

CIVILIAN SATELLITES

EARTH

Civilian satellites are used for civilian products such as communications services and television broadcasts.

CHINA'S MILITARY

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The space programs of the Chinese Communist Party are operated under its military, the People's Liberation Army. China is currently developing space weapons and anti-satellite weapons, and is planning to mine the Moon.

MOON

MINING

Operations to mine the Moon or asteroids would require the development of new technologies that could revolutionize mining industries on Earth.

HELIUM-3

The Moon is believed to have a greater reserve of helium-3 than found on Earth. China has proposed mining the element for future use in fusion energy reactors.

ASTEROIDS

Many countries and private companies are researching ways to capture asteroids and bring them into planetary orbit, in order to mine them for valuable resources.

PRIVATE SPACE INDUSTRY

Many private companies are developing technology for space programs, which include shuttling services, luxury services, mining operations, and other services or programs.

SPACE SOLAR PANELS

Solar energy will be crucial to any orbital or planet-based structure. The increased focus on solar could bring technological advancement both in space and on Earth.

CHUNG SUNG-JUN/GETTY IMAGES

A Pandemic Wrought by the Chinese Communist Party

China's coverup, delayed response, and faulty medical supplies led to a global pandemic

> Medical staff, wearing protective gear, move a patient infected with the CCP virus from an ambulance to a hospital in Seoul, South Korea, on March 9, 2020.

DEATHS According to data compiled by John Hopkins University, more than 550,000 people have died as a result of the CCP

virus

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Since the virus broke out in the central Chinese city of Wuhan, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has continually concealed information from the public and underreported the true scale of the epidemic in China. During the initial phase of the outbreak, authorities also delayed measures to prevent overseas travel, causing the virus to spread throughout the world.

As the outbreak ravaged the country, the Chinese regime stockpiled medical equipment and supplies. When other countries began experiencing severe outbreaks, Beijing portrayed itself as a global savior and exported medical supplies—many of which turned out to be defective and unsuitable for use.

Hiding the Truth

Internal government documents leaked to The Epoch Times have revealed that the Chinese regime knew in early January of the risk of human-to-human transmission of the virus.

ANGELA WEISS/AFP VIA GETTY IMAGES

cal researchers published a study in The Lancet medical journal stating that the first patient they found had begun exhibiting symptoms on Dec. 1, 2019. That patient has no epidemiological link with others, raising doubts about the official narrative that the Huanan Seafood Market in Wuhan was the source of the outbreak.

The first human-to-human infection they discovered occurred in mid-De-cember.

The virus soon spread across the country. Shanghai announced its first COVID-19 patient, a 56-year-old woman, on Jan. 20. State-run media reported that the woman traveled to Shanghai from Wuhan on Jan. 12 to seek better medical treatment, after experiencing symptoms of fever and fatigue.

Classified government documents that The Epoch Times obtained from a

disclose their personal information, The Telegraph quoted a spokeswoman at a hotel who said they were Chinese nationals.

In Thailand, Nepal, Japan, Italy, and many other countries, the first COV-ID-19 patients contracted the CCP virus in China.

Hoarding Medical Supplies

As the virus spread globally, causing tens of thousands of people to fall sick and seek treatment at hospitals, countries faced a severe shortage of personal protective equipment (PPE)—much of it manufactured in China.

PPE includes N-95 masks, medical protective suits, goggles, surgical masks, surgical gloves, disinfectant, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation machines, medical ventilators, and other products. They are necessary not only for medical staff who treat CO-VID-19 patients, but also for members of the general public who need such supplies to protect themselves when leaving their homes. The Chinese regime utilized its United Front Work Department—an agency dedicated to spreading the regime's agenda inside and outside China-to encourage Chinese nationals around the world to buy up available medical supplies during January and February in their country of residence and send them back to China. They purchased PPE from manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers around the world. Then, as countries outside China experienced severe epidemics, the Chinese regime began offering donations or exports of PPE, portraying itself as a paragon for the virus response. But the United States, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Czech Republic, Brazil, and many more countries reported that masks, protective suits, and rapid virus diagnosis kits that had been manufactured in China were faulty. "Eleven million masks, all junk," German transport minister Andreas Scheuer said about shipments of madein-China PPE on April 24. As the pandemic has wrought a tremendous human and economic toll, individuals and organizations across the United States, Canada, Australia, Europe, and some Asian countries have begun filing lawsuits against the CCP for its mishandling of the outbreak. But to deflect blame, Chinese officials claimed the virus was brought to China from the U.S. Army, then claimed that the outbreak in Italy occurred earlier than in China. In June, authorities banned Norway salmon, alleging that contaminated stock was responsible for causing the latest virus resurgence in Beijing. However, "it is impossible for salmon to transmit a type of coronavirus to humans," said Dr. Sean Lin, former lab director of the viral disease branch at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

Internal government documents leaked to The Epoch Times have revealed that the Chinese regime knew in early January of the risk of human-to-human transmission of the virus, but didn't advise the public until Jan. 20.

As authorities scrambled to contain the virus, they initially asserted that the outbreak was "controllable and preventable," claiming that patients older than 60 were the most susceptible and that young people and children had little risk of being infected.

Local police punished individuals who spread "rumors" about the virus online, including eight whistleblower doctors who first posted information on social media in late December about the spread of a new form of pneumonia in Wuhan.

The regime also delayed publishing the virus's full genome and consistently underreported infections. China's claims, which were repeated by the World Health Organization, misguided governments around the world into underestimating the potential spread of the virus.

By the time Wuhan imposed a lockdown and stopped all domestic and international travel, it was already too late.

From Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, more than 5 million Wuhan residents left the city without being screened for the virus, according to the city's mayor, who has since been replaced.

A March study by the University of Southampton (in pre-print and not yet peer-reviewed) estimated that if authorities had intervened three weeks earlier, 95 percent of infections could have been prevented.

Initial Stage

The Chinese regime confirmed the Wuhan outbreak on Dec. 31. But a March report by Hong Kong-based South China Morning Post, citing internal government data, revealed that the earliest CO-VID-19 patient that authorities recorded was a 55-year-old resident of Hubei Province, who was found to have contracted the virus on Nov. 17, 2019.

On Jan. 24, a group of Chinese medi-



A nearly empty 42nd Street in New York on March 23, 2020.

WHY WE USE The term 'CCP virus'

Because of a coverup by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), hundreds of thousands around the world have died and economies have been shuttered by the spread of the novel coronavirus. In order to place responsibility for this devastation where it belongs, we use the term "CCP virus" to describe the virus. In doing so, we distinguish between the CCP and the Chinese people, who have suffered the most from the CCP's actions, in the recent pandemic and in history."

trusted source revealed that Chinese authorities have treated all CCP virus-related information as "state secrets" since at least February, forbidding officials from publishing information without prior approval.

The Chinese regime also refused offers of assistance from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and didn't allow American experts to visit China to investigate.

Having experienced the CCP's coverup of the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak in 2002 to 2003, Taiwan and Hong Kong took more protective measures early on, preventing community spread of the disease.

Allowing International Travel

Despite knowing that the virus was contagious, Chinese authorities didn't shut down all international flights in the country until March 29.

Some countries set restrictions, seeing that China's outbreak had gotten serious. On Feb. 2, the United States banned entry to foreign nationals who had been in mainland China in the previous 14 days. Major airlines around the world suspended their flights to China at the end of January or beginning of February. But the first infections had already

spread.

The first confirmed CCP virus case in the United States was a man in his 30s from Snohomish County, Washington. The state Department of Health announced that the man had been in Wuhan since November and had arrived back in the US on Jan. 15.

Europe announced its first cases on Jan. 24, two of the three patients were Chinese tourists, and the third was a male living in France who had returned from visiting Wuhan on Jan. 22.

On Jan. 27, Canada announced its first two cases: a couple who arrived in Toronto on Jan. 22 after visiting Wuhan were diagnosed with the virus.

On Jan. 31, UK chief medical officer Chris Whitty announced the country's first COVID-19 cases: two members of the same family. While Whitty didn't

COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD COUNTER BEIJING'S INFLUENCE



Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

India

India has toughened its stance on China following deadly clashes at its disputed border in the Himalayas in mid-June, when 20 Indian soldiers were killed by Chinese troops. Since then, Indian politicians, traders, and ordinary citizens have initiated campaigns to boycott Chinese products.

The Indian government has also banned 59 phone applications, most Chinese, including popular video-sharing app TikTok and messaging app WeChat. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi deleted his social media account on China's Weibo.

Recently, India media have reported that the Indian government is deliberating a ban against Chinese companies, such as Huawei and ZTE, from providing any equipment to India's state-run telecommunications companies.

In April, the Indian government enacted stricter rules on investments, requiring those from countries with which it shares a land border to obtain government approval in advance.

The Indian trade ministry said the decision was made to curb "opportunistic" takeovers and acquisitions of Indian companies that were under financial distress due to the pandemic.



Australian Foreign Minister Marise Payne.

Australia

The Australian government has been one of the most forceful critics of Beijing for its mishandling of the CCP virus pandemic. Australia's leadership pushed for the establishment of an independent inquiry at the World Health Organization into the virus outbreak, after a motion was passed at the World Health Assembly with 145 co-sponsors in May.

In early June, Australia also made significant changes to its foreign investment laws, giving the country's treasurer greater authority to review foreign bids. The changes were driven in part by concerns that financially distressed Australian assets were being targeted by foreign takeovers, particularly by China, as a result of the pandemic.

In mid-June, Australian Foreign Minister Marise Payne also called out Russia and China for spreading disinformation about the pandemic.

On July 1, Prime Minister Scott Morrison announced that the federal government will spend \$270 billion over the next 10 years on defense to address global and regional tensions as a result of competition between China and the United States.



Lena Hallengren, Swedish minister for health and social affairs.

Sweden

Sweden has closed down all of its Confucius Institutes and Class-rooms, with the last one shut down in April. It is the first country in Europe to close all of its Confucius schools, which are controlled by the Chinese regime.

While billed as Chinese language and cultural centers, the Beijing-funded Confucius Institutes have drawn mounting international criticism over their role in stifling free speech and promoting Chinese propaganda and influence in academic institutions.

Also, in the past year, several Swedish cities—including Gothenburg, Linkoping, Lulea, Vasteras, and Dalarna—have ended their cooperation agreements with Chinese cities.

In April, Health and Social Affairs Minister Lena Hallengren told the parliament that Sweden would push for the EU to support an "international, independent investigation" to look into the origin and the spread of the CCP virus.

A Pew Research Center poll released in December 2019 showed that 70 percent of respondents in Sweden held unfavorable views of China.



Zdenek Hrib, mayor of Prague.

Czech Republic

The Czech Senate—with 50 votes in favor, one against, and one abstention—adopted a resolution criticizing Beijing for sending a letter with a threatening tone to former Senate Speaker Jaroslav Kubera. The letter from the Chinese Embassy said his planned trip to Taiwan would create "complications for Czech companies trading with China."

The Chinese regime views self-ruled Taiwan as part of its territory. It has pressured governments around the world to not recognize Taiwan's sovereignty.

The current Senate speaker, Milos Vystrcil, has planned a visit to Taiwan at the end of August despite threats from China. He said, "I am inclined to uphold morals and values instead of counting money."

Prague Mayor Zdenek Hrib, who once called Beijing an "unreliable business partner," signed a sister-city agreement with Taipei in January.

The friendship between the Czech Republic and Taiwan dated back to the 1990s, when former Czech President Vaclav Havel told the U.N. General Assembly to offer Taiwan a seat in the United Nations in 1995.



Taiwanese President Tsai Ing-wen.



European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen.



UK Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab.



FBI Director Christopher Wray.

Taiwan

Taiwan President Tsai Ing-wen

won her reelection bid with a landslide victory in January after running on a platform of standing up to the Chinese regime. In her inauguration speech months later, Tsai defended the island's sovereignty, rejecting Beijing's proposal of "one country, two systems," which she believed would "downgrade Taiwan."

The Taiwan government amended several existing laws since May 2019, including the Classical National Security Information Protection Act, in an effort to counter China's infiltration campaign in the island. On Dec. 31, 2019, the local parliament passed an anti-infiltration law, to prevent Beijing from interfering in local politics.

The Chinese regime has threatened to use military force to capture the island. Taiwan's national defense has been significantly upgraded in the past year, with purchases of billions of dollars of U.S. military equipment, such as F-16V fighter jets, M1A2 Abrams tanks, and missiles.

European Union

The European Union adopted a new strategic outlook on China in March 2019, labeling the country a "systemic rival." The following month, an EU-wide framework for the screening of foreign direct investments (FDI) entered into force. The change was adopted under the rationale that an FDI in one member state could pose risks to other member states or the whole union.

On June 17, the European Commission issued a white paper setting forth its policy of preventing foreign investors, especially from China, from using government subsidies to outbid rivals for European assets.

The EU has also been critical of China's disinformation over the pandemic. In May, the European External Action Service issued a report on COVID-19 disinformation, in which it said China deflected any criticism against it and used the pandemic to "promote pandemic to promote their own governmental system and enhance their image abroad."

The EU Commission President Ursula von der Leyen also warned at the recent EU-China Summit: "We have seen cyber attacks on hospitals and dedicated computing centers. ... This cannot be tolerated," she said.

United Kingdom

British Prime Minister Boris Johnson is expected to make a Uturn on his decision regarding Huawei—to phase out use of the Chinese tech giant's technology in the country's 5G networks. The country initially agreed to have Huawei supply up to 35 percent of equipment in nonsensitive parts of the networks.

Several British members of Parliament have in the past year openly criticized Beijing. In June, MP Daniel Kawczynski expressed concerns about the consequences of Britain losing its claim over the Chagos Islands, which were once part of Mauritius when it was a British colony.

"If Mauritius manages to grab these islands off us, they will lease these islands to the Chinese," Kawczynski said, adding that China would extend its influence in the Indian Ocean.

MP Tom Tugendhat also condemned Beijing's mishandling of the initial coronavirus outbreak. He said, "[The Chinese regime] relies on a toxic brew of lies and fear to maintain power and control over its people and this is why it has hidden the truth from the moment the virus first hit."

A recent poll conducted in June showed that British voters supported a tougher stance on China.

United States



The Federal Communications Commission declared in late June that Chinese tech giants Huawei and ZTE would be considered national security threats, as both are subjected to Chinese law, which obligates them to work with Beijing's intelligence agencies.

In the same month, the Pentagon named 20 Chinese companies that are either owned or controlled by the Chinese military. These companies included mobile operators China Mobile and China Telecom, rail car manufacturer CRRC, and video surveillance manufacturer Hikvision.

Nine Chinese media outlets, including CCTV, CGTN, and People's Daily, have been labeled as foreign missions, meaning that they are required to register their employees and U.S. properties with the U.S. State Department.

Hundreds of Chinese companies, including Huawei and its 114 non-U.S. affiliates, have been placed on the Commerce Department's entity list, meaning that American companies need to obtain special licenses in order to do business with them.

Recently, FBI Director Christopher Wray said the bureau has more than 2,000 active investigations that trace back to the Chinese Communist Party.

Inter-Parliamentary Alliance on China

Politicians from countries on five continents,

including the United States, Australia, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the European Parliament, and Uganda, have formed a new global coalition to "promote a coordinated response between democratic states to challenges posed by the present conduct and future ambitions of the People's Republic of China," Inter-Parliamentary Alliance on China (IPAC) said in a statement on its website.

"No country should have to bear the burden

of standing up for fundamental liberties and the integrity of the international order by itself," it stated. U.S. Sen. Marco Rubio (R-Fla.) said in a video posted on Twitter to announce the launch of the coalition on June 5 that "China, under the rule of the Chinese Communist Party, represents a global challenge."

Recently, 16 IPAC co-chairs unanimously agreed that countries should end extradition treaties with Hong Kong, in light of Beijing's adoption of a national security law for the city.





SPECIAL EDITORIAL SERIES

A Chinese landowner is executed near Fukang, in China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, in 1949.

The Chinese Communist Party's Global Ambitions

Introduction



he specter of communism has spent much of modern history establishing itself in our world, whether through overt totalitarian rule or covert subversion. The The Chinese communist regime is not satisfied with being a regional scholars, entrepreneurs, and politicians have stopped regarding the CCP as a communist regime, believing it to have turned on its founding ideological principles.

This could not be further from the truth. Despite adopting the trappings of a market system, the CCP has brought the essential characteristics of communism-deceit, malice, and struggle-to their apex, creating a regime that employs the most pernicious and insidious methods of political intrigue developed over thousands of years of human history. The CCP seduces people with profits, controls them with force, and deceives them with lies. It has cultivated its demonic technique to the point of mastery. China is home to five thousand years of history and a splendid traditional heritage, which have earned its people respect and admiration the world over. The CCP capitalized on these positive sentiments; after seizing power and taking the Chinese people captive, it conflated the concepts of the Chinese nation and the CCP regime. It presented its ambitions under the camouflage of China's "peaceful rise," making it difficult for the international community to understand its true motives. But the essential nature of the CCP has never changed. The Party's strategy of economic engagement is simply to use the "nutrition of the capitalist body" to strengthen its own socialist body, to stabilize its rule, and to realize its ambitions, rather than to enable China to see true prosperity and strength. In practice, its methods disregard basic ethics and universal values. In order to survive and thrive, human society must follow the standards of conduct laid down by the Creator. Among these are the need to maintain high moral character, adhere to universal values, and protect people's rights to what is theirs. The economic development of a normal society needs to be supported by corresponding moral standards. But the Chinese communist regime has followed a diametrically opposite path, creating a fast-rising economic abomination that has encouraged severe moral degeneracy. The evil specter's motivation for arranging China's "economic miracle" is simple: Economic strength gives the CCP regime the persuasive influence it needs to dictate its terms to the world. These arrangements are not intended to benefit China or the Chinese people, but rather to play on people's worship of money and wealth so that the world will align with the CCP in economic cooperation and international affairs.

Internally, the Communist Party rules through tyranny and the most ruthless aspects of the capitalist system. It rewards evil and punishes good, turning the worst individuals into society's most successful. Its policies magnify the evil side of human nature, using atheism to create a state of utter degeneracy in which people have no moral qualms. When operating abroad, the CCP advocates the ideology of "socialism with Chinese characteristics" and offers powerful economic incentives as a lure to have people of the free world let down their guard, abandon moral principles, and turn a blind eye to the CCP's vast abuses of human rights and persecution of religion. Many politicians and corporations in Western countries have betrayed their values and compromised themselves for profit, aligning themselves with the CCP's practices. Western countries hope they can help the CCP make a peaceful transformation, but while China has indeed undergone a degree of superficial modernization and westernization, the Party never changed its underlying nature. Over the past few decades, the practical result of engagement has seen the CCP successfully and peacefully undermine the moral obligations of the United States and corrupt the public will. The CCP is the main arm of communism and thus the greatest threat to free societies everywhere. The communist specter's aim in strengthening the global power of the CCP is to spread its poison to all corners of the earth and ultimately to have people betray tradition and the divine. Even if the Party's efforts to establish itself as the world's leading power are not directly successful, it will still have achieved its underlying purpose: to part people from their moral values. It does this by tempting people with economic interests, manipulating them with financial traps, infiltrating their political systems, intimidating them with military force, and confusing them with propaganda. Faced with such great danger, we must carefully examine the CCP regime's ambition, strategy, and tactics.

violent Bolshevik revolution in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century paved the way for the specter's primary actor: the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

The CCP was established in 1921 by agents of the Far Eastern branch of the Soviet-led Communist International. Over the next several decades, the Soviet Union played a major role on the world stage, confronting the Western democratic camp in the Cold War, leading Westerners to believe the Soviet Union and its satellite communist regimes in Eastern Europe were the archetypal communist adversary. The CCP, meanwhile, had ample time to establish and strengthen its regime. In 1949, it defeated the Chinese Nationalist government and founded the People's Republic of China (PRC).

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 left the PRC as the world's major communist power. Faced with the new geopolitical situation, the Party took a new, nonconfrontational approach: It enticed the rest of the world to engage with its reformed market economy while retaining a totalitarian political system. As a result, many Western

power. It wants to control the world.

Chinese plainclothes police officers detain a Falun Gong practitioner who had peacefully protested in Tiananmen Square on Oct. 1, 2000.



1. The Chinese Communist Party's Ambition to Dominate the World

The Chinese communist regime is not satisfied with being a regional power. It wants

AFP VIA GETTY IMAGES

to control the world. This is determined by the Communist Party's innate characteristic of tyranny. By its very nature, the Party opposes heaven, earth, and tradition; it resorts to violence to smash the "old world" and aims to destroy all states, nations, and classes, with the feigned goal of "liberating all humanity." Its unchanging mission is one of constant expansion until the world is united under communist ideology. Its doctrines and practices are by definition globalist.

But because the traditional culture had deep roots in society, at times communism has had to adopt a gradual and roundabout approach to supplant it. In the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin claimed the need for "socialism in one country," while the CCP has adopted "socialism with Chinese characteristics."

Unlike the political parties that share power or hold power by rotation in Western democracies, the CCP has uncontested authority. It sets strategic goals with a scope of decades or centuries. A few years after seizing power in 1949, it rolled out the slogan "surpass Britain and catch up to America," which prefaced the Great Leap Forward. Later, owing to unfavorable domestic and international situations, the CCP assumed a low profile for decades.

After the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre, much of the international community boycotted the Chinese regime. In response, the Party evaluated the situation and concluded that it was still unable to compete directly with the United States. So rather than attempting to take the lead on the international stage, it took the path of hiding its strengths and biding its time. This was not because the CCP had changed its goals, but rather because it adopts different strategies based on the circumstances of the time.

It can be said that the communist specter used the ancient Chinese strategic feint of "openly repairing the plank roads while secretly advancing via the hidden route of Chencang." The first communist superpower was the Soviet Union, but its ultimate role was to aid the rise and maturation of the CCP regime.

Since World War I, the United States has been the most powerful country on earth, serving to maintain international order. Any country that wants to overturn this order must bring down the United States, so in terms of the CCP's overall strategic considerations, America is the Party's main enemy. This has been the case for decades, and the CCP has never stopped preparing for an all-out offensive against the United States.

In the book "The Hundred-Year Marathon: China's Secret Strategy to Replace America as the Global Superpower," national security expert Michael Pillsbury wrote that China has a long-term strategy to subvert the US-led world economic and political order and to replace it with communism by 2049, the one-hundredth anniversary of the Communist Party's rise to power in China. Pillsbury notes the Chinese film "Silent Contest," produced by the National Defense University of China, which states that the CCP's process of realizing its "great cause" of dominating the world "will inevitably run into constant wear-and-tear and struggle with the US hegemonic system," and "it is a centennial contest, not to be shifted by the human will." The CCP's global strategy is centered on countering the United States. Arthur Waldron, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania and an expert on China, stated at a 2004 Senate hearing that the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) is the only army in the world that is dedicated to anti-US operations. Aside from the PLA, most of the CCP's diplomatic relations and international activities target the United States directly or indirectly.



President Richard Nixon (L) toasts with Chinese leader Zhou Enlai in Beijing, during his official visit to China, in February 1972.

> The CCP has taken advantage of press freedom in the United States and other Western countries to carry out united-front operations, spread propaganda, and engage in espionage.



tion, develop a Chinese-led sphere, and isolate the United States.

The CCP is using multiple methods to accomplish these goals. The PRC established the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in 2001, the "16+1" cooperation network (now called "17+1") with Central and Eastern European countries in 2012, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in 2015. It cooperates keenly as part of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) economic bloc and vigorously promotes the internationalization of its currency. It seeks to control the formulation of industrial standards (such as those used for the proposed 5G cellular networks) and to dominate public discourse.

The CCP has taken advantage of press freedom in the United States and other Western countries to carry out unitedfront operations, spread propaganda, and engage in espionage. This is its attempt to manipulate the United States as much as possible and impose change from within, without engaging in conventional warfare.

CCP agents bribe US government officials, congress members, diplomats, and retired military officers. The Party uses economic interests to guide American business owners to lobby for the Chinese communists and to influence US policy on China. It forces high-tech companies to cooperate with the CCP's internet censorship and Great Firewall; coerces and incentivizes many in overseas Chinese communities to serve as fifth columnists; and infiltrates Western think tanks and academic departments. It manipulates these institutions into exercising self-censorship on sensitive topics, thus effectively adopting the stance of the Communist Party. Chinese companies, which are controlled or influenced by the CCP, have invested heavily in Hollywood and the entertainment industry. On one hand, the CCP develops its influence in various countries to envelop and contain the United States, while on the other hand, it establishes hidden strongholds on American soil to undermine it from within. It has built an extensive network of agents and has fostered splits in US society, posing a serious internal threat.

States for its friendship with China and for the American democratic system. However, after the CCP set up its regime, it immediately took advantage of the suffering China had experienced in modern history, as well as the people's desire for a strong nation. The CCP painted itself as China's savior by stoking hatred against the United States and other foreign nations.

In fact, the CCP does not care about whether Chinese people live or die, nor does it care about China's territorial integrity or its sustainable long-term development. It is a challenge to describe the true evilness of how the CCP has persecuted its own people, betrayed China's sovereignty, destroyed morality and traditional culture, and sabotaged China's future.

By inciting hatred of foreign countries, the CCP aims, first, to paint itself as a savior to the Chinese people to help legitimize its brutal rule; second, to use nationalist sentiment to divert public attention in times of crisis; third, to build support for the Party's expansionist ambitions and base schemes as a means of "rectifying" the humiliations of modern times; and fourth, to use hatred to create the psychological preparedness needed for future wars.

The CCP has indoctrinated the younger generation with hatred of the United States in preparation for using them as its pawns in the effort to supersede America and dominate the world. When the time comes, the CCP intends to use China's youth to infiltrate the United States and its allied democratic states in various fashions, participate in all-out armed conflict, wage unrestricted warfare, and should the need arise, sacrifice themselves in a nuclear holocaust. The jubilant reactions expressed by much of the Chinese public following the 9/11 terrorist attacks indicated that the CCP was making significant inroads with its propaganda. Currently, on major Chinese political and military forums, one commonly sees sentiments like "China and the United States must have a war"- yet another indication of the CCP's success in educating people to hate the United States. This is a long-term, gradual mobilization for war, deliberately planned and systematically carried out.

a. The CCP's Multi-Pronged Strategy to Subvert and Contain the US

The CCP has taken a comprehensive approach in its attempt to gain world dominance. In terms of ideology, it competes with the United States and other democratic and free countries. It uses forced technology transfers and intellectualproperty theft to close the tech gap and boost its economic confidence. Militarily, it engages in a silent rivalry with the United States by means of asymmetrical and "unrestricted warfare" in places like the South China Sea. It backs North Korea, Iran, and other rogue regimes to impede the United States and NATO.

In diplomacy, the CCP has promoted its periphery strategy and the One Belt, One Road plan. It has very quickly expanded its international influence with neighboring countries, as well as countries in Europe, Africa, Oceania, and Latin America, in an attempt to build an international coali-



A sign displayed to protest the police brutality against protesters in Hong Kong, in Santa Monica, Calif., on Aug. 17, 2019.

People's Liberation

a parade to mark the

Republic of China, in

Army tanks rumble past

60th anniversary of the

founding of the People's

Beijing on Oct. 1, 2009.

Tiananmen Square during

b. Inciting Anti-US Hatred in Preparation for War

The CCP's ideology runs on hatred. The patriotism it promotes entails hating Japan, hating Taiwan, hating Tibetans, hating the ethnic minorities of Xinjiang, hating religious believers, hating dissidents, and, most importantly, hating the United States. There is a saying among Chinese netizens: "For small problems, blame Japan, and for big ones, blame the United States." By inciting hatred against foreign foes, the Party helps smooth over public outrage during a crisis.

Before the Chinese communists seized power, they repeatedly praised the United







Special Editorial Series

This is an excerpt from the book "How the Specter of Communism Is Ruling Our World." The book, published by The Epoch Times, explains that while the communist regimes of Eastern Europe have disintegrated, the specter of communism has not disappeared. On the contrary, this evil specter is already ruling our world, and humanity must not harbor a mistaken sense of optimism. Communist China has replaced the Soviet Union as the primary threat to the free world, building up its strength in a bid for global hegemony.

To read the full book, visit **ept.ms/communism**

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A14 | SPECIAL REPORT

SAMIRA BOUAOU/THE EPOCH TIMES

Austria, Belgium Stand Up to Beijing's Forced Organ Harvesting Practices

EVA FU

B eijing's grisly practice of live organ harvesting again came into the spotlight in June as two European countries joined a chorus of opposition against the illicit trade.

For decades, the Chinese regime has faced mounting allegations that it is killing prisoners of conscience en masse to sell their organs for profit.

"We are deeply concerned about this. It is simply unbearable," Gudrun Kugler, a member of Austria's parliament, said on June 23, after the parliament's human rights committee unanimously passed her resolution to combat the trafficking of people and organs.

"Time and again reports of illegal trafficking of human organs have surfaced in the People's Republic of China that contradict all human rights and ethical standards," said a statement from Kugler's office.

Ethnic and religious minorities, including Uyghur Muslims, Falun Gong practitioners, and Christians, are among the groups particularly affected by such abuses, she added.

The resolution asks for the Austrian government to protect organ trafficking victims by cooperating with international bodies, such as the World Health Assembly, the Vienna-based U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Council of Europe, and to provide support for this cause whenever possible.

The Austrian parliament made the decision in response to a petition by citizens last October, which stated, "We Austrians do not want organs from China for which innocent people have been killed," according to the statement.

In June 2019, an independent Londonbased people's tribunal, after a yearlong investigation considering testimony from more than 50 witnesses, found clear evidence that forced organ harvesting has taken place in China for years and "on a significant scale."

"The conclusion shows that very many



Falun Gong practitioners march from the U.S. Capitol to the Washington Monument to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the persecution of Falun Gong in China, in Washington on July 18, 2019.

people have died indescribably hideous deaths for no reason, [and] that more may suffer in similar ways," Sir Geoffrey Nice QC, chairman of the tribunal, said in delivering the judgment. Nice previously led the prosecution of former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes.

The tribunal's final judgment released in March said there was "no evidence" such transplant abuse has stopped, calling it the "greatest possible breach of a person's human rights."

On June 12, Belgium also adopted a resolution condemning the continuing practice of forced organ harvesting in China. In a bill passed in April 2019, the country officially banned its citizens from traveling abroad for organ transplants. Violators could face up to 20 years in prison and a 1.2 million euro (\$1.35 million) fine.

The Falun Dafa Information Center welcomed the gesture from the Austrian parliament, saying that the resolution has come at "an important moment" in light of China's recent power grab of imposing a national security law for Hong Kong. The new law includes the establishment of a Beijing security agency in the former British colony.

In a June 25 press release in German, the center expressed concern for Falun Gong practitioners in Hong Kong, who "may soon fall victim to systematic organ theft." The disturbing issue has been an ongoing international concern since 2006, when whistleblowers first brought it to light.

Last August, the 168-member U.S. Republican National Committee unanimously passed a resolution denouncing the "vile practice." In May, a response to the "organ genocide" was one of 12 recommendations that a Washington watchdog group, the Committee on the Present Danger: China, presented to President Donald Trump and the U.S. Congress.

The United States, Canada, Czech Republic, and Italy are among a growing list of countries that have initiated or adopted measures to curb organ transplant abuses in recent years.

Wuhan, Ground Zero for CCP Virus, Also a Major Center for Organ Transplantation

OLIVIA LI

The central Chinese city of Wuhan is not only the origin point of the CCP virus, but also a hotspot of China's organ transplant industry.

In 2015, former Deputy Health Minister Huang Jiefu stated at China's Organ Transplant Conference, held in Wuhan, that "without Hubei, without Wuhan, there would be no organ transplants in China."

According to leaked internal documents obtained by The Epoch Times, Wuhan's Tongji Hospital has ranked among the top in organ transplantation in China: first in kidney transplants, third in heart transplants, and fifth in liver transplants.

Wuhan is the ninth-largest city in China, and Tongji Hospital is just one of the hospitals in the city.

Internal documents from Tongji Hospital expose the hospital's shocking organ transplant volume in the past several years.

One of the internal documents shows that Tongji Hospital ranked No. 1 in the country for the number of donations after cardiac death (DCD) used in kidney transplant operations for three consecutive years, 2015 through 2017.

Another internal document from Tongji Hospital shows that the number of kidney transplants is staggering. By 2016, it had become the first transplant center in China with more than 6,000 cumulative kidney transplants.

In addition, the number of kidney transplants in Tongji Hospital surged in 2015, 2016, and 2017. The number of kidney transplants in 2015 was close to 350, an increase of approximately 100 cases from the previous year. The number of



A hospital in Wuhan, in China's central Hubei Province, on March 19, 2020.

kidney transplants reached a peak in 2016, with about 460 cases.

The Hubei Daily reported on April 10, 2019, that the numbers of heart and kidney transplants in Wuhan were among the highest in China. At least one transplant is performed at Tongji Hospital every day. According to the hospital's official website, it has so far completed more than 6,000 kidney transplants, nearly 2,000 liver transplants, more than 200 heart transplants, and nearly 200 pancreas–kidney joint transplants.

After the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) announced the suspension of using organs from death row prisoners in 2015, there was still a large number of transplants performed in Wuhan.

Internal documents of Tongji Hospital showed that in 2014, there were 154 cases of DCD kidney transplantation and 73 cases of DCD liver transplantation; in 2015, there were 291 cases of DCD kidney transplantation and 101 cases of DCD liver transplantation; in 2016, 356 cases of DCD kidney transplantation and 111 cases of DCD liver transplantation.

However, whether it is Wuhan, Hubei Province, or the whole country, the number of voluntary organ donations is extremely limited.

According to a report from Hubei Daily on April 10, 2019, Wuhan requires 1,600 donated bodies every year, including 500 in Tongji Hospital alone, while the entire city receives only about 300 donated bodies each year. There is a huge gap between donations and demand.

Doctors From Tongji Hospital Participate in Forced Organ Harvesting

Wang Zhiyuan, president of the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG), told The Epoch Times that doctors and nurses at Tongji Hospital have admitted that they used organs taken from Falun Gong practitioners. "We have the recorded phone conversation to prove it," Wang said.

Falun Gong, also known as Falun Dafa, is a spiritual discipline that has been severely persecuted in China since 1999. Practitioners of Falun Gong make up the majority of prisoners of conscience held inside China's jails, prisons, and detention facilities. An independent people's tribunal determined in 2019 that Falun Gong adherents remain the main source of organs in China's for-profit transplant industry.

After the Chinese Communist Party announced the suspension of using organs from death row prisoners in 2015, there was still a large number of transplants performed in Wuhan.

In 2006, an investigator from WOIPFG called Tongji Hospital's Organ Transplant Institute and asked if it was possible to find a donor who was a Falun Gong practitioner. The person who answered replied: "Yes, sure, no problem. When you are ready, you can come over directly, and we will discuss it in detail."

In another undercover investigation on Oct. 12, 2015, a doctor surnamed Gong at the Cardiothoracic Surgery Department of Tongji Hospital was recorded saying that he had used organs of Falun Gong practitioners for transplantation and that the donors were sent to the hospital from prisons or labor camps. "Director Wei at our department assigned a team dedicated to this task, and the team is headed by Professor Zhu," he said.

Gong also stated that his department sometimes performed five heart transplants in a week. Occasionally, they had two operations in one day.

On June 7, 2017, a surgeon surnamed Mao at Tongji Hospital told an undercover investigator: "Last year, we had more than 100 liver transplants, and 400 to 500 kidney transplants. We rank the first in the country in kidney transplants."

When police in Wuhan abuse Falun Gong practitioners held in detention, they often threaten practitioners that they will extract their organs.

Zhang Su, a Falun Gong practitioner in Wuhan, told The Epoch Times that a police officer intimidated him by saying: "We can easily kill you, just like killing a fly. If we take you out for execution, no one outside would know. If we cut out your organs and tell others you have committed suicide, who would know what really happened?"

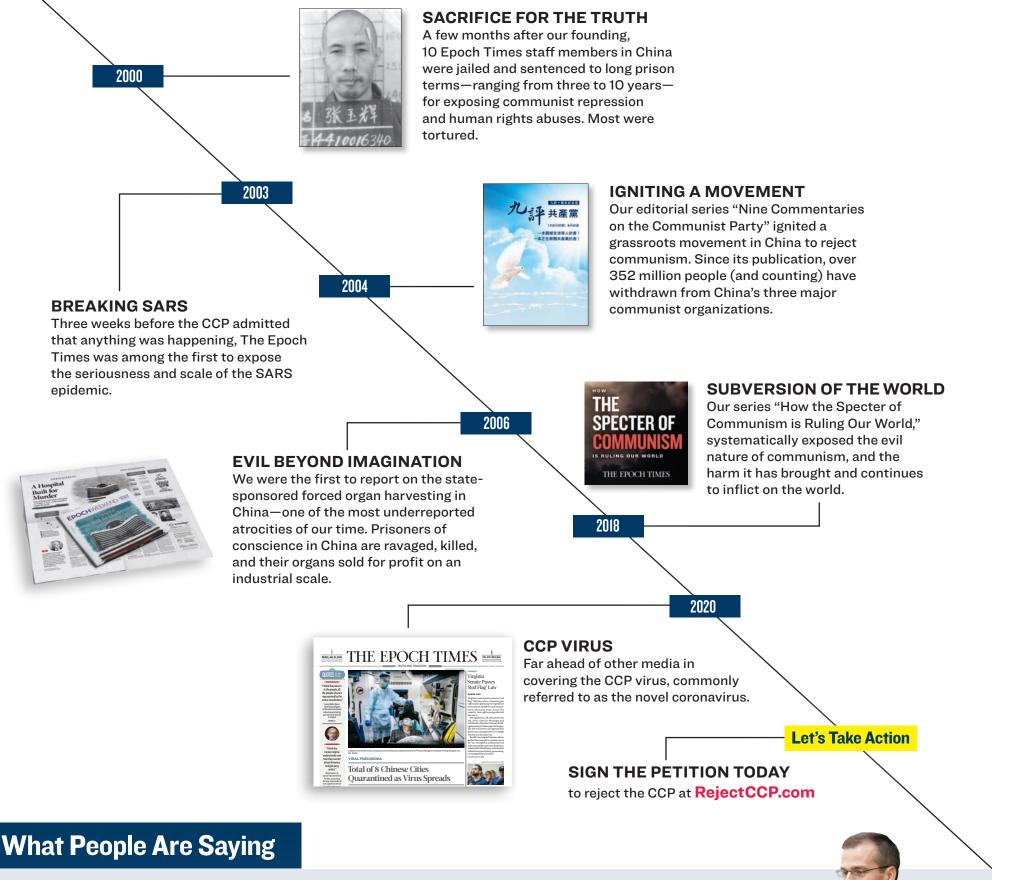
According to a Minghui report on May 27, 2019, Falun Gong practitioner Zhang Bo and five other practitioners were taken away by police from their workplace on Dec. 26, 2018. At Wuhan's Yujiatou Police Station, these six practitioners were forced to take a physical examination. Each had hundreds of milliliters of blood drawn, and the doctors also checked the health indices of their liver, kidney, heart, and lungs. They also had an eye examination to check their corneas. All six practitioners were young men who would be considered "high-quality donors."



TRUTH and **TRADITION**

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TRUTH and **TRADITION**

A MESSAGE FROM OUR EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Dear Reader,

his complimentary special report by The Epoch Times is for you to enjoy. Our regular weekly edition contains sections on news, opinion, life and tradition, mind and body, as well as food.

The Epoch Times is a newspaper that is grounded in traditional journalism. Our goal is to bring our readers accurate information so they can form their own opinions about the most significant issues of our time.

Professionally, I'm a journalist before anything else. I chose to be a journalist because I wanted to deliver the truth to the public. I believe that presenting the facts of the situation, and nothing but the facts, is an art. It's not only an art of language, but an art of separating your own biases from reality and of recognizing what your own notions may prevent you from seeing.

Everyone is held to this same standard in our newsroom: to make a claim, they have to be able to prove it to everybody else, using facts. Nobody is given trust for free; it is something every reporter must earn from their readers (and their editors!) in every article they write.

This has made for many late nights and spirited discussions in the office, but we do it all for one thing: to provide you with the best quality information. That's what the word journalism has always meant to me, and I've been exceptionally fortunate to be in a position where I can dedicate myself wholly to this traditional form of journalism.

Now that this special report is in your hands, I truly hope that you'll have the opportunity to sit down somewhere comfortable and read it cover-to-cover.

Every week, we hope to become even more accurate in our reporting, even more conscientious in our editing, and even more delightful in our language, so that what you're holding is the latest and greatest of what we have to offer in our abilities. Next week, we hope to be even better

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I think your coverage is thoughtful and balanced in a way that I haven't seen elsewhere. And I say this, by the way, as a former senior vice president of CBS News so I know a lot about media and journalism, I would say.

> **JEFF BALLABON** Former SVP, CBS News



I have mentioned to my family and friends how much my husband and I value The Epoch Times. One of the fronts in our nation's battle to preserve our Constitutionally established political, cultural, and religious freedom is in our school rooms where the covert strategic assault against them began a hundred years ago. Truth is our sword. Would that this "sword" could be in the hands of educators and school boards throughout our nation.

CYNTHIA PETERSON



The Epoch Times is an institution that you can trust to uphold truth and tradition and the traditional values of this country. And they do so in a way that's ecumenical, in a way that people of all walks of life, all faiths, all backgrounds, all incomes, all races and creeds, can enjoy and can hold up together.

> **BRENDAN STEINHAUSER** Partner at Steinhauser Strategies



I love sitting down to read the newspaper. I love the wholesome topics and the beautiful stories. I love the news that is covered in a fair way. I love the topics in health, wellness, travel. It's so fantastic to have a traditional value newspaper that also talks about herbs and eating and healthful living! Thank you!.

BRITTANY COOPER



The Epoch Times is a great place where you can understand traditional values in a way and in a tone and through content that is accessible. It's smart.

CARRIE SHEFFIELD Columnist and broadcaster



My mother received a local newspaper for many years. She called the paper's subscription department, complained that it was not the paper that it used to be, and canceled her subscription. I told her and my sister about The Epoch Times, and they subscribed shortly after and have been reading it ever since then.

BARBARA WENDELL

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