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THE EPOCH TIMES

CHINA INSIDER



US PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

HAS IMPACT ON CHINA
AND THE WORLD

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CHINESE ESPIONAGE

Chinese Spy Operations in US Are 'Off the Scale,' Analyst Says

CATHY HE

The Chinese regime's espionage operations around the world have been accelerating over the past decade and are now "off the scale," an analyst warns.

His comment comes at a time when U.S. federal prosecutors announce a new China-related case almost every week.

In the past two months, a New York City police officer was arrested and accused of spying on the Tibetan community for the Chinese Consulate; five Chinese nationals were charged with allegedly hacking more than 100 companies and entities worldwide; a Chinese researcher at UCLA (University of California Los Angeles) was charged with destroying evidence (a hard drive) to hamper an investigation into whether he had transferred sensitive software to China; a NASA researcher was arrested and accused of hiding his funding from China; and a former CIA officer was arrested for allegedly spying for China for a decade.

Nicholas Eftimiades, a former senior U.S. intelligence official who has been analyzing Beijing's spy activities for about three decades, detailed his findings in a 1994 book, "Chinese Intelligence Operations."

"When I wrote the first book, it was noticeable and it was active. And it was mostly ignored by the United States and other Western countries," Eftimiades told *The Epoch Times*.

"But now, it's sort of off the scale," he said, noting that a database he maintains on Chinese espionage cases reported worldwide currently lists more than 600 cases—most of them recorded in the past 10 years. The cases broadly span theft of trade secrets, illegal export of technologies critical to national security, cyber-hacking, and traditional spying. The analyst recently published a monograph, the first in a series of three, as an update to his book.

There's almost no way of knowing the true scale of the regime's global espionage program, Eftimiades said, noting that it could range from "easily" in the tens of thousands of cases to even hundreds of thousands.

Unlike traditional espionage, the Chinese regime has adopted a "whole-of-society" approach to

acquiring foreign intellectual property (IP), as it "energizes all of society to support national, economic, and military development goals," Eftimiades said. Collectors range from state agencies and state-owned enterprises to private enterprises and researchers.

Much of the IP theft has concentrated on advanced technologies in the fields of aerospace, information technology, energy, and new materials—sectors mentioned in the regime's "Made in China 2025" industrial policy. The plan tags 10 sectors for aggressive development to transform the country into a high-tech manufacturing powerhouse by 2025.

Waking Up

Eftimiades, who has been sounding the alarm on the Chinese threat since the 1990s, said that at the time, "nobody cared" about the issue, save a few members of Congress. This concern didn't catch on within U.S. administrations, which had been focused on Russia, and, following the Sept. 11 attacks, on terrorism, until the Trump administration, he said.

"So for decades, we have ... been lacking in any type of response to China's extremely aggressive economic actions," he said.

As the focus didn't shift to China until about four years ago, U.S. intelligence and enforcement agencies have had to play catch-up, Eftimiades said. The FBI now has more than 2,000 investigations connected to China, Director Christopher Wray said in July. In the past decade, there's been roughly a 1,300 percent increase in economic espionage cases linked to the regime, Wray added. Eftimiades pointed to multiple instances of Western intelligence officers being recruited by the Chinese regime as an indication that "we have not been very good in our response" to Beijing's espionage.

For instance, former CIA officer Jerry Chun Shing Lee—a naturalized U.S. citizen who was born in Hong Kong and grew up in Hawaii—was sentenced in November 2019 to 19 years in prison; he pleaded guilty to conspiring to deliver classified information to Chinese intelligence after he left the agency in 2010. In September 2019, former Defense Intelligence Agency officer Ron Rockwell Hansen was

sentenced to 10 years for attempted espionage on behalf of China.

In France, two former officers of that nation's foreign intelligence agency (equivalent to the CIA) were sentenced in July to lengthy prison terms for spying for China. One of them reportedly served as the station chief in Beijing in the 1990s, before being recalled to France after he had an affair with the then-French-ambassador's Chinese interpreter.

"The likelihood is we're still very, very deeply penetrated," Eftimiades said. But he said the United States is beginning to understand the threat.

Last week, Democrats on the House Intelligence Committee released a report in which they concluded that U.S. intelligence agencies have failed to adapt to the Chinese regime's tactics.

"The stakes are high. If the IC does not accurately characterize and contextualize Beijing's intent, America's leaders will fail to understand the factors that motivate Chinese decision-making," the report stated, referring to an acronym for the intelligence community.

The regime hasn't only been exploiting human operatives, it has also innovated to combine human and cyber espionage, "in many cases, masterfully executed," Eftimiades noted.

For instance, a branch of China's top intelligence agency, the Ministry of State Security, allegedly coordinated a network of hackers, security researchers, and Chinese nationals working at foreign companies to steal aviation secrets, including from General Electric, according to a 2019 report by U.S. cybersecurity firm CrowdStrike. The U.S. Justice Department announced three related indictments, including one against a former GE engineer for allegedly stealing the company's turbine technology to benefit Beijing.

Meanwhile, the gradual awakening across government agencies hasn't occurred in the commercial sector, Eftimiades said. He says he's "routinely surprised" by the "lackadaisical" response of industries, particularly companies that don't work in defense, such as Silicon Valley firms. "Western industries as a whole remain quite ignorant of what's happening," he said.

NOEL CELIS/AP VIA GETTY IMAGES



Face mask-clad Chinese honor guards stand in Beijing's Tiananmen Square on Sept. 30, 2020.

VIRUS DIPLOMACY

Beijing Seeks to Aggressively Export Its COVID-19 Vaccines at Cheap Prices

NICOLE HAO

Recent Chinese media reports revealed that Beijing is seeking to export COVID-19 vaccines at extremely low prices, while selling them at considerably higher rates—more than 22.5 times in one case—inside China.

As countries race to develop safe vaccines, the Chinese regime has aggressively pushed for Chinese manufacturers to export their doses to foreign countries.

A World Health Organization official confirmed on Oct. 6 that China was in talks to have its locally produced vaccines assessed by the agency, as a step toward making them available for international use.

One Chinese drug company said it would sell the vaccine to Brazil for around \$2 per dose. But in interviews with Chinese media, the company's CEO said it would sell the vaccine at 300 yuan (about \$44) per dose in China.

Global Prices

The \$2 per dose is lower than other global manufacturers' pricing.

On Aug. 5, Johnson & Johnson announced that it reached an agreement with the U.S. government to supply 100 million doses of its investigational vaccine, Ad26.COV2.S, after it gets approval from the Food and Drug Administration. The U.S. government is funding the manufacturing costs and will offer the vaccine on a "not-for-profit" basis at \$10 per dose.

Another U.S. pharma giant, Moderna, said in August that smaller volume agreements for the company's experimental vaccine will be priced in the range of \$32 to \$37 per dose. Larger volume deals would be priced lower.



Security guards wait in line to undergo COVID-19 coronavirus swab tests at a testing station in Beijing on June 30, 2020.

Meanwhile, British-based AstraZeneca said its vaccine would be distributed by India's Serum Institute in India and other developing countries for around \$3 per dose.

Pfizer and BioNTech, however, announced that they would offer their 100 million doses of an mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine for free, as the U.S. government has committed to paying for them.

U.S.-based China affairs commentator Tang Jingyuan said Beijing seeks to dominate the global market with cheap vaccines to build its image as a global savior in fighting the pandemic.

"It wants to show the world that a totalitarian ruling system is more effective," Tang said.

The Chinese regime also wants to influence other countries into supporting its

agenda. "It's likely to get underdeveloped countries to rely on its vaccines, then these countries would support it at the United Nations and other international organizations," Tang said.

Chinese Price

Chinese state-run Global Times reported on its English website on Oct. 2 that Brazil's São Paulo state government ordered 46 million doses of a COVID-19 vaccine from Chinese firm Sinovac Biotech at a price of \$90 million.

Global Times cited a company source who said the unit price of the deal would be around \$2 per dose.

São Paulo Gov. Joao Doria confirmed the deal on Oct. 2. He said he had asked Brazilian health regulator Anvisa to register

RIOTS TIES

China Ties to US Riots Exposed by Trevor Loudon

ELLA KIETLINSKA

Most of the riots that racked the United States within the last few months were organized by two socialist organizations that have close ties with the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), said Trevor Loudon, author, and filmmaker, who has been researching radical and terrorist groups and their covert influence on mainstream politics for more than 30 years.

The Freedom Road Socialist Organization (FRSO) based out of Minneapolis, an openly pro-CCP organization, and Bay Area-based Liberation Road, with very close ties to the Chinese consulate there and the Chinese Progressive Association (CPA), are behind the recent riots, Loudon said in a recent interview on *Epoch Times' Crossroads* program.

Liberation Road

Liberation Road is "basically a Chinese-directed movement," Loudon said. It is a socialist organization, drawing from Marxist ideology, "with a clear focus on building the resistance to Trump," its website said.

Liberation Road, whose people "burnt Ferguson, Missouri, to the ground in 2014," split from FRSO several years ago over the issue of whether to work with the Democratic Party "and it is the parent body of Black Lives Matter [BLM]," Loudon said.

Alicia Garza, a co-founder of the Black Lives Matter movement, is also the principal of the Black Future Labs project, which is "a fiscally sponsored project of the Chinese Progressive Association," the donation page of the Black Futures Labs stated.

Some media outlets denied the allegation about links of the Black

Future Labs to the Chinese Communist regime because there are two organizations named "Chinese Progressive Association," one in San Francisco and one in Boston. The Black Future Labs works with only the Chinese Progressive Association in San Francisco, which is a different entity than its namesake in Boston, according to the *New York Times*.

However, both organizations named the Chinese Progressive Association (CPA) "are controlled by Liberation Road," Loudon said. "Both of them are controlled by Maoist communists who have been a part of the same groups for 50 years now. They might be organizationally autonomous, but they are part of the same movement."

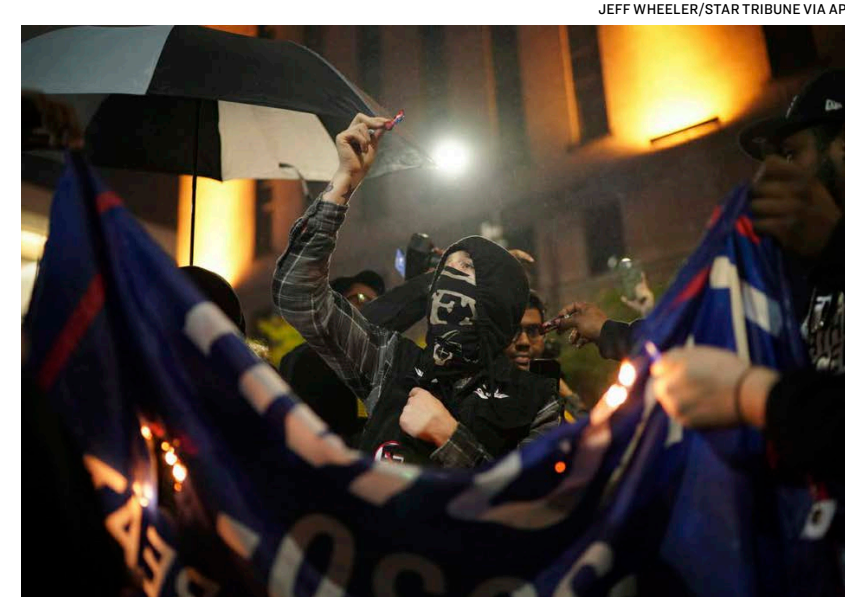
The CPA in Boston has very close ties and officially declares it is the Chinese Consulate in New York,

Loudon said, but the Chinese Progressive Association in San Francisco is also very closely tied to the Chinese consulate there. They are "both front groups for the same communist organization" even though they are governed by separate boards, he added.

In addition, Alicia Garza and two other BLM co-founders are "directly affiliated to Liberation Road," Loudon said.

Loudon also explained that Black Lives Matter has links to the CCP through its allied organization Asians for Black Lives. Two leading founders of Asians for Black Lives, Alex Tom and Eric Mar, were former leaders of the Chinese Progressive Association, he said.

Tom openly talked about his contacts with the Chinese Embassy or a Chinese Consulate, and Mar was "a very close ally" of Russell Lowe, an identified CCP spy



Protesters burn a flag outside President Donald Trump's campaign rally at the Target Center, in Minneapolis, on Oct. 10, 2019, in Minneapolis.

who used to work at the office of Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) for about 20 years, Loudon said.

Freedom Road Socialist Organization (FRSO)

FRSO is based on Marxist ideology with a mission to fight for socialism in the United States and seeks to establish a new Communist Party, according to its website.

Its website openly declares it is pro-China, Loudon said, and it

has been part of the Maoist movement for 40 years. It also has close contact with communist China and follows Chinese Communist Party propaganda; some of its cadres even live in China.

Riots in Minneapolis were sparked by FRSO, specifically by its member Jess Sundin, who also is a leader of the movement called Twin Cities Coalition for Justice 4 Jamar, and the wife of FRSO political secretary, Loudon said.

Loudon produced a video that includes a podcast showing Sundin "admitting that she was the main organizer of the riots" and talking about the joy she felt when she saw a police precinct "being burnt to the ground."

She also admitted that the violence, looting, and arson were "intrinsic part of the movement," Loudon said. "It wasn't a peaceful demonstration being hijacked."

Riots and unrest in other cities, including Kenosha, Dallas, Houston, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles, were organized and coordinated by the same group, Loudon said.

Loudon wrote that FRSO political secretary Steff Yorek said on the day President Donald Trump was inaugurated, "We need to stay in the streets the entire four years opposing Trump and making the country ungovernable."

Joshua Philipp contributed to this report.



A man on a bike rides past a city truck on fire outside the Kenosha County Courthouse during riots following the police shooting of Jacob Blake in Kenosha, Wis., on Aug. 23, 2020.

OPINION

The CCP's New 5-Year Economic Plan Is Destined to Fail

WANG HE

Later this month, the Chinese Communist Party will hold its Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Traditionally, during this session, the CCP will outline the objectives for its planned economy, in its Five-Year Plans. This year will mark its 14th Five-Year Plan.

The following are my predictions about this plan.

A Planned Socialist Economy

Generally speaking, the Five-Year Plan is destined to fail. Communism, by nature, restricts and hinders economic development as a whole, and so does the Five-Year Plan, a means of social and economic control that fosters passivity more than creativity.

The CCP adopted the Five-Year Plan approach from the former Soviet Union. This planned economy is fundamentally a socialist market economy, and more so, a "bird-cage economy," a theory introduced in 1980 by Chen Yun, a veteran communist of the Mao Zedong era. Chen believed that the market in China should operate like a bird in a cage.

Surely, the CCP will never remove the cage. If the cage were gone, the bird would fly freely—and, certainly, leave no room for the existence of the CCP.

Let me be more specific. Political responsibility is foremost in democratic countries. Leaders are held accountable for their governance. When people are dissatisfied with the way the country is run, the leader will have to step down. But the communist system will never allow anyone to hold the CCP accountable for anything. So-called "accountability" only exists as an excuse for factional infighting within the regime.

In addition, the Five-Year Plan is just words on paper; it was never equivalent to the actual operation of the Chinese economy.

Still, formulating the plan is a big project that consumes huge resources and manpower. According to Chinese news portal Huanqiu.com, the preparation of the 13th Five-Year Plan started in the middle of the implementation of the 12th plan. It took three years and involved four stages and 10 steps to develop. As for the amount of time and personnel involved, the plan was, after all, in line with political correctness and its planning and implementation are "unparalleled."

The 14th Plan Is Bound to Fail

My second point is that Xi Jinping's administration is self-deluded. The 14th Five-Year Plan (2021–2025) has become a protracted war that cannot be won because it's doubtful that the CCP will even make it to 2025.

The regime's mouthpiece Xinhua News Agency reported on two guidelines set forth at the Politburo meeting on July 30 for the 14th Five-Year Plan and the future targets for 2035.

The first guideline emphasizes three prevailing conditions. "The nation's development remains in a period of strategic opportunity," "peace and development remain as the theme of the time," and "the nation has entered a stage of high-quality development with

many advantages and conditions, but the problem of unbalanced and insufficient development remains prominent."

The second guideline, from the perspective of protracted warfare, is to "accelerate economic development based on the domestic cycle, and coordinate with the external cycle."

On Sept. 1, Xi further stressed a "systematic deep-level reform concerning the overall situation of the country," Xinhua reported.

The first guideline is both ignorant and deceptive. First, a new U.S.-China Cold War has just started, and anti-communism has become a trend around the world. How could there be a "strategic opportunity" for the CCP? Second, the inherently offensive, expansive, and subversive nature of communism would never permit "peace and development." This so-called "theme of the time" can quickly change from peace and development to war and revolution if given the opportunity. Obviously, the Trump administration has awakened.

Third, since 2009—even though the CCP official data said 2011—China's economic growth rate has continued to decline and has not bottomed out. What is the "high-quality development stage?"

The guideline on protracted war is bound to fail.

Under Xi's leadership, the CCP faces challenges, as revealed at the Fifth Plenum Politburo meeting on July 30. "The current economic situation remains complicated and challenging with great instability and uncertainty," and "since many problems we face are long- and medium-term, resolving such problems is like fighting a protracted war." The remedy is "to accelerate the formation of a new development pattern with domestic circulation as the main body, and domestic and international double cycles to promote each other."

But will this remedy work? The new cold war seems to spell out the answer to this question.

On Aug. 10, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said that the United States has shifted from a

policy of appeasement, and that President Donald Trump wants to make sure "this next century is not a century that is governed by authoritarian regimes emanating from China."

A U.S. ban on China's chips has endangered the lifeline of Chinese companies ZTE and Huawei. If the United States initiates financial sanctions, they will destroy the CCP like a nuclear bomb. So the so-called international cycle can only get stuck. What about domestic circulation?

The Domestic Cycle Is a Fantasy

Since the CCP stole the authority to govern China over 70 years ago, it has never been able to build a stable economic framework in the country. Generally speaking, the 70 years of a planned economy in China has brought a huge disaster to the world, including moral degradation and environmental destruction.

The social systems that existed in China have changed completely and are plagued with many problems. As early as 1956, former leader Mao Zedong admitted in a Politburo meeting that unresolvable contradictions and problems exist under the regime between the central and local governments, among local governments, and between superiors and subordinates of any given locality. It clearly spelled out the communist ideology that "struggle" is foremost in the development of a socialist country under the CCP.

Under communist rule, local governments have adopted regional protectionist practices, blocked integration of the domestic market, blindly pursued local political achievements, and engaged in largescale construction and demolition projects. Over the years, multiple economic stimulus plans and subsidies run by local governments have led to excess capacity in several industries.

To resolve such issues, the CCP has already pushed forward three reform policies.

The first was in April 2001, when the State Council issued a directive outlawing regional barriers.

One of the pillars the CCP uses to prop up its claim of legitimacy of rule are economic achievements, especially the 'economic miracle' after the reform and opening up.

Workers are sewing down coats at a factory for Chinese clothing company Bosideng in Nantong of Jiangsu Province on Sept. 24, 2019.



FENG LI/GETTY IMAGES

The second was an anti-monopoly law that came into effect on Aug. 1, 2008. In 2014, the State Council announced the de facto removal of regional barriers and industry monopolies.

The third reform, in June 2016, was the introduction of the fair-competition review mechanism published by the State Council.

As of March 2018, the regime reported 59 cases of suspected monopolistic conduct by local governments. In 2019, the CCP issued a notice by four departments, including the State Administration for Market Regulation, that were conducting a review of the policies and measures impeding the unified market and fair competition.

In 2020, another guideline on improving market-based allocation of production factors was publicized. This was said to "further facilitate the free and orderly flow of factors and stimulate market vitality" inside China, China Daily reported. However, faced with the huge interest group comprising local governments, rigid systems and mechanisms, and officials with vested interests, these policies are all destined to lack

effectiveness.

In addition, there are four more obstacles hindering the domestic market flow.

Decoupling of the Global Industrial Chain

One obstacle is the inevitable decoupling of the global industrial chain from China. From the perspective of global economics, manufacturing migration is a normal phenomenon, and this is beyond the CCP's control. Also, decoupling from the CCP has become the inevitable choice of the global industrial chain. The re-industrialization of the U.S. and EU markets will smoothly resolve any pressure created in the process of decoupling from the CCP. In the current economy, "domestic circulation" and "international circulation" are inseparable; this is especially true for China.

As the world's largest manufacturer of industrial products and the largest commodity trading country, China should be deeply involved in the global industrial chain. For example, China is the country with the largest chip import. After 2013, China's chip imports exceeded \$200 billion, and in 2018 they exceeded \$300 billion, and they were still at \$300 billion in 2019. About 60 percent of these chips were for local use, and about 40 percent were for export products.

The ongoing global industrial chain reorganization, overall relocation, and departure from China will be devastating to the Chinese economy, and the "domestic cycle" will be broken.

Dependence on External Technology

From 2001 to 2002, Chinese Science and Technology Daily published 21 articles on the core technologies that impede or inhibit China's industrial development. Eighteen years later, it once again launched another 35 reports on core and key sectors that still rely on overseas sources, including 35 bottleneck technologies and more than 60 core technologies. This shows that China's dependence on foreign science and technology has not fundamentally changed.

On Sept. 11 of this year, Xi presided over a scientific symposium. The sense of anxiety at the symposium was overwhelming, and Xi expressed his eagerness

for the country to "strengthen international scientific and technological cooperation," Xinhua reported.

The Private Enterprises Dilemma

After the Cultural Revolution, out of practical considerations, the CCP allowed private enterprises to operate. But it never let go of its control of them.

At a Sept. 16 national conference, Beijing brought together leaders of private enterprises for the purpose of forming ties with the CCP's United Front Work Department. It was the first such meeting since the reform and opening up. A document was issued directing professionals of private enterprises to "enhance political, ideological, and emotional identification with the Communist Party of China and socialism with Chinese characteristics," and to align with the CCP's politics.

However, over the years, no substantive solutions were provided to ensure the survival of private enterprises, and policies have become more and more left-leaning. But without supporting the vitality and space required for private enterprises to flourish, the "domestic cycle" is merely empty talk.

An August 2019 article by Xinhua clearly pointed to the important role the private enterprises play in China's economy. The article stated that in China today, the private economy has the characteristics of "56789," meaning, the private sector is "contributing more than 50 percent of tax revenue, 60 percent of GDP, 70 percent of technological innovation, 80 percent of urban employment, and 90 percent of new jobs and new firms."

Domestic Consumption Lags Seriously Behind

The Chinese economy is a deformed economy. In the Mao Zedong era, it looked like egalitarianism, but the distinction between officials and ordinary people, and the difference between urban and rural areas divided the Chinese people into three basic categories.

The first category, the ruling class or "new class," held onto power and monopolized every resource with the aid of the Party-state system.

The second category, urban

The Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Nov. 12, 2013. Chinese Communist Party plenary sessions are typically held at the Great Hall of the People.

Communism, by nature, restricts and hinders economic development as a whole, and so does the Five-Year Plan.

residents, had a high employment rate, with a basic salary and low-level social benefits, such as medical insurance.

The third category, farmers, were trapped in the people's communes and work-production teams.

In this situation, domestic consumption had little meaning. After the reform and opening up, the power of the "ruling class" was cashed in, and it became a group with vested interests. China's economy thus evolved into the worst model (communist capitalism) and the economic disparity between the rich and poor became extreme.

At a press conference this May, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang said, "There are 600 million people in China who earn barely 1,000 yuan (RMB) per month."

To verify Li's claim, the China Institute for Income Distribution at Beijing Normal University did a survey of 70,000 Chinese. It concluded that an estimated 547 million, or 39.1 percent, of the Chinese population has a monthly income of less than 1,000 yuan (\$147).

The report also showed that 52.5 million people have a monthly income of 1,000 to 1,090 yuan (\$160). Therefore, the total population of less than 1,090 yuan is 600 million, accounting for 42.85 percent of the national population. In addition, if the low- and middle-income people are defined by the standard of 1,090 to 2,000 yuan

(\$295), the total population size of this group will reach 364 million. In other words, there are 964 million Chinese with a monthly income of 2,000 yuan and below.

Similarly, Li Qiang, a professor at Tsinghua University, introduced the situation in his study, "Inverted T-shaped Social Structure and the Structure Tension."

Li analyzed the data of China's Fifth National Population Census conducted in 2000 and concluded that the structure of the Chinese society is more like an upside down T-shape, with 64.7 percent of the population at the lowest level and at least 84.1 percent of the employed belonging to the lower class of the Chinese society. The remaining groups are distributed in a pole-shaped structure with no transition in between. Therefore, the majority of the Chinese population is considered poor or in a low class, and the middle and upper classes account for only a very small portion of the population.

Ten years later, Li studied the sample data of the sixth national census and concluded that the overall social structure has not changed, and the middle class still constitutes only a small portion of the whole society.

A report issued by Goldman Sachs in September 2015 stated that China's consumer market is dominated by a relatively narrow middle class. Less than 2 percent of workers earn enough even to pay income tax, and only 11 percent of the population has reached the middle class (approximately 153 million people). The top "high-end consumers" are only 1.4 million people, with a per capita annual income of \$500,000. These people constitute the main body of the Chinese people who shop in Paris, New York, Tokyo, and London.

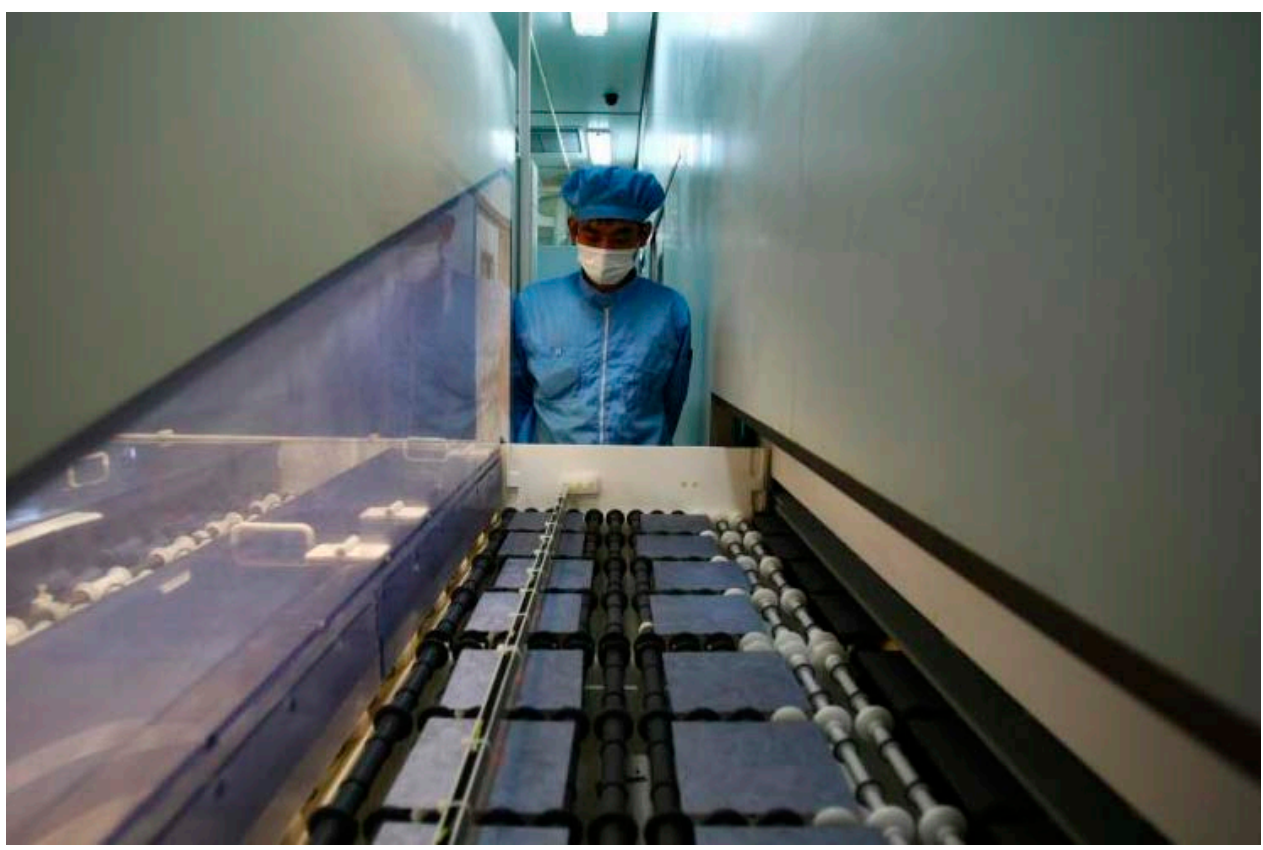
But how can a social and domestic consumption structure such as this support the proposed "domestic cycle?"

One of the pillars the CCP uses to prop up its claim of legitimacy of rule are economic achievements, especially the "economic miracle" after the reform and opening up.

Over the years, China's economy has grown tremendously, but at an even greater price: the vast majority of Chinese people just share in the cost but not in the rewards. China's wealth gap is already one of the worst in the world. The 14th Five-Year Plan and the 2035 goal are nothing but pieces of paper. China's economy will soon collapse if the CCP is not dissolved.

Wang He has master's degrees in law and history, with a focus on the international communist movement. Wang was a university lecturer and an executive of a large private company in China. He was twice imprisoned in China for his beliefs and now lives in North America. He has published commentaries on Chinese current affairs and politics since 2017.

Views expressed in this article are the opinions of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of The Epoch Times.



A worker controls the production line for silicon chips used for making photoelectric board products, in Baoding, China, on June 24, 2009.

FENG LI/GETTY IMAGES

TRUTH and TRADITION

In Our Own Words

One Fateful Exhibition



“However, to my surprise, all the corpses I saw looked like they belonged to only one racial group—East Asian.

Tatiana Darzi
Quality Control Manager,
China Insider

Dear Epoch VIP,

Thank you for subscribing to The Epoch Times, and welcome to the family!

Over the years, I've had the pleasure of serving in many different roles here at The Epoch Times and I can honestly say that it is one of the most fulfilling experiences of my life.

One of the main reasons I work at The Epoch Times is because it helps expose the crimes against humanity committed by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

I admire that this media achieves such a goal without any government or corporate sponsorship—it is independent and tells it like it is.

In fact, The Epoch Times was one of the first publications that opened my eyes to the extent of human rights abuses in China.

When my then-boyfriend (now husband) and I were college students, we bought discounted student tickets through our college to Bodies: The Exhibition in downtown Manhattan. At the time I didn't really know much about the exhibition and was under the impression that these cadavers were anatomically accurate wax replicas of the human body. While waiting for the exhibition doors to open, the guard standing nearby overheard me and explained, "Most of these are unclaimed bodies from people around the world—such as homeless people who die in the streets with no identification on them and no one to claim their body. And others are from people who donated their body to science." Of course, I believed him at the time. However, to my surprise, all the corpses I saw looked like they belonged to only one racial group—East Asian. I didn't see features on any of the bodies that represented other racial groups, which surprised me.

Years later, my husband emailed me an article from The Epoch Times exposing Bodies and other similar exhibitions for displaying murdered Falun Gong practitioners. **This hit me so hard when I read**

it because I remembered seeing at least hundreds of different corpses from all age groups, and in all of the different stages in life—from gestation all the way to old age. I was horrified and disgusted with myself afterward for having contributed and attended such an exhibition. I felt so much guilt.

Right after reading the article I had so many questions like "Why would anyone in the U.S. approve such an atrocious exhibition?" "Why isn't the government aware of this?" "Surely they must know since it's a major exhibition! How could they not know?!" "Why is the Chinese regime doing this to their own people?" "So what if they have a spiritual belief—live and let live! What gives?!" Ever since I promised myself that 1) I'll never go back to an exhibition like that and 2) I would find a way to somehow help bring awareness about the CCP's inhumane practices against innocent people.

A few years went by and I applied for employment at The Epoch Times. I was hired and started my journey working with the Web Team in producing viral content.

I hope that upon reading our content, you'll be able to feel the difference from other newspapers.

The same goes with our online content. I hope that our publication helps you make informed decisions based on just that—the facts, and I hope it enriches your life and the lives of those you love.

As someone who's passionate about human rights and truthful information, I hope that our work reflects our Truth and Tradition motto. Most of all, I hope that when you read The Epoch Times, you come out feeling refreshed and informed.

In truth and tradition,

Tatiana Darzi
The Epoch Times

THE
EPOCH
TIMES

What Our Readers Say (22)

“I always go to The Epoch Times to gather facts to determine truth by the outstanding due diligence of fine journalists. I encourage you, the people, to use your “FREE WILL” and get the truth from The Epoch Times.”



Love, love, love! Not only can I get an impartial view on what the latest story is, but I can learn so much more about stories that should be reported but aren't. The Epoch Times goes the extra mile.

ALLISON GOBBELL



Honest reporting when most of the media has become a political platform to push an agenda. Like the old days when you believed that the reporters did their job of investigating a source for the truth of a story and not hype for ratings. The Epoch Times has kept my faith in real news, not fake news and word of mouth hearsay. If it wasn't for this paper I wouldn't read one. **Thanks to The Epoch Times and all the hard work your staff does!! Awesome!!**

SANTOS ALVAREZ



My 89-year-old father, a staunch conservative his entire life, became incorrigible to talk to. We could not discuss anything political because he hated Trump so much. How can this be? I finally realized it was how he was getting his information, through the MSM. I shared The Epoch Times with him. At first he didn't understand - how could all the tv stations and the local newspaper be saying the exact same things if they weren't true? (I wonder that myself).

Within a couple weeks he started to look at things differently! Thanks Epoch Times for allowing me to discuss world events once again with my best friend, my father.

DOUG SCHNICK



In confusing, trying times, it's nice to know **I can count on this paper to print the truth.**

BREE MAY



The Epoch Times reports the truth as to what is actually happening on the home front in America as well as with world wide news.

Not one radio station in our country reports what is actually happening in our world. All are too interested in the so-called organized protest mobs attempting to disrupt America and our American History. Keep up the great job of reporting the real news.

ROBERT LEROY TRAISTER

If you are a reader of social media and local news, I can only tell you that you're being propagandized! As a Latin American Citizen, I value my independence and our freedom. Even more, I look at many news media social networks and I always go to The Epoch Times to gather facts to determine truth by the outstanding due diligence of fine journalists. I encourage you, the people, to use your “FREE WILL” and get the truth from The Epoch Times.

LUIS CARLOS CORRALES



I had given up newspapers a long time ago...The L.A. Times, New York Times, Washington Post, et al. Turned my attention to media outlets for awhile but most only reported just a fraction of important news versus agenda-driven drivel. The Epoch Times caught my attention with their advertisements of extensive coverage available of topics NOT covered in the media so I thought I'd give it a try on a trial subscription. And now you would have to cut off my right arm to give it up! It's a weekly newspaper... and **believe me it takes a week to read through** all the amazing features and sections including worldwide inside information as well as biographies of people making a positive difference in the world. This newspaper will change the way you look at journalism... REAL journalism...and nothing can compare to its authenticity and accuracy. Brilliant!

KCENZER

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