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CHINA INSIDER

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**WILL BIDEN REALLY
STAND UP TO CHINA?**

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President Joe Biden participates in a CNN town hall at the Pabst Theater in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 16, 2021.

OPINION

Biden's Misinterpretation of Chinese History May Affect US Policy Toward China

ZHONG YUAN

When CNN asked U.S. President Joe Biden about his China policy during a televised event held in Milwaukee on Feb. 16, he said he couldn't discuss it in just 10 minutes. Biden then made bizarre remarks. He not only misinterpreted Chinese history but also justified Communist Party leader Xi Jinping's authoritarian policies. The direction of the new administration's China policy is truly concerning.

"If you know anything about Chinese history, it has always been—the time when China has been victimized by the outer world is when they haven't been unified at home," Biden said.

"So the central—to vastly overstate it—the central principle of Xi Jinping is that there must be a united, tightly controlled China. And he uses his rationale for the things he does based on that."

His statements are surprising because such rhetoric usually comes from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). No wonder former U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo immediately said Biden was echoing "Chinese propaganda" with regards to the CCP's human rights abuses against minorities and political dissidents.

The history that Biden was referring to is the past 71 years in China—the shameful history after the CCP seized power. Biden was born in 1942. It isn't unusual for him to lack knowledge about Chinese history. In fact, most Americans and even many Chinese people don't understand Chinese history. The CCP has tampered with Chinese history textbooks and deceived generations of Chinese with their inaccuracies.

Biden's statement, "when China has been victimized by the outer world" refers to incidents that only happened after the CCP seized power. In fact, the last time China was victimized by outsiders was during the War of Resistance against Japanese aggression during World War II. The CCP may also consider the Korean War as the last time China was victimized. However, the Korean War was supported by the CCP, and the outside world didn't invade China.

The history that Biden was referring to is the past 71 years in China—the shameful history after the CCP seized power.

The CCP sees China as the victim when it was isolated from the world before the United States developed diplomatic relations with Beijing. However, the CCP had ousted U.S. ambassador to China John Leighton Stuart and turned itself to the communist camp of the former Soviet Union. It stood on the opposite side of Western democracies and closed itself off. During the Korean War, the CCP army supported the North Korean troops invading South Korea. The United Nations condemned the aggression of the Chinese troops and dispatched soldiers from 21 countries to aid South Korea. The CCP continued to fight the U.N. forces. How can such a government expect to be recognized by other countries?

After the CCP and the former Soviet Union feuded, military conflicts between the two occurred. The former Soviet Union threatened to use nuclear bombs on China. This may be regarded as some kind of "being victimized." In fear, the CCP rebelled from the communist camp and pretended to no longer be enemies of Western democracies. Only then did U.S.-China diplomatic relations develop and the CCP regime become recognized by the international community.

After U.S.-China diplomatic relations were established, Western society opened its doors and actually embraced the Chinese communist regime. How did the outside world victimize China? I don't understand why Biden would put it that way.

In contemporary history, China was victimized most by the Japanese invasion of its borders. The Chinese nation became unexpectedly united as never before as warlords united to counter the invasion, but not with the CCP. The CCP armed itself and played the role of a separatist to divide the nation.

When the country was badly hit on July 7, 1937, the CCP instructed Zhang Xueliang's troops to detain then-national leader Chiang Kai-shek, and tried to put him to death. But the CCP had to release Chiang because then-Soviet leader Joseph Stalin needed Chiang to lead the war against Japan. According to Biden's interpretation, the CCP should have been well aware of the need for unity in the event of a foreign invasion; but

the CCP was precisely the traitor.

Today, China hasn't been victimized by the outside world. In 2020, the CCP continued on its aggressive path of global domination through its wolf warrior diplomacy, and it tried to conceal and manipulate facts about the source of COVID-19, which led to a pandemic. The international community wants to hold the Chinese regime accountable for the pandemic. Is the CCP being victimized or is it victimizing the world?

The CCP regards the United States as its greatest enemy, but the United States has actually been its victim. It's indeed puzzling to hear that Biden would refer to the CCP as "the most serious competitor" rather than an enemy.

Looking at China's long and true history, before 1949 when the CCP took over, for 5,000 years China hasn't been "tightly controlled," as Biden put it. There were the Hundred Schools of Thought in Chinese history. A large number of people believed in Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism. The mainland was first united in the Qin Dynasty, but Qin was a short-lived dynasty because it violated the providence by trying to rule with strict laws. Unlike the dictatorship of the CCP, past dynasties had governed the people with benevolence, and each kept China on the world stage for hundreds of years. There has never been so-called tight control—the way the CCP is ruling China. Biden's "tightly controlled China" doesn't exist in authentic Chinese history.

Even the former Kuomintang (KMT) government, which the CCP has always slandered, had allowed the CCP's official newspaper Xinhua Daily to operate and publish. Lu Xun, who was repeatedly praised by the CCP, had been writing articles cursing the KMT, but he was still allowed to publish articles at will. After the KMT government retreated to Taiwan, it finally realized democracy in Taiwan. Biden's "tightly controlled China" only occurs in the mainland under the control of the CCP. The CCP can't wait to "tightly control" Hong Kong, and the next step is to "tightly control" Taiwan. As far as the truly "tightly controlled China" is concerned, why is Biden trying to justify the "rationale" of the CCP leaders?

Biden said, "Culturally, there are different norms that each country and, their leaders are expected to follow."

In response to this statement, Sen. Bill Hagerty (R-Tenn.) wrote on Twitter, "Why is our President making excuses for Communist China's predatory acts?"

Biden doesn't know China's history and certainly doesn't know China's true culture. The "tightly controlled China" has never been a part of traditional Chinese culture. The CCP has almost completely destroyed traditional Chinese culture with its socialist and communist ideologies, or Party culture, that have been harming the country and the people. The Chinese culture that Biden refers to and perceives is actually the Party culture of the CCP.

As the president of the United States, how can Biden determine an appropriate policy toward China based on such misunderstandings?

I believe there are people in the Biden administration who really know Chinese history and culture, and I hope they'll speak up soon. It needs to be pointed out that the Biden team hasn't been able to clearly distinguish the CCP from China, and the CCP regime from the Chinese people. Biden's words show that he makes no distinction between traditional Chinese culture and CCP culture, which is indeed concerning. This could be the result of the infiltration of the CCP's Confucius Institutes in the United States, and of course, Xi Jinping will also try his best to promote the CCP's rhetoric to Biden.

Biden and his administration should learn about the real history and culture of China, but not through the Confucius Institutes.

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

OPINION

Will Biden Really Stand Up to China?

U.S.-China policy lacks direction now, but what will it eventually look like?

JAMES GORRIE



How will President Joe Biden handle China? What's America's position on China's alleged slave and torture camps?

How will Biden stop Beijing from stealing U.S. jobs and intellectual property? How will the United States deter China from invading Taiwan?

At this point, we still don't have any concrete policy statements toward China from the new administration. Unlike Trump, who made decoupling from China his guiding policy, the Biden administration has offered no such overarching policy concept.

And, given that the Biden administration has delayed forming a China policy, it's anyone's guess as to what their approach might be. However, if Biden's recent appointments are any indication, U.S. policy may be much more accommodating than that of the prior administration.

China Links

Several cabinet members have close or at least significant ties to China. That includes, of course, Biden himself. But there are also several other White House players who have disturbingly close relationships with the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

For example, Douglas Emhoff, husband of Kamala Harris, has been suggested to have longstanding business ties to China via his former law firm. The firm worked closely with Chinese businesses associated with the CCP, according to the National Pulse. That's unfortunate. But since Harris occupies the vice presidency, any influence she may feel from her husband or his CCP contacts is baked into the administration.

Antony Blinken, Biden's secretary of state, may also be problematic. Blinken is cofounder of WestExec Advisors, a consulting firm that helped American universities raise money from China "without jeopardizing Pentagon-funded research grants," according to the Washington Free Beacon. One might imagine that tip-toeing around U.S. defense regulations to attract money from the CCP into U.S. higher education institutions would be a deal-breaker, but for Biden, apparently it's not.

Several cabinet members have close or at least significant ties to China.

Ely Ratner, a veteran East Asia expert, was an executive vice president and director of studies at the Center for a New American Security before being named the administration's chief principal adviser on China at the Pentagon. Ratner is a long-time Biden aide who, perhaps not so coincidentally, was also a colleague of Blinken at WestExec. That, too, may be problematic.

Then there's Colin Kahl, Biden's choice for undersecretary of defense. Kahl is a senior fellow at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies at Stanford University, which has a deep relationship with China's Peking University. According to the Free Beacon, the latter institution is directed by CCP ex-head-spy Qiu Shuiping and has been linked to espionage cases in the United States.

Notably, a warning from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute underscores the "high risk" of partnering with Peking University due to its close ties with China's military establishment, the Free Beacon notes. Again, if one is known by the company one keeps, such a close connection to the CCP ought to throw at least a shadow of doubt on Kahl's judgement. But not for the Biden administration.

Linda Thomas-Greenfield, a veteran of the State Department and Biden's pick for U.N. ambassador, also has questionable ties to China. She's a former senior vice president for the Albright-Stonebridge Group, a global business strategy and commercial diplomacy firm with offices in China and whose leadership includes a "former senior Chinese government official," Jin Ligang.

Diversity and Groupthink?

This group is representative of the Biden appointees responsible for forming a cohesive and effective China policy. Although diverse on both the gender and race scale, it seems much more aligned from an ideological perspective.

Having everyone on the same page is less of an advantage because it tends to foster group think. Policy meetings become echo chambers, where the same assumptions and analysis are baselined to similar policy objectives and interpretations of events. This particularly poses a significant risk when diplomacy becomes not just a means to an end, but an end in itself.

Diplomacy Over Outcomes?

Biden comes from a generation where supreme American power in the world was more or less a fact. That tacit understanding allowed for the luxury of exercising diplomacy with the consequences of American power unspoken, but yet clearly understood.

Those days are ending, and in particular with regard to China. Beijing's plans don't include sharing power with the United States but rather, replacing the United States.

But does Biden understand this? Do his advisers?

Or do they think that their relationships with Beijing will give them some kind of diplomatic advantage? This may be the case, especially given that the Biden administration has branded itself much smarter and more sophisticated than the prior one.

But will the unusual degree of financial engagement with China on the part of the administration result in outcomes that favor American interests? Or will they result in an over-reliance on short-term diplomatic gestures that cede American power to Beijing over concrete actions that challenge China?

Challenging China, after all, isn't easy politically at home or abroad. Recall, for example, how little the Trump administration relied on the nuance of diplomacy when dealing with China. Rather, Trump relied on using hard-hitting trade policies to bring China to the negotiation table. Still, he was roundly criticized here and overseas.

Like Obama before him, Biden's approach is based on outmoded assumptions and multilateral globalist objectives rather than more narrow American interests. That may be why no China policy has been announced from Washington. It seems probable that Biden's biggest challenge will be to keep the American public from knowing or understanding a China policy that doesn't favor America.

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



Chinese leader Xi Jinping and then-Secretary of State John Kerry (R) listen as then-Vice President Joe Biden speaks during a State Luncheon for China hosted by Kerry at the Department of State in Washington on Sept. 25, 2015.

COVERUP

CCP Withheld Pandemic-Relevant Data From Public, Leaked Documents Reveal

Internal documents that were leaked to The Epoch Times show that the Chinese communist regime has a large amount of data on influenza and other diseases that have symptoms similar to COVID-19, but hasn't disclosed it to the outside world.

Since completing an investigation into the origins of the CCP (Chinese Communist Party) virus pandemic, experts on the team assigned by the WHO have complained about the Chinese regime's refusal to provide the related data.

Dominic Dwyer, a member of the WHO expert team and an Australian infectious disease expert, said that when the WHO expert team conducted an investigation into the source of the epidemic in Wuhan, the CCP refused to provide raw data of 174 COVID-19 patients in the early stages of the outbreak. The Wall Street Journal reported on Feb. 12.

The CCP also refused to provide data on pneumonia patients who may have been infected by the virus earlier than December 2019.

According to the report, the CCP only provided influenza surveillance data from before December 2019 from one children's hospital and one general hospital. The report cites WHO experts who said that one of the reasons for the regime's refusal to provide COVID-19 origin tracing data is its lack of early influenza data.

Flu Data

However, The Epoch Times recently obtained a number of internal documents issued in 2019 and 2020 by the Chinese regime's health departments and centers for disease control that hadn't been disclosed to the public. It's unclear if this information was provided to the WHO.

In a response to a query from The Epoch

Times, a spokesperson for the WHO said the body was "awaiting the full report of the international team that will have more details."

The documents recorded sharp increases in influenza cases and clustered fever outbreaks of an unidentified pathogen, as well as a large cache of influenza monitoring data collected by the regime.

One of the documents is the 12th issue of the "Infectious Disease Epidemic Information" report of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention of Meihou City in Jilin Province, published in December 2019.

It reports: "This month, 234 cases [of influenza] were reported, with an incidence rate of 40.70/100,000, an increase of 11600.00% compared with the previous month. An increase of 46.25% when compared with the same period in the previous year."

Another document is a report of recent influenza prevention and control recommendations issued by the Beijing Chaoyang District Public Health Management Committee on Dec. 6, 2019. It revealed an increase in infections in Chaoyang district between Sept. 1, 2019, and Dec. 5, 2019. During those three months, there were four outbreaks of fever in clusters, of which one was an adenovirus outbreak, one was caused by parainfluenza, and the other two had "no common respiratory pathogens detected."

In February 2020, CCP leader Xi Jinping inspected the epidemic prevention work in Chaoyang district, where multiple outbreaks of COVID-19 occurred that year.

Previous Investigations

On Feb. 26, 2020, the Hebei Provincial Health Commission forwarded the "Letter on Requesting Cooperation in Tracing the Origin of [Virus] on Wild Animals" issued by the National Health Commission



A guard wearing personal protective equipment stands at the entrance of the Hubei Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention as members of the World Health Organization team investigating the origins of COVID-19 visit Wuhan on Feb. 1, 2021.

to the health departments of various cities in the province. The document required the forestry and agricultural departments to conduct epidemiological investigations on wild animals, and sampling and testing of environmental and animal samples.

It also required all the blood samples collected from the close contacts to be sent to the local provincial centers for disease control for safekeeping until they could undergo antibody testing. It specified that after other environmental and animal samples went through COVID-19 nucleic acid testing, the results should be reported to the local public security department.

Both the forwarding notice and the official letter on COVID-19 virus origin tracing from the National Health Commission

are marked as "non-disclosure to the public."

In December 2019, the Wuhan municipal government and China's National Health Commission conducted several investigations into and took samples at the Wuhan Huanan Seafood Market, which the Chinese regime initially claimed to be "ground zero" of the COVID-19 outbreak. Afterward, the regime only announced that environmental samples from the Huanan Seafood Market tested positive, and didn't disclose other information that could help with tracing the virus to its source, including the internal documents obtained by The Epoch Times.

A few other internal documents obtained by The Epoch Times show that the regime holds a large amount of in-

fluenza data and issued a secret notice at the end of 2019 to not disclose it to the public, including a document of "Daily Intelligence Meeting Minutes" from China's National Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and monitor reports of influenza issued by regional centers for disease control and health departments.

These documents reveal that in 2019, at least four sentinel hospitals in Wuhan were monitoring the influenza epidemic and collecting biological samples of influenza patients, who share similar symptoms with those suffering from COVID-19. The hospitals sent the samples to their collaborating laboratories in Wuhan for testing and preservation.

Long Tengyun contributed to this report.

The documents recorded sharp increases in influenza cases and clustered fever outbreaks of an unidentified pathogen, as well as a large cache of influenza monitoring data collected by the regime.

CHINESE REGIME

Chinese Regime Worried That the Northeast Will Erupt in Protest Due to Economic Stagnation: Insider

NICOLE HAO

As people in northeastern China grow increasingly dissatisfied with the central government's neglect of the region's economic development, authorities are worried that mass protests could soon break out, according to an insider.

The insider, who requested anonymity in order to speak freely, formerly worked for a senior official at the Chinese Communist Party's United Front Work Department (UFW). The agency is in charge of persuading Chinese people domestic and abroad to agree with the Party's policies and maintain the Party's rule.

The Chinese government is worried that northeastern China will follow Tibet and Xinjiang and seek independence.

Insider

While the insider caught up with his former superior during Lunar New Year, the latter revealed the central government's chief concerns.

"Both the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) and the United Front Work Department (UFW) is monitoring the enormous amount of resentment that northeasters have toward the central

government. They [authorities] are working hard to censor the public opinions" and prevent tensions from escalating, the insider said. The CAC is China's chief internet censorship authority.

Northeastern China is made up of three provinces: Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang. About 40 years ago, the region contributed about 14 percent to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). But that figure has dropped to five percent in 2020.

Roughly 107.9 million people live in the region, or about 8 percent of the country's total population.

But the population is declining, as the local birth rate has plummeted (0.61 percent in 2019) and hundreds of thousands relocate to other regions for better economic opportunities.

"The Chinese government is worried that northeastern China will follow Tibet and Xinjiang and seek independence," the insider said. "This is one of the biggest concerns that the regime has right now." For centuries, Tibet and Xinjiang were self-governed regions under the Chinese empire. After the Party invaded those areas, the Chinese regime subjected the local population to brutal suppression, which in turn triggered dissent against its rule. The insider also explained that northeastern China was being ignored due to political infighting within the Party.

Rise and Fall

Northeastern China is rich in coal, petroleum, iron, and other natural resources. It



A miner sits near the Sunjiawan Coal Mine accident site in Fuxin, northeast China's Liaoning Province on Feb. 18, 2005.

also has fertile soil. During the early 20th century, under warlords and as a puppet state of the Japanese empire, Manchukuo, the region built up heavy industry, advanced telecommunication networks, and over 4,300 miles of railroads.

After the CCP took over China in 1949, the area slowly developed energy, mining, auto and aircraft manufacturing, and agricultural-related businesses.

In the 1980s, when China began economic reforms and foreign imports skyrocketed, domestic sectors lagged behind. Then, in the late 1990s, the Chinese government issued new policies that led to several million workers in northeastern China losing their jobs.

When Hu Jintao was Chinese leader from 2002 to 2012, the region gained more support from the central government and wel-

comed a new period of development.

But its economy started a steep decline around 2014.

Biased Policy

China's central government has the power to decide where to devote more resources and investments.

The insider said the senior UFW official told him that cities can develop quickly if the central government issues favorable policies, and provides land, manpower, and investment to them.

Conversely, those regions not favored by the regime will likely not flourish. The official gave the example of Dalian and Shenyang in northeastern China, which have large populations but have failed to flourish economically.

At present, nine cities are designated as national centers, meaning they receive significant investment from the central government: Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Chengdu, Zhengzhou, Wuhan, and Xi'an.

Shenyang and Changchun from northeastern China are among those running to become the tenth national center. Though the region spans over one million square kilometers, or about seven times the size of New York state, it doesn't yet have a national center.

According to data issued by China's National Bureau of Statistics, the total amount of fixed assets investment in China increased by 5.1 percent in 2019. But the fixed assets investment figure actually dropped

three percent for the northeastern region. By comparison, central China's figure increased by 9.5 percent.

Infighting

The insider explained that locals believed Chinese leader Xi Jinping was not willing to develop the northeastern region due to his rivalry with former powerful official Bo Xilai, who moved up the political ladder while serving in the officialdom of Liaoning Province.

"People in northeastern China have great anger toward Xi Jinping. Their resentment is becoming more and more intensified, acute," the insider quoted the senior UFW official as saying. "The officials there are dissatisfied with Xi as well."

When Xi came to power in 2012, the Party was dominated by a faction loyal to former Party leader Jiang Zemin. The faction was planning a coup, to have the Jiang loyalist Bo Xilai usurp Xi. The plan did not bear fruit.

After Xi took the reins, Bo fell from grace in a dramatic episode involving his former lieutenant attempting to seek asylum at an American consulate and his wife being suspected of killing a British businessman. Bo was removed from office and expelled from the Party on corruption charges. In 2013, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Northeasterners believe that Xi is discriminating against the region due to the region's past affiliation with Bo, the insider explained. "The northeast is a victim of factional struggles."



A girl holds a firecracker in an alleyway in Beijing during the Lantern Festival, which marks the end of celebrations for the Chinese New Year period.

CHINESE REGIME

Chinese Regime Promotes Its Own Agenda Under Disguise of Reviving Traditional Culture: Experts

ALEX WU

Major Chinese media outlets reported on Feb. 14 that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) rolled out a new policy to revive traditional Chinese culture by 2025. However, the policy was criticized by media and China commentators who accuse the regime of using traditional culture as a facade for its own political gain, while destroying its essence.

The newly issued policy, called "Major National Policy of the State Council: Comprehensive Rejuvenation of Traditional Culture by 2025," reiterates a policy from a similar document issued in 2017. The new policy requests all levels of the CCP to support traditional culture. It declares that China will "rejuvenate traditional culture in an all-around way by 2025." The CCP is also requiring the implementation of the so-called "Chinese Traditional Festival Revitalization Project" in the policy.

Hu Ping, honorary editor-in-chief of Beijing Spring, a popular China-based political magazine, told Radio Free Asia that the CCP was initially established on the basis of opposing traditional culture. The CCP is a political group that is the most hostile toward traditional Chinese culture, Hu said.

He cited the example of the CCP's destruction of temples dedicated to Confucius. Structures dedicated to worshipping Confucius and other sages in Confucianism were

built in various regions of China since the fifth century. But they were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution, which was a mass anti-cultural political movement launched by then-Communist Party leader Mao Zedong. The Cultural Revolution lasted for 10 years (1966-1976) with countless artifacts, architecture, and antiques destroyed, and tens of millions of people persecuted to death.

"Therefore, it is a huge irony in itself that the Communist Party now plays a role of inheriting and carrying forward traditional culture," Hu said.

Hu believes that the CCP's new policy is merely a propaganda slogan, using the "symbols" of Chinese traditional culture as its facade while destroying the most precious soul and essence of Chinese traditional culture.

As widely reported, China has recently been aggressively repairing traditional Buddhist and Taoist temples, Hu said. But in actuality, it controls and suppresses traditional religious activities more severely.

It does not truly respect religious freedom and what it expresses on the surface completely contradicts what it is actually doing, he added. China-based independent media commentator Wu Te told The Epoch Times on Feb. 16 that the CCP's purpose is not to revive tra-

ditional culture, but to "promote its own agenda under the guise of reviving traditional culture."

Wu said that communism has gone bankrupt and cannot attract believers. In recent years, China's economic development has stagnated and the CCP is facing a crisis of legitimacy. Therefore, the CCP has turned to using "nationalism and traditional culture" to deceive people.

He pointed out, "If the CCP really cares about the protection of traditional culture, it will not harass Shen Yun performances overseas, nor will it suppress traditional religious beliefs such as Buddhism and Taoism in China."

Shen Yun is a performing arts group that seeks to revive traditional Chinese culture through music and dance. The independent company is based in New York and tours all over the world every year.

China-based independent media commentator Wu Te told The Epoch Times that the CCP's purpose is not to revive traditional culture, but to 'promote its own agenda under the guise of reviving traditional culture.'

Shen Yun has drawn the ire of the Chinese regime over its depiction of scenes exposing the persecution of spiritual group Falun Gong on stage. Since 1999, adherents of Falun Gong have been subject to Beijing's sweeping campaign to eradicate the practice, involving arbitrary detention, forced labor, brainwashing, torture, and even death.

Beijing often pressures theaters and governments around the world to pull the show, and has occasionally succeeded.

Chinese internet writer Jing Chu told The Epoch Times that this new policy shows that communism is completely bankrupt and that the CCP cannot sustain its grip over people. Therefore, the CCP tries to use different methods to maintain its regime. It wants to find "ideological resources with Chinese characteristics" from traditional Chinese culture, he said.

Jing pointed out that communism is totally at odds with traditional Chinese culture. Confucianism teaches "benevolence, justice, courtesy, wisdom, and trust," as the basic ethics of mankind; while the CCP speaks of "fighting against the heavens, the earth, and others for endless joy" (Mao's famous slogan).

Luo Ya and Zhang Dun contributed to this report.



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