SYSTEMATIC RAPE
A CAMPAIGN TO ELIMINATE FAITH

See Page 2
COMMUNIST CHINA’S GENOCIDAL TOOL TO ELIMINATE FAITH

Regardless of their ages, the CCP is persecuting spiritual believers of all faiths under the guise of “re-educating” them.

JOCELYN NEO

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as the world is celebrating International Women’s Day, let’s not forget the heinous abuses and threats suffered by women, mothers and sisters, and even the female doctors who are being reported to in the land of communist China.

Since the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) came to power in 1949, it has been employing unethical means to persecute citizens and suppress religious and ethnic minorities. In recent years, several reports have confirmed how the CCP is using sexual abuse as a tool for re-educating and transforming prisoners of faith, regardless of the female.

Rooted in servitude and materialism, the communist regime has been brutally suppressing Uyghur Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, and Falun Gong practitioners for more than 10 years. Those who refuse to comply with the CCP’s orders are detained and taken to secretive “re-education camps” where they are subjected to unimaginable abuses, including gang rape and electrocution.

Sexual Abuse of Uyghurs

To condemn the CCP’s use of human rights violations, the Trump era administration sealed on Jan. 19, 2021, that the communist regime has committed genocide and crimes against humanity in its repressio

The then-U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said in a statement that the CCP has incarcerated over four million Uyghurs, subjecting them to forced labor, forced sterilizations, and torture.

I will never forget the feeling of helplessness, of not being able to help her. After that happened, it was hard for me to sleep at night.

— Sayragul Sauytbay, witness

“After careful examination of the available facts, I have determined that the People’s Republic of China, under the direction and control of the CCP, has committed genocide and crimes against humanity in its repression of the Uyghur Muslims.”

In 2019, the United Nations human rights experts condemned the Chinese regime for committing “genocide” and “crimes against humanity” in its repressio

The UN expert body also blames the Chinese regime for committing serious crimes against humanity in Xinjiang, including forced sterilizations, torture, and sexual abuse of Uyghurs.

Sexual Abuse of Falun Gong Practitioners

Female adherents of Falun Gong have been victims of severe sexual abuse, with many reporting they were raped repeatedly.

Reinforcement of one of the brutal torture methods employed by the CCP is to cause Falun Gong adherents to renounce their faith.

“Many nuns would lose consciousness during the ‘milification’ drills,” the monk wrote. “Sometimes others would take unnecessary measures to discipline her, such as pulling her hair, grabbing her around the neck, or tying her up.”

Furthermore, rigid “self-confession” methods are also employed, with Falun Gong practitioners forced to declare their guilt and submit to CCPody control centers, but the massacre did not reach the operating systems.

Bottom-line fact: The Sino-Indian War of 1962 is still unresolved. In 2020, Indian and Chinese military forces repeatedly engaged with each other in the Galwan Valley. Multinational security and defense experts believe a cyber-attack could divulge the “black box” at the LAC.

Bottom-line fact: Chinese-sponsored malware entered the Indian digital network associated with the electrical power grid.

Bottom-line intelligence assessment: Confronting pressure doesn’t confirm an attack that succeeded in gaining control of the power grid, but it does confirm direct threats to attack, correct power grid, and to my opinion, the intent to attack.

I trained this column as an opinion piece but as an intelligence assessment moving toward an operational assessment. Why did I do this? American citizens need to understand the threats from China and the American Alliance on a daily basis—from a vicious, advantage-seeking enemy.

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WHO Probe Under Scrutiny Over Investigators’ Ties to Chinese Regime

FRANK FANG

International critics are questioning the impartiality of a World Health Organization (WHO) team that recently conducted a fact-finding mission in Wuhan to probe the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The team consisted of 17 Chinese experts and 10 foreign experts from 30 countries. They began their work in the central Chinese city of Wuhan—the epicenter of the CCP (Chinese Communist Party) virus outbreak—on Jan. 15 before presenting their preliminary findings at a virtual press conference on Feb. 9. However, the composition of the WHO team has come under scrutiny. Critics note that the team was comprised of experts who had previously showcased ties with Chinese officials.

Leung Man-kwong, a political science professor at Tamkang University in Taiwan, criticized the selection of the Chinese government officials who comprised the WHO team. Leung, who wastyard economist Peter Daszak of EcoHealth Alliance, which had received funding from the U.S. National Institutes of Health, was among the experts chosen by China. Daszak said he had no conflicts of interest related to the selection process.

The experts chosen for the WHO team included a group of Chinese scientists from the Wuhan Institute of Virology, which was among the first laboratories to report COVID-19 cases to WHO. The WHO has since expressed concern about the leak of sensitive information from the lab.

In early March 2020, the Chinese government announced that it would conduct a joint investigation with the WHO in Wuhan to probe the origins of the virus. The joint mission was to be led by WHO Emergencies Program Director Michael Ryan, but the Chinese government ultimately rejected the plan.

In a statement, the WHO said it would continue to work with China to promote global health cooperation.

WHO team members Peter Daszak (U) and Marion Koopmans (D) from the U.S. and Netherlands, respectively, speak on a video call with WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus from their hotel in Wuhan, city of central China’s Hubei Province on Feb. 10, 2020.

We can simply reason that the conclusions of the findings were long written up, and [Beijing] needed people [foreign experts] to lend their support.

Leo Man-tat, political science professor at the National Cheng Kung University

As an Australian civil organization with close ties with the CCP’s United Front Work and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, AITA has launched extensive local events focusing on promoting the Belt and Road Initiative.

AITA didn’t respond immediately to a request by The Epoch Times for comment on its promotion of the BRI and its relationship with the United Front Work Department.

Interim Board Chairman of the organization, Wang Yanguo, gave a keynote speech on BRI-related topics.

As the secretary of the Belt and Road Education Alliance and the secretary of the Belt and Road China–Australia Logistics Supply Chain e-commerce Alliance, Guo has actively contributed to the promotion of the BRI.

According to the AITA brochure, Guo has “actively contributed to numerous joint ventures with Chinese and Australian officials” and has worked on various projects since 2018.

AITA recently hosted a forum in London titled “China–Australia Partnership: The Belt and Road Initiative.”

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At the forum, AITA President Simon Morison spoke about the development of the BRI and its impact on China–Australia relations.

Guo immigrated to Australia from China in the 1980s and was tasked specifically to work for the different programs under BRI, green titles such as the secretary of the Belt and Road Education Alliance and the secretary of the Belt and Road China–Australia Logistics Supply Chain e-commerce Alliance.

Guo also spoke about his work in China, focusing on the importance of the Belt and Road Initiative in推动 the China–Australia relationship. He emphasized the need for further collaboration between the two countries, highlighting the impact of the BRI in Australia, particularly in terms of economic and cultural exchanges.

The forum also featured the Secretary of the Belt and Road Education Alliance, Wang Yanguo, who delivered a keynote speech on the role of the BRI in China–Australia relations. Wang discussed the potential benefits of the BRI for the two countries and highlighted the importance of fostering strong ties through various initiatives.

The event was part of a series of forums organized by AITA to promote the BRI and its impact on China–Australia relations. AITA has been actively involved in organizing such events, aiming to raise awareness and promote the BRI among the Chinese community in Australia.

The forum was held in London, and the participants included experts from various sectors, including academics, business leaders, and representatives from government bodies.

AITA has been promoting the BRI and its impact on China–Australia relations through various events and initiatives. The organization has been actively involved in organizing forums and workshops to promote the BRI and its significance for the two countries.

The forum was well-received, with participants expressing interest in further collaboration and cooperation between China and Australia. The discussions highlighted the potential benefits of the BRI and the need for continued efforts to strengthen ties between the two countries.

However, the forum sparked some criticism, with some attendees raising concerns about the role of the BRI in political and economic dynamics. The participants acknowledged the need for careful consideration of the BRI’s impact and the importance of ensuring that its implementation aligns with the principles of transparency, sustainability, and mutual benefit.

In conclusion, the AITA forum in London was a platform for discussing the Belt and Road Initiative and its implications for China–Australia relations. The event highlighted the potential benefits of the BRI for both countries and underscored the need for continued efforts to foster stronger ties and cooperation. The discussions also emphasized the importance of maintaining a balanced approach in promoting the BRI, ensuring that its implementation aligns with the principles of transparency, sustainability, and mutual benefit.
Chinese Regimes Control ASEAN Countries Via Mekong River’s Water: Expert Says

KATE JIAO & JENNIFER ZENG

The regenerative behavior of the Mekong Basin has drawn the attention of the United States and Japan, making the Mekong River a new geopolitical hotspot.

According to Wang, using the Mekong River as a political bargaining chip is harmful to both other countries and the Mekong countries themselves.

From Water Abundance to Worrying Levels

The upper reach of the Mekong River is the Lancang River, which originates in the Tibet Autonomous Region, the world's 10th, and Asia's sixth-longest river. It runs through 11 countries, including China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam, before eventually flowing into the South China Sea. The Lancang River flows 4,887 kilometers, of which 796 kilometers is in China. The Lancang River has also resulted in a wealth of resources.

The Lancang River: A Political Leverage

Wang said, “As noted earlier, this river, which was originally known as the Lancang River, has a maximum area of more than 4,000 square kilometers (4,005 miles). It is the longest river on the South China Sea, and it is known as the ‘Dome of Asia.’ According to the Numbers of America, about 79 million people are directly dependent on the Lancang River’s water resources. ‘Both the Lancang and Mekong rivers are very significant to both economic and natural resources.’

Wang said, ‘They come directly from my heart. One is the Lancang River, and the slope of the upper reaches is very steep. In the southern part of the lower reaches, it is relatively flat. In the north, the sediment is left over the Lancang River, so the water level is higher than the Mekong River by 294 meters. The temperature of the water in the Nuozadu and Xiaowan Reservoirs is restricted because the water is not suitable for farming. Moreover, the temperature of the water in the Nuozadu and Xiaowan Reservoirs is restricted because the water is not suitable for farming. Moreover, the temperature of the water in the Nuozadu and Xiaowan Reservoirs is restricted because the water is not suitable for farming.

In 2010, when the first water crisis broke out, the Lancang River, which is naturally rich in water resources, has been experiencing frequent water resource crises. The Lancang River Commission (LRC) has issued a statement on Feb. 12, saying that the Mekong River’s water levels have fallen to “worrying levels.” In fact, for more than a decade since 2010, the Lancang River has been affected by water crises. But for the CCP, the Mekong River is no longer simply an issue of economic resource utilization, but more of political and diplomatic leverage.

With the control of the Mekong’s ‘water faucet’, the CCP’s Ministry of Water Resources, specifically the Lancang River Commission, has drawn the attention of the United Nations, the United States, and Japan, making the Mekong River a new geopolitical hotspot.

According to Wang, using the Mekong River as a political bargaining chip is harmful to both other countries and the Mekong countries themselves. The Lancang River had a reservoir on the Lancang River, built on the Lancang River, the upper reach of the Mekong River, China, not only produces 70 million people whose livelihoods depend on the Lancang River. It is not only a political need for the CCP, but also a new political weapon for the CCP.

“Wang said by turning the dams into a ‘political leverage’, the CCP has also become a political tool for the CCP. In fact, for more than a decade since 2010, the Lancang River has been affected by water crises. But for the CCP, the Mekong River is no longer simply an issue of economic resource utilization, but more of political and diplomatic leverage.

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Number Games to Shift Responsibilities

In 2014, Shalom Yan, the former head of the Lancang River Commission, said that the Lancang River Commission would build a reservoir on the Lancang River, the upper reaches of the Mekong River, China, not only produces 70 million people whose livelihoods depend on the Lancang River. It is not only a political need for the CCP, but also a new political weapon for the CCP. In fact, for more than a decade since 2010, the Lancang River has been affected by water crises. But for the CCP, the Mekong River is no longer simply an issue of economic resource utilization, but more of political and diplomatic leverage.

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