

WEEK 13, 2021

THE EPOCH TIMES

CHINA INSIDER



A PLAN TO DEFEAT THE US

CCP ADVISER DETAILED STEPS
TO OVERTHROW AMERICA
AS WORLD LEADER

See Page 2

CCP

CCP Adviser Outlines Detailed Plan to Defeat US, Including Manipulating Elections

NICOLE HAO & CATHY HE

A leading Chinese professor—who is also an adviser to the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)—laid out a comprehensive plan for the communist regime to overtake the United States as the world's superpower.

The professor's multi-pronged strategy involves a range of malign actions to subvert the United States while strengthening the Chinese regime. They include interfering in U.S. elections, controlling the American market, cultivating global enemies to challenge the United States, stealing U.S. technology, expanding Chinese territory, and influencing international organizations.

Jin Canrong, a professor and associate dean of the School of International Studies at Beijing's Renmin University of China, explained the plan in a July 2016 speech on "Sino-U.S. Strategic Philosophy." The speech, recently uncovered by The Epoch Times, was given over two full days at Southern Club Hotel Business Class in south China's Guangzhou city.

"We want to be the world leader," Jin said, explaining Chinese leader Xi Jinping's desire for a "national rejuvenation" of the country.

Dubbed "teacher of the state" by Chinese netizens, Jin is a prominent scholar known for his fiery anti-U.S. rhetoric. He's an adviser to several CCP organizations, including two powerful bodies, the Organization Department and the United Front Work Department, although it's unclear how close he is to Xi.

Jin was also a visiting professor at the Gerald Ford School of Public Policy at the University of Michigan, in 2003 and 2007.

Weakening the United States

The strategy to topple the United States has two broad components: weakening America through both internal and foreign sources; and strengthening the Chinese regime's economic, military, and diplomatic power.

Using a metaphor of a company to illustrate the U.S.-China dynamic, Jin likened the United States to a company president and China to a vice president who wants the top job.

"The United States is a middle-aged man who is good-looking, has strong capabilities, and support from most employees," Jin said.

"[To replace it], we first need to create the conditions to make it easier for the United States to make mistakes. Second, we should make it as busy as possible [dealing with problems], to the extent that it will feel depressed and want to give up. Third, we should become intertwined with the United States, so that it can't attack us."

Jin said the CCP is thinking of many ways to weaken the United States, which he described as a "very difficult" task. The professor offered four practical tactics.

Manipulating Elections

Jin suggested that the CCP should interfere in U.S. elections to bring pro-Beijing candidates to power. He singled out races for seats in the House of Representatives

Chinese police officers watch a cargo ship at a port in Qingdao, in China's Shandong Province, on March 8, 2018.



AFP VIA GETTY IMAGES

Then-Vice President Joe Biden and then-Vice Chair Xi Jinping talk during an expanded bilateral meeting with other U.S. and Chinese officials in the Roosevelt Room at the White House in Washington on Feb. 14, 2012.



CHP SOMDEVILLA/GETTY IMAGES

as an easy target.

"The Chinese government wants to arrange Chinese investments in every single congressional district to control thousands of voters in each district," Jin said.

He noted that with the U.S. population standing at about 312 million across 435 congressional districts at the time, there were roughly 750,000 residents living in each district.

"The voting rate in the United States is about 30 percent, which means around 200,000 residents in each congressional district vote for the representative in that district," Jin said. "Normally, the difference of votes between two candidates is 10,000 or less. If China has thousands of votes on hand, China will be the boss of the candidates."

Jin said China's ambition is to control at least the House.

"The best scenario is China can buy the United States and change the U.S. House of Representatives into the second Standing Committee of the National People's Congress," he said, referring to the committee that oversees the CCP's rubber-stamp legislature.

Controlling the US Market

Ramping up Chinese investments in the United States is another way to exert influence in the country's political system, Jin said, noting that this tactic has the added benefit of enriching Chinese business people and the CCP.

"The investment opportunities in the United States are relatively good," he said.

"The U.S. market is open—more open than the Japanese and European ones." He added that the market's strengths include its size, transparency, and stability.

He said the Chinese regime wants Chinese business people to control the U.S. market and to develop their businesses in the country.

To reach this goal, the Chinese regime tried to negotiate with Washington for a U.S.-China Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT). The agreement was actively negotiated for the decade prior to 2017, but fell off the agenda during the Trump administration.

Some U.S. companies want to enter the Chinese market, while the U.S.-China Business Council has advocated for the signing of a BIT.

Fostering Enemies of the US

Jin said the CCP's "strategic task" is to make sure the United States has no less than four enemies. That's how many are needed to stretch U.S. resources while bogging the government down in domestic debates over which threat to prioritize, Jin said.

For instance, before World War II, the United States had two adversaries, Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union.

"The Americans debated over and over about who is the real threat," he said.

"If the United States has four enemies, it will totally lose its direction."

Analyzing the situation as of 2016, Jin concluded that the United States only had three adversaries: "Terrorism is definitely an enemy of the United States. Russia looks like another one. ... Definitely, the United States treats us [China] as a competitor. ..."

The professor said that in the past few years, the CCP had tried to cultivate Brazil into an adversary of the United States, but was unsuccessful because Brazil "didn't want to be improved."

He said the CCP invested heavily in Brazil in its bid to draw support on global issues, including taking stances against the United States. Xi had visited Brazil in 2014 and agreed to invest in infrastructure in the country's western region, as well as a railway to link ports in Brazil and Peru.

Jin said the Chinese regime had given up on this approach and was trying to find a new candidate to develop into a U.S. adversary.

Causing International Problems for the US

Jin said the Chinese regime was at a strategic advantage, due to the U.S. role as global enforcer: Whenever there is a crisis in the world, the United States is obligated to intervene to maintain global stability, which, in turn, drains U.S. resources and diverts attention away from China.

As examples, he cited the Afghanistan and Iraq wars, which he described as "com-



KEVINFRAYER/GETTY IMAGES

pletely not strategically valuable" endeavors that cost the United States "\$6 trillion and 10,000 soldiers' lives."

The result was that the United States "wasted 10 years" without being aware of China's development and "let China grow big," he said.

Another possible tactic would be to sell the CCP's holdings of U.S. Treasury bonds to precipitate a debt crisis, he said. According to the U.S. Treasury, China currently holds nearly \$1.1 trillion in U.S. Treasury securities.

Finally, engaging in drawn-out negotiations is an effective strategy for bogging down the United States while giving the Chinese regime time to focus on developing itself, according to Jin. During such negotiations, the United States won't take punitive actions against the CCP such as sanctions and, instead, focuses its energy on preparing and carrying out the discussions.

Meanwhile, the Chinese regime, which has no intention of negotiating in good faith, uses the breathing space given to it over the course of the negotiations to solidify its power both inside and outside of China.

Former deputy national security adviser Matthew Pottinger in February warned of the CCP's "negotiation traps." He said years of successive formal dialogues between the two sides, such as the "Strategic Economic Dialogue" allowed the regime to "draw out the clock" and continue its economic assaults on the United States with impunity.

Strengthening the Chinese Regime

Jin said the Chinese regime has greatly relied on U.S. trade and investments to spur its economic development over the past four decades. He highlighted four approaches to expand the CCP's economic and political power at home and abroad.

1. Stealing US Technology

The professor conceded that the CCP has depended on stolen U.S. technology to fuel its growth.

"China's industry has a large output, but lacks certain technology," Jin said. "In the past 30 years, we bought technology, 46 percent of which were from Germany. But the United States has the best technology, but it doesn't sell to us."

"Americans think that Chinese hackers steal a lot of their things. This may very well be true."



The Chinese government wants to arrange Chinese investments in every single congressional district to control thousands of voters in each district.

Jin Canrong, Chinese professor

U.S. NAVY/HANDOUT VIA REUTERS



One of China's man-made islands in the South China Sea, May 21, 2015.

China's first self-developed large passenger jetliner, the CS19, is presented after it rolled off the production line at Shanghai Aircraft Manufacturing Co. in Shanghai on Nov. 2, 2015.

VCG/VCG VIA GETTY IMAGES



Jin said key technology for China's J-20 fighter jet and DF-41 intercontinental ballistic missile was stolen from the United States.

The regime is also eager to get its hands on U.S. space technology.

In June 2016, China's Long March 7 rocket sent an orbital debris clean-up satellite Aolong-1 to space. Beijing claimed that Aolong-1 only brought space debris back to earth, but Jin suggested the satellite had another mission.

"The U.S. said that [Aolong-1] was collecting American satellites [from space] and bringing them back to China," Jin said. "We can disassemble [the U.S.] satellites and reassemble them into Chinese ones."

2. Expanding the Regime's Territory

Jin believes the Chinese regime will occupy the whole of the South China Sea and Taiwan in the near future.

The CCP lays claim to almost all of the South China Sea, despite a 2016 ruling by an international court finding that its territorial claims were unlawful. The Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, and Taiwan have competing claims in the region. Home to rich fishing grounds and potentially valuable natural resources, the South China Sea is also one of the world's major shipping lanes.

Beijing has sought to bolster its claims in the strategic waterways by building artificial islands in the area and building military outposts on them.

"In one and half years [in 2013 and 2014, under Xi's administration], China has created more than 3,200 acres of territory. The other four claimant states have created only 100 acres in 45 years," Jin said.

He predicted that the CCP would continue to create more features in the South China Sea.

He also boasted about the regime's success in wresting control of the Scarborough Shoal from the Philippines in 2012 with the help of Chinese fishing boats and coast guard vessels.

"Even if the Philippines wants the United States to take over the reefs [in the South China Sea], the United States can't guard them," Jin said. "If the United States stations an aircraft carrier there, China can simply send 2,000 fishing boats and surround the carrier. The carrier doesn't dare to fire at the fishing boats."

In relation to Taiwan, the CCP has more ways to bring the democratic island under its control, Jin said. The regime views the self-ruled island as part of its territory and has vowed to bring Taiwan under its fold with force if necessary. For instance, the regime could bribe Taiwanese politicians, ban trade and tourism from China, convince the few remaining countries that recognize Taiwan diplomatically to switch to China, block Taiwan's participation in international organizations and meetings, and assassinate some Taiwanese in order to instill fear among the populace.

3. Building Global Influence by Leading Projects

Xi's global strategy to bolster the regime's global power has two pillars, according to Jin: the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP).

BRI, also known as One Belt, One Road, is a massive global investment strategy started by the CCP in 2013 aimed at bolstering its economic and political influence across Asia, Europe, Africa, and South America. The project involves investments in infrastructure and natural resource projects in countries across the world. It's been criticized by the United States and other countries as an example of "debt trap" diplomacy, as it saddles developing countries with unsustainable debt burdens while allowing the regime to export its technology and governance abroad.

"The ultimate purpose of BRI is to team up with the industrial power Germany. Then, there's no position of the United States in the world's industrial playing field," Jin said.

Similarly, Jin said the FTAAP, a free-trade proposal among 21 Asian-Pacific countries, would also open a conduit of influence for the CCP in the region.

The professor also believes that countries receiving loans from the Chinese-backed New Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank would then be beholden to the regime, Jin said.

"We are building up our friend's circle in the world. We will be more powerful than the United States with more friends," he said. "Then, we can tell the United States that we are the only representative of the world."

4. Influencing International Organizations

Jin also explained the CCP's plan to exert greater influence over global bodies such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the World Health Organization, Interpol, the International Monetary Fund, the International Olympic Committee, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The Chinese regime's goal is for "all these international organizations to be controlled by China."

"We can appoint someone who speaks Chinese [and who represents China] to be its leaders," Jin said.

During his speech, Jin emphasized that Xi is unlike his predecessors in his ambitions. Previous CCP leaders, such as Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, and Hu Jintao, worked hard to develop the regime's power but didn't dare to use it, he said.

"No matter how much power you have, it's nothing if you don't dare to use it," Jin said. "Chairman Xi dares to use it. [Xi's authorities] have the power, dare to use that power, and all of its attacks make the other party bleed."

Xi's ambitions, however, can't be revealed to the outside world, the professor said.

When Xi took power in 2012, he urged the country to realize the "Chinese dream." That meant becoming a "moderately well-off" country by 2021, and a "strong, democratic, civilized, harmonious, and modern socialist country" by 2049.

Jin said that Xi's target is actually to replace the United States as the world's only superpower by 2049.

"[Chinese] Ministry of Foreign Affairs keeps saying [at press briefings] that China loves peace. But no reporters at the press briefings believe this," Jin said.

Chinese soldiers ride on armored missile carriers as they pass in front of Tiananmen Square and the Forbidden City during a military parade in Beijing on Sept. 3, 2015.



LEON NEAL/GETTY IMAGES

FREDRIC J. BROWN/AFP VIA GETTY IMAGES



Activists gather for a demonstration to denounce anti-Asian American and Pacific Islander sentiment and hate at the city hall in Los Angeles on March 27, 2021.

PROPAGANDA

Beijing Exploiting Anti-Asian Attacks to Shun US Criticism, ‘Delegitimize’ America

EVA FU

As America grapples with troubling headlines depicting a rise in anti-Asian racism, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has apparently found its latest propaganda fodder.

Pointing to the uptick in crimes against Asian Americans, the regime is telling the United States to sort out its own affairs before criticizing Beijing for its severe human rights violations.

Propaganda exploiting America's domestic problems is a well-worn tactic used by the CCP and other authoritarian regimes to deflect criticism of their own malign actions.

In recent weeks, state-controlled media have been churning out reports daily framing the violence as a result of heightened Western criticism directed toward the Chinese regime.

Chinese diplomats, meanwhile, have wielded such incidents as a weapon to divert attention away from the CCP's domestic abuses, and depict its own governance model as superior to democracy.

In its latest rhetorical attack on the United States, the regime released an annual report on March 24 titled “The Report on Human Rights Violations in the United States in 2020.”

“Since the pandemic began, the incidents of Asian Americans being humiliated and even assaulted in public have been found everywhere, and some American politicians have misled the public on purpose,” the regime states in an 18-page report.

It accuses the United States of “hypocrisy, bullying ... and double standards,” saying that the U.S. government, “instead of introspecting on its own terrible human rights record, kept making irresponsible remarks on the human rights situation in other countries.”

Chinese state mouthpiece Xinhua followed up on the report with a commentary purporting to show “America's inherent human rights sins.” The public outcry on violence against Asians will likely result in “perfunctory measures” from the United States, it claimed, but “without sweeping reforms and an earnest attitude, Uncle Sam can hardly clean up its mess in human rights protection, let alone act as a beacon.”

Escalating War of Words

The narrative is being aggressively pushed as the Chinese regime doubles down on its propaganda offensive, in the face of increasing pushback from the West over a range of issues from human rights abuse to economic coercion.

While harassment and assaults on Asian Americans raise legitimate concerns for public discussion, Beijing's accusations aren't given in good faith and show the lengths the regime will go to in order to shirk responsibility for its own abuses, according to policy experts and Asian Americans who have worked in Chinese state media and the U.S. government.

In China under the CCP, no opportunities are given to its own people.

Se Hoon Kim, human rights advocate

The narrative is being aggressively pushed as the Chinese regime doubles down on its propaganda offensive, in the face of increasing pushback from the West over a range of issues from human rights abuse to economic coercion.

The political motives behind the CCP's criticisms are transparent, Se Hoon Kim, a longtime China watcher and human rights advocate, told The Epoch Times.

“This is literally what makes them so dangerous—that anything that they do as Chinese Communist Party is ‘right in their eyes,’ and henceforth cannot be subjected to the same amount of criticism,” he said.

“Yes, racism does exist in America. And so it does in China. ... But the question is, how much transparency is there [in China]?”

A week earlier, top Beijing diplomats gave Biden officials a public dressing down during their first in-person meeting in Alaska, saying that the United States can “do better on human rights” and that “China has the Chinese-style democracy.”

U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken “appears like a thief shouting ‘catch thief,’” reads China Daily, an English language newspaper run by the CCP.

The regime has also slapped retaliatory sanctions on U.S., Canadian, European, and British officials for jointly punishing China over Xinjiang abuses, an accusation it's vehemently denied despite extensive evidence.

“If the US government could truly care for and safeguard the lawful rights of ethnic minorities as China does with the Uyghur and other ethnic groups in Xinjiang, the problem of racial discrimination in the US would have been solved long ago,” China's foreign ministry spokesperson Hua Chunying said in a recent press conference.

Kim said the tongue-lashing seen during the Alaska meeting displayed in full “what [the CCP's] attitudes really are to the free world and to the values in the free world.”

Terms such as “Chinese-style democracy,” he said, are “only used to literally justify all manner of ruling, or even all types of actions—criminal actions by the CCP.”

“The CCP can put the word ‘Chinese’ on whatever they want, but that doesn't mean that the CCP itself represents China or its culture in any way,” he said.

“It's just a poor excuse to do whatever they want to do to their own people.”

‘Height of Hypocrisy’

A Global Times reporter has gone one step further to cast the phrase “wolf warrior” as “clearly racist” and proof of the West's “white supremacy.” The term was initially adopted and popularized by the regime to describe the aggressive approach used by some Chinese diplomats; it's a reference to two hit Chinese action films with nationalistic overtones that were released in 2015 and 2017.

The outlet has labeled Western politicians and scholars who criticize the regime, such as by highlighting its lack of transparency over the COVID-19 virus origin, as “China haters,” saying, “Every time Asian communities are attacked, injured or killed in hate crime incidents, the victims' blood is also on hands of these people.”

A Global Times illustration portrayed the Statue of Liberty drowning in the ocean

with a giant metal ball labeled “racism” chained to her leg.

Stephanie Liu, a former Chinese state media journalist now living in New York, believes that the regime is trying to “intentionally stir up trouble.”

“Who is happy if America is in chaos?” she said.

Vlad Davidiuk, a policy analyst and the communications director of Harris County Republican Party, categorized the Chinese state media talking point as provably false.

“It is abundantly clear that Chinese state media is supporting CCP and ‘woke’ leftist propaganda,” he told The Epoch Times. “This ploy is merely a distraction from the larger, criminal acts being carried out by the CCP regime.”

Miles Yu, who acted as the principal China policy adviser for the Trump administration's State Department, also noted the irony that the accusations are coming from “one of the most brutal regimes in human history.”

“This is the country that conducted wholesale genocide against the Uyghurs, this country that has killed tens of millions of ordinary Chinese for political reasons, has starved to death almost 40 million people,” he said, alluding to the Great Chinese Famine, a three-year disaster from 1959 to 1961 stemming from CCP leader Mao Zedong's radical political campaigns that devastated the country's agriculture and economy.

“So for a regime of this nature to criticize America as being a racist, it's just the height of hypocrisy.”

“This is just the CCP's cynical ploy to delegitimize the American model of governance, to discredit the Americans' democratic virtues, and we should never fall for that,” he said. “I think most people in the world just laugh at that.”

No Dissent

If anything, Beijing's campaign has shown “the fundamental difference between the CCP regime and the United States,” Kim said. “At least in the United States, and in the free world, we have the opportunity to criticize ourselves and better ourselves. But in China under the CCP, no opportunities are given to its own people,” he said.

“Whatever accusations are made against them, they always, always, always deny that any of these problems are happening, like the concentration camps, like the slave labor, like the persecution against Falun Gong.”

“This is a sign that the people in China are really the ones that are suffering.”

If the CCP is really “brave enough,” it should open up for independent investigations from the West and allow domestic critiques, Yu said.

“Chinese government doesn't have the guts. It's a closed society. It's a government ruled by an iron hand, and it is ruled under the extreme Marxist-Leninist ideology that does not allow any dissent,” he said.

“So this is a tragedy of our time.”

ANALYSIS

Western Retailers Caught Between Revenue, Ethics Over Xinjiang Rights Abuses

FAN YU

Many international brands have attempted to distance themselves from sourcing materials and labor from China's Xinjiang region due to Beijing's acts of genocide against the Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities.

The United States, European Union, United Kingdom, and Canada recently sanctioned certain Chinese officials over their involvement in the persecution of majority-Muslim minorities in Xinjiang. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has detained more than a million Uyghurs in concentration camps in the region. Detainees are subjected to forced labor, torture, rape, and political indoctrination.

H&M, Gap, Nike, and Japan's Fast Retailing—the parent company of UNIQLO—have all released statements over the past two years condemning forced labor or distancing themselves from the allegations.

But now Western firms are facing immense backlash from the communist regime and are increasingly being forced to pick sides. Companies may have to walk a delicate tightrope between pleasing Beijing to keep their Chinese customer base and complying with the expectations of Western shareholders, executives, and other stakeholders.

CCP mouthpiece People's Daily on March 25 called out Nike, Adidas, New Balance, and Burberry—all members of the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)—and recommended a China-wide boycott of the big-name companies. Dozens of Chinese celebrities have or plan to cancel contracts with Western brands over their stance on Xinjiang.

BCI has been a frequent target on Chinese social media. BCI promotes sustainable cotton production and last year announced it was suspending support of its member companies sourcing cotton from Xinjiang due to human rights concerns. Xinjiang supplies an estimated 20 percent of the world's cotton.

H&M and Fast Retailing are also BCI members.

Swedish fast-fashion retailer H&M was one of the initial targets when the Communist Party Youth League dug up an early 2020 statement by the company saying it would stop sourcing its cotton from Xinjiang. Nike and Adidas were also attacked on Chinese social media and by Chinese state media for their stances. Both firms had put out statements that they don't source materials from the Xinjiang region.

Chinese internet giant Tencent Holdings removed Burberry-themed “skins,” or virtual costumes worn by characters on Tencent's Honor



A woman walks by the flagship store of H&M in Beijing on March 25, 2021.

of Kings mobile video game, due to Burberry's statements distancing itself from Xinjiang-sourced materials. The decision was announced in a post on Chinese social media platform Weibo, owned by Tencent. “Enormous investment in public relations has been destroyed instantly,” Hu Xijin, chief editor of foreign-facing Chinese state media Global Times, wrote in an editorial.

“They need to return to the Western society to complain, because they have indeed done something that is intolerable to Chinese consumers.”

Fearing widespread boycotting by Chinese consumers, who have limited access to information independent of the CCP's propaganda department, shares of H&M, Burberry, Nike, and Adidas all fell the week ending March 26. Adidas suffered the biggest decline, with its shares dropping 6.7 percent during the week in Frankfurt.

Companies are being careful to balance their business interests in China with consumer sentiment at home. Some companies are already backpedaling, and some are beginning to ingratiate to the CCP to prevent a boycott and win back business.

Spain's Inditex, which runs Zara stores, removed a previously published statement regarding Xinjiang from its website on March 24. Japanese retailer Muji recently began to voluntarily advertise that it uses “Xinjiang derived cotton.” American footwear company Skechers said its investigations found no evidence of forced labor within its Chinese supply chains.

How this plays out will be interesting given how important ESG (environmental, social, and governance)

factors have become to corporate boards and shareholders.

There isn't a uniform definition of ESG standards, but generally speaking, it judges a company's environmental impacts, social policies such as labor standards, employee relations, impact on local communities, as well as governance factors such as ownership transparency, business ethics, and the independence of its board.

Fund and investment managers have begun to place great importance on ESG and, in some cases, investor demand for a company's stock could have a positive correlation to its ESG rating.

For example, Adidas is assigned an ESG score of 82 by credit ratings firm S&P Global. Burberry Group has a rating of 87, Inditex has a rating of 75, while H&M has a rating of 70.

While S&P is just one ESG ratings firm—there are many ESG trackers—these scores would all be considered good.

But if these Western companies begin to acquiesce to Beijing's demands to rescue sales, the picture becomes murkier. Actively kowtowing to the CCP and turning a blind eye to the Uyghurs' plight in Xinjiang should be detrimental to the companies' ESG scores, assuming the ESG ratings firms are doing independent monitoring.

And that could trigger forced sales by funds that must meet certain ESG thresholds, and potentially decrease the companies' stock price.

Once again, companies doing substantial business in China are caught between revenue and ethics.

Fan Yu is an expert in finance and economics and has contributed analyses on China's economy since 2015.

THE
EPOCH
TIMES

TRUTH and TRADITION

READ WHAT OTHERS WON'T REPORT

SUBSCRIBE TODAY

ReadEpoch.com



Members of the Communist Party USA and other "anti-fascist" groups burn an American flag on the steps of the Colorado State Capitol in Denver, Colo., on Jan. 20, 2021.

OPINION

Communist Party USA Affirms Loyalty to Beijing

TREVOR LOUDON



It's the 1930s all over again. American communists are now treating the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) with the same slavish reverence once reserved for Stalin

and the mighty Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

The Communist Party USA (CPUSA), once shamelessly subservient to the CPSU, has now completely transferred its loyalties to the CCP.

On March 10, a high-level delegation from the CPUSA met with senior CCP officials in Beijing. According to an article on the CPUSA website, the International Department of the CPUSA and the International Commission of the Central Committee of the CCP "held a bilateral meeting to celebrate and discuss the 100th anniversary" of the CCP.

Los Angeles-based Rossana Cambron, national co-chair of the CPUSA, and Houston comrade Alvaro Rodriguez, the party's international secretary, led the U.S. delegation.

Despite being a small party (estimated 5,000 members), the CPUSA delegation was treated with considerable respect and interest by CCP officials.

Delegate Tony Pecinovskiy, a CPUSA organizer and labor historian from St. Louis, gave the CCP officials an overview of 100 years of party history.

Comrade Maicol David Lynch from New York explained to his Chinese hosts that "most young people have a positive attitude toward socialism, especially after the political election campaigns by Bernie Sanders. The CPUSA has attracted a lot of interest from young people and increasing numbers of young people are applying for membership."

Comrade Zhou, the CCP's international secretary, recounted a century of U.S.-China relations: "We remember how Americans came to help us during the War of Japanese Aggression, we remember the solidarity that the CPUSA showed the CPC during this time of resistance."

Comrade Yinchun, a member of the CCP's central committee and international commission, boasted about China's recent eradication of extreme poverty: "Our socialist market economy has lifted millions out of dire poverty, and by 2035, they will have achieved an even higher standard of life."

The CPUSA also contributed to the Wanshou Forum on Feb. 28, 2019, in Beijing, on the theme of "Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind and Development of Socialism in the World." The address was prepared by Cambron but because of illness, it was delivered by Ohio comrade Aleena Starks.

The CPUSA would possibly fight for the CCP on U.S. soil.

"Thank you for inviting our Party to participate in learning about the many important developments in your country. I bring greetings from our Party's National committee, wishing you all the best in establishing socialism with Chinese characteristics."

Then, CPUSA Chairman John Bachtell and New York comrade Carol Widom also toured China from May 26 to June 3, 2018, in a visit that included a conference on the 200th anniversary of Karl Marx's birth.

Some CPUSA members work in China promoting the CCP's propaganda line. Their copy is reminiscent of 1930s Western sycophants and their unabashed praise for Stalinist Russia's great achievements.

Houston communist Ian Goodrum is a writer and digital editor for China Daily in Beijing.

In October 2018, Goodrum wrote in the CPUSA's People's World:

"China and other countries governed by communist parties stand alone in that they have been able to chart their own course and resist imperialist aggression. They have not been subject to the same stringent limitations which keep so much of the developing world languishing in poverty and debt, limitations following the same rules of profit extraction analyzed by Marx in Capital."

Boston activist Dylan Walker, a member of the Walden Workers Club of the CPUSA, is a graduate student studying international politics at Beijing Language and Culture University.

On Oct. 14 and 15, 2017, comrade Walker and fellow Boston CPUSA member Wadi'h Halabi participated in the 8th World Socialism Forum of the Chinese

Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing.

"The theme of the international gathering focused on the 100th anniversary of the October Revolution in Russia and applying lessons from it to an examination of the 'Temporal Characteristics of the Great Transformation Era, and Socialism with Chinese Characteristics,'" according to the Boston CPUSA,

In the same month, CCP mouthpiece the Global Times released an interview with Walker that, according to the Hong Kong Free Press, was viewed 78,000 times on Chinese video platform Miaopai.

An advertisement for a CPUSA reading group at the Niebyl-Proctor Marxist Library in Oakland, California, on Dec. 4, 2010, answered the question this way:

"The United States government has been committing direct acts of provocation against China's economy, and other aspects of its society, including its military. ... If these confrontations are allowed to become full-blown, it ... will demand from all of us new energies to struggle on yet another—perhaps the biggest—domestic front against U.S. Imperialism."

"I think communism is the most advanced and the ideal social and political system. We just want to make sure everyone can get access to basic welfare and rights. ... When I came to China for the first time, I bought versions of the 'Quotations from Chairman Mao' in Chinese and English. I read it almost every day after going back to the U.S. I kept it with me during class and I read it when I had time after classes. If I hadn't learned the quotations, I wouldn't have joined the Communist Party USA. So, Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China have a special place in my heart. ...

"The CPC now is admirable for me. Especially since President Xi Jinping took office. The corruption crackdown has swept nationwide. ... Every time when I browse the website of the People's Daily and Global Times, I can see such reports almost every day as corrupt officials get arrested. ... What's terrible is that a communist might have doubts towards communism and socialism, and then loses this belief and faith. Just like what President Xi said before, some communist members lack 'calcium,' that is lack of belief in communism and Marxism."

Phoenix communist Rob McElwain reported in an October 2017 Facebook post that Halabi also enjoys a close relationship with the CCP:

"Wahd'i has been a special consultant to the government of China the past dozen years. He travels to meet with high level personnel from the Communist Party of China to advise them on problems that loom in governing while maintaining the principals of not just Marxism, but the roots of power, the people."

The March 2021 CPUSA delegation to

China committed to working in "the interest of world peace, international solidarity, and cooperation rather than international confrontation."

In communist terminology "world peace" simply means an absence of resistance to world Marxist-Leninist domination. What would the CPUSA do if the United States got into a full-scale military confrontation with China?

An advertisement for a CPUSA reading group at the Niebyl-Proctor Marxist Library in Oakland, California, on Dec. 4, 2010, answered the question this way:

"The United States government has been committing direct acts of provocation against China's economy, and other aspects of its society, including its military. ... If these confrontations are allowed to become full-blown, it ... will demand from all of us new energies to struggle on yet another—perhaps the biggest—domestic front against U.S. Imperialism."

In communist terminology 'world peace' simply means an absence of resistance to world Marxist-Leninist domination. What would the CPUSA do if the United States got into a full-scale military confrontation with China?

In other words, the CPUSA would possibly fight for the CCP on U.S. soil.

If the Biden administration is truly serious about uncovering dangerous internal enemies in this country, it need look no further than the CPUSA.

Trevor Loudon is an author, filmmaker, and public speaker from New Zealand. For more than 30 years, he has researched radical left, Marxist, and terrorist movements and their covert influence on mainstream politics. He is best known for his book "Enemies Within: Communists, Socialists and Progressives in the U.S. Congress" and his similarly themed documentary film "Enemies Within." His recently published book is "White House Reds: Communists, Socialists & Security Risks Running for U.S. President, 2020."

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

OPINION

2 Major Impacts of EU Sanctions on the Chinese Regime

WANG HE

On March 22, the European Union announced that it would impose sanctions on Chinese officials, including one entity, over Beijing's serious human rights violations in Xinjiang. The sanctions were the first significant measures since the EU arms embargo was imposed on China after the 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre.

Four senior officials and one entity, the Public Security Bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, were imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze.

The CCP immediately retaliated by imposing sanctions on eight ambassadors in the EU (including five members of the European Parliament, one Dutch Parliament member, one Belgian Federal Parliament member, and one member of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania); two scholars (German scholar Adrian Zenz, Swedish scholar Björn Jerdén); and four entities (the Political and Security Committee of the Council of the European Union, the Subcommittee on Human Rights of the European Parliament, the Mercator Institute for China Studies in Germany, and the Alliance of Democracies Foundation in Denmark).

The CCP's intention is to hit back twice as hard and to suppress the EU in its momentum—this is also one of the manifestations of Beijing's "wolf warrior" diplomacy.

However, once a sanctions war starts, it is no longer under the control of the CCP.

Successive measures by the EU and member states have been followed. On the same day the sanctions were announced, the European Parliament said that it would temporarily cancel the review of the China-EU Comprehensive Investment Agreement, which was signed on Dec. 30 last year after 7 years and 35 rounds of arduous negotiations. On March 24, eight EU countries—the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Lithuania, Sweden, and Italy—have called in or will soon summon the Chinese envoys in response to the CCP's retaliatory moves.

The EU's sanctions are possibly tactical, and rather cautious. The four CCP officials under the punitive measures were merely puppets of the CCP: Zhu Hailun, former secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Committee of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), Wang Junzheng, party secretary of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC) and deputy secretary of XUAR, Wang Mingshan, member of the Standing Committee of the Party Committee of XUAR, and Chen Mingguo, director of the Xinjiang Public Security Bureau.

But one person was left out: Chen Quanguo, the top leader of Xinjiang and one of the 25 members of the Politburo (China's top decision-making body).

The CCP's aggressive retaliatory sanctions only add fuel to the fire, forcing the EU and member states to take bold steps in countering the measures.

Judging from the current situation, the escalated sanctions war will be more than just a battle. It will have a major impact on the overall international strategic landscape.

First, the EU may make major adjustments to its China strategy.

According to a report issued by the European Commission in March 2019, while acknowledging the CCP as a "cooperation partner," the Commission also recognized the CCP as a "negotiating partner," "an economic competitor," and "a systemic rival." The inherent contradiction in the definition shows the serious appeasement policy of the EU.

However, a series of major incidents that have occurred since 2019, including Hong Kong's anti-extradition bill protests, the CCP's mishandling of the COVID-19 pandemic, the new cold war between China and the United States, and the CCP's "wolf warrior" diplomacy, have forced the EU to reflect upon its China policy.

After two years of deliberation, the EU, with its 27 member states, has finally taken a difficult step towards changing its China policy such as sanctioning human rights violators and institutions in Xinjiang.

Adrian Zenz, a German scholar who



A facility believed to be a so-called re-education camp where mostly Muslim ethnic minorities are detained, north of Kashgar in China's Xinjiang region on June 2, 2019.

After two years of deliberation, the EU, with its 27 member states, has finally taken a difficult step towards changing its China policy such as sanctioning human rights violators and institutions in Xinjiang.

was sanctioned by the CCP, tweeted: "For the EU, this still fairly small step is nevertheless a departure from its usual near-complete kow-towing."

So, how will the EU's China policy change in the future?

On March 10, the EPP Group, the largest political group in the European Parliament, adopted the first strategy report on EU-China bilateral relations, titled, "EU-China Relations—Towards a Fair and Reciprocal Partnership."

The document stated, "Given the political consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the imposition of the so-called Security Law for Hong Kong, a more aggressive pursuit of long-term goals towards Xinjiang, Tibet and Taiwan, disregard for the multilateral system and international agreements, spread of Chinese malign influence, failure to live up to fundamental human rights obligations, we believe this four-fold approach to be outdated."

"Systemic rivalry can increasingly be seen as the overriding paradigm in our relationship," the report said.

The report suggests that EU-China relations may develop according to three different scenarios:

1. positive scenario—engagement and cooperation;
2. neutral scenario—co-existence and muddling through;
3. negative scenario—rivalry and conflict.

Obviously, how the EU responds to this EU-China sanctions war will directly affect the future of Europe and China.

Second, based on common values of humanity, the international alliance to contain the CCP has become more prominent.

After the EU imposed sanctions on Chinese officials, the UK and Canada followed suit. The United States also announced sanctions on Xinjiang officials Chen Mingguo and Wang Junzheng (Chen was already on the U.S. sanction list last year).

Regarding the CCP's counter-sanctions, EU foreign policy chief Josep Borrell said at the press conference on March 22: "Rather than change its policies and address our legitimate concerns, China has again turned a blind eye. These measures are regrettable and unacceptable." He also stated, "There will be no change in European Union determination to defend human rights and to respond to serious violations and abuses." Borrell described the coordination between the EU, Britain, Canada and the United States as "perfect."

In addition, the foreign ministers of Australia and New Zealand issued a joint statement expressing "serious concerns" about "more reports showing that the human rights of Xinjiang Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities have been severely violated" and welcomed the sanctions announced overnight by Canada,

the EU, the UK, and the United States. It can be seen that the EU's sanctions against the CCP this time initiated the chain reactions of the international community to hold the CCP accountable for its human rights abuses.

In particular, it must be pointed out that the EU-China sanctions war has suspended the China-EU Comprehensive Investment Agreement. As we all know, the CCP excels in manipulating the economic issues to promote its political agenda and to influence the policies of various countries toward benefiting China.

The EU is the key target of the CCP's economic united front. For example, China became the EU's largest trading partner in 2020, with the bilateral trade volume reaching \$649.5 billion which bucked the market trend during the pandemic. For the first time, China replaced the United States as the EU's largest trading partner. At the same time, the EU reached an investment agreement with the CCP despite U.S. opposition.

However, this time the EU imposed sanctions on the CCP. This shows that the CCP's economic united front is a major failure, and the EU is able to counter the CCP economically.

Due to various reasons, the EU has been deceiving itself for a long time and has been forced to withstand a certain degree of economic coercion from the CCP. Now, the EU has realized that if trade can be weaponized, the EU is more capable than the CCP.

In terms of bilateral trade, the CCP's dependence on the EU is higher than the EU's dependence on the CCP. In 2020, the EU imported 383.5 billion euros (about \$465 billion) of goods from China and exported 202.5 billion euros (about \$238 billion) to China, and the EU had a deficit of 181 billion euros (about \$213 billion).

In this way, the offensive and defensive trends have changed, and the China-EU Comprehensive Investment Agreement has turned into a deterrent weapon for the EU, and the CCP has become quite passive.

In short, the CCP has failed this time in its economic united front and coercion against the EU. This is very helpful for the international community to recognize the inherent fatal flaws of China's economy and the CCP's rogue nature.

This time the CCP has launched a sanctions war, and the loss is not small.

Wang He has master's degrees in law and history, with a focus on the international communist movement. He was a university lecturer and an executive of a large private company in China. He was imprisoned in North America now and has published commentaries on China's 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.



TRUTH *and* TRADITION

COVERING IMPORTANT NEWS OTHER MEDIA IGNORE

LEADING REPORTING ON
THE CHINESE COMMUNIST THREAT
FOR THE PAST 18 YEARS

The Epoch Times not only reports reliably on U.S. politics and the Trump administration, but also publishes authoritative China news, covering topics including:

- Impact on the United States
- Business and economy
- Communist infiltration of our government, businesses, schools, universities, popular culture, and more
- Disinformation surrounding U.S.–China trade relations
- Security and espionage
- Influence on media and Hollywood
- Overseas interference and United Front activity

The Epoch Times has also championed a new method of investigative journalism, steeped in the discipline's traditions of truth and responsibility. Combining this method with quality design, our journalists expose corruption and subversion in U.S. politics, and other important issues. Our investigative infographics have included:

- Illegal Spying on President Trump
- Hillary Clinton and the Uranium One Deal
- China's Military Expansion Into Space
- The Secret Propaganda War on Our Minds
- Spygate: The True Story of Collusion
- Clinton Foundation 'Pay to Play' Model Under Investigation

Download infographics

[ReadEpoch.com/infographics](https://readepoch.com/infographics)

FREE newsletter signup

[EpochNewsletter.com](https://epochnewsletter.com)

Subscribe to the paper (print/epaper)

[ReadEpoch.com](https://readepoch.com)

More information

[TheEpochTimes.com/about-us](https://theepochtimes.com/about-us)