From the Editor

Since May 17, 2008, groups of Chinese have been carrying out verbal and physical attacks against the booth set up by the "Service Center for Quitting the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)" in the Flushing section of New York City where a high concentration of Chinese reside. The center, which has been in operation for the past four years and is manned by volunteers comprising primarily Falun Gong practitioners, has been assisting local overseas Chinese in withdrawing their membership from the CCP and on May 17 had held a rally in support of the 36 million who have resigned worldwide.

The violence aimed at the service center quickly escalated into assaults against Falun Gong practitioners and extended into Manhattan Chinatown, Brooklyn District, and as far away as Europe where similar attacks happened in Warsaw, Poland. These incidents are still evolving.

Based on the current information, the participating parties included not only the People’s Republic of China (PRC) Consul General in New York, Mr. Peng Keyu, but also spy agencies of the PRC and various Chinese Associations long under the control of the PRC. The Flushing incident is a major exposé on how the CCP has infiltrated the overseas Chinese communities.

From the lessons learned during the Olympic Torch Relay in the U.K. and France where the protesting crowd overwhelmed the supporting groups, the CCP mobilized all available resources and formed large groups of supporters for the Olympic Torch Relay in San Francisco (USA), Canberra (Australia), and Seoul (South Korea). The pro-CCP groups resorted to violence and assault against the people protesting the CCP’s human rights violations.

This is the first time ever, under the observation and scrutiny of the international community, that the CCP openly demonstrated its resolve and capability to mobilize overseas Chinese communities. It has thus exposed the CCP’s long-term operations and network for controlling overseas Chinese communities. The renowned American private investigation and intelligence firm Strategic Forecasting Inc. provided analysis specifically on the San Francisco (Olympic Torch Relay) incident in its “Intelligence Report on Terrorism.”

The CCP has gained control of overseas Chinese communities through direct propaganda by its own media, through control of local Chinese media, and control of Chinese social groups, family associations, and student associations. There are special groups within the highest echelon of the CCP dedicated to such research and implementation. They include the International Communication Office of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee (i.e., the State Council Information Office), the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the State Council, other Party and government branches, and intelligence agencies.

The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) has published a series of investigative reports unmasking how the CCP has implemented its overseas strategic plans. Following are excerpts from several of these reports, which can all be found online at www.upholdjustice.org.
Recorded Phone Investigation by WOIPFG Reveals Chinese Consulate in New York Orchestrated Hate Crime Against Falun Gong

June 20, 2008

On May 17, 2008, a rally held by the Quit-CCP Service Center in Flushing, New York, met with vicious verbal and physical attacks (from a group of Chinese people). In the following days, the daily operations at the same service center faced similar assaults. (World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong immediately under-took an investigation.) On the morning of May 21, a WOIPFG investigator (with a special status) made a telephone call to Consul General Mr. Peng Keyu of the Chinese Consulate General in New York. The following is the transcript of the recorded telephone conversation.

The first time, they Falun Gong practitioners came, right? A few hundred people surrounded them. After they surrounded (Falun Gong practitioners), both sides started to argue. Finally the police persuaded Falun Gong (practitioners) to leave, saying you could not stay here any longer. The second day was the same. It was even fiercer. Basically it was that Falun Gong (was driven out) left dejectedly. Then yesterday and the day before yesterday, this has been going on for 4 to 5 days.

Investigator: How did you get so many people all of sudden? Do you have experience on this?

Peng: I wouldn't call it experience. It's because of the overseas Chinese community. Let me put it this way. It's because of the work on the overseas Chinese community, this time, since the incidents in Tibet happened, and since the Olympic torch relay [there has been] such a kind of passion... of course, also including after this earthquake, I have always been going out there in person, to thank them. On Monday when I went there, I also had two meetings. I ran other things all on the scene. I went to probably 8 or 9, 8 places. I went to (their) Associations to thank them... because Falun Gong was just there nearby, you know... Things like this [paying visits] sometimes play a role of, something like an encouraging effect.

Investigator: Didn't the consulate do any ideological work on the Chinese community?

Peng: What do you mean?

Investigator: In other words, giving them a hint or some guidance.

Peng: (Laughing) Oh. There are such things. To tell you the truth, such things... it's something we cannot openly tell outsiders. There are such things. Sometimes when (I) talk, in and out, (I) say something to Chinese community leaders. Yes, I have done it often. Especially this time, it say it often. As for what you describe as hints, I have done it. And do it often, including this time when I went out to the scene. There is that. I also did (that). I even agitated (them). I said, “Write some articles,” things like this. Today I told (the people from) CCTV, “You guys should take some footage of these phenomena.” It is not bad indeed. I am, I can only (do this) behind-the-scene, I am telling you the truth. Well...

Investigator: It appears you have done a solid work on the Chinese community leaders on the regular base.

Peng: I should say I have kept a good relationship with them. Given their kind of passion, you must go there (in person). Showing up there (in person) or not makes a lot of difference in terms of effect. So you go there in person. That is a bit hard work. You work a little harder, but, this way (I) get closer to the hearts of those overseas Chinese people. For example, they came over after they fought with Falun Gong (practitioners), and I shook hands with them one by one to thank them. Then I said a few words (to them), encouraging words. This is what must be done. I am just telling you the truth. Even when it is done to this extent, yet, I cannot do it right there in front of Falun Gong. I always parked my car far from the scene to avoid being seen by them (Falun Gong practitioners); I must be careful about this; otherwise, people will accuse me... This will give them leverage. That will not be good. You know, I have been very careful. When they came down here and (told me) we had driven (Falun Gong practitioners) out, I just shook hands with them. I said thank you to them, and some encouraging words. In addition, I held a press conference yesterday and condemned Falun Gong. Yesterday, it was yesterday when I held a press conference.

Investigator: Did you [have the press conference] in the name of the Chinese consul general in New York, or some other name?

Peng: The consul general, just consult general, condemned (them); it is on the newspaper today. I read it today. The China Press (Qiao Bao) made a very detailed report. ……

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The entire conversation revealed that the whole incident in flushing has nothing to do with the Sichuan earthquake or earthquake relief, and that the incident was not initiated by local residents spontaneously. Instead, this incident was controlled by the CCP and was orchestrated by and directly involved the Chinese Consulate in New York. WOIPFG will closely follow up the investigation of this incident.

To download the MP3 file or read the report online, visit http://www.zhuhaguoji.org/en/index2.php?option=content&task=view&id=180&pop=1&page=0

Qiu Wei, distributing slanderous flyers against Falun Gong in Flushing, New York, on June 14.

Qiu Wei was arrested by police in Flushing, New York, on the afternoon of June 21.
Investigative Report on the Control of Overseas Chinese and the Implementation of the Global United Front by the Chinese Communist Regime

April 24, 2008

The so-called United Front, according to the explanation of the CCP Central Committee United Front Department, “specifically refers to the political coalition of various social political forces (including various classes, strata, political parties, groups, and even ethnic groups, and countries, etc.) formed under some historical circumstances, based on common interest for a fixed common goal, under the theoretic guidance of Marxism, organized and led by the Chinese Communist Party.”[13] The united front is one of the “three magic weapons” of the CCP’s revolution,[17] and is an effective tool for the CCP’s expansion.

At present, 90 percent of the 30 million overseas Chinese immigrants and their descendants have adopted citizenships from their residing countries (foreign national Chinese).[8] But the Chinese Communist regime never let go of its grip to control these Chinese immigrants, [9] or ways to transform their ideology. They exploit and utilize them to expand the Chinese Communist sphere of influence in the international society.

Under the leadership of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council[10] and with the cooperation of the Department of Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,[11] the regime has established a Chinese immigrant political strategy and procedures that specifically target the overseas Chinese. They have conducted systematic, long-term deceptive propaganda and indoctrination of Chinese Communist ideological concepts.

The regime has worked on exploiting Chinese immigrants’ sentimental emotions towards their homeland, confusing them and lumping together the notion that China and the CCP are the same, instigating Chinese immigrants to legitimize and act loyally to the Chinese Communist Party. The implementation of this strategy is carried out by the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee.[13] The Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the State Council specifically emphasized, “Maintain the continuity of the work in overseas Chinese affairs,” requesting officials of overseas Chinese affairs to “identify, nurture and establish major targets” among second- and third-generation overseas Chinese, as well as new immigrants.[14]

Even though the Chinese Communists’ activities of “overseas Chinese affairs” were not conducted in the Communist organizational forms, such political alliances formed overseas under the driving force of the Chinese Communist regime, with the purpose of “conducting work for Chinese Immigrants, Overseas Chinese and its Social Organizations”[15] being very similar to the then “Third Communist International” formed by the Soviet Communists.[16] Their purpose was to seek out representatives and to establish Communist branch offices in various countries.

Such effort directly nurtures and establishes Chinese Communist influences inside the belly of other nations. Such political alliances have the same will as the Chinese Communist regime, exerting subtle and gradual influence on the value direction and national policy of residing countries through ideological infiltration and assault. In the eyes of the international society, the Chinese Communist regime is, quietly and without traces, seizing a controlling power of other nations beyond its own domain. Now, a huge network of political alliances, organizations, social clubs and administrative divisions under the control of the Chinese Communists has been established within many countries. They have essentially become a nation within a nation among many countries.

Training for Leaders of Overseas Chinese Communities

Zhou Lishuo, a reporter from China News, reported from Guilin City on May 29, 2006: “In order to encourage and nurture more overseas Chinese youth to serve in Chinese communities, the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council invited over 30 young to middle-aged Chinese from Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia, U.S., France, U.K., and Holland to attend the third session of Advanced Training for Young Generation Overseas Chinese Entrepreneurs in 2006. The students attending the training session all assume important roles in overseas Chinese associations in their respective countries. Most of them are children of renowned Chinese businessmen or leaders of these associations. They are financially well off, and have the enthusiasm to serve the Chinese community. These people have great potential as the future leaders of overseas Chinese communities, so they are really worth teaching.”[45]

On May 29, 2007, 37 overseas Chinese community leaders from 15 countries whose hometown was Rui’an went back to Rui’an to attend the First Training Session for Overseas Chinese Community Leaders. The content taught at the training session was “custom-made” for these leaders. In addition to five classes on interpersonal relationships, management of personnel, international political analysis, foreign affairs policies and rules, etiquette in business, quality for community leaders and community management, there were also classes introducing the economic development in Rui’an. According to responsible persons in the Office of Overseas Affairs at Rui’an, they “spent more than 100,000 yuan ($14,569) to host this free training session for these overseas Chinese community leaders.”[49]

In the afternoon of August 17, 2007, after the completion of the Fourth Training Session for Leaders in Overseas Chinese Community, the graduation ceremony was held in the Diaoyutai State Guest House. The Director of the Office of Overseas Affairs under the State Council, Li Haifeng, Deputy Director Xu Yousheng, and Vice President of the National Committee of the People’s Political Consultative Conference attended the ceremony. Vice President of the National Committee of the People’s Political Consultative Conference Luo Hocai personally handled the graduation certificates to the students. There were 43 students in this training session. They were from Canada, U.S., Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Australia and New Zealand. Luo Hocai stated that hosting such training sessions was “an innovative strategy” that the Office of Overseas Affairs adopted based on the current situation of overseas affairs, and it will help with the development of the work for the overseas Chinese affairs.[47]

The following is a partial list of overseas Chinese community leaders who had been to such training sessions in China between 2004 and 2007.

Yang Chunlai:
Yang is the head of the Association of Chinese Scientists and Engineers (ACSE). He left Beijing in 1990 to migrate to the United States. ACSE was established two years later in Chicago, and was formally registered with the state of Illinois. The association has members in over 20 states, and its headquarters is based in Chicago. [52] In May 2005, Yang went to Beijing for training with other leaders of overseas Chinese organizations.[53] On June 21, 2007, at the 4th Annual World Overseas Chinese Community Association Friendship Conference, hosted by the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the State Council, and the China-Overseas Exchange Association,[54] Yang gave a speech, saying that “one needn’t return to one’s country to serve one’s country.” and “we now have 1,500 members, with roughly a third of
Investigative Report on the Control of Overseas Chinese and the Implementation of the Global United Front by the Chinese Communist Regime (Cont.)

“overseas Chinese language education,” while Yunnan Province has poured 1,800,000 yuan ($262,240) into that project. [153]

In September 2003, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Education, Karolina Tomasevski, denounced China’s injection of 2.3 percent of GDP into compulsory education as even lower than that of Uganda at one-third of the internationally recommended level of 6 percent. China did not fulfill its promise in regards to education investment. [131] Despite its pitiful funding record on education, the CCP set up more than 10,000 “Overseas Chinese Language Education Institutions” all around the world, which makes one question the Party’s true intentions behind such enthusiastic devotion to overseas Chinese education, while ignoring the educational needs of its citizens in China.

Overseas “Chinese Community Social Activities” Organized to Carry Out the Chinese Communist Party’s Messages and Objectives

According to statistics, there are roughly 10,000 overseas Chinese organizations around the world. [65] In examining the contents and nature of these organizations’ activities, we see the scope of the CCP’s control over overseas Chinese communities.

In April 2001, over 50 Chinese organizations in Canada, under the secret direction of the Chinese Embassy and consulates in Canada, jointly sent a letter to then Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien, urging the Canadian government to immediately take measures to restrict the community activities of Falun Gong, which has been legally registered in Canada. [88]

Chen Yonglin, a former political consultant of the Chinese Consulate General in Sydney, who defected from the CCP, revealed on June 4, 2005, that the CCP sent out notices about this letter to all of its embassies and consulates around the world, stating that the Chinese Embassy and consulates in Canada performed well and achieved good effects, and that all other embassies and consulates should learn from them. [89]

The following are a few examples of the above-mentioned overseas Chinese organizations’ activities to illustrate the issue:

- United Chinese Association

The United Federation of Chinese Associations in Northeast U.S. was formerly...
named “New York Federation of Chinese Associations” and was established in New York in September 1990. [94] The current name was adopted in 2003. Liang Guanjun and Chen Qingquan are both presidents of the federation. According to the Shanghai Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, members of the federation did “vast amounts of work” in fighting Falun Gong “etc., “they are” the backbone on which we rely for our work with overseas Chinese and diplomatic relations.” [95]

June 22, 2001, Liang Guanjun, President of the United Federation of Chinese Associations—Northeast U.S., said during a CCTV interview: “We were the first overseas organization to step forward and oppose Falun Gong. We held five anti-Falun Gong rallies. Once, we confronted with them in the street, we organized counter protests when they had a parade. We did an outstanding job.” [94]

- Chinese Students & Scholars Association

The Chinese Students & Scholars Association (CSSA) consists of students and scholars from Mainland China. In 2000, CSSA was present in 12 countries with 109 chapters in the U.S. alone. [97]

Many CSSA chapters frankly reveal in their mission statement or contact information on their websites that they operate under the guidance of the Chinese Consulate General or Chinese Embassy. [98] Education counselors and consults from embassies and consulates directly supervise and provide “action plans” to CSSA as advisors to the organization. [99] For example, the New York University Chinese Culture Club (NYUCCC) posted a forum on its overseas website on June 8, 2007, to collect signatures to protest against the Global Classical Chinese Dance Competition held by New Tang Dynasty Television (NTDTV), a non-profit pro-Falun Gong broadcasting station. [100] On June 17, 2007, CSSA at Columbia University published a web letter to support NYUCCC’s signature form, along with nine articles that slander and attack Falun Gong. All of the articles had links to the Chinese Embassy. [101]

Many of CSSA’s anti-Falun Gong activities were held inside Chinese consulates. For instance, CSSA members from Houston held an anti-Falun Gong forum at the Chinese Consulate in Houston in February 2001. [102] Cheng Xusen, who works for CSSA-Sunderland, wrote an article that mentioned how CSSA worked with the consulate to carry out anti-Falun Gong activities. [103] On May 26, 2007, the Education Office at the Chinese Consulate General in Houston held a discussion forum with CSSA presidents from Louisiana and Texas.

The CSSA presidents from those two states reported their “achievements” in “suppressing the room for hostile force activities” to consult officials. [104] Chinese embassies and consulates provide funding for CSSA. Article 19 of the “Tentative Measures on Implementing Financial Responsibilities at the Education Section of Overseas Embassies and Consulates,” issued by the Ministry of Education of China states: “Propaganda Fund Disbursement is specified, where-by the Education Section of overseas embassies and consulates are required to follow regulations and allocate funds for student social activities each year. At the beginning of the year, the students’ associations should submit a detailed budget, and by the end of the year, actual expense reports to the Education Section.” [105]


China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification

China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification (China Council in short) was formed on September 22, 1988, in Beijing. According to the Xinhua News Agency, the mouthpiece of the CCP, this is a (non-government) group formed by those in favor of the peaceful reunification of China from all sectors of civil society. [106] The president’s positions were held by leaders of the so-called democratic parties [107] who “have accepted the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party as prerequisite, and have participating party status.” [108]

From September 27, 2004, this association was directly controlled by the CCP Central Committee. The current president is Ji Qinglin, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, and chairman of the political consultation National Committee. The vice president is Liu Yandong, the head of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee. [109] The China Council members include 60 people who are “overseas Chinese.” [110] Currently, there are at least 130 branches set up among overseas Chinese in over 80 countries in five continents.

The tasks and missions of the China Council overseas are clear; one is to “blend into local high-level politics,” and the second is to “influence the mainstream society.” [111] Below is an excerpt of internal work reports by the presidents of the China Council on how to make the international society have the same voice as the CCP.

- North California Association for the Promotion of China’s Peaceful Reunification

Honorary President [112] Florence Fang (Fang-Li Bangqin) said, “The United States North California Association for the Promotion of China’s Peaceful Reunification has two big features, one is that our members have lived in the United States for a long time, and have actively participated in voting in the United States, and are familiar with local U.S. officials.” [113]

- Association for Promoting China-U.S. Relations

Chairman Mr. Wang Shengwei said: “Think tanks are policy advisors to the U.S. government. They play a very important role; hence, we must pay full attention to the think tanks and we must actively reach out to them. Other than overseas Associations for China’s Peaceful Reunification reaching out to Chinese communities around the world, every person and every organization must do his best in playing a diplomatic role to bridge China and his country of residence. Doing such work overseas requires an approach acceptable to the country. We must blend in and influence local mainstream society.”

- Association for the Promotion of China’s Peaceful Reunification in Central and Western Brazil

Chairman Mr. Song Nanping said, “We have a superior advantage because we have influence over the local politics at a high level.”

A man with a loudspeaker is leading the mobs to shout anti-Falun Gong slogans. The loudspeaker is marked with “Council of Chinese-American Association.”
Investigative Report on the Control of Overseas Chinese and the Implementation of the Global United Front by the Chinese Communist Regime (Cont.)

- China’s Peaceful Unification Promotion Association of Victoria, Australia

This organization was founded in March 2005. Chairman Mr. Chen Jing said, “In terms of influencing mainstream society, we just had a Chinese mayor in Victoria join our association. We even escorted him to visit China.”[116]

The Association of Chinese Scientists and Engineers-USA (ACSE) [117]

On June 21, 2007, Mr. Yang Chunlai, Chairman of The Association of Chinese Scientists and Engineers-USA (ACSE), made a speech at the 4th Annual World Overseas Chinese Community Association Friendship Conference. Yang began by summarizing the Chinese Communist regime’s instructions on how overseas students should “make contributions to their motherland.” Years ago, the Chinese Communist regime stressed the importance of overseas Chinese students returning to China to “serve the country.” Years later, the instruction changed: “Returning to China isn’t the only way to serve the country.” Presently, the instructions are to “blend in with local mainstream society” and “actively participate in politics in your country of residence.”

Yang Chunlai added: “There will be a presidential election next year (2008). Scientists, engineers, and professionals should take this opportunity to further expand ACSE’s influence over mainstream society in the US. We have about 1,500 registered members, and one-third of them have become US citizens. With their network of friends and family members, we can influence an estimate of 500 voters.”[118]

Overseas Chinese Patriotism Exploited by the Chinese Communist Party During the Beijing Olympic Torch Relay

According to China News Service’s April 17 report from Beijing, the director of the State Council’s Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, Li Haifeng, said: “From pictures on TVs, newspapers and Internet, we can see a big crowd of overseas Chinese protecting the ‘Olympic Torch’ with five-starred red flags flown everywhere.”[75] In his talk of less than 130 words, Li Haifeng repeatedly emphasized that it was a voluntarily action of overseas Chinese to “support the Olympics” and “condemn the independence of Tibet.” However, from the following CCP central government level news reports, we know that the large-scale action of overseas Chinese was not at all out of their hearts. Instead they were organized activities by the CCP consulates and associations under their control. The so-called patriotism of overseas Chinese was in fact manipulated and taken advantage of by the CCP and has thus become a tool for the CCP in expressing its will.

On April 24, 2008 Beijing Olympic Torch rushed through its relay in chaos in Australia’s capital city Canberra. Thousands of Chinese overseas students were organized to gather in Canberra. The “temporary red wave” they created with their violent conduct and words greatly shocked the Australian community and the media.

(1) On April 9, the BOTR Arrived in San Francisco, USA

On April 24, the 2008 Beijing Olympic Torch rushed through its relay in chaos in Australia’s capital city Canberra. Thousands of Chinese overseas students were organized to gather in Canberra. The “temporary red wave” they created with their violent conduct and words greatly shocked the Australian community and the media.

On April 4, the BOTR Arrived in San Francisco, USA. China News Net reported on March 15 that according to World Journal in the U.S., the Chinese Consolidated Be-nevolent Association (a.k.a. Chinese Six Companies) and the Chinese Consulate General in San Francisco co-initiated a signature campaign among Chinese communities to welcome the Beijing Olympic Torch (BOT). They planned to send in the signatures to the consulate later on.[76]

China News Net correspondent Wu Zhuoming reported on April 3 that they have learned that the Chinese Consulate had sent letters to all Chinese organizations in the Bay Area to request head counts for April 9. Chinese American Association of Commerce (CAAC) president Zhong Shaoyuan said that his organization had been preparing for the welcome activities of the BOTR. On April 9, Zhong Shaoyuan told the Voice of America (VOA) reporter in an interview, “CAAC has arranged for 150 groups to welcome the torch.”[77]

According to China Press USA, CAAC consultant Chi Honghu said that CAAC has prepared 10,000 small U.S. national flags and five-starred red flags, 10,000 Olympic flags and 10,000 T-shirts with the Olympic emblem (i.e., five interlock-ing colored rings).[79] The Chinese Se-

nior Association from Silicon Valley took 30 big buses from Silicon Valley early in the morning of April 9, and came to San Francisco to welcome the torch. Starting from 9:00 a.m., more than 90 organized buses transported people from all over the Bay Area to the starting and ending points of the torch relay route in San Francisco.[80]

On April 13, the Chinese Consulate General in Los Angeles, Zhang Yun, held a reception at his consulate for 300 people of local communities and schools who had gone to San Francisco to welcome the Olympic torch. The vice consuls general Huang Xiaoian and Xu Zhaoyu, as well as each department head, also attended. In his welcoming speech, Zhang Yun said: “We have traveled day and night to San Francisco in order to protect the BOTR...You have bravely stood at the forefront, without any fear, using your flesh body, five-starred red flags and five ring flags to ensure the safe relay of the torch.”[82]

(2) On April 24, the BOTR Arrived in Australia’s Capital of Canberra

On April 11, 2008, a group named “4.24 Canberra Defend the Olympic Torch activities (Melbourne) leading group” published on the Sina website (sina.com.cn) a “4.24 Canberra Olympic Torch Defense Activity Coordination Plan,” in which it publicly announced the regular meetings on April 15, 20 and 22 to be held at the Chinese Consulate General and its education section, respectively, to report the progress of the coordination of the activities organization, arrange and plan out organizational tasks, and that the Chinese Consulate General and education section would send staff to coordinate and support them.[83]

The Australian Chinese Youth Exchange Promotion Association (ACYA), which claims to accept support from the Chinese Embassy to Australia, issued an “Invitation to the Beijing Olympic Torch Relay in Australia Supporters League” on April 12, 2008, on China’s largest portal website, “Sohu blog” (blog.sohu.com).

The invitation stated that “the organizers would provide free Sydney-Canberra round-trips by bus, free food (breakfast and lunch), and that the ACYA would provide Olympic souvenirs and activity certificates as incentives to encourage people to participate in the ‘supporters league’ to welcome the Beijing Olympic Torch in Canberra.”[84]

According to the Australian New Express Daily, which is under the CCP’s Yangcheng Evening News Newspaper Group, on April 19, 2008, New Express Daily reported that they took the lead and launched the “support torch relay, red flags cover Australia” activity, ordered 1,000 “five-star red flags” from multiple factories in Guangzhou, express mailed the flags to Canberra before April 24 and “donated them to local overseas Chinese to escort the Olympic torch.”[86]

Xinhua News Agency, Beijing, reported on April 17: “The Chinese Consulate in Sydney disclosed that the number was 5,000 people that went to the capital Canberra to protect the torch.” Sydney Chinese organizations have formed a 400-member national flag square, and other small Chinese organizations have also formed their own national flag square. One of the activity planners, vice president of Australia Chinese Youth Chamber of Commerce Suo Jiang, said, “We want to dye the sky of Canberra red with the five-star red flags.”[87]

For references and to read the full report, visit: http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/en/index2.php?option=content&task=view&id=181&page=1&page=0

About WOIPFG

WOIPFG was established in the U.S. in January 2003 and has branches worldwide, including Australia, Hong Kong, and Germany. WOIPFG’s mission is to investigate—broadly, thoroughly, and systematically—the criminal conduct of all institutions, organizations, and individuals involved in the persecution of Falun Gong; to bring such investigation to full closure; to exercise fundamental principles of humanity; and to restore and uphold justice in society.
Report on the CCP’s Foreign Propaganda System, Ideology Infiltration and Spreading Hatred

January 10, 2006

The CCP’s foreign propaganda can be considered as gunpowder-free warfare that is carried out in the new international environment. It attacks Western democracy, initiated by the communist dictatorship. Its goal is to first gain supremacy in controlling the ideology and then advancing its material plunder on a larger scale.

Zhao Qizheng, the director of the Foreign Propaganda Office of the CCP Central Committee (or the Information Office of the State Council) has considered the CCP’s foreign propaganda as an “undertaking of winning over public opinions” and a “struggle.” Zhao said, “During this struggle, [we] need to make best use of the favorable opportunities, actively launch the campaign, favorably control the warfare, try to take preemptive measures, and try to dominate the overseas media. Our goal is to have the overseas media follow our steps...”[20]

In 2003, the deputy chief editor of Xinhua News Agency, Xia Lin, said in an article titled “The Power of the Mouthpiece” that “information is a kind of strategic resource. Whoever has control of information source and media—international radio, satellite TV and Internet, will have the power to influence the whole society, and is able to take over the dominant and preemptive position in the battle of ideology.”[27]

On September 2, 2004, the head of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, Liu Yunshan, required Xinhua News Agency to “focus on the task of making itself accepted and referred to by the media of foreign countries and regions who have important influence on international public opinions and play important roles in international community” and “do research on and make plans for each country and area one by one.” He also required Xinhua News Agency to strengthen contacts with mainstream media in foreign countries and try its best to “enlarge the global coverage”; “expand our occupation on the battlefield of international public opinion.” When reporting the hot issues and important events inside and outside China, Xinhua News Agency needs to “be in the leading position, preoccupy people’s view, and take the initiative of influencing and leading the international public opinion.”[30]

In early 2008, Liu Qia, a member of the Politburo, Beijing Party Central Committee Secretary, and Beijing Olymics Steering and Organization Committee Chairman, commented on the Beijing Olympics’ foreign propaganda: “Each and every level of the Party Committee and government branches must pay close attention, and (Party/government) leadership at every level must learn how to interact with foreign media.” Intensify propaganda by “fully taking advantage of the Olympics News Center and the Olympic’s Center for Non-Registered Correspondents, holding news conferences, organizing special topic exhibits, and organizing foreign correspondents for group news gathering.” “Conscientiously carry out services and management of news gathering by foreign correspondents and reporters, enhance citywide improvement along news gathering routes, meticulously design news gathering routes, establish thorough plans for visitor receptions and backup and contingency plans.” “Initiate the Q&A topics, meticulously arrangement visiting activities, initiate reporting raw materials, improve ability to interact with foreign media.”[110]

On May 17, 2008, Falun Gong practitioners’ gathering to support 36 million Chinese people quitting the CCP was framed as “disrupting earthquake relief work” by the Chinese TV station in the U.S. to spread hatred against Falun Gong. (captured from SinoVision video)

Meanwhile, the United Nations has included the news released by Xinhua News Agency as one of its main sources of reference materials.[81]

According to the news report by China Guangzhou Net on August 26, 2005, “For the past few years, the CCP and our country have been emphasizing overseas propaganda’s positive effects on opening up our market, winning the international battle against antagonist forces, and winning the diplomatic battles. The Central-level overseas propaganda newspapers, magazines, radio stations, television stations and news agencies alone cost about several billion RMB yuan every year (1 USD = 8.2 RMB yuan).”[79]

The CCP has secretly woven an extremely huge “network” in front of people’s eyes both inside and outside of China, through their effort to “hide one’s capacities and bide one’s time.”[11] In over a dozen years, the CCP’s ideology is now expanding and infiltrating the outside world through this “network.”

Xinhua News Agency’s Goal: “Bring the Earth Under Its Control”

In October 2007, the 17th Chinese Communist Party National Congress emphasized again that Xinhua is “the main conduit for overseas propaganda.” In order to further strengthen the capability to influence public opinion worldwide, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Xinhua Liu Jiang stated, “China-related news reporting should be used as a breakthrough to improve our reporting overseas, clearly establish the Asian Pacific region as the major battlefield to compete against major Western news agencies.” On “Influencing News and Public Opinions,” Liu Jiang believed, “Timeliness is the major factor forming influential public opinions.” He further claimed, “In 2007, first report by Xinhua’s was faster than Associated Press, Reuters and AFP in nearly 200 headline news, and exceeded two of the three agencies in 220 headline news.”[86]

China News Service Is The Main Source of Information for Media in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and Overseas Chinese-Language Media

China News Service (CNS) is a main source of information for media in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas Chinese-language media. [80] CNS claimed that they have had direct news source arrangements for overseas Chinese-language media for over 55 years. Under the massive support by the Chinese

The Key United Front Objects That Foreign Propaganda Organizations Should Target

The research group of “the research on efficient foreign propaganda” of Xinhua News Agency believes: “The main targets of foreign propaganda should be the middle and upper class in the target countries, including politicians, people in business circles and intellectuals because they control either the political or the economic power and have the influence on the ideology and public opinion of those countries. Our media outlets responsible for foreign propaganda should focus on the mainstream media in the target countries. Based on our own features and characteristics, we should enhance the communications and collaboration with them. Especially, we should make friends with the famous people in foreign media. We should have intimate relationship with them, and do well the work of foreign propaganda with their help.”[35]

The National Conference for Directors of Overseas Chinese Affairs Office was held in Beijing on January 16, 2007. Li Haifeng, the current director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, hosted the conference, and former director Chen Yujie listed 2006’s achievements on behalf of the Party Group at the Office in a work report:[128]

(1) The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office held “Advanced Classes for Overseas Chinese Media”, 44 media heads and chief editors from 25 countries participated in the training.
(2) Around the time of the 7th Seminar of the Euro- pean Association of Chinese-Language Media, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office held intense training for more than 100 key Chinese media personnel from 14 European countries. (In the past year), China News Service and overseas Chinese websites kept expanding their influence abroad.

The Expansion of the Chinese Communist Party’s Totalitarian and Dictatorial Ideology to the World

The CCP’s main overseas propaganda media include Xinhua News Agency, China Radio International, the Chinese Central Television’s international Chinese channel (CCTV-4), the international English channel (CCTV-9), China News Service, and People’s Daily overseas edition. Allegedly, “the Central-level media websites have become increasingly influential. They have become an important force of overseas propaganda.”[80]

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government, CNS will play an even more active role in the field of overseas propaganda, as well as a guiding role for overseas Chinese-language media. [87] CNS supplies text articles, photos, and manuscripts to 300 overseas Chinese-language media. Thus it has exclusive contracts with 40 overseas Chinese-language broadcasters to provide CNS Exclusive. CNS also supplies 8,000 Overseas Page Layouts for 20 overseas Chinese-language newspapers. [88]

The Chinese News Service Overseas Center, a subsidiary of CNS, is the professional organization that supplies news services to overseas Chinese-language media. Toward the end of 2002, the center started supplying original news commentaries and exclusive newscasts for other newspapers to publish, especially in their news commentaries sections. The self-created news commentary team of CNS has generated at least one commentary each day for the past five years for a total of 1,460 commentaries. These commentaries have been used in their entirety by Chinese-language newspapers in New York and Los Angeles. The news commentaries were also used partially in Sao Paulo, Paris, and Vancouver. [89]

On October 11, 2006, Deputy Editor-in-Chief Xia Chunping of the CNS came to New York to visit the Asian-American Culture Media Group, and signed an agreement to provide articles for its subsidiaries: China Press, SinoVision Inc., and American Daily. [90]

On May 12, 2008, at 14:48 Beijing time, Wenchuan County in Sichuan Province was hit by a 7.8-magnitude earthquake. On May 12 and May 13, China News Service successively convened four special subject editorial meetings to thoroughly study, promote, carry out news reporting strategy. The news commentaries were used in their entirety by Chinese-language newspapers in New York and Los Angeles. The news commentaries were also used partially in Sao Paulo, Paris, and Vancouver. [89]

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According to Human Rights in China (HRIC), rights activist Huang Qi has been criminally detained on suspicion of illegally possessing state secrets after visiting the Sichuan earthquake zone and publishing news about the plight of parents who lost children in the disaster. Huang’s family was informed by the police that Huang is suspected of violating China’s complex and restrictive state secrets laws. [73]

China Radio International’s (CRI) Programs Cover the World

China Radio International (CRI) is broadcast around the world in 42 different languages for a total of 211 hours daily. CRI has at least 27 reporter stations around the world. It has contracts with local radio stations or rents hours at local radio stations in more than ten different countries. In addition, it has formed partnerships with radio stations and TV stations in many countries and regions around the world to which it sends programs for broadcasting. [84]

CCTV-9 Broadcast Reaches 98% of the Earth’s Surface

CCTV-9, the CCTV’s English mouthpiece, targets English-speaking audiences around the world. Its signals, after digital compression, are broadcasted through PanAm Satellite (PAS) 8, 9, 10 and AsiaSat 2 and 35 over the land and ocean in Asia, Australia, Africa, America, Europe, the west Pacific Ocean and Middle East. It is then broadcast through many different forms of partnership with cable TV stations in countries in these regions. [84] For example, CCTV-9 formed a partnership with News Corp. to have its programs broadcast on its Fox Cable Network and Time Warner Cable Network in the U.S. [80]

CCTV-4 Programs Basically Reach the Entire World

CCTV-4, a Chinese-language TV channel, targets overseas Chinese and residents in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. It broadcasts news programs around the clock. Its signals, after being digitally compressed, are broadcasted through many satellites. Basically, CCTV-4 has achieved its goal of reaching almost the entire globe through transmitted satellite signal and its primary target regions through the directly broadcast satellite signal. [85]

People’s Daily’s Overseas Edition Is Circulated in Over 80 Countries and Regions

People’s Daily’s overseas edition is the CCTV Central Committee’s official newspaper. [86] It is one of the five CCTV’s main media outlets for overseas propaganda. [87] Its target readers are overseas Chinese students and scholars, overseas Chinese and residents in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. Besides China, it is also printed in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Tokyo, Paris, Toronto, Sydney, Jakarta, Surabaya, and other cities. It is distributed in over 80 countries and regions around the world. [78]

China Daily Is Circulated in Over 150 Different Countries and Regions

China Daily is China’s first nationwide English newspaper. Its target readers in China are foreigners staying in China, e.g., foreign diplomats in China, foreign business corporations in China, foreign news agencies’ offices in China, foreign scholars and experts working in China and foreign tourists visiting China. Its target readers outside of China are government officials, scholars conducting research on issues regarding China, business and trade organizations and college libraries. In New York, London, Hong Kong, it publishes its North America version, European version and Hong Kong version, respectively. It is circulated in over 150 countries and regions around the world. [88]

10% of the Hits on the CCP Central Committee’s Mouthpieces Came from Outside of China

People’s Daily, Xinhua News Agency, China Radio International, China Daily, China Internet News Center and CCTV published or broadcast news reports in many different languages. Ten percent of the hits on their websites came from outside of China. [80]

Expanding and Strengthening Propaganda Outside China

In February 2003, the National Overseas Propaganda Work Meeting was held in Beijing, and a series of motions was passed, with an aim to enhance overseas propaganda work. Soon after, 25 units within the central Chinese government formed a new unit for the purpose of coordinating and expanding overseas propaganda.

In January 27 2008, Vice Minister of the CCP Ministry of Propaganda, Head of the State Administration of Radio Film and Television and its Communist Party Group Secretary—Wang Talhaus [118] —spoke at the National Radio Film and Television Bureau Chief Conference, “At the present and in the near future, the number one political mission for the Radio Film and Television system is to thoroughly study, promote, carry out the spirit of the Party’s 17th Congress… insist on the core value system of socialism propagate through every task… accelerate our pace to expand overseas… persist in close cooperation with foreign diplomacy, foreign aid and foreign propaganda… further expand effective coverage of major countries, periphery countries and areas… actively explore implementation of localization strategy… conscientiously strengthen our focal effort and effectiveness.” [119]