



WOIPFG Investigations into the Chinese Communist Party's Influence Beyond China's Borders

World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong

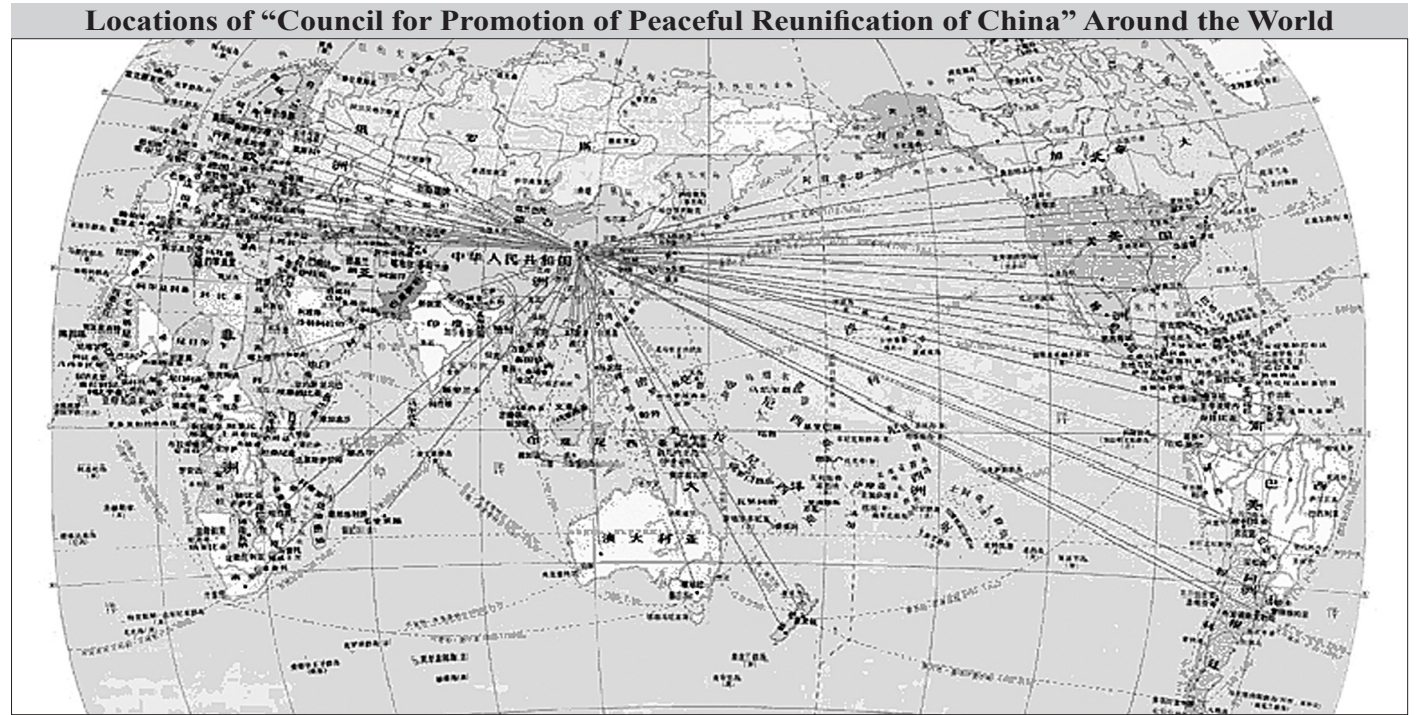
<http://www.upholdjustice.org> • Tel: (347)448-5790 • Fax: (347)402-1444 • P. O. Box 84, New York, USA 10116

From the Editor

The Chinese Communist regime has never ceased its ideological infiltration and invasion onto foreign soil, ever since it seized power in China.

In addition to the Overseas Propaganda Office of CCP Central Committee of the CCP (its name for outsiders is the Information Office of the State Council), the participating organizations include intelligence agencies such as the Ministry of State Security of People's Republic of China, the Second Department of the PLA Headquarters of General Staff, and a number of other organizations carefully shrouded in mystery from the eyes of foreigners.

For example, the United Front Department and the International Department of the CCP Central Committee (CCPCC), the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and the State Administration for Religious Affairs of the State Council, the Chinese Students and Scholars Association (CSSA) in different countries which are under the direct control of Chinese embassies and consulates, China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification (CCPPR) which is under the CCP's United Front Work Department but self-proclaimed to be an NGO, as well as Townsman Associations of different regions that are usually under numerous and complicated levels of leadership.



Internet Photo

The Chinese Communist regime has succeeded in building an umbrella network overseas to control the Chinese community, which it uses as a means to penetrate Western mainstream society. Currently, over 110 branches of the Council for Promotion of Peaceful Reunification of China have already been established in over 70 countries. These branches are under the direct leadership of the China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification headed by Jia Qinglin, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and standing member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. The photo is a snapshot from the official website of the Council for Promotion of Peaceful Reunification of China.

of "unified front" work, under different banners. The purpose is to most effectively implement the CCP's infiltration and expansion plan in a comprehensive manner in foreign countries. Based on WOIPFG's investigation and the large amount of evidence we have collected, it is clear that the CCP has a well-defined foreign strategic plan.

In dealing with the flow of information, the CCP's strategy is to impose all-encompassing control inside China and implement comprehensive information blockage to the outside world. Even foreign organizations and over-

China obtain their information from the state-controlled Xinhua News Agency. As a result, people both at home and abroad have great difficulty understanding the truth, or seeing the disastrous results that communism has brought to humanity.

The main focus of the CCP's "unified front" work is mainstream society, political circles (including former officials or government leaders), the business and commercial sector, journalists, scholars, and overseas Chinese in the target country. According to Xinhua News Agency's research team on the "Effectiveness of External Propaganda," these groups of people were particularly chosen because they "either control the political power, or control the economic future of their country, or have influence over the ideology and public opinion of the country." In addition, it says, "Overseas Chinese and Chinese students in foreign countries are another focus of our external propaganda ... Presently there are tens of millions of overseas Chinese. Many of them have successfully blended into the mainstream, and even become influential elite in their respective countries. Foreigners often learn about China through overseas Chinese. Therefore, overseas Chinese can play the role as a

the influence."

Through the manipulation of pro-communist organizations such as some overseas Chinese associations and CS-SAs, Chinese embassies and consulates have established many special organizations outside China that serve as the CCP's foreign agencies and help it export violence. These organizations have carved out their territories in many countries and have established concrete control over local people. They are in effect another "State" inside the targeted country. With the help of these organizations, the CCP is able to mobilize many levels of violence within a foreign country, including organized crime involving local mafia. The Flushing incident in New York on May 17, 2008, is a typical example.

This compilation is composed of four reports. Through investigation and analysis of the participating organizations, these reports unveil the current status of the CCP's global unified front work, its extent, and the scope of its infiltration of foreign countries. WOIPFG hopes that governments and organizations in different countries, and people with a sense of justice, will pay attention to the harm the CCP has brought to the international community.

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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 undertook 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.

Investigator: Is this New York consulate general Peng Keyu?

Peng: Who is this?

Investigator: This is

Peng: How are you?

Investigator: This time you have really made a huge scene in fighting Falun Gong in Flushing.

Peng: Heh, heh, heh ...That's right.

Investigator: I would like to know how you organized it?

Peng: They [Falun Gong] were protesting against the Chinese Communist Party. Well, I went the day before -, I also went there three days ago. Because we have to be very careful with this kind of thing; otherwise, people will say the Chinese Consulate General is behind it, agitating people. Some were among (the crowd), and talked to me after they are done, because I am quite familiar with these. But behind-the-scene we just give them a kind of encouragement. Because I was at the scene, everyone was very excited. 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 per-

sued 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] some-



The Epoch Times

Consul General Mr. Peng Keyu of the Chinese Consulate General in New York.

times 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, I say it often. As for what you describe as hints, I have done it. And I 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 over



The Epoch Times

Pro-CCP mobs are waving red Chinese national flags and chanting slogans inciting hatred against Falun Gong practitioners in Flushing, New York City.

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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



The Epoch Times

A pro-CCP mob surrounds Falun Gong practitioners on the streets of Flushing, New York City. The scene was repeated numerous times in May and June 2008. Some such scenes resulted in assaults by, and arrests of, pro-CCP people.

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 Commu-

nists' 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

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seas 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 consulate general in New York, or some other name?

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

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.zhuichaguoji.org/en/index2.php?option=content&task=view&id=180&pop=1&page=0>

Investigative Report on the Control of Overseas Chinese and the Implementation of the Global United Front by the Chinese Communist Regime (Cont.)



The Epoch Times

Flushing resident Edmond Erh was assaulted by a pro-CCP mob while supporting a booth for quitting the Chinese Communist Party.

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 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 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 Haocai personally handed 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, Chili, Australia and New Zealand. Luo Haocai 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 them possessing U.S. citizenship. Through our members' relationships with friends and family members, I estimate that we can influence 500 ballots.**" (2008 is the presidential election year in the United States) [55]

Jiang Weimin:

Jiang is currently the president of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology in Utah (CASTUT). In 2007, he went for training at the Fourth Annual Study Session for Young and Middle-Aged Leaders of

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Overseas Chinese Associations sponsored by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council. [57]

Zhang Xieling:

Zhang is the president of the North-eastern Chinese Association of California, president of the U.S.-based Sino-U.S. Industry and Commerce Federation, president of the North-eastern Chinese Overseas Friendship Association, and the managing director of the International Haitong Company of America. [59] Under the direction of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the Municipal Government of Harbin City, he developed the Harbin City Overseas Exchange Association (HOEA), and was the "Specially Invited Overseas Director." [60] In 2007, he went for training at the Fourth Annual Study Session for Young and Middle-Aged Leaders of Overseas Chinese Associations, hosted by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council.

Zhang Yue:

Zhang is the vice president for the Association for Promotion of the Peaceful Unification of China of the Northern Territories of Australia. In 2007, he went for training at the Fourth Annual Study Session for Young and Middle-Aged Leaders of Overseas Chinese Associations, hosted by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council. [61]

In addition, a large number of overseas Chinese from all over the world have received the training for "Overseas Chinese Leaders" given by the departments at all levels of the Chinese government. For detailed information, please contact World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong.

Chinese Communism's "Root Effort" to Nurture and Develop Its Power and Influence Overseas

Zhao Yang, Vice Director of the State Council Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, said during an interview with a reporter from Xinhua News Agency on January 3, 2007, that "Chinese language education abroad," which the Chinese government has always paid

a great deal of attention and devoted tremendous efforts to, is a "project to maintain our roots." [133]

The State Council Overseas Chinese Affairs Office issued "Notice on Greatly Strengthening Chinese Language Education Among Overseas Chinese Youth and Adolescents with Foreign Citizenship" on March 28, 2001 [Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, Doc No 45, 2001], which clearly states, "**Chinese language education is a fundamental task with strategic significance among our work with overseas Chinese,**" ... "its critical strategic importance lies in maintaining and developing an even larger friendly force abroad and nurturing a new generation of organization backbones and successors." In the meantime, "It is also a vital tool for us to compete with the Taiwan authority for overseas Chinese teenagers." Also, the "Overseas Chinese Affairs Office on all levels of the government must keep up with overseas Chinese youth summer camps as an effective way to solidify our work with the next generation of Chinese with foreign citizenship." [132]

Zhang Xinheng, Vice Minister of Education, said during a press conference on April 15, 2004: "Currently, there are more than 10,000 Chinese language education institutions abroad. More than one million ethnic Chinese children are receiving Chinese language classes at these institutes all over the world." [129]

As of 2002, the Beijing Chinese Over-



The Epoch Times

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."

seas Friendship Association has invited overseas Chinese each year to attend the CCP's annual feasts and celebrations of its founding. This activity in itself is also associated with many other projects and friendship activities, including certain theme-related summer or winter camps for overseas Chinese teenagers, and so on. Beijing city government officials allocate over 500,000 yuan (\$72,845) to support this activity. [149]

The CCP's central leadership has since 2005 increased its annual special funding by 20,000,000 yuan (\$2,913,800), to support the development of "overseas Chinese language education" [152]. Right now, Guangdong Province has allocated an annual special fund of 2,200,000 yuan (\$320,520) for holding "overseas Chinese language education," while Yun-

nan Province has poured 1,800,000 yuan (\$262,240) into that project. [153]

In September 2003, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Education, Katarina 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



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 (Cont.)

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 consul 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 pa-



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.

rade. We did an outstanding job." [93]

- **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 or Chinese Embassy. [98] Education counselors and consuls from embassies and consulates directly control or 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 ac-

tivities 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 consulate 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, whereby 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]

For details about the CSSA, please read the WOIPFG report "Studying Abroad Under the Communist Party—How China's Diplomatic Missions Control and Use Overseas Chinese Students" at <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/en/index2.php?option=content&task=view&id=172&pop=1&page=0>

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 U.S. We have about 1,500 registered members, and one-third of them have become U.S. 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

Investigative Report on the Control of Overseas Chinese and the Implementation of the Global United Front by the Chinese Communist Regime (Cont.)

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.

Let's look at the two stops of the Beijing Olympic Torch Relay (BOTR) in San Francisco and Australia:

(1) On April 9, 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 Benevolent 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



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.

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 interlocking colored rings). [79] The Chinese Senior 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 5:00 a.m., more than 90 arranged 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 Xiaojian and Xu Zhaoyou, 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

site, "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, [85] 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&pop=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 the 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 in the 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 Qi, a member of the Politburo, Beijing Party Central Committee Secretary, and Beijing Olympics 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)



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)

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 Olympics 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]

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 European 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] 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 pro-

Report on the CCP's Foreign Propaganda System, Ideology Infiltration and Spreading Hatred (Cont.)

paganda 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 weaved 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 government, CNS will play an even more active role in the field of over-

seas 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 on a daily basis. 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 14:28 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 in order to carry out the deployment of news reporting strategy. The news agency “had continuously sent out reporting instructions three times, requested the disaster-hit area news outlet to closely carry out the instructions from the head office, and work with the mainland and overseas news outlets in reporting the earthquake.” ... “China News Service immediately delivered the

CCP Central Political Bureau’s meeting notes and *People’s Daily*, and Xinhua News Agency’s manuscript. The important information such as death toll and number of injured have been released strictly according to government provision, and the sensitive information has been handled with circumspect hold.” [72]

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 CCP’s English mouthpiece, targets English-speaking audiences around the world. Its signals, after digital compression, is broadcasted through PanAm Satellite (PAS) 8, 9, 10 and AsiaSat 2 and 3S 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



Internet Photo

After the China Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco refused entry for Falun Gong to participate in a parade on Dec. 15, 2006, City Councillor Chris Daly planned to hold a public hearing to explain the reasons for an investigation into the rejection. Because of this, he was put under enormous pressure. On the cover photo of *AsianWeek*, the words “Butt Out” were printed on his forehead. The manager of *AsianWeek* is the son-in-law of Huang Ju, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Central Committee at the time.

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 CCP Central Committee’s official newspaper. [86] It is one of the five CCP’s main media outlets for overseas propaganda. [87] Its target readers are overseas Chinese stu-

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Investigative Report on CCPPR Led United Front Work

May 20, 2011

Since it usurped state power, the CCP has never stopped its penetration overseas, either word or deed, and the trend has intensified since its open-up reforms. Departments involved in such activities include both the traditional intelligence organs such as China's Ministry of National Security and the Second Department of the PLA General Staff Department, as well as those that do not have a clear indication to foreigners, such as the CCP's CCPPNR, the International Department of CCP's Central Committee, Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, and State Administration of Religious Affairs of PRC, etc. Among them, the CCPPR under the United Front Work Department of CCP Central Committee has been operating for many years. On July 1, 2011, World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) has published the latest investigate report on CCPPR Led United Front Work. It aims to provide concerned governments and departments, NGOs and people in general with some insight of the scope and extent as well as the harm of CCP's penetration overseas.

The report points out that distributed in various countries, the so-called NGO, the China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Unifica-

tion (CCPPR) is, in reality, an organization under the CCP's United Front Work Department. Also, as the leader of the overseas Chinese united front work offensive, it is registered locally as a NGO, but only accepts instructions from Beijing. It implements the CCP's policies and works for the CCP's interests.

China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification (CCPPR) was established in Beijing, China on September 22, 1988. Initially it claimed that it was "a nongovernmental group organized by all circles of people who advocate peaceful unification of China." [2] Heads of different democratic parties served as former presidents of the CCPPR. In China, democratic parties are said to be "participating parties under the premise of acknowledging the leadership of CCP."

Overseas CCPPR branches were established one after another around 2000 [5]. As a platform for the united front work in overseas countries, these CCPPR branches have explicit tasks: First, "melting into local high level political circles;" and second, "influencing [local] mainstream society." By September 27, 2004, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party started to directly control the CCPPR, and it became an organization directly under The United Front

Work Department of the CCP Central Committee [6]. The current president of CCPPR is Jia Qinglin who is on the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee, and chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). The vice president is Liu Yandong, minister of the CCP Central Committee United Front Work Department [7]. The Party secretary of the CCP committee for CCPPR is Liang Jinqun, a former Deputy Minister of CCP Central Committee United Work Department standing committee [8,9].

CCPPR branches are very active in their countries' mainstream societies and political activities. Through providing benefits to and brainwashing the mainstream politicians and the overseas Chinese, the CCPPR tries to turn them into united front work tools for the CCP. So, these people can establish and develop political alliances with the CCP being the leader.

[1], In their host countries, CCPPR branches promote the CCP's united front work's global strategy and manipulate the local public opinion. They subtly influence the host countries' decision-making, thereby enhancing the CCP regime's influence on and control of the world.

Key Members of CCPPR overseas organizations are former and incumbent

officials of foreign countries and Chinese naturalized in a foreign country

Hon. Gough Whitlam, patron of Australia Council for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification of China (ACP-PRC), was a former Australian Prime Minister.

Hon. Bob Hawke AC, patron of the Australia Council for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification of China (ACP-PRC), was a former Australia Prime Minister. In July 2000 when ACP-PRC was established, he was a patron of the ACP-PRC (First Term Honorary Board Patrons) [12]. As early as in July 1993, the former Australian Prime Minister was employed by a Chinese government think tank—China Institute of Strategy & Management, simply referred to as "CISM." CISM was set up, namely, by Xiao Ke, a Chinese admiral, and Gu Mu, a former Vice Premier [13]. Its members were basically composed of CCP party-founding veterans. Its deputy directors included Zhang Aiping, the former Defense Minister; Li Yaowen, a navy admiral; Dong Liangju, former Executive Director of the General Office of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. The current director is Zheng Bijian, former Standing Vice President of the Party School

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(Continued from Page 9)

dents 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 tour-

ists 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 and 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 Taihua [118]—stated during the National Radio Film and Televi-

sion 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... Instigate 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]

For references and to read the full report, visit:

<http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/en/index2.php?option=content&task=view&id=158&pop=1&page=0>

Investigative Report on CCPPR Led United Front Work(Cont.)

of the CCP Central Committee. According to the institute, the former Australia Prime Minister was the first senior foreign consultant hired by the CISM [15].

Rt. Hon. Malcolm Fraser AC CH, patron of ACPPRC, was a former Prime Minister of Australia. He was a patron of ACPPRC when it was established in July 2000 [16].

Li Anni, honorary chairman of Rio Council for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification of China in Brazil was a three-star admiral of the country, with quite an extensive network of contacts in the military and among politicians. According to Zhan Huihua, chairman of Rio Council for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification of China, she invited Admiral Li Anni and other dignitaries in Rio and Brazil to participate in the activities sponsored by the Council [18]. The Council eventually invited Li Anni to be its honorary chairman. According to Xinhua News Agency, Li Anni was introduced to the consulate general of China in Rio soon after he assumed the honorary position.

The former Presidents of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, Armando Guebuza, and Prime Minister Luísa Días Diogo, Speaker of Parliament of the Republic of Mozambique Eduardo Joaquim Mulemb became honorary advisers to Mozambique Council for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification of China. Jiang Yongsheng, head of CCPPR in Mozambique published a book titled "Eighteen years—the Presidents and a Doctor," in which he detailed how he successfully persuaded presidents in this country (during different terms) and politicians to become members of CCPPR, taking advantage of his position as a private health doctor for these presidents.

On September 10, 2007, the CCPPR of Mozambique held a Standing Committee Conference at the Chinese Embassy in Mozambique. A paper was presented at the conference titled "Finding Innovative Approaches Based on Local Situation; to carry out our work targeting the upper social levels in the respective countries we work in." The paper was published as an experience exchange article at the Second Standing Committee Con-

ference of the Seventh Session, with Jiang Yongsheng being the speaker. [22].

Xu Huazhang (aka. William Quan Hua; Xu, Hwa-Chang), is currently the chairman of CCPPR in the United States, and executive director of the standing committee for CCPPR's 2010-2011 term [23]. He is a member of the U.S. Republican Party, and an immigration consultant. In May 2002, Xu accompanied Mayor Lee P. Brown during his visit to China as the mayor's consultation committee member for international affairs and signed a number of commercial contracts [25]. They were received by former CCP Chairman Jiang Zemin [26]. Upon returning to the United States, Xu and other leaders of the overseas Chinese Associations made plans to establish the CCPPR in Houston. This organization was formally launched on October 12, 2002, and Xu served as the president [27]. Between October 23 and October 25 of the same year, during Jiang Zemin's visit to Houston, Xu participated in the welcome activities [28].

Hua Junxiong, chairman of the National Federation of CCPPR in the United States, served as executive director during the term 2010-2011 [30]. He is also the chairman of CCPPR in New York. In 1975, as an overseas representative of the united front movement, he was invited to the mainland by Chinese authorities. Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai met with him during his visit. Hua Junxiong said himself that his first visit to mainland China was 1975, and that he went back to China every other year since. Founded in 1982, CCPPR New York was one of the earliest CCPPR branches in the United States. Ever since Hua Junxiong was elected to be chairman of CCPPR New York in 1993, it became one of the most active Chinese associations in the United States; it is also one of the Chinese associations that follows the CCP most closely [31].

The Nature of CCPPR Overseas and Its Relationship with the CCP

The mission statement of all the overseas CCPPR branches usually self-proclaim to be "Nonprofit Non-governmental Organizations." These organizations presented themselves

as NGOs in their host countries, but the purpose of their activities has nothing to do with the interests of these host countries. The sole purpose is to implement CCP's policies. Therefore, it is a foreign agency working for a foreign government in nature. For example, in the "Constitution of All CCPPR in the United States", there is no mentioning of what benefits it will bring to local society; it only emphasizes that the task and mission is to strive to gain recognition and support for Chinese communist policies from the U.S. government and mainstream society in the United States. [35]. In addition, CCPPR China lists all overseas CCPPR organizations on its website, obviously treating them as its branch organizations.

Responsible persons of overseas CCPPR have conference in Beijing regularly

On April 10, 2002, Qiu Weilian, president of CCPPR Australia led a 13-member delegation to Beijing. Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, China, hosted a grand reception for the group, and arranged to have them stay at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse. Wang Zhaoguo, minister of United Front Work Department, Wan Guoquan, vice chairman of CPPCC, Li Haifeng, deputy director of Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, Zhou Mingwei, deputy director of Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council, Zhou Wenzhong, Assistant of Minister of Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador Extraordinaire and Plenipotentiary of Australia, Wang Kebin, secretary-general of CCPPR China, met with the delegation. These high-ranking politicians affirmed and praised the global CCP-PR conference held in Sydney in February 2002. (According to Qiu Weilian, the conference "received support from Australian official circles. Nearly 1,000 politicians and VIPs from all over the world discussed the 'great plan' for the united front in Sydney. The Australian prime minister delivered a speech. So did Clinton." [37]) Qiu thus gained great recognition and appreciation from the CCP.

On April 11, 2002, Zhou Mingwei, vice director of the State Council Taiwan Affairs Office, met with the delega-

tion of all visitors from CCPPR Australia at the Taiwan Affairs Office building in the afternoon. He said: "There is innovation at this conference you organized. From state leaders down to the relevant departments, we all attach great importance to your conference. Our goal is precisely to promote unification into mainstream society. Australia's experience should be learned from by other areas." [38] On January 15, 2002, the then-president of the CCP, Jiang Zemin, met alone with the CCPPR's then-president, Chinese-American Cheng Junfu [37], to listen to his briefings on the CCPPR's overseas operations and his suggestions. Jiang also praised and encouraged the CCPPR staff for their "civil" efforts to promote China's reunification [38]. On August 11, 2002, the China Peaceful Reunification Association of the United States ("the Association") was established in Chicago. Cheng Junfu concurrently served as the president of the new organization [39]. The Association has set up five teams, including a Congress lobbying team, an American international strategy think-tank team, a Taiwanese affairs team and a foundation team. All teams started activities in the United States. On January 6, 2003, the Association's president Cheng Junfu led a delegation to Beijing to report the Association's operations. Central United Front Work Department head Liu Yandong, deputy head Tian Henian, Central United Front Work Department Third Bureau's head Li Lu and China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification's deputy chief secretary Fu Tiesheng met with Cheng Junfu and the delegation. Liu Yandong affirmed the "reunification promotional movement" carried out by the CCPPR and encouraged them to "make more contributions." [40]

On August 11, 2002, the National Federation of CCPPR in the United States was established in Chicago, USA. President of the federation Cheng Junfu immediately went to Beijing and stayed for nine days to report the situation to leaders in Beijing, China. Guo Dongpo, director of Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, China and Li Zhaoxing, deputy minister of Foreign Affairs, deputy director of State Council Taiwan Af-

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fairs Commission, met with responsible persons of CCPPR to exchange ideas and experience. All attending parties praised the achievement and successes of the meeting [39].

On October 24, 2009, Song Chenguang, the vice chairman of CPPCC of Jiangxi Province, minister of Provincial United Front Work Department met with the CCPPR delegation from Canada in the afternoon in Nanchang City. President of CCPPR Canada Ma Qingshi reported to him the situation of CCPPR Canada since its founding in 1999 [43].

On the next day, Minister of overseas CCPPR Jiang Nanyang, division director of the Third Division of United Front Work, Jiangxi Province, Li Guojie accompanied the delegation from Canada to visit Jinggangshan in the afternoon, a military base of CCP in its early days, and visited the Jinggangshan Revolutionary Museum.

Overseas CCPPR associations would have a conference in mainland China every year

Since 2002, presidents from overseas CCPPR associations would have a conference in mainland China every year. There have been nine such meetings to date.

On September 25, 2007, CCPPR had its sixth conference to promote unification at Beijing, China. Over 100 people, including presidents of CCPPR from over 70 countries and regions, as well as related personnel attended the conference. Vice Executive Secretary General of CCPPR China Li Lu (currently the minister of Third Ministry of United Front Work Department [40]) presided over the conference. Secretary-General of CCPPR China Liu Yandong (minister of United Front Work) gave a speech and praised the positive roles and contribution of CCPPR in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas countries. He also made future working plans based on the analysis of the situation and tasks to be accomplished [41].

Between April 22, 2009 and April 25, 2009, overseas CCPPR had its eighth conference in Beijing. More than 120 responsible persons from 68 countries and regions attended the meeting. President of CCPPR China

Jia Qinglin (CCP Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee) met with all attendees on April 24. He stressed that the global CCPPR organization shouldered an important task, and should continue to play its uniquely important role. He hoped that the global CCPPR organization would have a deep understanding of CCCPC's General Secretary Hu Jintao's important speech [42].

On September 23, 2010, 150 presidents and representatives from overseas councils for PPNR attended the Ninth Presidents Conference of CCPPNR in Hangzhou. It summarized its "brilliant achievements" in the following area:

- 1) The number of overseas associations for PPNR has increased to over 180 (including those in the USA and Taiwan) in over 80 countries and regions.
- 2) "Overseas councils for PPNR can build up the circle of our agents who can influence the local government and business sector. Branches of CCPPNR have carried out secret lobbying and their name lists have added names of high-ranking figures such as presidents, prime ministers, MPs, House speakers and mayors in Africa and Oceania."
- 3) There have been a series of incidents in China against CCP tyranny, which led to international reactions; incidents such as the violent suppression of Tibetan lamas peaceful protest in March 2008. As CCPPNR's overseas platform, "overseas councils of PPNR organized many activities to propagate and expose the facts," "minimized the negative impact overseas due to lies by the separatists," and safeguarded the CCP's "core interests," and "they have won understanding and support in their own countries."

Beijing Inspects the Work of CCPPNR in Various Countries and Regions

In August 2000, Wan Guoquan, the then head of CCPPR led a delegation to attend CCPPR World Conference in Berlin, Germany.

In July 2000 and August 2004, Zhang Kehui, then head of CCPPNR led a delegation to attend the CCPPR world conference in Japan and the CCPPR Forum in Hong Kong, respectively. In February 2002 and September

2003, Luo Haocai, then Head of CCPPR led a delegation to attend CCPPR world conferences in Sydney, Australia, and Moscow, Russia, respectively.

On August 15, 2005, the "World Conference for CCPPR" was held in Vienna, Austria. CCPPR's Deputy Head Luo Haocai led a delegation to attend the conference and made a speech.

On December 14, 2006, Overseas Chinese World Conference for CCPPR was held in Macaw. Liu Yandong, acting deputy head of CCPPR (also a minister of the United Front Work Department of CCP Central Committee) attended the assembly and made a speech.

In the evening of May 21, 2007, Party Secretary and Secretary-General of CCPPR Liang Jinqian paid a five-day visit to Brazil after attending the 2007 CCPPR conference in Venezuela.

On August 6, 2007 CCPPR world conference was held in Budapest, Hungary, which was attended by Vice Chairman of CCPPR Zhou Tienong (current vice chairman of China's National People's Congress), who also made a speech at the conference.

On July 18, 2009 CCPPNR world conference was held in Los Angeles, USA. Vice chairman of CCPPR Xu Jialu led a delegation to attend the assembly and made a speech.

On July 30, 2009, a celebration ceremony was held in Hong Kong for the establishment of Hong Kong Association for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification. Executive Vice Chairman of CCPPR Du Qinglin (a current minister of the United Front Work Department of CCP Central Committee) attended the ceremony and made a speech.

Comprehensively Representing the Chinese Communist Regime Overseas in the Name of CCPPR

The recognition of state sovereignty and territorial integrity is limited to state power. For example, in the U.S. federal government, local governments do not have any right to get involved in diplomatic affairs. Most countries in the world do not have diplomatic relationships with Taiwan as they only recognize the Chinese

Communist regime. Therefore, the motives behind the vigorous activities in the name of promoting reunification in these countries appear very strange and out of place. In fact, they are for united front activities beyond the Taiwan issue in the name of promoting reunification, and their goal is to comprehensively represent the interests of the Chinese communist regime overseas.

The following are some examples of such activities that have no bearing on the Taiwan issue:

Examples:

On January 20th, a photo exhibit defaming Falun Gong was held by the Russian Chinese for Promoting Peaceful Reunification and it claimed to help Chinese Russians, Chinese immigrants and merchants to be on the same page as the Chinese government over the issue of Falun Gong.

During December 14-15, 2006, while the Overseas Chinese World Conference for Promoting Peaceful Reunification of China was held in Macaw, Chairman of Spanish Council for CCPPR Xu Songhua said that on the issues of Taiwan, Tibet, and Falun Gong, overseas councils for PPNR would "cooperate with the Chinese embassies and consulates overseas to do well in relevant work and to uplift China's international status." Xu Songhua also gave an example of the Spanish terrorist organization ETA, saying it could be persuaded to communicate with western people concerned.

On April 5, 2008 North California Council for PPNR Chairman Li Nianci called on nearly 100 community leaders to write to the office of Nancy Pelosi, speaker of the House of Representatives to pressure her to stop criticizing the Chinese communist regime, otherwise they would mobilize electorates to "voice their opinions with their votes" to impact her election on November 8, the same year. The reason he did this was because Nancy Pelosi introduced House Resolution 1077 on April 3, 2008, calling on the Chinese government to begin a results-based dialogue, without preconditions, directly with His Holiness the Dalai Lama to address the legitimate grievances of the Tibetan people and provide a long-term solution that respects the human rights and dignity of every Tibetan.