

Good News or ... Fake News

BMH



Thưa Quý Vị bản tin dưới đây được vi hữu "tthydung", góp ý cho là Fake News...

Tôi cũng nghĩ như thế...Fake News với tựa đề thật kêu, nhưng vô căn cứ...

Tôi có hỏi những người chuyển bài, xin cho biết bài gốc, không ai trả lời.

Tôi có tìm cũng không thấy bản tin nào liên quan, với những con số lớn như thế.

Nhưng lại tìm được hai bản tin từ hai cơ quan truyền thông thuộc đám dân chủ thổ tả phổ biến.

Tôi tin vào hai bản tin này.

Xin chuyển đến Quý Vị, Quý NT và CH và mời xem để tường, và tùy nghi thẩm định..

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Washington, D.C

1.- Bản tin trên New York Times, tờ báo thiên tả, thuộc đám truyền thông dân chủ thổ tả..

Các giới chức Hoa Kỳ thúc đẩy việc trục xuất các người bị nghi ngờ là điệp viên cho tàu cộng hiện đang làm việc tại các văn phòng truyền thông.

Các quan chức chính quyền của Trump đang thảo luận để có hành động đối phó sau khi tàu cộng lên tiếng sẽ trục xuất hầu như tất cả các nhà báo Hoa Kỳ đang làm việc cho các tờ New York Times, The Washington Post và The Wall Street Journal.

U.S. Officials Push for Expelling Suspected Chinese Spies at Media Outlets

Trump administration officials are discussing taking action after China said it would expel almost all American journalists for The New York Times, The Washington Post and The Wall Street Journal.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/26/us/politics/coronavirus-china-spies.html>

By [Edward Wong](#) and [Julian E. Barnes](#)
March 26, 2020

WASHINGTON — As China moves forward with [expelling almost all American journalists](#) from three major American newspapers, Trump administration officials have intensified discussions over whether to evict employees of Chinese media outlets who they say mainly act as spies.

The action is under consideration because some U.S. officials want to retaliate against China in a new conflict that has revolved around news organizations and is being fueled by hostility over the coronavirus pandemic.

Since the virus began spreading across the United States, Washington and Beijing have waged a global information war over the outbreak. President Trump and his aides are trying to pin responsibility on China, where Communist Party officials [initially covered up](#) the dangers of the virus as it was first discovered. Mr. Trump, though, has been criticized for [vast failures](#) in the American response.

Some American intelligence officials have pushed for years to expel employees of Chinese media organizations who they say mainly file intelligence reports. The officials now see an opening to make a strong case after Beijing abruptly announced this month that it would expel almost all American citizens who report from mainland China for The New York Times, The Washington Post and The Wall Street Journal. China also demanded those organizations, as well as Voice of America and Time magazine, turn over information on employees, budgets, assets and other operational details.

American officials view the state-run outlets in China as a potent threat in the [growing strategic rivalry between the two superpowers](#), both because the outlets disseminate propaganda around the world and because of their ability to provide cover for intelligence operatives.

“Even General Secretary Xi says they ‘must speak for the Party,’” she added, referring to [remarks that President Xi Jinping of China made](#) in 2016 as he toured the headquarters of state-run media organizations. In recent days, Ms. Ortagus and Hua Chunying, a spokeswoman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, have engaged in an information duel on Twitter.

Secretary of State Mike Pompeo has insisted on using the term “Wuhan virus” to refer to the coronavirus, which [ignited tensions](#) at an online meeting Wednesday of foreign ministers of the Group of 7 nations. Mr. Trump has used the term “Chinese virus” despite widespread criticism that the label is racist and [encourages attacks on](#)

Asian-Americans. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Zhao Lijian, has pushed the conspiracy theory that the U.S. Army might have taken the virus to Wuhan, where the pandemic began.

Against that backdrop, some American officials want to move quickly against Chinese intelligence operatives. American counterintelligence officials have more closely scrutinized the work of Chinese diplomats, journalists, scientists and others in the United States, though some critics have denounced this as a new “red scare.”

In September, the United States secretly expelled two employees of the Chinese Embassy in Washington who had been caught driving on a sensitive military base in Virginia with their wives; it appeared to be the first expulsion of Chinese diplomats accused of espionage in more than 30 years.

Any expulsion of Chinese employees at media outlets accused of conducting intelligence work could include ones based at the United Nations, where China has a permanent seat on the Security Council, according to an intelligence official familiar with the plans. Most Chinese employees of state-run organizations work in Washington for large organizations.

Some Chinese intelligence operatives pose as journalists at those agencies and at smaller state-run outlets, using “nonofficial cover,” in the parlance of spies, experts on Chinese espionage say. Some American officials have spoken of entirely shutting down those small outfits as well as any Chinese organization or company accused of being a front for intelligence work.

American officials declined to estimate the number of Chinese intelligence operatives in the United States they say use journalism employment as a cover or the number they would like to expel.

The F.B.I. referred questions to the State Department, which said it does not comment on intelligence matters. The Chinese Embassy did not reply to a request for comment.

American intelligence officials have long asserted that many Chinese journalists abroad play a hybrid role in which they not only provide reports for publications and broadcasters in China, but also give information to Beijing’s intelligence apparatus.

The action now under consideration would try to avoid evicting most of those who play a hybrid role and focus more on people the U.S. government believes are mainly spies, according to intelligence officials. The journalistic reports filed by those Chinese citizens are simply a screen for covertly collecting intelligence, the officials said.

The United States is scrutinizing most closely China Central Television, the main state-run network that has extensive operations overseas, the intelligence official said. It has an arm, China Global Television Network, that runs its own operations and broadcasts in foreign languages.

The main Chinese overseas spy agency, the Ministry of State Security, has operatives at various media outlets, say intelligence officials and experts on Chinese espionage.

The People's Liberation Army also has intelligence operatives overseas with media cover.

American officials were infuriated by China's announcement of the new wave of expulsions of American journalists, who are not spies. The officials saw the action as part of Beijing's attempts to censor reporting about the government's missteps over the coronavirus outbreak.

The officials are now seeking a way to retaliate beyond continuing a cycle of retribution that harms people who practice actual journalism. Taking the fight to the intelligence services would do that, they say, as well as allowing the Americans to avoid criticism that they are clamping down on press freedoms.

One option that some officials have discussed that does not involve spies is limiting the reach and distribution of the Chinese outlets in the United States, whether those are television networks or newspapers. But that runs into the thorny issue of press freedoms. For years, the Chinese government has blocked online access to major foreign news websites and apps, and it often censors broadcasts by international television networks.

The wave of expulsions of journalists in the two countries began when China announced on Feb. 19 it [would evict three Wall Street Journal reporters](#), the first outright expulsions of foreign journalists since 1998.

After that announcement, which came a day after the Trump administration [imposed new rules](#) on five Chinese state-run media organizations, American officials grappled with how to respond. Some [raised the idea](#) of expelling Chinese state media employees who did intelligence work. [Matthew Pottinger](#), the deputy national security adviser and a former Wall Street Journal reporter based in China, led a meeting on Feb. 24 to discuss options.

The administration announced on March 2 it was [issuing new visa quotas](#) on Chinese citizens working at five Chinese media organizations. In total, they could employ only 100 Chinese citizens in their American operations. That would result in the de facto expulsion of about 60.

A senior State Department official said last week that the "Chinese government" had met a deadline of March 13 to identify employees who would remain at the organizations. It was unlikely that Chinese officials had selected intelligence operatives to send back to China, American officials said.

China retaliated against the new quotas by expelling journalists at The Times, The Journal and The Post, affecting at least 13 Americans, even though those newspapers are not tied to the U.S. government.

"Did they really believe they can silence a country like China without any consequences?" Hua Chunying, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, [wrote on Twitter](#) on Tuesday.

"China clearly no longer sees Western journalists as useful or critical to getting its message out," said [Daniel M. Kliman](#), a senior fellow at the Center for a New American Security and a former Asia policy official in the Pentagon. "With the

expansion of state-run organizations globally, it seems they don't need Western journalists around."

On Tuesday, the publishers of the three newspapers [issued an open letter](#) to China. The decision by Beijing to expel the journalists during a pandemic, they said, was "uniquely damaging and reckless as the world continues the struggle to control this disease, a struggle that will require the free flow of reliable news and information."

*2.- Bản tin trên tạp chí dân chủ thô tả Bloomberg, với tên chủ **Michael Bloomberg**, thù ghét TT Donald Trump đến tận xương tủy...*

Mục tiêu kế tiếp cuộc chiến tranh thương mại của Tổng Thống Donald Trump: Học sinh tàu cộng tại các trường Đại học ưu tú của Hoa Kỳ.

Đầu tiên là thương mại, kế tiếp là công nghệ - bây giờ là tài năng. Chính quyền của Tổng Thống Donald Trump đã bắt đầu nhắm mục tiêu vào những tên tàu cộng giỏi nhất và sáng giá nhất đang ở Hoa Kỳ, điều tra cẩn trọng với các nhà nghiên cứu có mối liên lạc chặt chẽ với Bắc Kinh, và hạn chế thị thực visa dành cho sinh viên.

Trump's Next Trade War Target: Chinese Students at Elite Schools

Bloomberg News

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<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-06-03/trump-s-next-trade-war-target-chinese-students-at-elite-schools>

First trade, then technology -- now talent. The Trump administration has started taking aim at China's best and brightest in the U.S., scrutinizing researchers with ties to Beijing and restricting student visas.

Several Chinese graduate students and academics told Bloomberg News in recent weeks that they found the U.S. academic and job environment increasingly unfriendly. Emory University [dismissed](#) two Chinese-American professors on May 16, and China's Education Ministry [issued](#) a warning Monday on the risks of studying in the U.S. as student visa rejections soar.

"I'm nervous, worried, even saddened by the unnecessary conflict," said Liu Yuanli, founding director of the Harvard School of Public Health's [China Initiative](#) and now serves as dean of Peking Union Medical College's School of Public Health in Beijing. "The restrictions on Chinese scholars and students are irrational and go against the very core value that makes U.S. a great nation."

Liu is a participant in China's controversial "Thousand Talents" recruitment program, which began in 2008 as a way for Beijing to encourage its brightest citizens abroad to help develop the economy back home. More recently, China has [sought to play down](#) the program as U.S. concerns about its activities grow.

Increasing Suspicion

The developments underscore how the trade conflict is fundamentally changing the relationship between the world's two largest economies, from one of greater reliance to increasing suspicion.

President Donald Trump's expanding [curbs on Chinese goods](#) and China's move to set up a [sweeping blacklist](#) of "unreliable" foreign entities since their trade talks broke down have [helped fuel](#) new Wall Street warnings about a possible global recession.

Education has for decades been a strong point of cooperation between the nations, with a surge of Chinese students filling American university coffers while giving the country access to some of the world's best research hubs.

The U.S. hosted more than 360,000 students from China last year, according to a [report](#) by the [Institute of International Education](#), more than any other country.

Still, growth has slowed amid the trade tensions, with the number of students rising 3.6% last year -- or roughly half the pace of the previous year. The share of Chinese government-sponsored students refused visas increased to 13.5% in the first three months of this year, compared with 3.2% in the same period of 2018, according to new Chinese government data.

Slower Renewals

Annual student visa renewals, which previously took about three weeks, are now dragging on for months, according to several Chinese doctorate candidates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who asked not to be named over concerns their career prospects could be affected. One of the students said they were leaning toward returning home after graduation, worried that the scrutiny of Chinese scholars could continue for years.

"The actions of the U.S. side are causing a chill in China-U.S. educational exchanges and cooperation," Xu Yongji, deputy director of the Education Ministry's Department of International Cooperation and Exchange told a briefing Monday in Beijing. "We hope that the U.S. side will correct its wrong practices as soon as possible, take a more positive attitude, do more things conducive to promoting bilateral educational exchanges and cooperation."

The ministry criticized what it said were groundless U.S. accusations of "non-traditional espionage activities." The ministry cautioned Chinese students about the risks of pursuing an American education only to be denied entry far into the process, an message that highlights a change in attitude in Beijing even if it won't actively curb applications.

"Those in the U.S. who are blocking Chinese students and scholars have another agenda in mind: They are afraid that the Chinese will master advanced technology and that China will walk to the front," the Communist Party's flagship newspaper, the People's Daily, said in a Tuesday [commentary](#). "A precipitous drop in the number of Chinese students studying in the U.S. would certainly send shock waves through the American education industry."

The U.S. State Department didn't immediately respond Monday to a request for comment.

Researchers Fired

The worries have persisted despite progress [claimed](#) by China after President Xi Jinping discussed the issue with Trump during their summit on the sidelines of the Group of 20 meetings in Argentina last year. Although Chinese state media said Trump reaffirmed U.S. desire for the country's students, the White House mentioned no agreements on the issue.

The Trump administration [vowed](#) in its 2017 National Security Strategy to review visa procedures and consider restrictions on foreign science, technology, engineering and mathematics -- or STEM -- students from designated countries to ensure that intellectual property is not transferred to competitors.

Last June, the U.S. State Department said it would limit the visas for Chinese students studying science and engineering.

Those moves have been followed by actions by U.S. universities such as Emory, where one fired genetics researcher, Li Xiao-Jiang, was a Thousand Talents participant. In April, three researchers [were also let go](#) by the University of Texas's M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in connection with an investigation into possible foreign attempts to take advantage of its federally funded research.

Some have pushed back against the trend, including Yale University President Peter Salovey, who affirmed the school's "steadfast commitment" to foreign talent in a May 23 open letter. China's foreign ministry backed his stance, saying personnel and cultural exchanges between the two countries "should not be politicized."

Returning Talent

While the student visa squeeze may help protect U.S. research, it could also accelerate the return of Chinese scholars. One of China's top schools, Jinan University, [pledged](#) to take in Emory's Li and his lab staff and Chinese companies are eager to poach the employees of their Silicon Valley peers.

"Of course we are happy to bring them in, if those are the ones we need," Ren Zhengfei, the founder of Huawei Technologies Co., told Bloomberg last week.

Xi has repeatedly called for "indigenous innovation" in core technologies since taking power in 2012, and the country has sped up reforms in higher education. The U.S. ranked sixth on the 2018 [Global Innovation Index](#) released by institutions including Cornell University and INSEAD, ahead of No. 17 China.

"It is impossible to count on the United States for technology and innovation, and China has been aware of this for a while," said [Suisheng Zhao](#), director of the Center for China-U.S. Cooperation at the University of Denver's Josef Korbel School of International Studies. "China has no better option than self-reliance to develop its own high-tech talent."

— With assistance by [Dandan Li](#), [Claire Che](#), [Tom Mackenzie](#), [Yuan Gao](#), [Ayesha Sruti](#), and [Bill Faries](#)

(Adds People's Daily commentary from eleventh paragraph.)