The Chinese Threat

The Nixon's administration, the 37th President of the United States, took the first steps toward normalizing relations with China. On February 21, 1972, Nixon visited China and held talks with Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and Chairman Mao Zedong. This visit, known as the "Nixon visit to China," marked a historic turning point in U.S.-China relations.

Engaging with China through trade was seen as a means to encourage its integration into the global economy and promote stability. By bringing China into the international trade system, it was hoped that economic interdependence would foster cooperation and discourage conflict. The belief was that increased economic ties could lead to China adopting more market-oriented reforms and eventually evolving into a responsible global player.

With the support of the United States, starting in the early 1980s, China started the process of joining the World Trade Organization (WTO) culminating in its membership on December 11, 2001.

The policy of engaging China, which has continued to the present time, has been a total failure. Since then China has continually faced allegations and criticism for not fully adhering to certain agreements and policies of the WTO.

The United States needs to understand that we are in a cold war with China. China has sworn to replace the United States as the world leader.

To achieve this objective, China has violated basic principles of world trade in its pursuit of global influence and dominance. Some of the key issues include:

Intellectual Property (IP) Theft: China has been accused of widespread intellectual property theft, including the unauthorized acquisition and use of trade secrets, patents, and technology from foreign companies. These actions can undermine fair competition and violate international trade agreements.

Forced Technology Transfer: China has faced criticism for policies and practices that force foreign companies operating in China to transfer their technology to Chinese partners as a condition for market access. This practice has raised concerns about unfair competition and violation of intellectual property rights.

Subsidies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs): China's extensive use of subsidies and support for state-owned enterprises has been seen as distorting global markets. These subsidies can give Chinese companies an unfair advantage over their foreign competitors and violates World Trade Organization (WTO) rules.

Market Access Barriers: There have been complaints about China's restrictions on market access for foreign companies, including regulations that limit foreign investment, require technology transfers, or impose burdensome regulatory requirements. These barriers can hinder fair competition and limit market opportunities for foreign businesses.

Dumping and Overcapacity: China has been accused of dumping goods on foreign markets at artificially low prices, which can harm domestic industries in other countries. Overcapacity in sectors such as steel and aluminum has also raised concerns about unfair trade practices.

For years China has been engaging in various forms of espionage, including cyber espionage and traditional espionage activities.

China has been conducting cyber espionage campaigns aimed at stealing sensitive information. These activities involve hacking into computer networks, government systems, and corporate databases to gain access to classified information, trade secrets, and intellectual property.

China also uses traditional espionage, which involves the use of human agents to gather intelligence. This includes activities such as recruiting individuals in United States to provide sensitive information, conducting covert operations, and infiltrating organizations or government agencies to gain access to classified information.

China also engages in academic and cultural exchanges with the United States. Concerns have been raised about potential influence on research, educational institutions, and intellectual freedom.

The California University system is no exception. Presently the Universities have not only Chinese nationals enrolled in the schools but have developed direct contacts with China.

China is the main source of foreign students enrolled in U.S. higher education, and its nationals received the second largest number of employer-sponsored H-1B temporary visas in fiscal year 2021. There were about 15,700 Chinese students at the university in the 2022-23 school year.

Although most Chinese immigrants in the United States are legally present, approximately 390,000 were unauthorized as of 2019, according to Migration Policy Institute (MPI) estimates.

U.S. corporations have become willing coconspirators with the Chinese. Entering the Chinese market presents significant opportunities for US companies due to the country's large population, growing middle class, and expanding consumer market.

China has a population of over 1.4 billion people, making it the world's most populous country. This presents a tremendous consumer base and revenue potential for businesses. By partnering with or entering into joint ventures with Chinese companies, US firms can gain access to this vast market.

While entering the Chinese market can be lucrative, there are also risks and challenges involved that are not in the best interest of this country. These include intellectual property concerns, regulatory uncertainties, political tensions, and the potential for increased competition to replace the U.S. as the leader of the world. These corporations also tend to take a soft line to Chinese aggressions at home and abroad in fear of losing their position in China.

Chinese influence does not stop with the U.S. corporations and companies but its tentacles reach into highest offices of government. There have been concerns and allegations regarding China's potential support or influence, legal and not legal, of US politicians including lobbying efforts and campaign donations.

It's important for the US government, regulatory bodies, and intelligence agencies to remain vigilant and address legitimate concerns regarding China's influence. Safeguarding national interests, protecting intellectual property, and ensuring the integrity of political processes are key priorities.

Time is running out if it has not already done so. The U.S. needs to take the following seven steps, at a minimum, to restore the balance with China.

1. Reciprocity: The practice of exchanging privileges granted by one country or organization to another.
    a. If China restricts the ownership of land in China than Chinese nationalist should not own land in the U.S.
    b. If China requires a U.S. company doing business in China to have a Chinese partner, the same goes for any Chinese company in the U.S
    c. If China requires any U.S. company doing business in China to transfer their technology, the same goes for a Chinese company doing business in the U.S.
2. One Hundred Percent Offset in Trade: Balancing the value of imports from China with an equal value of exports to China. In other words, require that all imports from China are entirely compensated by its exports to China, resulting in a net trade balance of zero.
3. Prohibit Chinese nationalist from attending U.S. universities and colleges.
4. Limit the number of employer-sponsored H-1B temporary visas to the number permitted in China.
5. Prohibit Chinese nationalist from owning any social media company in the U.S.
6. Prohibit any financial support to any government employee or Politian.
7. Deport all Chinese illegal immigrants.

Remember, we are in a cold war with China. If we are to win we must take action now.