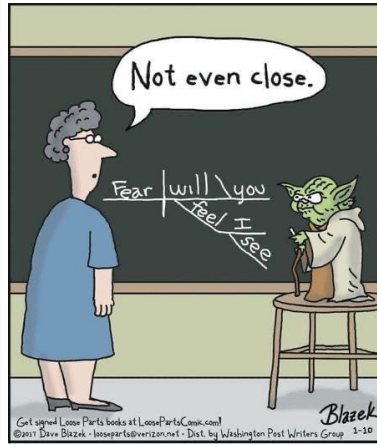


Ah yes, vegan burritos



The manager at our local IKEA is retiring, so I sent him this cake...



Our zones are special...Dr. Evil will leave it at that. Deng created Special Economic Zones inside China, under Xi they are increasingly outside China. Wonder why? See below.

Xi Pays Tribute to Reform and Opening – and Deng Xiaoping: The Diplomat: Shannon Tiezza: 15 OCT 2020: “On October 14, Chinese leaders attended a celebration event marking the 40th anniversary of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in southern China – “a paragon of China’s reform and opening up,” as state news agency Xinhua put it. The Shenzhen SEZ was established in 1980, just after Deng Xiaoping introduced reforms designed to shift China toward a more market-driven economy.

“Xi’s ambivalence toward Deng’s signature policy also manifests in his approach to the former leader. At times Xi sees benefit in casting himself as Deng’s heir; at other times, however, he prefers to erase Deng entirely. Xinhua’s main coverage of the Shenzhen celebrations managed not to mention Deng a single time, instead attributing the SEZ’s founding to the wisdom of the CCP Central Committee.”

“Xi has largely sidelined Deng and his legacy, preferring to elevate himself to a tier of greatness shared only with the PRC’s founding father, Mao Zedong. At the same time, however, Xi does want to affiliate himself with the economic successes generally credited to Deng.”



To understand what Xi, a Marxist, is doing with China’s economy and why, you have to view it through Marxist dialectic. Thesis – antithesis- synthesis. Mao was the CCP’s economic thesis: Stalinist Socialism, highly centralized control, industrialization, isolation. Result: 35-55M starved to death during the Great Leap Forward (1958-62). Deng was the antithesis: “Socialism with Chinese Characteristics”, marketization, price reforms, capital imported from the East Asian Han diaspora and supply chains set up by the 4 Asian Tigers: South Korea, Singapore Taiwan and Hong Kong, and Japan. Result: Enormous growth but loss of State control – “those bourgeoisie are getting uppity!” “Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics” is the synthesis.

Result: Growth (slowing?) with Party cadres inside every SOE and large private business, Anti-Corruption and Police rectification campaigns, Party purges and a maximum Xi. Perhaps a kinder, gentler Mao?



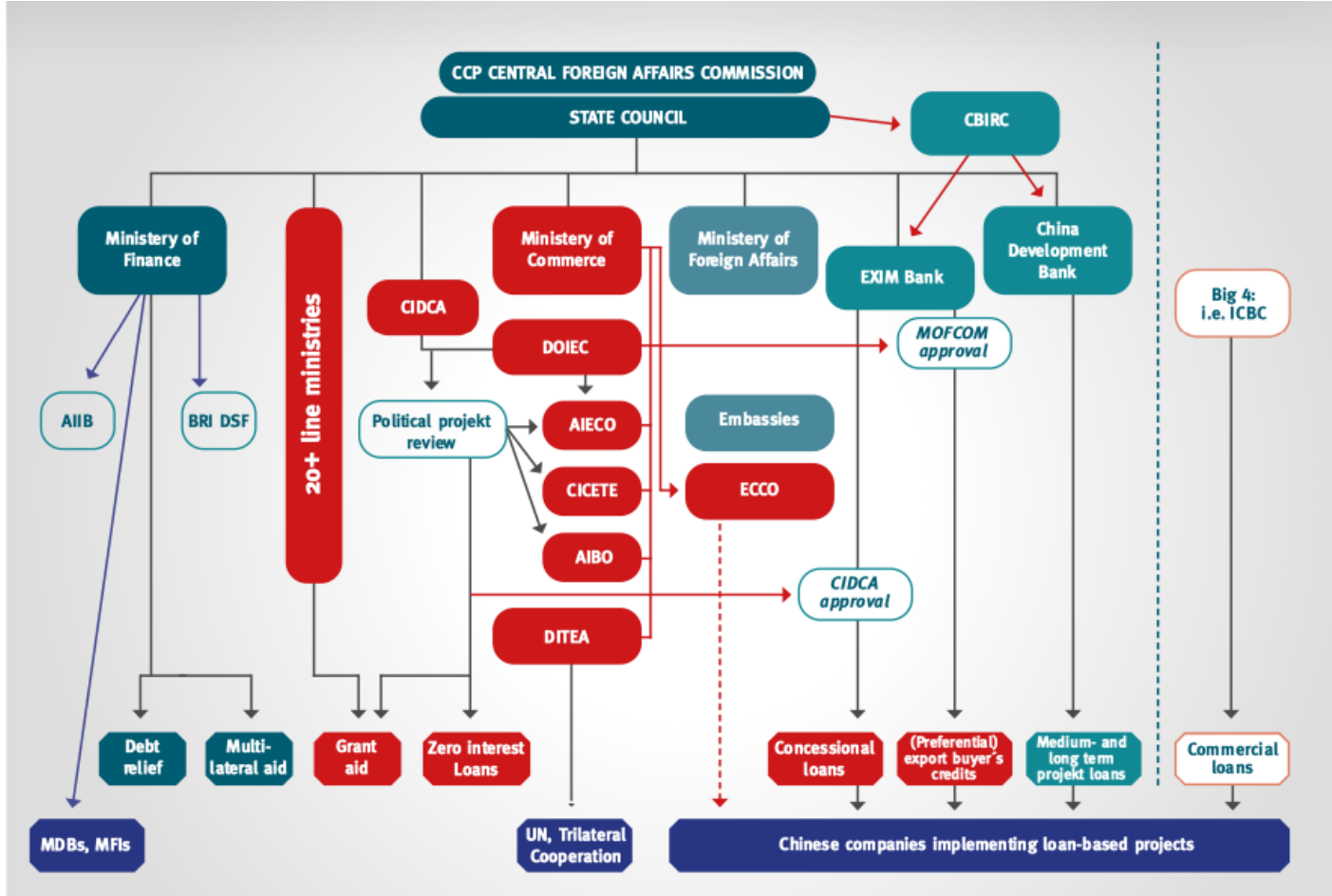
Naga rebels in Myanmar’s northwestern Sagaing Region in October 2018. Speculation is swirling that China may lend armed support to the group to destabilize India. Photo: Facebook

Behind China’s threat to support insurgency in India: Asia Times: Bert Lintner: 30 OCT 2020: Long Xingchun, president of the Chengdu Institute of World Affairs, a think tank administered by China’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, wrote in the Chinese Communist Party-run Global Times on October 22 that “once a country wants to develop official trade ties [with Taiwan], it is by no means a purely trade issue.” “What is known is that Paresh Baruah and other leaders of the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) have for years resided in various towns near the Myanmar border in China’s western Yunnan province.” It’s not just the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) but two factions allied with the Khaplang-faction of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-K) as well.



So, if you recognize Taiwan the PRC goes 'open season' with proxy warfare? How can the PRC effect it? Maybe **SEZ's**? The [Kyaukphyu, Myanmar Special Economic Zone \(SEZ\)](#) links the PRC' financial-economy with the "Arakan Army" insurgents in Myanmar's Rakhine State and the [China-Myanmar Economic Corridor \(CMEC\)](#) directly links armed ethnic groups in Shan State to the bordering Yunnan Province, China. China's SEZ's are especially special.

[Who is Who in the Chinese Lending Institutional Landscape](#): Urgewald.org: Marina Rudyak: OCT 2020: Awesome **summary article** that identifies Chinese lenders, State Policy banks and ministries etc., and what their core interests are.



[Indonesia deported three Uyghurs to China before Pompeo visit, security source says](#): SCMP: Amy Chew: 30 OCT 2020: Indonesia deported three Uyghurs to China following their release from prison this week. China and Turkey had both pressured the Indonesian government to send the three Uyghurs – all natives of Xinjiang, China – to their respective countries, and Indonesian authorities had asked both China and Turkey to prove the three men were their citizens, the source said. Turkey usually grants some form of temporary or permanent residency to all Uyghur exiles. "But only China provided DNA for the three Uyghurs from their families who are still in Xinjiang," the source said. "They were sent to China as it was proven they are citizens of China."



This demonstrates one ancillary capability from the PRC's program of total population surveillance. It can press global claims for extradition using DNA from captive family members. [Global Diaspora Blackmail](#) – Xi Jinping is making a move to claim the 'Most Evil' title. Are we all now citizens of China?

[China building second Sri Lanka port](#): Washington Times: Bill Gerts: 28 OCT 2020: — China is building a second seaport on this strategic Indian Ocean island as part of the Belt and Road Initiative. The new port is located in the capital of Colombo and is part of an estimated \$8.3 billion invested so far by China since 2013. **Because having one White Elephant isn't enough.**

Hated Western Capitalists – Open Your Wallets for the Revolution

[Value of Chinese stocks tops \\$10tn as economic recovery accelerates](#): Financial Times (paywall): Hudson Lockett:

OCT 2020: The total value of China's stock market has climbed to a record high of more than \$10tn, **as the country's accelerating economic recovery propelled it past the previous peak hit during an equities bubble five years ago**. The market capitalization of all shares listed in Shanghai and Shenzhen hit \$10.08tn, according to Bloomberg data compiled yesterday based on the previous day's close. The benchmark CSI 300 closed 0.7 per cent lower yesterday. That is above the \$10.05tn pinnacle hit in June 2015 just before a rout sparked by a crackdown on leveraged trading, which resulted in the Chinese market plunging by half.

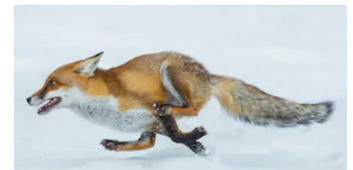


- “But analysts said that despite this year's rally, **stocks are less frothy than during the 2015 bubble.**”
- “Obviously the question that comes to mind is whether valuation is as bubbly as it used to be [in 2015] and the **answer is no,**” said Frank Benzimra, head of Asia equity strategy at Société Générale.”
- “Mr Pang added that the greater presence of institutional and foreign investors had helped reduce volatility. “Risk factors are actually controllable and manageable for the authorities,” he said.”
- “The question . . . is whether valuation is as bubbly as it used to be [in 2015] and **the answer is no**”



Amazing how orchestrated it is. Is it a bubble? “...the answer is no.” It is a tacit agreement between the CCP – issuers of worthless paper - and international investment banks and exchanges- the purveyors of worthless paper - to assist each other. The former needs to offshore its' incipient financial crisis. The latter seeks to profit from such.

[Feds charge 8 in alleged secret Chinese repatriation plot hunting fugitives in U.S.](#): USA TODAY: Kevin Johnson: 28 OCT 2020: Federal authorities unveiled criminal charges Wednesday against eight people accused of serving as part of a covert Chinese repatriation squad that sought to forcibly return fugitives to the Beijing government. The suspects, whose mission was allegedly sanctioned by the People's Republic of China, worked for more than three years as part of a campaign known as “Operation Fox Hunt” to coerce Chinese nationals living in the United States to return to China, where they were wanted for various government offenses, said John Demers, chief of the Justice Department's National Security Division.



'Economist' Failed to Disclose Lucrative Beijing Ties:

Washington Free Beacon: Yuichiro Kakutani: 26 OCT 2020: The Economist provided sympathetic coverage of a Chinese tech giant widely considered a national security risk without disclosing the publication's lucrative business relationship with the firm that spanned nearly a decade. Huawei Technologies

commissioned the Economist's business consulting division to advance its policy agendas and deflect cybersecurity concerns raised by Western governments.

[Indebted Countries May Face Long Negotiations After China's Aggressive Lending](#): Bloomberg: Alonso Soto: 8 OCT 2020: **Ya think?!**



[Great Power Competition Can Involve Conflict Below Threshold of War](#) Acting ASD SO/LIC Cohen speaks...well is quoted

Economic coercion: Boycotts and sanctions—preferred weapons of war: Australian Strategic Policy Institute: David Uren: OCT 2020: **China’s approach to economic coercion typically relies on informal boycotts and regulatory interventions**, rather than formal sanctions or systematic export controls of the US approach. The **informality** of the Chinese system of economic coercion and **lack of accountability** encourage potential targets to comply strictly with **what they perceive to be China’s expectations**. Typically, China aims to restrict access to its vast consumer market while formally denying any political or policy intent, but making certain that the target knows what infraction they have committed. China’s use of consumer boycotts as a means of economic coercion is nothing new. It includes a well-coordinated ban on purchases of US goods in 1905 in protest against barriers to Chinese immigration, followed by a series of boycotts of Japanese goods starting in 1908 and, later, boycotts against British goods. The essence of China’s successful use of boycotts, *‘has rested upon the economic dependence of the boycotted nations upon China and China’s relative independence of them’*. [Dorothy J Orchard, ‘China’s use of the boycott as a political weapon’, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, November 1930, 252–261]

Table 2: High profile cases of Chinese economic coercion since 2008 and the issues that triggered it

Year	Country	Product	Reason
2008	France	Cars and supermarkets	Interruption to Olympic torch relay
2010	Japan	Rare earths	Arrest of Chinese fishing boat
2010	Norway	Salmon	Award of Nobel Prize to Liu Xiabao
2012	Japan	Motor vehicles	Japanese Government purchases one of the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands
2016	Philippines	Mangoes and bananas	Permanent Court of Arbitration confirms Philippines' South China Sea rights
2017	South Korea	Tourism, cars, supermarkets	Installation of US anti-missile defence system
2017	Palau	Tourism	Pressure to switch recognition from Taiwan
2018	Australia	Coal	Foreign interference legislation and ban on Huawei
2019	Canada	Canola	Arrest of Huawei finance director
2019	United States	NBA basketball	Club official’s support for Hong Kong protests
2020	Australia	Barley, beef, wine, milk	Australian call for independent inquiry into Covid-19 origins
2020	Czech Republic	Skoda cars, Home Credit Group	Czech politician visiting Taiwan
2020	United Kingdom	Construction of nuclear plant, high-speed rail	UK ban on Huawei and offer of residency to Hong Kong’s British passport holders

Note: This list doesn’t include numerous actions against individual companies or South China Sea conflicts. For a comprehensive listing, see Fergus Hanson, Emilia Currey, Tracy Beattie, *The Chinese Communist Party’s coercive diplomacy*, ASPI, Canberra, August 2020, [online](#).

Building China’s Belt and Road Initiative BIT by BIT: East Asia Forum: Zachary Haver and Wendy Leutert: 27 OCT 2020: Beijing is embracing bilateral investment treaties (BITs) to protect investments associated with the BRI. BITs provide the primary legal framework governing Chinese investments under the BRI. China has signed a total of **145 BITs** with 130 countries as of October 2020. BITs protect Chinese firms that **operate, own and invest in** the infrastructure projects that constitute most BRI commercial activity. Two 2017 decisions involving Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs) as claimants in Yemen and Mongolia determined that Chinese SOEs **qualified as investors** protected under relevant BIT provisions, even though the host states **argued** otherwise. China may seek to explicitly protect its SOEs in new or renegotiated BITs in the future if there are unfavorable arbitration outcomes involving Chinese SOEs.



The PRC goes bi-lateral for a reason. In a one-to-one confrontation, it wins against 194 countries out of the 195 global total. It avoids multilateral which brings together a community of interest.

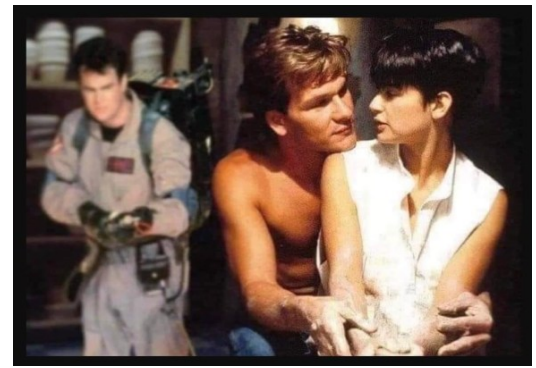


Forecast 2025:China Adjusts Course: MarcoPolo.org: October 2020: 4 Articles:

1. China Economy 2025:Eluding the Middle Income Trap by Houze Song
2. China Politics 2025: Stronger as Xi Goes by Neil Thomas
3. China Technology 2025: Fragile Tech Superpower by Matt Sheehan
4. China Energy 2025:Setting Course for Peak Emissions by Ilaria Mazzocco

Overseas Chinese Students and Scholars in China's Drive for Innovation:

U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission: Anastasya Lloyd-Damjanovic and Alexander Bowe: 7 OCT 2020: "The PLA has sponsored at least 2,500 military scientists and engineers to study advanced scientific fields abroad over the past decade in a process it describes as "picking flowers in foreign lands to make honey in China,..." Ohhh...that sounds so cute when they put it that way! It's just so many pretty flowers, not a concerted effort to steal everything not nailed down.



Japan boosts checks on Chinese students amid fears of campus spying:

Japan Times: Tomohiro Osaki: 15 October 2020

MMEA arrests 60 Chinese nationals, seizes six vessels off Johor:

The Star: Yee Xiang Yun: 10 OCT 2020: The Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) has detained six illegal Chinese fishing vessels in waters east of Johor and hauled up the 60 people who were on board. All 60 were arrested after failing to produce permits from the authorities to conduct activities as well as to anchor in Malaysian waters. "Foreign fishing vessel managers and agents are advised to obtain the valid permits from the Fisheries Department before conducting any activities in our waters, including repairs and petrol transferring," he said.

Everybody's talking smack on China – If you have 9 spare hours

Mapping China's footprint in the world: Synopsis annual workshop on the CCP's global influence: **AcaMedia z.ú.**, in scholarly collaboration with the Department of Sinology at Charles University in Prague. 12 OCT 2020: **Over 9 hours of conference recorded** with speakers and subjects like: Alex Joske, The CCP's talent recruitment efforts, **Audrey Fritz**, *University involvement in China's military-civil fusion strategy*, **Didi Kirsten Tatlow**, *Beyond espionage: China's quest for foreign technology*, **Magnus Fiskesjö**, *Chen Quanguo and Reinhard Heydrich: Parallel features of Communist Chinese and Nazi German genocidal and forced-assimilation policies*, [Have the Chinese gone full Nazi? Never go full Nazi!] Case Studies: **Aki Tonami**, *Ends justify the means? The CCP's influence in Hokkaidō*, **Pär Nyrén**, *CCP influence work in Sweden beyond wolf warrior diplomacy*, **Filip Jirouš**, *Under the radar: The role of coopted diaspora groups in Czech and European united front work*. **And much, much more**

Alibaba's Ma rails at global financial regulations:

Financial Times (paywall): Yuan Yang: 24 OCT 2020: "Alibaba founder Jack Ma has blasted international financial regulations and said **China needs to chart its own path**, days before Ant Group launches the world's biggest initial public offering." **Guess What Just Happened???** The IPO is delayed. **Maybe Jack Ma got a little to frisky....or perhaps too public.**



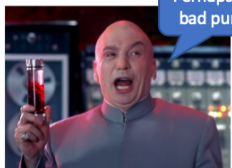
China's 'secret loans' throw wrench into G-20 debt relief plans:

Nikkei Asia: TAKESHI KAWANAMI and KOSUKE TAKAMI, 16 OCT 2020: WASHINGTON/TOKYO -- A debt relief scheme worked out by global financial leaders for the poorest nations has raised concerns as it fails to address China's "hidden loans" extended through state-controlled lenders and Beijing's demand for secrecy from debtors.

Still, this was half the yearlong extension the 73 eligible countries had asked for. The decision was largely driven by China's refusal to provide relief for loans by the China Development Bank, which it claims is a commercial lender despite being owned 100% by

the Chinese government.

China's stance has raised concerns that **debtor countries would use the money that is freed up to repay the Chinese bank instead of investing in their own economies**. The bloc decided to set a shorter window for debt relief so it could better monitor the situation.



Perhaps with bad puns!!!

Dr. Evil doesn't wish to subjugate any minions who want off the distro...well, maybe with bad puns. If you want off, please let me know. Also, feel free to forward.



Dave "Dr. Evil" Katz

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