

FBI 局長宣布華人社區是美國的國家安全威脅

The director of the FBI says the whole of Chinese society is a threat to the US — and Americans must step up as a society to defend themselves.

FBI director Christopher Wray issued a dire warning against China's growing influence during a Senate intelligence hearing on Tuesday. He cited the variety of ways that China is implementing its plan to replace the US as the foremost global power, including infiltrating American academia. China's Confucius Institutes are ostensibly language learning centers, but often serve as vehicles for Chinese propaganda at universities around the world, including the US. Intelligence experts also cited Chinese cybersecurity threats as a major concern in 2018.

FBI director Christopher Wray reiterated a commonly held view on Tuesday that China is seeking to become a global superpower through unconventional means — but framed the threat China poses to the US as not just a governmental one, but as a societal one, too.

Speaking before the Senate Intelligence Committee alongside the heads of other US intelligence agencies, Wray told Senators that China is using a host of methods to undermine American military, economic, cultural, and informational power across the globe that rely on more than just China's state institutions.

"One of the things we're trying to do is view the China threat as not just a whole of government threat, but a whole of society threat on their end," Wray said, "and I think it's going to take a whole-of-society response by us."

Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats expressed a similar sentiment after Sen. Marco Rubio asked him about China's plans to overtake the US as the

world's supreme world power.

"There is no question that what you have just articulated is what's happening with China," Coats said. "They're doing it in a very smart way; they're doing it in a very effective way; they are looking beyond their own region."

Coats said multiple agencies are conducting "intensive studies" to understand the ways China is looking to carry out its global agenda.

The double-edged sword of open academics

Wray pointed to China's use of unconventional intelligence sources at US universities as a salient example of China's reach.

In intelligence jargon, "collectors" are individuals who collect intelligence on behalf of agencies or governments. And he said they've infiltrated American universities.

"I think in this setting, I would just say that the use of non-traditional collectors — especially in the academic setting, whether it's professors, scientists, students — we see in almost every field office that the FBI has around the country," Wray said.

"They're exploiting the very open research and development environment that we have which we all revere, but they're taking advantage of it," Wray added, noting that there is a "naivete" amid academics about the risks posed by foreign nationals at universities.

Chinese President Hu Jintao (L) visits the The Confucius Institute at Walter Payton College Preparatory High School in Chicago on January 21, 2011. REUTERS/Chris Walker/Pool

As Wray mentioned, the openness of academia in general contributes to an open flow of ideas across the globe and the overall advancement of human knowledge and innovation.

To this end, US universities admit over a million in-

ternational students, and Chinese students make up the largest share of these students. Nearly 329,000 Chinese nationals were enrolled in American colleges during the 2015-2016 school year, according to TIME.

While there is no evidence that a majority of Chinese students or academics pose any threat to US interests, there are a number of education efforts that the Chinese government uses as vehicles for soft power.

The first of these are the Confucius Institutes, which Rubio alluded to during his questioning of Wray and Coats at the Senate hearing.

These institutes mirror many other foreign-language education entities that countries fund around the world, but with a couple caveats. Rather than existing as stand-alone bodies, they are inserted into US universities, and in addition to teaching Mandarin Chinese, they also reportedly engage in disseminating Chinese propaganda and restricting what professors and students should say.

As a result of the dangers to open expression posed by these institutes, the University of Chicago and Pennsylvania State have already closed the Confucius Institutes on their campuses. Other global universities have followed suit.

Confucius Institutes also have a strong presence on the African continent, where China is also in the process of growing its economic and political power. Africans in countries like Zambia and Zimbabwe are encouraged to view China as a positive economic force and a source of progress and opportunity as part of the "Look East" policy many African countries have implemented.

As a result of this push, the number of African students in China has skyrocketed over the last 10 years. Chinese cybersecurity threats

During Tuesday's Senate hearing, the top US intel chiefs drew attention to Chinese cybersecurity strategies.

"Frankly, the United States is under attack," Coats said, "by entities that are using cyber to penetrate virtually every major action that takes place" within the US.

U.S. security chiefs testify before Senate Intelligence Committee hearing on "worldwide threats" on Capitol Hill in Washington Thomson Reuters

The Worldwide Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community, also released Tuesday, outlines China's online capabilities in detail.

"China will continue to use cyber espionage and bolster cyber attack capabilities to support national security priorities," the report concluded. Coats added that China's cyber activity is at much lower levels than it was before September 2015, but is still threatening

Most Chinese cyber operations that the US has detected targeting private industry are against defense contractors, IT, and communications firms. The assessment said these companies are often ones that support the international operations of both the US government and the private sector.

As a result of these findings, several intelligence heads reaffirmed the necessity to beef up US counterintelligence efforts in cyberspace. Many indeed identified it as one of the top priorities for the intelligence community in the coming year.

With so many facets of American society under threat, Wray said it would take a lot more than just work from intelligence agencies to combat China.

"It's not just the intelligence community," he said, "but it's raising awareness within our academic sector, within our private sector, as part of the defense."



華裔議員嚴厲譴責 Rubio 和 Wray 針對中國學生的極端言論

2018年2月15日,「國會亞太裔議員團」(Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, CAPAC)發佈了幾位成員嚴厲譴責參議員 Marco Rubio 和聯邦調查局 (FBI) 局長 Christopher Wray 前日在參議院情報委員會的聽證會上發表的、將所有的中國學生當作國家安全威脅的言論。

Rubio 和 Wray 的言論:

2月13日,在參議院情報委員會的關於世界威脅的聽證會上,Marco Rubio 和 Christopher Wray 單獨把中國學生和學者挑出來,說他們是對美國國家安全的威脅。Rubio 問:「中國學生,尤其是那些從事科學、數學的高級課程學習的學生,對美國的國家安全在反間諜方面有什么風險?」(「What...is the counter intelligence risk posed to U.S. National Security from Chinese students, particularly those in advanced programs in the sciences and mathematics?」)

聯邦調查局 (FBI) 局長 Christopher Wray 回答說,中國學生和學者對美國國家安全的威脅是「全社會性的」(「whole-of-society threat」),因此需要美國相應的採取「全社會性的」應對措施

(「a whole-of-society response by us」)。

CAPAC 主席、加州第 27 選區眾議員趙美心 (Judy Chu) 聲明:

毫無疑問,我們必須嚴肅對待來自他國間諜威脅。然而,Rubio 參議員的引導性問題,和 Wray 局長以一刀切的方式橫掃所有中國人的回答完全不負責任,他們試圖把所有的中國學生和學者塗抹成來自中國的間諜。我嚴厲譴責這些言論的所有內容,拒絕他們這種危險的企圖——他們試圖讓人們以為所有的中國學生、教授和學者比其他人更有間諜嫌疑。

不幸的是,現在有一種不斷增加的認識,以為一個人如果具有亞裔血統,或者和中國有一定關係,就有當間諜的傾向。這種認識營造了一種恐懼文化,導致整個亞裔美國人社區受到了負面的影響。陳霞芬和郝小星博士就是最近的兩個活生生的例子,她們都是美籍華裔科學家,都被 FBI 錯誤指控,後來 FBI 都撤銷了對她們的指控,卻沒有給出任何解釋說明。這種做法對她們的職業、名譽、生活都造成了無法修復的損害,許許多多的美國亞裔學生、科學家和學者都擔心遭遇相同的歧視。

我們國家的最高司法官員不應該放縱這種鼓勵人們無端懷疑中國人和美國華裔的做法。如果 FBI 辦事的時候都假設一個人來自中國就會比其他人更容易威脅到美國的國家安全,這是一個很嚴重的問題。我們國家的法律和做法不容許這種偏見行爲。

CAPAC 副主席、加州第 33 選區眾議員劉雲平 (Ted Lieu) 聲明:

儘管政府的某些政策和做法是針對外國人的,但是它們可能會影響到來自相同族裔的美國公民。這次 Rubio 和 Wray 的說法,把所有的中國人抹黑成比其他人更可疑的做法過於夸大,將會助長那些虛假、有害的、認為美籍華人比其他人更可疑的言論。這些虛假言論已經造成了對像陳霞芬、郝小星教授那樣的無辜的美籍華人的錯誤起訴。我去年曾經處理過這兩個案子,促使司法部修改了他們的辦事規程,避免對華裔進行定向執法。

我要求 Wray 局長對他的言論進行澄清,明確表明 FBI 不會把華裔美國人看作比其他美國人更可疑。

我也建議川普政府:在花費大量的時間和

資源調查外國人涉嫌獲取公開的信息之前,先好好看看那 130 位在白宮里面工作的、尚未獲得永久性安全許可的美國人,是不是不當的看到了高度保密的信息。

紐約第 6 選區的眾議員孟昭文 (Grace Meng) 聲明:

我強烈地譴責川普政府的 FBI 局長 Wray 發表的針對來自中國的國際學生的極端種族化言論。情報機關當然應該為外國人獲取我們的機密信息而擔憂。然而,沒有任何藉口可以把一整個族群當作對國家安全的威脅來對待。很不幸的是,這種言論不是今天才有,國家最高司法官員不應該助長這種言論。

###

國會亞太裔議員團 (Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, CAPAC) 由國會兩院具有亞裔血統的議員組成,他們都特別致力於促進亞太裔社區的福祉。CAPAC 成立於 1994 年,現任主席是趙美心博士 (Judy Chu)。Marco Rubio 是來自佛羅里達的參議員,一向以反華聞名,現任國會中國執行委員會 (Congressional-Executive Commission) 的主席。

川普砍親屬鏈式移民 劉雲平極力反對

劉雲平提出「外國人症候群」,表示亞裔在美國總被當做外國人。(記者李雪 / 攝影)

洛加大座談會上亞裔參與者也討論了 DACA、禁穆令、川普的大規模遣返等。(記者李雪 / 攝影)

洛杉磯加大亞裔美國人研究中心 (UCLA Asian American Studies Center) 和亞太政策與計畫委員會 (A3PCON) 20 日合辦座談會,邀請聯邦眾議員劉雲平,以「在川普的美國政府下做一個亞裔:反擊種族主義以及與對我們社區的排外政策做鬥爭」為題,發表演講。他明白表示反對川普的終結鏈式移民,以及綠卡抽籤計畫。

劉雲平回顧自己家庭的移民之路,他表示父母早年移民美國,住在俄亥俄州克利夫蘭,因為英文不好,只能在跳蚤市場擺攤賣小商品,努力工作養育兩個兒子。他和哥哥小時候也常幫父母做「免費勞動力」。後來家境慢慢好轉,父母開了商店,最後經營起商城。哥哥成為醫師,而他選擇參軍,隨後進入政壇,用這樣的方式服務他所熱愛的國家。

他表示,自己家的移民故事只是千萬平凡移民中的一個,移民讓這個國家多元並興旺,而川普政府卻對整個移民社區不友善。川普政府認為移民犯罪率高,但事實上數據顯示,移民社區的犯罪率遠低於本地美國人。

劉雲平介紹 DACA 夢想法案現在國會的情況,白宮目前不希望夢想法案通過,意圖加上一些附帶條款,比如加強邊境控制。劉雲平表示,這點可以同意,但另外兩點絕不可同意,包括終結鏈式移民以及多元化綠卡抽籤。

劉雲平強調,家庭在美國價值觀中十分重要,如果終結鏈式移民,移民的父母、姊妹都不能再移民來美,必將拆散家庭,讓移民社區有更多的人孤獨在美生活。另外,川普認為多元化移民簽證,讓危險分子來到美國,但事實上該項目是為了保證來美的移民群體多元化,讓每個國家和地方的人都有。

劉雲平提及一些針對亞太裔的歧視,其中最明顯的一點,就是被他起名為「外國人症候群」(foreigner syndrome) 的現象,即大家總把亞太裔當做「外國人」。他表示就連自己這

樣在美國長大的亞裔,也常遇到這樣的情況,比較友善的人會委婉說「你英語說得真好」。他表示,亞裔美國人總被認為是「外國人」,這在司法上便體現在一些個人案件上,比如水文學家陳霞芬案、華裔科學家郝小星案,以及另外兩三位科學家,他們被控以間諜罪名,數月後又撤銷控訴,對當事人的名譽和事業,都造成不可挽回的損失。他表示自己和同事以及許多政界人士,一起為此進行了多方努力,最終司法部同意針對這樣的指控,要增加更多一層審核。

在回答學生問題環節,他提到,其實反移民思潮一直存在,但川普鼓勵並給予這些想法聲音。若回頭看美國歷史,不難發現美國在處理種族議題上一直很不擅長,才會出現如 19 世紀排華法案、二戰時囚禁日裔

等歷史事件。不過他表示相信美國不會回到過去,歧視不能改變的就是未來。

數據預測顯示,美國在未來的數十年裡將迎來更多移民,尤其是亞裔,他表示,屆時美國將成為一個更加多元和包容的國家。

隨後的座談會上其他參與者也討論了 DACA、禁穆令、川普的大規模遣返等。

