



OUR FUTURE HOUSE

The Issue of the Confucius Institutes

November 2018



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The Ideology Infiltration of the Chinese Communist Government

An Outline by the Our Future House

November 2018



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About Our Future House

Who we are

Our Future House is based in Copenhagen, led by a board of members sharing a steadfast commitment to the mission of Our Future House. The daily work of the organisation is conducted by board members in Denmark, and field offices around Europe.

Our mission

The mission of the Our Future House is to anti-communism and revive the traditional human values, acting as a catalyst and lubricant for a better world through a combination of the events, investigation, analysis, truth appealing, advocacy and action.

What we do

The organisation's non-partisan team comprises of the members and volunteers from Europe in all walks of the fields, including business and labor leaders, former scholars, and journalists, etc., who share the same value to the mission of Our Future House and to the faith that the promotion of anti-communism and the revival of the traditional human values are essential for the human future.



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Foreword

By Marion Chen

The Chairman of the Our Future House

Confucius (551 – 479 BC) is the most famous and prominent Chinese Educator and Philosopher in the Chinese history. His quotations, such as “No discrimination in Education(有教無類)” and “When the great way prevails, the world community is equally shared by all (大道之行也, 天下為公)”, not only have been the principles of the education, but also the symbolic life reflection of the human beings.

However, the Confucius philosophy has no chance to escape from the destiny of being eradicated by the Chinese Communist Party during the Cultural Revolution from 1966-1976. Thousands of status were being pulled down, millions of Confucius books were burnt, and hundreds of thousand of believers were killed.

Thus, this is how all the genuine Chinese traditional culture and thought were destroyed. Since then, the ideology that Chinese people are able to read, take and receive is only the Chinese Communist Party culture interpreted from the communism, input by the simplified Chinese eliminating the inside meaning of the traditional Chinese which was built up from the philosophy of Confucius, Buddhism and Tao School.

Why the Chinese Communist regime has been trying all its effort to set up Confucius Institutes to the western countries after it has destroyed the Confucius ideology for decades?

Quotes from the Communist Chinese officials will give a clear answer to the question:

“We need to make sure that all culture battle fields, all the cultural products and all cultural events must promote the core values of socialism...” — Liu Yunshan, present head of Central Propaganda Department of China

“Confucius Institutes are an important part of China’s overseas propaganda set-up”
—Li Changchu, former head of Central Propaganda Department of China

A screen shot from a popular China Military Discussing Forum gives a better illustration of the intention and purpose of the Confucius Institutes.



Here is the translation:
“Why is our country building CI around the world? This is like after the Long March* where our communist Party put people working on propaganda throughout China! When you understand, “A spark can start a prairie fire,” you will understand the importance of Confucius Institutes.”
* (“Long March” was an important part of communist history where Mao rallied every troop to unite together to finally bring down the Kuomintang.)
The saying by Mao Zedong, “A spark can start a prairie fire” is well known in China. It means that communism started with devote members here and there across the country like sparks spreading Mao’s propaganda, which then caught on like prairie fire which lead to the defeat of the Kuomintang.

The outline will give an overview about the affection of the Confucius Institutes and worldwide concern of the issue, in order to arouse the attention and concern of the Danish parliament to take consideration of the state security risk. Furthermore, we recommend an effective action on the issue.

Overview

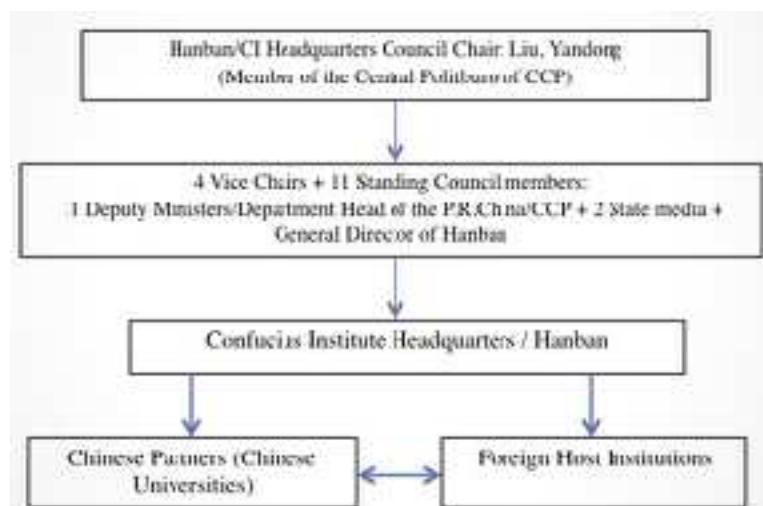
The first Confucius Institute opened in South Korea in 2004.

According to the People's Daily, the regime's mouthpiece, calculations showed that an average of one Confucius Institute or Confucius Classroom program was set up every three days. Reports in the Chinese media on 11 March 2004 stated that the head of the Confucius Institutes, Xu Lin, has said the institute plans to expand to 500 branches worldwide by 2020.

Since then, over 400 Confucius Institutes and 500 Confucius Classroom programs (hosted at universities and schools respectively) have been set up globally, including 11 in Canada, 70 in the US, 11 in the UK, and at least 4 in Denmark.

Xu Lin, the head of the Confucius Institutes, is also the director of Hanban, a branch of China's Ministry of Education, controlling the Confucius Institutes in the world, supplying money, teachers and Chinese-language instruction to the universities.

The diagram below illustrates the relationship between the Confucius Institutes and the Communist Chinese regime.



The Confucius Institutes, set up to “promote Chinese language and culture” are directly supported by the Communist Chinese regime under the administration of Hanban, an organ affiliated with the Ministry of Education.

However, opposition to the programme has grown almost as dramatically. In addition to claims that it has restrictive hiring practices, critics have accused the Confucius Institutes of spreading propaganda about, among other things, issues such as the legitimacy of the Taiwanese State and the origins of the Korean War.

Confucius Institutes on Closing

The rejected Confucius Institutes (CI) in the world listed below shows that high attention has been aroused in the world about the impact of the Confucius Institutes, both the impact of the state security and the western value system.

- University of Toronto refused a CI
- University of British Columbia rejected CI's outreach 3 times since 2004
- University of Manitoba gave up the pursuit of a CI due to strong opposition from faculty (<http://www.winnipegfreepress.com/local/u-of-m-profs-fear-chinese-agencys-intent-120762974.html>)
- McMaster University closed CI due to CI's discrimination (<http://dailynews.mcmaster.ca/worth-mentioning/confucius-institute-will-complete-its-work-at-mcmaster-this-summer/>)
- University of Sherbrooke in Quebec terminated its relationship with CI (<http://www.usherbrooke.ca/accueil/fr/international/institut-confucius/>)
- University of Chicago faculty protested CI: (<http://chicagomaroon.com/2014/05/02/confucius-insitute-protested-by-faculty/>)
- Dickinson State U. Reverses Decision on Confucius Institute (<http://chronicle.com/blogs/ticker/dickinson-state-u-reverses-decision-on-confucius-institute/40412>)
- University of Pennsylvania Rejected CI (http://www.thedp.com/index.php/article/2011/11/confucius_institutes_to_be_reconsidered_by_penn)
- Over 20,000 Sydney residents signed petition to oppose CI (http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/hansart.nsf/V3Key/LA20111013031?open&refNavID=HA8_1)

More attention about the Confucius Institutes has been aroused worldwide, such as:

Washington D.C., USA, Aug. — The Department of Defence has been prohibited from funding Confucius Institutes or any schools that host CIs in America.

Washington D.C., USA, Aug. — CIs has been identified as one of the tools used by the Chinese Communist Party's United Front Work Department to exert influence operation in America.

Florida, USA, Aug. — The University of North Florida will close its Confucius Institute early next year—the 7th university in America and the 17th in the world to cut ties with CIs.

London, UK, Jun. — The Conservative Party Human Rights Commission, whose chair Fiona Bruce MP and Deputy Chair Benedict Rogers hosted the parliament screening and panel discussion of my film, will release an investigative report into the Confucius Institutes later this year.

Sydney, Australia, Jun. — While *In the Name of Confucius* premiered in the New South Wales parliament, the Education Minister has confirmed that NSW's review of its Confucius Classroom program in K-12 schools could lead to the end of the partnership between the NSW government and the Chinese government.

Reasons for rejecting Confucius Institutes

Reason one: threats to national security

Richard Fadden, the director of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service - the Canadian equivalent of the UK's MI5 - has gone on record with the Canadian government's concerns over the institutes.

Interviewed on CBC television in 2010, Mr Fadden said that China's lobbyists were "funding Confucius Institutes in most of the campuses across Canada", that the institutes were "managed by people operating out of the embassy or consulates - nobody knows that the Chinese authorities are involved" and that they had "organised demonstrations to deal with what are called the five poisons: Taiwan, Falun Gong and others".

In United States of America, Texas A&M close its Confucius Institutes came in an open letter from U.S. Representatives Henry Cuellar, a Democrat, and Michael McCaul, a Republican. The two congressmen, who both represent Texas, said they sent the letter to four Texas universities that host the institutes, including A&M.

Texas A&M chancellor John Sharp issued a four-sentence statement saying that he would heed the congressmen's recommendation.

The letter from the two Texas congressmen cites testimony from Federal Bureau of Investigation director Christopher Wray, who told the Senate Intelligence Committee in February that the FBI has concerns about Confucius Institutes and in some cases has "developed appropriate investigative steps" in relation to them. Wray's comment came in response to questioning from U.S. senator Marco Rubio, of Florida, who has emerged as a particularly vocal critic of the Confucius Institutes. Rubio, a Republican, in February sent letters to colleges in his state urging them to close their Confucius Institutes. U.S. representative Seth Moulton, a Democrat

representing Massachusetts, has also written to Massachusetts universities encouraging them to cut their Confucius Institute ties, according to The Boston Globe.

“In the incipient cold war with China, the critical discourse on Confucius Institutes has shifted from academic freedom to spying, having been taken over from the academics and the universities by conservative politicians and state security agencies,” Marshall Sahlins, the Charles F. Grey Distinguished Service Professor of Anthropology Emeritus at the University of Chicago and a critic of Confucius Institutes on academic freedom- and integrity-related grounds, said via email. Sahlins, author of the pamphlet *Confucius Institutes: Academic Malware*, said that in recent weeks he'd been contacted by two U.S. congressional committees that are looking into the institutes.

Marco Rubio, a member of the Senate intelligence committee in USA, points out that Confucius Institutes present a threat to academic freedom and a spy risk. He also contends that Confucius Institutes are used to identify students who could become “agents of Chinese influence”. He warns that it is part of broader strategy by China’s ruling party to eclipse American power.

Reason two: academic freedom and integrity have been violated

Example Case:

West’s universities of Canada began operations at McMaster in 2008, providing an extracurricular programme of study on which some 140 students are currently enrolled.

The most controversy over the Confucius Institutes has flared up in Canada 2012, where one university is shutting down the programme on its campus because of a human rights complaint and two more have declined to serve as hosts.

McMaster University in Hamilton, near Toronto, will close its Confucius Institute when the current term ends this summer, citing the institute's requirement that its instructors have no affiliation to organisations that the Chinese government has banned, including the spiritual movement Falun Gong.

McMaster officials said the decision to close their university's Confucius Institute was the result of a complaint against the university brought before the Ontario Human Rights Commission in 2012 by a former instructor in the programme, Sonia Zhao. She said her contract with the Confucius Institute forced her to conceal her adherence to Falun Gong and to avoid discussing certain topics with her students.

Zhao, a Chinese citizen, has since been granted refugee status in Canada.

Andrea Farquhar, the university's assistant vice-president of public and government affairs, says that Zhao's complaint "was an important issue for us because of the kinds of expectations we have about human rights here". She adds that attempts were made to negotiate a solution but none could be reached.

"It's not about the academic work that was being done or the quality of the teaching or the students' ability to get a lot out of the courses," Farquhar says. "This is about the hiring process."

Farquhar, says she was not aware of any other complaints about the institute. Elsewhere, however, critics both inside the academy and beyond have registered their concerns.

Hans-Joerg Tiede, the associate secretary for academic freedom, tenure and governance at the AAUP, said of Confucius Institutes, "We have concerns about their operations, but we also have concerns about politicians telling universities what to do."

He said the decision to shutter the Confucius Institutes at Texas A&M raises concerns about institutional autonomy. “Decisions of that kind ought to be made within the university using shared governance.”

Reason three: ideological invasion

Confucius Institutes courses reflect that there is an absence of traditional Chinese language and an absence of traditional Chinese yoga, or qigong, in their traditional Chinese medicine program (most likely a deliberate attempt to rule out teaching Falun Gong).

The Confucius Institutes model, unlike other models is attachment to universities or other educational institutions, thus leading to suspicions the institutes are "aimed less at fostering interest in China and Chinese culture itself, and more at ensuring that such interest is guided along lines approved of by the Chinese party-state.”

Author and Social Scientist, Steven Mosher notes: "Unlike Alliance Franchise, the Confucius Institutes are not independent from their government; unlike the Goethe-Institute establishments, they do not occupy their own premises. Instead, participating universities agree to provide office space in exchange for funding, and to cede academic control to the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party.”

Martin Davidson, chief executive of the British Council, criticised comparisons between his institution and Confucius Institutes. "We are a stand-alone organisation operating out of our own premises. They are being embedded in university campuses. The real question has to be one of independence." Davidson said while the Chinese are very clear about wanting to combat negative propaganda with positive propaganda, "The danger is more of self-censorship — which is a very subtle thing.”

Jocelyn Chey, a former diplomat and expert in Australia-China relations, stated the Confucius Institutes are more closely managed by its government compared with its French counterpart. She states Confucius Institute is "a propaganda vehicle for the Chinese communist party, and not a counterpart to the Goethe Institute or Alliance Franchise", and speculates the close links between the institutes and the Chinese

Communist Party "could lead at best to a 'dumbing down' of research and at worst could produce propaganda." On the other hand, The Sydney Morning Herald cites a Queensland University of Technology student: "It would be best to understand [Confucius institutes] not as 'propaganda tools' but as 'one instrument of China's cultural diplomacy to wield and bolster Chinese soft power globally'".

June Teufel Dreyer, a professor of political science at the University of Miami who previously taught at the University of British Columbia, says that Confucius Institutes have distorted history, by, for example, inviting speakers to universities in Australia "to shill for the government and talk about how happy all the Tibetans were". Meanwhile, she says, there were "all these self-immolations happening" by Tibetans protesting Chinese control of the country.

Confucius Institute instructional material, some of it recently removed from the organisation's website, has included suggestions that the US drew China into the Korean conflict by bombing Chinese villages near the border with Korea.

And an Israeli court ruled in 2009 that Tel Aviv University's decision the previous year to shut down an art exhibition depicting Chinese government oppression of the Falun Gong stemmed from the university's fear that it would lose funding for its Confucius Institute from Beijing.

"It's always assumed that [university] students are capable of distinguishing propaganda from objective analysis. I'm not sure that's true," Dreyer says. "Some of them can. Others do not."

Part three

Examples of the ideology invasion

1. Mao Praised in Confucius Institutes textbook

“Chinese” is a children's text book especially requested by Hanban and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office as part of their special textbook project to be written by Jinan University as stated on their website.

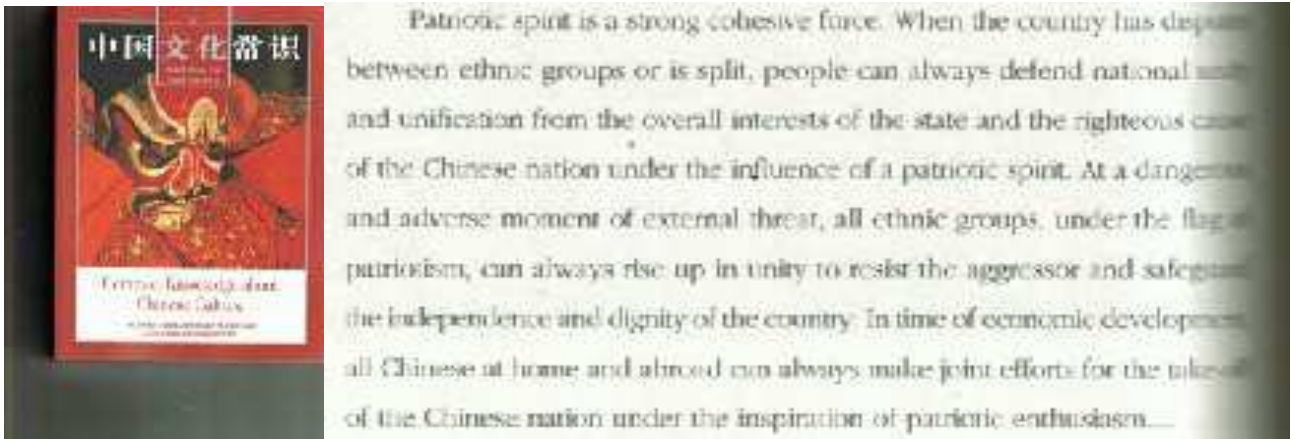
In Lesson 8 of Book VI , The song titled “ I love Beijing Tiananmen,” The lyrics state:

I love Beijing Tiananmen
Tiananmen where sun's risen
Our mighty leader Chairman Mao
Leading all of us forward

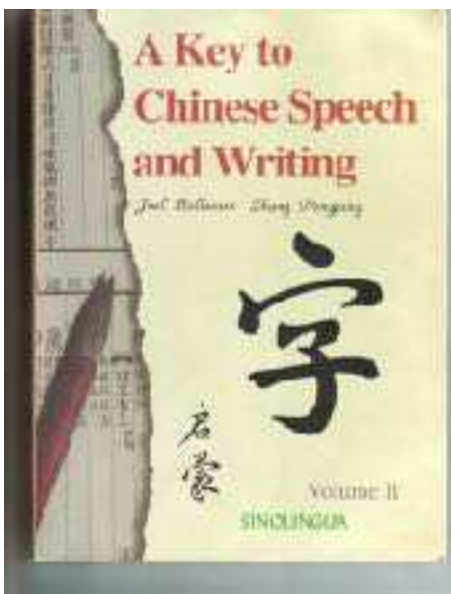


2. Commits Patriotism in Confucius Institutes textbook

The Communist Party uses “patriotic enthusiasm” to justify suppression of minority groups. It is shown in below passage from this approved as outstanding Confucius Institute text book:



In this Confucius Institute text book titled, A Key to Chinese Speech and Writing, also considered “outstanding international Chinese language teaching materials” in the 5th Confucius institute conference, communist party propaganda is also found, where it states: “Against Revolution is counterrevolutionary.” It also states, Confucianism Used To Be rightful Chinese thinking. (Scholars, teachers, Intellectuals, religious leaders etc. were called “counter revolutionary” during Mao’s revolutions and humiliated. Millions were killed.



This video titled: "The War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea," was found on the official Confucius Institute Online website under the CI homepage's "Chinese Learning for Kids & Teens" section.

The film "declares that the Chinese were provoked into entering the war because the United States had bombed Chinese villages near the Korean border, and had manipulated the UN Security Council into passing a resolution that enabled American troops to expand aggression against Korea.

After the video link began circulating on Twitter the CI website deleted the webpage on the cache copies remain available.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=13k3AEjHNR0>



Waterloo CI students unknowingly sing a "communist song," at a Chinese New Year celebration in 2008

The theme song of an award winning kids movie published during the Cultural Revolution in 1974. The movie tells a story of how a young boy became a Red Army soldier of the CCP. It incites hatred to the landlord and instills violence to young children. In the movie the boy killed the landlord full of hatred. All landlords were

painted by the CCP as murderous bullies.

红星照我去战斗 Red Stars Illuminate Me to Fight

...

党的教导记心头 Chinese communist party's teaching imprinted in my mind

党的教导记心头 Chinese communist party's teaching imprinted in my mind

党的教导记心头 Chinese communist party's teaching imprinted in my mind

...

前赴后继跟党走 One after another go with the party.

前赴后继跟党走 One after another go with the party

砸碎万恶的旧世界 Smash the evil old world.

砸碎万恶的旧世界 Smash the evil old world



On March 16 2013, at the Confucius Institute at University of Michigan during a Concert of Chinese Art and Folk Songs a student sings a song from 1952 titled, "There raises the sun that never sets on the prairie."

The song is supposedly a Mongolian song praising Mao, however it was Mao who was responsible for the suppression of the Mongolians. (Please see lyrics).

<http://vimeo.com/66094392# 03:05>

Lyrics:

歌唱自己的新生活 They sing about their new life

歌唱共產黨 They sing about the great Communist Party

毛主席呀共產黨 Ah, Chairman Mao! Ah, the Party!

撫育我們成長

You nurture the people on this land.



CI students at the University of Minnesota perform ballet titled: “The Red Detachment of Women”

The Red Detachment of Women (Chinese: 红色娘子军) is a Chinese ballet which premiered in 1964 and was made by Mao’s wife into one of the Eight Model Operas which were the only permitted form of art in China during the Cultural Revolution to brainwash the nation to swear allegiance to communism and destroy all previous traditional Chinese culture, including Confucianism.

This Model Opera incites hatred to the landlord who was painted by the CCP as despotic. The opera promotes peasants to rise up and kill all landlords, which is what happened during the Cultural Revolution.

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10151748256467033&set=pb.310671552032.-2207520000.1387048950.&type=3&theater>



3. Canadian Confucius Institutes students Sings Revolutionary Song on CCTV

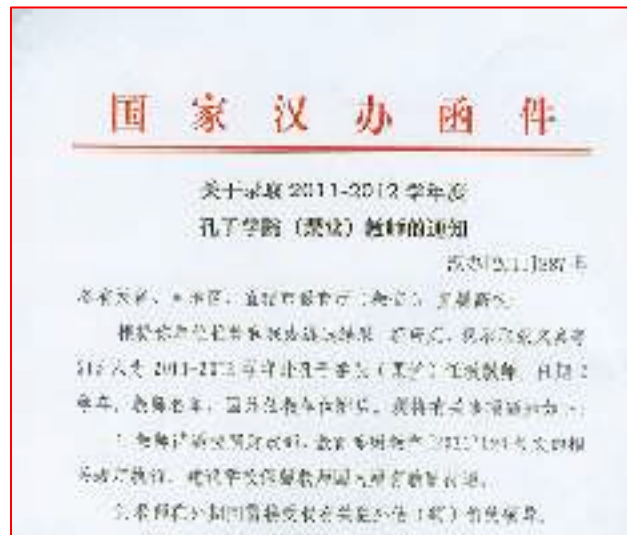
In Feb 2013 Thomas Glenn, introduced as Confucius Institute student, sang the song, "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," one of the eight red operas created by Mao's wife during the Cultural Revolution, at a famous Chinese New Year celebration. "The Party gives me wisdom, gives me courage...Raid the bandits' lair, absolutely turn it upside down!"

Xing Lu, a scholar of communications at DePaul University says one of the main features of Chinese communist red operas is the incitement to hatred. "Hatred permeates every model opera," she writes. The plays were meant to foster a "deep hatred for all class enemies (who were whom ever Mao felt like targeting in society,) and love for the Communist Party," Lu writes.

<http://www.theepochtimes.com/n2/china-news/canadian-performs-red-opera-at-beijing-propaganda-show-346600>.



4. In the Hanban Official Document it states: “All Confucius Institutes teachers abroad are under direct control of local Chinese Embassy and consulates.”



5. Waterloo Confucius Director Rallies Students to Attack Tibet and Protect the Chinese regime’s Image

In 2008 after the violent attack on Tibetan protesters by the Chinese communist Party, Waterloo Confucius Institute director, Yan Li, rallied her students to “work together to fight with Canadian media,” after reports surfaced on the regimes unnecessary use of brutal force. Yan used class time to explain “the history of Tibet and its current situation,” showing students a map with Tibet clearly inside China.

<http://www.theepochtimes.com/n2/world/canadian-spymaster-fadden-warns-confucius-institutes-aim-to-teach-more-than-language-39243.html>



Brief analysis about the Confucius Institutes

1. Impact of the Confucius Institutes as the Soft Power

The origin term of the Soft Power may firstly presented by Joseph Nye of Harvard University. He coined the term in a 1990 book, *Bound to Lead: The Changing Nature of American Power*, in which he wrote: “when one country gets other countries to want what it wants-might be called co-optive or soft power in contrast with the hard or command power of ordering others to do what it wants.”

He further developed the concept in his 2004 book, *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics*. The term is now widely used in international affairs by analysts and statesmen. In 2012, he explained that with soft power, "the best propaganda is not propaganda", further explaining that during the Information Age, "credibility is the scarcest resource.”

It is obvious that this term soon has become the learning course of Chinese Communist regime which is based on a complete opposite ideology and mentality. The term has been adopted and used in another way through Confucius Institutes set up firstly in South Korea in 2004.

Three years later, the first Confucius Institute established in Denmark in November 2007, a cooperation between Copenhagen Business School and Renmin University of China. The link http://english.hanban.org/node_8995.htm shows that Hanban is the cooperative partner from China part.

In 2009, Confucius Institute for Innovation Learning at Aalborg University (CI-AAU) became the second one in Denmark. The partner from China is Confucius Institutes Headquarter, Hanban, Beijing Normal University and Chinese Scholarship Council (CSC).

In 2012, started the third one Music Confucius Institute (MCI) at Royal Danish Academy of Music in Denmark. The partner of China is the Central Conservatory of Music in Beijing.

The cooperation projects of the Confucius Institutes in Denmark as stated officially include scholarship program of PH.D fellowship, short term visit to China fellowship, international conference grant, Chinese visiting scholar to AAU fellowship, Chinese language teaching, and to create understanding and synergy between Western and Chinese music culture.

The point is that why the western world realised so slowly in finding out the risk of the academic freedom? This illicit the issue of the usage of the western concepts such as brainwashing and soft power.

Anne-Marie Brady, the professor of the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, is a Chinese expert who can speak Chinese. She was invited by the Department of International Economics Government and Business (EGB)/Asia Research Centre of CBS in October 2018. She addressed in her presentation titled Facing the new geopolitics: China as a polar great power that what Chinese Communist officials declared or mentioned officially or on the surface is not at all what they really meant underneath. This is completely true and comes to the core point of the failure in the western countries foreign affairs negotiation with Chinese Communist regime.

As a result, the impact of the Confucius Institutes which many of the western Chinese experts most of whom are not able to speak Chinese would consider it could be positive, in terms of how the Chinese Communist officials presented and addressed on surface. However, the reality is that the impact turns out in the violation of the western academic freedom and the state security.

2. The approach of the Chinese Communist study and research

The fast establishment of Confucius Institutes around the world and the rapid react of adopting the western concept shows that the Chinese Communist regime power maintainers are fast learners. Unfortunately, they used what they have adopted and learnt from the western new concept in its own way to subvert the western value system.

Marion Chen, a Chinese political refugee in Denmark, has been through a seven-year imprisonment due to her persistence of the spiritual cultivation Falun Gong. Before and during her imprisonment, she experienced the brutal mental torture in terms of brainwashing. The core points of her experience is that the Chinese Communist government spent incredible finance and human resource in doing the psychological studying and researching to convert the Falun Gong practitioners to stop their belief of the truthfulness, compassion and tolerance. (please refer to the link: <https://youtu.be/-fFww4ZtCIo>, <http://danskpen.dk/ny-dansk-pen-antologi-ord-paa-flugt-udkommer-11-november/>)

Moreover, the Confucius ideology was also misused on purpose as an approach in the brainwashing process in the prison. The Chinese Communist regime failed in converting Marion Chen's faith, since she has been a fans of Confucius and Falun Gong practice is also based on the Buddha school, so she could not be easily confused in the concept of the ideology. However, it did succeed in brainwashing many people, either Chinese or westerners who don't know much about the distinction between the Chinese traditional culture and the Chinese Communist Party culture.

According to the reality, it is clear that the western governments serve the states in a complete different form compare with the Chinese Communist government. The western state policies, which have to be transparent in all means of the supervision, mostly are based on the datas, figures, surveys from the study and research of the academic documents from the campuses, institutes and foundations organisations.

For example, the research report of theThe Rockwool Foundation about the employment of the refugees in the Danish labour market provides the data and figures to support the Danish immigration policy, including the acceptance of the refugees.

Unfortunately, this approach and administration model has been well studied, researched and analysed, and also well misused as the hole of the western system in the interference and influence of the Chinese Communist government, such as Confucius Institutes.

To be neutral, Chinese Communism is not only the danger of the western world, but also the killer of Chinese people and traditional Chinese culture based on Confucius, Tao School and Buddhism.

Thus, the current rebalancing in the fight of the traditional human value with the evil communism ideology must be read as an urgent call to action for us — the leaders, diplomats, foreign policy makers, and of course the Chinese who have survived from killing of the Chinese Communist regime. We need to take responsibility to defend human value with no question.

3. Sticks and carrots strategy of Chinese Communist government

According to the DR report dated 28 November 2018, Tidligere betjent: Udenrigsministeriet bad politiet om indgreb ved Kina-besøg, it gives a strong message of how the Chinese Communist government plays the tricks on the Danish government, even though most Danish people, no matter politicians or citizens would like to consider the case as merely regarding to the Danish domestic affairs — it is the Danes' business, nothing relates to the China.

Our Future House looks at the case from another perspective due to the true experience with the victims who have been through the torture and mental torture of the Chinese Communist regime, such as human rights lawyers in China, Uyghur, Tibetans and Falun Gong practitioners in China.

Chinese Communist government is used to the means of sticks and carrots to suppress Chinese people domestically. On the one hand, it promises to bring better living conditions to the people, not only through all the means of the political propaganda, but also tries to absorb all kinds of western investment to create a market which it can rule by its own rules.

This is how it binds its fate and destiny with the western world in the economical approach, in a way just like a wife and a husband, well destructs the capitalism system for its own use. The best example can be that 20 years after the Chinese Communist government became the member of WTO, the USA government has found out that Chinese Communist government will never realise what it has promised on the day it joined the WTO.

Now the Chinese Communist government is not only “powerful” in the economical situation, but also “powerful” on the international stage. It has the one vote veto in the UN Human Rights Council and its power, now we can obviously see, is granted by the western world due to the ignorance of a real Chinese Communist regime’s ambition and intention.

The intention of the development in China is hard to tell because the condition to enjoy the developing environment is the loyalty and the bowing down to the Chinese communism. Anyone who dare to declare the criticism can absolutely get into trouble.

So, on the other hand, Chinese Communist government violates the basic human rights of all the Chinese people, no matter rich or poor, high positioned officials or common people, through the approach of double standard utilisation of the law system. The prisons, labour camps, brainwashing centres and concentration camps are used for the law-abiding citizens who are persistent on their faith, private property, and other basic human rights.

This happens not only in China, but also in the western countries. Tibet Case in Denmark can be a very symbolic case to identify. Furthermore, all the western democratic countries have an agreement with the Chinese Communist regime on the human rights issue since 1999 regarding the Falun Gong issue: they can only talk about the China human rights issue under the table with Chinese Communist government, but never criticise Chinese Communist government openly and publicly, otherwise they will annoy the Chinese and break bilateral ties and business cooperations, because China is really a very, very big market.

As a result, the western media came to a strange silence about the persecution of Falun Gong, which the Chinese Communist government insulted it as cults and most the western media has reprinted the insult in their mainstream medias since 1999. Recently, it is easy to see that the concentration camp in Xinjiang now is a complete copy cat of the persecution Chinese Communist regime has used for 20 years to eradicate and genocide Falun Gong practitioners.

Recommendations to the parliament

1. Danish parliament needs to be seriously concerned about the issue.

Every level of government should be concerned about the repressive Chinese Communist regime trying to infiltrate the education system with its politically tainted culture and language courses through Confucius Institutes, which can gradually change the western values without the awareness, especially by the cover of the economic development.

2. Danish parliament needs to take an investigation on the scale of the influence of the Confucius Institutes in Denmark.

The parliament should open an investigation of Confucius Institutes and inquire whether Danish interests are jeopardised by these institutes. It is important to have a survey on the amount of the investment of Hanban for the Confucius Institutes budget in Denmark each year, so it can be easy to find out how much the Confucius Institutes in Denmark can benefit the Danish education and scholar employment, both nationally and individually.

The parliament also should ask universities to turn over copies of their agreements with the Hanban and their partner Chinese universities.

3. The Danish legislative ministry needs to exercise an oversight.

An investigations on all public universities with a Confucius Institute needs to be held by the Danish legislatures ministry.

The parliament should evaluate risks to national security. It should consider whether Confucius Institutes increase the risks of a foreign government espionage or collecting sensitive information. If the national security risk exists in USA, it will of cause exist in any other countries in cooperation with the Confucius Institutes.

Danish parliament should also investigate the Chinese government's use of Confucius Institutes to monitor, intimidate, and harass Chinese students and the visiting scholars. Danish parliament should evaluate whether Confucius Institutes improperly curtail students' and the visiting scholars' freedom to study and freedom of speech.

According to the report of Radio 24syv, Aalborg Universitet har tæt samarbejde med spion-mistænkt universitet i Kina, the risk of national security has been aroused. However, this sort of issue has already been highly concerned in the United States of America. The cooperation between the western universities and the university in China with a background of spy basis has been warned by the US congressmen and Chinese experts.

The Confucius Institutes issue has already been taken serious consideration in USA. The link here can give a clear view on the issue: https://www.nas.org/images/documents/confucius_institutes/NAS_confuciusInstitutes.pdf

4. We propose the recommendation according to the NAS report on the Confucius Institutes that all universities close their Confucius Institutes.

Since the exchange students project between Denmark and China has been wildly executed and deeply promoted into the regional municipality level, large amount of Danish students from Danish high schools have been to China for a three or six months exchange study, and thus no evaluation and investigation have been held on the project from all perspective, and this may make it difficult to have the colleges and universities to aware what is going on.

If the college or university refuses to close its Confucius Institute, we recommend the parliament to take the recommendations specifically pointed out in the report of NAS as bellow:

1. Provide transparency. Make available for easy download all memoranda of understanding, contracts, and other agreements between the university and the Hanban, or between the university and the Chinese partner institution. Annually disclose how much funding the university receives from the Hanban or the Chinese partner institution for the Confucius Institute, and disclose how much

the host university contributes (separating in kind contributions from real expenses). Disclose all trips, honours, and awards bestowed on university officials by agencies of the Chinese government.

2. Ensure that all Confucius Institutes budgets are separate from university budgets, and that all Confucius Institute events are advertised as such. As much as possible, Confucius Institutes should be distinguished from their host institutions. Confucius Institute events should not be listed on university calendars, promoted on the university website, or used as assignments or count toward extra credit for students. The Hanban considers Confucius Institutes standalone nonprofit organisations, yet houses them in universities and benefits from the status and prestige of the university. Reduce this free-riding.
3. Ensure that Chinese language classes are taught by professors or instructors selected and paid by the university. Cease outsourcing for-credit courses to the Hanban.
4. Formally ask the Hanban if its hiring process complies with Danish nondiscrimination policies. Does the Hanban prioritise members of the Communist Party? Are members of Falun Gong still excluded? Is the selection based purely on merit? Ask the Hanban for a formal written answer.
5. Renegotiate contracts to remove constraints against “tarnishing the reputation” of the Hanban. Scholarship should be civil, but it should not be constrained by the fear of punishment for offending Chinese sensitivities.
6. Change the wording of all contracts to clarify that legal disputes should be settled only in the jurisdiction of the host institution (in our cases, American courts). Add language specifying that in all disputes of Chinese and Danish law, Danish law takes priority. The Hanban should assume legal liability if it violates Danish law when operating a Confucius Institute in Denmark.
7. Require that all Confucius Institutes offer at least one public lecture or class each year on topics that are important to the genuine Chinese history but are currently neglected, such as the Tiananmen Square protests or the Dalai Lama’s views on Tibet and the persecution of Falun Gong. Ensure that these programs are fair, balanced, and free of external pressures.
8. Include in orientation for every Confucius Institute teacher and Chinese director the university’s policies on academic freedom. Ensure that all teachers enjoy the same rights.

9. Make the Confucius Institute director's position a voluntary service position, with no additional pay, thereby reducing financial pressures for Confucius Institutes directors to cater to the Hanban's preferences.

Our Future House's primary recommendation is that Danish universities and schools with Confucius Institutes or Classrooms, such as Copenhagen Chinese classroom, should close the centers and end all contracts with Hanban. We are going to urge a reform together with the other Danish organisations to protect the integrity of Danish education and intellectual freedom, and stop the infiltration of the Chinese Communist government.

We also recommend the parliament members, especially the education and foreign affairs spokesmen of all the parties to have a watch of a documentary film titled In the Name of Confucius.

Appendix

1. Richard Fadden:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criticism_of_Confucius_Institutes

https://www.theepochtimes.com/hosting-confucius-institute-a-bad-idea-says-intelligence-veteran_1018292.html

2. Michael McCaul & Henry Cuellar

<https://cuellar.house.gov/news/documentsingle.aspx?DocumentID=402087>

3. Texas A&M chancellor John Sharp

<https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2018/04/09/texas-am-cuts-ties-confucius-institutes-response-congressmens-concerns>

4. Marco Rubio

<https://www.insidehighered.com/quicktakes/2018/03/15/rubio-wants-higher-ed-act-take-confucius-institutes>

5. Steven Mosher

<https://jamestown.org/program/confucius-institutes-and-the-question-of-chinas-soft-power-diplomacy/>

6. Andrea Farquhar

<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/education/mcmaster-closing-confucius-institute-over-hiring-issues/article8372894/>

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/hamilton/headlines/mcmaster-cuts-chinese-institute-worried-by-discrimination-1.1321862>

7. Joseph Nye & softpower

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soft_power

8. Anne-Marie Brady

<https://www.cbs.dk/en/research/departments-and-centres/department-of-international-economics-government-and-business/asia-research-centre/china>

9. The Rockwool Foundation

“Arbejdsmarkedstilknytningen for flygtninge og indvandrere – ankomsten til Danmark i perioden fra 1997 til 2011”. ROCKWOOL Fondens Forskningsenhed og Syddansk Universitetsforlag, 2016.