

Trump Regime Blacklists More Chinese Firms

By [Stephen Lendman](#)

Global Research, July 21, 2020

Region: [Asia](#), [USA](#)

Theme: [Global Economy](#)

Days earlier at the Economic Club of New York, Pompeo continued his all-out war of words on China.

Ignoring endless US wars by hot and other means against nations on its target list for regime change, he accused China of “aggression...thievery” of US intellectual property, and hollowing out the US middle class (sic).

As usual, no evidence was cited because none exists.

China is considered US public enemy No. 1 because of its rising prominence on the world stage, not for any hostile threat it poses to America or any other nations.

Core Beijing policy is fostering cooperative relations with other countries, polar opposite all-out US efforts to dominate them worldwide.

Part of US war on China by other means is blacklisting their enterprises.

The US Commerce Department’s Bureau of Industry and Security (SIC) compiles what it calls an Entity List.

It includes “names of...foreign persons – including businesses, research institutions, government and private organizations, individuals, and other types of legal persons — that are subject to specific license requirements for the export, reexport and/or transfer (in-country) of specified items.”

So-called BIS license requirements are all about blacklisting designated firms of targeted countries like China.

Last year, at least 148 tech-related Chinese enterprises were blacklisted from the US market — including tech giant Huawei and its 70 affiliates.

Targeted Chinese firms are involved in producing aviation related products, semiconductors, engineering, as well as other high-tech products and components.

Falsely claiming these enterprises act “contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States” is cover for wanting corporate America to have a leg up on Chinese competition.

Blacklisted firms are prohibited from purchasing US technology without Washington’s permission.

On Monday, the Trump regime blacklisted 11 more Chinese companies.

Accusing them of human rights abuses against Xinjiang Uyghurs in China's northwest, no corroborating evidence was cited.

The so-called US Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act (December 2019) calls for sanctioning China over alleged mistreatment of these people.

Credible evidence backing claims about China's alleged internment of millions of Uyghurs in Xinjiang is sorely lacking.

They're based on accusations by a so-called Washington-based, US-backed Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders and dubious establishment media reports.

Beijing rejected claims, saying there's no mass internment, no so-called "re-education camps."

Yet unsubstantiated claims are in the US war budget to punish China over this alleged issue.

The measure also requires the director of national intelligence (DNI) to report regularly on the alleged threat of Chinese hegemony over the global 5G wireless infrastructure buildout, falsely claiming it threatens US national security.

On Monday, the Trump regime again accused China of persecuting Uyghurs and exploiting them as forced labor.

Newly blacklisted Chinese firms include textile producers and others accused of "conducting genetic analyses...to further the repression of Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities," the South China Morning Post (SCMP) reported.

With no credible evidence backing its claims, the Trump regime blacklisted dozens of Chinese firms it accused of "involve(ment) in China's repression in Xinjiang," said SCMP.

Citing no evidence, US Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross accused Beijing of "actively promot(ing) the reprehensible practice of forced labor and abusive DNA collection and analysis schemes to repress its citizens (sic)."

So far there's been no official Chinese response.

In May, its US embassy slammed additions of Chinese enterprises to the Trump regime entity list, saying:

It "overstretched the concept of national security, abused export control measures, violated the basic norms governing international relations, interfered in China's internal affairs."

By letter to Ross, blacklisted Chinese textile producer Esquel Group's CEO John Chen said his firm "does not use forced labor, and we never will use forced labour. We absolutely and categorically oppose forced labor" — calling for his firm to be removed from the US entity list.

Hostile US action toward China, its officials, and enterprises threaten to push things beyond a point of no return — risking direct confrontation between two thermonuclear powers.

It's an ominous possibility because of US rage to control other nations, their resources and populations by whatever it takes to achieve its objectives — forever wars by hot and other

means its favored strategies.

*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

Award-winning author Stephen Lendman lives in Chicago. He can be reached at lendmanstephen@sbcglobal.net. He is a Research Associate of the Centre for Research on Globalization (CRG)

His new book as editor and contributor is titled "Flashpoint in Ukraine: US Drive for Hegemony Risks WW III."

<http://www.claritypress.com/LendmanIII.html>

Visit his blog site at sjlendman.blogspot.com.

Featured image is from Stansberry Churchouse

The original source of this article is Global Research
Copyright © [Stephen Lendman](#), Global Research, 2020

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Stephen Lendman](#)

About the author:

Stephen Lendman lives in Chicago. He can be reached at lendmanstephen@sbcglobal.net. His new book as editor and contributor is titled "Flashpoint in Ukraine: US Drive for Hegemony Risks WW III."
<http://www.claritypress.com/LendmanIII.html> Visit his blog site at sjlendman.blogspot.com. Listen to cutting-edge discussions with distinguished guests on the Progressive Radio News Hour on the Progressive Radio Network. It airs three times weekly: live on Sundays at 1PM Central time plus two prerecorded archived programs.

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the

copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca