

CHAPTER 1: THE CANCER THAT IS CHINA

1. LACK OF APOPTOSIS LEADS TO CANCER

What is apoptosis?

The world turned upside-down when an epidemic of coronavirus broke out in Wuhan. From now on historians will probably refer to the years before 2020 as B.C. (before the coronavirus) and the years following 2020 as A.C. (after the coronavirus). At the same time, China's predisposition to cancer will be remembered for a long time within the context of the pandemic.

What exactly, then, is China's predisposition to cancer? The first characteristic to be mentioned is the lack of apoptosis, a phenomenon occurring in cells. It is in fact cellular suicide. For instance, when a tadpole transforms into a frog, its tail disappears, and limbs grow out of its body; this is the result of apoptosis. Since the tail is no longer needed, it is absorbed into the body in a sort of self-sacrifice, or programmed cell death.

To see how apoptosis works, let us take a look at the development of the human body, which also begins with a single cell. That cell divides to form the cells of the lungs and stomach, for instance. In the early stages of development, all humans are equipped with rudimentary male and female reproductive organs. If the embryo is female, the cells of the male reproductive organs die off. The cells of the rudimentary male reproductive organs make way for female cells, and then die. When the lungs form, other cells make way for the lung cells.

Human development involves the creation of many types of cells from a single cell. Kyoto University Professor Yamanaka Shin'ya was the recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2012. The groundbreaking work he did led to the discovery of iPS (induced pluripotent stem) cells. For instance, skin cells can be reprogrammed into lung or reproductive organ cells. Since his Nobel Prize generated considerable publicity, many people are now aware that it is possible to produce a wide variety of cells from a single cell. In the mature human body the cells of each organ are constantly replenished. For instance, skin renews itself every 28 days. The life span of red blood cells is approximately 120 days, while that of mucous membrane cells in the stomach is three days. Corneal cells renew themselves every seven days.

Old cells die so that stronger or new individuals can arise. Just as parents die when their children become adults, living creatures, including humans, exist in the midst of cycles. When they cease to function, they make way for new lives, surrendering the resources that have sustained them.

If this biological principle went awry, so would every aspect of Nature. But cancer cells do not adhere to biological principles.

Why China is a cancer

Present-day China bears an eerily close resemblance to cancer cells. Every characteristic of cancer cells can be seen in China.

The spirit of give and take, as seen in apoptosis, results in the nurturing of new life. But that spirit is totally foreign to cancer cells because they are egocentric. Suppose cancer cells are growing in the stomach. They boast, “We have taken control of the stomach. Who dares to challenge us?” Next they invade the liver, and we have stomach cancer metastasizing into the liver.

This egocentrism, this selfishness is the same spirit we find in China, where the watchword is, “What’s mine is mine, what’s yours is mine.”

Many Japanese are laboring under the impression that the Chinese possess a continental ethos, and that they are calm and composed. But the Chinese are singularly egocentric. Anyone who deals with them frequently should certainly be aware that even in ordinary daily life, the Chinese look like they’re about to say, “What’s yours is mine.” One can’t be too careful around them.

One manifestation of this conviction is the Chinese attitude toward Taiwan. After the Chinese Civil War, the Taiwanese welcomed 2 million defeated Chinese to Taiwan with open arms. How did the Chinese repay their kindness? They claimed that “this island belongs to us.” The Chinese tyrannized the 6 million Taiwanese, stole public and private assets left behind by the Japanese, snatched government posts away from Taiwanese officials, appropriated Taiwanese assets, and even abducted women. Now the Chinese are (again) insisting that Taiwan is part of China. They are laying plans to bring it back into the fold through military means. Let us not mince words: China is a robber state, and the Chinese are, as one might expect, robbers.

Since the spirit of self-sacrifice is not part of the Chinese mentality, when confronted with a crisis they resort to behavior that would be unimaginable to a rational human being. In a normal world even the most brutal humans, in an extreme situation, will want to leave a legacy behind them after death in the form of descendants.

Not the Chinese. They have been visited by severe famines hundreds of times. What did they do? They resorted to cannibalism. In such circumstances they often practiced *yizi ershi*,¹ a type of barter that involved families’ exchanging their children for others and then eating them.

When we look at the history of cannibalism, a practice particular to China, we realize that self-sacrifice is foreign to the Chinese culture.

¹ 易子而食.

Cancerous Chinese Economy

Signs of a predisposition to cancer can be found in the Chinese economy as well.

An economy is a sort of exchange whereby those involved present their wares, and trade them for items that they need, items offered by one or more of the other participants. Because such activity is based on the notion of both parties' benefiting, society endures.

Normal economic activity, in a normal society, does not include the monopolization of profits because the polarization of wealth eventually leads to the complete collapse of that society. And if a society collapses, even monopolizers of profits cannot survive. This is simple, clear logic.

Normal cells, which engage in economic activity in the same way human society does, are aware of this; therefore, they survive by helping other cells.

Stomach cells break down ingested food and facilitate its absorption. The cells of the small intestine absorb the dissolved nutrients, and veins carry them to other organs. The lungs inhale oxygen, which they transmit via the blood to the heart. The heart transports that blood to every part of the body. Each cell has a role in a cooperative process; there are no strong or weak cells.

If the lungs decided against giving the oxygen they went to such trouble to acquire to other organs, the human they inhabit would die instantly (as would the lungs themselves).

Perhaps you don't think the lungs would dare do something like that. But that is exactly what lung cancer cells do, and that is why lung cancer kills. Even if they know that such behavior will lead to their own deaths, cancer cells cannot overcome the ambition and egocentric instinct that drives them to monopolize profits. The cancerous Chinese economy operates in exactly the same way.

Robbing the poor to help the rich

If I were asked to describe China's so-called socialist market economy, I would say that it is characterized by government officials' commandeering and monopolizing wealth, and by the wealthy robbing the poor. In other words, with a cancerous economy the poor are robbed to help the rich.



Deng Xiaoping

The Chinese economy is organized so that the rich get richer, and the poor get poorer. The conventional wisdom is that the inspiration for this concept was Deng Xiaoping's words: "Let some people get rich first," meaning that those who acquire wealth will lift themselves and everyone else out of poverty. But the truth is that this notion can be traced back to the traditional Chinese economic structure. Deng led China back to its original economic culture, and that culture blossomed.

Therefore, it is obvious that China is probably the nation most ill-suited to communism. The Japanese, with their love of harmony, cooperative spirit, and willingness to do an equal share of the work, would be a safer bet.

One capable, powerful person might succeed in amassing wealth, but he is not helping to create a communist society unless he shares it with others. Communism is achievable only when members of a society have a strong sense of self-sacrifice.

But that would never happen in China. Since only the powerful accumulate riches, China is an extreme capitalist nation, and has been described as such by some economists. Worst of all, the Chinese economy has the same anatomy as cancer cells.

Chinese cling to wealth even in death

In the Western world capitalism prevails, but the rule of redistribution of wealth is firmly established. People are inspired to do volunteer work, to help the weak, and to make charitable contributions.

This attitude has its roots in Christian civilization. Christians focus on the next, eternal life rather than on finite life in this world. They share the belief that everything they have in this life will disappear.

But the Chinese cling to this life, doing all in their power to make it eternal. They make every effort to take their assets with them to the grave.

For instance, there is the custom of *peizang*,² whereby family members or retainers of the deceased are buried alive along with the deceased; this custom is found nowhere else in the world. In the past powerful men were buried with their belongings, and sometimes concubines, servants, and vassals, who were entombed nearby. The terracotta army in Xian from the Qin dynasty (221-206 BC) is one symbolic example of this practice. The mighty Qin Shi Huang, the first Qin emperor, wished to have tens of thousands of soldiers buried with him. Since that was not possible, the terracotta army was made and buried with him.

Chinese zeal for power, profit, and glory

Japanese who enjoy high social status are not overly concerned about accumulating wealth. Their satisfaction comes from the respect others show them. Most do not crave honor *and* wealth. In Japanese society, to win honor, one must renounce wealth, and to win wealth, one must sacrifice honor.

But the Chinese strive to acquire power, wealth, *and* honor.

² 陪葬.

This traditional Chinese philosophy has given rise to a looting economy whereby the strong steal everything the weak possess. This economic phenomenon, identical to the behavior of cancer cells, is part and parcel of the Chinese culture.

The Chinese idiom *ming li shuang shou*³ translates to “win both fame and fortune.” It reveals the ultimate concept in the Chinese mentality. And what does one need to achieve to accomplish these two goals? Power.

In ancient China one studied to become an official. The objective for studying was to become an official by passing the civil service examinations, thus acquiring power. Becoming powerful had many advantages, and also enabled one to achieve fame. In vernacular Chinese, are *shu zhong zi you huangjin wu*⁴ (literally, “a book holds a house of gold”). The house of gold represents wealth, so the message here is that if you study hard, you’ll get rich). This is followed by *shu zhong zi you yan ru yu* (literally, “a book holds a jade-like face”).⁵ This means that if you study hard, you will be surrounded by beautiful women. If you study hard and become successful, you will possess a great deal of money and beautiful women will be at your beck and call. In other words, according to the Chinese way of thinking, the utmost objectives of study are to acquire wealth and to enjoy the company of beautiful women who serve you. The Chinese are, at heart, extremely realistic.

This traditional Chinese thought gave rise to a kleptocracy whereby the powerful strip the weak of all their possessions. This sort of cancerous economic phenomenon has been incorporated into the Chinese culture.

Confiscation of farmland symbol of cancer

Symbolic of China’s reverse-Robin-Hood economy is the practice of confiscating land from farmers. In such cases, local governments are the thieves.

The population has been growing in urban areas, while the rural population has been declining. Even so, as of 2019 there were about 550 million farmers in China, almost five times Japan’s population. Remarks made by Premier Li Keqiang on May 28, 2020 at a press conference held at the end of the 13th National People’s Congress give us a glimpse of farmers’ current situation. He said that there are 600 million people in China who earn less than 1,000 RMB (*renminbi*) or \$155.00 per month. This means Li was telling the world that the Chinese standard of living is still far from high. And everyone knows that the great majority of those 600 million people are farmers.

Why is it that the authorities rob the farmers of their land, their one and only means of

³ 名利双收.

⁴ 書中自有黃金屋.

⁵ 書中自有顏如玉.

livelihood?

According to the dual land-ownership system currently operative in China, individuals do not own farmland. All urban land is state-owned; all farmland is owned by agricultural collectives.

Since individuals cannot own farmland, local governments can appropriate that land for the “public good.” If they then sell confiscated land (obtained for a pittance, of course) to real estate developers, bureaucrats can pocket a handsome profit, sometimes dozens of times more than they paid.

Riding on the development boom in the 1990s, local officials who confiscated land garnered an amount equivalent to the tax revenue. According to the estimates of one researcher, losses suffered by farmers whose land was confiscated between 1980 and 2005 may have been as great as \$274 billion.

And of course, such confiscations cause a sharp decrease in the amount of arable land, to the tune of 600,000 hectares per year, an amount equal to 15% of total arable land in Japan.

Young farmers who are driven off their land receive only meager compensation. They then pour into the cities and become factory workers. But since they are not registered as urban residents, they are subjected to systematic discrimination and forced to work under extremely harsh conditions.

But middle-aged and elderly farmers have absolutely no options, nowhere to go. When they’ve used up the measly payment received, they are penniless.

The looting officials who take advantage of laws that allow them to confiscate and sell land are just like cancer cells: the strong multiply and the weak die.

Shanwei Incident exposes Chinese authorities’ cruelty

It was the Shanwei Incident in late 2005 that brought the world’s attention to the confiscation of land by China’s cancerous economy.

The incident involved the massacre of inhabitants of Dongzhou, a village in Shanwei prefecture, Guangdong province. The authorities, who had confiscated land to make way for an electric power plant, had villagers shot because they launched a protest.

Foreign newspaper reporters streamed into the protest site and transmitted detailed reports, which sent shock waves through the world. AFP (Agence France-Presse) reported that police shot approximately 30 people to death. But according to Hong Kong media estimates, which took into account interviews with Dongzhou residents, more than 70 persons were killed and 50 were still missing.

Four days after the incident, the authorities finally broke their silence and conceded that there had been a massacre. But they described the protest as “a grievous unlawful incident instigated by a few ringleaders.” They proceeded to issue arrest warrants for 140 villagers. Then they arrested three people on the wanted list, whom they framed for narcotics offenses.

When they are robbed of their land, farmers have nowhere to turn. If they protest, they are treated like criminals. Such is the behavior of merciless cancer cells.

2. CANCER CELLS’ GREED KNOWS NO BOUNDS

Death is the endpoint of insatiable greed. Cancer cells, the epitome of greed, proliferate ceaselessly. To maintain their bulk, they rob their neighbors of nutrients; they also kill other cells. Since they must rob to survive, they ruin the balance of the organism in which they dwell, and eventually expire. Unable to extricate themselves from the instincts that compel them to covet and plunder, they mirror the Chinese culture.

No one can check the greed of Chinese who want to become rich. China has experienced rapid economic growth, but the distribution of wealth is completely skewed. Less than 1% of Chinese are reaping benefits from that growth. But every Chinese is hell-bent on getting rich. The other 99% are waiting in line for their turn. But only death awaits them at the end of their vain struggle for wealth.

With wealth comes power

At one point Japanese media focused on Chinese tourists visiting Japan to satisfy their acquisitive urges. Laden with shopping bags crammed with luxury goods from Ginza shopping sprees, Chinese tourists provided a much-needed infusion of cash into Japan’s stagnating economy. They would scoop up expensive jewelry and wristwatches that most of us might purchase once in a lifetime as nonchalantly as if they were at a supermarket sale.

For the wealthy Chinese, whose money can buy anything and everything they want, China is a paradise. But history has taught us that concentrated wealth and power also entail concentrated risk. Any tribe or group that gains power and influence is bound to decline; this is an immutable rule.

As the powerful and the wealthy acquire more authority and more riches, they also become more apprehensive. They fear that they will lose both their power and their wealth, that they will be envied, and that they will be attacked. That is why rich Chinese, without exception, live in homes that resemble fortresses, surrounded as they are with thick walls. They also employ several bodyguards.

On June 29, 2012 Bloomberg News, a leading American media company, reported that Xi

Jinping keeps \$340 million in cash in his home. The mind boggles when we try to envision all those stacks of banknotes.

But it is likely that Xi Jinping feels uneasy unless he has that much cash on hand. Interestingly enough, we are not talking about the dollar equivalent of renminbi here, but actual US currency, which can be used anywhere in the world. Now we know that he is prepared to flee from China at any time. Even China's leaders do not feel safe in China. Meanwhile, in China there are still 600 million (five times the population of Japan) poor people who make less than 1,000 RMB (\$155) per month. Among their ranks are more than 10 million who don't know where their next meal is coming from — in other words, they are starving.

The following lines from an 8th-century Chinese poem provide a chillingly accurate description of present-day China:

Zhu men jiu rou chou
Lu you dong si gu

Behind the crimson gates wasted wine and meat rot
Outside in the streets the poor freeze to death

That being the case, are the Chinese who have become successful by figuratively trampling the corpses of others really reaping the fruits of that success and living happily ever after?

Affluent Chinese boast incomes equivalent to those of their counterparts in advanced nations. But the Chinese lead more luxurious lives. Since the average income in China is still only one third that of Japan, there is a huge disparity between the wealthy and the ordinary Chinese, from whose point of view the wealthy are living in paradise.

Most well-to-do inhabitants of the Western world lead very comfortable lives. But at the same time, they enthusiastically support charities. They acquire status through their philanthropic deeds. Not only governmental welfare agencies, but also private organizations, of which there are many, assist the less fortunate. There is a marked difference between the rich and the poor, but there are established channels enabling the haves to reach out to the have-nots.

China may have shifted to a de facto capitalist society, but it has not thrown communism into the garbage bin.

Therefore, compared with capitalist countries, the central government has considerable power, and is heavily involved in corporate affairs. To keep their businesses running smoothly, captains of industry must collude with powerful men. Consequently, all successful businessmen are connected with or related to influential officials. It is safe to assume that the wealthy are also powerful.

Operating within a system of this sort, a mere handful of people grow richer and richer.

Then, to keep benefiting from it, affluent Chinese must protect that system.

Quite a few political scientists believe that as the Chinese become more comfortable, there will be a transition to a more democratic regime. Such a conviction is simply pie in the sky. The current socialist market economy, which buys power with money and uses that power to make more money, is the ideal system for China's wealthy. But it is a warped system, one that allows a handful of human beings to become rich at the expense of thousands of millions of the less fortunate.

Living here is hell; leaving here is hell

The Chinese too are victims of their own mentality.

If economic growth continues, pollution will worsen to keep pace with it. If economic growth stalls, the number of unemployed will balloon, and massive riots may break out. The result will be the same, either way.

China is truly a paradise for the rich, who have the means to obtain anything they want there. But history has taught us that a concentration of risk invariably accompanies a concentration of wealth and power. It is an immutable truth that a clan that achieves dominance will eventually, and inevitably, wane.

As the powerful and the wealthy acquire more authority and more riches, they also become more apprehensive. They fear that they will lose both their power and their wealth, that they will be envied, and that they will be attacked. That is why rich Chinese, without exception, live in homes that resemble fortresses, surrounded as they are with thick walls. They also employ several bodyguards.

In Japan it would be unthinkable to keep large amounts of cash in one's home. But wealthy Chinese always keep large amounts of cash within reach. They are afraid that if they deposited it in a bank, a situation might arise that would result in its being confiscated. Also, suppose a quick escape became necessary. They would certainly need cash. The Japanese couldn't possibly imagine dread of this sort.

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Meanwhile in China there are still 600 million (five times the population of Japan) [population of Japan in 2019 was 126.265 million] poor people who make less than \$2 [1,000 RMB?] per day. Among their ranks are more than 10 million who don't know

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Then, are the Chinese who have become successful by figuratively trampling the corpses of others really reaping the fruits of that success and living happily ever after?

From heaven to hell

Not exactly. Chinese who wish to become rich must collude with the powerful. After they have amassed wealth, the collusion escalates. However, with power comes power struggles; this is true of every country in the world. There is never any guarantee that the powerful officials the rich associate themselves with will continue to stay in power. If they fall from grace, the businessmen who cast their lots with them fall with them.

The downfall of Bo Xilai gives us a glimpse of the struggle for power in China. Bo lived in a villa even more resplendent than most palaces. He had the bureaucracy, police, and judiciary wrapped around his little finger, and even the military at his beck and call. His dominance was obvious to everyone. Bo's wife, Gu Kailai, ran a law office that made money hand over fist through a project involving officialdom. Their son, Bo Guagua, was playing hard at a prestigious American university.

When the Bo family lost their struggle, they were reduced to criminal status. Shock waves from the loser's defeat reverberate all the way to the wealthy people who have colluded with them. It is not known how many affluent citizens Bo brought down with him, but a safe estimate would be a number equal to the Chongqing business leaders whose assets were confiscated, or perhaps even more. That would mean several thousands of people — several tens of thousands, if we were to count relatives and associates. One man's power struggle lofted tens of thousands of people to heaven, and then cast them into hell.

Autocracies and dictatorships operate in the same way, but when power is concentrated as it is in China, efficiency improves. To get something done, one word from the top is all that is needed, and decisions are made promptly.

⁶ 朱门酒肉臭，路有冻死骨。

In the face of Chinese power Japanese corporate executives are overwhelmed. I can understand why they rave about Chinese efficiency. Everyone is humbled by power. And anyone would cower before the sort of power that Chinese leaders command. Such power not only runs a nation, but also is capable of making judicial decisions that determine whether someone lives or dies.

The Bo Xilai story provides us with one universal truth. The higher the powerful climb, the more likely they are to fall. And when they fall, the scars are lasting. To restrain the powerful, a system called democracy came into being. It is not terribly efficient, but it is now possible to deprive someone of power when necessary by invoking judicial institutions and legislative bodies.

“Get rich first” is really an exhortation to loot

China’s economy thrived because the Chinese followed the “get rich first” dictum. This dictum favors a looting economy; those who get rich first do so by stealing from the poor. Not only do laborers working for low wages suffer, but also land development, which goes hand in hand with economic progress, depends on land wrested from farmers and poor people. The huge concessions obtained are divided up among bureaucrats and businessmen.

Whether directly or indirectly, affluent Chinese, without exception, owe their riches to the poor, whose assets they have looted. Since their success is achieved only through collusion with concessionaires, the wealthy are regarded with hostility by the poor.

Looting by the rich is not a temporary phenomenon. Even after they have become vested owners, the wealthy cause the prices of real estate and consumer goods to soar, thereby further enlarging the proceeds of their looting. Meanwhile the poor, whose disposable income dwindles proportionately, become the ultimate victims of inflation.

The richer the wealthy get, the more the people at the bottom suffer. Because of the gap in income, the affluent are filled with terror. For them, China is a good place to make money, but they can’t live in peace there.

The income gap is a source of anxiety for wealthy Chinese, but “structural” anxiety makes them even more fearful. Since they owe their wealth to collusion with powerful officials, they cannot dissolve these partnerships. If they refuse to cater to the never-ending demands of their “partners,” they might just get framed for a crime.

Consider the case of Wu Ying. This female entrepreneur from Zhejiang province was arrested and charged with illegal fundraising. Not only were her assets confiscated, but she also received a death sentence, not exactly a punishment that fit her crimes. But if she were executed, she could not name the corrupt officials who backed her. Apparently, Bo Xilai used the same tactics, arranging for the execution of many businessmen, and pocketing some of their confiscated assets.

Wealthy Chinese suffer from this sort of structural anxiety because they have amassed their wealth through becoming the bedfellows of the powerful, but they know that they may very well become the victims of those same powerful officials. They have not attained paradise, but hell, where they are doomed to inescapable fear.

There are several viewpoints about the reasons for the rise of China. Some are convinced that China is the savior of the world economy; others fear the unpredictability that lurks beneath its warped structure.

But judging from the fear in the hearts of the winners, China's wealthy, we do know one thing: heaven cannot exist within hell. That is why they are all intent on moving their assets and their families out of China.

The more successful, the more desperate to leave

In the age of the global village, more and more people are moving to other countries for a multitude of reasons. It is quite a challenge to acclimate to a country with a different lifestyle and a different language. Life in the new country will undoubtedly present difficulties to overcome eventually, or perhaps never. But that is what it is like to live in a different culture.

People who have achieved success in their native land don't usually leave unless a pressing reason presents itself. After all, why would you want to burn your bridges behind you and start all over again in another country?

As stated earlier, the standard for success in Chinese society is the acquisition of both fame and fortune, *mingli shuangshou*,⁷ as the saying goes. Therefore, it stands to reason that the models for success in China are high-ranking officials and obscenely wealthy businessmen backed by those officials.

High-ranking officials are special because they have acquired knowledge, prestige, power, and money; they are the highest form of human in China. The *Analects* tell us that "the student, having completed his learning, should enter into government service." Reading between the lines, we see a particularly Chinese calculation here, i.e., scholastic achievement is the dragon's gate that must be climbed (the dragon's gate being a metaphor for the examinations that those who seek a civil-service position must pass).

If the *Analects* were trustworthy, then China's officials would be extremely erudite men. But the common people have their own saying they use to make fun of the officials: The higher the official's rank, the more he boasts about his wisdom. This saying rings truer than the words of the *Analects*.

Once a Chinese is given an official rank, he makes a mad dash for his next goals: a promotion and wealth; this is the shortest path to power and riches. This is the Chinese

⁷ 名利雙收.

model for success. A relevant saying, *shengguan facai*,⁸ means “winning promotion and getting rich.”

In fact, high-ranking officials starting with central government bureaucrats and going all the way down to the officials of tiny villages all give and receive bribes. And worse things can happen: they may also get involved in human and drug trafficking. China is a paradise for officials.

High-ranking officials take their riches and run

However, China’s high-ranking officials are saying goodbye to paradise, and fleeing overseas in great numbers. Since the 1990s more than 20,000 government officials have escaped to other countries (there may be more; this figure represents only known cases). They have taken more than \$100 million with them. This is a surprising amount because it means that on the average, each escapee has taken \$3,000,000 in public funds or other ill-gotten gains with him. Yang Xiuzhu, former deputy mayor of Wenzhou, reportedly fled China with \$34.35 trillion, and possibly more that she had gained through corrupt dealings.

The CCP’s response in January 2010 was to establish the Conference on Preventing Corrupt Officials from Escaping to Other Nations, under the joint aegis of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At that conference policies for preventing flight were formulated. China is the only nation in the whole world with such an organization. The problem is so serious that the Chinese were forced to hang out their dirty laundry by forming it.

The fleeing officials all use the same tactics. Here is the procedure they follow: (1) accumulate wealth illegally, (2) send their children abroad to study, (3) transfer their assets overseas, (4) move their families overseas, (5) travel abroad themselves, and (6) use the laws of the destination country as a shield against extradition.

As a result, when officials send their children to study abroad, they are taking the first step toward overseas escape, and creating a safety valve. Members of the Politburo Standing Committee, the foremost policymaking entity, are no exception. In a normal nation, this would be an alarming state of affairs because it would seem that the children of China’s leaders have been taken hostage by a foreign country. But to China’s leaders, securing an escape destination is more important than their country.

Statistics current in March 2012 reveal that blood relatives of 187 out of 204 (92%) full members of the 17th National Congress of the Central Committee, the CCP’s highest administrative organization, have acquired citizenship in the US or Europe. Additionally, relatives of 142 (85%) out of 167 alternate members of the Central Committee, and

⁸ 升官发财.

relatives of 113 (89%) out of 127 members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection reside overseas.

According to US government statistics, 75% of the offspring of provincial-level officials have permanent-resident status in the US or US citizenship; 91% of the next generation (their grandchildren) have US citizenship. These figures add up to a total of 1 million relatives of Chinese officials who have acquired permanent-resident status or citizenship in Europe and the US!

All Chinese leaders share one ambition: escape from China.

In many cases the money officials take out of China when they flee comprises not only bribes, but also public funds (for instance, money borrowed from financial institutions or embezzled from national construction projects).

The officials resort to several money-laundering schemes. They may use underground banks or overseas connections. Or they may establish a dummy corporation in a tax haven like the Cayman Islands, and transfer their Chinese assets there.

The destinations preferred by fleeing officials are the US, Canada, Australia, and Southeast Asia. Lower-ranking officials choose Southeast Asia, while their higher-ranking colleagues opt for advanced Western nations like the US, Canada, Australia, and the Netherlands.

Why does rank play a determining role in the destinations of absconding officials? Since high-ranking officials have more illicit income, as one might expect, they can live comfortably in the advanced nations, where the cost of living is high. Moreover, the more illegal income an official garners, the more likely he is to receive a death sentence in absentia. In advanced nations with independent judiciaries, fugitive officials can always use human rights as a shield, thus avoiding extradition. They then proceed to live in the US, or wherever they have settled, in luxury for the rest of their days. Officials with less illicit income must be satisfied with a life of luxury in Southeast Asia, where the cost of living is lower.

Why officials flee China

But why must officials, despite their success, leave their native land? The primary reason is that China is not governed by the rule of law, but by the rule of human individuals.

This may be difficult for the Japanese, who live in one of the best nations as far as the rule of law is concerned, to comprehend. In nations where the rule of law prevails, people who lose a power struggle are not thrown into jail. But in China, where humans rule, a power struggle is a life-or-death situation: the loser is executed or goes to prison. There is no other scenario.



Lin Biao



Mao Zedong



Bo Xilai



Liu Shaoqi

Chinese laws are used as tools for extortion or in competitions for power. Not only the losers, but also everyone associated with them, lands in prison. This is a feature of China's peculiar culture of revenge. As the saying goes, "Kill everyone in the clan."⁹

And what happens to the winners? The higher officials rise, the more power they gain, but along the way they make a lot of enemies. In that sense, the higher they rise, the more danger they face. For an example, we need only look at the tragic ends met by Lin Biao and Liu Shaoqi when they lost to Mao Zedong.

Bo Xilai, whose downfall occurred in March 2012 is another example of a steep descent from power. His story would have made a good feature film, but vicious power struggles like his are not at all uncommon in China. One prerequisite for the position of high-ranking official is nerves of steel. Officials must be ready to eliminate anyone who is in their way without a second thought. The moment they acquire power, they must begin preparing for their eventual escape to a foreign land.

Nobody wants to live in poisonous China

In China all food is contaminated, as is every drop of drinking water. In major metropolitan areas the skies are always overcast; it doesn't take a specialist to know how severe the air pollution is. Hence there are farms that serve officials (and only officials), who also have access to super-sized air cleaners, which have become one of life's necessities. Their drinking water is imported from overseas.

⁹ 誅九族 (Zhu jiu zu).

But there is a limit to how much protection these solutions afford. After all, officials know better and sooner than anyone else that the situation in China is worsening day by day. They live in fear of rampant soil, water, and air pollution, along with nuclear pollution, which is bound to proliferate sooner or later.

The two primary reasons for the flight of officials from China are: (1) the fear instilled by power struggles, and (2) the fear of a poisonous environment, which includes creeping nuclear pollution. The first fear is peculiar to officials, but the second is shared by the common people, who would like to escape from China as well. The only thing keeping them in China is their lack of the funds needed to go elsewhere.

There are other reasons, too, many of them. To cite a few, there is the worsening crime rate and the dysfunctional educational system. Responses to a survey of wealthy Chinese shows that 60% of them would like to move overseas. But these figures seem very conservative; the correct figure is more likely 100%.

If Japan were to offer Japanese citizenship to Chinese with no strings attached, the majority of Chinese would probably accept. Anyone who thinks I am exaggerating is welcome to consult statistics published by the Civil Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice.

Over the past 10 years, more Koreans (both North and South) have become Japanese citizens than nationals of any other country, with Chinese applicants right behind them. Between 2010 and 2019 98,841 persons were awarded Japanese citizenship. Among them 52,009 (52.6%) were from North or South Korea, and 31,504 (31.8%) from China.

Readers who believe that Koreans and Chinese dislike Japan may wonder about this phenomenon. But these are facts, as well as signs that anti-Japanese sentiment has been exaggerated.

3. ENDLESSLY PROLIFERATING CANCER CELLS

The discipline that governs the activity of normal cells encourages coexistence. Normal cells ingest only the nutrients that they need. This concept is foreign, however, to cancer cells.

One of the traits of cancer cells is their ravenous consumption of nutrients. The more malignant the cancer, the more rapidly the cancer cells proliferate. The more they proliferate, the more nutrients they require. Cancer cells cannot survive without consuming normal cells in their vicinity. The cancer cells, and only the cancer cells, become gigantic; their looting knows no limits.

At present China is engaged in a mad dash for overseas resources. This is exactly how cancer cells behave. Among the various energy sources (oil, coal, natural gas, uranium, etc.), I would like to focus on oil for the moment.

As of 2019 China was consuming 650 million tons of oil per year, making it the world's second largest consumer and the largest importer of oil. We can expect consumption to increase further in the future.

A marked, rapid rise in Chinese oil imports began in 2000. According to statistics issued by BP (formerly British Petroleum), one of the leading oil companies known as the Seven Sisters, Chinese oil imports, which amounted to 1.89 million barrels per day in 2000, had increased by a factor of 6 to 11.04 million barrels per day by 2018.

Seducing African despots with bribes and weapons

China's main suppliers of crude oil are Middle Eastern oil-producing nations, such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Oman, Iraq, and Kuwait. In addition to those nations, China relies on African countries, such as Angola, Sudan, and Libya.

The Chinese have been making inroads into Africa since the dawn of the 21st century. Using methods dissimilar to those favored by Western nations, China has established a dominant presence on that continent over a mere 10 years.

Western expansion into Africa has been marred by racial discrimination and exploitation, but Europe and the US have attempted to compensate for past transgressions by offering humanitarian aid, including missionary work and medical services.

However, the humanitarian spirit so deeply rooted in Western civilization is nowhere to be found in China. The Chinese seduce African dictators with huge bribes and weapons. The Chinese government buys African despots with grants (really enormous bribes), and in turn receives oil through state-owned companies.

Chinese support for massacres

Since China too is a dictatorship, African despots are comfortable dealing with the Chinese. They suppress opponents using weapons supplied by China, and cling to power, no matter how many blood baths that takes. Such slaughter creates hundreds of thousands of refugees.

Sudan is a typical example; it is a nation with abundant oil deposits. Since the 1990s China has been establishing joint ventures that export most of Sudan's oil to China. Arabs live in the north of Sudan, and black African tribes live in the south. The benefits from oil exports seldom reach the black Africans, who have launched anti-government rebellions.

In exchange for oil, China supplies weapons to the Sudanese government forces, who oppress the people, especially those of Darfur, in western Sudan. Government troops even resort to massacres that are tantamount to ethnic cleansing. They have killed approximately 400,000 Sudanese, and driven more than 4 million from their homes, making them refugees in their own country. Six hundred thousand people have fled

Sudan, in waves, becoming international refugees. The situation is so serious that the UN has described their situation as the world's worst humanitarian crisis.

By supplying Sudan with attack helicopters, tanks, and small arms in exchange for oil, China is an active accomplice in genocide. To make matters even worse, China has been blocking the deployment of UN peacekeeping forces. The international community has castigated China for facilitating the massacres, but the Chinese government remains unmoved. Oil matters more to China than human lives.

“All by Chinese”

Aiding and abetting massacres in Sudan is only one instance of Chinese immorality. Michèle Alliot-Marie, minister for defense in the Chirac government (1995-2007), was the first woman to hold that post. Speaking at a session of Parliament, she said, “Behind China’s fiendish plot is the intent to acquire Africa’s natural resources and widen its political influence. An enormous quantity of Chinese-made weapons has surfaced in Africa.”



Michèle Alliot-Marie

How has China managed to expand its political influence in Africa?

In an attempt to strengthen ties between China and African nations, China has been inviting African heads of state and cabinet members to attend a conference series called Forum on China-Africa Cooperation since 2000.

The Chinese have lavished entertainment on the visiting heads of state. Sometimes hospitality can even extend to complete medical examinations, and bribes of one sort or another are always part of the equation. The Chinese promise economic grants, which the borrower is not required to repay, thus buying the good will of powerful Africans.

Every instance of Chinese aid to Africa has strings attached. Oil development rights and construction projects must be given to Chinese companies.

Additionally, Chinese inroads into Africa are characterized by methods referred to as “all by Chinese”. This means that China sends even manual laborers to Africa, and seldom hires local workers. Furthermore, since their construction work is shoddy, the Chinese become targets of resentment everywhere they go. But that doesn’t bother them, because they are now treading the path of imperialism and colonialism, which they once so bitterly condemned.

Africa: outlet for surplus Chinese goods

Africa is a source of energy for China, but it is also the perfect dumping ground for surplus Chinese inventory in this age of overproduction.

A report issued by the International Economic Research Institute, part of the International Cooperation Center of China's National Development and Reform Commission, states that Africa is the ideal market for Chinese goods. It goes on to say that Africa is an enormous market comprising a population of 1.3 billion, with an enormous demand for light industrial products, household appliances, and personal computers. China ships its surplus defective products there. Since this commercial activity can only be termed immoral, it is no wonder that there is constant discord between Africans and Chinese.

The Chinese have a long history of racial discrimination. Since ancient times they have referred to ethnic groups other than Han Chinese as barbarians who are no better than beasts. They even use the beast radical to form the Chinese character for barbarian. They call Africans "black devils," openly disparaging them. Since the Chinese this arrogant attitude with them to Africa, it is not surprising that Africans are hostile toward them.

The shrewd, immoral Chinese have stolen Africa's resources. What is even more abhorrent, their behavior in Africa has all the hallmarks of colonialism.

Chinese resource-acquisition policy thwarts Japanese opportunities

The Chinese plan for expansion into Africa is to gain control of the oil needed for China's survival. But China has also formulated another, long-range strategy: cut Japan's lifeline by forcing the Japanese out of Africa. Since energy sources are finite, China's buying up a lot of oil leaves less for Japan.

China's resources policy is to corner the energy market and champion nations with plentiful resources. Unfortunately, most of the countries with plentiful resources are dictatorships: Saudi Arabia, with the most oil reserves; and North Korea and the nations of Africa, with their rare metals. By buying up as much oil as possible, the Chinese win the favor of the various dictators.

Japan's oil transactions are handled by the private sector. Compared with China, where the central government is also the negotiator, there is a huge power gap, and decisions take time. Japanese companies cannot offer bribes in the form of economic grants or weapons. Nor can they compete with the Chinese by offering better prices for oil, because they cannot emulate the Chinese practice of paying enormous kickbacks.

It will be difficult for Japan, a model democratic nation, to triumph in its fight for survival against cancerous dictatorship China, which will do anything for a profit.

Strangling Japan by befriending distant countries and attacking those nearby

Japan has a far smaller supply of resources than China. There would be serious trouble if exporters of resources refused to sell to Japan, even if sea lanes were open.

The southwest sea lane, which passes from the Persian Gulf through the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Straits of Malacca, and the South China Sea for a total of 13,000 kilometers, is indeed Japan's lifeline. But China's oil-monopolization strategy is a vexing

problem for Japanese national security, over and above defense of the sea lane.

The nature of the sea-lane defense problem is volatile, but China's energy-monopolization strategy involves the relentless, gradual obstruction of Japan's lifeline. Extreme vigilance is called for here.

China's strategic thinking is based on the traditional Chinese notion of conquering nearby nations while cultivating distant ones.¹⁰ One part of China's complex strategy is romancing the distant oil producers; the other involves steadily cutting off energy sources from its nemesis, Japan.

But very few Japanese have awakened to the gravity of this threat. Most of them are fervently applauding Chinese economic growth, as misguided as that may seem.

Distant metastasis of cancer cells

Normal cells fulfill their duties at specific locations. For instance, stomach cells take part in the digestive process. But cancer cells never perform their tasks obediently at an assigned location. When someone has stomach cancer, the cancer cells can enter the liver, the lungs, and perhaps other organs. This phenomenon is called distant metastasis.

When stomach cancer spreads to the liver, it not only disrupts normal liver function, but also robs the liver cells of nutrients, and eventually destroys the liver.

Cancer cells involved in distant metastasis invade other organs, like a burglar, and kill their cells. When cancer cells have destroyed the organ in which they originate and other organs as well, they too perish.

The more malignant the tumor, the more likely distant metastasis becomes. And since China cancer is extremely malignant, it is no exception. China cancer cells are spreading throughout the world via distant metastasis, taking the form of manufactured goods, trade, tourism, emigration, and young Chinese sent overseas to study. Once they arrive at their destinations, they do a great deal of damage to the global community. If we do not take action against this distant metastasis, China cancer cells will ultimately destroy our entire planet.

China cancer attacks our brains

Confucius Institutes are vehicles for the newly created Chinese drama that is unfolding in various parts of the world. What they do is spread China cancer to our brains.

The first one opened in 2004 in Seoul, Korea. Then more of them, apparently products of

¹⁰ 遠交近郊 (*Yuan jiao jin gong*).

Chinese national policy, began appearing in other locations, like bamboo shoots sprouting after a shower.

Overseeing the Confucius Institutes is the Office of Chinese Language Council International,¹¹ commonly referred to in its abbreviated form, Hanban. (There are eight Confucius Institutes in Japan, each affiliated with a university.)

Perhaps there has been a worldwide rise in demand for Chinese language teachers, and the concept behind the Confucius Institute is a national policy that jibes with an upsurge in interest in China. But the Confucius Institute is not simply an institution that promotes Chinese language learning and Chinese culture. It has, at the very least, three missions: (1) disseminating state-sanctioned propaganda through Chinese language learning, (2) controlling thought and speech at the world's brains (universities), and (3) serving as an espionage base for data collection.

To accomplish these strategic objectives, China continues to expend the enormous amount of money needed to establish Confucius Institutes. The Chinese government-run Fund for the Chinese Language Learning Program covers the purchase and maintenance of Confucius Institutes, as well as advertising costs. The Chinese government supplies teachers and teaching materials; the universities and research institutes of the world need supply only sites.

Since there is no charge for the teaching materials, and the host institution is not required to pay salaries, Japanese universities suffering from financial difficulties (which can be traced to the low birthrate) jump at the chance.

Confucius Institute proliferates cancer cells

The Chinese take full advantage of Japanese universities' lust for even meager returns, and offer up their campuses as bases for cancer cells to proliferate. We must remember that greedy superpower China understands this type of avarice better than anyone else.

Lee Teng-hui (former president of Taiwan) once said that the most objectionable Chinese trait is the propensity to arouse and then take advantage of the evil in humans. The Chinese evoke the evil in humans and make them slaves of their greed. This is exactly the same as the cancer-cell mentality.

And given that mentality, the Chinese would never establish Confucius Institutes out of a desire to serve their fellow humans. These institutions are one prong of China's soft-power strategy. Since China is the birthplace of Sun Zi's (Sun Tzu's) military strategies, one of which is breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting, the Chinese are bound to focus on soft power.

¹¹ 国家汉语国际推广领导小组办公室 (*guojia han'yu guoji tuiguang lingdao xiaozu bangongshi*).

Their goal is to win the trust of their victims, and after they have robbed them of everything they own, make them their slaves. The Chinese are performing this masterful swindler's trick, using the Confucius Institutes as their vehicles.

Problems often arise, which is not surprising since the motivation on both sides, donor and recipient, is suspect. The US media were quick to sound the warning bell about the spread of China cancer to the brain. They exposed Chinese spies masquerading as teachers, charged with disseminating Chinese communist ideology at the Confucius Institutes. They urged the US government to be vigilant.

Chinese honor has no value

An estimated 100 million Chinese are illiterate. The situation is so critical that the Chinese reach out to Japan and Taiwan for contributions to Project Hope,¹² a charity established to raise funds to build elementary schools for China's children. One does wonder why the Chinese wish to assume the nation-of-friendship role by educating foreigners at the expense of their own children.

China's expansion of soft power, like its military budget (which continues to balloon) and its policies designed to maintain public order at home, have nothing to do with education and everything to do with strategy. For the cancer cells, whose imperative is to continue to proliferate and expand, the education of the Chinese people has the lowest priority of all.

Mao Zedong once said that China should acquire nuclear weapons, even if "we have to pawn our pants."¹³ This is clearly an expression of the China-cancer mentality. In other words, if we can acquire weapons of mass destruction, we don't care how much we embarrass ourselves. That is Chinese pragmatism.

The Japanese often make the mistake of believing that the Chinese prize personal honor. This is not true; the Chinese manipulate the Japanese by making a great show of valuing personal honor. This is an excellent diplomatic tactic, and it doesn't cost a thing. To what extent can a nation whose leaders are willing to go without pants to acquire nuclear weapons cherish personal honor?

The Confucius Institutes too are part of a national policy rooted in the same pragmatism. The Chinese are spending lavishly to build their propaganda bases, while begging in Japan and Taiwan for money to build elementary schools back home. This is not the way a nation that values personal honor behaves.

¹² 希望工程 (*xiwang gongcheng*).

¹³ 只要核子不要裤子 (*Zhi yao hezi, buyao kuzi*).

“Supreme Sage, Ancestral Teacher:” Did Confucius deserve these titles?

For centuries Confucius has been put on a pedestal and honored with titles of respect, such as Supreme Sage, Ancestral Teacher. Was he truly worthy of such designations?

This writer received a Chinese education under the rule of Chiang Kai-shek, and was given works like the *Spring and Autumn Annals* and the *Analects of Confucius* to study from middle school through college. Questions pertaining to Confucius’ works are certain to appear on high-school and college entrance examinations and civil service examinations, as well as examinations for scholarships for overseas study. Even today I can recite the *Analects*.

I am fond of the Chinese classics. In high school I read the *Three Hundred Tang Poems* and *Guwen Guanzhi*, a literary anthology, over and over again. But I never came to like the sanctimonious *Analects*.

The more I examine the *Analects*, the more I wonder whether Confucius embodied the “moral principles” and “benevolence” about which he wrote. Here is someone who jumped at the chance whenever an official position was offered to him. He fawned before the powerful, while preaching haughtily to the peasants.

One passage from the *Analects* often quoted (by Japanese as well as Chinese) is “Monarchs should behave like monarchs (dominate), vassals should behave like vassals (subordinate themselves), fathers like fathers (dominate), and children like children (subordinate themselves).”¹⁴ These are words used by Confucius to fawn over and pander to his lord, Duke Jing of Qi. The part about fathers acting like fathers, and children like children seems reasonable, but the part about monarchs and vassals seems meant to flatter a powerful ruler.

Confucius also said, “The rules of ceremony do not go down to the common people. The penal statutes do not go up to great officers.”¹⁵ This means that officials should not be punished, and courtesy should not be shown to the common people.” These are the words of a base, mean person. Obviously, it is not wise to swallow the *Analects* whole.

Is it possible that China’s emperors prized Confucian teachings through the ages because they were convenient tools to use to keep their subjects in the dark?

Lee Teng-hui once condemned Confucius for his outlook on life: “If you do not yet know life, how can you know death?”¹⁶ Since the notion of eternal life offered by Christianity

¹⁴君君、臣臣，父父，子子 (Junjun, chenchen, fufu, zizi)

<https://ctext.org/pre-qin-and-han/ens?searchu=%E5%90%9B%E5%90%9B%E3%80%81%E8%87%A3> (retrieved 1/1/21).

¹⁵礼不下庶人，刑不上大夫 (Li buxia shuren, xing bushang dafu).

<https://ctext.org/pre-qin-and-han/ens?searchu=%E5%88%91%E4%B8%8D%E4%B8%8A%E5%A4%A7%E5%A4%AB> (retrieved 1/21).

¹⁶未知生、焉知死 (Wei zhi sheng, yan zhi si).

is absent from the Confucian teachings, Lee criticized Confucius' tenacious attachment to this world.

Confucius also said, "Wisdom is a matter of respecting spiritual beings while keeping aloof from them."¹⁷ What he meant was: We want profits, but we do not want a curse put on us." This is the Chinese brand of realism.

Since Taiwan was under martial law at that time, no one was permitted to adopt a skeptical stance toward Confucianism. Our teachers were unwilling to address our doubts.

When I came to Japan in 1987, I devoured books that were banned in Taiwan. Among them was a book by the Chinese author Ba Jin entitled *The Evil Life of Confucius*; it confirmed all my long-held suspicions.

As portrayed by Ba Jin, Confucius was an eccentric and a constant complainer. He was the descendant of a noble family that had seen better days. He was proud without merit and hungered for an official position. According to Ba Jin, Confucius' teaching about education: "Provide education for all people without social discrimination"¹⁸ was just lip service, and lectures were simply a means of augmenting educators' power and extorting money and goods from students. In other words, Confucius' *Analects*, supposedly the crystallization of his philosophy, are a compilation of his complaints, and only that.

The Confucian-centric Chinese culture is like filth wrapped in a gorgeous package, whose stench drifts out nonetheless. It is a tool used by the powerful to formulate policies to foist on their ignorant subjects. Those subjects themselves depreciate the Chinese culture, as in the following aphorism: "to have the mouth full of benevolence, righteousness, reason and virtue, but to be in heart thief or whore."¹⁹

If Confucius represents the corrupt Chinese culture, perhaps calling these propaganda outposts "Confucius Institutes" makes sense. It is possible that the Chinese government arrived at the same realization, but for whatever reason, in June 2020 the Confucius Institutes were reborn as Centers for Language Exchange and Cooperation.

<https://ctext.org/pre-qin-and-han/ens?searchu=%E6%9C%AA%E7%9F%A5%E7%94%9F> (retrieved 1/21).

¹⁷敬鬼神而远之，可谓知矣(*jingui shen mian zhi, ke wei zhi yi*).

<https://ctext.org/pre-qin-and-han/ens?searchu=%E6%95%AC%E9%AC%BC> (retrieved 1/21).

¹⁸ 有教無類 (*you jia wu lei*).

<https://ctext.org/analects/ens?searchu=%E6%9C%89%E6%95%99%E7%84%A1%E9%A1%9E> (retrieved 1/1/21).

¹⁹滿嘴仁義道德、肚裡男盜女娼.

4. MOSAICISM AND CHINA CANCER

How China cancer causes mosaicism

The main difference between cancer cells and normal cells is that cancer cells are extremely selfish and egocentric. They also have a tendency to proliferate indefinitely. The more malignant they are, the more likely they are to exhibit mosaicism, or the lack of uniformity. The cancer cells' selfish desires turn them into cannibals. The strong create havoc by devouring the weak.

The situation within China is exactly the same as the mosaicism of cancer cells. We have the cannibalism phenomenon: the wide gap between the rich and poor, an increase in crime, and environmental pollution. When Zhu Rongji was premier of China (1998-2003), he said that 50% of China's wealth is in the hands of 1% of its people. Several years later 80% of the wealth was in the hands of 0.5% of the population. The contrast between the haves and the have-nots continues to grow. IMF (International Monetary Fund) Annual report-2018 states that China has the highest degree of income inequality in the entire world.

According to the People's Livelihood Report issued by Beijing University in 2014, 350 million Chinese subsist on less than \$1 per day, so we know that the poorest segment of the population is increasing. But since China's GDP is rising, we know that the gap between rich and poor is yawning even wider, meaning that there is mosaicism instead of equality.

Another factor is the tendency of millions of Chinese to migrate to other parts of the world. The result is that Chinese communities crop up almost spontaneously, disturbing the previous order. Thus China cancer and its mosaicism spread throughout the world.

Land torn apart by cancer cells

Death is the endpoint of insatiable greed. Cancer cells, the epitome of greed, proliferate ceaselessly. To maintain their bulk, they rob their neighbors of nutrients; they also kill other cells. Since they must rob to survive, they ruin the balance of the organism in which they dwell, and eventually expire.

Cancer cells are ruled by instincts that stimulate them to covet and plunder.

China cancer, whose instincts drive it to death, has marred Mother Earth beyond recovery. The speed of that destruction has accelerated over the past 30 years. Our planet is now in danger of extinction.

China's territory encompasses 9.6 million square kilometers; its land area is about the same as that of the US, but habitable land is at most 10% of that amount, compared with 75% in the US. Since China's population is four times that of the US, it is easy to imagine the crowded conditions in which the Chinese live.

Since China has little habitable or arable land, the Chinese decided to appropriate land from their forests. But when they cut down the forests and began cultivating vast areas, the result was severe erosion and accelerating desertification. Undaunted, they persisted with their reckless deforestation.

A report issued by China's State Forestry Administration in 2015 tells us that 27% of Chinese land area (2.16 million square kilometers) has been desertified. Data from another source shows that half of China's territory has been desertified.

Chinese outlook: man must prevail over Nature

Japanese and Chinese perceptions of Nature are different. The Japanese consider themselves part of nature. They live close to Nature. They respect Nature. But to the Chinese, Nature is in a different dimension. Nature's only purpose is to serve humans.

There is a popular Chinese proverb that expresses this perception quite clearly: Human determination conquers Nature.²⁰ It means that humans will ultimately conquer Nature, and has become part and parcel of Chinese philosophy.

This saying symbolizes the Chinese perception of Nature, i.e., a force to be reckoned with, but one that humans can conquer if they try hard enough. Even more frightening is their habit of using the phrase as encouragement.

Chinese psychology prefers to train Nature to be humans' slave, but if that isn't possible, they view it as an enemy, and abuse it until they defeat it. With such a mentality, it would be strange if the Chinese didn't destroy Nature.

In a way, this same mentality exposes the truth about desertification. Without a doubt, indiscriminate economic development is hastening desertification, but it's easy to overlook the fact that the Chinese, simply by existing, are facilitating desertification. Here we see the difference between the Japanese and Chinese. The Chinese cut down trees, but they don't plant them. It takes some 20 years for a tree to mature after it is planted, so that the person who plants it doesn't reap the benefits. Once they've cut down all the trees in a forest, the Chinese simply move on to the next forest.

There is one and only one cause of desertification: Chinese selfishness. As long as the Chinese are there, desertification will continue.

Our poisoned planet

Then, are places that have not undergone either type of desertification safe?

²⁰ 人定胜天 (*Ren ding sheng tian*).

Unfortunately, they are not. Other areas are also being poisoned.

In China pollution from toxic chemicals and heavy metals is expanding from industry to agriculture, from cities to farming villages, from the earth's surface to the underground, from the upper reaches of rivers to the lower reaches, and from soil and water to food products.

Currently the major contributors to pollution are cadmium, mercury, lead, and arsenic. China produces 200 million tons of rice each year; 10% of that contains an amount of cadmium that exceeds recommended limits. The hardest-hit areas are in Hunan, Jiangxi, Yunnan, and Guangxi; the acidic soil there is polluted over a wide area by cadmium, and more than 60% of the rice harvested contains cadmium exceeding the maximum limit.

Soil polluted with heavy metals now constitutes one-sixth of China's arable land (approximately 20 million hectares).

I am convinced beyond any doubt that there is no place in China that is not polluted, and there is no food in China that has not been poisoned. Then why do the Chinese, who should know better, trample Mother Earth? The answer lies in the Chinese mentality.

According to this mentality, the Chinese are the center of the world, and the world is there to serve them. Conquest and control are the only concepts they know; give and take involving the spirit of cooperation and coexistence are foreign to them.

Neither recognizing the finiteness of the Earth's resources nor combating pollution is on China's list of priorities. The Chinese are convinced that the world is theirs to do what they like with. They do have one priority: monopolize all natural resources before anyone else does. And now that deplorable Chinese mentality is driving every inhabitant of this planet to the brink of disaster.

Vicious cycle: eradication and rebirth

Cancer cells devour normal cells, destroy everything around them, and eventually die. They disregard any semblance of order, and attempt to appropriate all nutrients within their reach, as though they were destined to live forever. They behave as if only their own survival matters, and proliferate limitlessly.

China is said to have a history dating back several thousand years. If we take into account only recorded history, China is about 3,000 years old. If China and cancer cells share the same attributes, how has the former managed to survive this long? Why didn't the cancer spread to other countries sooner?

The truth is that China has collapsed any number of times. On the Central Plain in the Yellow River basin, the cradle of Chinese civilization, China has risen and fallen, and then risen again. All the while it has steadily encroached upon and appropriated

neighboring regions, until it attained the size it is today.

China's territory has not increased appreciably over the centuries, except during the Mongol-ruled Yuan dynasty. That can be explained by the self-contained nature of China, and by its worldview, which did not extend beyond China for some time. Needless to say, the lack of transportation prevented China from having an impact on the outside world.

In *Interpreting Modern Chinese History Through the Theory of Ultrastable Systems: The Great Unification*, Jin Guantao and Liu Qingfei indicate that the prototype for Chinese society was more or less complete by the Qin (221-206 BC) and Han (206 BC-220 AD) dynasties. After that there were 200- to 300-year cycles, during which China collapsed, then reemerged, following a recurring pattern.

When China collapsed, the cancer cells self-destructed. When negative phenomena like population explosions were suppressed by that self-destruction, they enabled the next reemergence.

During the last eight years of the Qin dynasty, China's population diminished by half, to 10 million. By the latter days of the Han dynasty it had reached 50 million but declined, again, until the Three Kingdoms dynasty (220-280 AD), when it was 1/7 of its former size, or 7 million.

In the Sui dynasty (581-618) China's population comprised 9 million households; by the succeeding dynasty, Tang (618-907), there were only 3 million households. Even so, the number of households increased to 50 million during that dynasty. However, it declined to 3 million in the next dynasty, the Northern Song (960-1127). If we assume that each household consisted of eight individuals, then 3 million households included a total of 24 million individuals. Therefore, during the Northern Song dynasty the population declined to half what it had been in the Tang dynasty.

During the Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279) the population swelled to 100 million, and though there were increases and decreases during the Ming (1368-1644) and Yuan dynasties that followed, it had contracted to 14 million by the beginning of the Qing dynasty (1636-1912).

The reasons for these drastic increases and decreases were many: floods, famines, epidemics, and wars.

In the 20th century the population decreased by tens of millions due to the war between the communists and Nationalists. Even after China assumed its present form, the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution extinguished 30 million lives.

Chinese problems affects entire world

Subsequently, however, no self-cleansing process, i.e., population decline, which would have stabilized society, took place. Instead, overpopulation placed a great deal of strain

on Chinese society.

What has changed is the Chinese worldview. What the Chinese once regarded as their world, the Yellow River basin, has expanded to include the entire planet. In other words, the problems facing China now are spilling over onto the entire world.

We tend to postpone addressing China's problems. To use an analogy, it is easy to spot dirty water in a sink. But if the container is a swimming pool, we don't notice the dirt until it has spread throughout the entire pool. Though the problem must be addressed on a wider level, it will take longer for it to surface.

When we defer resolving problems, our sense of urgency abates and we lose interest.

The linkage between China and the rest of the world is stronger than ever before. Its relations with other countries have been bolstered by foreign corporate investments in China. Economic shifts in China now have a significant influence on the world economy. Already we have a too-big-to-fail situation; the world's nations want to forestall China's collapse to the extent possible.

Other nations are now afraid that China's problems, which the Chinese have tried mightily to conceal, will surface.

The linkage of money, people, and information has tightened, and the world is moving toward a common destiny. China's problems are no longer the problems of one nation.

But the world trend clearly favors disclosure, as far as information and the economy are concerned, and China remains politically closed. The entire world is concerned about China's economy and environmental problems. But since China is trying to make political decisions about them, there is no way for other nations to get involved.

Nevertheless, China does belong to international organizations (the UN, for instance). As a member it protects what is in its own interests and ignores what is not. Time after time, China acts selfishly. And once again, this is one of the truths about the way cancers behave.

Japanese mistake cancer cells for normal cells

It is unlikely that China cancer, soon to become world cancer, will implode. That being the case, how can we combat China cancer?

The Americans are, at long last, beginning to awaken to the reality of China cancer, and have expressed their determination to conquer the disease. But most Japanese politicians, media representatives, and corporations insist that China cancer cells are "good cells" or "healthy cells." They keep saying, "We want them to grow larger," and send them large supplies of nutrients in the form of technological and financial aid.

As a physician, I am frustrated by those politicians and the media, because they should be acting like physicians where society is concerned. They have not formulated a treatment plan. Their ignorance, apathy, and cowardice make me furious.

These politicians and the media might as well have been infected with China cancer themselves. Destruction of the environment and of public order are staring them in the face, but not only do they not come up with a therapy, they also have no sense of crisis. Or conversely, they are feeding that cancer. These people have been deceived by cancer, and by being complicit with it, have become part of that cancer.

China cancer has spread to their brain cells, and is controlling them to the point that they are paralyzed; they have neither courage nor conscience.

The China problem has already spread throughout the world. It is no longer China's problem — one nation's problem. It is important to begin treatment that will halt the progress of China cancer right now. We dare not wait any longer.

Coexistence with China cancer is impossible

No cure is possible unless the patient is aware that he is ill.

To survive a serious disease like cancer, patients absolutely must be aware that they have cancer. They must face this fact. Otherwise, treatment is impossible.

Before we can arrive at an awareness of China cancer, we must disabuse ourselves of four illusions:

- (1) We can coexist with China in peace and prosperity. (There is no way to coexist with cancer cells.)
- (2) China will eventually become a civilized, advanced nation. (Cancer cells never transform into healthy cells.)
- (3) It is a good idea to help China (and by doing so become accomplices in environmental pollution). (We must prevent cancer cells from spreading.)
- (4) Everything will be all right if we can avoid provoking China. (Whether or not we provoke the Chinese, we cannot stop cancer cells from proliferating.)

Next, we consider the four methods used to treat cancer: (1) surgery, (2) chemotherapy, (3) radiation therapy, and (4) immunotherapy.

It is preferable to excise the cancer completely, if that is possible. But we cannot apply this method to China cancer, because it would mean killing every last Chinese. Furthermore, chemotherapy and radiation will kill cancer cells, but they will most likely kill normal cells as well, so they are not appropriate therapies to use on China cancer.

The only remaining treatment is immunotherapy.

Cancer cells have natural enemies

There are defense mechanisms within the human body that act as police or soldiers. The first line of defense is the skin, followed by white blood cells and lymphocytes, which reside in the blood and other body fluids, and are always on alert.

Not only do these immune cells attack harmful bacteria and viruses, they also perform the important function of detecting and eliminating normal cells that have mutated into cancer cells. Most of the illnesses that visit the human body are cured not by physicians or medicine, but by the body's immune system.

Every day in our bodies, which are made up of 60 trillion cells, clusters of several thousand cells become cancer cells due to genetic changes. But they don't become tumors, and we stay healthy because our immune cells attack mutant cancer cells. The role of immune cells is similar to that of the police, who ensure that we live in peace in our communities by stopping crime.

Cancer cells also have natural enemies, which are called NK lymphocytes (natural killer cells), and which expeditiously remove cancer cells that have formed in our bodies. There are approximately 5 billion NK cells on patrol in the human body, looking out for cancer cells.

Natural killer cells, as their name suggests, are lymphocytes equipped with a killing capability. They are excellent protectors that roam every inch of the body, attacking every cancer cell they encounter.

Cancer cells possess tumor antigens that are absent in normal cells. But NK cells detect those antigens and kill the cancer cells.

There are more than a few NK cells inside China. It is not difficult to find them. Keywords that are blocked on the Chinese internet are almost certainly NK cells. Some examples are Hong Kong independence; Liberate Hong Kong, revolution now; Falun Gong, Tian'anmen, Jasmine Revolution, Liu Xiaobo, independent Christian churches, human rights lawyers, and Shu Zhangrun. These NK cells are currently battling China cancer with all their might. Supporting those fighting on the front line is probably the most meaningful way to eradicate the China cancer. They need information, funds, manpower, and material resources, of course, and also the cooperation of the international community.



Xu Zhangrun

Immune tolerance (or ignoring the problem in the hope it will go away)

With such capable sentinels on duty, how are cancer cells able to grow and work their mischief?

Just as heinous crimes are sometimes committed even when experienced police officers are on duty, the reasons relate both to the immune system and cancer cells. Put simply, the causes are the immune system's hands-off policy and the cancer cells' cunning. The situation in the human body is the same as that in human society.

The NK cells are sometimes tolerant of the cancer cells, and may adopt a non-interference approach. The medical term for this phenomenon is immune tolerance. And cancer cells, on their part, are devious; they sometimes hide their antigens and masquerade as normal cells, which the NK cells fail to detect.

In that sense Japan's resounding chorus of "Don't provoke China" is identical to the NK cells' hands-off policy. This tolerance gives the mistaken impression that China is a world leader. Rather than eradicating China cancer, it is encouraging it to spread.

