

CHAPTER 4: CANCER'S INESCAPABLE DESTINY: DESTRUCTION

1. XI JINPING MAKES ENEMIES IN INNER CIRCLE

Cancer cells destroy protective base

Cancer cells are destined to die. China cancer is no exception. This is a cold, hard fact. Cancer cells are programmed to destroy everything in their paths, even the body that protects them. When the parent body dies, so do the cancer cells, which cannot survive on their own. It is possible to cultivate cancer cells in the laboratory as experimental single-cell cultures, but if the culture medium in which they are grown is not changed every few days, the cancer cells expire. Although cancer cells cannot survive on their own strength, they throw their weight around, like gangsters.

We must give Xi Jinping credit for exploiting the special properties of cancer cells to the fullest. Until Xi grasped the reins of government, not one of the world's nations realized that China is a cancer. But when Xi Jinping took office, his behavior convinced us of that fact. We must recognize his contribution to the annals of history.

Like a hooligan challenging a martial-arts master

In 2013, a year after his ascension to the PRC throne, he Xi Jinping commissioned *Silent Contest*, a propaganda film, from the PLA and streamed it on the internet. Its message was a not-very-thinly-disguised challenge directed at the US. The film emphasizes China's infiltration into every aspect of American society, including cultural and economic activities. It is a blatant attempt to arouse nationalism and anti-American sentiment. Nevertheless, there was no public reaction to Xi's challenge from the Obama administration.

Perhaps because he had elicited no response from his target, in early 2018 Xi produced another film, *Amazing China!*, which was shown at movie theaters all over the PRC. It took a great deal of intestinal fortitude, but somehow managed to sit through it. The film's strikingly unsubtle message from beginning to end was: "I am awe-inspiring. Tremble before me!" Anyone of sound mind knows that you cannot force someone to feel a particular emotion, but Xi Jinping is not of sound mind. For that reason he bullies the Taiwanese with, "Love China, fear China!" *Amazing China!* is simply a film that serves as PR for Xi Jinping, proclaiming to the world how arrogant he is.

With challenge after defiant challenge, Xi acts like an overconfident hooligan who is daring a martial-arts master to attack him. But one blow from the master reduces the hooligan to a sniveling little mouse. This is how the US-China trade war unfolded. Chastened by the master's punch, Xi Jinping ordered theaters to stop showing *Amazing China!* He is, after all, a very simple soul. But the film was, in one sense, a huge success: It awakened the Americans, at long last, to China cancer.

Every Chinese government bureaucrat is corrupt

When Xi Jinping's sway over China began in 2012, he launched an extensive anti-corruption campaign, but not because he is a man of spotless integrity. Remember that in China you have no hope of advancement unless you pay bribes. High-ranking bureaucrats receive bribes from their underlings, and return the favor by "taking care" of said underlings. Once the bribe is received, the bureaucrat passes a portion of it on to someone more powerful than he is. If no bribe is forthcoming, not only does the underling not get taken care of, he may also incur the wrath of his superior and end up in jail. And if a bureaucrat fails to receive a bribe from his inferior, he has nothing with which to bribe *his* superior. For that reason, Chinese civil servants must receive bribes to protect themselves and to pass on to their superiors. This is a pathetic tradition. Since Chinese social structure is built on bribes, there is not one civil servant who is clean — not one.

When a civil servant's bribes are exposed, the heads of links in his bribery chain begin to fall, one after the other. Since they are all guilty, if Xi tried hard, he could throw every civil servant in jail, including himself. But since he does not, we can conclude that his anti-corruption campaign is just one means of purging his political enemies.

Tens of millions of enemies

The anti-corruption campaign exposed as many as 1.3 million bureaucrats, and also their families, since even today the guilt-by-association rule is still very much alive. There are two types of punishment: (1) punishment stipulated by law and (2) punishment meted out by the CCP. Furthermore, since the Party sits at the top of the nation, its punishments are more severe than those imposed by laws. That means that they affect the careers of every family member, and the quality of education their children receive. In some cases more distant relatives and even friends may also be punished.

In ancient China there was a punishment called *zhu jiu zu*,¹ which means "killing the entire clan." Even today, in the 21st century, this archaic practice persists. Xi's anti-corruption campaign has affected at least 10 million Chinese, if we count family members and other relatives who became victims of persecution. Those people were once part of the system. But once Xi Jinping came into power, he made enemies of 10 million members of that system.

When someone conducts a mammoth purge like that one, there are lingering, serious aftereffects. Many bureaucrats who have yet to be purged are still part of the system. When you add up those people, their families and friends, you arrive at a total of tens of millions of Chinese who are now Xi's opponents. They are waiting impatiently for their opportunity for revenge.

The PLA: once Xi's protectors, now his enemies

Xi Jinping has made enemies not only of members of his party and his government, but also of the military. The CCP government was created at gunpoint, so Xi should be taking good care of the military. Instead, he has placed priority on establishing his personal authority. Xi once held a

¹ 誅九族.

military post, but he can't claim a military career because his was a civilian position (secretary to the National Defense minister). Perhaps that gave him an inferiority complex, but in 2013, not long after he had become president, he began making major reforms to the military. One of them was reducing the number of military regions from seven to five.

It was Deng Xiaoping's idea to have seven military regions; he wished to foster a bond between the military and civilians in each region (Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou, and Chengdu). The concept sounds impressive, but viewed from the opposite side, it ended up creating a collusive relationship between the two. Hotels, restaurants, and karaoke bars, all of which conducted business openly, cropped up in every one of the regions on land owned by the military. Every one of these establishments, which did a booming business, also provided the services of prostitutes, so popular with the Chinese. Since the brothels were operated by the military, the police wouldn't be so foolish as to raid them. Their loyal customers could patronize them without a care in the world.

But when the seven military regions were reduced to five, the military was forced to give up these lucrative businesses and the privileges that came with them. Furthermore, since the very profitable brothels were usurped by Xi Jinping's henchmen, the former operators harbored deep grudges. The great reform, shifting from seven to five military regions, both chipped away the power held by Xi's opponents and robbed them of their interests. Like the anti-corruption campaign, this move on Xi's part was part of a power struggle. The military, bereft of its power and profits, was bound to be resentful. Normally, the head of the CCP, a leader who came to power backed by the military, would not want to alienate his backers, but that is exactly what Xi did. When we look at subsequent events, like the purges of top-ranking military officials like Fang Fenghui, former PLA Chief of Joint Staff, we know that there have always been undercurrents of dissatisfaction within the military. We won't know whether Xi's grand military reform paid off until we see how they behave in a war situation, but we can be certain that the forces opposing Xi Jinping have grown stronger.

Second-generation reds divide up their country

What really matters to the powerful in China, more than their nation, is political control (literally, *landscape*), over the territory they have seized by dint of that power. China is the asset of the powerful, and they and their offspring monopolize it so that their interests cannot be acquired by outsiders. Even now, in the 21st century, this aspect of imperial ideology is very much alive. The descendants of those who became powerful during the Chinese communist revolution era are called "second-generation reds." Xi Jinping is one of them. When second-generation reds enter politics, their success is guaranteed, regardless of their capability. Second-generation reds who enter the business world become wealthy, again regardless of their capability. Some second-generation reds are making money from exclusive patent rights, which are awarded only to the privileged class. Others are racking up successes as shareholders or officers of already successful enterprises like Alibaba. I don't think I need explain why they are (and must be) welcomed so warmly by private corporations.

How second-generation reds suffer during the trade war

But since the US-China trade war began, the second-generation reds have seen their profits plummet. Most of them are in favor of the economic liberalization demanded by the US, including the protection of intellectual property and the opening of financial markets. The reason for taking that position is that if they can succeed in introducing cutting-edge American technology in any kind of meaningful way, the competitiveness of the high-tech industry, which the second-generation reds have a stranglehold on, will definitely soar. If the US gains access to China's financial markets, they will be the ones who benefit from having strong ties to both the government and Wall Street, and they can count on raking in more profits than ever before. Therefore, most of them are more interested in arriving at a compromise with the US than in saving face. It is true that there would be advantages for China, but for the incorrigibly obstinate Xi Jinping, this would be a defeat that he could not accept.

The US-China trade war has caused a shift in the supply chain to other countries, and due to sanctions, production is stagnating because the Chinese can no longer import parts. The blow to corporations has resulted in a reduction in the second-generation reds' profits. Furthermore, it is possible that further sanctions imposed by the US may affect their overseas assets. What they really want is a compromise from Xi that will end the trade war, and they want it soon. The more Xi resists, the more their hostility toward him will escalate.

CCP regime will end within five years

Cai Xia is a second-generation red. The former Central Party School professor, who has educated elite members of the CCP, has likened Xi Jinping to a Mafia boss. On August 18, 2020 in an interview with Voice of America, she said, "I don't think I'm alone ... I think 60% to 70% of party members hold the same opinion as I do, but they dare not speak out in fear of retaliation."² She predicted that the second-generation reds would bring an end to the CCP regime within five years.

Xi Jinping, abandoned by the bureaucrats, the military, and the second-generation reds, continues to acquire enemies. His single-minded efforts have no doubt made a strong impression on many of the world's inhabitants. Hats off to Xi Jinping!

2. US-CHINA TRADE: HONESTY VS. DECEIT

Trump's victory prompts rejoicing in China

Reports have it that when Trump won the presidential election in November 2016, there was cheering in Zhongnanhai, where the CCP central headquarters are situated. This was soon confirmed by the tone of CCP reports. Renmin University of China Professor Jin Canrong, a puppet-scholar of the Chinese government, gleefully announced to the media that "[Trump] will certainly bring his business sensibilities into office," and that "China is used to dealing with

² <https://www.voanews.com/east-asia-pacific/voa-news-china/expelled-chinese-communist-party-insider-details-internal-tensions>.

businesspeople.”³ From China’s point of view, Trump, with the political savvy of a kindergartner and absolutely no political track record, would be much easier to handle than the shrewd Hillary Clinton. There is some truth in what he said. Xi Jinping’s administration, no doubt, was certain that Trump, with his lust for money and beautiful women, would be easy to catch in a money trap or honeytrap, which the Chinese are supreme professionals at setting.

Chinese zero in on the “businessman president”

We know that the Chinese underestimated President Trump in another way. Nine times out of 10 when they refer to him, they emphasize the fact that he’s a businessman. Ingrained in the Chinese consciousness is the warriors-farmers-artisans-merchants class hierarchy. The warriors are intelligent men who have prepared for and passed the demanding civil-service examinations and become scholar-officials. They are the highest-ranking officials and command respect. Merchants have little knowledge and are considered lowly individuals with one skill: making money. The same sort of philosophy exists in Japan, but does not carry nearly as much weight as it does in China. The character 士 means *samurai* in Japanese, and refers to a man who is imbued with the warrior spirit and, again, commands respect. In China, however, the character means “scholar-official,” and denotes a civil servant who is respected for wisdom, authority, and wealth. *Shidafu* (士大夫) describes men who have risen to power by mastering the Nine Chinese Classics and passing the civil-service examinations. Without exception, they use that power to accumulate wealth and enjoy a luxurious life. These men emit a putrid odor. They have no resemblance whatsoever to the proverbial Japanese samurai who is so proud he uses a toothpick even though he hasn’t eaten. If the *shidafu* manage to get through their careers without a misstep, they can enjoy a life of luxury. But they are surely destined for hell.

Most people must content themselves with a life during which they do not attain wisdom, power, or wealth. But the Chinese are so greedy that they’re not considered successful unless they acquire all three. Rather than commanding respect, the *shidafu* are envied and resented.

The power bosses at Zhongnanhai have risen to the top of the *shidafu* ranks. They call Trump the “businessman president” because they view him as an inferior. They are fixated on the word *businessman* because they look down on this merchant who has neither knowledge nor education, and thinks only about money. It is this mentality that polarizes the Chinese and American cultures. It is also the main cause of the US-China trade war. But the Chinese authorities, who boast about their wisdom and education, do not seem to understand this fact.

Manual labor: prized by Americans and scorned by Chinese

In the US the pursuit of wealth is a good thing. Those who acquire wealth within one generation are praised for having realized the American dream. When they gain power, Americans are respected if they earn money by the sweat of their brows, as opposed to simply filling their own pockets. The Chinese are completely opposite. There is a Chinese saying that goes, “Those who work with their minds govern others; those who work with the strength of their bodies are

³ <http://uschina50.foreignpolicy.com/jin-canrong>.

governed by others.”⁴ The nation where confidence men are admired for using their wits to steal from laborers – that is China.

Trump’s policy to revive manufacturing

American views about labor are the opposite of those embraced by China. Unlike the Chinese, who disparage manual labor, Americans prize it. Unfortunately, globalization has prompted American companies to shut down their manufacturing operations in the US and decamp to China. The result is that many Americans have lost their jobs, their income and, in some cases, their self-respect.

In the American Midwest most people work hard to feed their families, with whom they go to church on Sundays. They are staunch Trump supporters because they cherish traditional American values. They don’t care about trade negotiations where trickery is at work; all that matters to them is their jobs’ coming back to the US. Without work, they cannot live with dignity. The US is a great country because it was built on a foundation of honesty and simplicity. But this important foundation has been seriously eroded by a misguided China policy that has persisted for 40 years. To make America great again, the only hope is to revive the manufacturing sector. This belief is at the heart of Trump’s policies.

“Honesty is the best policy” vs. “All businessmen are evil”

In the US keeping promises is considered the minimum ethical requirement for smooth business operations. To be successful in the US, you must be honest, hence the saying “honesty is the best policy.” Because he has accumulated untold wealth, Trump is undisputedly a successful American businessman. And because he is a businessman president, he makes a point of keeping his promises, unlike the traditional swindler-politicians.

In contrast, we have the Chinese saying, “All businessmen are evil.” It means that every Chinese businessman is a swindler, and all Chinese believe this. If the saying served as a warning against dishonest merchants, that would be a saving grace, but in China deception is the minimum skill required of a merchant. Therefore, when the Chinese enter the business world, they must make a concerted effort to hone their deceptive prowess. First-class Chinese businessmen who are not dependent on special privileges or their parents’ assets are, without exception, first-rate swindlers.

Anyone who thinks that this description applies to the Chinese business world and that world only is in for a big surprise. To thrive in that environment, you need even greater skills. If you’re defeated in the trickery war, you lose only your assets. But if you’re defeated in the trickery war in the political world, you lose not only status and power, but even your life in some cases. For that reason, all businessmen are hell-bent on refining their swindling skills. You can bet that the denizens of Zhongnanhai are first-class swindlers who have fought and emerged victorious in the political world.

⁴ 劳心者治人、劳力者治于人.

Trump's mantra: jobs, jobs, jobs

At the heart of the trade war between the US and China is the difference between the value systems operative in the two nations. For that reason, the war will not be limited to trade and trade alone.

One of Trump's election promises was to "make America great again." This promise is a very abstract one; if Trump were a traditional politician, he would discard it or weasel his way out of it. Strangely enough, voters (especially Japanese voters) tend to be forgiving when a politician breaks an election promise. But the businessman president seems to consider that promise even more binding than a business contract.

And it is clear how he intends to make America great again: revive the US economy. The reason he keeps reciting his "jobs, jobs, jobs" mantra is that his main objective is economic recovery. If Americans cannot get decent jobs, they can't lead decent lives, and America will never be great. Thus it is necessary to create the needed employment opportunities, and to restore the industries that were hollowed out when US corporations shifted their manufacturing operations to China. Trump believes that this shift was the cause of the trade imbalance.

Evil economists

Most of the world's economists (Japanese economists included) maintain that the trade imbalance between the US and China benefits both nations and doesn't need to be corrected. They maintain that the trade deficit is not a bad thing, and that the argument that it erodes profits is overly simplistic. They sneer at Trump's ideas about trade.

But Trump has neither the time nor the patience to care much about the economists opinions. To him the trade deficit has resulted in the deterioration of the American manufacturing sector, and the more manufacturing the US loses, the more the trade deficit increases. It's as simple as that. Since he is a business owner, Trump knows that corporations want to shift their operations to places where labor and land are cheap, and taxes are low. Companies thrive when they have their products manufactured in low-cost China, and sell them in the huge American market. Unfortunately, American workers can't find jobs and are left without means. The result is that once flourishing towns have been devastated, jobless young people have turned to crime and drugs, and families are disintegrating.

Precisely because he is a businessman, President Trump is determined to solve this complex political problem using business methods. If corporations are going offshore because taxes are high in the US, he would reduce their taxes so that they could be profitable *and* remain in the US. If companies shifted their manufacturing operations to China because labor is cheaper there, he would make it less advantageous to do so by raising tariffs on Chinese-made products coming into the US, thus increasing costs. And if China were going to cut costs drastically by stealing American intellectual property and dumping high-tech goods in the US, the US would squeeze Chinese companies out of the US market. These policies would improve the lives of Americans by stimulating the recovery of the American manufacturing sector and creating employment. Consideration for China and Wall Street was reflected in every peevish economic report issued by economists who opposed Trump policies. A careful examination of those reports will reveal

the devil in the details. In other words, the great majority of these people are masquerading as scholars and specialists, but they have been bought by China. They accept bribes disguised as research expenses, commissions, lecture honoraria, and fees for articles, and have been reduced to acting as spokespeople for China. They haven't a trace of morality or conscience, though they are reaping huge profits. Are they superior to people who do physical labor?

Trump won't tolerate predatory Chinese tactics

In President Trump's mind there is an additional reason for the US-China trade deficit. The Trump administration is rigorously pursuing unfair Chinese tactics that are destroying American industry: intellectual property theft, currency manipulation, economic espionage, and hacking. China's predatory actions have caused Americans to lose their jobs, and transformed the American Midwest into what is now called the Rust Belt. Towns that once flourished because of industry have become slums teeming with former workers who are now idle. In this environment a decent life is no longer possible, and those who inhabit it have lost everything, even their self-respect.

This situation has motivated President Trump to make demands of China. He is not only asking the Chinese to correct the trade imbalance, but to conduct business fairly and honestly. The world's economists and commentators are not too stupid to understand this elementary logic. But they are evil. They are laughing at Trump's attempts with regard to the trade imbalance. Instead of worrying about the fate of the US, they are taking China's side. Having been thoroughly poisoned by China cancer, they are enthusiastic proponents of globalization. I cannot overemphasize that what the Trump administration is demanding is fairness and honesty. The goal is to put an end to unfair competition. In the past American politicians of all sorts, great and insignificant, have been China's accomplices, receiving rewards from China in the guise of political donations from Chinese residing in the US.

Zhu Rongji: "Keep my promises? That depends"

If we take a look back, we will see that it was the US that made China so strong. China owes the US everything. In 2000 the US government and Congress, over the protests of labor unions, gave China permanent most-favored nation status; in 2001 it approved China's admission to the WTO (World Trade Organization).

The US was intent on including China, which has the world's largest population, in order to advance the cause of globalization. That objective was perfectly matched with China's desire to wield more influence on the world. To be admitted to the WTO, China promised to protect intellectual property and open its service markets (finance, etc.). First Vice Premier Zhu Rongji, the chief negotiator at the time, made things clear by saying at an internal meeting that he would make promises, but whether or not he kept them was up to him.

This is a typical Chinese tactic. Zhu had no intention of keeping that promise. And as we saw later on, American workers became the victims of that policy, and the chief beneficiaries of globalization were China and a handful of American establishment figures. Washington's self-serving politicians stole profits from American workers and handed them over to China. If it hadn't been for the Trump administration, this system would still be with us.

Chinese promises not worth a red cent

China formally joined the WTO on January 1, 2002. The Chinese were given a grace period of 15 years to protect intellectual property and open their markets. In other words, they had to fulfill the promise they made in 2017, the very year the Trump administration took office. From businessman Trump's viewpoint, it was perfectly reasonable to expect China to honor its promise, and doing so would not bring about a trade war — an overreaction. President Trump probably thought that reminding the Chinese of that 15-year-old promise would result in positive action on their part. In any case, in April 2017 at the US-China summit conference held in Florida, Trump and Xi Jinping reached an agreement called the 100-day plan, during which trade talks would be held with an eye to reducing the trade imbalance. But Chinese promises aren't worth a red cent. For instance, Xi Jinping made a promise to President Obama at the White House that China would not construct military installations in the South China Sea. But no sooner were the words out of Xi's mouth than China built an artificial island there, on which it constructed a runway for military aircraft, and equipped it with air-defense missiles. If that isn't a military installation, what is? But since promises mean nothing to Xi Jinping, on August 1, 2017 (the 100-day plan had ended in July), there was no sign that he was about to keep his word. President Trump, who had lost patience with the dishonest Chinese, ordered an investigation into applying Super 301 (Section 301 of the US Trade Act of 1974, designed to combat unfair trade) to China. That order set off the US-China trade war.

Chinese retaliation infuriates Trump

In 2018 Trump launched the trade war in earnest. Between January and March of 2018, the US raised tariffs on Chinese solar panels, washing machines, iron and steel, and aluminum products. But they weren't raised only for Chinese products, so strictly speaking, that was not part of the US-China trade war. China wasn't the obvious target until June 16, 2018 when the US announced that tariffs on approximately \$50 billion in Chinese goods would be increased. China immediately retaliated by raising import tariffs on an equivalent amount of US goods. That action infuriated President Trump, who found it unbelievable. The sanctions were perfectly fair because the Chinese had broken their promise. It was outrageous for them to retaliate, and President Trump couldn't possibly have tolerated such behavior. According to the American way of thinking, when those who have broken the law resist enforcers of the law, they incur penalties that are even more serious.

From the American point of view, increasing tariffs was not retaliation but a sanction, or a penalty for breaking a promise. Therefore, the expression "trade war" is an inaccurate description of what should be referred to as American trade sanctions against China. The situation being what it was, President Trump executed a second, third, and fourth round of tariff hikes in quick succession. Affected were \$350 billion worth of Chinese imports. At that point even Xi Jinping apparently became conciliatory; on January 15, 2020, in return for a permanent halt on some of the tariffs and a delay on other tariff hikes, the Chinese agreed to sign the China Phase One Agreement, according to which China will purchase \$200 billion in American goods over a period of two years.

The villain: force majeure clause

But when Liu He, a Chinese vice premier, arrived in Washington on January 13, he insisted that a force majeure clause (which excuses either party from a contractual obligation if unforeseen events occur) be included in the agreement. The inclusion of such a clause is not unusual, but by that time the Wuhan coronavirus was already beginning to spread (a bit of information that only the Chinese had), and there were already signs that it could turn into an epidemic. We may assume that the Chinese were plotting to use the force majeure clause as an excuse to avoid fulfilling their obligations. In actuality, China has not fulfilled those obligations, and President Trump has said any number of times that in light of the damage incurred by the US from the Wuhan coronavirus, the China Phase One Agreement has absolutely no meaning.

The underlying problem: honesty confronts deceit

The underlying problem behind the high-tech, financial, and ideological clashes that were caused by the trade war is the confrontation of sincerity and insincerity, honesty and dishonesty: a collision between the US, which keeps its promises, and China, which does not. Trump is neither a very religious person nor an activist brimming with a sense of mission. Unlike President Reagan, he had absolutely no intention of encouraging China to become a democratic nation. But as the Chinese pointed out, he is a businessman president. Because he hasn't been corrupted by the depraved world of politics, he posed a simple question: Why don't the Chinese keep their promises? Like the boy who, in all his innocence, shouted that the emperor was wearing no clothes, Trump puts his finger on the problem. And by extension, President Trump may act to end the stranglehold of the CCP on China. That, too, may be the will of the gods.

3. FINAL CONFRONTATION BETWEEN CHINA AND THE US

US recognizes CCP as cancer

Warfare is an important means used to achieve an objective. When the battle is against cancer, the objective can only be eradication of the cancer cells. If that battle is won, the patient survives; if it is lost, he perishes. There is no in-between. There is no cease-fire or compromise. This simple logic can be applied to China cancer, but China cancer is so huge that it cannot be destroyed in one fell swoop. Therefore, our only option is to adopt a strategy that allows us to eradicate the malignant core. Then we can proceed to restore the less malignant peripheral sections. If we understand this aspect of the battle, the final confrontation between the US and China will be revealed to us.

The US does not use the word *cancer*, but Americans have come to realize that the CCP is indeed a cancer. They have faced the fact that unless the malignant tumor that is the CCP is completely destroyed, the very survival of the US will be in danger. This means that a confrontation between the US and China will not be an easily won battle, but a desperate struggle. Trade wars, high-tech wars, financial wars, cyber wars – these are incremental battles; they are not the objective. In the unlikely event that the US is defeated by the CCP, the entire

planet will be consumed by China cancer. Since the US has finally recognized the danger, it must emerge victorious over the CCP not only for its own sake, but for the survival of the free world.

Secretary Pompeo's declaration



China has by now certainly caught on to the Americans' strong resolve.

On August 25, 2020 the *People's Daily* devoted three entire pages to a 30,000-character-long editorial lambasting US Secretary of State Michael Pompeo. This annoying screed was China's response to remarks made by Pompeo at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library on July 23, 2020. We must view it as a proxy for the angry Xi Jinping, but why did he not react immediately instead of waiting more than a month to speak his piece? Actually, the delay tells us what sort of situation he is in now: a tight spot.

US Secretary of State Michael Pompeo

Pompeo's address could be interpreted as a declaration of his intent to overthrow the CCP, and you can be sure that he hit Xi Jinping where it hurts. Pompeo urges the nations of the world to join the US in forming a network that encircles China. If the US demonstrates that it is ready for war, Xi Jinping will get the message. But if tension between the two nations builds up to the point where the Chinese become more aggressive, that will be playing into the Americans' hands. That is why Xi held back so long after Pompeo's speech.⁵ But Pompeo was not simply spouting empty words. Soon after his address, on August 5, he announced the Clean Network program, designed to prevent Chinese intrusion. Then he visited Europe, where he asked for European nations' collaboration in the program. It was perhaps at this point that Xi Jinping finally realized that Pompeo was serious and used the *People's Daily* editorial to broadcast his reaction. But that reaction backfired and exposed the limits of Xi's reasoning ability.

Chinese people grateful to Pompeo

Since the editorial was critical of Secretary Pompeo's arguments, we should describe them. Ironically, he was speaking from the viewpoint of the Chinese people when he criticized the CCP. He enumerated facts that every Chinese knows but doesn't dare speak out about: that Xi Jinping does not speak for 1.4 billion Chinese and that the PLA does not exist to protect those 1.4 billion. If Xi had not used the *People's Daily* as the instrument of his rebuttal, those 1.4 billion would not have had any way of knowing that Pompeo was speaking for them.

⁵ <https://sv.usembassy.gov/secretary-michael-r-pompeo-remarks-at-the-richard-nixon-presidential-library-and-museum-communist-china-and-the-free-worlds-future/>.

The online version of the People's Daily also carried the editorial in question, which triggered a huge response. Internet users in China posted comment after comment. Most of them expressed gratitude to the People's Daily and to Pompeo. Their gratitude to Pompeo was for speaking on their behalf; their gratitude to the People's Daily was for printing the gist of Pompeo's remarks. They said that they wouldn't have known that the US secretary of state had spoken on their behalf if it hadn't been for the People's Daily. Since the Chinese government had called Pompeo the enemy of all mankind, the Chinese people were eager to learn what sort of outburst had emanated from the mouth of this scoundrel.

Thanks to the People's Daily, they discovered that Secretary Pompeo was speaking on their behalf. This incident may have helped Pompeo move a step closer to his objective.

The CCP's biggest fear: the Chinese people

More than any external enemy, the CCP is most afraid of its domestic enemy: the Chinese people. Therefore, the best way to topple the CCP is to gain the cooperation of the Chinese people. However, the US government has focused only on obtaining economic benefits through cooperation with the Chinese communist government. The Washington elites have been pushing the US in the wrong direction for decades, arguing that China should be perceived as a strategic partner rather than an enemy and, seduced by quick profits, helping strengthen China into a powerful enemy.

Fortunately, the Americans, who had embarked on a path that would lead them straight to hell, changed course. As is obvious from Secretary Pompeo's speech, American strategy is not to isolate China, but to put an end to CCP rule. Pompeo has asked the world's democratic nations to join with the US in accomplishing this historic enterprise, and it is clear that the US is more determined about this than it was about destroying the USSR. Also, Pompeo emphasizes the fact that the US has established a Space Force to combat China. We can view this move as a declaration of war. His address will probably prove to be the most explicit belligerent statement emanating from the US since World War II.

Villain is defeated in *High Noon*

A democratic nation will not change its course under normal circumstances. The US is no exception. But once the Americans make up their minds to move in a new direction, they will pursue their new goal to the bitter end, and American corporations, which normally pursue only profits, will lend a hand. The US is a nation of immigrants, and rather than being bound by ethnicity or culture, its people unite behind patriotism, which inspires citizens to fight to the death and has won their country respect. Patriotism is also the reason why no nation on this planet idly dares to provoke the US.

However, perhaps Xi Jinping has not done his homework, because he doesn't seem to be aware of this fact. He continues to use money and violence to invade US territory. The Americans have finally realized that the stature of their nation will be endangered if no one stops this hoodlum. Xi's outrageous behavior has forced the US to acknowledge that China is its enemy. Therefore, the Americans have made it clear that they intend to destroy China's one-party rule. Consequently, no matter how much Xi claims he will compromise, the CCP, evil incarnate, will

not be tolerated. Like the showdown in *High Noon*, there is no possible outcome other than the defeat of the villain.

Trump discovers the true China

President Trump did not view China as the enemy right away. All he wanted to do was correct the trade imbalance with China; he probably hadn't thought seriously about China at all. But through the trade war he discovered China's true nature and realized that the evil Chinese had an outrageous ambition to take control of the world. At about the same time as the trade war, the Hong Kong problem arose. China took advantage of the trade-war distraction to force the Hong Kong National Security Law down the throats of Hong Kong residents, robbing them of their freedom and human rights virtually overnight. Even that one act must have awakened President Trump to the evils of the CCP.

Enemy of the human race: CCP spreads coronavirus all over the world

In early 2020 the Wuhan coronavirus began to spread throughout the world. The US also suffered incalculable damage from that virus. The US economy, of which President Trump was prouder than anyone, hit bottom. The number of unemployed ballooned and crime increased. The coronavirus completely destroyed all of Trump's efforts.

But did the main culprit, China, apologize? Not once. Instead, in a shameless, unscrupulous move, the Chinese told the nations of the world that they should be grateful to China. Shamelessness is not new to China, but there was a method in this particular madness.

The Chinese advertised that they had prevented the spread of the Wuhan coronavirus, and crowed at home and abroad about how capably the CCP was governing. That stance leads us to believe that the Wuhan coronavirus served as a tool for Xi Jinping's construction of his Chinese-led community of common destiny. China plotted to expand its power, taking advantage of the spread of the virus to use lifesaving medical supplies, such as protective clothing, ventilators, and pharmaceutical raw materials as weapons. As the creators of an emergency situation, a crisis that threatened mankind's survival, the Chinese were using that crisis to gain control of the world. Therefore, we must conclude that the Chinese created the Wuhan coronavirus, and did so deliberately. The CCP is, without question, the enemy of the human race.

This is how the Americans came to understand the evil of the CCP. Now they know that his battle is not about profits, but about protecting core values, they support a confrontation with China. If the war is over values, Americans will not rest until the CCP is demolished. For instance, they may align themselves strategically with the opposition forces within the CCP, but they will never allow the CCP to continue to exist.

US reduces CCP's economic clout

Once a strategy has been decided upon, decisions about tactics are not difficult to make. The US has an abundance of tactics available for use. As Secretary Pompeo mentioned in his address, at this point the Americans can emerge victorious. In actuality, the current trade war has dealt a huge blow to China's economy, and its government is financially pressed. Wars are expensive. Whether you're fighting a cold war or an actual war, you can't win if you don't have abundant

funds. Not only the trade war, but also the American prohibition against Chinese exports of high-tech products and technology have hit the Chinese economy hard. One example is that Huawei can no longer manufacture high-performance smart phones.

The Clean Network program announced by the US State Department also struck a stunning blow to the Chinese internet industry. It divides cyberspace in two, just as the world was divided into East and West camps during the Cold War. The result is that the Chinese internet industry cannot participate in the free online world. If this policy is implemented, Chinese internet industry profits will decrease significantly, and the CCP, which infiltrated the free world through cyberspace, will find it harder to collect data. For the US this means killing two birds with one stone; for China it is a one-two punch.

US hasn't ruled out military confrontation

The US will try its best to come up with a way to destroy the CCP without resorting to military means. But once they have decided to demolish the CCP, the Americans cannot rule out military means. To stave off reckless action on the part of the Chinese, a US military presence will be necessary. The US military is bound to make an appearance in every area where PLA troops are skulking, such as the South China Sea, the Taiwan Strait, and the East China Sea.

Since we are talking about two superpowers that possess nuclear weapons, it's hard to imagine a full-blown military confrontation, but a sudden or limited military clash is not unthinkable. Should that occur, the US should not be the only opponent China faces. The nations near the South China Sea, the East China Sea, and the Taiwan Strait (the nations that might engage with China) are all either declared or presumed allies of the US. Since a military confrontation between the US and China directly affects their national security, they would be obligated to join the US in fighting China. Ultimately such a conflict would be fought not only between China and the US, but among China and the US and its allies. You don't need to be a military scientist to predict what the outcome would be.

A military setback for China would lead directly to the collapse of the CCP, because for the anti-Xi party members who have put up with him for so long, a military fiasco would present a perfect opportunity for attack. In fact, there are elements both within the CCP and the PLA who are anything but fond of Xi Jinping. It is likely that they are waiting patiently and vigilantly for him to stumble.

Americans' most powerful weapon: data on CCP elite overseas assets

The Americans' most powerful weapon involves neither military prowess nor high technology. It is information about assets high-ranking CCP officials have hidden overseas. The US media has already been made aware of this information through the Panama Papers. The Chinese suspect that these officials have hidden assets overseas, but they have no way of obtaining details. Some people operating within the "system" have access to that information, but since everyone is corrupt, they know that if they try to make use of the information to attack someone, there could be backfire. Even if they do gain access to inside information, they can't use it to initiate an offensive. But if the Americans manage to break through the Chinese firewall and pass the

information they obtain on to the Chinese people, the outcome (and reaction) may be very different.

While the Chinese economy was growing steadily, the Chinese people closed their eyes to high-ranking officials' corruption. But that will change if the economy goes into a recession. If the people find out that their profits are being eaten up by officials while they themselves are suffering, it is possible that small-scale, localized protests may expand to nationwide protests. People who become financial refugees after being defrauded, retired soldiers who got cheated out of their pensions – they will rise up and grow into a force that cannot be resisted. At that point the CCP will crumble immediately.

Need for response will throw CCP into chaos

Of course, placed in such a disadvantageous position, the CCP is not going to stand by idly. But there will be signs in their reactions that betray their confusion. While the Chinese government adopted a belligerent stance (wolf-warrior diplomacy), attacking Secretary Pompeo viciously, calling him the common enemy of the human race, on another stage its officials appealed to the US, insisting that they don't want to break off ties. China is a shameless, pathetic nation that throws tantrums when an opponent wants to be rid of it after being kicked and punched. But there are signs that even Xi Jinping realizes that he won't be able to avoid a military confrontation if the situation continues to worsen.

Xi-style isolationism

One of those signs could be detected in Xi's remarks at a CCP Politburo meeting held in July 2020. Xi declared that he will initiate an internal-circulation economy for China. Apparently, this new announcement created quite a stir. Then he did an about-face and said that China would use dual circulation, meaning both external and internal circulation. What does this mean? This may seem like a new term, but there's nothing new about it. Dual circulation refers to an export-led economy, and internal circulation, an import-led economy.

Since China is part of the world's trade system, some of its economy depends on exports, and some on imports. But Xi Jinping's focus now is on domestic demand and only domestic demand. This is because exports have been adversely affected by the trade war with the US and restrictions on high-tech products and technology. Since Xi has been forced to accept this reality, his focus has changed to domestic demand.

What he is advocating is isolationism, a concept that evokes ancient history. Until 40 years ago China was a closed nation, and North Korea remains closed. The path Xi has chosen is rather than implode, to break off from the outside world, and turn China into a giant North Korea. Of course, living in a giant North Korea will cause the Chinese people to suffer. But like the Kim dynasty, Xi and his cronies will enjoy the rewards of power. Xi may be thinking that such an eventuality is preferable to total destruction.

Will China, which has been a primary beneficiary of globalization, be able to survive on an isolationist policy? Since China has everything it needs, it is not an impossibility. Still, if Xi forces such a policy on the Chinese people, there is bound to be strong resistance. No sensible

leader would do such a thing, but Mr. Me First must be considering it as his escape route. So that may be why on August 24, 2020, he invited nine economists to an internal-circulation symposium in Beijing, and had them rubber-stamp domestic-demand-oriented economy plan. Here, by economists we mean flunkies in his thrall.

Digital yuan will control the wallets of 14 trillion Chinese

There is one more task Xi Jinping must accomplish. He must gain control of the wallets of each and every resident of China. He plans to do that by digitizing the yuan.

Although China is already the world leader in mass surveillance, Xi cannot relax. The more power rulers accumulate, the more fearful they become. Xi doesn't seem satisfied monitoring the speech and actions of 14 trillion Chinese. He must also keep track of their wallets. In 2014 Xi began refining a plan to digitize the yuan. If the People's Bank of China digitizes the paper currency under its control, the government will be able to track the flow of money to and from every person in China. The citizens of China won't be able to hide their illicit gains the way they can hide paper currency now. When Xi came up with this idea in 2014, he was probably thinking that he could seize the vast amounts of money hidden by high-ranking officials by managing the flow of all currency as part of his planned economy.

The autocratic economic sphere

Another possibility is the creation of a Chinese economic sphere pitted against the US dollar. Experiments are now being conducted in Shenzhen, Suzhou and other regions. In some cases, real estate in Shenzhen must be purchased and sold using digital yuan. Xi's ultimate objective seems to be doing away with paper money completely. This is a type of devaluation, which wrests slush funds hidden by high-ranking officials and the mattress money squirreled away by ordinary Chinese away from them in one fell swoop. Furthermore, it is possible that digital yuan cannot be exchanged for US dollars or gold. In that case, it won't be possible to use the digital yuan except in China and a few other dictatorships as the currency of the autocratic economic sphere.

Since the dollar-yuan divide has become a reality with the conflict between the US and China, it will become even more necessary for China to create a digital yuan economic sphere. Even so, only nations that cannot exchange their currency with US dollars would join, meaning Iran and North Korea.

I have described the options available to Xi Jinping, should he lose his confrontation with the US. To avoid the worst possibility, complete collapse, he will probably choose to mold China into a giant North Korea. Of course, this would be the worst choice for the Chinese people, but Xi Jinping does not care about the yuan or the Chinese people.

Xi Jinping provokes Chinese people

Xi Jinping's so-called internal circulation economy and the digitization of the yuan will cause the Chinese people even more suffering. This means that Xi's misguided policies will provoke the Chinese people and hasten the collapse of the CCP. The more he continues to accumulate power,

the more he will be putting himself in danger. All democratic nations, including Japan, the US, and Taiwan, must give whole-hearted support to those Chinese who attempt to resist Xi's tyranny. Democratic nations will protect the Chinese people as they combat oppression by the CCP, and supply them with funds, commodities, and information. When they encounter oppression, they will need weapons and help with military training. That will be the best way to help them, rather than sending troops to China, and will cost far less. That is what will be needed to topple the great evil, an enemy of the human race the likes of which has never been seen before. If the democratic nations come forward with a clear stance like this, the majority of Chinese people opposed to Xi's insane policies are bound to rise up.

Chinese people chief beneficiaries if CCP falls

If Xi Jinping's regime collapses, the situation in China is bound to be chaotic for a while. To achieve the initial strategic objective, i.e., the toppling of the CCP, help from the Chinese people will be absolutely necessary. To motivate them, appropriate propaganda warfare will be needed. The primary beneficiaries of the collapse of the CCP will be the Chinese people. They should be aware of that, and they are surely hoping to live in a free, democratic society, a society that values human rights. Only the US can help them to achieve that. The US must commit itself to this goal, and not let this chance pass it by. Since victory will bring happiness to everyone except for Xi Jinping and his cronies, the US should strive toward that goal and unite with its allies to achieve it.

In other words, the conquest of China cancer will benefit the Chinese people as much as the rest of the world. This battle will be for the liberation of the Chinese people. Perhaps the US armed forces will serve as the true people's liberation army for the Chinese people. The time is now.