

CHAPTER 1: THE CANCER THAT IS CHINA

WHY CHINA IS A CANCER

Apoptosis: programmed cell death

Apoptosis is a mechanism that causes cells to commit suicide, to self-destruct. When a tadpole undergoes metamorphosis and becomes 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 human development, which begins with a single cell. That cell divides to form the cells of the lungs and stomach. In the early stages of development, all humans are equipped with the beginnings of both male and female reproductive organs. If the embryo is female, the cells of the male reproductive organs die off. It is as though the cells of the male organs are yielding to their female counterparts. 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 the 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 stomach mucous membrane cells is three days. Corneal cells renew themselves about every 7 days.

Consequently, 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.

Egocentric cancer cells

If this biological principle stopped functioning, it is likely that everything in Nature would be disrupted. But some types of cells do not adhere to biological principles, namely cancer cells.

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.

However, cancer cells are not able to survive on their own. To grow, they rob other cells of their nutrients. Eventually the organisms consumed by the cancer cells perish, as do the cancer cells themselves.

Why is China a cancer?

Present-day China bears an eerily close resemblance to cancer cells.

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 proclaim, “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 was their attitude toward Taiwan. After the Chinese Civil War, the Taiwanese welcomed 1.5 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, stole Taiwanese assets, and even abducted women. Now the Chinese are (again) insisting that Taiwan is part of China, but 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 Chinese are egocentric, their society is a disorderly mosaic. And to make matters worse, that mosaic is spreading throughout the 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*, a type of barter that involved families’ exchanging their children for others and then eating them. Perhaps it is admirable that they could not bring themselves to eat their own offspring; perhaps not.

A look at Chinese history informs us that the Chinese have never possessed the spirit of self-sacrifice.

Continually proliferating China cancer cells

The infinite proliferation of cancer cells is reminiscent of the ballooning of China's population. The current figure is estimated at 1.35 billion, but this is statistical data, and therefore not reliable. The statistics do not include unregistered households (the so-called *heihu*), whose numbers may be as high as two million. Even after the one-child policy was put in place, the population continued to increase. Without it, the population would proliferate infinitely.

China is currently engaged in a competition with other nations for resources. According to the US Energy Information Administration, China's consumption of world energy in fiscal 2010 was 46%. Even more frightening is the fact that China is experiencing more than 8% economic growth per year.

Even if we look only at this one aspect of China, we realize that China's exhortations about a harmonious world are just deceptions designed to allay other nations' fears. Thanks to China, the limits of our planet's tolerance / endurance have already been exceeded. 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.

Mosaicism and China cancer

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 reports had it that 80% of the wealth was in the hands of 0.5% of the population.

Since these are official Chinese statistics, the figures are probably underestimates. But apparently 240 million Chinese are living on less than \$2.00 per day. More than 100 million are living on less than \$1.00 per day. In other words, since the Chinese GDP is rising, the gap between rich and poor is widening enormously. This lack of balance is precisely how mosaicism works.

But the important question here is: how many of the world's people, including the Japanese, are aware of this situation?

Cancer that lurks all over our planet

What if those who call themselves China watchers were physicians? Nine out of 10 of them would tell us that the patient (China) is just fine. One doctor may say, "This patient

is a growing boy. Just give him nutritious food (capital and technology) and he'll be fine." Another may declare, "He's a little wild now because his mind and body haven't reached the right balance. Give him time." Both are saying that as intellectual growth progresses, the patient will become an upstanding adult.

But recently, some of the doctors have come forward and said, "This might be cancer. The patient is behaving strangely. We've given him time, but he still hasn't come around."

Such doctors have increased in number, but even as they examine the patient, they adopt a wait-and-see attitude. Even though the abnormal cells have begun to grow, not one physician has discovered how to treat the cancer.

The Japanese have unrealistic expectations; they think China will eventually become a responsible superpower. But that is because they are still unaware that China is a cancer. They are most likely also unaware that China cancer poses a threat to all of humankind.

It doesn't take a physician to know what happens when cancer is not treated. No one believes that it makes sense to ignore cancer.

Medical professionals can save lives. Their first priority is to arrive at an accurate diagnosis, which will guide doctors toward the appropriate treatment. The same goes for the Chinese problem. We will not be able to determine the best approach to solving it until we face the fact that China is infecting the entire planet with its cancer cells.

ATMOSPHERE COMPROMISED BY CHINA CANCER

Skies over Beijing are always gray

Humans need air to survive. But China cancer doesn't care about their needs, or how polluted Chinese air has become.

Cancer cells grow at a remarkably rapid rate and, for that reason, produce a great deal of waste material. They contaminate normal cells in their vicinity, as well as their own environment, and even resort to cannibalism. Cancer cells are rapacious, and will destroy everything around them to achieve their selfish purposes. They continue to balloon while feasting on everything in their vicinity. Eventually they meet their destiny: death from gluttony.

This is the situation we encounter when we look at China's environmental problems, which stem from two sources. One is the unmitigated worship of money, and the other is ruthless egocentrism.

Consequently the more bloated China becomes and the more economic progress it makes, the more gluttonous it will become. In the end, it will have destroyed its own environment.

First let us evaluate the air-pollution problem.

Most nations make a special effort to showcase their capital cities, which fulfill a symbolic role as well as a practical one. That effort includes protecting the environment. Beijing, China, is an exception to this rule.

Japanese television news broadcasts often show scenes of Beijing. We can count on seeing a blanket of smog over the city, regardless of when the footage was shot. This has nothing to do with the weather, and everything to do with air pollution.

China is always more concerned about outer appearances than the evils lurking behind them. That is why the Chinese took steps to improve air quality in preparation for the Beijing Olympics.

On January 11, 2008 the Sankei Shimbun carried a front-page story under the headline “Unusually Clear Skies in Beijing.” The article went on to say that Olympic marathon runners’ greatest fear was not their opponents or the challenges of the course, but polluted air.

The reporter who wrote the article apparently ran the marathon course, and his conclusion was that there was dust in the air.

Dusty or not, that was the situation after Chinese attempts to improve air quality. Anxious to show themselves in the best possible light, the authorities moved 167 factories within the city limits to the suburbs as the games approached. They also forced 1.5 million Beijing residents to relocate. But this was only a face-saving project and after the Olympics ended, the changes made to improve air quality were reversed, and the gray skies returned.

In 2011 the NBER (National Bureau of Economic Research), an American organization, issued a report stating that during the Olympics, the Chinese government succeeded in improving the air quality in Beijing by 30%. A year after the games, however, “60% of the effect had faded away.”

Polluted Chinese air threatens the world

China’s effortful campaign to reduce air pollution for the sake of national prestige was obviously not a rousing success. And the problem does not end in Beijing. Other major Chinese cities are surrounded by so much smog that even on winter days when there aren’t many clouds, it is impossible to recognize them from the air.

According to OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) data, the level of air pollution in 60% of China’s main urban areas is the worst in the world. A survey of 342 cities revealed that air pollution in 217 of them is intensifying every year.

Industrial pollution is not the only reason for poor air quality. In winter huge clouds of

yellow dust from the Gobi Desert, situated due north of North China, blow onto China. When these dust events are at their worst, 10-20 cm of dust may accumulate in Beijing. To make matters worst, the flying dust combines with chemicals in the polluted air, and is transported by the prevailing westerlies to Japan.

The Chinese suffer most from this air pollution, but the Japanese, on the leeward side, are also victims.

In addition to factories and automobile exhaust, there are other factors. We mustn't forget the effects of thermal power plants, which produce 80% of generated electricity. Since coal is plentiful, China depends on it for most of its electric power. Unfortunately, Chinese coal is of low quality, as it contains a great deal of sulfur. To make up for chronic shortages, the Chinese are building power stations at a rate of one every 10 days. Consequently there is no hope of solving the air-pollution problem. In an accident that occurred a few years ago, black soot accumulated on the ground in the vicinity of a power plant in Guiyang, Guizhou province. The cause was low-quality coal.

The Chinese deemed that the fastest way to respond to the increasing demand for electricity was to build more coal-fired power plants. But the amount of carbon dioxide spewed by the plants increased and continued to increase until by 2007, China was the world's biggest carbon dioxide emitter.

Another problem stems from the use of cement, which China produce at a rapid rate to keep up with the escalation of coal-fired power plant construction. However, cement manufacture produces large amounts of dust and other harmful substances, and is considered the principal cause of air pollution. Incidentally, as of 2010 China was producing 54% of the world's cement.

The Chinese do not publicize data that casts them in a bad light. Furthermore, they favor policies that will maintain steady economic growth over those that will decrease CO2 emissions. However, air pollution draws the world's interest precisely because it is a global problem. The WHO (World Health Organization), attributes 3 million deaths per year to air pollution. The organization estimates that 656,000 Chinese died from air pollution in 2007. This figure stands out in stark contrast to the 70,000 American victims in that same year.

Now that China has surpassed the US and sprung to the lead as the sovereign state with the highest rate of CO2 emissions, it presents a major threat to the global environment.

Worldwide air pollution generated by hunger for economic progress

Since the 1990s China has consistently achieved double-digit annual economic growth rates, but policies designed to counter air pollution have not followed suit. China's neighbors now face the threat of cross-border air pollution.

China is also the leading consumer of energy, having outstripped the US in 2010. It is

also one of the major emitter of environmental pollutants. As mentioned earlier, China is the number-one emitter of CO₂, the main cause of global warming; it accounts for 25% of global emissions. China's sulfur oxide emissions are 10 times greater than those of Russia, Mongolia, the two Koreas, and Japan put together.

Some background: China depends on coal for 75% of its primary energy. The CO₂ and NO_x (nitrogen oxide) China produces burning coal far exceeds international standards, and are the direct cause of acid rain, which has begun to reach Japan, carried by the westerlies.

Nitrogen oxide is one of the irritants that cause respiratory disease. China's NO_x emissions have increased nearly fourfold in the past quarter-century, and are expected to increase further, doubling by 2020.

In April 2008 a team of scientists from JASTEC (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology) and Kyushu University analyzed NO_x emissions from power plants and automobile exhaust gases. They reported that emissions in Japan were estimated to remain unchanged after 2000. But if China's economic growth continues, and if environmental policies are still not in place, there will be more ozone (the cause of photochemical smog) in the atmosphere in Japan, and we will continue to see readings in excess of environmental standards.

The team predicts that if China fails to put environmental initiatives in place, the number of hours during which ozone concentration in Japan will surpass the environmental standard (60 ppb) will increase from 20% (in 2000) to 30% by 2020.

Estimates have NO_x levels in the 24 Asian nations increasing 218 times in the 20 years between 1980 and 2003. But in the meantime Japan has introduced contaminant-removing equipment in its plants, and introduced hybrid automobiles; the result is that NO_x emissions have been reduced by about 30%. China, however, is moving in the opposite direction. NO_x emissions have increased 3.8 times. In 2000, among the 24 Asian nations, China was responsible for approximately 45% of total NO_x emissions (25.11 million tons).

Since then China has continued to build more coal-fired power plants, and its NO_x emissions have climbed by a factor of 1.3 over a three-year period.

A report issued by NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) on September 26, 2010 is worrisome. It states that China has the highest atmospheric concentration of fine airborne PM (particulate matter) smaller than 2.5 microns (a micron is 1/1000 of a millimeter).

Fine airborne PM can cause chronic bronchial and cardiovascular diseases by penetrating deep into the lungs and entering the bloodstream. In particular, particles smaller than 2.5 microns can have a huge impact on human health, since they pass through the trachea when we inhale, travel to the bronchial tubes and the lungs, enter the bloodstream, and

the heavy metals they contain mix with blood.

The fact that atmospheric concentrations are high in China means that the pollution problem has become alarmingly serious. The WHO has issued guidelines stating that a concentration of PM at 10 micrograms per cubic meter based on an annual average is safe; anything higher is not. But China's annual average is 50-80 micrograms per cubic meter, or 5-8 times the WHO safety standard.

Is air quality analysis “interference in Chinese domestic affairs?”

China also measures air pollution to an extent, but releases only PM10 measurements. The US Embassy in Beijing has been monitoring air quality for its employees and Americans residing in the area, including PM 2.5, broadcasting readings every hour via Twitter.

These readings are public records, and as such also benefit the Chinese, or so one might think. But in 2009 China's Environmental Protection Bureau protested vociferously against the publication of the readings, claiming that they “confuse the Chinese people.” That's what we've come to expect: contentions that telling the truth will confuse the people, and the government won't be able to maintain order.

The Americans disregarded the protests and continue to issue the measurements. On June 5, 2012, World Environment Day, Wu Xiaoxing, deputy minister of the Environment Department issued a strong criticism: “The monitoring of China's air quality falls under Chinese jurisdiction. Monitoring by a foreign embassy constitutes interference in Chinese domestic affairs, and as such violates the Vienna Convention.”

This outburst is so typical of the way the Chinese behave when they lose face. The truth is that officials who live in Zhongnanhai (an area in Beijing inhabited by China's highest-ranking bureaucrats) are watching the US Embassy's readings very closely, but not because they are concerned about their fellow Chinese citizens. They care only about themselves. The Chinese media have informed us that the officials' offices are equipped with huge, powerful air purifiers. China cancer cells seem to know exactly how much they have polluted the air in Beijing.

Perhaps the Chinese were inspired by the US Embassy, but whatever the case, in 2012 they began monitoring PM 2.5 in Beijing Tianjin, Shanghai, and Chongqing, as well as the Pearl River and Yangzi River deltas.

WATER POLLUTED BY CANCER CELLS

Foul odor emanates from Wuxi

Water is just as necessary for human survival as air. Japan is blessed with a plentiful water supply, which is why it is known as the Land of Abundant Rice. Since ancient times the Japanese have believed that water is precious and must be kept clean. There

have been some incidences of water pollution, but it is highly unlikely that Japan's entire water supply could be contaminated.

But egocentric cancer cells lack such awareness. Since they continue to proliferate, motivated solely by instinct, they gorge themselves on nutrients, scatter their excrement wherever they please, and eventually pollute the very water needed for their survival. This process is reminiscent of the relationship between economic growth and water pollution in China.

An incident that occurred in May 2007 demonstrates the extent to which China's waters have been polluted. Tap water in the city of Wuxi began giving off a horrible stench because of a massive bloom of blue-green algae.

Many Japanese know of Wuxi, thanks to the hit song "Mushaku Ryojo" (Impressions of a traveler in Wuxi). Situated on the north bank of Lake Tai, Wuxi conjures up a romantic image of a city criss-crossed by canals. But it was there that, at the end of May 2007, tap water on which 2 million people depend suddenly exuded a sickening odor. It certainly wasn't drinkable. When residents used it to do laundry, the smell clung to clothes for days; no one could bathe in it.

The heavy algal bloom in Lake Tai made the surface of the water look as though it had been painted dark green.

Since Premier Li Peng had launched a nationwide anti-pollution campaign in 1992, the central government was forced to respond to this crisis. The model for that campaign was Lake Tai. The authorities explained that the invasion of algae could be attributed to a low water level due to a shortage of rain. They announced that after four days, they had "made the water clean," and the mayor and other officials drank some of it in front of reporters.

If the authorities were speaking the truth, and really had cleaned up the water, they would have performed a miracle. When the Ai River in Kaohsiung, Taiwan, became heavily polluted with foul-smelling industrial waste sludge, it took 10 years of work to get rid of the odor. The Chinese could not have managed to clean up Lake Tai, the nation's third largest body of water, in four days.

The tap water in Wuxi was clear again, but the odor lingered. Residents began drinking mineral water, and avoided beauty salons unless they used mineral water. Chinese merchants, always looking for business opportunities, jacked up the price of mineral water by a factor of six.

The Chinese have their own reasons for not believing what the government tells them. For instance, among safety standards for Chinese water are tests for transparency and the presence of E. coli bacteria. However, officials will usually approve samples if they pass the transparency test, and only that.

Standards are nothing more than tools Chinese authorities use to extort bribes. If enforcing standards makes life difficult for those authorities, they will look the other way.

Polluted agricultural and industrial waste

The immediate cause of the algal bloom in Lake Tai was, in fact, a lack of rain. But the true cause was the discharge of polluted agricultural and industrial wastewater into the lake.

Lake Tai provides water to an estimated 30 million people living in its vicinity. But this region is also China's primary grain-growing zone. Overambitious programs aimed at increasing production have led to the use of more chemical fertilizer and pesticides there than anywhere else in China; polluted wastewater from farms flows into Lake Tai.

Industrial wastewater is also a pressing problem. Because of its proximity to Shanghai and Suzhou, the area around Lake Tai is an up-and-coming industrial hub and a major source of tax revenue. Most of the factories there are in the heavy and chemical industries. They dump their wastewater into Lake Tai.

Because the Yangzi River disgorges 200 million tons of polluted water every year, people who live in the vicinity of Lake Tai have the highest rate of cancer in China. In some villages the incidence of liver cancer is 100 times the national average. When toxic chemicals are ingested, sooner or later they accumulate in the liver.

Whistleblower arrested for exposing pollution

A man named Wu Lihong was determined to pinpoint the sources of polluted water discharged into Lake Tai. In an investigation that lasted for more than 20 years, he tracked down several hundred companies guilty of expelling polluted water into the lake, made a list including all their names, and publicized it.

Wu lived in Yixing, Jiangsu province, located on the bank of Lake Tai. According to media reports, he observed wastewater emanating from several thousand companies with plants near Lake Tai. He photographed the effluent and other polluted material and sent samples of lake water to environmental protection agencies. He also supplied local media representatives with information. Threats from local plant foremen and officials did not faze him. But he was subjected to constant harassment and ended up losing his job and livelihood.

For a while Wu Lihong continued to take samples of polluted wastewater in Yixing. Amazingly, the authorities designated Yixing a "national environmental protection model city." When Wu asked the authorities to retract this inappropriate distinction, they arrested him.

The Yixing police tortured Wu Lihong to get him to admit to his "crimes." The local

court sentenced him to a three-year prison term for fraud and intimidation.

Ironically, soon after Wu was arrested, the incident involving Wuxi's odorous tap water erupted. As Wu had warned, the toxic wastewater that flowed into Lake Tai spurred a significant bloom of blue-green algae. Local authorities were forced to make an emergency announcement declaring the lake water unfit to drink. The source of drinking water for more than 2 million people had disappeared.

Lake Tai pollution worsens

The Chinese authorities could no longer look the other way. They issued warnings to or shut down more than 1,300 factories near Lake Tai. But by 2007 most of the chemical plants forced to cease operations were back in business after simply changing their names. This is a clever Chinese trick. When a crisis occurs, they resort to diversionary tactics.

The pollution of Lake Tai continues even today. The managers at the chemical plants all swear they have installed equipment that detoxifies wastewater. But water-quality specialists are not fooled: "The only time they turn the equipment on is when an inspector shows up. When he leaves, they shut it down." This is the same old trick. It is not surprising that the water quality has not improved.

Ma Jun of the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs in Beijing predicts that the Lake Tai situation will only worsen.

Currently cities located in the vicinity of Lake Tai are searching for new sources of water. This means that they don't believe the lake water will ever be potable again. The Chinese instinct to go after new types of prey after they have defiled and destroyed the old ones is just like the behavior of cancer cells.

Polluted Chinese water threatens human race

We should be mindful that the Lake Tai incident is just one of many. The pollution of China's bodies of water is systematic, meaning that it is far-reaching and widespread. Ninety percent of the groundwater in China's cities is polluted, as is 75% of the water in Chinese rivers and lakes. Consequently, 700 million people are drinking polluted water every single day.

In an interview that appeared in *China Business News*, Bie Tao, deputy secretary of the Ministry of Environmental Protection's Department of Policies, Laws and Regulations, conceded that the pollution of China's rivers had reached a critical state: "They are now all the colors of the rainbow." He added, "All the rivers in South China are polluted, and the rivers of North China are drying up."

Describing the critical situation, Bie said that China has instituted wastewater standards.

But factories are dumping wastewater without permission, or discharging polluted water on a daily basis, citing a lack of ethical corporate values.

This bureaucrat's remarks bring another face of China into view: Even when laws are enacted, they are not obeyed. In China laws exist only so that the government can exploit the people, or officials can exact bribes from them.

Of course, the polluted water eventually flows out into the ocean, and its harmful effects are felt by Japan as well. China's pollution problems, if left unresolved, will mean death for our planet. China's very existence is a threat to all of humankind. But then, cancer cells don't care about such things.

Yangtze River now world's largest open sewer

China discharges 600 million tons of polluted water per year; this amount will continue to increase. Eighty percent of that amount flows directly into China's rivers, without undergoing any treatment whatsoever. Water quality can only worsen.

More and more wastewater flows into the Yangtze, at 6,300 kilometers China's longest river, every year: 29.64 billion tons in 2005, and 30.55 billion tons in 2006. This is the same amount of water that the Yellow River contains. Subsequently, the amount of polluted water continued to increase, reaching 33.9 billion tons in 2010, industrial wastewater accounting for 67% of the total (22.7 billion tons), and sewage for 33% (11.2 billion tons).

According to statistics supplied by the Yangtze River Water Resources Commission, less than 10 billion tons (9.5 billion, to be exact) of polluted water were discharged into the Yangtze in the late 1970s; that amount had risen to 15 billion tons by the late 1980s, and 20 billion tons by the late 1990s. These figures tell us how abnormal the increases have been since the year 2000.

The Yangtze, known as the "mother river," has seen so much history, and countless poets have celebrated its majesty and beauty. But now it has morphed into the world's largest open sewer, as large amounts of agricultural wastewater (including pesticides), industrial wastewater, wastewater from urban households, and human excrement are poured into it.

According to an article in the November 9, 2011 edition of the Economic Information Daily, when asked to comment on this problem, Yangtze River Water Resources Commission deputy chairman Zang Xiaoping said, "It's true that water pollution is worsening, but of China's key rivers, the Yangtze zone is an 'overachiever,' so there is no need to worry." This high-ranking Chinese official's remark is an overachieving cancer cell.

Polluted water destroys marine life in Bohai Bay

As water quality in China's rivers worsens, coastal coral reefs are polluted, and huge

algal blooms known as red tides occur. Due to the runoff of a great deal of topsoil resulting from the loss of forests in the Yangzi basin, the East China Sea has become a vast undersea desert whose fishing waters have been destroyed. As a result, China's fishermen go out to the open sea, where they must compete for fish and seafood.

The Bohai Gulf, into which the Yellow River flows, is on the verge of becoming a sea of death due to pollution of the rivers and desertification of the sea bottom. Fifty-three rivers flow into the gulf, but 43 of them are severely polluted because polluted water from 105 locations in Liaoning, Hebei, and Shandong provinces is flowing directly into them. Each year several thousand million tons of polluted water and a million tons of contaminated material, as well as huge amounts of refuse that combine with that water, drift into the coastal area of Kita Kyushu in Japan.

The Administrative Division of the Fisheries Department, Tanggu District of Tianjin informs us that "the Bohai Gulf area has transmuted into a sea of death where you will not encounter even one fish." The gulf is surrounded by the Liaodong and Shandong peninsulas. It was once a treasure trove of fish and seafood, and was viewed as a marine park. But today, polluted with sludge, it is a sea of death in which fish cannot survive.

Another victim of Chinese water pollution: Japan

To learn the extent of ocean pollution all we need to do is look at the massive blooms of Nomura's jellyfish. This monster jellyfish has a bell that measures 2 meters in diameter, and weighs 50 kilograms. How does it become a bellwether of pollution? Its native habitat is Bohai Gulf. The jellyfish likes plankton that thrive in slightly murky waters. But since it has escaped from Bohai Gulf, we know how polluted the gulf is.

From Bohai Gulf Nomura's jellyfish head for the Yellow River, and then travel on the Tsushima current and enter the Sea of Japan. Polluted material also flows into the Sea of Japan.

Japan lies downwind of China. Moreover, it is situated downstream of ocean currents. Polluted seawater travels on the Kuroshio current and surges toward Japan. The Kuroshio moves north from the China coast and splits in two near Shanghai, which is the point of egress for polluted water from the Yangzi and Lake Tai. Then one arm of it circles the Yellow Sea and rejoins the other arm. The Kuroshio then passes through the Tsushima strait and flows into the Sea of Japan. The next exits are the narrow Tsugaru and Soya straits. Therefore, the polluted material from China ends up accumulating in the Sea of Japan, the ultimate victim of Chinese polluted water.

Environmental protection laws are for show or extortion

One might think that China has no environmental laws in place, but that is not the case. The Chinese have enacted the Water Pollution Prevention Act, the Air Pollution Prevention Act, and the Marine Environment Protection Act, among others. But is the rule of law operative in China? The answer is no. One purpose of these laws is to make a good impression on the international community. The other is to set up the stage for

extorting money from businesses.

In China all companies are accomplices of local government because they cannot survive if local government doesn't profit from their operations. When a company pollutes, local government uses environmental laws as shields. The authorities don't use the word "illegal," they just cry "violation" and exact a fine (bribe) from the polluter.

Laws do not control China; people do. In nations that operate this way (scofflaw nations) laws are tools used by those in power to intimidate the people. They threaten them: "If you don't do as we say, we'll apply the law." This is extortion. The authorities decide whether or not to apply the law, and that is where bribery begins.

Consequently, no matter how many environmental protection laws are enacted, China is not the kind of place where they will protect the environment.

China's environmental pollution has worsened rapidly. The Chinese have even polluted their water, which they need to survive, just like the cancer cells that devour everything in sight.

Since the Chinese have polluted the seas, the human race must address new global environmental problems. Yes, China is destroying its own territory, its own rivers. And China is on the verge of destroying the entire planet. I urge the citizens of the world to face this threat head on, because it affects all of us.

THREE GORGES DAM: JINXED MONSTROSITY CREATED BY CANCER CELLS

Monstrosity clogs dragon's vein

Construction of the Three Gorges Dam, the largest dam in the world, began in 1993 and was completed in 2009. The monstrous structure has already become a symbol of misfortune.

Most Chinese are convinced that the Three Gorges Dam has clogged *longmai*, or the dragon's vein. Here the dragon is the Yangzi, the mother river.

Quite a few Chinese take *feng shui* (Chinese geomancy) very seriously. They believe that a good orientation can bring them good fortune, while a bad one can ruin their lives. Also prevalent is the conviction that bad feng shui can bring suffering to one's family for generations upon generations.

According to feng shui nomenclature the Yangzi, which starts out as a narrow stream high up in the mountains on the western frontier, and then widens and surges eastward to the East China Sea, is the dragon's vein. But the enormous concrete dam has clogged that vein. The Yangzi is no longer a mighty river; it is a foul-smelling, vast open sewer, as mentioned earlier.

Why did the Chinese build such a monstrosity?

The mention of three gorges calls to mind “Departing from Baidi in the Morning,” a famous Tang poem by Li Bai (701-762).

This morning, I depart the town of Baidi, engulfed by vibrant clouds
I return to far away Jiangling within a single day!
From both banks, the steady sound of shrieking monkeys fills the air.
Our little boat has already carried me past thousands of hilltops.¹

Perhaps this poem is beloved because Li Bai used dynamic images to evoke the beauty of the three gorges, rather than describing them in a concrete way. That beauty is engraved into the minds of so many Chinese that it is not necessary to use descriptive adjectives. The poem’s forceful expressions inspire readers to imagine the superb vista.

The Three Gorges have provided the Chinese with a major cultural legacy. They have fascinated an entire nation, and sparked numerous works of literature and art. But aesthetics mean nothing to China cancer.

Greed and instinct behind Three Gorges Dam

The idea of building the Three Gorges Dam is very Chinese. The China cancer instinct, i.e., greed and ambition, was clearly at work there. Only the Chinese would have the gall to submerge *baidi cheng* (White Emperor City), exalted by Li Bai, destroy the beautiful Three Gorges, and displace 1.4 million people to build a gargantuan mass of concrete.

There’s a Chinese phrase — *hao da xi gong* — meaning a desire for fame through the achievement of grandiose goals. It certainly applies to the motivation for the construction of the dam.

In Japan one often hears that public projects end up costing 30% more than their private equivalents. Even so, shoddy workmanship is almost unheard of there. But the situation is different in China. Twenty to 30% of the budgeted amount ends up in the pockets of officials. Inferior construction methods are par for the course in Chinese public projects.

The 2008 earthquake that devastated Sichuan province, destroying government buildings and schools, is still fresh in many minds. At that time we learned that the steel rebar inside the crumpled posts in the school buildings was as thin as wire.

The Chinese people call public construction projects “soy pulp projects.” Soy pulp is the residue from tofu manufacture, and the description is intended to mean that the buildings are poorly constructed. The shoddiness is a result of bribes that must be paid at each phase of a public project. Every official, starting with the lowest-ranking local bureaucrat, demands a 20% bribe, the budget balloons, and unless the builder makes do with less

¹ https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Translation:Departing_from_Baidi_in_the_Morning (retrieved 07/09/2018).

construction material, the bribes can't be paid. The result is, of course, flimsy construction.

The Three Gorges Dam was no exception. The concrete monstrosity became a symbol of China cancer instinct and greed.

China's leaders have no interest in the benefits (or drawbacks) of the Three Gorges Dam. The objective of China cancer is not the effect of the project, but simply its execution.

Symbol of ecological destruction

But the price of China's leaders' avarice was far too high. The Three Gorges Dam has engendered any number of disasters.

Since the dam was completed in 2009 the main problems have been significant water pollution and landslides.

The main reason for water pollution is, as mentioned earlier, a sharp increase in the amount of polluted waste discharged into the Yangzi basin. This area is home to 160 million people, including the 30 million residents of megacity Chongqing. Their industrial and household wastewater ends up in the Yangzi. The Three Gorges Dam is on its way to becoming a reservoir for polluted water.

After the dam was completed, water flow near it ceased, and its self-cleaning capability was lost. Consequently, the water quality has grown even worse due to excess nitrogen and phosphorus. Water quality in Yangzi tributaries has worsened as well, and large amounts of toxic algal blooms have appeared, polluting drinking water.

Cause of frequent landslides

Since thousands of acres of forest were cut down to build the dam, the soil weakened, and landslides ensued. Then the water that built up in the dam eroded the banks and caused mudslides, putting the lives of residents at risk. These mudslides have already obliterated some villages.

Another problem is that reservoirs of water in dams often trigger earthquakes. Since June 2003 when the water level was 135 meters, more than 1,000 earthquakes of various magnitudes have occurred in the area. The instability of the soil in the gorges increases the likelihood of earthquakes if the water level exceeds 100 meters.

Right from the moment when construction began, there were frequent landslides and floods. Environmental specialists had long estimated that the dam would destroy the natural environment of the Yangzi coastal area, but their warnings went unheeded.

Hydrologist Wang Weiluo, who resides in Germany, was involved with the planning of the Three Gorges Dam project. Dr. Wang, who was opposed to the project, revealed that the authorities paid no attention to anyone who didn't support it. Chinese specialists,

yielding to the authorities and their political agenda, withheld their opinions. Scientists paid lip service to Chinese government propaganda; there were no objective scientific arguments.

Acclaimed writer Zheng Yi, who lives in the US and is familiar with environmental problems, tell us that huge special interest groups were behind the dam project: “Powerful bureaucrat and private businesses collude to increase profits.”

This is China cancer flaunting its clout. No wonder environmental problems are ignored. The authorities value political priorities far more than economic benefits; what they really care about are the perks they receive for building the dam.

Hydrologist Huang Wanli’s warnings ignored

Many water resources specialists have predicted that the dam will collapse. The late Huang Wanli, professor of hydrology at Qinghua University who commanded a great deal of respect, was known as the “conscience of the Chinese hydrology community.” Reportedly, just before he died, Huang shouted, “Don’t let them build the Three Gorges Dam.” Those were his last words, though he had written many memoranda protesting against the project. In any case, the dam has harbored great danger since work on it began, and it could have collapsed at any time, even during construction.

In fact, after the reservoir was filled in 2006, many cracks appeared in the dam. The Chinese government decided to admit that there were cracks, and to allot a budget for repairs.

Before construction on the Three Gorges Dam began, the Chinese government ignored experts who recommended abandoning the project; it even imprisoned opponents of the dam. But in April 2012, Liu Yuan of the Disaster Prevention Office, Three Gorges Dam District, Ministry of Land and Resources, said that the reservoir had been the cause of disaster after disaster, adding that as many as 5,386 locations should be monitored for landslides.

Why did the Chinese government, which is loath to admit to any error, admit that there were problems with the dam three years after construction was completed? Most of the China watchers think that there were so many problems the government couldn’t hide all of them. That may be true, but it is not the main reason.

When contemplating China problems, we must think of them in terms of cancer-cell thought patterns, not human thought patterns.

And as far as China cancer is concerned, problems with the dam are a good thing. Problems cannot be ignored. Repairs must be made, and the money to pay for the repairs must be found. Then officials can look forward to more bribes. Before construction began, officials ignored the problems and stifled opposition. But once the structure was completed, the tune changed; now it was “the more problems, the better.”

Flood control: a gold mine

Whether the problem at hand is water pollution or landslides, any related project is a gold mine, just like the dam. The China cancer's money-grabbing thought process begins here, seizing upon the fears of the hundreds of millions of people living downstream that the dam might collapse on them unless the problem is resolved.

There are other problems as well. The 1.4 million "Three Gorges refugees" are also a gold mine. The construction of plants accompanying the building of new homes for them and of factories that will serve as their workplaces is a new source of income for officials! Unfortunately, the powers that be chose to move the refugees to the banks of the Yangzi; to make way for new homes, they bulldozed mountains. Consequently, sediment slid into the Three Gorges Dam, hastening its collapse.

These seemingly endless problems are all excuses for budgets. The problem-riddled Three Gorges Dam is a sublime paradise for China cancer.

Three Gorges Dam will collapse

Then will the dam collapse, as predicted?

Since seeing is believing, let us take a look at the fates of other dams built in China. A report issued by China's Water Resources Department states that 3,484 dams built between 1945 and 2003 have collapsed. This is a horrifying fact: an average of 71 dams per year, or one every five days.

The Xinhua (New China) News Agency operates under the watchful eye of the State Council (equivalent to the Japanese Cabinet, for instance). In April 2007, as if to corroborate the Water Resources Department report, Xinhua quoted Jiao Yong, deputy minister of water resources, as saying, "Dams with defects are like time bombs. They threaten the lives and property of people living downstream." As if that comment weren't alarming enough, Jiao added that of the 85,000 dams in China, 30,000 (200 large, 1,600 midsized, and 1,600 small dams) have serious structural defects.

The Xinhua article prompted AFP (Agence France-Presse) to write the following about the current state of Three Gorges Dam construction, citing a Chinese government coverup.

Torrential rains that visited central Henan province in August 1975 destroyed 62 dams. According to official statistics, this disaster claimed 26,000 lives, and wreaked severe damage affecting 10 million people. These figures were kept secret for several years. Specialists indicate that technical defects caused several of these collapses.

Meanwhile, the Chinese government has built a flood-control dam on the middle reaches of the Yangzi River, calling it the largest hydroelectric power project in the world. Cracks have been discovered in the Three Gorges Dam, and doubts have been raised about the soundness of Chinese

dam-construction technology. However, the Chinese government has brushed aside these concerns, explaining that the cracks are nothing to worry about and that repair work is ongoing. (April 20, 2007)

Before construction began, many specialists indicated that the dam site was not suitable, due to the fragility of the soil there. Now that defects have been detected, the structure is indeed a time bomb, a jinxed monstrosity that clogs the dragon's vein. There is no proof to assure us that it will not collapse.

And what will happen when it does collapse? What will be the impact on the lives and property of hundreds of millions of Chinese? An unimaginably huge avalanche of earth and rocks will mow down everything in its path, and an astronomical amount of toxic debris will flow into the oceans. The East China Sea will become a sea of death.

But the Chinese authorities simply shrug and leave everything to fate. Cancer cells have no interest in such matters.

CRIME TRIGGERED BY INSTINCTS OF CHINA CANCER CELLS

China's crime culture

There is crime in every country. But China's crime culture sets it apart from other nations.

It is impossible to overemphasize the fact that in the minds of the Chinese, laws are nothing more than tools the government uses to exploit the people. The ordinary, powerless citizen is forced to make his way in life by finding loopholes in laws. But the powers that be don't need to obey laws.

According to the Chinese Constitution, all citizens are equal under the law. But every Chinese knows that this concept is nothing more than a slogan; it has no teeth. Like the word *morality*, the law has no meaningful effect in China.

Chinese crime can be described in two ways: (1) it is extensive, meaning that it occurs in every segment of society, and (2) it is organized and national.

China cancer cells are not equipped with a mechanism that stops them from committing crimes. They don't know what crime is. Their awareness extends only to "can I get away with it?"

In the rest of the world, the higher someone ascends in society, the lower the likelihood that he will commit a crime. Therefore, crime is not extensive. For instance, in Japan physicians occupy a relatively high social status. They enjoy honorific titles and command respect. They are the possessors of specialized knowledge. They have a sense of responsibility concomitant with their social status; they are guardians of patients' lives. They deserve respect.

But in China using one's social status to satisfy private ambition is standard operating

procedure. The Chinese refer to physicians as “devils in white coats.” Doctors dole out cheap medications and charge patients for more expensive brands. They order frivolous tests and therapies on a daily basis. Chinese physicians think of their patients as easy prey, not to mention gold mines.

Chinese hospital bills Japanese businessman thousands for a common cold

A Japanese acquaintance, the foreman at a Japanese company’s plant in Suzhou, caught cold and went to a hospital in Shanghai for treatment. The doctors ordered CT scans and ultrasound tests that should never have been ordered for cold symptoms. He received a bill for more than \$1,000. When he took the medicine prescribed for him, he got sicker. Astonished, the man returned to Japan, where he saw a doctor. When he stopped taking the drugs prescribed for him in China, he got well.

After that experience, he returned to Japan whenever he got sick. He didn’t have to worry what the doctors there would put him through. Besides it cost him less, even when he took the airfare into account.

Taiwanese businessman robbed of a kidney

Extorting money from patients is bad enough. But what happened to a Taiwanese businessman was even worse. When he returned from China after having surgery, he began feeling ill and weak. He consulted a doctor in Taiwan, only to find that during the procedure he had had done in China, the surgeons had removed one of his kidneys!

Unfortunately, his case was not exceptional. Chinese physicians often steal organs from patients. The market for transplantable organs is a lucrative business, and Chinese doctors take advantage of every opportunity to make some extra money.

Physicians who establish connections with the military, the police, and the judiciary are even more fortunate. Not only do they have access to the organs of executed prisoners, but they also can acquire “fresh” organs taken from living donors, i.e., political prisoners.

According to a report prepared by DAFOH (Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting) in 2012, more than 40,000 organs used for transplants over the previous seven years were of unknown origin. This means that more than 6,000 organs per year were procured from the black market. Individuals could never produce organs in this quantity; the harvesting and sale of organs is obviously an institutionalized, organized criminal activity.

Doctors join hands with officials in an extremely profitable enterprise. Physicians who lack the right connections must resort to satisfying their lust for money by thinking up ways to deceive their patients.

To Chinese physicians social status is nothing more than a means of satisfying their greed. And since doctors are criminals, it goes without saying that Chinese politicians,

economists (among many others) are too, and that crime is extensive.

Bo Xilai Incident exposes dark underbelly of organized-crime state

We need seek no further than the Bo Xilai Incident to find the perfect illustration of the second type of Chinese crime, institutionalized and national.

Bo Xilai was the secretary of the CCP (Chinese Communist Party) in Chongqing until he was relieved of his position on March 15, 2012. He was also stripped of his CCP Politburo and Central Committee memberships. On September 28 the CCP's Central Commission revoked his CCP membership and his eligibility to hold public office. In an instant Bo's downfall was front-page international news.

In Chongqing Bo Xilai gained fame through his *chang hong da hei* (sing red, smash black) campaign. The intent of the slogan is "sing revolutionary songs, wipe out organized crime." The campaign's goal was to stamp out organized crime. Bo was considered one of the future leaders of the central government, and there was talk about his being named to the CCP's Politburo Standing Committee of the CCP, whose members are the party's top leaders.

Bo's fall from grace was followed by leak after leak of information formation about his crimes. Government officials were the source of the leaks. The Chinese media battered Bo, painting him as evil incarnate, not as a hero intent on eradicating organized crime. Such behavior is typically Chinese, and originates in the same culture that spawned the saying *da luo shui gou* (beating a drowning dog).

According to the leaked information, Bo pocketed \$4.8 billion of the \$13 billion he appropriated, with help from the police and judiciary, in his campaign against organized crime. Since both the police and the judiciary operated with the blessing of Secretary Bo, he could lawfully sentence anyone, gangster or no, to death and confiscate his assets.

Even your friends will kill you after you've served their purposes

Bo Xilai's case reminds us that China's laws are tools of the powerful. Bo was also involved in killings that bypassed legal procedures.

Ironically, it was one of Bo's aides, Wang Lijun, who revealed murders Bo had committed. Wang, then the police chief of Chongqing, was afraid that Bo Xilai might kill him as well. On February 6, 2012 Wang sought asylum at the US Consulate in Chengdu, but the Americans rejected his petition. The next day Wang was transported to Beijing under orders from the Ministry of State Security, where he was to stay for "rest and relaxation." On September 24 the Chengdu Intermediate Court sentenced him to 15 years in prison for bribery and abuse of power.

This is China-cancer ideology: when someone has outlived his usefulness, even your closest aide, get rid of him.

But it wasn't Bo Xilai's crimes (illegal accumulation of wealth and murder) that led to his ruin. It was his barefaced ambition to take the place of fellow princeling (a term used to describe the sons prominent communist officials) Xi Jinping. Ultimately, Bo was the loser in a power struggle with another cancerous lump, Xi's pal Hu Jintao, who had started out in the Communist Youth League, a CCP faction. The relationship between Bo Xilai and Wang Lijun was comparable to the one among Hu Jintao and Xi Jiping, and Bo Xilai. It's as simple as that.

By exposing all those scandals, the authorities were setting an example. They were issuing a warning to Bo's remaining followers.

Bo Xilai's accumulation of wealth and his crimes are activities in which every single secretary-level official of a special-status city or province is engaged. Reports have it that when Hu Jintao was Party Regional Secretary of the Tibetan Autonomous Region, he killed more than 100,000 Tibetans.

For those in power in China, amassing money and murder are not crimes, but proof of praiseworthy ability, as long as the official in question stands on firm ground. The greater his crimes, the more the official is considered suited for national leadership. Incidentally, Mao Zedong killed tens of millions of his compatriots. That is why he is, even today, immensely popular in China.

Chinese organized crime now institutionalized

He Qinglian is a Chinese economist and writer. One of her books, *The Pitfalls of Modernization*, was banned in China. Hounded by the authorities, He sought asylum in the US. In her book she zeroes in on the structural evils of Chinese society and the source of corruption. In another work, *In the Shadows of China: Organized Crime Operating as Politics*, she offers a detailed analysis of the criminal strategy created by collusion between China's powerful officials and organized crime.

Her detailed research describes how the scheme works, citing examples. Members of organized crime groups approach powerful officials, offer bribes, and ask for their support (legitimization). Officials are the pawns of organized crime, and vice versa. Ultimately the boss of the organized-crime gang acquires power. Then corruption permeates the entire nation.

He Qinglian is of the opinion that crimes in China have a historical background and social structure. She emphasizes that organized crime has become commonplace and institutionalized in Chinese society.

CANCEROUS CHINESE ECONOMY

Normal cells help each other

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 it went to such trouble to acquire to other organs, the human in question 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.

Cancerous economy: robbing the poor to help the rich

If 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, the poor are robbed to help the rich. This is a cancerous economy.

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 China's traditional 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.

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 moved 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*, or burying family members or retainers of the deceased along with the deceased; this 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 to 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; they want to possess everything.

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.

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, there are about 800 million farmers, who account for 60% of China's

population. Farmers' income is approximately one-sixth of what urban residents earn, according to Qiu Xiaohua, former head of the National Bureau of Statistics. The gap is now three times higher than it was in the 1990s.

Why do the authorities rob the farmers of their only means of livelihood?

Here is how the dual land-ownership system in China works: the central government owns all urban land, and farmers' collectives all farmland.

Since individuals do not own farmland, local governments can confiscate a parcel or parcels "in the public interest." If they sell farmland confiscated for a pittance to real estate developers, officials can enrich themselves with profits to the tune of dozens of times what 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, in the 25 years since 1980, damage suffered by farmers whose land was confiscated amounted to \$30 billion.

We can expect the amount of arable land in China to diminish dramatically because of land seizures. It drops by an average 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 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 to confiscate and sell land are just like cancer cells: the strong multiply and the weak die.

Shanwei Incident exposes cruelty of Chinese authorities

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 reported that armed police shot approximately 30 people to death. But the Hong Kong media's estimates, which took into account interviews with Dongzhou residents, stated that more than 70 were killed and

that 50 persons 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 then issued arrest warrants for 140 villagers. Then they arrested three of the wanted people who had no connection with the incident, and framed them for narcotics offenses.

It is just like the Chinese to turn farmers who protest when their land is confiscated and brand them as criminals. This is how cold-blooded, heartless cancer cells behave.

Village officials drive 1.5-million-dollar automobiles

While countless farmers have been left without any means to make a living, local government officials are enjoying luxuries that strain credulity. For a singularly illustrative example, we shall turn to the 11th Village Mayors’ Forum held in Shenquanzhuang, Linyi, Shandong province on October 22, 2011.

According to a report in the *Epoch Times*, most of the attendees arrived at the conference venue in foreign luxury cars. The parking lot was filled with automobiles manufactured by Mercedes-Benz, BMW, and Rolls Royce. It might as well have been a motor show. One mayor told a reporter that anyone who showed up in a vehicle costing only \$100,000 would completely lose face. Said mayor had arrived in a luxury RV that set him back about \$1.43 million.

The Rural Economy Green Paper issued by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in fiscal 2011 reports that in 2010 the net per capita income for farmers was 6,126 yuan (approximately \$730). If one of these farmers wanted to buy a \$1.5-million-dollar automobile on his income, he’d have to work 1,918 years, all the while forgoing food and drink!

This examples should make it clear once and for all how economically polarized Chinese society is, and how widespread corruption seethes below its surface.

Incidentally, the license plates of the luxury cars driven to the aforementioned mayors’ forum all sported the numbers 666 or 888. The numbers 6 and 8 are considered good luck in China, both essentially standing for money.

Both the luxury cars and their license plates express vividly the limitless greed of the China cancer. In China the economic cancer phenomenon has reached its peak.

What, then, will be its effect on the world economy? As a matter of fact, these cancer cells have already spread to every corner of the world, and have begun to infect our entire planet.