

## **CHAPTER 2: CHINA CANCER SPREADS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

### **CHINA CANCER SCATTERS POISON THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

#### **Malignant China cancer destroys land through distant metastasis**

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

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

Cancer cells involved in distant metastasis invade other organs, just as a burglar would, and kill their cells. When cancer cells destroy the organ in which they originate and other organs as well, they cannot survive, which is not surprising. Even though cognizant of their destiny, cancer cells capitulate to their looting instinct and their greed.

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

In normal nations, economic progress comes at a price, meaning environmental pollution to some extent. But China cancer has characteristics absent in normal nations, namely the tendency to *intentionally* pollute and manufacture toxic products. The Chinese public and private sectors have entered into a conspiracy to produce a steady stream of toxic goods.

#### **Intentionally selling harmful products to the world**

One example of such goods is disposable wooden chopsticks.

A Japanese television program did an experiment with the Chinese-made chopsticks, which involved putting them into a goldfish bowl. On the first day the water in the tank began darkening in color. After one week, all the goldfish had died. What killed them was sulfur dioxide in bleach that had been applied to the chopsticks.

When the television network informed the Chinese manufacturer of its discovery, the

company went on the offensive. “The Japanese are to blame. They won’t buy chopsticks if they’re not white.”

This response is a sure sign that the Chinese are intentionally manufacturing toxic products. It also tells us that they won’t own up to their misdeeds; they simply shift the blame elsewhere.

### **Chinese poisons kill pets and humans**

In the US, thousands of dogs and cats died in 2007 after eating Chinese-made pet food, most of them from kidney failure.

Apparently the Chinese had been using melamine, a toxic chemical, in the manufacture of pet food. On its own melamine is not particularly toxic, but once it enters the body it can combine with other substances, crystallize, and cause renal failure.

To give the impression that the pet food had high protein content, and was therefore very nutritious, the Chinese were adding the low-cost compound to their pet food. This behavior, without question, constitutes fraud.

Furthermore, the labels on the food to which melamine was illegally added list wheat gluten and rice protein as ingredients. This claim too is fraudulent, as neither ingredient is present, only wheat flour.

Despite the fact that it was guilty of double deception, the Chinese manufacturer stood its ground. “Our products are safe. There is only one possibility: some other company used our name in the US. We were not negligent.” To make matters worse, the manufacturer switched the pet-food label with one for a non-food product. By thus misrepresenting the tainted product, the manufacturer managed to avoid export inspection.

Zheng Xiaoyu, then director of the Food and Drug Administration, was arrested and charged with bribery. The intention of such arrests is usually to make an example of the person charged. Even if the court hands down a death sentence, the accused usually gets probation. However, Zheng was forced to take responsibility for the pet food scandal, and was summarily executed on May 29, 2007.

China was preparing to host the Olympic games in 2008, the following year. The director of the Food and Drug Administration was made a scapegoat all because of the Beijing Olympics. In Beijing people were saying, “American dogs killed Zheng.”

Toys made in China for export to the US are also dangerous. The paint on them contains lead, which is harmful to humans. This revelation shocked American parents, some of whom started a campaign urging gift-givers to avoid Chinese-made toys.

Some supermarkets now describe themselves as “China-free,” claiming that they don’t stock products to which Chinese raw materials were added during the manufacturing

process.

Then Chinese-made toxic toothpaste claimed lives, this time in Panama. Also in Panama, 378 people died after taking cold remedies imported from China.

The medicine itself was not toxic, but the syrup containing it was. Usually such syrup is made from glycerin, but the Chinese used diethylene glycol, which is much cheaper *and* toxic. The labels read “glycerin: 99.5% pure.” Again, fraud is at work.

There are countless other cases like these. The Chinese simply don’t care about endangering others’ lives; only their own lives are important to them. We know that this is true because they use these deceitful means to make money, even at the risk of killing not only dogs and cats, but also humans.

### **Toxic food production now systematic**

One example that demonstrates the low safety level of Chinese food products is familiar to every Japanese. In late January 2008 there was an outbreak of food poisoning in late January 2008, caused by the incorporation of the insecticide methamidophos into Chinese-made **Jiaozi**(a type of Chinese dumpling).

Remember that toxic Chinese export products are not the exception. The contamination of these products is systematic and commonplace, and therefore inescapable. Because China is teeming with poisons, the Chinese are incapable of manufacturing nontoxic products.

First of all, let us consider some food products manufactured in China, and five pervasive problems that affect them.

1. Pollution of the water supply and soil in which crops are grown and livestock raised
2. Unsanitary livestock-rearing environments and abuse of antibiotics
3. Abuse and overuse of pesticides already banned in other countries
4. Unsanitary manufacturing environments
5. Sustained abuse of illegal additives

All of these problems can be traced to environmental pollution and pollution of human decency, and all of them are structural.

In other words, all of China is polluted. It is impossible to manufacture safe products there. Whether the food product is fresh or processed, it will, without any doubt, be contaminated with toxins during the production process.

### **Chinese farmers steer clear of the vegetables they grow**

The pollution of vegetables is particularly serious, and not only because herbicides,

pesticides, and chemical agents that are harmful to the human body are used in their cultivation. Polluted river water used for irrigation is another serious problem.

Fruit is equally dangerous due to the use of pesticides and chemical agents. Fruit growers routinely use potentially life-threatening ripening agents, **raising agents**, bleach, preservatives, and colorants.

Farmers' ignorance is blamed for the presence of pesticide residue. But most farmers don't eat what they grow. This is moral poverty, which is an aspect of China cancer: As long as farmers make money, they don't care about what effect their produce has on others.

And the problems don't end with fruits and vegetables. Canned foods consistently contain amounts of sulfur dioxide and sulfites that exceed permissible limits. Tea leaves are processed with DDT and dicofol in amounts, again, above the permissible limits.

Here too the use of toxic additives indicates low morality on the part of food manufacturers. And low morality, not to mention the cavernous gap between rich and poor, is what motivates poor people to go after easy money.

### **Toxic ham shunned even by insects**

Chinese pork, an important component of the Chinese diet, is also dangerous.

You can easily find meat from hogs killed by disease, spoiled meat, and meat containing parasites at Chinese markets. What is more, meat from hogs whose feed includes clenbuterol hydrochloride, which is harmful to humans, and meat from hogs fed growth-promoting agents like hormones and antibiotics is readily available for sale.

Processors of meat from hogs that succumbed to illness and spoiled meat discarded as garbage market it as lard after subjecting it to a special deodorization process. Bleached with Oxydol, the lard is extremely toxic.

Perhaps the Chinese are under the impression that their doctoring of ham in a similar way, will escape detection more easily than fresh meat. Producers blithely use low-quality meat or meat from diseased hogs. Furthermore, the Chinese sprinkle dichlorvos, an organophosphate insecticide, or soak it in a dichlorvos bath to fend off spoilage and insect infestation during processing. Their ministrations create toxic hams that even insects will shun.

Dichlorvos is a pesticide used to prevent insect infestation of vegetables, fruit, and grains. But in Japan there are strict safety standards in place governing its usage. The permissible amount depends on the crop in question. For some crops farmers are required to dilute it 1:1,500 before application; the formula varies according to method and length of use, and by maximum number of applications.

Organophosphorus compounds were originally conceived to serve as chemical weapons; they interfere with the normal functioning of the nervous system. About 40 types of organophosphates, such as Malathion, are registered in the US. In May 2010 a Harvard University research team published a report in *Pediatrics*, a medical journal, to the effect that children who ingest even very thin dilutions of organophosphates are prone to ADHD (attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder).

### **Poisonous seafood and soy sauce made from human hair**

Harmful substances, such as cadmium, copper, zinc, lead, arsenic, and pesticides accumulate in sea creatures due to pollution of seawater. All of these have a negative impact on human health. Also harmful are toxic chemicals used to add luster to seafood, as well as additives, and preservatives.

The Chinese had been using malachite green, a strong colorant that is also inexpensive, to make fish look fresh; that substance is suspected of being carcinogenic. Since 1981 the use of malachite green for food coloring has been prohibited in the US. China finally caught up with this prohibition more than 10 years later, in 2002. However, as recently as 2007 Japanese inspectors detected malachite green in sliced mackerel and eel from China.

Also used to prolong shelf life are industrial sodium hydroxide (lye), formalin, industrial iron sulfate, and hydrogen peroxide.

To make shrimp look bigger and heavier, give them a reddish tinge, and improve their taste, the Chinese dip them in formalin, a preservative. This process causes many health problems including indigestion, nausea and damage to internal organs.

Nor are seasonings safe. Table salt can contain industrial salts treated with harmful sulfites. Another popular additive is caramel coloring that contains lead and mercury. Soy sauce is manufactured from solutions containing human hair, animal hair or feathers. Vinegar may contain industrial acetic acids and colorants. White sugar is often mixed with industrial starch.

The examples mentioned above represent only a few categories of tainted food products. A complete list would be as thick as a telephone book. It is best to assume that no food product made in China is safe.

### **Safe food products give officials grief**

In the midst of a food-production environment like this, do the Chinese feel the food they consume is safe? A report entitled “2010-2011 Report on Consumers’ Food-Safety Concerns” describes the results of a survey conducted jointly by the CCP-sponsored Xioakang magazine and Qinghua (also Tsinghua) University.

The report revealed that 70% of respondents worry about food safety. The most

frequently cited reason for their fears is “Producers are only looking to make money; they are completely immoral.” But morality is only an empty word; it has never existed in China.

The Chinese government has established organizations that oversee food safety, and enacted laws that govern it. The Ministry of Health, the State Food and Drug Administration, the State Drug Administration, the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of Commerce, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine; and the Ministry of Science and Technology were formed to ensure the safety of agricultural products and processed food. The State Food and Drug Administration exercises central control.

With all these supervisory organizations, why is China inundated with poisonous food products? The answer is that in China supervision means extortion. Laws and supervisory organizations are nothing but tools enabling officials to collect bribes. If food were safe, they would lose a valuable source of income.

### **Why the rich and high-ranking officials feel secure**

If we were to believe the results of the aforementioned survey, we would wonder why 30% of respondents were **not** fearful. But every single Chinese knows why.

First of all, affluent Chinese, including the owners of food businesses, don't buy food products made in China. They much prefer imports from Japan. Since the Chinese don't care about anyone but themselves, they go to high-end Chinese department stores and buy Japanese imports at prices several times the selling price in Japan.

Government officials have an additional supply line to untainted food products. Special zones are dedicated to the cultivation of food for officials, which is grown under watchful eyes.

For instance, in Wangjiachang, Liqiaozen township, Shunyi district, Beijing there is a farm called Beijing Customs Vegetable Farm and Country Club that occupies more than 13 hectares of farmland. The farm ships fresh food to high-ranking government officials, three times a week, several tons each time. Not only fresh vegetables and fruit, but also a wide variety of food products, such as pork and chicken, are available there.

This private food-supply farm caters to high-ranking officials and only to them. China's officials won't touch food other than special-supply goods, not even alcoholic beverages.

The egocentric mindset that disregards others' safety also governs the behavior of cancer cells.

## **Shameless Chinese blame Japan for poisons**

Despite the fact that they have been spreading poisons all over the world, the Chinese had the gall to maintain that Japan is the source of those poisons.

An article in the August 28, 2007 edition of the People's Daily (Renmin Ribao), the CCP organ, claimed that "Japan is the source of any poisons found in Chinese food products." It states further that Chinese food products were once safe, but Japanese corporations and trading companies put pesticides and antibiotics into Chinese food products.

The trading companies of the world endeavor to purchase food products as cheaply as possible, not only Japanese companies. The lack of quality control at Chinese companies is at the root of this problem. Japanese companies make strenuous efforts at quality control, and do their utmost to offer safe products.

But the problem is that for Chinese companies, the purpose of standards is not safety, but profits. Therefore, we are amazed by the People's Daily and its accusations against Japan. Since deception is so entrenched in the culture, the Chinese can shift the responsibility wherever they please. But they did have to concede that Chinese food products are toxic.

An even more shameless (and very Chinese) report was broadcast soon after the one cited above, on September 14, 2007 on China Radio International. It stated that the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine had announced that Chinese food products are much safer than those of advanced nations like the US, the Netherlands, Italy, and Australia.

Who is going to believe such reports, including those who issue them? The fact that the public and private sectors have conspired to produce toxic products, and continue to do so, is validated by this report as well, reverse logic.

## **CHINA'S OIL STRATEGY IN AFRICA**

### **Cancer cells' compulsion to loot**

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

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

At present China is engaged in a mad dash for overseas resources. This is exactly how cancer cells behave. Among the various energy sources (oil, coal, natural gas, uranium,

etc.), I would like to focus on oil for the moment.

Currently China is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest oil-producing nation, at 200 million tons per year. But its own consumption of oil has climbed to 500 million tons per year, making China the second largest consumer of oil the world. We can expect consumption to increase further in the future.

A marked, rapid rise in Chinese oil consumption began in 2000. According to statistics issued by BP (formerly British Petroleum), one of the leading oil companies known as the Seven Sisters, Chinese oil consumption, which was 4.77 million barrels per day in 2000, had more than doubled (9.06 million barrels per day) by 2010. In 2000 China produced 2.77 million barrels of crude oil per day, but by 2010 output had increased to 4.07 million barrels.

According to EIA (US Energy Information Administration) estimates, China's daily consumption of oil will be 36 million barrels in 2030. This amount is four times the 2011 daily consumption rate worldwide of 88 million barrels.

The BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2012, published in Beijing on June 26, 2012, corroborates that estimate. Global primary energy consumption increased by 2.5%, but the increase for China was rapid, 3.5 times higher, at 8.8%. In 2011 the daily consumption rate for China was 9.758 million barrels, an increase of 700,000 barrels over the preceding year; China was second in the world after the US, which consumed 18.835 million barrels per day.

Incidentally, in 2010 Japan's daily consumption rate was 4.45 million barrels, the third highest in the world. But with a GNP nearly the same as that of Japan, China ends up consuming twice as much oil. Consequently, it behooves China to make a strenuous effort to acquire energy.

### **Seducing African despots with bribes and weapons**

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

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

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

However, the humanitarian spirit so deeply rooted in Western civilization is nowhere to be found in China. The Chinese seduce African dictators with huge bribes and weapons.



The Chinese government buys African despots with grants (really enormous bribes), and in turn receives oil through state-owned companies.

### **Chinese support for massacres**

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

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

In exchange for oil, China supplies weapons to the Sudanese government forces, who oppress the people, especially those of Darfur, in western Sudan. Government troops even resort to massacres that are tantamount to ethnic cleansing. They have killed approximately 400,000 Sudanese, and driven more than 4 million from their homes, making them refugees in their own country. Six hundred thousand people have fled Sudan, in waves of refugees. The situation is so serious that the UN has termed it the world's worst humanitarian crisis.

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

### **Chinese neocolonialism in Africa**

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

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

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

The Chinese have lavished entertainment on the visiting heads of state. Sometimes

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

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

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

### **Africa: outlet for Chinese surplus goods**

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

A report issued by the International Economic Research Institute, part of the International Cooperation Center of China’s National Development and Reform Commission states that Africa is the ideal market for Chinese goods. It goes on to say that Africa is an enormous market comprising a population of 700 million. The demand for light industrial products, household appliances, and personal computers is enormous. China has shipped its surplus defective products there. Since this commercial activity can only be termed immoral, it is no wonder that there is constant discord between Africans and Chinese.

The May 7, 2012 edition of the British publication Financial Times reports that the number of clashes between Chinese merchants and Africans is on the rise, and relations continue to worsen.

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

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

### **Chinese resource-acquisition policy thwarts Japanese opportunities**

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

buying up a lot of oil leaves less for Japan.

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

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

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

### **Strangling Japan by befriending distant countries and attacking those nearby**

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

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

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

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

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

### **CANCER CELLS MASKED AS CONFUCIUS**

#### **Swindlers always wear masks**

You can't judge human beings by their outward appearance. Someone who looks like a sophisticated gentleman may, in actuality, be a dangerous criminal. Another person

whose physiognomy inspires dread may be the kindest person in the world. Most of us will conduct ourselves cautiously in the presence of the man with a frightening face, but let down our guard in the company of a seemingly wise gentleman.

Swindlers succeed at deceiving others because they wear a mask that helps them disguise their intentions. The villain who looks and acts like a gentleman is infinitely more dangerous than the one who inspires fear.

Diseases work in the same way. When patients are monitored for pathogens and cancers, early detection and early treatment become possible. But the situation changes with asymptomatic pathogens and cancers — by the time they are detected, it is often too late.

China cancer, which wears Confucius' mask, is viewed as sympathetic, but it does immeasurable harm as it penetrates deeply into the nations of the world.

The Chinese excel at swindling, and they are good actors, skilled at creating the right environment for deception. But the earnest Japanese, who really should be more perceptive, seem unable to see through Chinese theatrics, and are reluctant to question someone's motives for fear of being thought rude.

The culmination of Chinese theatrics is the promotion of “a magnificent nation with a 4,000-year-old culture.” To maintain that false notion, the Chinese erect ridiculously mammoth edifices here and there, and intimidate with bombastic ceremonies. The impact of these actions is obvious. Just look at the faces of Japanese Diet representatives humbly awaiting their turn to shake hands with CCP dictators. It is the human condition to avert one's eyes from the truth, feel overwhelmed by the courtly mask, and admire the intelligent mask.

### **Confucius Institutes and their mission**

Confucius Institutes are vehicles for the newly created Chinese drama that is unfolding in various parts of the world.

The first one opened in 2004 in Seoul, Korea. Then more of them, apparently products of Chinese national policy, began appearing in other locations, like bamboo shoots sprouting after a shower. Now there are 358 of them in 105 countries, as well as 500 Confucius Classrooms, which target middle and high school students.

Overseeing the Confucius Institutes is the Office of Chinese Language Council International, usually referred to as Hanban (an abbreviated form of *guojia hanyu guoji tuiguang lingdao xiaozu bangongshi*, the Office's Chinese name). There are 17 Confucius Institutes in Japan, each affiliated with a university.

Perhaps there has been a worldwide rise in demand for Chinese language teachers, and the concept behind the Confucius Institute is a national policy that jibes with an upsurge in interest in China. But the Confucius Institute is not simply an institution that promotes Chinese language learning and Chinese culture. It has, at the very least, three missions:

(1) disseminating state-sanctioned propaganda through Chinese language learning, (2) controlling thought and speech at the world's brains (universities), and (3) serving as an espionage base for data collection.

To accomplish these strategic objectives, China continues to expend the funds needed to establish Confucius Institutes. The Chinese government supplies teaching materials and teachers, and the universities and research institutes of the world need supply only sites.

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

### **Confucius Institute proliferates cancer cells**

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

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

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

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

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

American sinologists also view the Confucius Institutes with a **suspicious** eye. Jonathan Lipman, professor of Chinese history at Mount Holyoke College, said to be one of the most selective universities, is critical of schools that allow Confucius Institutes on their campuses: "By peddling a product we want, namely Chinese language study, the Confucius Institutes bring the Chinese government into the American academy in

powerful ways.”<sup>1</sup>

Also critical is Rep. Dana Rohrabacher, Republican, from California, who commented that China is using the **Confucius** Institutes as propaganda platforms.

These accusations do not faze the Chinese. In fact, Li Changchun, former propaganda chief and member of the CCP’s Politburo Standing Committee, publicly stated that the Confucius Institutes are an important part of China’s overseas propaganda network.

### **China cancer infiltrates brains of Japan and US**

Though buffeted by criticism, the Confucius Institutes are on the way to accomplishing their mission, i.e., spreading cancer cells to the brain. Here are some success stories from Japan and the US.

In April 2009, Osaka Sangyo University, which operates a **Confucius** Institute jointly with Shanghai International Studies University, proposed moving the **Confucius** Institute to a building owned by the Osaka institution. The Confucius Institute expressed reluctance, responding that it would have to consult with the Shanghai International Studies University about the move. The following year Osaka Sangyo University announced its intention to do away with the Confucius Institute.

Then Shigesato Toshiyuki, who had been a professor at Keio University and then joined the faculty of Osaka Sangyo University as a professor of business administration (and who later served concurrently as executive director and secretary general of the university), entered the scene. At a collective-bargaining session between the teachers’ union and the university, Shigesato described the Confucius Institute is an attempt at expansionism on the part of the Chinese government through the exercise of soft power. He accused Hanban of conducting cultural espionage. Chinese students at the university reacted to his comments by staging a protest and demanding an apology.

The partner university in Shanghai dispatched its **deputy** president, Wang **Jing**, to Japan, where he put pressure on university officials, demanding an explanation. In the end, Osaka Sangyo University capitulated and apologized; Shigesato was forced to relinquish his position as secretary general. Later he also lost his professorship in the Department of Business Administration — a disciplinary dismissal unrelated to the Confucius Institute.

People’s Network, the online version of People’s Daily, wrote about this chain of events, including details about Shigesato’s private life, as though they were covering an entertainer. But it’s easy to guess why they reported details about a university professor’s disciplinary dismissal. This was a success story that validated China’s national policy. The efforts of the Confucius Institute, established as the vanguard of brainwashing and mind control, had quickly borne fruit.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://uyghuramerican.org/article/china-says-no-talking-tibet-confucius-funds-us-universities.html> (retrieved 08/08/2018).

But there was a more serious case of the China cancer's spreading to the brain, this one in the US.

The US State Department at long last took action against the host of complaints about Confucius Institutes. On May 17, 2012, State ordered Chinese teachers to leave the US by June 30 on the grounds that researchers affiliated with the Confucius Institutes were violating American visa laws by giving instruction to elementary and middle school students.

However, the Chinese issued a strong protest against the order, calling it an obstruction of cultural interchange. Together with 81 universities with Confucius Institutes, they demanded that the order be rescinded. One week later, the US government did just that: they gave in to the Chinese demands.

Today the Confucius Institutes are operating with full force, and functioning exactly the way China wants them to. Even the mighty US cannot resist the China cancer, now that it has spread to the brain.

### **Chinese honor has no value**

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

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

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

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

The Confucius Institutes too are part of a national policy rooted in the same pragmatism. The Chinese are spending lavishly to build their propaganda bases, while begging in

Japan and Taiwan for money to build elementary schools back home. This is not the way a nation that values personal honor behaves.

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

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

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

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

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

One passage from the *Analects* often quoted (by Japanese as well as Chinese) is “Monarchs should behave like monarchs (dominate), vassals should behave like vassals (subordinate themselves), fathers like fathers (dominate), and children like children (subordinate themselves).”<sup>2</sup> These are words used by Confucius to fawn over and pander to his lord, Duke Jing of Qi. The part about fathers acting like fathers, and children like children seems reasonable, but the part about monarchs and vassals seems meant to flatter a powerful ruler.

Confucius also said, “The rules of ceremony do not go down to the common people. The penal statutes do not go up to great officers.”<sup>3</sup> This means that officials should not be punished, and courtesy should not be shown to the common people.” These are the words of a base, mean person. Obviously it is not wise to swallow the *Analects* whole.

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

---

<sup>2</sup>君君、臣臣，父父，子子 (*Junjun, chenchen, fufu, zizi*) <https://ctext.org/pre-qin-and-han/ens?searchu=%E5%90%9B%E5%90%9B%E3%80%81%E8%87%A3> (retrieved 8/13/18).

<sup>3</sup>礼不下庶人，刑不上大夫 (*Li buxia shuren, xing bushang dafu*). <https://ctext.org/pre-qin-and-han/ens?searchu=%E5%88%91%E4%B8%8D%E4%B8%8A%E5%A4%A7%E5%A4%AB> (retrieved 8/13/18).



Lee Teng-hui once condemned Confucius for his outlook on life: “If you do not yet know life, how can you know death?”<sup>4</sup> Since the notion of eternal life offered by Christianity is absent from the Confucian teachings, Lee criticized Confucius’ tenacious attachment to this world.

Confucius also said, “Wisdom is a matter of respecting spiritual beings while keeping aloof from them.”<sup>5</sup> What he meant was: We want profits, but we do not want a curse put on us.” This is the Chinese brand of realism.

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

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

As portrayed by Ba Jin, Confucius was an eccentric and a constant complainer. He was the descendant of a noble family that had seen better days. He was proud without merit, and hungered for an official position. According to Ba Jin, Confucius’ teaching about education: “Provide education for all people without social discrimination<sup>6</sup>” was just lip service, and lectures were simply a means of augmenting educators’ power and extorting money and goods from students. In other words, Confucius’ *Analects*, supposedly the crystallization of his philosophy, are a compilation of his complaints, and only that.

The Confucian-centric Chinese culture is like filth whose stench drifts out from a gorgeous package, a tool used by the powerful to formulate policies to foist on their ignorant subjects. Those subjects themselves depreciate the Chinese culture, as in the following aphorism: “to have the mouth full of benevolence, righteousness, reason and virtue, but to be in heart thief or whore.”<sup>7</sup>

If Confucius represents the corrupt Chinese culture, perhaps calling these propaganda outposts “Confucius Institutes” makes sense.

---

<sup>4</sup>未知生、焉知死 (Wei zhi sheng, yan zhi si). <https://ctext.org/pre-qin-and-han/ens?searchu=%E6%9C%AA%E7%9F%A5%E7%94%9F> (retrieved 8/13/18).

<sup>5</sup>敬鬼神而远之，可谓知矣 (jingui shen mian zhi, ke wei zhi yi). <https://ctext.org/pre-qin-and-han/ens?searchu=%E6%95%AC%E9%AC%BC> (retrieved 8/13/18).

<sup>6</sup>有教無類 (you jia wu lei). <https://ctext.org/analects/ens?searchu=%E6%9C%89%E6%95%99%E7%84%A1%E9%A1%9E> (retrieved 8/13/18).

<sup>7</sup>滿嘴仁義道德、肚裡男盜女娼.

## CHINESE EXCHANGE STUDENTS ARE DESTROYING THE SANCTUARY OF LEARNING

### Communist bandits!

I first went to Japan at the age of 28 in 1987, toward the end of the Showa era. It was there that I first encountered the term *gongfei*, meaning “Communist bandit.” The term was coined by the Nationalist government, and referred specifically to CCP members.

For more than 20 years, starting as far back as I can remember, and all through college, I was taught that Chinese communists are the source of all evils. But in Taiwan I had never seen or met a communist bandit. So when I spotted a real *gongfei* at Tokyo University’s Exchange Student Center, I felt as though I’d sustained an electric shock, and stopped in my tracks.

Finally, unable to restrain my curiosity, I mustered up enough nerve to say hello to a communist bandit. *Ni hao!* He smiled and returned my greeting.

It is possible that Chinese exchange students in those days really were communist bandits. There were only a handful of them then (this was before the Chinese economic reforms), and most of them were CCP officials or university professors.

Most of these students, then already in their 40s, had experienced the Cultural Revolution and seemed to be truly grateful for the opportunity to study in Japan. They may have been CCP officials, but China was still poor then, so their lifestyle was quite frugal. They seemed more relaxed and mature than their Taiwanese counterparts, perhaps because they were older.

Like the older *waishengren* (mainland Chinese who had followed Chiang Kai-shek to Taiwan after World War II), the students from China were hard to understand, because of their mainland accent. I found their speech refreshing. It may seem strange to talk about Chinese spoken with a Chinese accent, but the only people in Taiwan who spoke Chinese using retroflex consonants were *waishengren*.

I became close friends with two of the Chinese students. One was Mr. Mao, an assistant professor at Lanzhou University who had come to study at Tokyo University’s Third Department of Internal Medicine. The other was Mr. Zhu, an assistant professor at Wuhan University who was studying engineering. I was eager to learn about social conditions and politics in China. But when I questioned them, they invariably changed the subject; they also were reluctant to talk about the CCP. On the other hand, they seemed transformed into different people when Japan was the topic of conversation — so voluble and articulate.

Those men were poor, but they were proud and they pursued their studies diligently; they taught me how hard work makes us better people. They clearly had some respect for Japan, though they were sometimes critical of their advanced host nation.

## **The real Chinese**

In the 1990s there was a shift in the profile of Chinese exchange students. They were still the offspring of CCP officials from the same privileged class, but these students were my age, in their early thirties.

They were not Chinese bandits, but simply ordinary young Chinese. There were considerably more of them than there had been in the 1980s, and there wasn't a day when I wouldn't see them in groups at the library, the co-op, or the students' cafeteria, chatting exuberantly and loudly. These were the real Chinese.

Compared with the quieter Taiwanese students, most of the members of this new generation of Chinese students seemed cheerful and confident. The biggest difference between them and the Taiwanese students was their intense hostility toward Japan. They didn't seem at all aware that they indebted to Japan. They behaved as though they'd just invaded enemy headquarters.

In their conversations at the students' cafeteria, they would launch insults, referring to Japan and the Japanese as "little Japan" and "devils." Whenever I sat at a table near them, I would hear talk like that, and I always felt as though I was going to get indigestion.

In those days the chancellor of Tokyo University gave a party for exchange students once a year at the Chinzanso in Mejiro. The property, once a mansion owned by Yamagata Aritomo, a Meiji-era statesman, is located in Bunkyo Ward, as is Tokyo University. It is an expansive, beautiful spot facing the Kanda River.

We Taiwanese students would be lined up at the entrance, conversing in Taiwanese. The Chinese students, without exception, would call out to us. "Hey, are you from Taiwan?"

"That's right. Are you from China?"

The sparring had begun.

"What are you talking about? Taiwan is part of China, you know."

"No, it's not. Taiwan and China are separate countries."

Then the argument would escalate, and sometimes edge toward violence.

But as soon as we entered the restaurant, the squabbling would end abruptly. The Chinese students' attention turned to the food on the banquet tables.

The scene that unfolded could have taken place in a refugee camp. Without even waiting for the chancellor's greeting, and before the toast, a battle for the food ensued. The Chinese students, elbowing others who blocked their path, lunged at the tables and proceeded to pile mountains of food on their plates. The buffet-style party became a war zone. The Chinese nonchalantly threw everything they did not consume on the floor. In

minutes, the beautiful banquet hall was transformed into a dump. No matter how wonderful the food was, or how elegant the setting, the Chinese ruined the event.

I attended a few of these parties, but once I realized that the Chinese students were always going to behave badly, I stopped going.

### **Check for the “real thing”**

Today Japan’s universities are feeling the effects of a low birthrate and declining enrollment. They are experiencing financial difficulties, and since Chinese exchange students provide financial underpinning, every university is seeking them out. The same thing is happening in Taiwan. But the acceptance of Chinese students at Japanese universities is accompanied by a host of problems.

The first problem: Are the students everything they claim to be?

In every country exchange students are required to submit a great number of supporting documents with their college applications. Among them are diplomas, transcripts, certificates of residence, and guarantor’s tax receipts and consent forms. Since the documents are written in a language other than that of the destination country, applicants will often need to ask for documents written in English, or have them translated into Japanese and certified by a court.

However, there is a good chance that the documents submitted by Chinese exchange students are forged. There is a better than good chance that their diplomas, transcripts and the court certification of their documents are fraudulent. The Chinese do excellent forgeries, and it is almost impossible for Japanese university personnel to detect them.

The Japanese are prone to think that even the cleverest forgery is going to look different from a genuine document. But the Chinese think differently: Yes, this is a forgery, but the issuing institution produces forgeries that look the same as genuine documents. This is like the Bank of Japan printing counterfeit currency — in other words, these are documents issued by Chinese universities and high schools. The only difference is that the student whose name is on them never attended that school.

According to a press report from a Chinese source, walls in major metropolitan areas and regional cities are plastered with advertisements reading: “We sell fake diplomas.” The price for these documents range from 200 yuan (about \$28) to 300 yuan (about \$42). Customers willing to pay more can avail themselves of fake transcripts and an attendance register as well.

China watcher Miyazaki Masahiro has mentioned that even famous schools in China like Beijing University, Qinghua University, and Shanghai Jiao Tong University make a side business of issuing fraudulent diplomas, [but such forged document are ubiquitous.] And since municipal offices in China issue fake birth certificates and identification papers, it is nearly impossible for the world’s universities to find out which are valid.

## Disappearing Chinese exchange students

Since these are fake students, the acquisition of knowledge is not their reason for going to Japan. They hold on to their places at universities, but instead of attending classes, they are busy trying to make money. The following report appeared in *Yomiuri Shimbun*.

Between fiscal 2008 and 2010, Aomori University (located in Kobata, Aomori City), expelled a total of 212 exchange students who had not been attending classes.

Most of the students are Chinese. An investigation by the Sendai Immigration Bureau, launched upon receiving a report from the university, revealed that 90% of the students now resided outside the prefecture, and were working. The Immigration Bureau is of the opinion that the fake students came here to work. The university is reviewing its admissions process.<sup>8</sup>

The Chinese view studying at a Japanese university as only a means of getting to Japan. They are no different from illegal immigrants brought in by smugglers. That is why so many of the students disappear. This same phenomenon is also causing serious problems in the US and Europe.

## Chinese greed craves honor and wealth

Since money is everything to the Chinese, even if they gain admittance using forged diplomas, they are ostensibly in Japan to study. Since they've been accepted by a university, they must make money *and* earn their degrees. Problems arising from the insistence on the part of the Chinese on both honor and profits are causing a great deal of turmoil at the world's universities. One of them is plagiarism of theses and dissertations submitted as requirements for a degree.

Forging books is so ingrained in China we could accurately call the practice a Chinese tradition. Forgeries are so common that a discipline that devotes itself to distinguishing fakes from genuine books has arisen. The Chinese General Administration of Press and Publication publishes a list of forged books every year.

According to Deng Ruiquan and Wang Guanying, many of the Chinese classics are forgeries. This is a dreadful state of affairs! Here is a partial list: *Yi Jing (I Ching)*, *Book of Documents (Shangshu)*, the *Classic of Poetry (Shijing)*, Rites of Zhou (*Zhou li*), the Book of Rites (*Liji*), the *Commentary of Zuo (Chunqiu zuoshizhuan)*, the *Analects (Lunyu)*, *Mencius (Mengzi)*, *Mozi*, *Han Feizi*, the *Classic of Mountains and Seas (Shan hai jing)*, the *Art of War (Sunzi)*, and *Family Sayings of Confucius (Kongzi jiyu)* are all fakes.<sup>9</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup> "Fraudulent exchange students? Aomori University expels 212; 90% working out of prefecture," *Yomiuri Shimbun*, 1 January 2011.

<sup>9</sup> Deng Ruiquan and Wang Guanying, *Comprehensive Examination of Forged Books (Zhongguo weishu*

Since forged books are commonplace in their native land, Chinese students think nothing of plagiarizing theses and dissertations. In fact, they think only fools would bother to write an original paper. Hiroshima University and Tsukuba University have both reported rescinding degrees awarded to Chinese students who plagiarized their theses. But this is just the tip of the iceberg.

After students submit their theses, the next step is graduation. But here too, Chinese students make use of forgeries, this time diplomas and transcripts. The following report appeared in *Sankei Shimbun*.

The Kojimachi Police Station (Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department) arrested Li Xueqian (22), a Chinese national and a freshman at Japan University of Economics, located at Matsukazedai, Aoba Ward, Yokohama, on suspicion of using forged signed-and-sealed documents and attempting to have an official seal affixed to a forged university diploma so that it would be recognized as an official document even in other countries.

According to a spokesman for the Kojimachi Police Station, Li acquired the forged Keiai University diploma through an online forum frequented by foreign students studying in Japan. Li admitted to the charges, saying, "I wanted to return home as soon as possible. I didn't want to disappoint my parents, so I thought I'd tell them I graduated."

The deception was discovered on December 7, when the forged diploma and transcript were submitted to the Foreign Ministry's Consular Affairs Bureau for certification. Detecting some slight irregularities in the formatting of the documents, the Consular Affairs Bureau became suspicious.

According to the Kojimachi Police Station, Li arrived in Japan in October 2009. After attending a language school, he matriculated at the Japan University of Economics.<sup>10</sup>

### **Letters of recommendation: 90% are counterfeit**

American colleges and universities are also plagued by the plagiarism and cheating of Chinese exchange students.

According to the IIE (Institute of International Education), there were 723,277 foreign nationals studying in the US in 2010 and 2011. The vast majority of them were Chinese (22%; 157,558). Next came East Indians (103,895), then South Koreans (73,351), Canadians (27,546), and Taiwanese (24,818). Japan was seventh, with 21,290 students.

---

*zongkao*) (Hefei: Huangshan shushe, 1998).

<sup>10</sup> "Chinese exchange students arrested on suspicion of attempting to have a forged diploma certified," *Sankei Shimbun*, 09 December 2011.

But just as they do in Japan, the Chinese students “submit the required essays, but they are written by a third party and purchased from a broker. “Letters of recommendation are always forgeries. After they’ve enrolled, they break the rules and cheat, and just generally cause trouble for faculty members and American students.”<sup>11</sup>

Another disturbing but unsurprising report about the behavior of Chinese exchange students appeared in the New York Times.

Zinch China, a consulting company that advises American colleges and universities about China, last year published a report based on interviews with 250 Beijing high school students bound for the United States, their parents, and a dozen agents and admissions consultants. The company concluded that 90 percent of Chinese applicants submit false recommendations, 70 percent have other people write their personal essays, 50 percent have forged high school transcripts and 10 percent list academic awards and other achievements they did not receive. The “tide of application fraud,” the report predicted, “will likely only worsen as more students go to America.”<sup>12</sup>

Incidentally, a similar survey was conducted in China by the Hunan and Hubei Disciplinary Committees. The results show that 80% of graduate students and researchers misrepresent their academic backgrounds, as well as 50% of university graduates. In China there has been considerable speculation about Xi Jinping’s doctorate and whether it is genuine. In China everybody is a fraud, from the man in the street to the nation’s leaders.

### **Sanctuaries of learning ruined by Chinese exchange students**

China’s fraud culture is contaminating the entire world, carried by cancer cells in the form of Chinese exchange students.

Even France has become a stage for their trickery. In 2009 another transgression came to light. Chinese students were buying their degrees from the University of Toulon. An investigation by the French government revealed that Chinese students were acting as middlemen, buying degrees from university officials for 2,700 euros each (approximately \$3,500). Several hundreds of these transactions had already taken place. The following is an excerpt from an article in the *Yomiuri Shimbun*.

Judicial authorities estimate that the malfeasance had occurred over the past four or five years. Investigations of universities in western France (Poitiers, La Rochelle, Pau, etc.) are still in progress.

The French newspaper *Le Monde* reports that the president of the

---

<sup>11</sup> “American Universities Exasperated by Chinese Exchange Students,” *Courrier Japon*, 5 January 2012.

<sup>12</sup> Tom Bartlett and Karin Fischer, “The China Conundrum,” *New York Times*, 3 November 2011.

university's Business School has admitted to the prosecution that he was approached by a Chinese student at the beginning of this year. The student expressed a desire to purchase diplomas for about 60 Chinese students for 100,000 euros (approximately \$130,000). The diplomas were sold for about 2,700 euros (\$3,500) each.

Approximately 650 Chinese students are enrolled at the university. But most of the Chinese who matriculated last September cannot speak French at all. The French Ministry of National Education issued a notification to the presidents of every French university, warning them that "there is a possibility that their French proficiency certificates were forged in China."<sup>13</sup>

This is the exchange-student edition of the China cancer tale. This is how the Chinese have been eroding and destroying the world's sanctuaries of learning, and continue to do so.

[CAPTIONS]

(p. 87)

Welcome, welcome!

Come right in!

(p. 99)

Will the genuine imposter please come forward?

[FROM LEFT TO RIGHT]

Groan ...

Degree from a nonexistent university

Fraudulent degree from a genuine university

Genuine degree from a genuine university awarded to a third party

Degree from a university awarded for a plagiarized thesis

---

<sup>13</sup> "Chinese exchange students buy masters' degrees for ¥350,000; several hundred students involved in scandal," *Yomiuri Shimbun*, 16 April 2009.