

CHAPTER 4: CHINA CANCER CAN BE CONQUERED

CAMPAIGN TO ERADICATE CHINA CANCER MUST BEGIN NOW

Vicious cycle: eradication and rebirth

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

million individuals. Therefore, during the Northern Song dynasty the population declined to half what it had been in the Tang dynasty.

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

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

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

Chinese problem affects entire world

When the self-cleansing process took effect, society stabilized. There has been no further decline in population. Now it is overpopulation that places a great deal of strain on Chinese society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

But the world trend clearly favors disclosure, as far as information and the economy are

concerned, and China remains politically closed. The entire world is concerned about China's economy and environmental problems. But since China is trying to make political decisions about them, there is no way for other nations to get involved.

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

Doctors treat cancer with cold medicine

It is unlikely that China cancer, soon to become world cancer, will implode. That being the case, what is the best way to manage China cancer?

Let us assume for the moment that the Earth is a human being whom we shall call Mr. Earth. Cancer has invaded Mr. Earth's body, and the news has been broken to him. Generally, we humans react to such announcements by (1) going into denial, (2) becoming angry, (3) losing hope, or (4) accepting the facts.

Mr. Earth has just been told that that a cancer called China is spreading in his body. Faced with such news, 80% of patients would say, "Impossible!" or "China isn't a cancer."

Another 10% would get angry, and ask, "Why would China do something like this to me?" The remaining 10% would be dispirited: "My life is over." But almost no one would accept the facts and investigate ways of fighting the disease, even though cancer is threatening the planet Earth.

What is most important here is to warn the inhabitants of the Earth about China cancer, and convince them to accept the warnings as fact. We must persuade those who are in denial, those who are angry, and those who feel hopeless to acknowledge reality. Only then will it be possible to formulate a treatment plan.

Meanwhile, what about the physicians who examined Mr. Earth? They are probably people who are familiar with the current situation in China. They have indicated the presence of cancer cells, but have not said a word about what really matters, i.e., how to combat the cancer. The physicians will examine the patient tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next year, and two years from now, but will not have prescribed therapy of any kind. Everyone is starting to worry that the patient is going to die.

A very few physicians will realize that they are dealing with cancer, and must begin treating it right away. Even so, at this point they are wondering how to broach the subject to the patient and his family.

Then are we surrounded by quacks, by charlatans who have no idea how to diagnose or treat the cancer that is China? In Japan these charlatans make a lot of noise. All they say is, "This isn't cancer."

Most Japanese politicians, media representatives, and corporations fit the charlatan profile. They misdiagnose, calling China cancer cells “good cells” or “healthy cells.” They keep saying, “We want them to grow larger,” and send them large supplies of nutrients like ODA (Official Development Assistance). Even now the Japanese are stressing the need for ODA for China, the “developing country.”

Japan is not alone. All the nations of the world have great hopes for China. About the cancer cells they say, “We’ll wait for democratization,” “We want China to become a responsible nation by joining international organizations,” or “We hope the Chinese will act sensibly.”

This is just like trying to treat cancer with cold medicine.

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

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

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

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

CHINA CANCER’S NATURAL ENEMY: NATURAL KILLER CELLS

Cure requires patient’s awareness of cancer

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

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

- (1) We can coexist with China in peace and prosperity. (There is no way to coexist with cancer cells.)
- (2) China will eventually become a civilized, advanced nation. (Cancer cells never transform into healthy cells.)
- (3) It is a good idea to help China (become accomplices in environmental pollution).

- (We must prevent cancer cells from spreading.)
- (4) Everything will be all right if we can avoid provoking China. (Whether or not we provoke the Chinese, we cannot stop cancer cells from proliferating.)

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

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

The only remaining treatment is immunotherapy.

Cancer cells have natural enemies

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pretending immune tolerance doesn't exist

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

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

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

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

Seven types of NK cells in China

The China cancer has spread to every corner of the world; it is no longer possible to excise it by performing surgery. The only option now is to focus on immune therapy in order to keep it from further harming the entire world and eradicate China cancer.

Immune therapy would activate the immune system of the entire body (here, the world), and support the NK cells present in China.

There are more than a few NK cells inside China. It is not difficult to find them. Keywords that are blocked on the Chinese Internet are almost certainly NK cells. Some examples are Falun Gong, Tian'anmen, Jasmine Revolution, Liu Xiaobo, and Chen Guangcheng.

NK cells in China will have several of the following attributes:

- (1) A commitment to exterminating cancer cells
- (2) Powerful weapons (thoughts or actions)
- (3) Supporters outside China
- (4) Intelligence networks
- (5) Ability to instill fear in cancer cells

There are about seven types of NK cells inside China that possess these attributes.

- (1) Falun Gong
- (2) Tian'anmen activists and victims
- (3) Underground churches

- (4) Elite dissidents
- (5) Pro-democracy activists outside China
- (6) Hong Kong
- (7) Oppressed ethnic groups (Uighurs, Mongols, Tibetans)

These seven types of NK cells are currently battling China cancer with all their might. Supporting those fighting on the front line is probably the most meaningful way to eradicate the China cancer. They need information, funds, manpower, and material resources, of course, and also the cooperation of the international community.

CHINA CANCER'S GREATEST FEAR: FALUN GONG

Falun Gong holds key to NK cells

Revolutions are usually accompanied by violence. But there is a group in China that is endeavoring to dismantle China from the inside, peacefully: Falun Gong. The organization has almost all the NK cell components needed to combat China cancer.

Falun Gong was founded by Li Hongzhi in May 1992 in Changchun. At first this approach to *qigong*, a healing art, was not advertised. But as soon as it was made known to the general public, it attracted many followers in China.

For a while the Chinese government adopted a tolerant stance toward Falun Gong, but when the number of followers began increasing exponentially, top-ranking officials did an about-face and pronounced it problematic. Between 1997 and 1999 China's Ministry of Public Security conducted an in-depth investigation of Falun Gong. In 1998 the ministry issued an order prohibiting Falun Gong activities.

Between April 18 and 24, 1999 in Tianjin, Falun Gong members petitioned the authorities. This act was labeled a riot, and people were arrested. On April 25 dissatisfied members, 20,000 of them, gathered, this time at the petitioning bureau in Zhongnankai, Beijing, where CCP elite live, and where national government ministries are located.

The 20,000 petitioners just stood around quietly, but Chinese authorities were shocked that so many people had surrounded government institutions without being perceived by the public security officers. Then the persecution of Falun Gong members, whose numbers are estimated at 100 million, commenced.

There is now a special government agency in China that oversees Falun Gong. It is called the 610 Office. This office has been entrusted with so much power that it is best described as extralegal. For instance, it can investigate, attempt to "reeducate," and even torture any and all members of Falun Gong.

The government's attitude toward a single group shows how much it fears Falun Gong, the one domestic organization that is capable of overthrowing the Chinese government.

Religious oppression is the beginning of government collapse

The strength of Falun Gong, which has not been seen in any past Chinese organizations, lies in the fact that its members do not consider it a religious group. It is an educational group that practices qigong. The Chinese government seems to be having great difficulty grasping its true nature. It is certainly different from religious groups of the past. But Falun Gong does incorporate religious elements.

Falun Gong frightens Chinese authorities more than anything else. The main causes of the cyclic dynastic collapses throughout China's history have been farmers' uprisings and powerful religious movements.

For instance, the Red Turban Rebellion (1351) in the Yuan dynasty, the White Lotus Rebellion (1796) in the Ming dynasty, and the Taiping Revolution (1850-64) in the Qing dynasty (considered the biggest civil war in world history) were all large-scale rebellions fomented by religious groups.

The more religious groups are persecuted, the more they are apt to turn to martyrdom. The more the Chinese government oppresses Falun Gong, the more solidarity there will be, and the more hostility toward the communist government. The CCP has made Falun Gong a more tightly knit group.

An amorphous organization and phenomenal information transmission capacity

The fact that Falun Gong is not an organization *per se* is another strong point. Its members do not feel that they are part of an organization.

In fact Falun Gong has none of the aspects that distinguish an organization: no upper echelons, no chain of command, no member directory, and no bylaws. It has no Chinese headquarters, Japanese or US branches — nothing like that. Members view themselves as students of Falun Gong.

In other words, this is an unorganized organization, and even if the Chinese government wishes to do battle with it, it cannot construct a strategy for that purpose. There is no way to attack an invisible opponent.

Falun Gong has 100 million members, 30 million in China and 70 million elsewhere. Even so, it has no form. Nothing could be more ominous in the eyes of the Chinese government.

Another strength is the media operated by Falun Gong.

Falun Gong publishes a newspaper called the Epoch Times, which is headquartered in New York City. The publication focuses on news from China, and has affiliated companies in 30 nations. It publishes editions in English, German, French, Russian, Korean, and Japanese.

On the Internet Falun Gong operates 20-30 websites; some of them are The Epoch Times, Minghui, and Falun Gong.

Falun Gong has a television network called NTD (New Tang Dynasty) Television. There is no subscription fee, and it has a potential subscribership of about 200 million viewers. An estimated 40-60 million households in China receive it. It can also be viewed online.

In China access to Falun Gong websites is prohibited. But there are ways to get around the online blockade; one of them is using software developed by Falun Gong practitioners.

Falun Gong responsible for breakthroughs in China studies

The suppression of Falun Gong began in earnest in 1992. The Epoch Times was launched in 2001. During that short space of time Falun Gong's accomplishments surprised everyone. One of them involved blasting a hole in China studies.

A Hong Kong scholar has also pointed this out, but most of the world's China specialists had been reduced to puppets — puppet scholars pandering to China. (This is somewhat understandable, because professors who write papers that displease the Chinese government may find their sources of information drying up. Then, when they can't do their jobs, they find themselves out on the street.)

But then Falun Gong came onto the scene. Until it did, China specialists were unable to do field research without the permission of the Chinese government. Unless they acted in accordance with China's wishes (toed the party line), they couldn't do research in China. But once Falun Gong started covering China, first-hand information came flowing in abundantly.

It was the Epoch Times that got the scoop on the suicide of a Japanese diplomat at the Japanese consulate in Shanghai, and published a detailed account. The Japanese media did not run the story until two years after the incident occurred.

Falun Gong's robust ability to communicate China information has revealed the world's China specialists not so much as irrelevant, but untrustworthy, due to their reliance on the Chinese government.

Falun Gong treads silently forward

One might think that with no hierarchy, and no organization per se, Falun Gong is incapable of organizational activity, but that is not the case. The group is moving in one direction, in a very orderly manner.

Its objective is quite clear, and it is moving toward that objective, and that objective alone.

Members do not expand their battlefield in any other direction. This is proof that they are fully protecting the basis of their movement.

What is their objective? There is only one: overthrow the prevailing CCP government. It might seem that their activities focus only on that one goal, and they have no blueprint for China after they have toppled the government. That is why they are currently going forward in their own quiet way with a campaign to encourage people to distance themselves from the CCP, without knowing how successful they have been.

***Nine Commentaries*” reveals China’s dark side**

One of the tools Falun Gong uses to convince Chinese to abandon the CCP is a collection of essays entitled *Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party*. These essays are an in-depth exposé of China’s dark side, namely, the murderous anatomy of the CCP and its internecine power struggles. The titles of the commentaries are as follows:

1. What is the Chinese Communist Party?
2. The beginnings of the Chinese Communist Party
3. The tyranny of the Chinese Communist Party
4. How the Chinese Communist Party is destroying our planet
5. Jiang Zemin’s collusion with the Chinese Communist Party to persecute Falun Gong practitioners
6. How the Chinese Communist Party destroyed traditional culture
7. The Chinese Communist Party’s murderous history
8. The Chinese Communist Party: an evil cult
9. The immorality of the Chinese Communist Party

The characteristics of the CCP so harshly criticized in the *Nine Commentaries* are identical to the ethnic attributes of the Chinese of ancient times. Though the authors blame all the ugly aspects of Chinese society on the CCP, any Chinese will agree that they exist. The fact that these accusations resonate with all Chinese is what makes the *Nine Commentaries* so powerful.

Japanese reading the commentaries might be skeptical. They might wonder at the evils of Chinese society described therein, and doubt that the horrible people described in them really exist. However, Chinese reading them would think, “I too have done things like that. There is evil lurking in my heart, too. This is the fault of the CCP, which indoctrinated me.”

Each of the *Nine Commentaries* at first was an editorial in the Epoch Times. Later, as research on the CCP progressed, they were expanded, and then compiled into a book. In the future it may be possible to expand them to nine volumes, perhaps even to 90 volumes.

Falun Gong practitioners have armed themselves with one theory. Even if that does not prove effective, they will not seek a replacement. They cling to their original theory and

continue to refine it. They use the media, debates, and personal connections to broadcast their message: Please read the *Nine Commentaries*.

Their approach is simple and focused. Their movement involves forming associations with anyone who shares their goals, and they eschew unnecessary arguments and avoid making enemies needlessly. As a Taiwan independence activist, I find that I can learn a great deal from Falun Gong's methodology.

Over the years I have seen many activist groups implode as a result of overtheorizing. But Falun Gong would not do anything so stupid. They don't say what they will do after they have toppled the CCP, they simply welcome ties with Taiwan independence activists. This is a very sensible approach.

Falun Gong attracts intellectuals

Many intellectuals empathize with or support Falun Gong. The group makes full use of its own media (newspapers, television, etc.), and supports intellectuals like former Beijing University associate professor Jiao Guobiao, attorneys Gao Zhisheng and Hu Jia, as well as economist He Qinglian (who now resides in the US), and also provides them with a platform to voice their opinions. The CCP must be shaking in its shoes over this as well.

Every campaign needs to have intellectuals on its side. Since Falun Gong reportedly has such supporters in 60 countries, its intellectual strength cannot be ignored.

Furthermore, Falun Gong's intellectual level distinguishes it from peasant uprisings in ancient times, or rebellions led by religious leaders. It has attained another, higher dimension.

Network that influences foreign politicians

Falun Gong is deliberately forging ties not only with intellectuals, but also with foreign politicians. There are many legislators in the US, Australia, Germany, and France who support Falun Gong.

You may ask how is this possible. It turns out that Falun Gong members become citizens of the countries to which they emigrate, and as voters, influence legislators.

Since they have already accumulated enough power to move a bill forward in one country, legislators must listen to them. In 2011 the US Congress passed House Resolution 605, "calling for an immediate end to the (CCP's) campaign to persecute, intimidate, imprison and torture Falun Gong practitioners." This is another instance of their labor's bearing fruit.

In addition to advantages like religious overtones and formidable communicative strength, Falun Gong enjoys ties with every nation in the world. The group has equipped itself with

every attribute possessed by NK cells, and has already made progress toward eradicating China cancer.

TIAN'ANMEN PROTESTS GAVE RISE TO NK CELLS

Tian'anmen protests: driving force behind democratization

The February 28 Massacre (1947) was a consciousness-raising incident for the Taiwanese, as it ignited the Taiwan Independence movement. Similarly, the Tian'anmen Square protests of 1989 provided the driving force for the democracy movement in China, for the following reasons:

1. The suppression of the Tian'anmen protests has become the legal basis for the current government

The government deemed the student protest a riot and suppressed it. Zhao Ziyang, CCP general secretary, fell from grace when he objected to the suppression. The CCP replaced him with Jiang Zemin, thus determining the future direction of the current government. Consequently, those who believe that the pro-democracy movement is lawful must also reject the legality of the current government.

2. Persecution of Tian'anmen victims continues

Surviving victims of the massacre were thrown in jail or escaped to other countries. But persecution of their families continues. Victims are even today girding themselves for the next protest.

3. The world's mass media broadcast the Tian'anmen Square protests

Since the protests coincided with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to China, there were many representatives of the world's media outlets on location. The protests were televised, and hundreds of millions of people watched them in real time, transfixed. Objective third parties amassed a huge amount of evidentiary material: film, print media, documents, and eyewitness testimonies.

4. The barbaric acts committed at Tian'anmen Square prompted the world's nations to impose diplomatic sanctions

Concluding that the massacre at Tian'anmen was a crime, the world's democratic nations took action. They delivered rebukes and objections, cancelled summit conferences with China, and halted the export of weapons to China. Japan stopped granting loans to China.

5. One hundred million people were involved in the pro-democracy movement

Nearly 10% of the population (1.3 billion) was involved in or supported the pro-democracy movement. Even if tens of millions of that 100 million are silent activists, the 10 million who were injured or thrown into prison, who witnessed massacres or who lost a relative will not be able to forget the incident.

6. Majority of Tian'anmen victims were of the elite class

Most of the participants in the pro-democracy movement are university students. When the incident occurred, those students were members of the elite class, as were their families. The Chinese will attempt to avenge the murder of a relative, even if it takes dozens of years. History has taught us that their hatred runs so deep that they will vandalize an enemy's grave, or flog its corpse. Moreover, members of the elite class are different from economic refugees like peasants. Traditionally, those in power can sustain a government even if their subjects are ignorant, but opposition from intellectuals is very much to be feared due to their influence on the masses.

7. The Tian'anmen protests have not faded from memory, and the pro-democracy movement has advocates

There are many champions of the pro-democracy movement. They are in Japan, the US, Europe, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, and they have formed a worldwide network. The US Congress has already passed several resolutions relating to Tian'anmen.

Once they have seen this list, readers will surely understand that Tian'anmen is now China's Achilles' heel.

NK cells gave birth to Tian'anmen protests

One instance of Tian'anmen victims' becoming powerful NK cells is the Tian'anmen Mothers, a group whose mission is crystal clear: act as advocates for the dead. If the authorities refuse to lend an ear to the mothers' pleas, they risk incurring the wrath of the populace.

They want answers to these questions:

“Why was my child killed?”

“Who killed my child?”

“Where was my child when they killed him?”

“Who gave them the right to kill my child?”

Tian’anmen Mothers has the potential to overturn the government’s claim of lawful suppression of a “counterrevolutionary uprising.”

The group’s founder is Ding Zilin, who was an associate professor of philosophy at Renmin University when the protests took place. Her husband, Jiang Peikun, taught in the same department. Their only son, Jiang Jielian, was killed while still a high school student; the parents were told that he was shot in the back.

Between 1993 and 2000 Ding Zilin personally visited the homes of massacre victims, one by one. She spoke with their families and asked them to confirm that their child had been murdered. With the families’ permission, she created a register of victims, and published it. In China an action like that is considered open defiance of the government. Professor Ding was certainly taking a risk, but she was resolute, and proceeded with her plan.

In 2000 Ding joined hands with support groups in Hong Kong and launched the Tian’anmen Mothers movement. In 2001 she and 110 activists published the Tian’anmen Mothers’ Manifesto.

We oppose your reluctance to investigate the Tian’anmen protests and subsequent massacre, and your use of security concerns to defend it. We particularly oppose your continued political repression of protest demonstrations conducted by private citizens. Specifically, we refer to the placing of restrictions on and violations of the civil rights of Falun Gong: freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of worship, and access to the Internet. Furthermore, we oppose the excuse of protecting national sovereignty and respecting ethnic dignity used to reject criticism of China’s abysmal human rights situation by the international community.

Desperate fact-finding surveys

One of the activities in which the members of Tian’anmen Mothers are involved is a quest for the truth about the massacre. They interview witnesses in an effort to discover when, where, and how the victims were murdered. They keep a record of the information they acquire. Additionally, they collect physical evidence such as bloodstained clothing, bicycles crumpled by tanks, bullets from guns used by soldiers, and photographs.

The mothers have compiled a record of collected information and memorabilia, and are steadily accumulating evidence that will substantiate their accusation: that there was a massacre. The organization’s website (<http://www.tianmenmother.org/>) lists the names of 202 people known to have been killed during the protests, as well as details about where and how they were killed. The more details they have, the more powerful will be their position as they confront the government.

Members are also sharing the information they acquire with supporters overseas. As a result, American congresspersons were moved to launch a nonpartisan effort to lobby for

the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Ding Zilin. Even today, the mothers' campaign continues; they have also reached out to Chinese communities in the US.

The Chinese government may escalate their persecution, but these women will not be discouraged; they are increasing their efforts. At first their objective was to convince the government to recognize the families' right to mourn the victims. But now they have added more demands: (1) that political prisoners be released, (2) that the truth about the massacre be revealed, and (3) that the perpetrators be brought to justice.

Instituting legal proceedings against Chinese government

What I find particularly impressive about the Tian'anmen Mothers is that they have chosen to remain in China, rather than making their demands to the government of a one-party state from a safe haven overseas. They request answers from the government every single year. They even instituted suit against Prime Minister Li Peng (in 1999).

Obviously their campaign is proceeding in an orderly fashion and making steady progress. The mothers' foresight is typical of the elite social class.

Another masterly aspect of the Tian'anmen Mothers' campaign is its use of laws to attack the government — the very government that enacted those laws. They have charged the perpetrators of the massacre, including Li Peng, the PLA, and the police, with the following crimes.

1. Premeditated murder (violation of Article 32 of the Criminal Code)
2. Assault and battery (violation of Article 34 of the Criminal Code)
3. Violations of the Military Code of Conduct: Massacre of Civilians (Article 20 of the Military Code of Conduct: Punishable Crimes)
4. Violations of the People's Police Regulation Governing Weapons (Article 3 of Regulations Governing the Use of Weapons by the People's Police and the Use of Police Apparatus)
5. Legal accountability of principal officials (breach of the Constitution)

The Tian'anmen Mothers have also focused on the People's Procuratorate, and in accordance with Article 78 of the Law Governing Criminal Complaints, have demanded that the Procuratorate conduct an investigation even if there is no prosecution.

Since this is a fine example of the tale in which a man sold both the most impenetrable shields and the sharpest halberds, the government would find it intolerable. That is why they are ignoring the mothers' campaign.

But meanwhile, they have arrested Ding Zilin twice. The first time was in 1995, when she was detained for 45 days. The second time was in 2004, but after a strong request from the US government, which had been following her case, she was released on the fifth day.

At that time the reason given for her arrest was "resistance to authority," because she had

received t-shirts with “Tian’anmen Mothers” printed on them from Hong Kong. Ding protested, asking why the receipt of a package constituted a crime. But her question fell on deaf ears.

In late May of 2012, 23 years after the Tian’anmen protests, Ding Zilin agreed to be interviewed by Mainichi Shimbun reporters at her home in Beijing.

Ms. Ding believes that the human-rights situation in China has grown worse. She has again asked the Chinese government to conduct a fact-finding investigation of the Tian’anmen protests, and to enter into a dialogue with the victims’ families.

(...)

Tian’anmen Mothers issued a statement signed by 121 persons on June 1, the 23rd anniversary of the massacre. In the statement the mothers expressed their dissatisfaction with Prime Minister Wen Jiabao, who for the past several years had been saying that he wanted to ask CCP leaders to restore the victims’ honor. But the mothers have conceded that since ties among China’s special interest groups are very strong, it is unlikely that the authorities will accede to their demands. Still, the Tian’anmen Mothers have not given up on their quest for a thorough investigation and compensation.

(Mainichi Shimbun, 01 June 2012)

Anti-government campaign inspires Chinese people

On June 4, 2007, 18 years after the Tian’anmen protests, an advertisement appeared in a leading newspaper in Chengdu, Sichuan province. The newspaper is Chengdu Wanbao, an evening paper that employs 200 editors and reporters. The advertisement consisted of only one line: “We pay tribute to the resolute mothers of those martyrs who fell in the June 4 incident.”

All of China’s media have connections with the government. But the appearance of this advertisement caused a huge problem. Seven of the paper’s editors were fired. But the advertising manager’s excuse for printing the advertisement was absurd: “Since they were talking about 64 dead, I thought there had been an accident at some coal mine.”

This incident tells us two things: (1) that the Tian’anmen Mothers organization is widely known in China, and (2) that it has sympathizers and supporters in government circles.

That some Chinese, who ordinarily care about nothing except their own interests, paid for this advertisement with their own money, and printed it knowing they might lose their jobs, shows how much the organization had impressed its compatriots and inspired them to take action.

I am convinced that the victims of the Tian'anmen massacre will eventually acquire enough strength to topple the government.

CLANDESTINE RELIGIONS ATTRACT MORE FOLLOWERS

Deceptive advertising of government-sanctioned religions

The CCP has long promoted atheism, but disdained religions, maintaining that they are the opiate of the people. During the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), buildings having any connection with religion were demolished; the Chinese did not enjoy any freedom of religion until the 1990s.

Toward the end of the 1980s pressure from the international community resulted in the Chinese government's allowing "supervised" religious activity. But it is easy to imagine the fate of religions controlled by the atheist CCP: they would become empty shells.

The only Christian religions recognized by the Chinese government are the Protestant Three-Self Patriotic Movement and the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association. It is absurd to affix the word "patriotic" to the name of a religious organization. The notion of the existence of a country that controls one god, whom its people are required to love is alien to the teachings of Christianity, as well as insulting to Christians. This sort of high-handedness has antagonized Christians all over the world.

Nevertheless, the CCP government has no qualms about treating Christianity with contempt. China's true Christians have gone underground; they have established churches away from the prying eyes of the authorities.

It is not possible to determine the number of people who worship at these churches with any accuracy, precisely because they are underground. But estimates place the number of covert Christians at approximately 70 million. If this figure is correct, they are as numerous as CCP members. As the Chinese economy grows, decadence is spreading and there is a psychological vacuum. For that reason more and more people are turning to underground churches for spiritual comfort.

However, underground churches are prohibited from holding services or proselytizing; they are not even allowed to print bibles. Many clergypersons and believers have been thrown into jail for breaking these rules.

But religious faith is the sort of thing that becomes stronger the more it is suppressed. If you don't believe that, just take a look at the evolution of Christianity after attempts to stifle it during the Roman era. The fact that the number of underground church members continues to increase despite harsh suppression from the CCP government is a sure sign that NK lymphocytes, which will one day expel China cancer, are increasing as well.

Western nations support clandestine religions

The Western nations, which form the foundation of the Christian civilization, are very sympathetic to the underground churches in China, and stand in religious solidarity with them. The Chinese government has prohibited any contact with foreign missionaries, but European and American Christian groups are supporting Chinese underground churches in many ways. Also, through the underground churches, they are supporting Chinese human-rights campaigns. A good example of their success is their rescue of blind human-rights activist Chen Guangcheng of Shandong province.

The Chinese authorities had put Chen under house arrest. But his escape to the US Embassy in Beijing on April 22, 2012 made headlines in the world's media.

Chen's escape, which was timed to coincide with US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's visit to China, was successful because it was supported by China Aid, is a US-based organization dedicated to the Chinese human-rights movement. The organization's founder, Bob Fu, was the pastor of a Chinese underground church. He was imprisoned and charged with unlawful proselytization. Pastor Fu he sought asylum in the US in 1996. In 2002 he founded China Aid to stop the persecution of Christians in China. The organization is providing financial aid to Chinese underground churches and human-rights activists.

Pastor Bob Fu was the prime mover in the effort to rescue Chen Guangcheng. He lobbied the US Congress and arranged for two hearings on Chen's behalf. Pastor Fu is able to exert so much influence because American society is a Christian society, and Americans feel solidarity with the underground churches. China's underground churches are becoming NK lymphocytes, natural enemies of the CCP government.

DEFIANT ELITE CLASS

Power of dissidents revealed by suspension of "Freezing Point" magazine

The defiant elite class could very well become NK lymphocytes that set the collapse of China in motion. A look back at Chinese history tells us that the elite class in China has traditionally been monopolized by intellectuals, including officials.

China is a bureaucratic empire characterized by collusion between officials and financial conglomerates. The officials steal from the masses. There aren't many intellectuals who will voice their objections to such behavior, but such officials do exist. One instance in which they did was the shutdown of Freezing Point magazine, which was covered widely in Japan, as well as by the world's media.

Freezing Point is a weekly magazine that operates under the aegis of the CCP. It is published by the China Youth Daily, the official organ of the Communist Youth League of China. The magazine was forced to shut down in January 2006, after Hu Jintao was appointed head of state.

The incident began when the magazine carried an essay critical of textbooks in current use entitled “Modernization and History Textbooks” written by Professor Yuan Weishi of Zhongshan University. In it he wrote, “Using these textbooks to educate our children is like raising them on wolf’s milk.” He meant that Chinese textbooks distort historical fact for political reasons, with the result that the students’ minds are being poisoned by lies.

One instance Professor Yuan singled out was the textbooks’ description of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. The textbooks insist that the rebellion was a patriotic movement, but the truth is that it was an attack on civilization, and because of its barbarism, should not be called a revolution.

Elite class takes a stand

When Freezing Point was shut down, those who were punished didn’t go home with their tails between their legs, as Chinese usually do. Moreover, this time a large number of people came out in support of the magazine. They issued a statement putting pressure on and condemning the government; it was signed by several thousand reporters, editors, and intellectuals. On February 2, 2006 the former head of the CCP’s Publicity Department, as well as a former secretary of Mao Zedong, and the former editor in chief of the People’s Daily, and other members of the elite class sent an open letter of protest to Hu Jintao, then head of state. The names of the people who signed it are:

1. Jiang Ping (professor at China University of Political Science and Law; former member of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress)
2. Zhu Houze (former head of CCP Propaganda Department)
3. Li Rui (former vice-ministry of Ministry of Water Resources; former secretary of Mao Zedong)
4. Li Pu (former vice-president of Xinhua News Agency)
5. He Jiadong (former editor in chief, China Economics Weekly; former vice president and deputy editor in chief, China Worker Publishing House)
6. He Fang (former secretary of Zhang Wentian, CCP general secretary; specialist in CCP history)
7. Shao Yanxiang (essayist and poet)
8. Zhang Sizhi (human rights lawyer)
9. Wu Xiang (respected intellectual)
10. Zhong Peizhang (former [head] of Communist Youth League’s Central Policy

Research Office; former director, CCP Department of Propaganda's News Bureau; president and editor in chief of China Youth Daily)

11. Hu Jiwei (former editor in chief of People's Daily)

Unmanageable left wing

Communism is China's ideology. What is noteworthy about communists is that they are left leaning, meaning essentially anti-establishment. They side with the weak, and place great value on freedom and respect for individuals. Since they tend to be critical of everything, their attacks are razor-sharp. When the magazine was shut down, leftists were motivated to rise up and vilify the government.

The Chinese government, born from a revolution of workers and peasants, is capitalist now, not communist. Even so, it is suppressing the proletariat. Therefore, parts of the elite class of the CCP have lashed out at the government in a move that is like using a weapon against its owner. It is difficult for the government to combat their logic.

OVERSEAS PRO-DEMOCRACY ACTIVISTS

Internet revolution manifesto

The people of China are like grains of sand in that they lack cohesiveness. The same can be said of pro-democracy activists now operating overseas.

With very few (perhaps no) exceptions, Chinese pro-democracy activists based outside China have been forced by the CCP to seek asylum elsewhere. Without a doubt, they desire the freedom that democracy offers, but they are motivated mainly by their hatred of the CCP. Unfortunately, their inability to work together has been a major stumbling block.

There are many pro-democracy organizations outside China, but every single one of them has been enmeshed in a power struggle. Some of them have split up or splintered due to infighting or mudslinging. Most are organizations in name only, serving as tools for selfish individuals. It may seem as though there are many of these organizations, but they have accomplished very little.

To overcome this disadvantage, 21 dissidents led by pro-democracy activists Wang Dan, Feng Congde, and Yan Jiaqi issued an Internet Revolution Manifesto on February 13, 2010. The manifesto stated that the signers intended to launch an internet Tian'anmen movement, the goal of which was to overthrow the communist Chinese government. Since the "revolution" would take place online, there would be no bloodshed, and no need for violence. Therefore, it would be easy for Chinese, who are hypercautious about their own safety, to participate. The leaders who devised this strategy did so with this weak point in mind.

The objectives of the issuers are to collect information about what is happening inside China on an online forum, an Internet Tian'anmen Plaza, and broadcast it to other nations, and to provide support for pro-democracy and human-rights movements inside China. In actuality, since the manifesto was issued, the number of cases in which China's internet blockades have been broken through has increased exponentially, and the power of Chinese online public opinion with overseas connections has even come to pose a threat to the Chinese authorities.

Oslo Pledge (2010)

The Nobel Committee decided to award the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize to Liu Xiaobo, then serving a prison term. Pro-democracy activists, uncharacteristically, set aside their differences and united in support of Liu.

On December 10, 2010, the date of the award ceremony, the leaders of pro-democracy Chinese organizations all over the world, as well as Uighur and Tibetan independence activists assembled in Oslo.

The activists agreed to set their goal as obtaining freedom for Liu Xiaobo. This was called the "Oslo Pledge." This turned out to be a brilliant strategy, since a movement to rescue a Nobel laureate was bound to be championed by the international community. The objective —the rescue of Liu Xiaobo —was crystal-clear now that the world's spotlight was shining on him. There was very little infighting stemming from differences in the trajectories of the various dissident groups, making unified action.

Moreover, alignment with the Uighur and Tibetan independence activists was an innovative approach, for two reasons: (1) it would become a complementary relationship, and (2) it embraced the goals of the Uighur and Tibetan independence movements.

To activists striving for Uighur and Tibetan independence, who are branded terrorists by the Chinese authorities, independence is so precious that they are willing to lay down their lives to achieve it. This is something the Chinese, who are unwilling to die for any cause, could never do. But Chinese pro-democracy activists have far more communicative strength than do the Uighurs or Tibetans. When heterogeneous groups work together, and can manage to harmonize their merits and demerits, they can gain a great deal of strength.

In the past Chinese pro-democracy activists demonstrated their opposition to the Uighur and Tibetan independence movements. But with the new collaboration, the Chinese pro-democracy movement has taken on a new direction, and will help boost the Uighur and Tibetan independence movements. In other words, overseas pro-democracy activists should now be able to split China down the middle.

HONG KONG'S HATRED OF CHINA DEEPENS

Hong Kong continues to broadcast truth about China

Today Hong Kong is part of China. Theoretically it is autonomous, operating under the principle “one country, two systems.” However, there has been a substantial decline in freedom of speech there. Hong Kong’s media outlets have been engaging in self-censorship so as not to antagonize Chinese authorities.

Nevertheless, the amount of Hong Kong’s coverage of China is too great to be ignored; it is also indispensable to the world’s China watchers. Media outlets like The Trend Magazine, the Cheng Ming Monthly, and Apple Daily, all publications with strong anti-Chinese overtones, continue to broadcast the truth about China, and are on the verge of disrupting China’s crackdown on free speech.

Tian’anmen protests were eye-opener to Hong Kong residents

Residents of Hong Kong are known for being practical people who are interested only in economics. But Hong Kong Chinese, supposedly indifferent to politics, were quick to react to the Tian’anmen protests. Believing that they too could easily become victims, they unanimously condemned the barbaric actions taken by the Chinese government. As many as a million people (out of a total population of 6 million) participated in a demonstration honoring the Tian’anmen victims. Since then a memorial assembly has been held in Hong Kong every year. These demonstrations are Hong Kong residents’ way of defying China.

The majority of Hong Kong residents despise the CCP. Since they enjoyed freedom while they lived in a British colony, most of them are not interested in politics. Their baptism of fire to the ways of the CCP came in the form of the Tian’anmen protests, which forced them to be politically aware. They certainly turned Hong Kong residents against China.

Only 17% of Hong Kong residents identify as Chinese

Chinese tourists’ bad manners are another cause of Hong Kong residents’ unwillingness to identify with them. Normally one would expect tourists to be welcome, but the Hong Kong Chinese loathe tourists from the mainland. This is not surprising: Chinese tourists make a mess when they eat, throwing food scraps anywhere and everywhere. They urinate in the street and into sinks. Their behavior exceeds the bounds of Hong Kong residents’ tolerance.

In January 2012 a Hong Kong resident admonished a Chinese tourist who was eating cup noodles on a train. The Chinese went into a rage, and a shouting match ensued. Someone posted a video of the incident on YouTube, and it escalated into an online war between Hong Kong and China. To make matters worse, Beijing University Professor Kong Qingdong mentioned the dispute during an appearance on a television program, saying

that Hong Kong residents are dogs who received colonial educations, revealing his contempt for Hong Kong Chinese.

In a public-opinion poll sponsored by Hong Kong University and taken in late 2011, only 17% of Hong Kong residents responded that they considered themselves Chinese. Sensing a crisis, Chinese authorities forced elementary schools in Hong Kong to introduce moral and civic education into their curricula as of September 2012. This was essentially brainwashing intended to instill Hong Kong students with patriotism and to inspire them to be more Chinese, starting at a young age. Only 12% of Hong Kong residents favored this type of “education.” On July 29, 2012 there was a demonstration protesting the program, which attracted 90,000 persons, including children.

The closer that Hong Kong and China become, the more the hatred of China harbored by Hong Kong residents will deepen. Hong Kong has already become a potent NK lymphocyte.

TIBETANS, UIGHURS, AND MONGOLIANS LAUNCH ANTI-CHINESE CAMPAIGN

Ethnic cleansing of Tibet

The completion of the Qinghai-Tibet railway in 2006 brought an avalanche of people, goods, and money into Tibet from China. The infusion was the result of ethnic-cleansing policies aimed at Tibet under the guise of economic and social development.

Today there are only 6 million Tibetans in all of Tibet, while the number of Han Chinese has risen to 7.5 million, making Tibetans a minority in their own nation. Tibetan society and culture are threatened with extinction. The Tibetan anger that prompted the March 2008 riots erupted because the Chinese were using the railroad to transport large numbers of Han Chinese to Tibet. Waves of soldiers, merchants, tourists (who damage Tibetan religious structures), and capitalists flood into Tibet; complete Chinese control of Tibetan society is fast approaching.

Tibetans protest Chinese tyranny through acts of self-immolation. These are heroic gestures that communicate the Tibetans’ misery to the international community.

According to statistics compiled by Tibetan essayist Tsering Woesser, there were 83 cases of self-immolation between February 27, 2009 and November 20, 2012. And for seven days starting on November 8, 2012 (the first day of the 18th National Congress of the CCP), there was a marked increase in the number of self-immolations, which drew the attention of the international community.

When Xi Jinping was appointed CCP general secretary on November 15, 2012, his regime replaced that of Hu Jintao. In his inaugural address Xi focused on the greatness of the Chinese people. He might just as well have announced that China would step up policies intended to annihilate non-Han Chinese. After Xi took office resistance from the Tibetans accelerated.

Labeling Uighurs as terrorists

After the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991, the nations of Central Asia achieved independence, one by one. Inspired by these events, the Uighurs were hopeful that they too would become independent. But the CCP remained vigilant and began to institute policies suppressing the Uighurs.

Determined to destroy the Uighur culture, the Chinese government implemented a religious-oppression policy forbidding children under 18, students, and civil servants (even retired civil servants) to enter a mosque. Starting in 2000, the teaching of the Uighur language at universities was banned. Today the banishment of Uighur culture is underway, beginning at the kindergarten and elementary-school level. So many Han Chinese settlers have been introduced into areas populated by Uighurs that even Uighurs with a university education cannot find employment.

Anyone who complains to the Chinese government about this situation is branded a terrorist and arrested. When the terrorist attacks on the US were perpetrated on September 11, 2001, the Chinese government immediately hatched a plot to connect Uighur independence activists with international terrorist organizations. As a result the UN labeled the Uighurs as a terrorist organization with ties to El Qaeda.

The Uighurs are peaceful people who have, historically, shunned warfare. But Uighurs who have sought asylum in Turkey, the nations of Central Asia, Europe, and the US are striving toward independence, and spreading the word about the trampling of their human rights by China.

Inner Mongolians face extinction

In 1912 with the collapse of the Qing dynasty (1844-1912), Outer Mongolia declared its independence. But the Republic of China absorbed Inner Mongolia. When the PRC was established in 1949, Inner Mongolia received the dubious distinction of being named the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

Now residents of an autonomous region that had no autonomy, the Mongols were forced to submit to cultural-assimilation policies. A huge influx of Han-Chinese settlers resulted in prohibitions against Mongolian traditions. Today the great majority of people in the region are Han Chinese, with Mongolians accounting for less than one-tenth of the population. Like the Tibetans and Uighurs, the Mongolians are on the brink of cultural extinction, thanks to Chinese ethnic-extermination policies.

World sides with the three anti-China ethnic groups

The Chinese authorities have been engaging in ethnic eradication and pursuing stringent

policies, such as suppression of the language and culture of non-Han Chinese, and encouraging their assimilation with Han Chinese. Their reasons? The desire to build a nation inhabited by one and only one ethnic group, and to reinforce their control over all of Chinese territory.

However, Tibetans, Uighurs, and Mongolians are channeling their heartbreak into energy. Many of them have sought refuge in other nations and, once there, are launching independence movements. They are seeking support from citizens of their host countries. It is very likely that these ethnic groups who resist bravely, even in the face of the cruelty with which the Chinese govern them, will gather sufficient strength to function as potent NK lymphocytes.