

**THE CHINA CANCER:  
A Taiwanese Physician's Remedy**

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**Society for the Dissemination of Historical Fact©**

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Japanese personal names have been rendered surname first, in accordance with Japanese custom.

## FOREWORD

Is China a land filled with opportunities for the world? Or does it pose a serious threat to the world? The debate continues to rage.

From this writer's perspective, these questions are tantamount to asking whether cancer is beneficial or harmful. Anyone claiming that cancer is good for us would be made a laughingstock, but a great many politicians and scholars maintain that China will be the savior of the world economy. Why do they continue to see opportunities in China?

The answer is not that they cannot discern the true nature of China because they have been seduced by short-term profits. The problem is that they are not looking at the true nature of the Chinese from a *biological* standpoint. As strange as that may seem, it will be obvious to us that China is a cancer if we adopt that approach.

Why is China a cancer? The intent of this book is to provide the answer to this question by analyzing Chinese instincts, China's environmental and economic problems, crime, and the dangers posed by the Three Gorges Dam, a mammoth public construction project.

Moreover, since the cancer that is China, like other cancers, ultimately metastasizes, it is intractable. Chinese cancer cells spread throughout the world, traveling over various routes: immigration (both legal and illegal), student-exchange programs, and investment. Then the problems they cause transmute the societies and cultures of the affected nations.

But worst of all is the irony that the Chinese themselves are being tortured by their own cancer. The proliferation of cancer cells is polluting China's land and turning it into desert. The gap between rich and poor is so huge as to be unimaginable. The bitterness of the have-nots grows deeper day by day, and riots are frequent all over the nation. Consequently, high-ranking government officials with their monopoly on glory, power, and wealth are falling over themselves to make their escapes to foreign lands. Since the officials who hold China's future in their hands hold out no hope for China, what we have now is end-stage cancer.

Why are the Chinese, with their four millennia of history, and their innate intelligence, unable to cure this cancer? This is the fate of cancer cells, and the dilemma they force upon us.

Normal cells maintain the body's equilibrium through apoptosis, or programmed cell death. However, cancer cells are not endowed with the spirit of self-sacrifice. Their mission is to spread forever, and without limit.

It is likely that cancer cells are aware that if they continue to proliferate without limit, they will end up killing themselves, but they cannot transcend their instincts.

We cannot get rid of the instincts peculiar to cancer cells unless we understand them.

The best method for curing cancer is to excise the cells completely. However, China cancer has grown to such an extent that it cannot be excised: it has spread to every corner of the world. The only treatment remaining to us is to render it harmless. We can accomplish that by breaking down huge clumps of cancer cells so that they suppress each other.

However, attempts to break them up using external force are bound to backfire. The clumps must be broken up from the inside.

The human body is equipped with NK (natural killer) lymphocytes, whose immune function drives out cancer cells. Currently research is being conducted that expels cancer cells by activating these natural killer cells. Activating this immune function inside and outside China would be effective on China cancer as well.

Fortunately, there are many types of NK cells in China in the form of sensible media representatives, human-rights activists, Falun Gong practitioners, and families of the victims of the Tian'anmen Square protests.

Though it is an authoritarian state ruled by the Communist Party, China is bound to be swayed by repeated demands for democracy, freedom, and human rights. At the same time efforts by democratic nations like Japan and Taiwan — they must be national commitments — are certain to be effective.

For that to happen, though, Japan will need to discard its fixation, really a taboo against provoking China. If we fail to lock the door for fear of provoking the thief, not only will

we make the thief happy, we will also make ourselves voluntary victims. To extirpate China cancer, Japan must restore itself to health by abandoning this warped psychology.

Japan values freedom, democracy, and human rights more than anything else. Still, the Japanese do not get involved in efforts to democratize authoritarian China or to improve the human-rights situation there. To make matters worse, Japan's liberals are praising and encouraging totalitarian China. It is bizarre to see Japan's liberals, who presumably care very much about human rights, taking the side of a totalitarian state. The fact that the Japanese are in thrall to this ideological delusion is one of Japan's ailments.

Even so, Japan is the only nation in Asia that can confront China. Japan is the wonderful nation in which Black Jack, the unconventional physician cartoon character and brainchild of Tezuka Osamu, was created. Black Jack does not possess a medical license, but is a peerless, brilliant surgeon who performs miracle after miracle.

In fact, the entire *Black Jack* series is housed on the first floor of the Medical Library of the University of Tokyo, the most prestigious educational institution in Japan. I have taken the liberty of presuming that this gracious act is a subtle message from the university, which produces distinguished bureaucrats and scholars. If I am correct, it means that Japan will eventually recover enough courage to abandon the old ways and clear the path for a new era.

To cure China cancer, we will need the ideas and determination of people like Black Jack, which are not circumscribed by established beliefs.

I wrote this book, confident that Japan is the land that the Taiwanese look up to — the land of *samurai*. It is my hope that it will inspire the Japanese to awaken to the true nature of the Chinese, about which they have never been curious, to which they have never given much thought. May they awaken to that reality, and demonstrate the leadership that is needed.

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## **CHAPTER 1: THE CANCER THAT IS CHINA**

### **WHY CHINA IS A CANCER**

#### **Apoptosis: programmed cell death**

Apoptosis is a mechanism that causes cells to commit suicide, to self-destruct. When a tadpole undergoes metamorphosis and becomes a frog, its tail disappears, and limbs grow out of its body; this is the result of apoptosis. Since the tail is no longer needed, it is absorbed into the body in a sort of self-sacrifice, or programmed cell death.

To see how apoptosis works, let us take a look at human development, which begins with a single cell. That cell divides to form the cells of the lungs and stomach. In the early stages of development, all humans are equipped with the beginnings of both male and female reproductive organs. If the embryo is female, the cells of the male reproductive organs die off. It is as though the cells of the male organs are yielding to their female counterparts. When the lungs form, other cells make way for the lung cells.

Human development involves the creation of many types of cells from a single cell. Kyoto University Professor Yamanaka Shin'ya was the recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2012. The groundbreaking work he did led to the discovery of iPS (induced pluripotent stem) cells. For instance, skin cells can be reprogrammed into lung or reproductive organ cells. Since the Nobel Prize generated considerable publicity, many people are now aware that it is possible to produce a wide variety of cells from a single cell. In the mature human body the cells of each organ are constantly replenished. For instance, skin renews itself every 28 days. The life span of red blood cells is approximately 120 days, while that of stomach mucous membrane cells is three days. Corneal cells renew themselves about every 7 days.

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

#### **Egocentric cancer cells**

If this biological principle stopped functioning, it is likely that everything in Nature would

be disrupted. But some types of cells do not adhere to biological principles, namely cancer cells.

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

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

### **Why is China a cancer?**

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

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

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

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

One manifestation of this conviction was their attitude toward Taiwan. After the Chinese Civil War, the Taiwanese welcomed 1.5 million defeated Chinese to Taiwan with open arms. How did the Chinese repay their kindness? They claimed that "this island belongs to us." The Chinese tyrannized the 6 million Taiwanese, stole public and private assets

left behind by the Japanese, snatched government posts away from Taiwanese officials, stole Taiwanese assets, and even abducted women. Now the Chinese are (again) insisting that Taiwan is part of China, but they are laying plans to bring it back into the fold through military means. Let us not mince words: China is a robber state, and the Chinese are, as one might expect, robbers.

Since the Chinese are egocentric, their society is a disorderly mosaic. And to make matters worse, that mosaic is spreading throughout the world.

Even the most brutal humans, in an extreme situation, will want to leave a legacy behind them after death in the form of descendants.

Not the Chinese. They have been visited by severe famines hundreds of times. What did they do? They resorted to cannibalism. In such circumstances they often practiced *yizi mianshi*, a type of barter that involved families' exchanging their children for others and then eating them. Perhaps it is admirable that they could not bring themselves to eat their own offspring; perhaps not.

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

### **Continually proliferating China cancer cells**

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

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

Even if we look only at this one aspect of China, we realize that China's exhortations

about a harmonious world are just deceptions designed to allay other nations' fears. Thanks to China, the limits of our planet's tolerance / endurance have already been exceeded.

### **Mosaicism and China cancer**

The situation within China is exactly the same as the mosaicism of cancer cells. We have the cannibalism phenomenon: the wide gap between the rich and poor, an increase in crime, and environmental pollution. When Zhu Rongji was premier of China (1998-2003), he said that 50% of China's wealth is in the hands of 1% of its people. Several years later reports had it that 80% of the wealth was in the hands of 0.5% of the population.

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

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

### **Cancer that lurks all over our planet**

For instance, nine out of 10 physicians who call themselves "China watchers" will tell us that the patient (China) is just fine. One doctor may say, "This patient is a growing boy. Just give him nutritious food (capital and technology) and he'll be fine." Another may declare, "He's a little wild now because his mind and body haven't reached the right balance. Give him time." Both are saying that as intellectual growth progresses, the patient will become an upstanding adult.

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

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

physician has discovered how to treat the cancer.

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

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

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

#### **ATMOSPHERE COMPROMISED BY CHINA CANCER**

##### **Skies over Beijing are always gray**

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

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

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

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

First let us evaluate the air-pollution problem.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Polluted Chinese air threatens the world**

China’s effortful campaign to reduce air pollution for the sake of national prestige was



obviously not a rousing success. And the problem does not end in Beijing. Other major Chinese cities are surrounded by so much smog that even on winter days when there aren't many clouds, it is impossible to recognize them from the air.

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

Industrial pollution is not the only reason for poor air quality. In winter huge clouds of yellow dust from the Gobi Desert, situated due north of North China, blow onto China. When these dust events are at their worst, 10-20 cm of dust may accumulate in Beijing. To make matters worst, the flying dust combines with chemicals in the polluted air, and is transported by the prevailing westerlies to Japan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Worldwide air pollution generated by hunger for economic progress**

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

China is also the leading consumer of energy, having outstripped the US in 2010. It is also one of the major emitter of environmental pollutants. As mentioned earlier, China is the number-one emitter of CO2, the main cause of global warming; it accounts for 25% of global emissions. China's sulfur oxide emissions are 10 times greater than those of Russia, Mongolia, the two Koreas, and Japan put together.

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

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

In April 2008 a team of scientists from JASTEC (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology) and Kyushu University analyzed NOx emissions from power plants and automobile exhaust gases. They reported that emissions in Japan were estimated to remain unchanged after 2000. But if China's economic growth continues, and if

environmental policies are still not in place, there will be more ozone (the cause of photochemical smog) in the atmosphere in Japan, and we will continue to see readings in excess of environmental standards.

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

Estimates have NO<sub>x</sub> levels in the 24 Asian nations increasing 218 times in the 20 years between 1980 and 2003. But in the meantime Japan has introduced contaminant-removing equipment in its plants, and introduced hybrid automobiles; the result is that NO<sub>x</sub> emissions have been reduced by about 30%. China, however, is moving in the opposite direction. NO<sub>x</sub> emissions have increased 3.8 times. In 2000, among the 24 Asian nations, China was responsible for approximately 45% of total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions (25.11 million tons).

Since then China has continued to build more coal-fired power plants, and its NO<sub>x</sub> emissions have climbed by a factor of 1.3 over a three-year period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **WATER POLLUTED BY CANCER CELLS**

#### **Foul odor emanates from Wuxi**

Water is just as necessary for human survival as air. Japan is blessed with a plentiful water

supply, which is why it is known as the Land of Abundant Rice. Since ancient times the Japanese have believed that water is precious and must be kept clean. There have been some incidences of water pollution, but it is highly unlikely that Japan's entire water supply could be contaminated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Polluted agricultural and industrial waste**

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

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

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

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

## **Whistleblower arrested for exposing pollution**

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

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

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

The Yixing police tortured Wu Lihong to get him to admit to his “crimes.” The local court sentenced him to a three-year prison term for fraud and intimidation.

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

## **Lake Tai pollution worsens**

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

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

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

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

### **Polluted Chinese water threatens human race**

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

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

Describing the critical situation, Bie said that China has instituted wastewater standards. But factories are dumping wastewater without permission, or discharging polluted water on a daily basis, citing a lack of ethical corporate values.

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



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

### **Yangtze River now world's largest open sewer**

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

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

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

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

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

## **Polluted water destroys marine life in Bohai Bay**

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

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

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

## **Another victim of Chinese water pollution: Japan**

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

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

Japan lies downwind of China. Moreover, it is situated downstream of ocean currents. Polluted seawater travels on the Kuroshio current and surges toward Japan. The Kuroshio moves north from the China coast and splits in two near Shanghai, which is the point of

egress for polluted water from the Yangzi and Lake Tai. Then one arm of it circles the Yellow Sea and rejoins the other arm. The Kuroshio then passes through the Tsushima strait and flows into the Sea of Japan. The next exits are the narrow Tsugaru and Soya straits. Therefore, the polluted material from China ends up accumulating in the Sea of Japan, the ultimate victim of Chinese polluted water.

### **Environmental protection laws are for show or extortion**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## THREE GORGES DAM: JINXED MONSTROSITY CREATED BY CANCER CELLS

### Monstrosity clogs dragon's vein

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

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

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

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

Why did the Chinese build such a monstrosity?

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

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

Perhaps this poem is beloved because Li Bai used dynamic images to evoke the beauty of the three gorges, rather than describing them in a concrete way. That beauty is engraved

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<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Translation:Departing\\_from\\_Baidi\\_in\\_the\\_Morning](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Translation:Departing_from_Baidi_in_the_Morning) (retrieved 07/09/2018).

into the minds of so many Chinese that it is not necessary to use descriptive adjectives. The poem's forceful expressions inspire readers to imagine the superb vista.

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

### **Greed and instinct behind Three Gorges Dam**

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

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

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

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

The Chinese people call public construction projects “soy pulp projects.” Soy pulp is the residue from tofu manufacture, and the description is intended to mean that the buildings are poorly constructed. The shoddiness is a result of bribes that must be paid at each phase of a public project. Every official, starting with the lowest-ranking local bureaucrat, demands a 20% bribe, the budget balloons, and unless the builder makes do with less construction material, the bribes can't be paid. The result is, of course, flimsy construction.

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

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

### **Symbol of ecological destruction**

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

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

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

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

### **Cause of frequent landslides**

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

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

Right from the moment when construction began, there were frequent landslides and floods. Environmental specialists had long estimated that the dam would destroy the

natural environment of the Yangzi coastal area, but their warnings went unheeded.

Hydrologist Wang Weiluo, who resides in Germany, was involved with the planning of the Three Gorges Dam project. Dr. Wang, who was opposed to the project, revealed that the authorities paid no attention to anyone who didn't support it. Chinese specialists, yielding to the authorities and their political agenda, withheld their opinions. Scientists paid lip service to Chinese government propaganda; there were no objective scientific arguments.

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

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

### **Hydrologist Huang Wanli's warnings ignored**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Flood control: a gold mine**

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

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

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

### **Three Gorges Dam will collapse**

Then will the dam collapse, as predicted?

Since seeing is believing, let us take a look at the fates of other dams built in China. A



report issued by China's Water Resources Department states that 3,484 dams built between 1945 and 2003 have collapsed. This is a horrifying fact: an average of 71 dams per year, or one every five days.

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

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

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

Meanwhile, the Chinese government has built a flood-control dam on the middle reaches of the Yangzi River, calling it the largest hydroelectric power project in the world. Cracks have been discovered in the Three Gorges Dam, and doubts have been raised about the soundness of Chinese dam-construction technology. However, the Chinese government has brushed aside these concerns, explaining that the cracks are nothing to worry about and that repair work is ongoing. (April 20, 2007)

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

And what will happen when it does collapse? What will be the impact on the lives and property of hundreds of millions of Chinese? An unimaginably huge avalanche of earth

and rocks will mow down everything in its path, and an astronomical amount of toxic debris will flow into the oceans. The East China Sea will become a sea of death.

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

## **CRIME TRIGGERED BY INSTINCTS OF CHINA CANCER CELLS**

### **China's crime culture**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Chinese hospital bills Japanese businessman thousands for a common cold**

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

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

### **Taiwanese businessman robbed of a kidney**

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

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

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

According to a report prepared by DAFOH (Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting) in 2012, more than 40,000 organs used for transplants over the previous seven years were

of unknown origin. This means that more than 6,000 organs per year were procured from the black market. Individuals could never produce organs in this quantity; the harvesting and sale of organs is obviously an institutionalized, organized criminal activity.

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

To Chinese physicians social status is nothing more than a means of satisfying their greed. And since doctors are criminals, it goes without saying that Chinese politicians, economists (among many others) are too, and that crime is extensive.

### **Bo Xilai Incident exposes dark underbelly of organized-crime state**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Chinese organized crime now institutionalized**

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

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

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

### **CANCEROUS CHINESE ECONOMY**

#### **Normal cells help each other**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Cancerous economy: robbing the poor to help the rich**

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

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

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

One capable, powerful person might succeed in amassing wealth, but he is not helping to create a communist society unless he shares it with others.

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

### **Chinese cling to wealth even in death**

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

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

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

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

### **Chinese zeal for power, profit, and glory**

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

But the Chinese strive to acquire power, wealth and honor; they want to possess everything.



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

### **Confiscation of farmland symbol of cancer**

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

The population has been growing in urban areas, while the rural population has been declining. Even so, there are about 800 million farmers, who account for 60% of China's population. Farmers' income is approximately one-sixth of what urban residents earn, according to Qiu Xiaohua, former head of the National Bureau of Statistics. The gap is now three times higher than it was in the 1990s.

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

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

Since individuals do not own farmland, local governments can confiscate a parcel or parcels "in the public interest." If they sell farmland confiscated for a pittance to real estate developers, officials can enrich themselves with profits to the tune of dozens of times what they paid.

Riding on the development boom in the 1990s, local officials who confiscated land garnered an amount equivalent to the tax revenue. According to the estimates of one researcher, in the 25 years since 1980, damage suffered by farmers whose land was confiscated amounted to \$30 billion.

We can expect the amount of arable land in China to diminish dramatically because of land seizures. It drops by an average of 600,000 hectares per year, an amount equal to 15% of total arable land in Japan.

Young farmers who are driven off their land receive only meager compensation. They then pour into the cities and become factory workers. But since they are not registered as

urban residents, they are subjected to systematic discrimination, and forced to work under extremely harsh conditions.

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

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

### **Shanwei Incident exposes cruelty of Chinese authorities**

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

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

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

Four days after the incident, the authorities finally broke their silence and conceded that there had been a massacre. But they described the protest as "a grievous unlawful incident instigated by a few ringleaders." They then issued arrest warrants for 140 villagers. Then they arrested three of the wanted people who had no connection with the incident, and framed them for narcotics offenses.

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

### **Village officials drive 1.5-million-dollar automobiles**

While countless farmers have been left without any means to make a living, local

government officials are enjoying luxuries that strain credulity. For a singularly illustrative example, we shall turn to the 11<sup>th</sup> Village Mayors' Forum held in Shenquanzhuang, Linyi, Shandong province on October 22, 2011.

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

The Rural Economy Green Paper issued by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in fiscal 2011 reports that in 2010 the net per capita income for farmers was 6,126 yuan (approximately \$730). If one of these farmers wanted to buy a \$1.43-million-dollar automobile on his income, he'd have to work 1,918 years, all the while forgoing food and drink!

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

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

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

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

## **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>2</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

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<sup>2</sup> <https://uyghuramerican.org/article/china-says-no-talking-tibet-confucius-funds-us-universities.html>

(retrieved 08/08/2018).

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 as 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.

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>3</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.

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<sup>3</sup>君君、臣臣，父父，子子 (*Junjun, chenchen, fufu, zizi*) <https://ctext.org/pre-qin-and-jan/ens?searchu=%E5%90%9B%E5%90%9B%E3%80%81%E8%87%A3> (retrieved 8/13/18).

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>4</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?

Lee Teng-hui once condemned Confucius for his outlook on life: “If you do not yet know life, how can you know death?”<sup>5</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>6</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

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<sup>4</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).

<sup>5</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>6</sup>敬鬼神而远之，可谓知矣 (*jinggui 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).



education: “Provide education for all people without social discrimination<sup>7</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>8</sup>

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

## **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.

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<sup>7</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>8</sup>滿嘴仁義道德、肚裡男盜女娼.

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>9</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 jiayu)* are all fakes.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> "Fraudulent exchange students? Aomori University expels 212; 90% working out of prefecture," *Yomiuri Shimbun*, 1 January 2011.

<sup>10</sup> Deng Ruiquan and Wang Guanying, *Comprehensive Examination of Forged Books (Zhongguo weishu zongkao)* (Hefei: Huangshan shushe, 1998).

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.

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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>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> “Chinese exchange students arrested on suspicion of attempting to have a forged diploma certified,” *Sankei Shimbun*, 09 December 2011.

### **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. 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>12</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>13</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

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<sup>12</sup> “American Universities Exasperated by Chinese Exchange Students,” *Courrier Japon*, 5 January 2012.

<sup>13</sup> Tom Bartlett and Karin Fischer, “The China Conundrum,” *New York Times*, 3 November 2011.



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 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>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> "Chinese exchange students buy masters' degrees for ¥350,000; several hundred students involved in scandal," *Yomiuri Shimbun*, 16 April 2009.

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.

## **CHAPTER 3: CHINESE ALSO TORMENTED BY CHINA CANCER**

### **LAND TORN APART BY CANCER CELLS**

#### **Great Wall: Monument to desertification**

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

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

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

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

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

A report issued by China's State Forestry Administration tells us that 18.2% of Chinese land area (1.74 million square kilometers) has been desertified, and that each year 3,436 square kilometers is lost to desertification. Other data shows that half of China's territory has been desertified.

Desertification due to deforestation in China is not a new phenomenon. The destruction of China's mountains and waterways dates back several thousand years. For instance, to build the Great Wall, the construction and maintenance of which began in the Qin (221-

206 BC) and Han (206 BC-221 AD) dynasties, a large amount of iron tools was required. Thousands of trees were cut down to make the charcoal needed to produce those tools. We might say that the Great Wall is a monument to the desertification of China.

If we were living in ancient China, when the population was no more than several 10 millions, Nature could have recovered faster than the Chinese could destroy it. But in the face of today's huge China cancer with its 1.35 billion Chinese, Nature can only surrender.

### **Chinese outlook: humans can conquer Nature**

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

There is a popular Chinese proverb that expresses this perception quite clearly: (Human determination conquers Nature (*Ren ding sheng tian*)). This saying is even more frightening because it is often used as words of encouragement.

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

### **Chinese must destroy Nature to survive**

In 2008 China's State Forestry Administration published statistics concerning the main human factors causing desertification: (1) felling of trees for firewood (31.4%), (2) clearing land for agriculture (21.2%), (3) residential construction (15.1%), (4) indiscriminate deforestation (13.4%), (5) indiscriminate mining (10.7%), and (6) overgrazing (8.2%).

But these causes cited by the Chinese government all conceal political motives. It publishes data that show it in a good light, but omits or alters unfavorable data. In China statistics are not intended to convey the truth, but to use as propaganda.

There is a Chinese scheme behind these statistics, too. The PRC government doesn't want the world to know that desertification is the result of indiscriminate development, so it

manipulates public opinion by maintaining that the people cannot survive without firewood and farmland.

But this scheme is on target, in a sense, about the truth of desertification. Indiscriminate development resulting from economic progress is certainly accelerating desertification. But it's easy to overlook the fact that the Chinese, simply by existing, are facilitating desertification. Here we see the difference between the Japanese and Chinese. The Chinese cut down trees, but they don't plant them. It takes some 20 years for a tree to mature after it is planted, so that the person who plants it doesn't reap the benefits. Once they've cut down all the trees in a forest, the Chinese simply move on to the next forest.

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

### **Peach Blossom Land becomes an inferno**

China's plains have undergone desertification because of indiscriminate deforestation; mountainous regions from which forests have disappeared have lost their grassy areas, and become bare mountains covered only in pebbles. This is called rocky desertification. Not only does it turn the once lush green mountains into ugly, bare peaks, but also causes avalanches of soil and rocks, which are transformed into sinister weapons.

On August 8, 2010 a huge mudslide occurred in Zhouqu county, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous prefecture, Gansu province. More than 8,000 Tibetan villagers were killed. Zhou Pinggen, director of the CIGEM's (China Institute of Geo-Environment Monitoring) Geological Risk Survey Office, indicated that the disaster was caused by infrastructure improvement projects, such as dams, roads and railways.

An infrastructure improvement project called Peach Blossom Land<sup>15</sup> turned Gannan into purgatory. For whose benefit, or for what reason, was this project conceived?

Incidentally, there are as many as 200,000 locations in China like Gannan where geological disasters like mudslides are likely to arise. Among them are 16,000 areas at

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<sup>15</sup> *Peach Blossom Land*: a tale written in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD about the discovery of a utopia in which people lived in harmony with nature.

risk for major geological disasters.

### **Our poisoned planet**

Then, are places that have not undergone either type of desertification safe? Unfortunately, they are not. Other areas are also being poisoned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Living here is hell; leaving here is hell**

Nor are the Chinese immune from that mentality; they too are victims.

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

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

We see how much injury present-day China has inflicted on this Earth. If such mutilation continues unabated, what will happen to our planet?

## **NUCLEAR CONTAMINATION RENDERS CHINA UNINHABITABLE**

### **Earthquake exposes true Chinese character**

When the Great East Japan Earthquake struck in March 2011, the Japanese won praise from all over the world for their orderly behavior. And conversely, the disaster brought the true nature of the Chinese out in the open for all to see.

Right after the earthquake erupted, Chinese online forums were plastered with messages like the following:

“Rejoice!”

“Let’s celebrate! Japan will sink!”

“Serves them right!”

“Let’s send the PLA over there to occupy Japan!”

The Chinese government soon shut down the websites, but not before they had shown an unpleasant aspect of the Chinese to the entire world.

The posts in question express Schadenfreude, a German word that means deriving pleasure from someone else's misfortune. This is a typical Chinese attitude.

But the Chinese reaction to the 2011 earthquake revealed not only Schadenfreude, but also another Chinese attribute: the tendency to cling to life and fear death (*tan sheng pa si*).

The Chinese are the dirtiest people in the world. They can live contentedly in the worst squalor. Anyone who has seen a Chinese toilet will know exactly what I mean. The Japanese, who are proud of their divine country and who prize cleanliness, could not bear to go near one, not for even one second. Perhaps one needs nerves of steel to survive in filthy China.

But I recall that right after the 2011 earthquake, Chinese residents, nerves of steel notwithstanding, thronged the airports, determined to escape from Japan. There were so many of them that the Chinese government chartered planes for them. Among the "escapees" were Chinese who had lived illegally in Japan for more than 10 years.

Why did they flee? What were they afraid of? They were terrified at the thought of radiation released by the Fukushima nuclear power plant.

The owner of a Chinese restaurant in Hongo, Tokyo, closed his restaurant for nearly two months because "I have a hard time getting vegetables." His Chinese employees had fled to China and failed to return. In marked contrast was the noodle shop across the street, which was open the day of the earthquake, and every day thereafter.

The US also evacuated American citizens, but their reaction wasn't nearly as hysterical as that of the Chinese. Why did the Chinese fear exposure to radiation more than the Japanese, who have a healthy aversion to radiation? The Chinese have become inured to life in a poisonous environment, so why were they so afraid?

Here another Chinese characteristic comes into play: a paralyzing fear of death. All humans fear death, but they go on with their lives resigned to the fact that death will come



someday.

The Chinese are willing to accept death, but to the extent that others might someday die. But they absolutely refuse to concede that their lives too will end someday. Their willingness to consume polluted water and food notwithstanding, they react intensely to invisible radiation, because it might kill them.

This hysterical reaction is not limited to Chinese living in Japan. When the rumor that iodine can protect humans from radiation, people trying to buy up iodized salt created a huge furor in China. It was like a war zone; in a flash, salt disappeared from the markets.

### **Silk Road polluted by nuclear tests**

Ironically, China's nuclear pollution is worse than that of any other country in the world, although the Chinese have not been informed of this fact. There are four types: (1) pollution from nuclear testing, (2) pollution from nuclear waste, (3) pollution from uranium mining, and (4) pollution from nuclear power plant accidents.

Between 1964 and 1996 China conducted 46 nuclear tests (surface, atmospheric, and underground tests) in the region inhabited by Uighurs. Sapporo University Professor Takada Jun has been studying nuclear pollution caused by Chinese nuclear tests for many years. He has found that "190,000 persons residing in the vicinity of the test sites have died from acute radiation poisoning. The area affected by radiation is 136 times larger than Tokyo Metropolitan. An estimated 1.29 million people have received high doses of radiation." I have heard that classified CCP documents state that 750,000 deaths have resulted from the tests.

The Chinese government continues to conceal this information, but in 1998 *Death on the Silk Road*, a documentary produced by Channel 4, a British television station, aired; it describes the plight of Uighurs suffering from nuclear pollution. The documentary was later shown in 83 countries, and in 1999 it won the Rory Peck Award for features.

The Uighurs who appear in the film suffer their entire lives. They breathe air polluted by radiation, drink polluted water, get cancer, and give birth to deformed children.

In one village 80% of newborn babies were born with cleft lips and palates. In another,

there was a preponderance of babies with congenital abnormalities due to impaired cerebral development; they never learned to walk or talk. Even in the face of these challenges, the Uighurs continue to cultivate soil polluted by radiation. They have no other options.

*Death on the Silk Road* moves everyone who views it to tears. The human activities that cause nuclear pollution continue; there is a real risk of the Uighurs becoming extinct. Anyone watching the documentary is certain to acquire more than the necessary understanding of Chinese cruelty. It is available online.

Meanwhile, Japan's NHK network broadcasts any number of programs that glorify the Silk Road. This makes Japan an accomplice of China's nuclear pollution cover-up. Also noteworthy and regrettable is the fact that Japan is not one of the 83 countries that have broadcast *Death on the Silk Road*.

### **Tibetans suffering from nuclear contamination**

Uighurs are not the only victims. Tibetans have also been exposed to nuclear pollution.

In the 1960s China built a nuclear-weapons plant in the Haibei Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Qinghai province; it is still in operation. Nuclear waste from the plant flows into Lake Kokonor (Qinghai Lake in Chinese).

Since the plant was built, an increasing number of humans and animals have died from unexplained causes in this region. Fish have disappeared from the lake. This information was revealed at the World Uranium Hearing held in Salzburg, Austria on September 14, 1992.

Perhaps because China didn't dare conceal the truth any longer, on July 19, 1995, the Xinhua News Agency acknowledged the existence of a dump for radioactive pollutants near the banks of Lake Kokonor in the Haibei Tibetan autonomous prefecture.

Radioactive waste from the nuclear plant is not the only cause of Tibetan suffering. Uranium mines are located in several areas of Tibet. The largest of the mines is Gya Tersada, located in Thewo (Diebu in Chinese), the Gannan Tibetan autonomous prefecture in Gansu province. Liquid waste from this mine is discharged into the same

rivers that provide residents with drinking water. Several reports have been issued describing how the deleterious effects of radiation on the health of residents of Thewo.

The effects are felt far beyond the area near the uranium mine. Since Tibet is an important source of water for most parts of South Asia and Southeast Asia, nuclear waste in the headwaters is bound to affect the lower reaches of the Mekong River as well. The Chinese government has shown absolutely no concern about this alarming state of affairs.

### **Plan to build 102 new nuclear reactors by 2030**

In the first place, the Chinese do not consider Uighurs or Tibetans human beings. That is why they continually and casually implement policies harmful to those ethnicities. They are committing genocide, a heinous crime that violates international law.

But in the end, the Chinese will be forced to pay for their misdeeds when their nuclear power plants cause nuclear pollution.

Along with economic growth, China's consumption of energy is expected to increase. But its dependence on coal-fired power generation for most of its energy exacerbates air pollution. China must now generate more nuclear power.

China's current power generation capacity is approximately 400 million kilowatts. The breakdown is 77% coal-fired power generation, 16% hydroelectric, 2% nuclear, and 1% wind-power generation. To lessen pollution caused by coal combustion and increase the supply of electric power, China plans to build 102 nuclear reactors by 2030.

China got a late start on nuclear energy in the 1990s, more than 30 years behind Japan. To make matters worse, the Chinese have no strategic consistency as far as types of equipment are concerned. Some of its reactors are made in China, others in France, Russia, and Canada. Since so many types are used, there are concerns about a steady supply of fuel, spare parts, and about replacement equipment, as well as the training of maintenance personnel, and adherence to safety regulations, which differ for each type of equipment.

For the planned expansion to be completed by 2020, the Chinese authorities will use some state-of-the-art AP1000 nuclear power plants made by Westinghouse (a member of the Toshiba Group). For the other plants (the majority), it will use the old-style CPR1000,

which is not as safe.

Incidentally, the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant in Guangdong province is an old-style reactor; three accidents have occurred there since 2005.

There is another problem: Can Chinese workers perform nuclear power plant maintenance adequately?

China is known for the mass production of inferior goods. But when we look at the delicate workmanship of traditional crafts, or the sophisticated knockoffs (are they traditional culture as well?!) that have created problems in recent years, we know that the Chinese are not necessarily clumsy. Still, they seem to be very poor at maintenance work.

In other words, they are good at making things, but terrible at maintaining them properly.

Since public construction projects generate bribes and inflated invoices, which in turn yield profits, the Chinese will tackle them eagerly. They love large projects because they bring in more profits. When it comes to building nuclear power plants, they approach with great seriousness. But once the project is completed, maintenance is required. But maintenance doesn't generate much profit, so they lose interest. After all, the Chinese are motivated by money.

There are concerns about nuclear power plant accidents. On August 28, 2008 a fire broke out after an explosion at the Tianwan nuclear power plant in Lianyungang City, Jiangsu province. The first report of the accident appeared in a Hong Kong newspaper, but not until September 18, more than two weeks after it occurred! Before that no mainland media had carried the news. But the day after the Hong Kong report appeared, September 19, a mainland source reported a "minor fire." The report did not mention that the minor fire was caused by an explosion.

There have been official announcements of three accidents involving radiation leakage since May 2010 at the Daya Bay nuclear power plant, in east Guangdong province, 50 kilometers east of Hong Kong. But these reports were not issued until the story had been covered by the mass media.

Chinese nuclear power plants are expected to be more vulnerable to accidents than plants in developed nations because of shoddy construction (due to a shortage of personnel and huge bribes). But there are very few reports about accidents. This is Chinese secretiveness at work.

### **More dangerous than nuclear weapons: China's nuclear power plants**

It is not at all ridiculous to think that China's nuclear power plants are more dangerous than its nuclear weapons. For instance, even dictatorships exercise strict control over their nuclear weapons, and there are multiple processes that must be completed before they are deployed.

However, human error can give rise to nuclear accidents and the pollution they cause at any time. And in China once an accident occurs, the damage it does can very likely spread in a chain reaction.

Most of China's nuclear power plants being constructed at fever pitch are clustered in coastal areas. Unlike the areas where Tibetans and Uighurs live, the population is dense in coastal areas, in the hundreds of millions. An accident at one of the new plants would claim an unimaginable number of victims.

Japan cannot shrug off such accidents. Most of the coastal areas where China plans to locate new power plants are upwind and up-current of Japan. If a nuclear accident occurs, radioactive pollutants would be carried like yellow dust by the westerlies to Japan. Japan's water supply might also be contaminated.

But China, caught up in its own interests, will indiscriminately build power plants, which will pose a menace, a huge one, to Japan.

### **NO HEAVEN IN HELL**

#### **Wealthy have both money and power**

The dispute between the PRC and Japan over the Senkaku Islands resulted in a huge decline in the number of Chinese tourists visiting Japan in 2010. But until then, I often

encountered them enjoying sightseeing and shopping in Japan. Laden with shopping bags filled with luxury goods from Ginza shopping sprees, Chinese tourists provided a much-needed infusion of cash into Japan's stagnating economy. They would scoop up expensive jewelry and wristwatches that most of us might purchase once in a lifetime as nonchalantly as if they were at a supermarket sale.

Spending lavishly at a foreign destination is not an unusual experience for Chinese tourists. They live lives of luxury at home as well. In the business districts of Beijing it is not unusual to see Ferraris, Rolls-Royces, Aston Martins, and other luxury automobiles costing several hundred thousand dollars each lined up on both sides of the street.

Affluent Chinese boast incomes equivalent to those of their counterparts in advanced nations. But the Chinese lead more luxurious lives. Since the average income in China is still only \$4,000 (one tenth that of Japan), there is a huge disparity between the wealthy and the ordinary Chinese, from whose point of view the wealthy are living in paradise.

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

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

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

Operating within a system of this sort, a mere handful of people grow richer and richer. Then, to keep benefiting from it, affluent Chinese must protect that system.

Quite a few political scientists believe that as the Chinese become more comfortable,

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

### **Nightmare of the rich**

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

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

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

On June 29, 2012 Bloomberg News, a leading American media company, reported that Xi Jinping keeps \$340 million in cash in his home. The mind boggles when we try to envision all those stacks of banknotes.

But it is likely that Xi Jinping feels uneasy unless he has that much cash on hand. Interestingly enough, this isn't the dollar equivalent of renminbi, but actual US dollars, which can be used anywhere in the world. Now we know that he is prepared to flee from China at any time. Even China's leaders do not feel safe in China.

Meanwhile in China there are still 240 million (twice the population of Japan) poor people

who make less than \$2 per day. Among their ranks are more than 10 million who don't know where their next meal is coming from — they are starving.

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

*Zhu men jiu rou chou*

*Lu you dong si gu*

Behind the crimson gates wasted wine and meat rot

Outside in the streets the poor freeze to death

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

### **From heaven to hell**

Exactly. Chinese who wish to become rich must collude with the powerful. After they have amassed wealth, the collusion escalates. However, with power come power struggles; this is true of every country in the world. There is never any guarantee that the powerful officials the rich associate themselves with will continue to stay in power. If they fall from grace, the businessmen who cast their lots with them fall with them.

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

When the Bo family lost their struggle, they were reduced to criminal status. Shock waves from the loser's defeat reverberate all the way to the wealthy people who have colluded with them. It is not known how many affluent citizens Bo brought down with him, but a safe estimate would be a number equal to the Chongqing business leaders whose assets were confiscated, or perhaps even more. That would mean several thousands of people



— several tens of thousands, if we were to count relatives and associates. One man's power struggle lofted tens of thousands of people to heaven, and then cast them into hell.

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

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

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

### **Growing resentment against the rich**

Everywhere on Earth the poor resent the rich. But in China that resentment enters another dimension.

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

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

Looting by the rich is not temporary. Even after they have become vested owners. They

cause the prices of real estate and consumer goods, thereby further enlarging the proceeds of their looting. Meanwhile the poor, whose disposable income dwindles proportionately, become the ultimate victims of inflation.

The many kidnappings of the wealthy and their kin are evidence of the deep-seated resentment harbored by the poor. The rich may parade around flaunting their designer clothes, but all the while they are fearful of becoming crime victims.

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

Since they made their money through collusion with the powerful officials, the wealthy cannot dissolve these partnerships. If they refuse to cater to the never-ending demands of their "partners," they might just get framed for a crime.

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

The truth is that the rich who make their money by teaming up with the powerful suffer from a sort of "structural anxiety," the fear of being victimized. They are not in paradise, quite the opposite, as they are constantly anxious.

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

But judging from the fear in the hearts of the winners, China's wealthy, we do know one thing: heaven cannot exist within hell.

## CHINESE OFFICIALS SEEKING REFUGE ABROAD

### Most successful officials are leaving China

In the age of the global village, more and more people are moving to other countries for a multitude of reasons. It is quite a challenge to acclimate to a country with a different lifestyle and a different language. Life in the new country will undoubtedly present difficulties to overcome eventually, or perhaps never. But that is what it is like to live in a different culture. People who have achieved success in their native land don't usually leave unless a pressing reason presents itself. After all, it doesn't make sense to burn your bridges behind you and start all over again in another country.

But the most successful Chinese are the ones who most want to go elsewhere. The Japanese may have a hard time understanding their psychology.

As stated earlier, the standard for success in Chinese society is the possession of both honor and wealth. Therefore, the models for success in China are high-ranking officials and obscenely wealthy businessmen backed by those officials.

Officials are special because they have acquired knowledge, honor, power, and money; they are the highest form of human in China. The *Analects* tell us that “the student, having completed his learning, should enter into government service.”<sup>16</sup> Reading between the lines, we see a particularly Chinese calculation here, i.e., scholastic achievement is the dragon's gate that must be climbed (the dragon's gate being a metaphor for the examinations that those who seek a civil-service position must pass).are fleeing

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

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

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<sup>16</sup> 學而優則仕 (*Xue er you ze shi*).

From the ordinary person's viewpoint, China's officials lead charmed lives. Confucius taught us that the penal statutes do not apply to officials. Nor does any law apply to powerful Chinese. This means that not only can officials get away with being arrogant, they can also accumulate money and do what they please, without having to answer to anyone.

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

### **High-ranking officials take their riches and run**

However, China's high-ranking officials are saying goodbye to paradise, and fleeing overseas in great numbers. Since the 1990s more than 20,000 government officials have escaped to other countries (there may be more; this figure represents only known cases). They have taken more than \$100 million with them. This is a surprising amount because it means that on the average, each escapee has taken \$3,000,000 in public funds or other ill-gotten gains with him.

Yang Xiuzhu, former deputy mayor of Wenzhou, reportedly fled China with \$34.35 trillion, and possibly more that she had gained through corrupt dealings.

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

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

Therefore, when officials send their children to study abroad, they are taking the first step toward overseas escape, and creating a safety valve. Incidentally, the children or grandchildren of at least five of the nine members of the Politburo Standing Committee, the foremost policymaking entity, are studying in the US. Among them is Xi Jinping's daughter, who is currently enrolled at Harvard.

In a normal nation, this would be an alarming state of affairs because it seems that the children of China's leaders have been taken hostage by another country. But to China's leaders, securing an escape destination is more important than their country.

Statistics current in March 2012 reveal that blood relatives of 187 out of 204 (92%) full members of the 17<sup>th</sup> National Congress of the Central Committee, the CCP's highest administrative organization, have acquired citizenship in the US or Europe. Additionally, relatives of 142 (85%) out of 167 alternate members of the Central Committee, and relatives of 113 (89%) out of 127 members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection reside overseas.

According to US government statistics, 75% of the offspring of provincial-level officials have permanent-resident status in the US or US citizenship; 91% of the next generation (their grandchildren) have US citizenship.

All Chinese leaders share one ambition: escape from China.

### **China's central bank offers tips for money laundering**

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

The officials resort to several money-laundering schemes. They may use underground banks or overseas connections. Or they may establish a dummy corporation in a tax haven like the Cayman Islands, and transfer their Chinese assets there. As a matter of fact, the website of China's central bank, the People's Bank of China, offers detailed instructions on money-laundering methods under the heading "How corrupt elements transfer assets overseas." It is easy to imagine China's officials diligently absorbing the instructions on the bank's website.

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

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

### **Why officials flee China**

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

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

Chinese laws are used as tools for extortion or in competitions for power. Not only the losers, but also everyone associated with them, lands in prison. This is a feature of China's peculiar culture of revenge. As the saying goes, "Kill everyone in the clan."<sup>17</sup>

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

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<sup>17</sup> 誅九族 (*Zhu jiu zu*).

and Liu Shaoqi when they lost to Mao Zedong.

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

### **Nobody wants to live in poisonous China**

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

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

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

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

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

Over the past 10 years, more Koreans (both North and South) have become Japanese citizens than nationals of any other country, with Chinese applicants right behind them. In 1988 10,359 persons were awarded Japanese citizenship. Among them 5,656 (54.6%) were from North or South Korea, and 3,259 (31.5%) from China.

Readers may wonder about this phenomenon, thinking that Koreans and Chinese hate Japan. But these facts show that anti-Japanese sentiment has been exaggerated.



## 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **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.

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

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

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

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

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

### **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 Zhongnanhai, 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 1999. 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 battlefront 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.

### **Tian'anmen Mothers are NK cells**

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 Chinese government's using its spears to attack its own shields, the government would find it intolerable. That is why the authorities 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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 Woenser, 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

## CHAPTER 5: CAN JAPAN METAMORPHOSE INTO BLACK JACK?

### **JAPAN, GROW UP!**

#### **Juvenilization is sweeping Japan**

We need a nation that embodies the attributes of Black Jack to combat China cancer. But is Japan capable of assuming that role? If Japan intends to do so, there are several problems it must resolve.

I am deeply concerned about the juvenilization of the Japanese. Here's an example: I received a calendar, a gift from a politician. One of the photographs it featured was a close-up of that politician taken during an appearance on some entertainer's television show. The politician was obviously stooping to the level of the entertainer, and fawning over him. This sort of behavior is symptomatic of the juvenilization of which I speak.

The politician, a Diet representative, whose position should command respect, appears on frivolous television programs, as if doing so were his duty. He mingles with comedians and engages in ridiculous debates with them. Perhaps he is hoping to impress his constituents, who may be fooling themselves into thinking that he is wonderful. When I observe this sort of behavior, I am embarrassed for the politician involved.

I often notice mature adults, who should know better, attempting to ingratiate themselves with ignorant young people. Schoolteachers and parents attempt to curry favor with children. Japanese textbooks, with their abundance of photographs and illustrations, now resemble comic books. Perhaps it is easier for children to read these textbooks. But learning involves much more than cramming knowledge into one's head. A modicum of suffering is part of the process.

In Japan the educational arena is bleak and grim from elementary through high school. But the university environment has deteriorated to the point where it is reminiscent of nursery school.

For two years I was a part-time professor at a private university, where I taught internal medicine. One day the administration told me that the parents of a student who had failed the course had issued a protest. Apparently they had showed up at the school and launched



an offensive against an administrative staff member: “Why did my son fail that course? If he did indeed fail, it’s the professor’s fault. Do something!” I was shocked by their behavior, but even more shocked when the university asked *me* to do something!

I learned subsequently that the student in question had received failing grades from four other professors, all of whom ended up passing him.

Such cases may be infrequent, but they suggest that Japanese universities are not so much stooping to the level of the ignorant as moving toward anti-intellectualism.

When confronted with such phenomena, I can’t help but think that as a nation, Japan is seeking to transform itself into a Disneyland. By Disneyland, I mean a peaceful world in which lions and zebras coexist happily. In that world there are no life-and-death struggles whatsoever. Yes, the Japanese must be envisioning that sort of child’s world.

### **Good education involves both literary and martial arts**

In former times the Japanese were pacifists by tradition, but they also had a warrior spirit. They knew that they needed power to maintain peace. But today the idea that power is evil is spreading, and the climate is such that they want peace, but nothing more.

Before World War II Taiwan had adopted Japan’s warrior spirit. For that reason we Taiwanese continue to have respect for the warrior spirit. My father held a fifth-dan in kendo. I practice judo, and my son has been training in karate since his elementary school days. The martial arts (karate, judo, kendo, and archery) are instrumental in cultivating the warrior spirit.

Unfortunately, the martial arts have fallen into disuse, and are misconstrued as violence. The world of professional boxing is now populated with ridiculous “sportsmen.” Even in sumo, Japan’s national sport, the notion that as long as you win, technique doesn’t matter, has begun to take hold. *Rei* (courtesy and respect), one of the key aspects of the warrior spirit, has little importance today. This is another sign of the juvenilization of Japanese society.

When GHQ took charge after World War II ended, the Americans removed martial arts from the Japanese school curriculum, maintaining that they are inexorably intertwined with “patriotic ideology.” But the Guidelines for Junior High Schools issued by the

Ministry of Education in 1958 allowed for the inclusion of sumo, kendo, and judo in the curriculum as elective activities. That was a significant improvement, but the fact that the martial arts were electives meant that many students graduated without experiencing them.

The amended Basic Act on Education, enacted by the Abe administration in December 2006, brought about a major change. The text of the law lists “fostering the value of respect for tradition and culture and love of the country and regions that have nurtured us ...”<sup>18</sup> as one of its objectives. In September 2007 at a meeting of a special committee of the Central Council for Education, which advises the minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, an agreement was reached to make martial arts courses compulsory.

This was a giant step forward. Since Japan already has the required facilities, including training halls, as well as teachers, they should be used to the fullest advantage.

### **Causes of juvenilization**

The Japanese outlook on life and death is distinctive, and has a direct connection to the core of the warrior spirit. The Chinese outlook is different; it favors prolonging life as long as possible, as typified by the phrase “perennial youth and long life.” The Daoist archetype is someone who is physically and spiritually immortal.

In contrast, the Japanese regard life as ephemeral, and find beauty in lives that begin suddenly and end suddenly, like cherry blossoms. Therefore, they place a great deal of importance on a beautiful death (one’s last moments). I believe that is why the Japanese are willing to give their lives for a particular cause.

Perhaps I am glorifying the soldiers in special units who gave their lives in suicide attacks during World War II. Nevertheless, I don’t think any other ethnic group could have made that sacrifice. Certainly not the Chinese. The Japanese seem to be equipped with a genetic makeup that manifests itself in their particular outlook on life and death.

The warrior spirit also exists because of the Japanese outlook on life, which makes it

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<sup>18</sup> <http://www.mext.go.jp/en/policy/education/lawandplan/title01/detail01/1373798.htm>.

possible for the Japanese to accept the concept of *noblesse oblige*.

If that is so, why has the juvenilization of the Japanese worsened, and why do the Japanese think that the ideal nation is patterned after Disneyland?

Occupation policy is partly responsible, especially the infusion of the Tokyo Trials historical perception into the minds of the Japanese. Also responsible are the stranglehold the postwar Constitution and the Japan Teachers' Union have over education. But a deeper cause is the tendency of the Japanese to resign themselves to their fates.

Because of their resignation, the Japanese made no excuses after the war. After all, they had been defeated. They were prepared to accept whatever punishment was meted out to them. Postwar Japanese public opinion became philosophical and fatalistic to the extreme; everything that had been good before the war was now evil. The Japanese character had undergone a major change. Ironically, the best aspects of the Japanese were now the worst ones.

It was now taboo to hold debates about why Japan had lost the war and how victory might have been achieved. Analyzing the reasons for errors made and arriving at conclusions might have provided Japan with a huge intellectual asset.

But the Japanese squandered that opportunity and instead began to think only about renouncing war for all eternity. This shift may have pulled Japan in the wrong direction.

### **Intellectuals uninterested in transforming Japan**

Was the juvenilization of Japan brought on by liberals? By leftists? Sad to say, both leftists and rightists had a hand in it. The rightists fell out of favor before they could forge a campaign enabling them to achieve their goals.

Conservative critics are all distinguished specialists who possess a wide range of knowledge about the details of history, and are capable of discussing them intelligently. They also are capable of skillfully dissecting the current state of affairs. Unfortunately, they lack the discernment to understand what makes Japan run. They don't seem to know how to gauge, much less sway public opinion.

Conservative commentators write magazine articles, appear on television, and deliver

lectures, but nothing comes of these attempts. They seem to lack the commitment needed to exercise their influence and change their country.

The causes adopted by the conservatives (revision of the Constitution and acquiring the wherewithal to defend their own nation) are certainly worthy ones. The conservative camp needs to engage in strategic rethinking. They need to decide how to steer their campaigns, and to ask themselves if their methods are correct and their organization is sufficient. Then they need to draw the attention of the younger generations to their activities.

### **Japan in urgent need of transformation**

Every nation experiences periods of prosperity and periods of decline. The last days of the Tokugawa shogunate were a time of crisis both at home and abroad. Japan was experiencing financial difficulties and corruption marred the government. There was no shortage of talented men, but they were in no position to exploit their abilities. Nevertheless, that situation did not prevent Japan from seizing the opportunity when it arrived, and accomplishing the Meiji restoration, which was nothing short of a revolution.

Today the entire world is on the verge of entering an unsettled era. Japan must consider this international environment as an opportunity. After all, it is difficult to wage a revolution in stable times.

There are three types of energy that can bring about significant changes in the world: war, natural disaster, and pestilence. At present there are signs that any of these might occur.

People talk about a possible attack on Taiwan. The truth is, however, that it is the Chinese who are the most fearful about this eventuality. It is very likely that such an attack will destroy the Chinese economy. The Chinese really don't care who rules their nation or the world. It is highly likely that their highest priority is prosperity and security for themselves and their relatives.

The current CCP leaders are all very rich men. Most of their children are living safely in the US. They own a great deal of stock. What they fear is a market crash. Even the rumor of war could deplete their assets.

The Japanese might go to war for the sake of the world or their nation. The Chinese, however, are eminently realistic. They say that they'll go to war if Taiwan declares independence. During the days of Mao Zedong, there was the notion that they would go to war even if China's population were reduced by half. That is not true any longer.

But the possibility of a limited military confrontation near the Senkaku Islands or the South China Sea is increasing.

Furthermore, China is already struggling with air and water pollution. Add to that rising unemployment, the widening gap between the haves and have-nots, and frequent uprisings in farming villages.

To keep its government intact, the CCP must show further economic growth. But as the economy grows, consumption of natural resources and energy will increase, and competition for them will intensify. There are many, many situations that are potentially perilous, and might trigger a revolution in Japan.

It is time for Japan to put an end to its juvenilization, recover its warrior spirit, and return to its original, true state. There is not a moment to waste.

## **BEST DOCTORS CANNOT CURE CHINA CANCER**

### **Black Jack thinks like a Japanese**

What should Japan do to combat China cancer? Ordinary treatment methods or therapies won't work on this penetrating, fast-growing cancer. The Japanese cannot possibly conquer China cancer unless they revolutionize their current systems and ideology.

An ordinary physician would be powerless. Japan must become Black Jack!

Hampered by rules, Japan's physicians can offer only established therapies. Those students who survive entrance-examination hell and enter the hallowed halls of medical school are immediately confronted by rule upon rule. When they begin to practice after medical school, they already command an exalted position in society. Consequently, most physicians do not venture outside the orbit of the medical community that protects their

social status and governs their actions.

In contrast, Black Jack, the protagonist of the comic-book series of the same name created by Tezuka Osamu, is not an overachiever who belongs to physicians' associations. Nor is he an upstanding member of the medical community; he is a thorn in its side. He is immune to criticism. His methods are unorthodox; his ideas and philosophy are daring. His treatments are audacious. Black Jack is determined to cure the illnesses he encounters, no matter what methods he has to use, and his treatments accord with his personal values.

The *Black Jack* series has admirers all over the world. It has been translated into more than 20 languages, and read and reread. Readers are certainly impressed by Black Jack's valor and benevolence. But they also realize that his methods, though daring, are rooted in reality.

Isn't it odd that a nonconformist lone wolf like Black Jack happened to be born in Japan, a nation that practically worships rules? From this Taiwanese physician's point of view, Japan was the only place he could have been born. Black Jack's ideas are Japanese in every way.

### **Entire *Black Jack* series housed in University of Tokyo Medical Library**

I read the series when I was a medical student in Taiwan. At the time we didn't purchase comic books, we rented them. While my classmates were listening to lectures in the auditorium, I was "studying" at home, reading *Black Jack* comics.

But I am sure readers will stop laughing when I tell them that the entire *Black Jack* series is housed in the Medical Library of the University of Tokyo, known as the Great White Tower, the institution situated at the pinnacle of higher learning. The collection, in its entirety, is located in the first set of shelves one encounters on entering the library. Even the University of Tokyo's medical school acknowledges that it is impossible to cure diseases without Black Jack's creativity and audacity.

The fact that Black Jack was born in Japan seems less unlikely when we look at Japanese history. All the warrior-rulers who ruled during the Warring States era (1467-1600), such as Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Tokugawa Ieyasu, were nonconformists. The imperial loyalists who effected the Meiji Restoration were also rugged individualists

who thought the unthinkable, and who discarded deeply entrenched systems and created new ones. The fruit of their labors was a modern nation-state; this was the first time Japan attained that status.

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and other Japanese concepts that emerged during the Showa era (1926-89) served as models for today's global economies. Today Manzhouguo, founded in 1932, is disparaged as an encroachment. But since several million Chinese jumped at the chance to live there, I view it as a miracle of Japanese resourcefulness and spirit of adventure. In fact, like Taiwan, Manzhouguo, established by the Japanese, formed the industrial basis for the Northeast China Economic Region.

Today's Japanese resemble old people because the constraints imposed upon them by rules have sapped their energy. However, there were times when they plunged into unknown waters and achieved success. If they can manage to recapture that ancient energy, they can become Black Jack.

### **What would Black Jack do?**

How would Black Jack go about ridding the world of the China cancer? What bold approach would he choose? As a physician who chose that vocation after reading *Black Jack*, I am always thinking, "What would my teacher do?" What would constitute a prudent, yet daring method for treating China cancer, one not bound by preconceived notions?

Treatment guidelines should be founded on the recognition of the following facts:

1. It is impossible to eliminate every single cancer cell.
2. Treatment will be painful.
3. There will be fierce resistance from cancer cells.
4. Japan must take the initiative.

Surgical procedures can excise the more common forms of cancer, but they obviously cannot remove 1.3 billion human beings. That is the most difficult aspect of eliminating China cancer. Consequently, the plan would be not to kill every last cancer cell, but to render them harmless. How do we neutralize them? What would Black Jack do?

Perhaps the biggest obstacle standing in the way of treatment of China cancer is resistance

from within Japan's borders. The business world is certain to object, citing the likelihood of a market crash. The Foreign Ministry will discourage any such effort, fearing revenge from China. The Japanese citizenry will feel that the cancer treatment will stir up trouble unnecessarily. These reactions are not products of my imagination — they are bound to happen.

### **Ironclad rule: Don't provoke China**

The difficult aspect of treating cancer is the necessity of battling with devious cancer cells and their survival instinct. China cancer presents the same challenges. The Chinese economy is the second most powerful in the world. Furthermore, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China wields more influence than Japan, and wouldn't hesitate to use military force.

Treating cancer without angering China is next to impossible. But if we don't eradicate China cancer, we will be forced to sit and watch helplessly while our entire planet is destroyed.

Since World War II Japan has failed to assume a position of leadership in international politics, choosing instead to devote itself to economic matters. Japan has followed the US's lead in its dealings with China.

Since Japan established diplomatic relations with China, the Japanese have avoided doing anything that would upset China, and that includes making statements the Chinese would not welcome. "Don't provoke China" has become an ironclad rule, one that has been strictly observed. Not only has Japan contributed to Chinese economic growth by providing funds and technology, it has also played a role in defusing hostility toward Japan within China.

Japan has been nourishing China cancer, and at times has supplied a much-appreciated dose of stabilizer in the form of nationalism, which China must drink from time to time.

But even if the Japanese feel that they must atone for some sin or other committed against China, they must not forget that the fangs of China cancer are aimed at Japan. The first countries to be swallowed up by China cancer in its attempt to destroy the entire world will be Japan and Taiwan.



## **Only Japan can accomplish the impossible**

Japan has entrusted decisions about problems with China to the US for quite some time now. But for more than 2,000 years Japan-China relations had the two nations on an equal footing. The body of Japanese research on China is huge and superlative, but the results of that research have yet to reach the political or business communities. Neither community makes any attempt to see the truth about China, and the media are equally guilty.

The US does have a Pacific presence, but American mentality and scholarship are Eurocentric. Because the US is also a monotheistic nation, there is a clear distinction between good and evil, and it is difficult for Americans to fully comprehend the gray areas of Chinese thought.

In that sense Japan is different. Its storehouse of knowledge about China accumulated over 2,000 years surpasses that of any other nation. For that reason, the trauma of war notwithstanding, Japan's failure to take the initiative, and its willingness to fully entrust the handling of the China problem to the US are nothing short of irresponsible. Japan absolutely must take the lead in the process of eradicating refractory China cancer.

How would Black Jack go about eradicating China cancer?

When I was studying at a cancer center in Taiwan, the physician who headed the institution would often issue the following warning: "When surgery is successful but the patient dies, all that remains is the surgeon's arrogance."

This is a common occurrence. The more uncompromising the surgeon, the more likely the patient is to die. The same is true of eradicating China cancer, but making our planet a healthy place is of prime importance. If our intent is to extirpate every single cancer cell, there is no point in giving therapy that causes harm to the patient by excising a significant amount of tissue and then kills him.

The only option left is neutralizing China cancer by limited excision and extensive immunotherapy. Only Japan, the nation that gave birth to Black Jack, is capable of accomplishing such a miracle.

## **BLACK JACK COULD BREAK UP CHINA CANCER**

### **China can be dismantled**

China cancer is growing and spreading at an alarming rate. If left unchecked, it will destroy the entire planet. There is only one way to keep this from happening: neutralize China by breaking it up into smaller components.

Since China's deeply entrenched "great unification mentality" is none other than a desire for expansion, its government cannot persist unless it continues to increase its power. On the other hand, the Chinese will need to plunder resources if they are to sustain their massive nation. But plundering policies will result in centrifugal, rather than centripetal force, and the potential for segmentation will grow. Therefore, That is why China has repeatedly gone through cycles of unity and division throughout its history.

The "great unification" has become a mainstay of the Chinese people to the point that it might just as well be a religion. But if they learn that division of their nation will make them more prosperous, they will be quick to abandon the great-unification mentality. Even the most ardent patriots discard their fatherland and become foreigners the moment they go abroad. That is why so many Chinese petition for citizenship in the US and Japan. That is how brittle Chinese unity is. I completely understand what Sun Yat-sen was thinking when he likened the Chinese to sand.

People tend to believe that it is impossible to dismember China, but when we look back at history, we see that China has been a segmented nation for many more years than it has been united.

Unlike Japan, the US, and the nations of Europe, China is an empire, even today. The CCP is masquerading as the emperor. But as the old saying goes, "heaven is high and the emperor is far away," meaning that central authorities have little influence over local affairs. Also, unlike other modern nations, the Chinese lack a far-reaching body of laws that extends to every corner of China.

One might think that there would be centralization of administrative power in a nation under one-party rule. However, the only aspects of Chinese lives that the CCP has a

stranglehold on are the military, freedom of speech, and information. We know that this is so because local officials do whatever they please, ignoring the central authorities. This attitude is typified by the saying “policies and orders halt at the gate of Zhongnanhai” (the CCP’s central headquarters in Beijing). Another apt saying is “leaders make policies and the people find a way around them.”

For instance, in the farming villages, where 60% of China’s population resides, local governments set their own taxes and collect them from the farmers, calling them whatever strikes their fancy. Taxes are a source of power for governments. The fact that local governments can levy them at will means that the central government has no power over them.

Therefore, it should not be so difficult to dismember China. And the moment the CCP’s one-party rule ends, China will have dismembered itself.

### **Five military regions could become nations**

Running a dictatorship that incorporates 1.3 billion souls as one nation is a very difficult assignment. Europe, which is about the same size as China, has a population of 730 million souls who inhabit 50 nations. In addition to 22 provinces, the Chinese have annexed what they call autonomous regions where Tibetans, Uighurs, and Mongols live. Even if those autonomous regions were declared nations, China would still be too large.

Of course, the formation of a country is a complex process. There may be an optimal configuration, but this is not a task that can be accomplished by making mathematical calculations and drawing lines. Still, in China’s case, the five military regions offer possible boundaries.

Mao Zedong once said that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun; that may be a broadly accurate description of China. Even in light of the years during which China was divided, military regions were, for all intents and purposes, nations.

China comprises seven military regions: Eastern, Western, Southern, Northern, and Central. Each region has land and air forces, as well as nuclear missile units. In other words, each military region could be described as a nuclear power.

Additionally, it is possible to superimpose an economic zone on each military region. For

instance, the Northern Military Region fits neatly into the Three Northeastern Provinces Economic Zone; the Central Military Region into the Jingjin Economic Zone; the Eastern Military Region into the Bohai Bay Economic Zone, Yangtze River Delta Economic Zone; the Southern Military Region into the Pearl River Delta Economic Zone; and the Western Military Region into the Chongqing Economic Zone.

However, economic development in some parts of the Western Military Region has not progressed to the point where it can rightly be called an economic zone. But we must remember that this area has always been inhabited by Uighurs, and was called East Turkestan until China annexed it.

Not only do the military regions possess robust military strength, with the exception of some areas, but they also have an economy that supports the military. Also, languages spoken, cultures, and customs differ among the military regions. Therefore, their military strength qualifies them for nationhood.

### **Division of empire would benefit Chinese**

Splitting up the Chinese empire would certainly benefit the world; it would also benefit the Chinese. To be viable, an empire must expend staggering amounts of money. There is always the temptation toward military expansion, which stirs up suspicions and increases enemies, and ultimately necessitates even more military expansion.

If the nation in question is a dictatorship, there are other elements that become increasingly dangerous. Since the government is opaque, corruption thrives. A country as large as China has many layers of government, ranging from central to local. It would be bad enough if China's government were simply inefficient, but it is a breeding ground for corruption as well. But if China were divided appropriately into several nations, government would become more extensive, and there would be fewer opportunities for corrupt activity.

If China became several countries, they would serve as checks and balances for each other, and imperial attributes would decrease, as would the threats they posed. What is more, if they competed with each other as individual nations, the inhabitants of each nation would receive more and better services. Then we would have what Hu Jintao referred to as an

“harmonious society.”

Another characteristic China shares with Europe is that all territory is connected by land. This means that all who don't like where they live can move to another region. And those moves in themselves breed competition in a good sense.

Looking at China's history, we see that the nation was more often split than united. Also, during the time it was split people were happier. When a nation is weak, its wealth is concentrated on the people. This is further proof that segmenting China is a reasonable and realistic way of rendering it harmless.

Of course, China's leaders, the beneficiaries of corruption, are dead set against dividing China; they are also dead set against democratization. But resistance to democracy is the same as resistance to division. The authorities know very well that the result of democratization would be division. So they use every means available to them to suppress the democratization movement.

But the method of governing China that is currently in force, whereby millions of citizens suffer so that a handful of people can profit, cannot last long.

### **Three reasons for villagers' victory in Siege of Wukan**

Actually, I can cite an incident in which unreasonable government practices were undermined: the village of Wukan in Guangdong province.

The incident was triggered by village officials who, in September 2011, confiscated land from villagers and sold it to developers without compensating the former owners properly. A protest ensued, led by Xue Jinbo. Xue was arrested, and after being subjected to unspeakable torture, died of what the authorities claimed was a heart attack.

Xue Jinbo's death further enraged the villagers, who not only stepped up their protest activity, but also requested support from foreign media via the Internet. That effort was successful, for European and American media representatives thronged to Wukan and issued detailed reports. This battle ended in victory for the villagers. The corrupt officials were dismissed, and the first election of village officials by the people was held on February 1, 2012. One of the leaders of the protest was elected mayor.

The Wukan incident had a significant impact on China; the media called it a great breakthrough for the Chinese democratization movement. It is certainly true that there have been several hundred thousands of protests motivated by the same type of corrupt land dealings that spurred the citizens of Wukan to action. But only Wukan succeeded in acquiring the right of self-government. And we must remember that this was not as simple a matter as the power of the people winning autonomy for the village.

No, the struggle in Wukan succeeded because three aspects of the incident were in alignment. The first was the transmission of a massive amount of video footage via the Internet. The second was the surge of foreign media representatives into the town and their broadcasts. The third was the CCP secretary in Guangdong, Wang Yang's use of the incident in his power struggle with Bo Xilai.

Probably the most important of those three factors was the third, Wang Yang's power struggle. Wang, an alumnus of the Communist Youth League, was the party secretary in Chongqing before he assumed that position in Guangdong. His successor, Bo Xilai, one of the descendants of influential communist figures referred to as princelings, detested Wang Yang's liberal platform. Bo favored a return to conservative communist ideology, and adopted the motto *chang hong da hei* (sing red, smash black), meaning "sing revolutionary songs, wipe out organized crime," which won him popularity.

Therefore, we must concede that the Wukan incident was resolved in favor of the democratization platform, the polar opposite of the CCP's platform. But we must realize that the outcome was intended to spite Bo Xilai, and was not a sign that democratization will make headway from now on.

Incidentally, in March 2012, not long after the Wukan incident, Bo Xilai's fall from grace was revealed, and shocked the international community. This too was a power struggle between the Youth League faction and the princelings.

But even if the incident was in part a power struggle, and democratization was a tool of the power struggle used by the powerful, democratization did indeed make some headway.

### **Five prescriptions for detoxification: divide China**

Since, unsurprisingly, in China it is taboo to speak of dividing up the nation, we have no way of knowing how the Chinese feel about segmentation. "Grand unification" has solid

support, at least on the surface. But the notion of a confederation of Chinese states has been around since ancient times, and therefore may serve as one argument in favor of division. And with the foundation laid, this idea could spread rapidly; it need only be ignited.

Dividing China is the one and only way to detoxify China cancer. For that to happen, the international community must put pressure on China to accomplish democratization and liberalization. I often hear the argument that pressuring on China will produce the opposite effect, i.e., backfire. But this is nothing but an excuse proffered by foreign bureaucrats who wish to let sleeping dogs lie. The Chinese vehemently oppose external pressure precisely because it is effective!

In today's China, economic sanctions of the sort that were imposed at the time of the Tian'anmen protests are no longer possible, but if we focus on human rights, there are many approaches to use.

Here are my five prescriptions for dividing China and rendering it harmless:

1. Demand that China democratize.
2. Demand that China permit freedom of speech.
3. Enact a Chinese human-rights law.
4. Demand that China resolve its environmental problems.
5. Enact a Japanese version of the Taiwan Relations Act.

1. - 4. are all concerns relating to democracy, freedom, human rights, and the environment. The Japanese, whether they be left- or right-leaning ideologically, cannot possibly object to any of these. Asking China to democratize is tantamount to destroying China's current regime.

- (1) First of all, Japan must monitor China's progress in democratizing. Japan should establish a national organization (similar to the one in the US) to monitor and encourage democratization. Another possibility is issuing reports on China's democratization progress on a regular basis. The formulation of policies addressing the moral aspects of democracy should increase Japan's status in the international community, as well as greatly invigorating China's democratization movement.

The US Congress has passed legislation urging the democratization of China any number of times. Japan's Diet should enact legislation supporting China's democratization activists.

Then Japan must create a VOJ (Voice of Japan), patterned after Voice of America. VOA now broadcasts not only radio programs, but also sends reports over the Internet. Therefore, VOJ should also encourage democratization in China through broadcasts in the Chinese language.

It is important to invigorate Chinese lymphocytes in this way.

- (2) In demanding freedom of speech for the Chinese, Japan should invoke the principle of reciprocity, and elicit from the Chinese government a guarantee of freedom to report on and broadcast material about events in China.

Then Japan should enact laws and regulations that would enable it to deport Chinese reporters who broadcast fraudulent reportage due to the control of free speech by the Chinese government.

Furthermore, Japan should establish an organization that will act as an ombudsman, i.e., ensure that the Japanese media's coverage of China is accurate and factually correct. Then it should monitor the extent to which free speech is protected in China.

- (3) The simplest way to demand respect for human rights in China is to enact a Chinese human-rights law. Doing so might invite accusations of interfering in the domestic affairs of another nation. But remember that Japan has already emulated the US by enacting the Law on Countermeasures to the Abduction Problem and Other Problems of Human Rights Violations by the North Korean Authorities (June 2006), commonly referred to as the North Korean Human Rights Act.

It reads, in part, as follows:

This law ... taking into consideration the human rights violations committed by North Korea, which are of pressing importance to Japan, including abductions, which require the cooperation of the international



community to resolve, while at the same time recognizing the importance of increasing public awareness of North Korean human rights issues, aims to clarify the North Korean human rights situation and deter human rights abuses in cooperation with the international community.

Japan blithely follows the US' lead, but there will be no future if it continues along these lines. That is why Japan must use Black Jack's method: take the initiative and enact a Chinese human-rights law.

This should be very easy to accomplish. All the Japanese need to do is to use the North Korean Human Rights Law as a model. They need only impose sanctions: for instance, the Japanese will allocate a budget of \$20,000,000. If the Chinese government suppresses democratization efforts, the Japanese will contribute those funds to human-rights organizations in China. This action alone should embolden the Chinese human-rights movement.

If the Japanese use the excuse that it's all very well for the US to attempt to counter human-rights violations in North Korea; after all, North Korea is a tiny country, but China is another story, we will know for certain that Bushido, the warrior spirit, has disappeared from Japan.

- (4) To pressure China into resolving its environmental problems, the Japanese could enact an Environment Law. Its intent would be to protect the environment; factories operated by Japanese corporations in China would be monitored, and if found polluting, would be taxed.

If Chinese companies producing goods exported to Japan polluted the environment during the manufacturing process, they could be fined (a pollution tax). That would be helping protect the Chinese environment, and thus would benefit the Chinese.

- (5) Taiwan is Japan's lifeline. But as things stand now, Japan cannot have government-to-government relations with Taiwan. This is a huge disadvantage as far as Japan's national security is concerned. Even if the Japanese and Taiwanese government cannot conduct normal relations, it would be a considerable step forward if Japan emulated the US by enacting a Taiwan Relations Act. I will discuss the Japanese version of this law later.

## **Anonymous breaks through Chinese firewall**

Protests against the Chinese government's control of information have been launched by ordinary people. A group that calls itself Anonymous has systematically attacked Chinese government websites, from which it has stolen government and corporate "doctored" evidence, and revealed it to the public.

Anonymous started out as a group of hackers who sought to protect Internet freedom. As its name indicates, it is a faceless organization. Its members are mainly untraceable young people who belong to an amorphous association. They have high-level hacking skills, and have already exposed a huge amount of government data during concentrated assaults executed over a short time.

Of course this type of hacking is considered illegal, and other, non-Chinese government organizations have attempted to catch the culprits. But it isn't possible to round up Anonymous because the hackers have no organization.

What they seek is freedom. Therefore, China, which censors Internet content, is their ideal target. But attacks are not their only methods, they are also teaching Internet users in China how to evade censorship. It is extremely likely that Anonymous attacks will succeed in breaching China's Internet defenses.

There are no lulls in the hackers' online battle with the Chinese government. In the spring of 2011, when the Jasmine Revolution took place (in Tunisia), many young people showed up for planned demonstrations because of campaigns waged by Chinese exchange students in the US.

The power of the Internet rattled the nerves of the Chinese government, which stepped up its online censorship. It became impossible to search using keywords that had a connection with the Jasmine Revolution, such as *Arab* and *jasmine*.

But China's nervous reaction also proves how strong the Internet is. It is safe to assume that this cat-and-mouse game will not be a temporary phenomenon, and that the collapse of China's online defense is not far off.

## **Communist government losing grip on censorship**

According to the 21th [Statistical Report on Internet Development in China](#), as of the end of 2011 China had 513 million internet users, 90% of whom had completed more than a high school education. These statistics tell us that the Internet is an important source of information in China.

But China also has an Internet management system called the Golden Shield Project, which censors information entering China from the outside world, shutting out any objectionable content. For that reason, Chinese are barred from connecting to Facebook or Twitter.

But China does have powerful social media networks: WeChat and Weibo (Microblog), which serve as platforms for the exchange of information in China.

For instance, in July 2011, a train collision occurred in Wenzhou, Zhejiang province. The Chinese government attempted to conceal evidence by burying the wrecked train cars. But since videos of them were broadcast all over China over the Internet, the public lashed out at the authorities. The shameful sight of the authorities, who had buckled under the storm of criticism, disinterring the wreckage on the following day was shown to the entire world. Online public opinion in Chinese has acquired so much power that it can put pressure on the government; it cannot be ignored.

The control of information is a method that dictators must use to stay in power. But China is on the point of losing that power. When the government loses its grip on information, China will disintegrate.

## **How to render China harmless**

Still, it is not advisable to allow the dismantling of China up to fate. The result of doing that would be chaos. Since refugees will be leaving China in droves, they will create a huge nuisance for Taiwan, Japan, and other Asian nations. So the split must result in retaining all Chinese within the confines of that nation. This will require encouragement from outside.

Tie-ups with pro-democracy activists and with the seven major military regions will become necessary when the moment arrives. Of course, tie-ups formed under the current

Chinese regime would be very dangerous, as the current leaders would view them as tantamount to treason.

Nevertheless, for the sake of the future, it is necessary to obtain information about their personal and financial connections.

It is especially necessary to learn in advance about their *overseas* personal and financial connections. Without exception, Chinese high-ranking officials have relatives outside of China. It goes without saying that relationships with those relatives must be formed.

### **Chinese empire will end in a flash**

It is the CCP that is blocking the domestic division of China. But even though people talk of one-party rule, China is not monolithic. It is, however, holding a bomb that could explode at any time.

Another obstacle is presented by Chinese nationalism. It seems to have risen, but is not as strong as it seems. We know that from the fact that most Chinese are hoping to become foreigners. The nationalism of people who covet citizenship in Japan, the US, or Europe is more like a hobby. They don't really love their country.

The moment the Chinese awaken to the fact that present-day China is a cancer, and that their only hope for the future is to divide China, the Chinese empire will have come to an end.

### **A JAPAN-TAIWAN FEDERATION COULD CONQUER CHINA CANCER**

#### **Statement on core interests is sign of inward weakness**

As stated earlier, if we do not succeed in exterminating China cancer, the first nations to be devoured by it will be Japan and Taiwan. Grudges harbored by the Chinese over past wars are more deep-seated against Japan than Taiwan. Still, if Japan is determined to wipe out China cancer, it must join forces with Taiwan. As long as China considers Taiwan a "core interest," Taiwan will be the razor-sharp blade that gets pushed into the core of China cancer.

The following commentary by Confucius related by Yang Huo in the *Analects* is an apt description of China's attitude toward Taiwan: "He who puts on an appearance of stern firmness, while inwardly he is weak, is like one of the small, mean people — yea, is he not like the thief who breaks through, or climbs over, a wall?"<sup>19</sup>

China's preferred method of instilling fear, while insisting that Taiwan is a core interest, is to hint that it is prepared to wage war to protect that interest. The Chinese are bluffing, of course, just as hoodlums and thugs do.

But readers must understand that despite China's seemingly uncompromising stance, deep down inside, the Chinese dread fighting a war over this particular core interest. If that were not the case, there would be no reason for them to act like the aforementioned thief.

The term "core interest" says "hands off" to foreign countries, i.e., it threatens them; to the people at home, it says, we have adopted a strong stance. And to Taiwan it is a warning: abandon your thoughts of Taiwanese independence.

### **Legal independence for Taiwan will trigger division of China**

In fact, China's greatest fear is that Taiwan will progress from *de facto* independence to *de jure* (legal) independence. Legal independence for Taiwan would certainly precipitate the dismantling of China.

China has declared that it is willing to use military force to block the legal independence of Taiwan. To the Chinese, Taiwanese independence means war. And of course, the outbreak of war will bring about the immediate collapse of the Chinese economy.

But China's failure to initiate an armed attack on Taiwan would be tantamount to announcing that it is a paper tiger. Proponents of division inside China will be sure to come out fighting. When that happens, condemnation of the government will explode, the first steps toward division will be taken, and a bitter power struggle will ensue.

Put simply, aside from threats, China has no effective means in its power to prevent

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<sup>19</sup> <https://ctext.org/analects/yang-huo> (retrieved 2/18/19).

Taiwan from declaring its legal independence. If Taiwan commits itself to taking that risk, it has the power to destroy China. We must realize that China is well aware of that. The game of chicken between China and Taiwan continues.

### **More practical support for China's democratization movement**

But greater than China's fear that Taiwan will declare its independence is the worry that an independent Taiwan will actively support the democratization movement in China.

Taiwan's use of democracy to put pressure on China will have a destructive force equal to, or possibly greater than a declaration of independence. After all, the Chinese are dissatisfied with the current CCP dictatorship, and are seeking freedom of speech, democratization, and respect for human rights.

Most Chinese today are convinced that Taiwan is part of China. If Taiwan declares independence, they will side with the Chinese government against Taiwan and denounce Taiwan. In other words, if Taiwan becomes legally independent, the Chinese will be its enemies.

On the other hand, if Taiwan encourages change in China by supporting the democratization movement, it will make an enemy of the communist government, but not of the Chinese people. Ultimately, the battle will pit Taiwan and the Chinese people against the communist government. From the viewpoint of the Chinese government, this is probably the worst-case scenario.

### **Support for Chinese democracy movement from Nationalist Party**

Beginning with Chiang Kai-shek's regime, Taiwan consistently supported the democratization movement in China (a leftover from the civil strife between the Nationalists and Communists). When the Chiang government fled to Taiwan, his followers called their nation "Free China," but it was a dictatorship, just like the one run by the communists. The so-called support for the democratization movement was nothing but a means for toppling the communist government. There was never any intention of democratizing China. No Chinese took Chiang's premature promise of democracy seriously, and it had no effect whatsoever.

In 2000, there was a shift in Taiwan from a Nationalist government to one run by the DPP (Democratic Progressive Party). One might have expected the new president, Chen Shui-bian, to be pro-independence. But early on, Chen muted talk of independence and began pandering to China. Under his leadership, for the next eight years, talk of support for democratization was toned down, in deference to China. The funds that had flowed into Beijing Spring, a pro-democracy organization with headquarters in the US, since the days of Lee Teng-hui dried up.

Later Ma Ying-jeou adopted fawningly pro-China policies; and support for the democratization of China was nominal, if that.

Thus, both the Taiwanese and Japanese governments avoided taking any action that ruffled China's feathers. They put their hearts and souls into pandering to China, abetting the growth and spread of China cancer.

### **Chinese admire Taiwan's democracy and freedom**

Even so, Taiwan exercises enormous influence on China. As soon as Ma Ying-jeou took office in May 2008, he opened up Taiwan to Chinese tourists. Since then, Chinese tourists have become a common sight in every corner of Taiwan.

What appeals to them is not Taiwan's scenic spots, but Taiwan's democratic, free society. Chinese tourists who do visit scenic spots often say that the scenery is more beautiful in China. Unkind comments like these are typical of the Chinese. But even the most narrow-minded Chinese must acknowledge the free atmosphere there, and the decency of the Taiwanese people. Most Chinese tourists are impressed by Taiwan's democracy, and find the "free air" attractive.

Renowned Chinese author Han Han has written his impressions of visiting Taiwan on his blog, saying how much he likes the goodness of the Taiwanese and the democratic, free environment. While praising the elevating cultural standards of Taiwan, he emphasizes that the warm, welcoming aspects of society are possible only when the government is democratic.

As the Taiwanese come in contact with more Chinese, they will realize that they are not Chinese, but Taiwanese. And as more Chinese come in contact with Taiwanese, they will wonder why the Taiwanese have privileges that they do not, despite the fact that both they

and the Taiwanese are ethnically Chinese. That doubt may mushroom, confront the CCP, and gather up enough strength to overthrow the communist dictatorship.

Another facet of Taiwan that Chinese tourists are drawn to is the availability of political ideas and historical writings that they cannot see in China. Some examples are books that are critical of China and the CCP, a memorial to Chiang Kai-shek (a bitter enemy of Mao Zedong), and anti-communist flyers and pamphlets issued by Falun Gong.

These discoveries not only permit fresh observations made in a foreign nation, but also bring the facts, the truth about Chinese history, to light. The CCP and the Nationalists are both Chinese, so they tend to lie, but they believe anything that makes their opponents look bad. The Chinese authorities could not have predicted that trips to Taiwan would have such a strong impact on the Chinese.

I recall experiencing that same impact. In 1987, when Taiwan was under martial law, I went to Japan to study. What impressed me the most was learning facts about Taiwan that I never could have had access to back at home.

As I read books that had been banned in Taiwan, I was filled with disdain for the Nationalist government that had deceived me for such a long time. I was moved to participate in the campaign for Taiwanese independence. Perhaps Chinese who read books and essays about the CCP have had the same experience as mine.

Taiwan is prompting changes in China that the Chinese government would never anticipate. For China, Taiwan is shifting from desirable prey to a disorderly nuisance.

### **Taiwan is not a Chinese core interest, but a nuclear bomb**

As long as China is Taiwan's neighbor, it will continue to be influential, politically, economically, and environmentally. But Taiwan's most powerful weapon now is not military or economic strength, but freedom and democracy. Surely, if Taiwan shifts from a position of defense to offense, and actively promotes the democratization of China, it will be assuring its own security.

Precisely because the Chinese consider Taiwan part of China, Taiwan has more influence on the Chinese people than does any other nation. The more the Chinese advertise the fact that Taiwan is part of China, the larger Taiwan's influence grows. If a more



influential Taiwan decides to champion the democratization movement in China, China is very likely to split. Therefore, rather than being one of China's core interests, it might be more accurate to describe Taiwan as a nuclear bomb.

### **Enact Japanese version of Taiwan Relations Act and establish intergovernmental relations with Taiwan**

Unfortunately, Taiwan has not built up the wherewithal to oppose China on its own. Two reasons for that is its isolation from the international community, and the motto that has penetrated the international community: Don't provoke China.

In order for Taiwan to exert its full power, it must have a relationship with Asian superpower Japan. But most Taiwanese believe that the Japanese are so afraid of China that they demonstrate absolutely no interest in Taiwan.

In fact, the Japanese government has positioned Taiwan as its partner in "non-governmental working-level relations," and has continued to avoid political interference. The impression is strong that Japan is slavishly submissive to China. The fact that Japan respects and acknowledges the fact that Taiwan is part of China bears witness to that.

Such a stance belittles Taiwan and causes China cancer to spread and proliferate. The fact that the Taiwanese tolerate Ma Ying-Jeou's pandering policies is a sign of desperation born from a sense of isolation.

Nevertheless, the Taiwanese continue to place their hopes in Japan. The selfless actions taken by Taiwanese in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2016, are evidence of the Taiwanese emotional connection with Japan.

The Japanese may have forgotten, but Taiwan is a treasured neighbor. If Japan shows itself ready to have governmental relations with Taiwan, and together to combat the China problem, it should be possible to summon up Taiwan's strength to the fullest.

But the road ahead is very long, and now we are faced with a huge vacuum. This is a very bad situation for Japan.

To solve this problem, a Japanese version of the American Taiwan Relations Act is needed. By enacting such a law, the Americans are in a position to defy China and have

governmental relations with Taiwan.

### **American version of the Taiwan Relations Act**

In 1979 the US entered into diplomatic relations with China and severed its ties with Taiwan. The US also established the Taiwan Relations Act. That law places Taiwan in a different dimension, so to speak, and provides a legal basis for conducting diplomacy with Taiwan. The law comprises 18 sections, four of which contain its main purposes.

Section 2b. The United States declares that peace and stability in [the Asia-Pacific] region are in keeping with the political, security, and economic interests of the United States, and are matters of international concern.

Section 3. The United States has an obligation to provide defensive weapons to Taiwan, and to protect the stability of Taiwan.

Section 4. The United States will not suspend relations with Taiwan; all treaties concluded prior to 1979 will remain in force.

Section 14. The United States Congress will monitor the “legal and technical aspects of the continuing relationship between the United States and Taiwan.”<sup>20</sup>

Thus the US has enacted a law stating policies vis à vis Taiwan in accordance with American national interests, which is monitored by the US Congress.

### **High praise in Taiwan for Prof. Asano Kazuo’s proposal for a law governing Japan-Taiwan relations**

As far as the Japanese government is concerned, relations with Taiwan are to be conducted between private entities. There is currently no law providing a legal basis that permits affairs of state between the two nations. But a legal basis for diplomatic relations between Japan and Taiwan is absolutely necessary, and Japanese scholars maintain that there is a pressing need for the enactment of a Japanese version of the Taiwan Relations

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<sup>20</sup> <https://www.ait.org.tw/our-relationship/policy-history/key-u-s-foreign-policy-documents-region/taiwan-relations-act/> (retrieved 4/7/2019).

Act. In 2005 Heisei International University Professor Asano Kazuo announced that he had written a draft of such a law. His efforts won high praise from Koh Se-kai, then Taiwan's representative to Japan, who had become painfully aware of the difficulty of conducting diplomacy with no legal underpinning.

Asano's draft of a law is just that, a draft, which outlines affairs of state currently conducted between Japan and Taiwan, but there is a great deal of significance in incorporating the arrangements now handled by private entities into legislation.

The proposal written by Professor Asano, entitled "Basic Law Governing Relations Between Japan and Taiwan," consists of seven articles. A translation follows.

Basic Law Governing Mutual Relations Between Japan and China (abbreviated as Basic Law Concerning Japan-Taiwan Relations)

Article 1: This law is intended to further commercial, trade, cultural and other interchange between Japan and Japanese nationals, and Taiwan and Taiwanese nationals, to achieve stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

(Basic Principles)

Article 2.

- (1) Japan and Japanese nationals shall maintain and facilitate relationships of a commercial, cultural nature, and the like, that are more extensive, closer, and more friendly, with Taiwan and Taiwanese nationals.
- (2) The conduct of diplomacy on a foundation of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region shall benefit Japan in terms of political, economic, and national security, and shall be of significance to the international community.

(Guarantee of Legal Rights)

Article 3. Taiwanese nationals shall be guaranteed rights that they have acquired or shall acquire in the future in accordance with the laws of Japan, as long as those rights do not jeopardize public welfare.

(Sharing of Information)

Article 4. The Japanese government shall provide the necessary information to the Taiwanese government when the former deems doing so essential to the achievement of

stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

(Matters Concerning Mutual Interchange)

Article 5. Regarding reciprocity between Japan and Taiwan, matters relating to the protection of life, limb, and property and the like of Japanese and Taiwanese nationals; matters relating to the entry into Japan of Taiwanese nationals and citizens of other nations residing in Taiwan; matters relating to the interchange of commerce, trade, tourism, and the like between Japan and Taiwan; and matters relating to the mutual academic, cultural, and athletic interchange between Japan and Taiwan shall be handled in accordance by an agreement between Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association and AEAR (Association of East Asian Relations) (signed on December 6, 1972). Any changes to this agreement proposed by the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association must be approved by the Japanese minister for internal affairs and communications.

(Administration in Taiwan)

1. The Japanese government has the right to take measures relating to the granting of corporate status in Japan to AEAR (Association of East Asian Relations), and of privileges and exemptions equivalent to those enjoyed by diplomats to its employees.
2. When it is necessary to take measures as described in the preceding paragraph, the Japanese government shall amend the relevant law.

Article 7. In the context of this law, AEAR (Association of East Asian Relations) has the authority over matters concerning mutual interchange between Japan and Taiwan; the organization known as AEAR was established by Taiwan.

October 13, 2005

### **Japanese anti-Chinese groups would welcome a Japan-Taiwan federation**

The Japanese may not be aware of this, but Japan wields significant influence over China. That this is so is evidenced by the fact that the sparks that ignited the Xinhai Revolution, which toppled the Qing dynasty, originated in Japan. Without Japanese education, financial support, and the provision of weapons to the Chinese revolutionaries, not to mention the granting of political asylum, there would have been no revolution.

Japan is the only nation in Asia that can hold its own with China. Unlike Taiwan, an orphan in the international community, Japan has a voice in that community. Japan and Taiwan complement each other. If Japan could muster the will to act, it could join hands with Taiwan, support China's democratization movement, and facilitate the division of China from within.

It is true that there are many private groups that support the democratization of China, both in Japan and Taiwan. But those groups lack the force required for the destruction of China cancer. It is not possible to create the energy required to hasten the segmentation of China — nations must get involved to make that happen.

Pro-democracy activists in China are hopeful of help from Japan and Taiwan. Jiao Guobiao, former assistant professor at Peking University, and author of *Denouncing the Central Propaganda Department*, delivered a lecture in Tokyo on March 10, 2006. He asked for help from the Japanese with the democratization of China and the protection of human rights.

Jiao stated, "All the democratic governments in East Asia must do away with the traditional diplomatic means of dealing with China, and reject the communist Chinese records of trampling on human rights. They must also emulate many of the Western nations by confronting China head on, and using the diplomatic route to exert influence on Chinese politics." Jiao also criticized the governments of Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan for their weak-kneed diplomacy with China.

He also placed further demands on the Japanese, accusing them of focusing all their attention on economic matters, and ignoring the difference between the democratic and non-democratic forces in East Asia. Jiao urged Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan not to ignore its duty to encourage the democratization of East Asian politics. He suggested that an international organization be established in East Asia whose main mission would be to advocate democracy, freedom, and human rights.

Precisely because Japan and Taiwan have embraced wholeheartedly the value system that cherishes democracy, freedom, and the protection of human rights, Jiao Guobiao is hoping they will take action. He is warning us: Japan and Taiwan must follow Black Jack's example. If they fail to do so, it will be impossible to contain China.

## **Support needed for democratization of China**

The Western nations are already supporting China's pro-democracy activists. Some of their efforts have borne fruit, i.e., the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Liu Xiaobo, the former professor of Beijing Normal University who was thrown into jail for drafting *Charter 08*, a manifesto signed by many Chinese dissidents. Also noteworthy was the US government's rescue of blind activist Chen Guangcheng.

The Chinese vehemently oppose such actions, but their violent objections are proof that overseas support of pro-democracy activists is effective.

But the Japanese government, which champions human rights, does not seem to be at all interested in aiding pro-democracy or human-rights activists.

This is not surprising; the prevailing policy of the Japanese government toward China is to avoid provoking China, even if Japan's national interests suffer as a result. We can see how deep-rooted this disease is by observing the remarks of former Japanese ambassadors to China and former high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials in connection with the dispute over ownership of the Senkaku Islands.

Still, since Japan is a democratic nation, if the Japanese people are determined, they can bring about a change in Japan's China policies. It is so important that the people who understand the seriousness of China cancer speak out.

Vigorous promotion of the democratization movement in China by both Japan and Taiwan is the only effective and realistic way of neutralizing China. But China cancer will not wait. It simply continues to proliferate. We must take action now!

We have reached a historical crossroads; the action we take will determine whether we live or die. The people of Japan and Taiwan must understand the urgency of this situation.



## AFTERWORD

When my book entitled *Why Does Japan Want To Associate with a Country Like China? A Taiwanese Physician Removes the Kid Gloves* came out in 2006, there was quite a bit of criticism. “What a disturbing title!” “What a frightening book!” Apparently the topic was too nerve-racking for the peace-loving Japanese.

Subsequent events, such as the poisoning of *gyoza* prepared in China, and repeated infringement by the Chinese of territorial waters off the Senkaku Islands, caused the Japanese to look at China with a more gimlet eye. Still, since the Japanese tend to forgive the flaws of others, they avoid delving into the truth about China.

Such a tendency is a national characteristic of the Japanese, and it is to be admired; unfortunately, it sometimes places them in difficult situations. An analogy that occurs to me is a rabbit’s thinking that the wolf approaching it is a faithful watchdog, a protector. We all know the outcome of such an assumption without reading any further.

It is a self-evident truth that the prospects of a neighboring nation, especially a superpower like China, will affect Japan. That is why it is so important to seek the truth about China.

To understand China, we must search for its true nature from a scientific perspective; otherwise, we will fail to get to the heart of the matter. The Japanese seldom conduct political analyses using a natural-science approach, but it is impossible to separate any human activity, including politics, from the laws of Nature.

This connection is what led me to entitle this book *China Cancer*.

Goto Shinpei, who was also a physician, ruled Taiwan in accordance with biological principles. He realized the impossibility of transforming a flounder into a red snapper, for instance, because of biological differences. Goto was also aware of the differences between the Taiwanese and Japanese, and that knowledge informed his style of government.

More than a century has elapsed since then, but the systems and infrastructure Goto



created endure in Taiwan. Moreover, the medical training he received served him well in the political arena.

A biological perspective is as indispensable to the monitoring of China as it was to governing Taiwan.

I learned how to conduct research and analyses from my mentor, Professor Oka Yoshitomo at Tokyo University. He taught me to resist capitulating needlessly to authority and to believe the data that I had assembled. I also am indebted to him for teaching me that the truth should prevail over everything else.

I elected not to become a researcher after all, opting instead for a career as a country doctor, and an activist working toward the independence of Taiwan. Perhaps I should describe myself as a deserter from the world of research. But the teachings of Professor Oka are very much alive in my mind as I observe China, and I used his observational methods to advantage in writing this book. I wrote it hoping it would be useful to the Japanese and would serve as partial repayment to Professor Oka for the knowledge he bestowed on me.

I would also like to express my gratitude to my friend and colleague Katano Shigemasa, president of Katano Pharmaceuticals, without whose support this book would not exist. Mr. Katano's wholehearted encouragement gave me moral support, and proved to be a driving force during this project. I am also grateful to my longtime friend and kindred spirit Yuhara Masataka, executive director of the Friends of Lee Teng-Hui Association in Japan, who gave me valuable advice and checked my data. Without his kind help, I could not have completed this book.

Lin Jianliang