



2016 Human Rights Report for China

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Cover image: Gao Zhisheng

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Introduction

While immersed in drafting a Constitution for China, I set aside some time to write a report on China's human rights in 2016, only to find that this project is constrained to a great extent by the 'Chinese characteristics' of my current situation: blockage of my social media accounts whenever I attempt to use them, and no freedom to communicate with the outside world. Not long ago, the authorities said to my family, "President Xi Jinping is minding some troublesome business now and once he gets that done, he will have time to deal with Gao. Gao has caused some big trouble." (By that, they referred to the Constitution I'm drafting for China.) Therefore, I don't know how much time I will have to write this report. This report is based on information disclosed to me by a petitioner in dark nights and the information is colored by the petitioner's mindset, knowledgebase, discernment and various other factors, and hence may not be thorough and precise. Due to time constraints and my inadequacy, I apologize that this report may appear more like a list of human rights violations than a report.

In today's society, it is absurd to think that we should even be discussing whether human rights should be rejected, and yet this is the dark reality we Chinese people have to face year after year! In China, discussing human rights openly has become taboo and has been suppressed by the government as an extremely terrifying threat with even more terrifying measures. Anyone with normal human emotions can testify that China is governed by an inhumane government. It is not difficult to imagine the brutality of this type of government and the indisputable damage it causes to the future and reputation of human civilization.

Humanity has the innate ability to discover and understand issues, which is not only a part of human rights, but also a prerequisite for society and civilization to advance and perfect itself. This ought to be basic common sense for all humanity and yet again, China is excluded from the universal common sense.

Apparently, people outside China have also underestimated the significance of the human rights disasters inflicted on the 1.3 billion Chinese people by the totalitarian communist regime in China.

The cruel reality of extreme hostility to human rights has made documenting human rights in China the most dangerous cause in the world. Some time ago, the Vice Chancellor of Germany made a declaration about the forced disappearance of Chinese human rights lawyers. However, he emphasized that his supportive stance was personal and not representative of his government or country, clearly indicating that he understood all too well that mainstream western political values represented by his role are not agreeable to human rights, human morality and basic human values regarding justice. In spite of that, his rare and exceptional courage made him stand out among western politicians. The absurdity of the current situation has made it clear that the Communist Party of China (CPC) has successfully terrorized and deterred the whole world with the enormous economic interests generated by the blood, sweat and labor of the poor people in China. Furthermore, the whole world has learned to be deaf and mute to CPC's ruthless suppression of the Chinese people's basic human rights in exchange for the bloodstained economic interests rewarded by CPC. The brutal oppressors of human rights, the oppressed, and the brutal division of interests by all nations around the globe have created an infamous status quo, seen and known by people everywhere, which also attests to and solidifies the unfathomably lonely and dangerous situation of the Party's protesters in China. We as China's human rights pioneers, who are called to carry the yoke, have no escape from the lonely and dangerous situation of which we are fully aware.

Undoubtedly, CPC is the primary perpetrator of the human rights disaster in China. However, we cannot ignore in this report the essential role western politicians have played in contributing to this disaster. In fact, what makes their role unforgivable is that they know better than any human group that communism is so far the most evil and cruel power in human history. They also know that today's China is the killing field and execution machinery of our inalienable, inherent, God-given human rights. Nevertheless, they allow economic interests to dictate their choices and the butchers get what they desire, i.e. cordial validations, spectacular support and enthusiastic acclaims. People victimized by the human rights disaster have a sober understanding of the reality and that sober understanding has determined the rationality, objectivity and impartiality of my accusations and accounts in this report.

The year 2016 witnessed the harshest and most brutal political oppression since the end of Mao Zedong's rule, which surpassed even the darkest political rule ever experienced by humanity, the 'June 4th Tian'anmen Square Massacre', and the suppression of Falungong. A characteristic and pattern that everyone can see in 2016 is the comprehensive

and rapid return of a 'Mao-style terror and control. CPC's forceful and brutal control of social groups and citizen's personal rights reached a historic high of the past 38 years. In 2016, the whole world witnessed the Xi Jinping administration's opposition of universal human values on all fronts. CPC's ubiquitous and formidable security force put up fights against humanity's natural feelings about religious belief, freedom, compassion, love and justice; against humanity's rights of property, residence, and free migration; against lawyers, journalists, human rights activists, environmentalists, labor rights defenders and petitioners;¹ against democracy and constitutionalism, judicial independence and freedom of speech; against achievements of human civilization, etc. The absurdity and significance of these anti-civilization actions have far exceeded existing experiences and records, and are truly astonishing. This report can only give you a glimpse of the full picture.

This report documents specific cases where legitimate human rights have been brutally suppressed in the past year or so, and categorizes them in the following domains:

1 Petitioners is from the Chinese term "fangming", these are people who were wronged, usually by public officials in offices, and seek to have the central government (or higher up regional government) right their wrongs. Some of these people travel hundreds of miles to Beijing to seek justice, only to be shut out by the government. They are sometimes intimidated and arrested for filing complaints or protesting in public nonviolently.

Part One: Persecution of citizens' political rights

2016 happened to be the year of CPC's grassroots 'elections'. Orchestrating fake elections is the lifeline of all the world's dictators, and is a disaster for the Chinese people who value and uphold human nature and independence. What actually happened last year proved my point.

Recorded experiences have long proven that the freedom of 'one vote per person' and the right of self-directed voting provide solid protection to all human rights and citizens' rights. It is indisputable that societies where people cannot freely and independently elect their governments are societies with corrupt politics, anti-human judiciary, ruthless officials, corrupt society, depraved human nature and morality, and prevalent evil forces. This is exactly the reality of China. Another self-evident fact proved by history is that governments, which forbid people's self-directed election of their governments, are illegal governments and corrupt governments destined to enslave people without scruples. This is also a reality in China.

Free and self-directed elections are an indispensable foundation of democratic politics and, more importantly, an indispensable component of civilized political systems around the globe. It is the most direct, realistic and effective way for people to impact their country's politics in a concrete way. True election is inseparable from an election mechanism which fits with the principles and substance of democracy. A non-democratic election mechanism and its procedure will offset or undermine the democratic outcome of the elections.

Under the CPC's rule, procedures devised to protect elections only serve the purpose of deceiving people and covering the illegality of the government. Whoever chooses to believe these rules will interfere with CPC's deception and illegality, and therefore is subject to mafia-style persecution, which is often masqueraded as judicial justice.

1. Qu Mingxue is a rights defense representative of a large state-owned enterprise in Gansu province's Yongjing county, who has endeavored to promote and facilitate employees' rights defense activities for over a decade. To exercise his rights, he contacted some people in Yanguoxia township who are interested in exercising their right of election and being elected, and following the stipulations of the Election Law, they nominated and supported Liu Mingxue as an independent candidate for the county-level and township-level elections and to run for the representative of People's Congress.

On June 20, 2016, early in the morning on election day, Qu Mingxue, Liu Mingxue and two others were taken into custody by the police from their homes. Qu was detained on criminal charges of "undermining election". On July 1, he was arrested and illegally detained until the end of July.

2. In Hubei province's Qianjiang city, 58 citizens including Yao Lifa, Wu Lijuan, Pan Xiangrong and Huang Xingzhi were harassed by CPC after announcing their decisions to run for the representatives of Qianjiang city's People's Congress. The leader of the group, Yao Lifa, was forcibly taken out of the province by the authorities "to go sightseeing". According to someone from the Qianjiang government, who refused to disclose their identity, removing Yao from the city was not only to prevent him from running in the election, but also to make it impossible for him to advise other independent candidates from other parts of China regarding election law and campaign strategies. At the same time, it deprived the other 57 independent candidates in Qianjiang city of their campaign advisor and coordinator. On Nov. 3, the 58 independent candidates were denied service for no reason when they went to the election office in their constituencies to pick up nomination forms. On Nov. 10, Wu Lijuan, a laid-off employee of Industrial and Commercial Bank was told she would be taken out of Qianjiang city "to go sightseeing". Wu said many independent candidates had been subjected to mafia-style measures limiting their liberty and freedom. Ding Yuansun and Wan Xiaoyun were stalked and monitored by plainclothes CPC agents around the clock after being released from the detention center on Oct 30. Secret agents followed them and took pictures of them whenever they left their homes. Several other candidates including Peng Feng and Li Wanfeng were also harassed, terrorized and threatened by plainclothes CPC agents. Besides this, the Qianjiang government locked the door of the election office to keep the independent candidates away. CPC's Qianjiang government illegally placed Yao Lifa under custody for 24 days, kidnapping him and taking him out of the city to keep him from exercising his legal right of election.

3. In the past year, all of the 18 independent candidates in Beijing were subjected to suppression and persecution by CPC's secret police and CPC-controlled mafia. The 18 citizens from Beijing, including Ye Jinghuan, Zhu Xiuzhen, Yang Lingyun and Wang Xiuzhen, participated in the election running for the representative position of People's Congress in Beijing, but they were hindered and harassed every step of the way and underwent nightmare-like experiences.

When Ms. Ye Jinghuan attended a team meeting in her electoral district, she was verbally abused by the team leader, surnamed Chi, and the secretary of the Residents Committee, surnamed Zhou, who called her a "walking dog" and "traitor" and asked her to "get lost". Her election campaign activity on Nov. 2 was hindered and sabotaged by a group of elderly people, organized by the CPC- controlled Residents Committee, in shameless and astonishing ways, including instigating a commotion, making noise with drums and gongs, singing and dancing, yelling profanities and calling her a traitor, or attempting to beat her and then dropping to the ground while throwing a tantrum. Ms. Ye went to the police station to seek help, but instead was harassed by the police for about six hours. Two other independent candidates, Wang Xiuzhen and Pang Jinping, attempted to rescue her, but were dragged into police vehicles as soon as they left their homes. Ms. Fan Sujun, who planned to run as an independent candidate, was controlled by security guards as soon as she left her home and was banned from going anywhere. The entrance of her building was blocked by a police vehicle with police officers sitting in it.

On Nov 9, Ms. Li Meiqing, another independent candidate in Beijing, was attacked from behind and fell on the ground. The male attacker continued to beat her, injuring her head and face. She reported the attack to the police, but they did nothing to the man who attacked her brutally in broad daylight.

On Oct 23, the police commissioned by CPC to block candidates told independent candidate Yang Lingyun that the police were commanded by higher authorities to monitor his residence. "The Beijing municipal public security bureau installed a leadership team here to direct the operation. Anything could happen and you're responsible for any consequences." On next day, BBC news reporters showed up at Yang's door to interview him, only to be blocked by several men in black who were guarding the entrance. A news reporter attempted to speak to Yang Lingyun through a window, but the men in black covered the window with cardboards. On the same day, 17 other independent candidates in Beijing were "completely blocked and guarded" by the police and denied of their personal freedom.

November 15 is the election day in Beijing. A few independent candidates who were illegally denied the right of election and the right of being elected went to Beijing Municipal People's Congress to file a complaint, only to be confronted by a large number of armed policemen. No one came out to receive their complaint.

4. On Nov 14, 2016, Mr. Feng Zhenghu, an independent candidate in Shanghai, was hindered by CPC agents when he was distributing pamphlets about election in his electoral district. The police were called, but when they arrived at the scene, they took Mr. Feng into custody and interrogated him for 24 hours nonstop. In addition, his home was illegally searched by CPC's police and his computer and digital printer were confiscated - an operation orchestrated by CPC's secret police Zhang Lei and others. By keeping Mr. Feng in detention through nonstop interrogation, they prevented him from carrying out his campaign activities before the election day. On Nov 14, five citizens in Shanghai, including Xu Peiling, Cui Fufang, Dai Zhongyao, Zheng Peipei and Fan Guijuan, were detained by the CPC authorities for participating in Mr. Feng's campaign activities and held in custody at different detention centers their household registrations are affiliated with.

During the same period, numerous cases of brutal persecution targeting independent candidates occurred throughout China and were reported on WeChat. A video clip of Mr. Sun Wenguang, an 83-year-old retired professor of Shangdong University intending to run as an independent election candidate, being physically harassed by a large group of gangsters and secret agents, was posted on social media and attracted some attention. It revealed CPC's immutable brutality and shamelessness. Numerous people intending to run as independent candidates across China were forced to withdraw from the election due to various types of harassment and threats from the CPC authorities, including attorney Cheng Hai and Ding Xikui from Beijing, attorney Lu Siwei from Sichuan, and attorney Chen Yixuan from Hunan.

In essence, a country-state is a mechanism agreed upon by all the residents of the country for the purpose of benefiting and protecting all the residents. Once the agreed mechanism is established, residents in the country become citizens. The country's public authority stems from every citizen of the country giving away a portion of their private rights, which thereby determines that all citizens of the country co-own the public authority, whether from the perspective of humanity's social ethics or the perspective of the civilization of legal theories. Citizens exercise their ownership of the public authority by exercising their right of election and being elected.

As civilization has progressed in modern times, the right of election is not only the most basic civil and political right, but more importantly, an universal and basic human right. It is the most foundational right for people in modern countries to participate in the rule and government of their country, and it is a right written in the constitution of most civilized modern countries. It is also written in CPC's constitution and laws. Nevertheless, the brutal persecution of Mr. Qu Mingxue and others testify that in China under CPC's one-party rule, the Constitution is nothing more than a piece of paper with citizens' rights written on it. The terrifying experiences of Qu Mingxue and others further testify that the CPC regime is extremely fearful of basic human rights and will not hesitate to oppose them. Their

experiences also prove that under a one-party totalitarian rule, people who take their civil, political and human rights seriously will face danger and humiliation, and will pay a steep price for defending their rights.

It is worth mentioning that the statement by Mr. Qu Mingxue, during his illegal detention, that, "a country's transition and society's progress demand people making sacrifices and paying a price. I'm willing to pay the price" has inspired many people to 'fight for human rights'. It announced the doomed failure of brutal oppression!

The illegal suppression and brutal persecution of independent election candidates by the CPC is despicable and shameless, and has clearly revealed CPC's opposition to basic human rights. "Citizens who stay away from the government's manipulation and run as independent candidates in elections according to the law are accused of 'undermining' elections by the authorities while the authorities who undermine elections illegally say they're 'defending' elections according to the law. The more ridiculous and laughable is that citizens who run independently were arrested on the charge of undermining election, while the brutal force used against independent candidates by the authorities is justified as 'implementing the law'." This comment by Mr. Shen Yong vividly depicts the authorities' shameless efforts to undermine real elections and defend fake elections by using brutal force in the past year.

Holding fake elections is one of CPC's most unforgivable vices. Based on the artificiality of human nature and perversion of human personality, it maintains a model which causes severe damage to the growth and fame of human civilization. Using fake democracy as a façade reveals CPC's despicability and shamelessness even more. Terrified of democracy and constitutionalism, and extremely hostile to democracy and the civilization it represents, CPC is dedicated to destroying and suppressing true democracy and, ironically, likes to put up a pro-democracy façade to hide their true intentions which are so obvious to the world. Even the totalitarian CPC regime that usually defies the law and divine existence, wants to cover up their scheme and never blatantly declares that they'd like to discard democracy and elections.

In today's world, not a single country, an international organization or an individual of sound mind will acknowledge the validity and legality of totalitarian dictatorship, because of this universal and shared understanding around the globe: totalitarian dictatorship is the abyss of human evil and the worst tumor in the organism of human rights and civilization.

In today's world, only a few foggy-minded people fail to see that CPC set up the People's Congress and manipulates the elections in People's Congress to appease their anxiety over governing 1.3 billion Chinese people illegally. Elections to People's Congress are fake and a matter of formality used to silence critical voices. The CPC invented single-candidate election and competitive election, appointed candidates, and used fake elections to present predetermined candidates – something which has made them a laughing stock among legal professionals for a long time.

Taiwan's successful transition to democracy owes its credit to local elections and grassroots elections. Non-partisan people and local people formed an oppositional force by running for the positions of local legislators and administrative officials and served as a counterbalance to the totalitarian government, which laid the foundation for Taiwan's peaceful transition to democracy. This is exactly 'the mistake' that the CPC dreads the most and desperately wants to avoid.

According to the CPC's Constitution, county and township-level People's Congress representatives are elected directly by voters – a 'loophole' that provides legal grounds for people to run in elections as independent candidates. Grassroots organizations are the foundation of totalitarian dictatorship. The CPC regime understands that direct and self-directed voting can shake the foundation of its rule and therefore spares no expense to suppress grassroots-level elections, but its efforts are doomed to fail!

Part Two: Intensified religious persecution

In comparison to 2015, in 2016 the CPC conspicuously intensified its control and suppression of religious faith, especially targeting Christianity and Falun Gong. The external environment for religious faith hit a new low in 2016 after 30 years of suppression. Intimidated by the fact that Christianity is a faith practised around the globe, and Christians pursue goodness and kindness, CPC has been cracking down on it harshly and ruthlessly for a long time, while keeping the suppression implicit and focused on typical cases. Since Xi Jinping came to power, the CPC's general suppression of Christianity, with a particular focus on individual cases, has become a new and distinctive trend, which has been even more obvious in the past year.

In 2016, masquerading as 'Sinicization'² of Christianity, a massive arrest of lawyers, believers, and rights defense lawyers practising non-violent protest against forcible cross demolition, was launched by the CPC authorities. They used various illegal methods publicly and extensively, including mafia-style violence, to outlaw and persecute so-called illegal Christian house churches. Last year, the CPC authorities also released the Revised Draft of Regulations on Religious Affairs, which took the regime's control, suppression and persecution of Christianity to a new level. The new trend has made it clear that persecution of Christians is a trend which will continue to increase rather than decrease since Xi Jinping came to power.

In the past year, numerous CPC members implemented CPC's instructions to persecute religious groups, with such abuses taking place across China at every moment. The level of brutality and lawlessness in terms of attacking, harassing, terrorizing, kidnapping, beating and detaining believers, as well as forcibly demolishing, appropriating and shutting down religious sites, was astonishing. In such horrific circumstances, believers could only turn inwards for peace because whenever they gathered to worship, it was labelled 'illegal', "disturbing the social order," and "harming national security". All rhetoric and logic paled in the face of CPC's criminal force, which savagely and shamelessly reverses right and wrong, good and bad. The isolation and misery of the Chinese people today in this situation is the shame of the whole human race and no one is exempt from it.

While extensively and blatantly intensifying suppression and control of religious groups, and forcibly implementing the 'Sinicization of Christianity', the CPC authorities also intensified their crackdown on those adhering to the independence of religious faith. An example is the brutal detention of Pastor Gu "Joseph" Yuese, chairman of the provincial China Christian Council (CCC), who opposed the forcible demolition of crosses.

1. On Jan 18, 2016, by way of a red-lettered official document, the Three-Self Patriotic Movement (TSPM) and CCC ousted Pastor Gu from his position as senior pastor of China's largest government-backed church, Chongyi Church. Refusing to succumb to the pressure, Pastor Gu was subjected to further persecution. On Feb 6, Pastor Gu was criminally detained on charges of "embezzling funds", but the real cause of his detention was retaliation by the government after he repeatedly questioned, criticized and opposed the campaign of forcible cross demolitions. As a result of advocacy and renunciation from inside and outside China, on March 31 Pastor Gu was released from prison to his home "on probation and awaiting trial", but he remains under residential surveillance.

2. Another famous case of brutal persecution against believers is the heavy sentence imposed on Ningbo-based Pastor Bao Guohua and his wife for opposing the forced demolition of crosses.

On Feb 25, 2016, Bao Guohua, the pastor of Jinhua Christian church, and his wife Xing Wenxiang, along with other church staff—a total of 12 people—were found guilty of embezzlement, gathering a crowd to disturb public order, illegal business operations and concealing accounting documents. Bao Guohua was sentenced to 14 years in prison and his wife Xing Wenxiang was sentenced to 12 years in prison. Pastor Bao and his wife had spoken out strongly against the CPC Religious Affairs Bureau's forced cross removal campaign, and they were punished with heavy sentences on fabricated criminal charges. This case was the most severe in the CPC authorities' forced cross demolition campaign in Zhejiang. It was intended to intimidate and deter believers across Zhejiang from protesting the cross demolition campaign.

3. In 2016, a pastor and his wife were buried alive in Henan while protesting against their church being forcibly possessed. This case marked a new low in the authorities' cruel and brutal suppression of religious freedom in the history of Christianity in China over the past century.

2 'Sinicization' is the term used by officials to describe the adjusting of religion to fit with Chinese culture as interpreted by the Communist Party.

On April 14, a government-backed company dispatched personnel to bulldoze Beitou Church in Zhumadian, Henan province, after a local developer wished to take control of the church's property. Li Jiangong, the person in charge of the church, and his wife, Ding Cuimei, stepped in front of the machinery in an attempt to stop the demolition and were shoved into a pit and buried alive with soil. Li was able to dig his way free, but Ding suffocated before she could be rescued. The background of this cold-blooded violence against Christians, was the forced cross demolition and church appropriation campaign, launched by CPC authorities across China over the past two years, which astounded the civilized world.

4. On April 25 2016, Zhejiang's Rui'an-based house church leader Wen Xiaowen, his wife, Xiang Lihua and their son, were criminally detained by local CPC authorities for "allegedly gathering a crowd to disturb social order" and "allegedly obstructing public service". This is yet another classic case of CPC abusing the law to suppress house churches.

5. In the past year, Falun Gong practitioners remained the group subjected to persecution of the greatest magnitude and severity. Unfortunately, the whole world appears to have become accustomed to the most horrific and bloody human rights disaster that is ruining the reputation of human civilization. Hundreds and thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been abducted, forcibly disappeared, framed and tortured, but like arrows shot into the ocean, these incidents failed to leave any trace in the world. Only their fellow practitioners monitored their situation and advocated for them, while the general public were numb to their suffering – it left me with a sense of despair.

In the first half of 2016 alone, 7,178 Falun Gong practitioners throughout China suffered various forms of severe persecutions from CPC³. The 17-year-long brutal campaign of persecution against them has caused irreversible damage to Falun Gong practitioners and their families, and caused immense humanitarian pain to Chinese society. This ongoing evil continues, as does people's numbness and the continued damage to the reputation of human civilization.

Below is a personal account given by Huang Yan, a prominent Chinese human rights activist.

"Lei Min is a Falun Gong practitioner from Suizhou, Hubei. I first met her in cell 254 in the women's jail at a detention center in Shunde, Guangdong, on the afternoon of Jan. 15, 2016. She walked with a limp and led four middle-aged women into our cell who had been detained for a long time on 'cult' charges. She walked ahead of them with a short walking cane and I knew she must have been a legendary figure. At night, we covered our heads with blankets while she told me her story. Before she was thrown in jail, she was a single woman employed by a big company and was enthusiastic about life. Healthy and full of vigor, she sent money to support her parents who lived in her hometown in Hubei. She was abducted by CPC for practising Falun Gong and tortured by prison guards and staff, who forced her to give up her faith and plead guilty for practising a cult. She was truly a hero, and never yielded no matter how they tortured her. In the coldest winter weather, they often poured a bucket of cold water over her head and drenched her all over. They continued to torture her until she became handicapped in her legs and they never took her to see a doctor. I can't help crying whenever I think of her. A healthy young woman was tortured by CPC and became handicapped. I don't know whether she's alive or dead. Such a heroic woman! I'll do anything to find her someday! There was also a Christian woman in that cell and her name is Lei Na. She was detained for a year and half. Five other Christian women in that cell were sentenced to 2.5 years in prison, all on 'cult' charges. They could be released immediately if they confess to being part of a cult, but none of them confessed. People on the outside have no idea that many Christians and Falun Gong practitioners received heavy sentences for practising their faith, just like Lei Min and Lei Na."

On Feb. 22, 2016, Luo Wei, director of CPC's Wansheng Street Comprehensive Management Office in Chongqing, and another staff member from his office came to Falun Gong practitioner Liu Daoquan's father's home, pressuring him to write a confession. This was just one of the many home visits paid by CPC agents over many years to harass and persecute Falun Gong practitioners.

Liu Daoquan is a Falun Gong practitioner from Chongqing's Shapingba District and a successful entrepreneur. Because he practised Falun Gong, he was sentenced to eight years in prison by CPC's Shapingba Court and underwent endless torture in prison. The inhumane treatment Liu and his family suffered is very common among the thousands of persecuted Falun Gong practitioners.

5. On Jan. 10, 2017, a self-immolation case occurred at Libang Temple (a temple dedicated to the union of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism) in Meilan district, Haikou, Hainan province. Senior monk Wuzong, who was over 70 years old, set himself on fire in a desperate attempt to protest against the authorities' illegal demolition of the temple and ended up being severely burnt. This is only one of the many incidents that occurred in 2016 as a result of the CPC

³ Minghui.org listed their names, the persecution they suffered and the CPC 'judicial' organs persecuting each of them.

authorities' forcible demolition and damage of Buddhist temples, dispersion of monks and appropriation of temples.

Eradicating religion causes the extinction of a community's moral consensus and generates a deep sense of despair about the human condition, a sense of indifference to others and environment, and shortsightedness, which causes the people to only care about their own interests and short-term interests. This has been proven true over and over again in human history. Society without religious beliefs won't last long because people don't have shared ideals which are the prerequisite and guarantee for joint actions, and yet such society is the ideal environment for the existence of evil totalitarian systems.

Hegel once wrote, "in China, morality and religion are trees without roots because free will is the necessary condition and foundation for morality and religion, while totalitarian politics are the opposite. The prevailing absence of morality and religion is the condition and foundation for the dominance of the most oppressive, evil and depraved totalitarian system." This reveals why CPC spares no expense to create an environment hostile to the free growth of religious freedom. In today's China, religious freedom is facing a more hostile environment than it was in Hegel's times.

Religious belief is a natural human trait, a common behavior shared by people everywhere, and therefore a part of human nature. Religious persecution not only erodes natural law, but also castrates human nature and degrades the human race to the level of animals. It is the most unforgivable crime against humanity.

Only in religious faith can the inherent depth and height of human heart, its joy and sorrow, its behavior, destiny and protest, the development of human nature, and the significance of human conscience be grasped in a meaningful way. Any guidance or command from a secular government about religion is foolish and improper. Government's power is confined to the secular domain and government has no right or ability to dictate issues regarding "afterlife" or "eternity", which is only attainable to religious faith and is the destination of religious faith. You can never overestimate the role of religious faith in improving people, human nature and human hearts, and all civilized political systems are delighted by this role of religious belief.

High-quality societies are bred by the long-term nourishment of reason and religious belief. Montesquieu held that morality was the foundation of democracy. From the philosophical perspective, Hegel drew the conclusion that law and order are the prerequisite of morality and vice versa. It is the long-term nourishment of religious belief that created America's decent law and order as well as high-quality society.

Without a decent belief system as the foundation of true social and political freedom, the development of society will be a castle in the air. Religious belief is usually the basic foundation of all the freedoms and ethics in a country and its society. The development of western civilization in history has indisputably proved that only in a decent religion, can a people group, a society, or even a country find their ultimate truth and plant their law in the soil of the truths they have discovered through their religious belief, and only in this way, can the law of the country be just. Religious belief can restrain people who do not fear the law. In a totalitarian regime that defies the law and the divine, the absence of religious belief that can help contain human hearts will lead to an extremely horrific situation, of which the prevalent darkness in human hearts in China today is a perfect example.

Many people in China today have drifted far away from the root of life and from faith, which is a stark reality in China today. The CPC has accomplished this by terrorizing and eradicating people's beliefs and faith over a long period of time, but CPC hasn't achieved its final victory yet! The ongoing brutal suppression we see on a daily basis is evidence proving that CPC has not won completely. The goodness in human hearts dies hard and history shows no instance of completely eradicating it. History shows us the final result of the Roman Empire's 400-year-long persecution of Christianity. In human history, many powerful empires perished before they were able to eradicate the religions they persecuted and CPC will be no exception. Intensified suppression is a prelude to the speedy demise of suppressors. All communist regimes have exercised their rule over the people with bloody and oppressive violence, with no exception, and yet all these regimes have perished.

Part Three: Suppression and damage to the free dissemination of ideas, speech and information

In 2016, the Xi Administration, which was taking on more characteristics of the “Cultural Revolution” and becoming more pro-dictatorship, intensified its control over the free dissemination of speech, ideas and information. Restrictions on the freedom of expression, internet and media was more strict than ever before. Deleting posts and blocking accounts on the internet became a regular and major focus of the CPC. Cases of people criminalized because they expressed their views occurred everywhere and the whole nation was effectively turned into a massive prison.

I. The circumstance of the freedom of speech, media and internet in China according to international ratings

On April 20, 2016, Paris-based NGO Reporters without Borders released its 2016 World Free Press Index, in which China ranks 176th out of 180 countries and is the 5th worst. This report points out that China remains a dark place in terms of the freedom of press and ranks the 5th worst in the whole world.

In Nov. 2016, American NGO Freedom House, which monitors freedom and human rights around the globe, released “Freedom on the Net 2016” and called China “the worst abuser of internet freedom”. It says, “The Chinese government’s crackdown on free expression under President Xi Jinping’s ‘information security’ policy is taking its toll on the digital activists who have traditionally defended rights via internet.” Blockage of free media persisted, evidenced by the ban of numerous websites in mainland China, such as Google, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Instagram.

On Dec. 13, 2016, Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) dedicated to the protection of news reporters and free media, released a report indicating that by Dec. 1, a total of 259 journalists were jailed worldwide, with the largest number in Turkey (81) and the second largest in China (38). According to this report, China followed Turkey as the second worst jailer of journalists, and in the two previous years, China ranked first on the number of jailed journalists.

On Jan. 20, 2017, a report released by the International Federation of Journalists about China’s freedom of press pointed out that since 2008, the Chinese authorities have detained 68 media workers and journalists, 17 of whom were detained in 2016 alone. The CPC authorities continued to tighten their control on freedom of speech, especially on the internet. During the Wukan protests when villagers defended their rights, journalists from Hong Kong, and elsewhere, were prohibited from entering the village to conduct interviews.

II. CPC authorities continued to reinforce control of the internet and freedom of speech through legislation and speeches and lectures delivered by top level officials.

On Feb 19, 2016, CPC’s party chief Xi Jinping hosted a news and media seminar at which he stated explicitly, “State and Party-run media exist to serve as a propaganda tool for the Communist Party”. Prior to this, and not long ago, Xi claimed that, “The Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China must be loyal to the Communist Party”. Xi toured China Central Television (CCTV), People’s Daily and Xinhua News Agency. To please Xi, CCTV displayed on a big screen “CCTV belongs to the Party and is absolutely loyal” to pay homage to Xi in a brazen manner, which went viral on media. This was the first time the party chief had brazenly demanded media to serve the party with absolute loyalty since the CPC took power.

In Nov 2016, CPC passed ‘Cybersecurity Law’ stipulating that no individuals and organizations are allowed to use the internet to undermine national security and to instigate the overturning of state power and the socialist system. It also created a ridiculous concept: cyber sovereignty. The law requires internet users to register with their real names, and users’ personal information and data should be stored within the borders of China. It also requires internet operators to cooperate with the supervision and inspection by relevant government agencies and employ “internet communication control” (i.e. “shut down internet”), which further tighten CPC’s control of online speech and information flow.

On December 27, the CPC-run Cyber Information Office released its National Cybersecurity Strategy, including nine measures to increase control of the internet. Foreign media perceived this as an attempt to further reinforce the cyber security law passed the month before. According to the Strategy, all necessary actions, including military action, will be taken to preserve the so-called ‘cyber sovereignty’.

In January 2017, Hong Kong-based Cheng Ming magazine disclosed on that multiple institutions, including the Research Office of CPC Central Committee, the State Council’s Research Office, the Research Office of CPC’s Party School, CPC’s Civilization Office and the Central Commission of Law and Politics, co-presented “An Analysis Report on

Social Development, Stability and Emerging Trends” after three months of research and study. The ‘Analysis Report’ was discussed and reviewed by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, classified as a confidential document, and distributed to the provincial-level CPC’s organs in charge of politics, organization, propaganda and law. Of the “five hidden hazards” identified in the “Analysis Report”, the internet is referred to as the “principal hazard.” With the strictest cyber control imposed, CPC still sees the internet as the “principal hazard”, thereby proving that the internet is the natural enemy of totalitarian regimes.

III. CPC authorities continue to suppress freedom of speech and fabricate crimes, causing a rapid rise related crimes

1. On Jan. 18, 2016, rights defender Zhang Haitao from Xinjiang was sentenced to 15 years in prison for “instigating the subversion of state power” and five years in prison for “providing information to overseas agencies” – a total of 20 years, and the confiscation of 120,000 Yuan (an estimate of 17,000 USD). Zhang’s lawyer said the punishment was unusually harsh and might be a result of CPC’s efforts to reinforce stability maintenance. Chen Xuedong, Zhang’s lawyer for his second trial, said, “The court’s ruling is just ridiculous. According to the verdict paper of the first trial, Zhang’s 15-year sentence for ‘instigating the subversion of state power’ is based on his 69 postings on WeChat and 205 tweets of criticisms. He took 13 pictures of the police patrolling and maintaining stability on the streets of Urumqi and added captions to them. In an interview by a foreign media, he presented these pictures and some other information about Xinjiang’s stability maintenance campaign he received from public sources. How does this warrant a 5-year sentence and the crime of illegally providing information to overseas media? It gave me chills when I read the court’s verdict papers because by that standard of criminalization, many netizens, including myself, shall be thrown in jail.” Zhang’s lawyers once disclosed that he suffered torture and abuse in prison, wore foot chains all year long, had to sit in certain spots in his prison cell as instructed by prison guards, and was denied physical activity and showers on a regular basis.

2. Ren Zhiqiang, China’s real estate tycoon nicknamed ‘the Cannon’, whose microblog had nearly 37 million followers, was persecuted by the authorities for criticizing politics on his microblog and blog. On Feb. 28, a few days after Ren criticized the statement that “media must serve the Party”, the National Cyber Information Office commanded Sina, QQ and other websites to block Ren’s microblogs from their platforms. In May 2016, CPC’s Xicheng District Commission released a notice saying that Ren had violated the Four Basic Principles and CPC’s political rules for its members by repeatedly making wrong comments, and therefore he was put on a one-year probation regarding his party membership.

3. In July, 2016, China’s liberal political journal “Yanhuang Chunqiu” announced it was ceasing publication to protest against its sponsoring institution’s forcible interference with its editorial affairs. Prior to that, the journal was notified by the CPC authority about upcoming changes in management personnel, which was imposed on the journal to suppress different voices. In the journal’s public declaration, staff said they chose to cease publication to “withhold their principles and reject compromises” after having made many rights defense efforts, including filing a law suit, which hadn’t been successful. Since its founding in 1991, Yanhuang Chunqiu expressed views inconsistent with the party line about some sensitive political issues, such as political reform, Cultural Revolution, anti-leftists campaign, etc. During the past 25 years, the CPC authorities made 19 attempts to shut down this journal without success, until Xi Jinping took power and committed this evil without scruples.

4. In mid-June, 2016, Lu Yuyu and his girlfriend Li Tingyu, founders of Not the News which is an online platform meticulously listing “mass incidents” in China, were arrested by CPC’s Yunnan authorities on the charge of “picking quarrels and stirring up trouble.” According to Radio Free Asia, Lu’s website documented about 30,000 protests, demonstrations and assemblies that happened throughout China in the previous year, which excels both in the quantity and quality of its reports. Li Tingyu’s lawyer Huang Simin revealed in an interview dated Sept. 1 that Lu Yuyu was beaten up in detention. In early Nov, both Lu and Li were conferred with the award of citizen journalists by Journalists Without Borders, and both of them are currently still in detention.

5. On Nov. 18, 2016, Liu Feiyue, Hubei-based founder and director of the NGO Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch, was taken into police custody by secret police in Suizhou, Hubei, and verbally accused of “subversion of state power,” which was later changed to “inciting subversion of state power”. On Dec. 23, he was officially arrested on the charge of “inciting subversion of state power”. Liu has been denied visits by lawyers while his lawyers and family members are subjected to threats and pressure from the authorities. Founded in 2006, Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch has documented rights defense movements in China and has posted over 10,000 reports, first or exclusively, on forced evictions and demolitions, harassment and detention, people being forced into psychiatric treatment, and petitioners’ appeal and protests. Liu is one of the seven founders of Chinese Democratic Party’s organizing committee in Hubei. During politically sensitive times, Liu and his family have frequently been beaten and detained by CPC authorities in Suizhou. Up to this point, Liu remains in detention.

6. On the evening of Nov. 28, 2016, 15 police officers from Mianyang, Neijiang and Chengdu broke into Huang Qi's residence and took him and his mother Pu Wenqing into custody. On the same evening, Pu Fei, a volunteer for 64 Tianwang Human Rights Center, reportedly went out of contact after sending out messages about Huang's detention. This was the third time Huang Qi was taken into police custody in 2016, and police formally arrested him in mid-December on the charge of "providing state secrets to overseas entities". 64 Tianwang Human Rights Center founded by Huang has reported the rights defense activities of the grassroots Chinese people over the past 18 years. Previously, a group of people working for the center, such as Wang Jing, Sun Enwei and Li Chunhua, had been sentenced to imprisonment or detained for reporting petitioners' rights defense activities. In early November, NGO Reporters Without Borders awarded 64 Tianwang Human Rights Center with the Press Freedom Prize.

7. On December 2, 2016, Hubei-based writer Xiong Feijun was criminally detained by CPC's Hong'an county authorities on suspicion of "illegal business operations". His wife didn't receive a detention notice and the list of confiscated items until four days after Xiong was taken into custody. On the last day of 2016, Wang broke her silence and disclosed to Radio Free Asia that her husband had been arrested. According to her, the two books Xiong authored, *China Reflects At This Point* and *Lessons from Past Mistakes in China's Contemporary History*, might have caused his detention. She emphasized that the two books were written with the intention of doctors who feel sick people's pulse in order to find a treatment solution. Xiong is an independent scholar of history and ranks among the 100 most prominent Chinese scholars.

8. Another case similar to Xiong's is Wang Fei's alleged "subversion of state power". Wang Fei (literary name: Haidi) is a Sichuan-based independent scholar, a freelance writer known for his satirical style, a calligrapher and a painter. On Dec. 13, 2016, he was taken into custody by secret police at Chengdu Train Station. Next day, his residence was searched illegally. On Dec. 20, his wife (Ms. Feng) was notified that her husband was on suspicion of "subversion of state power". On Jan. 13, 2017, a month after Wang was taken into police custody, his wife received a "notice about designated residential surveillance" upon the alleged "subversion of state power". Prior to that, Wang had been criminally detained at the detention center of Shuang Liu district, but the designated location for residential surveillance is unclear.

The suppression of speech and fabrication of related crimes are integral to CPC's maintenance of its totalitarian regime. Early in 2013, shortly after Xi took power, he warned his comrades in his innermost circle that, "[the] internet may bring the party and the country to perish", which induced a shocked response on the internet. It shows that Xi perceives freedom of speech and the internet as the archenemy, and will spare no expense to curb it, and thus he intensified his suppression and control of speech on the internet more than his predecessors since it is a barrier to his dictatorship. This suppression peaked up in 2016 as evidenced by the heavy sentence given to free speakers like Zhang Haitao, the release of the notorious "cyber security strategy", the criminal charge of "inciting the subversion of state power" custom-made to curb freedom of speech being applied extensively, and a large number of people exercising the freedom of speech being put in jail on fabricated criminal charges. Within CPC, vague and empty charges like "random criticism" and "political rules" were used to quiet different voices. It is no exaggeration that netizens have labelled Xi as "media butcher", "speech killer", and "internet's public enemy".

Part Four: Human rights disasters in Tibet and Xinjiang

I. Tibet

Since Xi Jinping took power, the human rights situation in Tibet has deteriorated to the worst in Tibet's history. As lies and deception gradually lost their impact and the Tibetans became more aware of their situation, brutal and violent suppression has become CPC's sole last "ruling" approach. A bloody crackdown has alternated with valiant protests causing the loss of many Tibetan lives. The constant sacrifices by brave fighters pose a striking contrast with the numbness of the general public. Rather than being held responsible for their horrific anti-humanity crimes, perpetrators of the human rights disasters strut around and are cordially welcomed and flattered by politicians around the globe. The day will come when history confronts us with this question: Should CPC alone be held responsible for the evil against God and humanity?

By the end of 2016, as a result of the self-immolation of Kalsang Wangdu (18 years old), Sonam Tso (female, 50 years old), Tashi Rabten (33 years old) and Dorjee Tsering (16 years old), the total number of Tibetans setting themselves on fire in the territory of Tibet to protest CPC's rule of Tibet since 2009 has increased to 145 people. If we add in the six self-immolated Tibetans living in exile outside Tibet, the total number goes up to 151, including 26 females.

Every passionate life being consumed by burning flames is also burning up the morality and reputation of people in our times!

2. In 2016, Tibetan Writer Druklo was criminalized again for his speech and detained by CPC authorities in Huangnan. He wrote in Tibetan under a penname about the experiences of his people, including "Courage to Free Myself" and "For Freedom, I have no regrets", which were widely read and well received among Tibetans. Early in 2010, Druklo was thrown in jail for writing about Tibetans' protests in 2008. The International Federation of Journalists pointed out that freedom of media and the security of journalists are very concerning in Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang. In recent years, domestic and foreign journalists have had difficulties entering these areas to interview and report.

3. In 2016, four Tibetan herdsmen were detained on fabricated charges after they put up a protest against the government's illegal appropriation of their land without compensation.

In 2010, citing the excuse of planting more trees, Tibet's Tangke Township government forcibly recruited 400 mu (7,176 square feet) of local herdsmen's land and homestead property, demolished the homes of 20 families, including 11 below poverty line, and refused to relocate them. In the course of five years, the displaced herdsmen made repeated appeals to the county government, prefecture government and the provincial government, and were repeatedly dismissed. The petitioning herdsmen were constantly persecuted and detained by the authorities.

4. Tibetan dissident Cai Gongjia was taken into custody in Qinghai's Haiyan county on December 9, 2016 by CPC security agents and placed in solitary detention at Gangcha county's detention center. It wasn't until December 24 that the authorities delivered a copy of the arrest notice to his family and told them Cai was charged with the crime of "inciting subversion of state power". Most recent news has it that Cai is on a hunger and silence strike to express his protests against the Chinese government's fabricated criminal charge against him.

Cai Gongjia, 53 years old, worked as a teacher and later a forensic analyst at the Public Security Bureau of Gangcha county. He is passionate about public affairs and charity. In 1993, he was detained on the charge of "founding an illegal organization" and was sentenced to lengthy imprisonment, along with two of his friends arrested at the same time. Their sentences ranged from 12 years to 17 years in prison, which were later reduced to four to six years after the second trial.

5. Thirty-year-old Tashi Wangchuk was a businessman before he was taken into police custody on fabricated charges, and he devoted himself to preserving the Tibetan language and culture. He was seized by the Chinese police 10 years ago when he attempted to make a pilgrimage trip to India. In 2012, he was again detained after posting criticism of the local government's robbery of the Tibetans' land. On January 27, 2016, he was detained for the third time. On March 24, 2016, the authorities cited the reason of "receiving interviews from overseas media" to press formal charges against him on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power." In September 2016, his case was handed to the Intermediate People's Court of Yushu Prefecture and he is still being held in detention without an end date.

For many years, the CPC authorities have maintained an illegal high-pressure monitoring and control in the villages across the vast land of Tibet, which does not seem to have a time limit on it. According to Human Rights Watch, various signs prove that this "village-based work group" project intended to end in 2014 may persist in the long

term. In 2011, the CPC government started to implement the "village-based work group" project in Tibet to prevent the recurrence of the Tibet-wide protests of 2008. This plan mobilized 21,000 CPC members from cities all over China, formed teams of four, and sent them to more than 5,000 villages in Tibet. Since then, these work teams of CPC members have imposed intrusive monitoring on Tibetan villages, inquiring about the Tibetan's political and religious views, indoctrinating political views on the Tibetans, setting up CPC members' security groups, monitoring the Tibetans' activities, collecting information, and pressuring the Tibetans to openly support CPC and oppose the Dalai Lama. The expenses of these work groups accounted for a quarter of the Tibetan government's budget and this plan was meant to terminate after three years. The length, magnitude and cost of the plan have been staggering. Currently, this "village-based work group" project has been duplicated and implemented in the massive rural area of Xinjiang for years.

II. Xinjiang

The brutal violence committed by the Xi Administration against people in Xinjiang is just beyond the experience of civilized people. The environment this created is stifling for human existence.

In 2016, my parents-in-law living in Xinjiang had their ID cards forcibly "revoked" by the authorities who claimed to be "carrying out the orders from above". Since the "July 5th" Incident, ID card has become a tool of choice used by CPC authorities in Xinjiang to control people, because this ID is required for traveling, lodging, buying gas for vehicles, and even dining out at restaurants. Therefore, my in-laws have suffered incredible humiliation and inconvenience after their ID cards were taken away. In CPC-controlled big cities, being asked to show your ID card is a common experience on daily basis, especially in Xinjiang. It breaks my heart to hear my father-in-law complain "we can't go anywhere and we feel like thieves sneaking around when we go to public places."

The brutal persecution of my in-laws is just a snapshot of the CPC government's severe abuse of human dignity and eradication of basic human rights. Although the international community has turned a deaf ear and a blind eye to the bloody human rights abuses in Xinjiang, it is crystal clear to everyone that CPC is fighting a para-war in Xinjiang. It's not a real war because it's not about two forces fighting each other. This ongoing para-war in Xinjiang is the government killing people without scruples like in a war and ruling the area like a war zone; this has been the reality of Xinjiang in the past eight years.

Different from Hu Jintao's Administration's using the law to crack down harshly on the Uyghur protesters, Xi Jinping is more 'honest' about his approach, i.e. applying violence with a greater vengeance. It is clear to all insightful people that since 2013, no more 'court trials' of the Uyghur "opposing force" appeared in the news. What you see in the news, instead, has always been "terrorists were all killed" and "no terrorist escaped". This is a striking change that began long ago, i.e. crackdowns have become simple and brisk, and do not involve the law anymore. Regardless whether they are male or female, old or young; whoever protests will be eradicated quickly, and news about the abuse of violence has been meticulously and ruthlessly hidden from the public.

One thing that will never change is extreme incompetence and extreme cruelty, and extreme cruelty is always the sole remedy for extreme incompetence. The ruthless control and suppression which violate human feelings that have been the norm of the regime will never change. Various party-run media in Xinjiang have been highlighting the slogan "boldly and confidently maintain the high pressure." The authorities never hesitate to commit inhumane violence. In recent years, the high pressure maintained by the authorities in Xinjiang has peaked to the point of being stifling and has created a void of human emotions and rights. The "village-based work group" project secretly implemented across this vast rural area has turned everyone into a target of stalking and control. Over 100,000 CPC members have carried out intrusive monitoring, controlling and harassment of Uyghur people living in villages over the years. They are assigned with specific individuals to monitor, held responsible for these individuals, and the outcomes of monitoring are linked with officials' job performance review. Individuals being monitored are required to "communicate" on a regular basis, and report their thoughts and information they have about others, which is creating great distress for people to the point that a brave lawyer published an open letter to the CPC leaders in Xinjiang a while ago, stating that, "You have accomplished what terrorists have not been able to accomplish".

The Chinese people numbly tolerating the distress have taken humanity's indifference to suffering to a new level. Like walking corpses, they are not stirred at all by the authorities' blatant crimes against humanity. Numb yet shrewd, they know all too well the authorities are cracking down on some to deter others, and everyone's neck is on the butcher's cutting board. The ongoing and blatant slaughter in Xinjiang is intended to wipe out any impulse to oppose the evil oppression. Brutal murderers and indifferent onlookers have reached a silent agreement about this and this is exactly what the CPC regime wants to accomplish.

1. On March 14, 2016, a Han Chinese resident in Xinjiang surnamed Sun said in an interview by Radio Free Asia, “[The so-called anti-terrorism campaign in Xinjiang] is causing the crime rate to go up, because whatever you violate, they label it as a crime. What is violent terrorism? What is a terrorist? No clear definition. Therefore, they only exist in northwestern China, in Xinjiang or Tibet.” He also said the number of national security crimes doubled in two years, which showed something had gone wrong with the management of Xinjiang. “The crackdown in the second year was harsher than the first year, which shows the management approach is problematic. If you don’t address the problem, the number will double again in 2016. Their statistics also include cult-related crimes. How about you release the number of cult-related crimes and let the public evaluate whether they’re cults or not?”

Xinjiang-based rights defender Hu Jun indicated that the authorities perceived minority ethnic people as an imaginary enemy and that would only worsen the situation. During the Cultural Revolution, the red guards as one class tried to strike down another class, which was perceived as an enemy and should be randomly slaughtered. The situation in Xinjiang is similar because the Uyghur people are perceived as enemy and labeled as terrorists.

2. In 2016, freedom of speech continued to deteriorate. The CPC authorities constantly reinforced control of the internet, and even more so in areas inhabited by minority ethnic people. Recently, some netizens posted photos and captions on twitter showing that the CPC’s Public Security Bureau in Xinjiang has labeled the widely-used software to climb over the Great Firewall “a violent terrorist software”. Netizen’s wall-climbing to break CPC’s media blockage is labeled as a “violent terrorist crime”. A researcher who visited Xinjiang said, “To fight against terrorist, the authorities took some paranoid actions, and even climbing over the Firewall on your cell phone has become an ‘online violent and terrorist activity.’ This is going too far and if it continues, all residents in Xinjiang will end up becoming terrorists. This speaks eloquently about CPC’s suppression and control of people. Using a software to access blocked information is exercising your right to obtain and exchange information. What makes that a violent and terrorist activity? Xinjiang is under extremely cruel and oppressive rule. When I was there to do research, I noticed that the Uyghur people all kept their mouths shut while the Han Chinese, Mongolians, Hui, Sibe and Kazakhs could still speak up.” Today’s Xinjiang has become the wilderness of human rights!

3. On March 5, 2016, five Christians in Changji, including Yang Zhaocun, Wang Lulu, Zheng Lan, Liu Yan and Cheng Yajie, who often gathered to worship together, were illegally taken into police custody by 200 police officers and para-police dispatched by the authorities. They were falsely charged with “gathering together to disrupt social order” and illegally detained at Changji Municipal Detention Center up to this day. CPC’s court staff claimed that the five defendants committed the crimes of gathering together and studying the Bible.

4. In 2016, a Christian couple attending a Hotan-based house church were taken into police custody for investigation because they hung a cross on their wall at home. Another believer who was visiting them was also taken into custody. Currently, the husband has been released, but the wife and the other believer remain in illegal detention. This is yet another incident after a house church in Hotan was raided by the police last year. In that incident, believers were summoned by authorities and then placed in detention.

On July 7, 2016, the evening service of a house church in Hotan’s Cele county was raided and broken up by the police. Several attendees were taken to the police station for interrogation and asked about the church’s internal affairs. The next day, they were allowed to go home, only to be summoned by the police a few hours later for further interrogation until 8-9pm that day. On July 10, house church pastor Zhong Shuguang and his wife Lv Yingli were taken into police custody by Cele county’s crime investigation team and subjected to intimidation and interrogation.

5. On September 1, 2016, members of a house church in Huocheng county were illegally seized by the local police while attending church service and all criminally detained on the suspicion of “gathering a crowd to disrupt social order.” Not long ago, there were formally arrested. According to local believers, the church kept a low profile with no more than 10 members.

6. In early March 2016, ten agents of Changji Public Security Bureau and Religious Affairs Bureau raided a house church’s worship service and dispersed 40 church members on the scene. An evangelist surnamed Wang from Jinchang, Gansu province, and a female believer who gave rides to other believers were criminally detained. So far, the local police officers haven’t given a reason for detaining them.

Despite my own experiences with the regime, I still can’t help but wonder when I’m documenting these human rights violations: can this be true? In today’s world and at this stage of human civilization, such a brutal and ruthless regime still exists – in China, in the 21st century. Spending an astronomical amount of money to build an internet firewall to block people from the outside world is in itself a shameless crime, and yet even installing an anti-firewall software on their cellphones to access information is labelled as “violent and terrorist activity” and suppressed. Since last year, the CPC authorities in Xinjiang have released a red-letter-titled document calling Catholic house churches and

Christian house churches “illegal religious groups”, and the authorities have coordinated efforts to crack down on them and imprisoned many believers as criminals. In this hell-like environment, believers could only turn to the goodness in their hearts, but whenever they gather together, they are labelled as “illegal” and accused of “disrupting social order” and “undermining national security.” Any discourse and fantastic logic will appear pale and powerless in the face of CPC’s shameless crimes that usurp human morality and reason. The lonely and miserable situation of the Chinese people is a disgrace to the whole human race in today’s world, with no one excluded.

Part Five: Pervasive theft of personal properties through brutal forced demolition and its consequences

In the vast country of China in 2016, forced demolition and opposition to it were like a tug-of-war, putting on captivating dramas on daily basis. One indisputable conclusion is that this is the most incredible disaster ever occurred in the peaceful times in human history and it was caused by the government! Another indisputable conclusion is that CPC-championed forced demolition is outright theft and the most violent counteraction to the universal values regarding human property. Its damage to human ethics, values and essential reputation is beyond description.

The right of residence is one of humanity's fundamental requirements for living and constitutes the most essential foundation and form of human life. It is protected by the right of ownership and serves as the foundation of human rights and humanity in modern times.

In fact, CPC has always been engaged in a war against the Chinese people and the ultimate goal of this war is the theft of properties. Forced demolition is their major weapon in this war targeting the right of properties. Over the years, the Chinese people have become accustomed to such a scene: a formidable battle line formed by a swarm of CPC members armed with guns and helmets, ferociously barking police dogs, bulldozers and excavators. As ferocious as the dogs are, CPC members still beat them in ferocity. Blood-curdling stories of people being killed in forced demolition are often heard. Houses inhabited by multiple generations of poor families disappear in heart-wrenching cries and like water drops, they flow into the immense ocean of wealth owned by those with power, which enables Xi Jinping to engage in 'financial money diplomacy across the world.

1. In the afternoon of May 10, 2016, Fan Huapei who lives in Xuegang village, Huiji district, Zhengzhou, Henan province, received a call from home on his way to work telling him that his water and electricity supplies had been cut off. Fan rushed back home and saw an excavator was tearing down his house. He resisted it and killed the driver of the excavator. Then he went to the Street Affairs Office and killed the deputy director. When he went back home, the police who arrived at the scene started firing at him, shot him dead and injured another villager by accident, in which Fan was implicated. Besides that, the police didn't give Fan a warning before firing and shot him dead, when they could have captured him alive. Apparently, the police were obeying their commander's order to kill Fan on the spot.

Fan Huapei's opposition to forced demolition was necessitated by local CPC authorities' horrific abuse and violent demolition. For many years, demolition by force has been ongoing in Huiji district backed by the local authorities and the public authority has become a blatant criminal weapon. Most parts of the 10 villages in Huiji district have been torn down, and CPC members have committed numerous crimes during demolitions, including brutally beating villagers, cutting off water, electricity and employment, and damaging properties. The CPC-controlled judiciary system often functions as the backbone of forced demolition and a criminal weapon against villagers. Faced with the bloody and violent demolition that has never happened in human history before, villagers' cries of discontent rise all around, but no way to seek redress is made available to them.

After Fan was shot dead, thousands of villagers went to where he was killed to put down wreaths, money and offerings. The CPC authorities dispatched more than a hundred SWAT agents to block people from entering the crime scene and to destroy the memorial hall. On May 12, these SWAT agents blocked entrance to the village again and forcibly dispersed villagers who showed up to mourn Fan's death, which is consistent to CPC's obsession with terror.

2. On the first day of Chinese New Year, Feb 19, 2015, because his carefully decorated house for his wedding was forcibly demolished and his request for compensation was dismissed, villager Jia Jinglong from Shijiazhuang, Hebei province, aimed a nail gun at the back of the head of He Jianhua, the CPC party secretary of the village who orchestrated the demolition, and shot him at a New Year celebration event. Jia was sentenced to death by CPC's Shijiazhuang People's Court for murder.

Jia Jianglong exhausted all his options to seek redress before the murder but, according to Mr. Jia, he was left with no choice. Unfortunately, this is the fate that many desperate Chinese people under similar circumstances increasingly seem to face. Every sound-minded person can tell that this tragedy would not have happened if Jia was not facing a society with deactivated civilization. Criminals who caused this tragedy then killed him in the name of the law. Their evil will is often the "law" which is always elusive to people like Jia struggling in the grip of evil.

On Oct. 18, 2016, CPC's Supreme Court issued a death sentence to Jia Jinglong and he was executed. Although the public cried out for "mercy" on his behalf, CPC's highest judicial organ still executed the victim of forced demolition. Despite circumstances warranting a lighter sentence and Jia being a victim of forced demolition, CPC was determined

to hand down the sentence. This was to guarantee the continuity of forced demolition, which also exposed the CPC authorities' unwavering resolve to remove all barriers to forced demolition.

3. On June 16, 2016, the house of Gong Xuehui, a villager of Chazi village in Changsha's Yuelu district, was suddenly surrounded by hundreds of CPC officials and staff from the Demolition and Relocation Office. They broke into Gong's house, dragged five people out, pushed them into a medium-sized bus, and drove away. Then they bulldozed the three-level house to the ground. In the chaos, Gong's family lost track of their mother. They reported her missing to the police, but the police refused to accept the case because she hadn't been missing for 24 hours. So they reported her missing to the police again after 24 hours, but the police turned them down again citing "limited manpower". After 20 days of search in vain, they dug up the rubble of their house with an excavator and found the missing mother's incomplete body.

4. In 2016, the No. 4 Hospital Affiliated with Zhengzhou University on Zhengzhou's Jiangshan Road was subjected to unexpected forced demolition during which doctors and patients of the radiology department were still in the building and almost got buried. A person in charge of the hospital said a digital gastrointestinal machine worth 4 million yuan was damaged and four bodies in the morgue were buried under rubble before they were moved out. Hospital employees were beaten and injured by those demolishing the hospital when they attempted to stop them.

5. On the morning of Feb. 5, 2016, brutal forced demolition happened in the name of renovating a ghetto in Banqiao village, Hongshan district, Wuhan city. An old woman was almost killed in the demolished building. A dozen cars and some other properties were smashed and damaged by gangsters forcing people to move out, and the damage was worth 10 million yuan. The post-demolition investigation showed that no demolition notice had been issued and those who carried out the demolition had never been granted a permit to do so.

6. On April 20, 2016, Ms. Shi from Jiangsu province's Yancheng city had a bizarre experience. When she came back from her vacation, she found that her three-story home ceased to exist. At that time, land developers were building around her house and the local government visited her at home to discuss compensation for demolition. Before any agreement had been reached, gangsters just tore her house down while her entire family was away on vacation.

7. In the late night of May 13, 2016, a large number of unidentified people suddenly showed up in a community in Anhui's Feixi county. They broke into residents' homes, dragged people out, tied their hands behind their back, and forcibly demolished seven homes with an excavator.

8. On September 8, 2016, Mr. Zhao's grandmother, who lives in Gefeng Apartment Complex in Pei county, was buried alive by an excavator during demolition. Mr. Zhao said, "around noon of September 7, my mother was cooking in the front part of the house and suddenly saw the back part of the house getting very dusty. She went out and found that the house had collapsed." According to Mr. Zhao, his house was facing demolition, but his family still lived in it. When the house collapsed, his 92-year-old grandma was lying in bed in the house. "We freaked out and rushed into the collapsed house to save her, but she had stopped breathing when we dug her out." A government-issued report identified operational mistakes as the cause of the accident, but the Street Affairs Office said, "The operator of the excavator tore down the house without checking first for the sake of convenience".

There are numerous such tragedies caused by brutal forced demolition as described above in China under CPC's rule. Bloody demolition has persisted for many years and seems to be increasing in the number, which is the one of the worst sufferings inflicted on the Chinese people. The root cause of forced demolition is the public ownership of land monopolized by the government and CPC's downright defiance of the law.

In the first three decades of CPC's rule, nationalization has completely replaced private ownership of properties which has been 'eradicated' in name and in essence. After the so-called Open-up and Reform policy, the CPC government claimed to start protecting collective and private ownership, but its essence as a government of thieves has determined that its protection of collective and private ownership is nothing but fake.

The right to own land is the root of property ownership. In China, the law has directly ruled out the option for individuals to own land and only has prescribed two abstract entities with no capacity for emotions as the agents of ownership, i.e. state and collective ownership. In essence, the only entity of land ownership in China is the country.

In China, the 'legal concept' of the right of collective ownership of land was adopted to deceive people and the concept doesn't have any substance. The right of ownership must be complete, i.e. the owner has the right to possess, use, profit from, and dispose of the land they own. However, CPC's 'law' stipulates that land collectively owned shall not be transferred for profits, which means the collective entity does not have the right to dispose of the land it 'owns'. In other words, without the right to dispose of the land, the collective owner does not really have the ownership of the

land. In the meantime, no individuals can own land which is only owned by the abstract country. Experiences in the past 68 years have amply proven that only the group of people exercising power in the name of the government have become the actual owners of all the land in China.

Land passed down from generation to generation of the Chinese people has magically and unknowingly become something the Chinese people have nothing to do with, everybody has become temporary lodgers in their own home country, and all the properties have lost their foundation for ownership. The ownership of houses and properties passed down from ancestors has been seized by the CPC officials, and even the right to live in your houses or on your properties has been given a maximum time limit of 70 years. Users of the land deprived of ownership of the land have no bargaining power when faced with the combined interests of government officials and real estate capitalists. Forced demolition is inevitable, either by mafia hired by corrupt real estate capitalists or by a demolition notice issued by the court. As long as the land under your homes can generate exorbitant profits, forced demotion will remain a hungry beast. The essence of forced demolition is to grab land, which is systemic theft, and CPC's one-party dictatorship is the strongest protector of this kind of legalized theft. The CPC regime's dependence on forced demolition is similar to an addict's dependence on drugs and it is a physiological dependence. Without forced demolition, people with power and influence won't be able to get quick money and land-based finance won't be able to last, and the CPC regime will suffer. Therefore, as long as the regime exists, forced demotion will continue and human rights abuses will persist as a result.

Part Six: The harm of increasingly intensified brainwashing in classrooms to human freedom and rights

Only nations with a clear understanding about education have a bright future. The independence of education and the significance of freedom are no longer controversial topics in civilized societies. Our people's future quality of life and the prospect of our nation and society all depend on the education system we are building today. To ensure today's young people become constructive citizens who contribute to our nation and society in the future, the only correct arrangement we could make today is to establish the best education system. This includes using elementary education to lay the foundations for young people's personality development, as well as their physical and mental health, their acquisition of knowledge; all of which ought to be the consensus of mainstream society and the whole purpose of a nation's education system. In a normal community, the goal of education is to set up one starting point after another to cultivate and inspire children's thinking and insights, not to crystalize their thinking and shape their thinking with one mold. This should be common sense for all normal people, but the reality is just the opposite in China under CPC's rule, where any meaningful values about nationality, ethnicity, and individuality must give way to the need to preserve the one-party dictatorship.

In 2016, during CPC's 'national day' holiday, my oldest brother's six-year-old granddaughter came back to our village. She sang two songs that would evoke mixed feelings of grief and anger in me even today. In her beautiful, little girl's voice, she sang "The east turns red" and a song to praise "Papa Xi and Mama Peng". It reminded me of two years ago when I heard a child reciting a text titled "Today is the birthday of my great mother country" in my younger brother's courtyard. Grief-stricken, I put down the book I was reading and walked up to the window to look at her. I thought to myself, "When she grows up, she'll become yet another brainless person. Actually, all the children in China today have been sacrificed for the dictatorship, but they don't realise it."

No better word than 'devil' can best describe these educators. Having been castrated their humanity and turned into dwarves in personality, these 'teachers' only have one job to do: continue to duplicate themselves, one batch after another. The more despicable are the shameless villains behind these 'teachers' with underdeveloped personality who instruct them to do the duplication, which is the most unforgivable crime they have committed against the Chinese people. What virtues do they have that deserve the forced praise from children all over China? They will be condemned by history forever. Yet even those 'teachers' terribly flawed in personality, character and insights are closely watched and monitored by CPC.

1. In 2016, Professor Zhang Yingkai from Wuhan Polytechnic Institute was punished by CPC for questioning the surplus value theory. The issue is not the unjustified punishment, but the exposure of a secret that shocked the world: inspectors from CPC's Ministry of Education sneak into classrooms, record lectures and use them as evidence to criminalize teachers. The prevalence of such secret policing, secret monitoring, and intimidation against teachers in the field of education is horrifying. Professor Zhang only pointed out in his class that Karl Marx's theory of surplus values is not valid because the surplus value created by workers in China is seized by the government and capitalists, which was labelled by CPC's education authority as "slandorous by calling China's system 'crony capitalism' and a violation of the '7 forbiddens'." This incident was handled as an emergency by the school and Professor Zhang had to get down on his knees to express apology in order to receive a less severe punishment. The CPC Secretary supervising Professor Zhang received a warning from CPC while both the dean and deputy dean of the school were openly criticized within the Party.

2. On Oct. 8, 2016, Zhongshan University's Office of Academic Affairs published a notice in which Article 26, regarding "perfecting the supervision of teaching activities" and "monitoring the whole process of teaching activities", requires that cameras be installed in classrooms to record the whole process of teaching activities. This notice evoked an immediate protest from students who see this as a violation of their privacy. In response to this, the school's propaganda department indicated that all surveillance devices are meant to be tools to supervise teaching activities and cameras will be aimed at teachers instead of students.

In fact, even years ago, many primary and secondary schools as well as colleges started installing cameras in classrooms to supervise activities, including most schools in Guangzhou, Wuchang Polytechnic Institute, Zhongnan University for Nationalities, Huazhong Normal University, an elementary school in Hangzhou, Foshan's No. 2 Middle School, and Wenling Middle School in Zhejiang province. It was done to deter or monitor the speech of teachers and students.

3. In 2016, hackers in mainland China sacked the CPC-run database of 'fifty cents party' (CPC-hired internet commentators) and found that CPC systematically hired propaganda workers in colleges and universities. In a notice issued by CPC's Youth League in 2014, colleges and universities were requested to organize 'internet propaganda

teams' to compose and forward comments on the internet to manipulate public opinion. Members of the 'fifty cents party' exposed by hackers are mainly university students. In 2015, a table about the distribution of "fifty cents party" members in each province went viral on the internet, according to which, as many as 10.503 million members were identified, including 4 million members on campus and more than 6 million members off campus. According to "The Opinion of CPC's Working Committee in Colleges and Universities about Hiring", internet commentators are mainly selected from among officials in CPC's propaganda department, department of student affairs and Youth League, as well as some student leaders.

Analysts believe that CPC's Youth League turning so many young people into hired internet commentators is causing great harm to the Chinese society. Using young people as informants on their teachers and classmates distorts their humanity. Rights activist Hu Jia from Beijing indicated that 'fifty cents party' is a term referring to people who, under the cover of average netizens, pay praises to the CPC government, criticize dissidents' voices on the internet, and attempt to guide and create public opinion on the internet. He said the general public don't trust the government's opinion and the internet has become a platform where people seek truthful information. The job of 'fifty cents party' is to hide under the cover of regular netizens to express views identical or similar to the government's views, or use other information dissemination methods to control and guide opinions on the internet. Their specific job descriptions include 1) preserve CPC's positive image; 2) eradicate or prevent the adverse effects of unexpected events; 3) monitor public opinion on the internet; 4) prevent ideological infiltration and safeguard the rule of the government; 5) foster a harmonious and stable internet environment; and 6) report weekly to CPC about public opinion.

4. Since May 2016, more than a thousand teachers in Hunan province's Hengyang county gathered in front of the county government's office demanding pay due to them. This is one of the many incidents where teachers demanded outstanding pay across China in 2016. "The government has money for new projects that'll make officials look good, but won't pay teachers what's owed to them." China Search quoted a female teacher demanding her pay who indicated that for several years, Hengyang county's government has delayed paying or underpaid teachers, and delayed pay for teachers has long become an open secret in China under CPC's rule. At the end of 2016, more than a thousand teachers in rural areas gathered in Beijing to protest, accusing corrupt local officials of violating and harming their rights and interests. While doing their teaching job carefully under close supervision, they are denied the pay they deserve.

The CPC regime has a clear understanding of the regimes' nature and apparently forebodes its own destiny, which is one of the very few things they are sober about. Lies are one of the basic pillars sustaining the continuity of a dictatorial regime and school education is the most effective way to achieve that goal. Since Xi Jinping took power, mandatory control over school education has become the harshest in the past four decades. This kind of meticulous control became open and transparent in 2016 via CPC's comprehensive leadership over schools. At the end of 2016, CPC's top leaders held meetings and released commands, repeatedly emphasizing reinforcing the political and ideological education in colleges and universities and reinforcing the leadership of CPC in higher education. Xi himself delivered detailed instructions in this respect. This reflected the fear and concern shared by all dictators, and the only way that could ease their fear and allay concerns is mandatory brainwashing. The stifling scrutiny of school education is a small part of their grand project aimed to intensify their control over Chinese society. By way of a meticulous and evil "education" mechanism, they distort and shape the personality of all Chinese children, and systematically shrink children's intellect, insights, discernment and heart for the sake of prolonging their dream of dictatorship. They spare no cost in destroying the values and desires of the Chinese people for a meaningful life, because their existence rests upon it.

Part Seven: The harm of the terror rule by police to human rights

In June 2015, police officer Li Lebing in Helongjiang province's Qing'an shot petitioner Xu Chunhe in cold blood, but he was affirmed and honoured by the CPC authorities. This marked a change that the public failed to notice.

Previously, when such incidents happened, the CPC authority would choose to hold these murderers responsible to a certain degree to appease the outraged public, for the sake of protecting the regime's greater interests. Xu Chunhe's death, however, sent a warning to people that such "luck" would no longer exist! This is the difference – even more blatant abuse and brutality have become the new irreversible reality.

In 2016, incidents of police brutality occurred everywhere, but the way perpetrators were handled eventually only confirmed the new reality facing the Chinese people. Fear and worry filled most people's hearts. News or video clips about police somewhere shooting "criminals" were constantly released on the internet, and has becoming regular "news" in China. If you search for "2016, police, shot dead on the spot", you'll find numerous articles and videos about police shooting someone dead. The overwhelming presence of fully-armed CPC police, police dogs and police devices everywhere - at train stations, high speed train stations, bus stations, airports and subway stations- constantly strike fear in people's hearts. Since Xi came to power, CPC has increased its dependence on police rule and stopped hiding it from the public.

No other countries exceed CPC in the total number, and the number per capita, of police officers, which does not even include the number of auxiliary police force and public security management staff. Abuse of power by CPC's police force is blatant, varied and fearless. Torture of criminal suspects is pervasive; scrutiny, monitoring and suppression of freedom of thought and speech are commonplace and openly practiced. That's in addition to the abduction and illegal detention of rights activists, harassment of NGOs, brutal abduction, beating and torture of outspoken journalists, rights defense lawyers, the use of violence to crack down on peaceful protests, and the horrific suppression and murder of petitioners. When the police abuses power, people suffer. (I abstain from using the word "citizens" in this report because true citizens in the real sense of the word do not exist in China, which is both a common sense and a reality.) China has truly become a police state.

1. Lei Yang's murder on May 7, 2016, the handling of it, and its aftermath, is a classic example of CPC police's abuse of power. Working for the China Association of Circular Economy as the director of its Center of Ecological Civilization, Lei encountered police officers in Beijing's Changping district on an operation against prostitution after he left his home. He died within two hours while in police detention.

Lei Yang lived in Beijing's Changping district with his wife and daughter. The tragedy happened on his wedding anniversary. At 9pm that night, Lei left home to pick up his relatives from the airport. According to Changping police, plainclothes officers from Dongxiaokou Police Station attempted to detain Lei on suspicion of soliciting prostitution. Lei broke free, but was recaptured, and he died on the way to the detention center.

On May 8, Lei Yang's family was told that, "he died of a sudden heart attack." His family said they saw bruises on the right side of his forehead, his testicles were swollen, and there were injuries on his right forearm, waist and face. On June 30, the report by the prosecutors said he "asphyxiated on the contents of his own stomach that entered his respiratory tract".

On December 23, 2016, while hundreds of thousands of netizens across China demanded the police officers be held accountable according to the law for deliberately harming (and murdering) Lei, the prosecutor's office of Fengtai district in southern Beijing decided not to prosecute the five police officers involved in the case, citing "the circumstances of criminality were slight." However, the official account of the case says, "Officer Xing and others wrapped an arm around Lei's neck and pressed down on his head and limbs, slapped his face... The officers again subdued him and restrained him with handcuffs [...] in the meantime, they stepped on his face, dragged him into the police vehicle, and caused his body to twist in various ways." Although the CPC authorities painstakingly covered up evidence of the police crime, the account of the case still publicly revealed facts which showed that the vicious police officers abused and beat Lei to death.

Lei Yang's death struck fear into the heart's of many Chinese people. A man in his prime was subjected to abnormal death within two hours of leaving his home, but the government justified it as a normal death! Many people have realized that the CPC authorities have lost their ability to stop criminal acts committed by the local police force; the criminality of public authority having entered a new dimension, becoming widespread and explicit.

In Lei Yang's case, there was a huge discrepancy between facts disclosed by his family and the information provided by CPC-run media, both in content and logic. The public have been convinced that if needed, CPC will openly lie and concoct information, no matter how immoral, inhumane and absurd the lies are!

Lei Yang is yet another victim of CPC's abuse of police power. This tragedy reminded people that the identity and status of even so-called "successful people" mean nothing to the police. If successful people are treated like this, imagine how powerless the grassroots people at the bottom of social ladder feel when they encounter police brutality.

Deaths caused by abuse of police power often go unnoticed by the public because people have become calloused to abnormal deaths due to their high frequency, and noticing such cases may put you in danger. Lei Yang's case, however, received unusually extensive attention. The social class he was a part of had a louder voice in society, which contributed to the unusually high profile of the case, whereas a series of police brutality-induced deaths that happened after Lei's death were not as 'lucky'. They stirred up little attention after being exposed and went unnoticed

2. The death of a young man named Li Chengyan is called "the Chongqing version of Lei Yang's case" on the internet. Before a definite conclusion was reached about Lei Yang's case, a similar tragedy happened in Chongqing. In the afternoon of June 28, 2016, a few police officers from Chongqing's Yubei district police station arrested Li Chengyan by force and caused severe injuries to him in the course of the arrest. Li was put in a police vehicle to be transported to the police station. Li appeared in good condition when he was arrested, which was proven by those who witnessed the police operation and CCTV. However, two hours later, Li was pronounced dead and sent to the morgue. He left behind his elderly parents, his wife who was seven months pregnant, and a 12-year-old child. And the cause of his death was identified as "suicide by biting off his tongue." The family was not allowed to see his body.

Li's sudden death was a heavy blow to his family. His elderly parents, young child and pregnant wife have been crying every day, unable to continue living a normal life. They are unable to come to terms with what happened, nor can they accept the conclusion of suicide. Li was in good health and had a family he took care of, including his senior parents and little children. It is unlikely he would choose to take his own life. As a person at the bottom of the social ladder, his death went unnoticed and was overshadowed by new cases of deaths within a short period of time.

3. On December 14, 2016, Mo Xunrui, an elementary school teacher with a college degree who lives in Nanjing's Pukou district, turned to the local police for help because of conflicts with his wife. Instead, according to Mo's father, "He was beaten so badly, and treated like a prisoner, and he kneeled down to beg for his life." After he died, CPC dispatched a large number of SWAT agents to control and intimidate his family, and reports of his death on the internet were quickly deleted. This horrific and bloody incident sank into deep darkness and disappeared, just like Mo's young life.

4. As 2016 came to an end, 28-year-old Li Changfu in Inner Mongolia's Hohhot city was shot and injured by the police. Video footage shows that as he staggered forward to run for his life, the CPC police following him beat him to the ground and trampled on his head. After he was killed by the police, the reaction of his grief-stricken family was suppressed, just as expected. All online reports were deleted, and his family was controlled and forbidden from seeing his body. Another bloody murder was successfully and swiftly suppressed quietly.

5. As a result of making repeated petitions in 2016, Li Xiaocui and Wang Shetao, two female petitioners in Liangzhai village, Baiyuan township, Yichuan county, Luoyang city, Henan province, were subjected to ultimate destruction. They were burnt to death after being arrested on their way to petitioning and were detained by police officers of Baiyuan township. The authorities claimed Li set the inflammable materials on the wall alight, which caused them to be burnt to death, but some people believed that they were beaten to death and then set on fire by the police to suppress the evidence. Due to restrictions on news coverage by the local authorities, the cause of their death has remained unknown.

Accounts of the incident given by others differ from the government's official account. Yichuan-based petitioner Li Jianming disclosed on the internet, "The two women burnt to death are Xiaocui and Shetao. I don't know their last names. They are both petitioners, and they were beaten to death at Baiyuan township police station and their bodies were burned to get rid of evidence. I rushed to the scene with another petitioner when I got news, only to see the road to Baiyuan township police station has been blocked by Yichuan county's paramilitary police and SWAT. Taking pictures was forbidden, their families were controlled, and their homes were empty. They are not allowed to leak information or talk to outsiders. I'm expecting the same to happen to me. They target each individual petitioner to destroy them. I may be the next one." Currently, the victims' spouses (Zhao Yanfeng and Han Chunjie) have been cut off from the outside world.

This incident sent shockwaves among petitioners. Many of them had been beaten before and therefore were convinced that the two women were indeed beaten to death by the police. Henan-based petitioner Zhang Suzhen once told

New Tang Dynasty TV that local governments hired gangsters to intercept petitioners because petition is tied with government officials' performance review. Many petitioners are beaten, some to the point of being left disabled, or even beaten to death. "They retaliate on petitioners. Local governments abduct petitioners, and many of them were beaten to death. Then the government would say they had committed suicide. In this case, they set the two bodies on fire, so you have no evidence to hold them accountable."

6. Prominent rights defender Huang Yan's personal experience gives us an extremely clear picture of the brutality, cruelty and fearlessness of the CPC police:

"The government and police from Beijing, Jinzhou and Guangzhou have persecuted me to this day. I was beat up and miscarried twice at police station. A police officer named Yang Zhijun from Beijing Chaoyang District' Yayuncun Police Station knelt on my body, grabbed my hair, and pounded my head on the ground until it was covered with my blood [...] I suffered a miscarriage from the torture, but they wouldn't allow me to get medical treatment. One day, Secretary Zhang of Shahe's Politics and Law Bureau in Beijing's Changping District sent over 20 seniors to my dumpling restaurant. They harassed me by sitting in my restaurant without leaving or ordering any food. Then staff from government agencies in charge of business taxation, air quality and sanitation all showed up at my restaurant to take photos and videotape. Officers from Shanhe Police Station seized my husband, forced him to kneel down under burning sun in the courtyard of the police station, and asked him to divorce me because I am a "dangerous person under the highest-degree surveillance. I've suffered non-stop persecution and they won't let me be treated for cancer. During the Spring Festival in 2014, after getting chemotherapy for cancer, I was receiving treatment for severe diabetes and its complications. The night I was discharged from the hospital, the police abducted me, detained me at a motel, and tortured me. At about 11pm on August 26, 2015, I was illegally abducted at a small train station (Macheng) by a large group of people, including national security agents from Jinzhou, police officers from Dongcheng Police Station, staff of Dongcheng Street Affairs Office and Residents' Committee, and police officers from Macheng. The national security agents from Jinzhou put me in their vehicle and drove the whole night to take me to Wuhan. When the police officers who kidnapped me handed me over to the national security agents, I saw with my own eyes they paid the police officers 5,000 yuan in cash to thank them for abducting me. When I was being detained in Jinzhou, police in Guangzhou confiscated the Hong Kong travel permit from everyone on my husband's side of family.

On November 26, 2015, I was abducted again by gangsters only 100 meters away from my home in Guangzhou. Guangdong's Shunde Public Security Bureau and Shunde's Xingtian Police Station abducted and detained me illegally without showing any evidence. You Hansi, a vicious police officer from Xingtian Police Station, used all kinds of despicable ways to torture me and fabricated seven criminal charges against me. I was handcuffed and my hands were put behind my back. Due to longtime torture, I couldn't walk with my legs and had to sit on the ground and move forward on my butt. Those police gangsters laughed out loud at me and took pictures of me. They took all my dignity away. The torture they put me through in my prison cell was indescribable. They put seven sets of chains on my hands and feet, and sent in male inmates to beat me in my bed. My body was swollen and in great pain because of cancer. All the inmates in my cell petitioned to the guards demanding medical treatment for me. They protested for two months in vain. I was later transferred to Guangzhou's Liwan Detention Center from Shunde when cancer started to spread in my body [...] At that time, my health was so damaged by torture that I couldn't walk and had to sit on the ground and move forward on my butt. I was detained for ten months and wasn't charged with anything [...] In over ten years, I had never committed any crime, not even posting advertisements in public places. The gangster police ruined my whole family and the gangster government didn't allow any hospital to accept me after my release. I had to go to a foreign country to get surgery while the CPC government searched for me everywhere."

7. On April 30, 2016, a one-minute video of women and children being violently beaten went viral on the internet. In the video clip, several men wearing helmets, masks and black uniforms used wooden clubs, police batons, and defense shields to beat some defenseless women and children sitting on the ground. The bloodiness of the scene and the crying of the victims are indescribable. Sitting on the rubble of a demolished building, these villagers were beaten with no way to protect themselves. This is a forced demolition scene that happened on April 30 in Qionghua village, Changliu township, Haikou city, Hainan province. In response to this video, the local authorities said the violence was committed by seven members of the Public Security Joint Defense Team. It is known to all that the Public Security Joint Defense Team is subordinate to CPC's police force, and under its leadership and commands, and therefore their actions are police actions.

8. On November 10, 2016, CPC's Taiyuan Intermediate Court sentenced police officer Wang Wenjun to five years in prison for brutally killing a migrant worker who demanded her legitimate wages, and the two other police officers involved in the case were put on probation. Migrant worker Zhou Xiuyun got into an argument with security guards while demanding her wages, was beaten and killed by CPC's police officer Wang Wenjun who arrived at the scene. Pictures of Wang brutally breaking the victim's neck and then treading on it in the presence of her family were released to the public. The publicity was likely the main reason Wang received a prison sentence, not the brutality of

his behavior per se, or under the criminal law.

9. In 2016, CPC revised the People's Police Law to expand police power and create greater 'legal' space for the abuse of police power. Under rules for firearm usage, the CPC allowed the police to use weapons on persons who "resist or flee arrest while or after perpetrating acts that seriously endanger national security or public safety". This is giving the police unlimited power to kill, because "seriously endangering national security" is listed as the primary authorization for the use of firearms, yet it is a broad, catch-all offense, which is more evil than the previously abolished "hooliganism". Theoretically, how can individual citizens "seriously endanger national security"? Apparently, this is to create space for violent targeting of citizens' protests and demonstrations against tyranny. The rules governing the use of firearms in the revised law are well under international standards, vague, and expendable. They are meant for justifying police violence.

The revised draft also empowers the police to implement controls on traffic, activity scenes, and internet. County-level police, and above, can implement controls over traffic and activity scenes, while the provincial-level police and above can implement control of internet (e.g., internet suspension), which has set the stage for future suppression of mass incidents and restrictions on online reporting.

In China under CPC's rule, abuse of police power are exceptionally heavy topics. In China, only CPC authorities know the exact number of people who have died as a result of police shooting, beating, use of batons, and other abuses of power. I believe that the number is staggering. It is no exaggeration to call China the country with the most severe abuses of police power. Yang Jia, someone who killed police officers, has been reputed as a "great knight" and "swordsman". Since his execution, his death has been commemorated every year on the internet or with people visiting his home, which shows people's outrage about police abuse and brutality. Abuse of police power in China stems from the totalitarian system. History has long proved that dictatorship and abuse of police power go hand in hand. The former necessitates the latter. To address the root cause of police abuse, there is no other way but remove the one-party dictatorship.

Part Eight: Humanitarian hazards caused lack of protection for the rights of women, children and seniors

On August 24, 2016, after killing her four children, Yang Gailan, a woman living in extreme poverty in Agu village, Jinggu township, Kangle county, Gansu province, poisoned herself. After burying her, her husband also committed suicide by taking poison. Only two people are left in the four-generation family of eight. At that time, the glory of "G20" that CPC spent 200 billion yuan on was shining bright in the massive land of China.

"The annual income per person in Yang Gailan's family is above the poverty line of 2,500 yuan, which made them ineligible for the low-income benefits provided by the government." This was the response from the local CPC officials to this horrific tragedy, perpetrating that the government had nothing to do with their deaths.

"China has become the second largest economy in the world" is a message that is bombarding people 24/7 on CPC-run media. This country has become very wealthy, but people with normal sentiments all recognize that the country's system does not provide basic social security to the poor and urgent humanitarian assistance to people in dire poverty. In the countryside, minimum security benefits seem to have been established to assist extremely poor families, but 120 yuan per person per month is barely enough to survive. Even with that, still some poverty-stricken people are not receiving the assistance. The strict eligibility criteria, and the cold and distant eligibility review system operated by officials, cause many poor people to put aside their dignity and spend many years of their lives on applying, appealing and seeking back-door connections in order to prove their poverty. Those denied of the low-income assistance are still the majority of people, whereas relatives of corrupted officials can easily obtain it. This is common knowledge to every Chinese person and yet there is nothing they can do about it. And this is exactly what caused Yang Gailan's family to choose death over life.

In 2016, CPC "tossed money" all over the world, while in China, they secretly engaged in a deed as harmful as their crackdown on Falun Gong practitioners. Numerous CPC officials combed over the "income" of the most unprivileged people in China and anyone with an annual income above 2,000 yuan was stripped of their low income assistance. As a result, hundreds and thousands of poor people who received assistance during Hu Jintao's reign, especially older people with disabilities who can't work, have to struggle to survive again. Such inhumane evil deeds push people like Yang Gailan's family to the land of death. A year has passed. The evil committed by the ruthless rulers of the country against the most unprivileged people has been forgotten, just like the crackdown that happened to Falun Gong practitioners. Those who can speak up and have resources to research on the evil chose to forget. And so far, I haven't seen any words to expose the evil.

I. The evil reality of child trafficking

In China, under CPC's rule, it will forever be a mystery as to how many children are abused, stolen, snatched, kidnapped, and killed each year. Facing the stunning evil of crimes against children, this cold-blooded regime always looks calm. Crimes against children are the most infamous, vicious and unforgivable vice of humanity. Some solved cases in Liaoning and other places showed that some adults will intentionally steal, rob, or buy young children, cut off their limbs or blind their eyes, or pour boiling water on their faces to distort their facial features, and then put them on the streets as pan handlers. Such horrific crimes are pervasive in China. In Dongguan city alone, up to 1,000 children are stolen or snatched every year and this number does not include unreported cases. It is not a secret that China has an underground market for buying and selling children. Children are the closest to the hearts of their parents. Loss of children is often heard in China, which is the worst pain parents have to endure and there is never an escape from it. Having a missing child is even more difficult to endure than having a dead child, and the pain is beyond description. Death is a definite and clear end, while having a child missing constantly fills parents' hearts with guilt and regrets. Children who fall into the evil hands of human traffickers cease to be humans with feelings, but become objects that can generate profits. CPC's government agencies show little care for issues that don't profit them, which has become more and more so in the past 10 years. Many parents and families who have lost their children fall into a bottomless dark pit and don't receive any help. Sustained by their love and pain, they search everywhere for their missing children. The depth of their pain and the suffering of their missing children are devastating.

The majority of trafficked children end up being bought into illegal adoption. Behind the enormous buyer's market is the absence or inaction of the government in legal adoption and placement, as well as the traditional mindset of raising children for the purpose of being looked after in old age, and the one-child policy.

Child trafficking has developed into organized crime over the years, with a well-developed structure and profit chain. Child traffickers often operate across provincial borders and transfer children multiple times. They function like a

direct marketing business with clearly defined roles, including upper, middle and lower tiers. The upper tier is child traffickers; the middle tier is “transferors” or self-identified as “nanny”, who are usually women. The most astonishing child trafficking cases in recent years involved medical staff, such as the trafficking of more than 100 children by doctors at Fuping County Hospital in Shaanxi province.

The most vulnerable children to fall victim to human trafficking are migrant workers’ children, often referred to as “migrant children”, and migrant workers’ stay-at-home children. It is an indisputable fact that child trafficking happens more frequently in the neighborhoods of migrant workers. Take Kunming as an example. Only two out of the 352 reported missing children are children of local residents and the rest are all children of migrant workers.

The morbid market demand for trafficked children stemmed from CPC’s anti-humanity rule. In violation of human instinct for procreation, the horrific family planning policy created over a million families that have lost their only child. Humanity’s natural and emotional desire to raise children, the urban-rural division, the economic poverty in the rural area, the absence of social security system, the complicated adoption system, the enormous profits from child trafficking, and the inaction of government’s supervisory functions have all contributed to the morbid social reality.

II. The deteriorating human rights disaster among stay-at-home children, women, elderly people in rural areas and migrant children in cities

About 300 million migrant workers go to cities to work every year, leaving their wives, children and elderly parents in the rural areas. This has produced countless humanitarian disasters, including; soaring divorce rates, physical and mental stress of husbands and wives separated by distance, rising school dropout and crime rates, and the loneliness of elderly people with no one to depend on. In normal societies, family members live together, but in China, this has become rare. For Chinese children, finding a school to attend in the United States is a lot easier than doing so in their own country. Besides having to navigate confusing social connections, they have to submit all kinds of certificates and documentation which have neither substance nor content. For the majority of families, the expensive transient student fee is well beyond their financial means while “illegally set-up schools” in areas with a large number of migrant workers are forbidden. The prohibition of slums in cities and the discrepancy between social security benefits associated with social status have torn up the fabric of families’ meaningful lives in the rural area. Having talked about “reform” for decades, the CPC government has not even implemented any simple technical changes to address these humanitarian concerns. This is one of the most unforgivable vices committed by the regime.

1. According to information released by All-China Women’s Federation, 30% of the 61.06 million stay-at-home children dropped out of school before senior high and entered into society. Beijing University’s scholar Zhang Dandan noticed that 17% of the male inmates in China’s prisons were once migrant workers’ stay-at-home children. Statistics from CPC’s Supreme Court showed that crimes committed by stay-at-home children accounted for 70% of juvenile delinquency, which is still on the rise. Stay-at-home children feel vulnerable and hopeless in their childhood, but the CPC authorities have never gone beyond paying lip service to doing something substantial to address these increasingly deteriorating moralistic conditions.

2. Numerous tragedies happened over the years: 10-year-old stay-at-home child Tong Xiaoyang living in Dawang village, Mengcun township, Lantian county, Xi’an, killed himself by drinking pesticide; nine-year-old stay-at-home child Xiaochuang in Anhui’s Wangjiang county hanged himself in an outdoor restroom; four stay-at-home children in Tiankan township, Bijie, Guizhou, committed suicide by drinking poison (they are sibling ages 5 to 13 years); also in Bijie, Guizhou, 12 girls in elementary school or preschool were molested and raped by their teachers (the youngest victim was only six years old). On the Chinese New Year’s Eve of 2017, a ninth grader in Yunnan’s Zhenxiong county killed himself by drinking poison. In a note he left, he said his parents had to work very hard to making a living and often took their frustration and anger out on him, so he never felt loved at home. Such deaths seem to have become “normal” occurrences in the Chinese people’s lives long ago.

According to China News Service’s report on December 13, in an anti-child-trafficking campaign launched by CPC police at the end of 2016, 36 trafficked children were recovered in one of the many cases alone. Therefore, it’s not hard to imagine the horrific magnitude of the human rights violation.

Tens of millions of stay-at-home children are denied the same education enjoyed by children in cities, and they are not accepted by schools in cities, while the CPC authorities do not allow the existence of “schools for migrant children”, forcibly relocating, shutting down and suspending them. Even if they get to go to school in cities, after junior high, they still have to go back to their hometowns to attend senior high schools because the education system won’t allow them to participate in the Entrance Exam for College in the cities where their parents work. Without parents around them supervising their life, children develop bad habits or end up being targeted by human traffickers. The eligibility criteria of kindergartens in cities cause a low admission rate for migrant children, and therefore, many children are

not receiving childcare and protection and are left on their own. "Don't let children get out of your sight" seems to be common sense about child safety, but it is a luxury for many migrant workers stressed out by their jobs. According to the statistics of China's largest missing children database website "Baby Come Home", from the founding of the website in 2007 up to May 2013, the website has received more than 5,000 registration forms, and 90% of the cases are children kidnapped due to insufficient parental monitoring, and half of the families with a missing child are migrant workers' families. It is fair to say that under CPC's rule, Chinese society has lost the characteristics of a civilized society. In the past 68 years, China has populations, but has no societies.

3. Incidents like "toxic running tracks" that harm children's health are often heard in the news. In recent years, "toxic track" in schools was discovered one after another and exposed to the public. Immoral business transactions conducted under the table to satisfy men's insatiable hunger for money have gone out of control.

On June 14, 2016, 25 students of Beijing Pinggu District No. 6 School suffered bloody noses only ten days after a new plastic running track was put in use. This is only one of the many such cases last year. The public think the use of "toxic tracks" in schools exposes a gaping hole in the supervision system and the absence of child protection. However, I think this is an evil committed by those in supervision function. In China, the functions of supervisors, investors and implementers of transactions are rolled into one, i.e. people in charge of education. The so-called "protection" mechanism puts sheep under the protection of wolves. Faced with a brutal and cruel public authority, people have no choice but suffer in despair and desperation.

4. Child labor caused by the absence of supervision is pervasive. "No Fashion China Net" (WeChat ID: nofashioncn) released a video filmed by undercover reporters about "child labor in clothes manufacturing factories, which exposed the pervasive use of child labor in Zhejiang province's Changshu city's clothes manufacturing industry by secretly interviewing people and taking photos. Factory owners and recruiting agents have established an "industry chain of child labor" and they use violence against children hired by those factories. In fact, child labor is not a secret or a rare phenomenon in China. According to this video, some recruiting agents brought a large number of children from Yunnan to Jiangsu province's Changshu because wages in Yunnan are lower than that in Jiangsu and therefore, children are "easy to trick." Factory owners often deduct a portion from hired children's wages to pay recruiting agents and transportation cost. If children want to leave after working one or two months, "they won't get any pay and have to pay back the money spent on them, such as transportation fee."

In this video, when asked how to manage child workers, some factory owners explicitly said they would use violence. They often take away child workers' ID cards, bank cards and cellphones and security guards keep them to prevent child workers from running away.

In the context of prevalent child labor, the sudden death of a child worker at Foshan-based Zhiya Lingerie Company triggered a widespread reaction from the public. Possibly due to overwork, 14-year-old child worker Wang from Hunan province suddenly died in his rental room. Such incidents happen everywhere and every year. Some naïve people question the sufficiency of government supervision, but they fail to recognize a common sense with "Chinese characteristics" – corrupted officials are the behind-the-scene boss of cold-blooded employers!

5. Brutal Campus violence happens frequently. Violence against children is pervasive and severe in China. Violence committed by parents against children is considered legitimate and a matter within the family. However, domestic violence is the root of violence against society and both are passed down through generations. Parents' use of violence as a disciplinary method creates a violent discipliner who will use violence against their children someday. The pattern or culture of using violence to discipline children at home is the breeding ground of social violence, corporal punishment of children at school, and campus violence committed by students against students.

6. The humanitarian disaster of "institutionalized widows" has been totally ignored. About 47 million migrant workers' wives who stay in their hometowns in the rural area are called "institutionalized widows", which is yet another depressing "Chinese characteristic." These women endure intolerable loneliness while carrying the burden of taking care of family as well as laboring and toiling in the fields. About 80% of the ever-increasing divorces in China's rural area happened in migrant workers' families. In such families, husband and wife are separated by distance for a long time, and become alienated with one another due to lack of communication and intimacy, which makes maintaining a marriage relationship a big challenge. Statistics show that 60% of migrant workers' wives indicate that being faithful to their spouse in such circumstances is difficult and 70% of them don't believe their husbands will stay faithful to them when faced with temptations. CPC officials' sexual abuse of these institutionalized widows is pervasive too. A CPC secretary of a village's Party Committee in Sanmenxia proudly stated that all the children born in the village are his children. This is very common in China's rural area and is one of the contributors of a sick society. It is concerned with humanitarian issues as well as normal human emotional plights. Nevertheless, CPC just ignores such problems, let alone attempts to solve them.

7. Trafficking of women causes great harm. It pervades in China to the point of being astonishing. Most trafficked women come from relatively poor areas. According to information released by CP-Ting (Preventing Trafficking for Labor Exploitation) and other research findings, trafficked women are typically subject to sexual and labor exploitation with the former being more common than the latter. Trafficked women are sold to individuals to be their wives or sold into the entertainment industry (bars, for example) or prostitution industries. With the latter, trafficked women are forced to work either in brick-making factories or the manufacturing industry, or they are forced to become housemaids. Human traffickers usually rely on their social networks, including public authorities in order to dodge risk and punishment. They flourish in this business because the CPC regime tends to turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to things that are not profitable to corrupted officials and local governments.

8. The humanitarian disaster of stay-at-home seniors is another "Chinese characteristic" which is severe, pervasive, and yet overlooked. Over 100 million stay-at-home seniors in China's rural area struggle in the plight of minimal financial resources, poor quality of life, lack of care, the structural absence of social security and social assistance, tremendous safety hazards, emotional distress from parenting grandchildren, and the lack of spiritual support. Burdened by all of the above, the suicide rate of seniors is constantly on the rise. Wuhan University's sociology professor Liu Yanwu found that the suicide rate among seniors living in the rural areas is "staggering." The failing of filial piety in the rural areas has worsened the situation of seniors. Professor Liu shared a few true stories. A migrant worker who heard about his stay-at-home father's declining health took several days off from work to go back to his hometown to visit him. When his father's health improved, the son said, "Are you going to die or not? I only took seven days off and that includes the time to arrange for your funeral." In despair, his father committed suicide immediately. Another elderly person was burning paper money for the dead while drinking poison until he stopped breathing and dropped dead. Other villagers said he did this for himself because he didn't know whether his children would burn paper money for him or not after his death. Another elderly person dug a hole and laid in it before he started drinking poison because he feared that his children wouldn't spend money on burying him. About 300,000 people attempted and committed suicide in China's rural areas each year, the majority of whom are seniors.

All of the humanitarian disasters that exist stem from this country's ruthless political system. A humanitarian political system can greatly offset or eliminate such humanitarian disasters and tragedies by taking certain measures. Farmers in China do not enjoy the same rights as city residents, such as the right of residence, the right to receive education, and the right of social security. Under CPC's household registration system, the right of residence is limited to people registered as city residents. Even shacks in cities are only made available to city residents for living in or renting. Most migrant workers live in dorms and are not able to have their wives and children over to live as a family.

While in most other countries, farmers who flock into cities for employment will form slums in cities and leave their homes in their hometown unoccupied and in disrepair, China has created "amphibious people" and "migrant laborers" by banning farmers from building and living in low-cost homes. As a result, cities are free of slums while rural areas are permeated with "unoccupied new homes" purchased with "amphibious people's" sweat and blood. The "decline" of a glorious façade is astonishing and inhumane. In the place of massive slums in cities and villages in disrepair in the rural areas are disintegrated families and a "snow bird" population. The "stay-at-home" phenomenon (including stay-at-home seniors, stay-at-home wives, and stay-at-home children) has precipitated many sensational human tragedies. For example, a man in Yunnan province's Zhenxiang forcibly maintained sexual relationships with over 10 stay-at-home women for a long time. An 11-year-old stay-at-home girl in Guangxi province's Xingye was repeatedly and frequently raped and gang raped by more than ten seniors (ages 44 to 76) during a two-year time period. Such "decay" of human morality that has rarely occurred in history trumps the decay of buildings and social order!

The CPC government doesn't allow slums to exist in cities, meanwhile in India's Bombay, poor people living in filthy slums but can at least be with their family. This maintains human ethics and humanitarian significance. Unfortunately, in China, migrant workers have to endure separation with their family as well as discrimination from city residents. Why can poor people in some countries boldly choose where to live, while others cannot? It's because they can vote and that serves as a constraint on their government. Poor people who make up a large percentage of a country's entire population can decide the political direction of their country; therefore their basic right of residence and migration being preserved by the government.

The CPC regime treats several hundreds of millions of Chinese farmers only as laborers rather than people with full humanity and dignity. Therefore, the political system deprives them of a complete and decent human life. A totalitarian regime that forsakes human feelings is not only the cause of all humanitarian disasters described above, but is essentially the result of them.

Part Nine: Human rights disasters in the medical field monopolized by the upper class

1. China's horrific vaccine scandal in 2016 could be equated to the "poisonous milk powder" scandal. Although different in name, the two scandals have everything else in common: both scandals involved public authorities and the victimization of children, the perpetrators in both cases were not prosecuted, and the victims in both cases were persecuted. The newly exposed vaccine scandal affected 18 provinces. For six years, operators of this devilish cause supplied, in large quantities, compromised or expired vaccines across 3/5ths of the land of China and encountered no hindrance from the authorities.

Pang used to be a doctor at Mudan Hospital in Shandong province's Heze city, and operated a vaccine clinic in the city's east district. In 2009, Pang was given a light sentence of three-year imprisonment on five years probation for illegally providing vaccines worth 4.89 million yuan. Since 2010, despite being on probation, Pang and her granddaughter Sun illegally purchased 25 types of vaccines for children and adults. Without storing them in proper conditions, they sold them in 18 provinces, including Hubei, Anhui, Guangdong, Henan, and Sichuan and secured a profit of 570 million yuan. In 2016, parents whose children had died from illegal vaccines in eight provinces (including Shandong, Shanxi, Hebei, Sichuan and Shaanxi) distributed fliers on the streets of Beijing informing people about illegal vaccines. The CPC police illegally detained these parents, but their action was effective. On March 22, China's Food and Drug Administration finally admitted that nine pharmaceutical wholesalers were involved in the illegal sale of compromised vaccines.

What sparked public outrage concerning this scandal was that the CPC targeted and suppressed the victims of the illegal vaccines. The parents of the eight children killed by the vaccines, including a pregnant woman, (who distributed fliers on the streets of Beijing to expose the scandal to the public) were arrested by the authorities on the charge of "disturbing social order". After the cold-blooded arrests happened, the scandal, protected by CPC's regulatory organs and affected numerous children in 18 provinces, went viral on social media and attracted wide public attention. The facts disclosed revealed that the primary dealer of illegal vaccines was Pang, who received a light sentence for her illegal operations, and even more outrageous, was still on a 5-year probation for a previous offense during her six year's dealings illegal vaccines. According to CPC's regulations, the circulation of vaccines should be supervised closely by regulatory bodies, but Pang's illegal sales of vaccines covered 18 provinces for a long time without any repercussions. This revealed how the regulatory bodies protected and aided the illegal dealings and how evil these regulatory officials are!

What angered people even more was the subsequent disclosure that the families of numerous dead or disabled children had been petitioning and pursuing legal action for years, but they had been suppressed and their voices silenced up to that point. Years ago, The China Economic Times revealed the harm caused by illegal vaccines, and yet its voice was silenced, and the chief editor of the paper, Mr. Qiao, was fired from his position. When the scandal finally came to light in 2016, it was the parents of the victims who were first arrested by CPC police.

2. The scandal around Wei Zexi is a social incident that was disclosed in 2016, exposing fraudulent medical advertising and altering of internet search engines to serve as platforms for crime. Because of a sponsored result on the Chinese search engine Baidu, Wei Zexi opted to receive experimental treatment for synovial sarcoma at the Second Hospital of the Beijing Armed Police Corps. Use of the experimental treatment delayed his normal treatment and was unsuccessful, leading to his death on April 12, 2016. Wei was from Shaanxi's Xianyang, the only child of his family, and a college student of Xi'an Electronic and Technological University majoring in computer science. In 2014 when he was in his second year in college, he was diagnosed with synovial sarcoma which is a rare form of cancer. After radiation and chemotherapy was ineffective, his family sought out other treatments. Through a sponsored result on the Chinese search engine Baidu, they discovered the Second Hospital of the Beijing Armed Police Corps and Wei received the immunotherapy treatments recommended by the hospital. After spending over 200,000 yuan on the treatments, they proved to be unsuccessful and Wei died. When internet users started to expose fake information on the search engine, and its fraudulent operations, the CPC authorities hired internet users to cover up the truth and slander online journalists exposing the issue. On May 5, the CPC-run 'People's Daily' published an article titled, "A question about life left by Wei Zexi", which blamed Wei and his family for searching for an impossible cure, stating that death is a natural part of life that doctors cannot prevent. It further stated that, "Wei's tragedy reminded cancer patients that they should respect the cycle of life, calmly face life and death, and give up unrealistic expectations". Once again, by blaming the victim, the state-run media put the interests of the wealthy and powerful above the wellbeing of the common people. Such tragedies take place frequently every year in China, because of the dereliction of duty of cold-blooded regulatory officials.

At the end of 2016, CPC's China Central Television (CCTV)⁴ selectively exposed the evil of doctors taking bribes, to the shock and grief of the public. The selective exposure highlights CCTV's role as an accomplice to criminal activities in China and a beautifier of the evil. Its exclusive access to, and possession of information, allows it to manipulate facts and selectively present them to the public to maintain the rule of the dark forces in China. On Dec. 24, 2016, CCTV broadcasted an investigation of "high-priced medicine as a result of high kickbacks", revealing that some medicine sold by hospitals cost 10 times more than market price and that bribes received by doctors account for 45% of the price. This investigation caused outcry from the public, which worsened the already strained relationship between doctors and patients. The issue of doctors receiving bribes was actually a well-known fact in China define the CCTV exposure. When social tension builds to boiling point, CCTV will selectively expose wrongdoings to ease some tension, but the actions exposed will be the least problematic, or something which is already public knowledge. China Central Television does this intentionally, as evidenced by the doctor scandal example.

4. At the beginning of 2016, the incident of a woman from northeastern China raging against "appointment scalpers"⁵ highlighted the increasing difficulty for ordinary people to access healthcare. On Jan. 10, 2016, a video of a woman raging against scalpers went viral on the internet. In the video the woman accused scalpers of being "rampant" and charging 4,500 yuan for an appointment ticket worth 300 yuan. She also accused the hospital's security guards of not intervening causing ordinary people like her not to get appointments. A notice released by the hospital later stated that, "security guards were not involved in scalping". Beijing Public Health and Family Planning Committee also responded to the video saying that they supported the crackdown on appointment ticket scalpers and have "zero tolerance" for scalping and the collaboration of scalpers and hospital insiders. Behind this story is patients' horrible access to medical services in China. Appointment tickets of 300 yuan at face value are hard to get, even at the price of 4,500 yuan, which isn't even the highest price increase in Beijing. Behind these numbers is the endless sufferings of ordinary people. The monopoly in the medical field, and minimal supply of medical resources provided to the public, help guarantee the profits of money-hungry interest groups and give them absolute control over the medical field. This has been the case for the past 68 years.

The healthcare system is a vital component of system that preserves basic human rights and is itself a fundamental human right in today's world. Countries with even a little decency will provide free medical care to all citizens, as medical care is a part of human life in modern society. Many countries go through a process to gradually provide free medical care to all citizens, but in general, they all start with providing medical care to the most underprivileged people in society and then, from the bottom to the top, gradually free medical care is made available to all of the population. The situation in China is just the opposite. Above all, the CPC has never pursued free medical care for all citizens as a goal of the government, and free medical care was provided exclusively to the privileged from the very beginning. Even in the most challenging times of the country, the privileged class always enjoys free medical services. A retired deputy minister of CPC's Public Health Ministry once disclosed a "top state secret" that annually 80% of China's top-quality medical resources are consumed by less than 1% of the population, consisting of CPC leaders and officials, and the remaining 20% is shared by the 99.5% of the population. This situation reinforces public opinion of the corrupt system, "They pay maximum lip service while committing maximum evil".

The CPC regime has always seen their lawless life, at the cost of common people's interests, as justifiable. Take Xinjiang's poverty-stricken Kashgar as an example. The nicely furnished Kashgar Rehabilitation Center is just a place for ordinary CPC officials, while higher-ranking officials are provided with even nicer facilities. District- and city-level officials go to Xinjiang's capital city Urumqi for rest and rehabilitation. Every county in Kashgar district has designated rehab centers for officials that are well furnished, nicely decorated and fully staffed to serve the officials' needs. I once visited a friend staying at "Xinjiang Military District's Rehab Center for Officials", located in Xi'an-based Lintong touristy location in Shaanxi province. He gave me a glimpse of the corruption in this field. According to him, every provincial-level governmental agency has rehab centers set up at the most popular tourist areas across China. Some officials spend months in such places with their family. Some senior officials even live there long term with their spouse, with all of their expenses covered by the government's designated "medical care funds".

How infuriating that these corrupt officials, who have presided over and exploited people throughout their lives, are given institutional protection allowing them to continue to feed on the wealth created by the people!

These corrupt officials have acquired so much wealth that they could never use it up in their lifetime. Yet after they retire they continue to squander and waste medical resources in the name of "rehabilitation", which is funded by the government, while many poor people at the bottom of society have no access to free medical services. On top of

4 China Central Television is an official mouthpiece of the Communist Party of China, and is the predominant state television broadcaster in China.

5 People who illegally buy tickets to access healthcare for the next day, and so prevent those waiting in the line from accessing necessary healthcare.

the absence of free medical services for the poor, these so-called retired “public servants” continue to monopolize the nation’s supply of medical resources and this monopoly increases prices. This is an absolute rule in any human society. This is the other side of China’s evil medical system. Not only are people deprived of free medical services, but also poor people have to pay the highest price for medical services, which further worsens their situation. As a result, in this “prosperous China”, portrayed by those possessing power and wealth, we also hear horrific stories about people’s responses when they are diagnosed with serious diseases, such as couples jumping into a river to die together, people cutting their own bellies open to remove tumors, or sick people committing crimes, so they will be imprisoned and have access to free medical service in prison.

Chinese people pay higher prices for medical services than in any other country in the world, but still have to endure humiliation, hardship and can be victims of fraud when accessing medical services. This is the outcome of the privileged class’ institutional “operations” in the past few decades – controlled supply. The market has its own way to solve problems, but that would interfere with the privileged class’ acquisition of hefty profits generated from monopoly. In China, monopoly is robbery and it exists everywhere. For over four decades, the privileged class has remained the sole supplier of medical resources and has maintained its absolute monopoly. On the surface, 20 years ago, they started to allow the private sector to invest in the medical field, but only members of the privileged class are permitted to be investors. They only put on a different hat to directly take a share of the monopoly-generated profits. They continue to maintain their monopoly by controlling the number of investors permitted in the field.

An appointment ticket to access a specialist doctor at major hospitals in Beijing can be inflated to 5,000 or 6,000 yuan, which clearly depicts the viciousness of the monopoly of medical resources and the plight of those victimized by the system. When I sought treatment for my mother in Beijing, we paid 3,000 yuan for one dose of a medicine. In a conversation with a friend who worked at No. 301 Hospital, I learned that this imported medicine’s original price is only 100 yuan. The distortion and inflation of the cost of medicine is the most brutal element of medical services. For years, the CPC-controlled medicine industry has caused extensive, bloody and horrific harm to the Chinese people. People call medical professionals “black-hearted people in white uniforms,” and the corrupt judicial system never stands on the side of victims. Some helpless and despairing patients and their families resort to violence to seek redress, which causes human civilization. Then the “black-hearted people under the national emblem (officials of the judicial branch)” brandish the sword of “medical disputes” to suppress those resorting to violence. People either endure the exploitation or use violence to protest. In the past year, there have been regular bloody protests, the results of which were clear-cut: abused patients and their families were plunged into the deeper darkness of “judicial” persecution, which further aggravated their suffering.

Part Ten: Lawyers' rights being trampled on even more highlights the judicial system's brutality and regression

The '709' crackdown

I. The evil of the '709' anti-law incident continues⁶

In 2015, the Xi Administration blatantly launched a nationwide campaign against the already vulnerable community of lawyers in China. Several hundred prominent lawyers were targeted, which set a new record in the CPC's assault on the rule of law in China. It was yet another structural crime committed by the CPC regime against the Chinese population.

As a structural component of the judicial system, the legal profession is vulnerable in CPC-controlled China, but there are many heroic lawyers. The profession itself allows lawyers to witness first hand the enormous injustice and oppression induced by the system. The majority of lawyers dare not stare at the darkness and choose to become invisible in order to survive, while other lawyers partner with the perpetrators of injustice and oppression to gain profits. Yet some lawyers step out in the face of danger to take on the heavy yoke of redeeming the nation at this particular stage of history, for example the lawyers involved in the '709' incident. In 2016, the repression of lawyers continued.

1. By January 8, 2016, after lawyers and rights defenders who had been taken into police custody finished a six-month "residential surveillance", the majority of them were arrested for subverting or inciting the subversion of state power. The CPC authorities then forcibly fired the lawyers who were hired by their family members and rights defenders in custody, and illegally assigned new lawyers to them. This shocked the legal community both inside and outside China.

2. In 2016, family members of people victimized by the '709' incident fiercely fought against the Xi Administration's open violation of its own laws, as well as rules and standards agreed upon by modern civilization regarding basic human rights.

Lead by attorney Li Heping's wife Wang Qiaoling, attorney Wang Quanzhang's wife Li Wenzu, attorney Xie Yanyi's wife Yuan Shanshan and attorney Xie Yang's wife Chen Guixiu, families of the victims of the '709' incident gradually came to see the significance of protests, despite their hesitation, due to having suffered pain and confusion.

These peaceful, rational, tenacious, optimistic, wise and persistent women pushed forward on a journey of rescuing their persecuted family members despite brutal persecution by the authorities, which subjected them to relentless forcible relocation, interference with their children's access to school and kindergarten, as well as long-term and blatant mafia-style stalking and harassment.

3. In early July, 2016, Ren Quanniu, the attorney of legal assistant Zhao Wei, who was seized by the police in '709' incident, was illegally detained and became the first lawyer who dared to represent the lawyers and rights defenders targeted and punished on fabricated charges in the crackdown.

4. In the beginning of August, 2016, at a fully guarded court, CPC's Tianjin Municipal No. 2 Intermediate Court, Hu Shigen, Zhou Shifeng, Gou Hongguo and Zhai Yanmin were found guilty of the charge "subverting state power" and were sentenced to prison terms ranging from three years to seven and a half years. Astoundingly, CPC authorities blatantly prevented family members and the lawyers they hired from defending them. Government-appointed lawyers, as well as the police, prosecutor and judge, collaborated to convict the four defendants and forced them to "plead guilty and express remorse" on TV and indicate that they "will never appeal." There was outcry from the public and international community condemning the brutality of this trial.

5. Those seized by the police in the '709' incident were subjected to abuse and torture. Since the second half of 2016, Xie Yang and Wu Jin were reportedly tortured. In 2017, attorney Li Fuchun, who was released on probation, developed a mental health disorder due to long-term inhumane treatment and was diagnosed with schizophrenia. Attorney Xie Yanyi, who was released on probation at about the same time, also looked emaciated. At the same time, Hong Kong-based Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group received reliable information about attorneys Li Heping and Wang

⁶ The '709 Crackdown' is a nationwide government crackdown on human rights lawyers, activists, along with their families and associates, which began in July 2015. Over 300 people were arrested, detained or forcibly disappeared.

Quanzhang being tortured in prison, including being subjected to electrical shocks. The visit summary by attorney Chen Jiangang regarding his visit to detained lawyer Xie Yang was published on the internet, and detailed the various unbearable tortures Xie Yang suffered and again confirmed the fact that detained lawyers were tortured in prison.

The reality of detained lawyers being tortured caused concerns about the physical and mental condition of several lawyers and rights defenders who were released on probation yet closely monitored and isolated by CPC police. The abuse they suffered remains unknown. People are more concerned about the situation of lawyers Li Heping and Wang Quanzhang, who have been denied visits by their lawyers for 20 months. As a result no one knows if they are dead or alive⁷. Although Xie Yang and Wu Jin were allowed visits from their lawyers, their report of abuses imposed on them in prison continues to raise concerns about their situation.

6. In late November 2016, lawyer Jiang Tianyong disappeared when taking a high-speed train back to Beijing from Changsha, which sparked widespread concerns from the international community. Eventually, the police of Changsha had to admit that they took Jiang into police custody on the suspicion of allegedly possessing confidential state documents. His alleged crime was changed to "inciting subversion of state power" a month later. This is a continuation of the Xi Administration's crackdown on lawyers after '709' incident.

The '709' incident is an example of the Xi Administration's massive abuse of human rights nationwide. When the public authority was confronted by lawyers and human rights defenders about its brutal expansion and violation of the law, it raised its ugly and vicious head. Its use of violence to extract confessions also reflects its extreme anxiety and insecurity about the rule of law. Faced with an increasingly awakening civil society, the public authority desperately needs lawyers and human rights defenders to publicly plead guilty in order to suppress the increasingly active force in civil society. The international community, lawyers, families of the victims and people of conscience have been standing with the victims of '709' incident and monitoring their rights and wellbeing. Additionally, the victims themselves have confronted the authority's shameless deception "ruling the country according to the law" with their sweat and blood!

The '709' incident is yet another example of the CPC regime's crime of institutionalized abuse of human rights, following the "June 4th Tian'Anmen Incident" and the brutal crackdown on Falun Gong. Another year has passed and the CPC regime's fantasy that all Chinese people yield to its abusive rule has not come to fruition. The reality is just the opposite. The Xi Administration's fight against universal human civilization has intensified due to fear of its own peril, and like a desperate gambler, the Administration will do everything to prevent the inevitable! This will cause it to continue to intensify its suppression and abuse, and will mean it cannot be swayed by anyone's willpower.

II. The abuse of attorneys Wu Liangshu and Li Jinxing's rights

1. On June 3, 2016, Guangxi-based attorney Wu Liangshu filed a lawsuit with Nanning city's Qingxiu district court. The judge asked Wu to leave filing papers, but refused to provide a receipt. Wu requested a receipt in vain and in the process, three court guards came in to snatch and search Wu's cellphone, tackled him to the ground, kicked him, beat him up, wrapped their arms around his neck, pulled his hair, and tore up his clothes. Pictures of Wu, having been beaten and in torn-up clothes standing in front of the courthouse, went viral on the internet. Over a thousand lawyers across China published an open statement to express their support to Wu and denounce the brutality of CPC's court guards, but the Qingxiu District Court hasn't given the perpetrators appropriate punishment.

2. On December 2, 2016, CPC's Jinan Judicial Bureau delivered a "notice of administrative penalty" to attorney Li Jinxing, which said he was to be subjected to the administrative penalty of one-year suspension of practice. As Guo Feixiong's defense lawyer, he was accused of behaving in ways that disrupted the court order. Prior to this, CPC's Shandong Provincial Judiciary Administration and Jinan Judicial Bureau threatened to disbar him in an attempt to keep him quiet about the persecution against him.

However, a carefully edited 30-minute video of the trial played at the hearing about attorney Li's administrative penalty on December 21, 2016, showed the judge repeatedly cutting the lawyer's speech short, being rude and aggressive, disregarding criminal law procedures, trampling on the lawyer's right of defense, and attempting to rush through the trial to quickly convict the defendant. On Dec 28, 2016, disregarding the evidence and their reputation, CPC's Jinan Judicial Bureau reaffirmed the administrative penalty of one-year suspension of practice.

3. In 2016, CPC openly published various new rules to tighten its control over lawyers and law firms, and intensified

⁷ In May 2017, Li Heping was released after two years detained incommunicado and returned home to be with his family, although he and his family are being closely monitored by the authorities.

its illegal control over the industry on every front. Consequently, the brutal suppression of lawyers' rights and interests will continue to worsen, and the current situation where lawyers cannot effectively fulfill their professional duties will continue to deteriorate. As a result, the rights and interests of defendants will become more vulnerable to power abuse.

The level of development and amount of freedom enjoyed by the legal profession in a country often indicates how civilized that country is. The history of communist regimes throughout the world has proven that they are the archenemy of humanity's universal values. History makes clear that the legal profession, as an essential component of a civilized judicial system, is not tolerable to communist regimes. This conclusion is based on two premises: 1) totalitarian systems cannot tolerate the rule of law; 2) all communist regimes are evil and totalitarian. Disregarding the two premises will cause confusion and hinder people's understanding.

In 1978, CPC created a façade to confuse people – the "open-up and reform" policy. People all over the world have been deceived and allowed CPC members wearing western-style clothes to join the international community as civilized people. The legal profession was allowed to exist in China as a political declaration, which reflected CPC's confidence in their deception and permanent control of the Chinese people. When some lawyers' sincere faith in the rule of law started to become inconvenient for the villain rulers, they finally failed to suppress their brutal nature and started to act out. In recent years, repeated violence against the rule of law has dumbfounded the world.

A world where all voices are silenced is a dead world, but for foolish dictators, this is their dream world. As if possessed by an evil spirit, the authorities are obsessed with a world in which people are unanimous on everything, and this is the root cause of the numerous conflicts in China. In a uniformed world, the slightest difference looks very obvious and unpleasant to the controlling government, and the impulse to suppress or even eradicate such differences generates more conflicts.

Dictators usually only care about things in the present, not the future. Such short-sightedness makes them only focus on overcoming current difficulties rather than finding lasting solutions to problems. The overuse of violence as a solution to problems testifies to the rulers' brutality, ignorance, incompetence, and failure. They gain nothing but an enhanced reputation for evil and evidence of their evil deeds, self-induced isolation and worsening relationship with humanity's legal civilization. This creates a cycle of further protests by civilians and more inhumane crimes committed by CPC officials in response.

History never fails to document honestly, just as it has never failed to punish evil-doers.

Part Eleven: Laborers' rights being ruthlessly suppressed

On December 3, 2015, Guangzhou-based famous labor organization "Panyu Migrant Worker Service Program" was raided by CPC police; seven charity workers taken into police custody and a dozen people summoned or detained. This harassment continued into 2016. Despite support and protests [on behalf of the victims] from the labor community, and various other social groups and overseas media, the authorities used mainstream media to bombard the public with slander against those involved in the incident. They detained Zeng Feiyang, Meng Han, Zhu Xiaomei and He Xiaobo and deprived them of their right to meet with their lawyers, and constantly pressured their family members to persuade them to plead guilty. Meanwhile, four or five gangsters wearing masks chopped down Meng Han's parents' door with axes, and the police refused to intervene after the violence was reported to them. Laborers' rights defenders from other parts of the country were also subjected to various forms of suppression and control, which caused extensive fear among in the community. On September 27, Zeng Feiyang and two others were given prison sentences ranging from one and a half to three years on the charge of "gathering a crowd to disturb social order." On November 3, Meng Han was convicted of the same charge and sentenced to just under two years in prison without probation.

The judicial persecution of this pro-labor NGO is a turning point indicating that the CPC regime finally waved its sword at what they termed as "the leading class" and its rights defense activities, after having attacked the New Citizens' Movement, Southern Weekend's protest on the street, women's rights movement, Christian movement, and human rights lawyers' movement. In this environment of intensified control of laborers' rights defense activities, the abuse of laborers' rights also intensified on all fronts across the country.

1. In 2016, local governments across the country stopped increasing the minimum wage. While the cost of living continued to go up, workers had to work extra hours to cover their expenses. Millions of migrant workers lost their jobs and had to go back to the countryside.

2. On March 12, 2016, several thousands of miners in Shuang Yashan started a strike and blocked roads to protest Governor Wu Lu's lies about delayed pay for migrant workers and to demand Longmei Corporation pay wages that had been delayed for months. The strike was immediately stopped by armed CPC police and the authorities asked "workers and city residents not to believe or spread rumors and negative information". In a threatening message, the authorities told workers that, "blocking railroads, sabotaging production, collaborating and picking fights are serious criminal offences and will be ruthlessly cracked down on to guarantee the regular order of production and people's lives." All institutions were asked to finish the work of "stability maintenance and control" well.

3. On March 16, 2016, Sichuan's Langzhong Municipal Court held an open trial at Langzhong city's Jiangnan township, at which eight migrant workers who demanded their overdue pay were sentenced to six to eight months in prison on the charge of "obstructing public affairs" and two were put on probation. The Residents' Committee on every street organized residents to attend the trial to receive a "lively lesson about the rule of law".

4. In May 2016, Walmart implemented a new scheduling system and forced employees to sign the so-called "flexible employment" appendix while chastising employees who refused to sign⁸. More than 10,000 Walmart employees protested and staged labor strikes in multiple places across the country. They are also filing labor arbitration lawsuits, but so far employees have lost in most legal cases.

5. In 2016, employees of the four major banks in China who were offered severance packages continued to flock to the capital cities of their provinces and even Beijing to demand justice. Peng Zhen'ai and Huang Xingzhi attempted suicide by wrist-cutting in front of the Industrial Bank of China's headquarters to express their protest and were criminally detained afterwards. Numerous rights defenders were blocked or illegally detained on their way to appeal to higher authorities. The brutal suppression is ongoing.

6. Beijing Worker's Home is a labor organization engaged in promoting workers' cultural life and providing social services. In freezing winter weather, CPC's Village Affairs Committee of Jinzhan village and Pi village in Chaoyang district forced their landlords to terminate the lease with the organization by cutting off their electricity supply. On October 18, the organization's office building, residential area, and museum had their electricity cut off; on November 3, electricity was cut to its warehouse and the courtyard where the landlord lives. This was all to force the organization to relocate.

⁸ Employees and activists feared that the new work scheduling system introduced by Walmart could be used to cut overtime pay.

7. On November 10, 2016, after postponing the trial several times and disregarding outcry from the media, CPC's Taiyuan Intermediate Court convicted police officer Wang Wenjun of manslaughter for murdering, in cold blood, a migrant worker demanding overdue pay by breaking her neck. He was sentenced to four years in prison, and found guilty of abuse of power, sentencing him to 26 months in prison. In total, Wang was sentenced to five years in prison.

8. On November 10, 2016, Guangzhou-based Sony's 4,000 employees had a two-week labor strike against their factory being sold secretly to O-Film Tech, demanding a severance package and a labor contract to be signed with their new employer. CPC's local police cracked down on the workers and took some into police custody. In the end, each worker was only given 1,000 yuan in financial compensation.

9. From the beginning to the end of 2016, CPC-run media has released some discussions about the revision of the Law on Employment Contracts. Voices supporting employers speak against economic compensation, employment contracts without end dates and minimum wage. They even demand the abolition of the Law in order to lower the cost of labor and increase the flexibility of recruitment. There are also voices demanding employers cover the legal expenses and workers' wages during lawsuits or labor arbitration, and requests for the right to organize an assembly, a collective negotiation or a strike. These are regular activities in labor-management relations in today's civilized societies but are absolutely banned in CPC-controlled China. Backed by CPC's high-ranking officials such as the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Human Resources and Social Security, as well as CPC-run media, employers have absolute advantages over workers, so revising the law to the disadvantage of workers is inevitable.

10. In 2016, CPC tightened its control over all foreign NGOs and Chinese social organizations, causing the space of pro-human-rights organizations to keep shrinking, since they may now face the charge of "collaborating with overseas antagonistic forces" and the charge of "gathering a crowd to disturb social order". In such circumstances, especially after the December 2016 NGO case, pro-labor organizations function under great pressure and stop actively serving the needs of workers. Furthermore, the increasing external pressure also dampens workers' enthusiasm for collective rights defense activities. In 2016, stability maintenance won a landslide victory over workers' rights defense.

Based on the information listed above, some preliminary conclusions can be drawn:

On the one hand, after the workers and management of Lide Shoe Factory undertook several rounds of negotiation, they reached an agreement (endorsed and sealed by the township government) and implemented the agreement for seven months. Then the CPC local authorities started to retaliate on the workers by arresting, detaining, prosecuting and prosecuting workers' rights defenders on the charge of "gathering a crowd to disrupt social order". CPC-run Xinhua News Agency and multiple other state-run media outlets released long reports (CCTV showed a 24-minute news report) criticizing and condemning workers' rights defenders prior to their trials. After that, the labor rights community was terrified and local governments seized this opportunity to intensify their suppression of rights defense activities. The rapid growth of the workers' rights defense movement during 2010-2015 was stunted. Statistics showed that the number of influential workers' rights defense events in 2016 was the same as the previous year, whereas previously the number doubled every year. The stability maintenance campaign seemed to have achieved its desired outcomes.

On the other hand, although using the criminal charge of "gathering a crowd to disrupt social order" against workers' rights defenders, and labeling collective rights defense activities as criminal activities, might have successfully struck terror into people's hearts, due to its weak legal basis and lack of support for ethical reasons, it provoked pervasive discontent, humiliation and fury in the community of workers, which resulted in raging complaints and protests on social media. Although the number of large-scale workers protests stopped doubling as it did in previous years, they are still happening frequently. (Number of large-scale protests: 185 in 2011, 382 in 2012, 656 in 2013, 1379 in 2014, 2775 in 2015, and 2054 by the end of the third quarter of 2016). The stability maintenance campaign hasn't been entirely successful.

Worker's rights defense movements are collective, and mass actions taken by the working class in the market economy to fight for economic, political, social and cultural rights, are an important part of contemporary social movement. It originally stemmed from the structural conflict between labor and management in market economy and industrialized society. The worker's rights defense movement will persist as long as the structural conflict exists. In contemporary China, the pattern of fast economic growth at the cost of human rights and workers' rights (so-called Chinese pattern) in the past three decades has created an enormous historical debt to the working class. They felt the effects in the area of wage and income, vacation time, workplace safety and sanitation, social security and cultural education, as well as workers' civil and political rights, all of which contributed to the strong momentum of workers' rights defense movements.

Labor and management conflict is a dynamic relationship between two interdependent and mutually opposing parties. By "mutually opposing", I mean that labor and management have different or opposite interests and one

party's gain is the other party's loss. Therefore, they'll fight each other for their own interests. In terms of their interdependence, in the context of market economy, labor and management rely on each other for existence and killing each other means committing suicide. Therefore, the power struggle between labor and management must be contained within certain limits, so that they can not only avoid killing each other, but also achieve a win-win situation through cooperation, which has gradually become the consensus for the large part in developed countries. Consequently, the basic duty of state and government is to provide an institutionalized platform and channel, within the framework of constitutionalism and the rule of law, for labor and management to achieve autonomy and wrestle with each other in a peaceful and rational manner. Specifically, the government is to protect the management's right of assembly, private property and business operations, as well employee right of assembly, collective negotiation and strike (the three rights of workers), and balance out the two parties' rights through legislation, administration and judiciary.

The community of workers [in China] has reiterated to management, government and other social forces, their wish and rationale for the three rights of worker to be implemented and protected as in other countries with market economies. For the sake of society's long-term benefits, the majority of workers today do not want to resort to violent revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat to terminate market economy, as proposed by Marxism, Leninism and Maoism. Instead, they want to utilize the three rights of workers to improve and advance the working class's economic, political, social and cultural status and rights in the era of market economy. However, the privileged interest groups in the "Chinese pattern" rejected this wish, ignored these requests, and conspired to cancel and abolish the very limited protection provided by the existing Labor Law and Law on Employment Contracts. How can this not make the working class feel cornered and drive them to fight?

If the Law on Employment Contracts is revised, per the request of the privileged interest group, to loosen regulations on businesses and reduce protection for the working class on the one hand, and yet continues to crack down on the working class's collective rights defense activities on the other hand, then the predictable result will be: the working class becomes helpless victims of power and capital, and the gap between the rich and poor (which is already higher than most countries in the world) will continue to widen. When this happens, a blizzard-like class struggle and social revolution will be unavoidable.

Part Twelve: CPC's "Shuanggui" disciplinary system's damage to human rights and the rule of law

The CPC regime has a package of "devilish monitoring methods" originally designed for dissidents and later extended to CPC's internal "Shuanggui" disciplinary system. Its new name is "designated residential surveillance." I had four years' experience of "designated residential surveillance" in total before I was thrown into CPC's prison. It felt like a dream or something that happened in a previous life. "Designated residential surveillance" is specifically designed to target the most sensitive and vulnerable elements of human nature through horrific torture, meticulous psychological torment, and intentional isolation from the outside world. In a dark, humid and stuffy basement room, the unbearable suffering from the heat in the summer and cold in the winter is amplified. Villains without feeling are sent in to harass you around the clock; two people each time, on two-hour shifts. If you sit, they will sit by you with their knees touching yours while smoking cigarettes and blowing smoke to your face (they are each given a pack of high quality cigarettes for each shift they work). If you stand up, they will stand with their bodies against yours. They even sit at the head of your bed when you sleep at night. There's just no escape from them. In the first few months of my "designated residential surveillance," I felt trapped between life and death, and sank into endless despair.

CPC's "Shuanggui" disciplinary system is not only out of the sight of the public, but also operates outside CPC's own legal system. It is not subject to the supervision of media and the law. Its abuse of human rights is astounding, and torture-induced deaths happen frequently. It is a collection of rules beyond the law used to attack political enemies through secret detention and torture.

1. Wang Qiuping, former Secretary of CPC's Working Committee of Hunan Province's Yongzhou city's Ningyuan County Industrial District, was subjected to "Shuanggui" by Yongzhou city's CPC Discipline Committee and 313 days of brutal persecution. Meanwhile, CPC's Discipline Committee extended the persecution to 18 innocent people who were secretly taken into custody and detained, including Xiao Yifei (208 days), Fan Qiqing (farmer, 431 days), Jiang Boling (non-Party member, 180 days), Wang Yongcheng (factory worker, 162 days), and Luo Hongyan (150 days). The properties, bank accounts, savings, computers, alcohol and cigarettes, and other personal items of Wang Qiuping, Xiao Yifei, Fan Qiqing and 21 other people were illegally confiscated and their assets frozen for a long time.

In an account released by Wang Qiuping, he wrote,

"They beat up, tortured, abused, disable, and deliberately harmed the bodies of people subjected to 'shuanggui' discipline. Handcuffs, chains, helmets, masks, bullet-proof jackets, hanging and beating, pinching testicles with clips, and various other forms of torture were applied to detainees to force them to admit to fabricated charges. During the 313 days of my detention, I was knocked unconscious three times. When Song Jun and Deng Yanxiong from Yongzhou Municipal Procuratorate interrogated me, they knocked me out and I would have died without resuscitation. To torture me, they gave me a very small portion of food to barely keep me alive. To extract a confession, they wouldn't let me sleep for 120 days and interrogated me nonstop around the clock, including a night shift from 10pm to 6am the next day. In the meantime, they put a mask on my head and transported me by car to five different locations to interrogate and torture me. Xiao Yifei, Wang Yongcheng and Fan Qiqing were drugged and taken to Ningyuan county's Criminal Investigation Squad to be tortured and interrogated. Fan Qiqing was tied up into a bundle, had his face covered with a mask, bound with metal wires, and transported to the wilderness multiple times where he was beat up and tortured. Xiao Yifei was subjected to 16 forms of brutal torture, handcuffed to the window, dragged around in circles with handcuffs and bound with chains. Besides these, Wang Yongcheng was poisoned five times through his food and drink by his interrogators. They peed in a helmet and forced him to wear it, making him stink all over."

The brutal torture used on officials under "shuanggui" discipline is simply astonishing and there are countless similar incidents documented on the internet.

2. Cases of CPC officials under "shuanggui" discipline being tortured to death are exposed from time to time. Jia Jiuxiang, 49-year-old former Deputy Chair of Henan province's Sanmenxia Municipal Court, died 11 days after he was taken away by CPC's Discipline Committee. The cause of death given by CPC authorities was "sudden heart attack", but his family reported that his eyes, face and belly were bloated and his body was bruised in multiple places. Qian Guoliang, Director of Hubei province's Huangmei county's Earthquake Detection Bureau, also died during "shuanggui" discipline. His family said his body was covered in bruises and they posted pictures of his body on the internet. Yu Qiyi was a 42-year-old member of the Party Committee and chief engineer of Wenzhou Industrial Investment Corporation. According to reports, Wenzhou Discipline Committee set up two interrogation rooms without cameras in a building constructed specifically for "shuanggui" discipline. Yu Qiyi was interrogated there multiple times, and only allowed to eat one meal each day, which was often one steamed bun and a glass of salty water. Starved and

malnourished, he was forced to sit in a bath barrel filled with ice water. Several people grabbed his shoulders, neck, arms and feet, and repeatedly pressed his head into the water. He struggled violently and cried out for help. They took him out and put him back in later until he stopped struggling and died on the way to the hospital.

CPC's "shuanggui" discipline not only involves stripping officials of personal freedom, but also involves secret detention, keeping detainees' whereabouts from their family, disregarding detainees' dignity and basic human rights, and the pervasive use of torture and humiliation. Party member or not, whoever might be involved in a case under investigation could be seized by the Discipline Committee. They usually take the suspect's spouse and children into custody first to "help resolve the case" (to keep it secret) and place them in detention. Then they search the suspect's home. Subsequently, they seize the suspect's lover, people who bribed them, relatives involved in the case and other people. When it comes to mafia-related cases in particular, often one or two hundred people can be taken into custody and each person placed in solitary confinement. Sometimes, irrelevant people get seized simply because they are at the scene where suspects are seized, so they are detained to avoid leaking information to the outside world.

Why does CPC's Discipline Committee like to 'handle' cases by openly violating the Constitution and laws of China? CPC's top leaders know very well how corrupt the party is because they themselves are the most corrupt. Some officials acquired several hundred million, several billion, tens of billions, and even hundreds of billions of illegal income, but in the conclusion of their cases, the amount is always reduced to the 10 millions. The Discipline Committee is worried that reporting the real numbers will provoke public' outrage to a dangerous point and tarnish the CPC's image. On the other hand, they want to protect themselves and their accomplices, which is understandable, because if the cases were handled by an independent judicial department, we can all imagine the results. Therefore, CPC's Discipline Committee sets the tone for each case (outside the framework of the law), sets the parameters of investigation and gives verbal instructions through the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission to the leaders of the prosecution and the court, who only need to dress up the case with legal terms and have no right to inquire about the amount of money and people involved in each case. The judicial department's right to handle cases has been taken by CPC's Discipline Committee.

The judiciary is an important tier of a country's government, characterized by unified jurisdiction within a country, and the complete and independent exercise of judicial power by judicial bodies established according to the country's constitution and laws. Unified jurisdiction implies that within the territory of a country, unified laws and criminal law procedures are implemented by legally designated investigatory, prosecutorial and trial-conducting agencies. This reflects the integrity and health of a country's judicial sovereignty and the form of legal civilization endorsed by most countries. Handling cases outside the country's judicial system means only one thing: mafia. Across the globe, any act to rob citizens' of their personal freedom outside the country's judicial sovereignty, is a violation of the country's judicial sovereignty and a criminal act against the rule of law and human civilization. CPC's Discipline Committee's "handling of cases" is an anti-constitutional scandal, outside the country's established judicial system and it directly infringes upon the country's sacred judicial sovereignty. To put it nicely, such acts lack procedural legality, but in essence, they are brutal acts against the law and criminal acts subverting the country's sovereignty, which cause human rights disasters in China. The act of forcibly seizing CPC officials is a brutal violation of human rights and citizens' rights.

Xi's anti-corruption campaign⁹ has carried on for over four years and it is safe to say he has no intention whatsoever of incorporating the campaign into the framework of the law, or pursuing rational design of institutions. Secondly, the fundamental purpose of his anti-corruption campaign is to secure CPC's totalitarian and dictatorial status, which is the ultimate root cause of the legal corruptions and human rights disasters in China.

9 Clamping down on corruption in the Party has been a key goal since President Xi Jinping took office in 2012.

Part Thirteen: intensified political persecution of dissidents and rights activists

In the past year, the Xi Administration clearly intensified its brutal suppression of dissidents and rights defenders. As a result, a cruel, ruthless and even more vicious pattern of persecution has emerged and crystalized. The circumstances of such people and their family members have continued to deteriorate.

1. On November 29, 2016, prominent political prisoner Peng Ming imprisoned in Hubei province's Xianning Prison suddenly died. To everyone's surprise, the CPC regime removed the brain, heart, and other internal organs from Peng Ming's body to cover up the cause of his death, citing "for the purpose of medical research". Their cruelty and brutality are beyond human imagination. According to information released by insiders, "Since mid-November 2016, CPC's National Security Protection Squad in Hubei province took over Peng's diet and Xianning Prison had no say in it, which is very unusual." This is one of the many things suggesting foul play in Peng's death.

2. On January 19, 2015, prominent dissidents Qin Yongmin and his wife Zhao Suli were abducted by CPC's secret police in Wuhan. On June 21, 2016, 500 days after their disappearance, their lawyer was able to visit Qin Yongmin for the first time at Wuhan's Second Detention Center, but even Qin didn't know his wife's whereabouts. Zhao Suli's sister went to the local police station multiple times to demand Zhao's whereabouts, but she was always told, "Zhao Suli's whereabouts was determined by the central government". By the end of 2016, Qin's wife Zhao had been missing for 21 months and no one knew whether she was alive or dead. An innocent person just dropped off the face of the earth simply because she was the wife of a political prisoner and a prisoner of conscience! Such brutality, violence and ruthless infringement upon human rights are just beyond imagination!

Mr. Qin Yongmin is a political dissident and one of the main founders of the Chinese Democratic Party. He has been repeatedly arrested and convicted, and served a total of 24 years in CPC's prison. In recent years, he founded China's Human Rights Watch and advocated for the enhancement of human rights, positive interactions, reconciliation of all people and peaceful transition.

3. Chen Shuqing is a resident of Zhejiang province's Hangzhou city, a member of the Chinese Democratic Party, freelance writer, dissent writer, and human rights activist. Lu Gengsong is also a resident of Zhejiang province's Hangzhou city, a member of the Chinese Democratic Party, freelance writer, and human rights activist. On September 11, 2015, they were both criminally detained by CPC for subverting state power. During the entire investigatory stage, they were denied visits by their lawyers. After being detained longer than the law permits, in 2016, Chen Shuqing was sentenced to ten and a half years in prison and Lu Gengsong sentenced to 11 years in prison. The second trial upheld the sentencing without a trial. Prior to this, they were both sentenced to four years in prison on the same charge (subverting state power) in August 2007 (Chen) and in February 2008 (Lu).

4. In September, 2016, during the G20 Summit held in Hangzhou, CPC's police in Fuzhou illegally took rights defenders into custody. Fourteen of them were seized by the police including Lin Bingxing, Shi Liqin, Liao Jun, Jiang Zhi'an, Lin Yimei, Jiang Bixiu, Xiong Fenglian, Yan Xingsheng, Zhang Xiupin, Wu Hongfu, Luo Hongmei, and He Qingmin. After interventions by lawyers, 11 of them were released on probation after being detained for 30 days, but Lin Bingxing, Liao Jun and Yan Xingsheng were arrested for "picking a fight to cause a disturbance."

5. From September to November, 2016, Suzhou-based rights activists Gu Yimin, Wang Mingxian, Xu Chunling, Wang Wanping, Zhou Jindan, Lu Zhengguo, Wu Qihe, Zhu Xueying, Fan Yongmei, Ge Jueping, Lu Guoying, Hu Cheng, Ni Jinfang, and Xin Jiezhong were consecutively taken into police custody on charges of "inciting subversion of state power", "disrupting court order" and "picking a fight and causing a disturbance". Except for Fan Yonghai, Lu Zhengguo and Zhou Jindan, who were released and monitored, the rest have been illegally detained under "designated residential surveillance" up to this point and illegally denied visits from their lawyers by the police.

6. After Nov 15, 2016, Shenzhen-based rights activists Deng Hongcheng, Xiao Bing, Wang Jun, Ma Zhiquan, Li Nanhai, Ding Yan, Wang Wei, Dong Lingpeng, Deng Jianfeng, Wang Jianhua, Song Liqian, and Huang Anyang "disappeared" one after another. A month later, families of Deng Jianfeng, Deng Hongcheng and Wangjuan learned that they were all being illegally detained under "designated residential surveillance" on suspicion of subverting state power. The families of the other detainees haven't heard anything about their whereabouts.

The series of detentions of rights activists in Fuzhou, Suzhou and Shenzhen is part of the Xi Administration's nationwide crackdown in 2016, characterized by illegal detention under "designated residential surveillance" for indefinite periods, without visits from lawyers or the detainees' whereabouts being made known to their families. "Endangering national security" has become a criminal weapon used to strip and limit detainees' rights to file a lawsuit and an excuse to trample on basic human rights.

7. In the second half of 2016 alone, CPC authorities used mafia-style abduction, illegal detention and various other forms of torture to persecute dissidents and human rights activists, and victimized 175 people according to incomplete statistics. Thirty-three of them, including Jiang Tianyong, Liu Hua, Liu Fei and Huang Qi, were abducted and forcibly disappeared; 34 of them, including You Qunping, Sun Lin, Zhu Yumei, Qian Xiangmei and Zi Su, were illegally detained on criminal charges; 25 of them, including Xu Guangli, Huang Meijuan, Xu Peiping, Zheng Peipei and Cui Fufang, were illegally detained on administrative charges; 18 of them, including Ling Jie, Zhou Wei, Zhou Jie, Du Congbo and Fu Xiang, were illegally detained or "chastised"; 65 of them, including Lu Yuyu, Li Tingyu, Yang Wei, Wang Wei and Huang Guangyu, were illegally abducted in typical criminal cases or secret detention cases; up to 53 rights defenders and activists were taken into custody, detained, forced into disappearance, placed under house arrest, forced to go out of town for sightseeing or forced to relocate, on the sensitive day of "June 4th" alone. This list is just cases of 'people of conscience', and does not include the numerous petitioners illegally detained in "concentration camps" across the country, and people exercising their freedom of religion or belief who are subjected to more bloody and brutal persecution in Tibet and Xinjiang.

The law, and the rule of law built on top of it, are the foundations of every government with legality, the guarantee of every government's legitimacy, and the protection of people's basic rights. Governments without legality are illegitimate and are not swayed by people's willpower. A remarkable act by Xi Jinping after he took power was to remove CPC's disguise of "governing the country according to the law" and cast away the lie that has been told for decades. The government blatantly stripped prisoners of conscience, and their families, of all their rights. Various forms of brutal persecution were employed, including abduction by force, secret detention, blood-curdling torture, psychological torture, public shaming on TV, denied authorization of lawyers, denied visits by lawyers and family members, implication of family members, endless postponement of trials, etc. The horrific situation of dissidents, human rights activists and their families in China is beyond the imagination of people on the outside.

Part Fourteen: Severe environmental pollution's threat to human rights

The threat of environmental pollution to human health can never be overstated. As a result of years of cumulative effects pollution in China spiked, affecting soil, rivers, underground water sources, air and everything else. The frequency and magnitude of smog have increased remarkably. Northern China is often plagued by smog in the winter. The CPC authorities, however, have done nothing but forcibly shut down some small iron factories. They're not interested in establishing a sustainable mechanism to manage pollution. Instead of solving environmental problems, they have focused their efforts on persecuting those who raise the issue of pollution. Some volunteers, fighting against pollution have been intimidated, abducted, forced into disappearance and detained administratively or even criminally.

1. Persistent environmentalist Huang Qi was detained on the evening of November 28, 2016. Huang Qi, founder of "64 Tianwang Human Rights Center", was seized by 15 police officers who broke into his home. According to some rights activists in Sichuan, Huang was taken into custody for "Hunan's soil pollution". He said, "Huang has been publicly speaking about the soil pollution in Hunan province and that's why he was seized by police officers from Hunan. Nowadays, CPC doesn't allow such voices. If you speak up, they're after you."

Huang Qi has been constantly monitoring the pollution of soil in China. According to Radio Free Asia, in an interview with Huang Qi on December 1, 2014, he revealed that arsenic surplus was not confined to the area around Henna's Yang River. In recent years, he has received complaints about arsenic surplus from people in Zhejiang, Hebei and many other provinces. Huang Qi said, "On May 2, 2008, we published a letter of complaint written by villagers in Hebei's Daba county about the severe surplus of arsenic and Technetium. Many villagers got sick and had no money to get treatment. One villager's daughter Feng Yanan was diagnosed with acute leukemia." Huang Qi indicated that in the past 12 years, environmental pollution had continued to get worse and the public were very angry with polluting businesses, but the local governments had always chosen to back up these businesses and suppress the voice of the public." Usually these polluting businesses are very profitable and rub shoulders with local law enforcement departments as well as government officials supervising pollution and officials from other government agencies. The local governments typically won't protect the legal rights and interests of the public, but rather suppress petitions, cover up facts, and use law enforcement agencies to punish, detain and even convict petitioners.

Prior to this, Mr. Huang disclosed that Chinese National Petroleum Corp's plant in Sichuan –Pengzhou Petroleum Chemical Corp- was causing severe air pollution. He had been investigating but the local farmers were too terrified to speak up about it. Huang said, "Yesterday, I went to the area around Pengzhou Petroleum Chemical Corp to interview farmers living there. They were scared and wouldn't speak up. People from the factory and the town monitor those farmers and ask them to be quiet. Unbelievable! Unbelievable! It is red terror." When asked if he's afraid of retaliation from the government, Huang said, "I'm not afraid. They can do whatever they want. A person must have conscience, basic conscience, right? Pollution in this area around the Pengzhou Petroleum Chemical Corp is really bad and lots of people have got cancer. About seven or eight people close by died in the past two days. Even a person in his forties died two days ago. They all died of cancer, nothing else."

"I'm the only one doing this work in this area. I have a PM 2.5 measuring device made in the US. I'm measuring the air quality, and have found that the air here as well as in Chengdu is not fit for humans to breathe. I have collected a lot of data. Yesterday, the PM 2.5 level was about 400. My heart breaks when I see babies on the street. get out of my car to tell their parents to take them home and not take them outside. I have a granddaughter who's breathing the same air as I do. I'm very sad and very angry!"

Mr. Huang, in his sadness, also said, "Officials of the provincial government all have air purifiers installed in their homes, but how can ordinary people afford it? This is hopeless! I interviewed a farmer born in 1966 yesterday. He said he was afraid I would record my conversation with him and show it to the government to get him arrested. This is how horrific it is! The polluting factory and township government hired some gangsters to intimidate local farmers."

After having disappeared for many days, Liu Shu, the 25-year-old founder of Shuguang Environmental Protection in Huanan province's Changsha, was taken into custody by Changsha Municipal Domestic Security Protection Department citing "anti-espionage". Liu was chastised because her non-profit organization did extensive research on environmental pollution and released data to the public.

An insider revealed that Liu was taken into custody because Domestic Security Protection Department perceived sharing data about pollution with the public as disclosing state secrets. "They think Liu's disclosure of such data is espionage. This is a grave violation of human rights because it doesn't concern any government's military secrets or any important confidential information." The authorities' random labeling of data about pollution levels as "state secret" is a severe violation of the freedom of speech and humanity's natural concern about the environment they live in.

This insider also indicated that the authorities were concerned that facts about pollution might provoke public outrage, and therefore, the government classified any facts about pollution as confidential and state secrets. Nowadays, the authorities constantly use this as a weapon. If human rights lawyers can be accused of subverting state power, it is not surprising that Liu Shu is perceived as a spy.

Liu Shu from Hubei province's Xianning is chairman and founder of NGO "Hunan Shuguang Environmental Protection", and a prominent Chinese environmentalist born in 1990s. In 2013, she registered and founded "Shuguang Environmental Protection" and in the following three years, she led a team to investigate the level of severe pollution in many places of Hunan province. She visited many villages and collected 164 samples of soil and grain for heavy metal pollution testing. The data she released, which revealed that the amount of heavy metal in one village was 715 times higher than the normal range attracted extensive attention from the public.

3. In 2016, the smog indicators reached a historic high. A research jointly conducted by scholars from Israel, China and America showed that smog shortens people's life span. Specifically, it has shortened the life span of people in northern China by five and a half years and increased the likelihood of lung cancer, heart disease and stroke. This research provided a new evaluation of the enormous cost of China's environmental pollution, which is a severely neglected and underestimated human disaster. Its gravity, magnitude and long-term damage to people's health continue to worsen and continue to be neglected and underestimated.

This research utilized pollution data collected over the past decade in different parts of China and research findings were published by several professors from MIT, Qinghua University, Peking University and Hebrew University of Jerusalem. According to research findings, the polluted air in northern China had reduced people's life span by a collective 2.6 billion years in 1990s.

Land is the foundation of human existence, and the reasonable care of land and the environment is a prerequisite for decent living standards. For every contemporary and civilized government, economic and social development is the cause and goal of their exercise of power. Illegal totalitarian regimes, on the contrary, do the opposite. While adamantly clamoring that the brutal system they adhere to is the ultimate truth of human civilization, they spare no cost and no means to pursue economic development in order to prove their ridiculous 'ruths'. "With regard to economic goals, totalitarian governments do whatever they want in their country, like a swarm of locusts. Totalitarian rulers govern their own countries like conquerors from the outside; they make things worse because they use cruelty to promote efficiency." (The Origins of Totalitarianism by Arendt) CPC members are the worst locusts in human history. To prove the superiority of their system, they discard reason and pursue destructive development. What further disasters they will cause is unknown, but they have brought about disastrous damage to the environment. A distorted economic structure is only the least serious aspect of the crisis it has precipitated. No matter how CPC's political system will evolve in the future, its predatory "development" at the cost of environment has caused irreversible and substantial damage for at least the next ten years and probably beyond. This is a reality neglected by the majority of people and the most profound and pervasive human disaster produced by CPC since the Cultural Revolution.

On the day the "5-12" Earthquake happened¹⁰, I was taken to Heibei from Beijing by CPC secret police. The damage caused by environmental pollution was despairing. The four stinky and dark rivers flowing by Shijiazhuang city totally changed my memory of water and rivers in pastoral villages. Like the color of brutal power, the color of the rivers was pitch-black and where they flow, grass and plants wither and die. I asked local villagers why the government wasn't doing anything about it. Their reply was insightful, but also satirical and helpless: "It's because these rivers are not famous enough". Even the management of pollution is meant to make the government look good. The CPC 30-year economic "development" plan has determined the environmental rehabilitation goals for China for the next 100 years, especially with regard to the pollution of land. The economic "development" also happened at the cost of losing the honest lifestyle that has been passed down for several thousand years. Many farmers are aware of this loss. In my hometown, very few farmers raise pigs, but frugal and calculating villagers are willing to pay three or four times more than the market price for the meat of a home-raised pig because they know people raising "commercial pigs" use not only artificial feed, but also chemicals to make pigs grow faster. Such meat doesn't taste as good as the meat of home-raised pigs, and villagers are more worried about its damage to their health. Professor Cui Weiping once published an article about her visit to her hometown. She said her family wouldn't eat the rice grown in their own fields. This causes an overwhelming feeling of helplessness and even despair. In fact, Cui's words just tore down the self-deception we put up. We all know that on a daily basis, we're eating grains that grain-growers won't eat, vegetables that vegetable-growers won't eat, meat that meat producers won't eat, and food items that food processors won't eat themselves. Just like we have no choice but breathe the poisonous air, we have no other options but consume them.

¹⁰ The Sichuan earthquake 2008, also known as Wenchuan Earthquake, hit the mountainous central region of Sichuan province in southwestern China on May 12, 2008.

It is purely unrealistic to expect a regime of thieves, who seek nothing but profits, to supervise and protect the safety of food and environment, which is proven by the terrible situation in China.

China's environmental pollution is a shocking reality often talked about by people. Nevertheless, the worst damage done by a totalitarian regime is not ruining the physical environment, but polluting people's hearts and spirits, causing unshakable indifference to other people's suffering, and pursuing an iota of profit at the cost of other people's health and life. Most people, however, are fully aware of such brutality and greed, but whenever they get the opportunity, they will do the same thing to pursue profits. This is also a part of the horrific environment we live in. I once handled a case involving physical harm and rights violations. I learned from that case that frozen seafood retailers use Caustic soda and medical Formin to soak seafood. Unfortunately, such unspeakable evil and greed are quite common in China.

In civilized society, legitimate profit-pursuing activities are justified and protected. Adam Smith contended that, "As far as each individual person's economic life is concerned, self-interest is the motive of their activities". In a civilized system, government, community and individuals pursue the welfare of humanity whereas in a brutal tyrannical system, there is nothing left in people's hearts but profit, and people will spare no cost, including the most evil means, to pursue profit. When most people are delighted in the profits they have obtained, the overall decline of society's morality and human ethics is also a "gain." In fact, people with some basic knowledge of human history will have to agree that a brutal political system can never be the foundation of humanity's lasting welfare. When focused on short-term gains, all tyrannical regimes sometimes can attain conspicuous economic "growth" which can last for a period of time, but past experiences in human history have proven that such economic growth is transient and will evaporate along with the system that produces such economic "miracle." The CPC-directed economy has fatal flaws and the ignorant and extensive economic model has come to the end of its life span, which is a reality some people are reluctant to acknowledge. Some irreversible results caused by this system have proven that the destruction of environment is undeniable.

Tested-and-tried experience of human development clearly shows that when the ecological environment deteriorates, human health condition declines as well as the economic and social development. Every nation has three kinds of wealth: material, cultural and ecological/environmental. Most people know the first two kinds because they are the major parts of people's daily living. Today, the ecological/environmental challenges faced by humanity stem from people's lack of awareness and recognition of environment as a form of wealth. Only economic development in tandem with environmental protection can truly promote the wellbeing of humanity.

March 7, 2017, in a village of northern Shaanxi

P.S. I hope this is the last human rights report for CPC-ruled China!

