

Jiang Zemin' s Ten Crimes

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(Minghui.org) Throughout history, there have been many tyrants. In China, King Zhou of Shang was licentious, fatuous, and cruel. He killed his wife and forced his sons to leave his territory. In ancient Rome, Emperor Nero murdered his own mother and wife, and gave the order to persecute Christians.

But in terms of the magnitude of their crimes, these tyrants cannot compare to Jiang Zemin, the former leader of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) who died recently on November 30.

Jiang covered up the fact that he was the son of a traitor, and claimed that his father was a martyr. He rose to the top position in the CCP for his active role in cracking down on the student democratic movement in 1989. He gave away land to Russia and ruled the country by corruption. Ten years after the bloodshed at Tiananmen Square, he ordered the genocide and live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners. His crimes were unprecedented and will not be forgotten with his death.

Crime One: Covering Up His Shameful Identity

Jiang' s father, Jiang Shijun, was part of two traitorous organizations, "Peaceful National Salvation" and "Nanjing Temporary Maintenance Committee." He was appointed as a vice-minister in the Ministry of Propaganda of the Wang government as well as a head member of the institution' s editorial committee.

Jiang Zemin himself attended the "Nanjing University Young Leaders Training Session" hosted by Nanjing Central University, which was a special agents training facility of the puppet regime.

Later on, in order to gain political advancement, Jiang covered up his real identity by claiming that he was adopted by his uncle Jiang Shangqing, a CCP member, at age 13. Few people knew Jiang Shangqing was already dead at the time, but this "adoption" lie nonetheless covered up Jiang' s traitorous legacy.

Crime Two: Ceding Land to Russia

In exchange for support from Russia, Jiang and then-Russian leader Boris Yeltsin signed in Beijing three Sino-Russian border agreements on December 11, 1999, which required China to cede the eastern section of the Sino-Soviet border, more than 1 million square kilometers (390,000 square miles) of the Chinese territory, to Russia. The ceded land was over 30 times the size of Taiwan.

Crime Three: Corruption

Jiang had a slogan saying that, “Amassing wealth while keeping a low profile.” He promoted his son, Jiang Mianheng, as vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, despite his lack of academic accomplishments and experience as a tenured professor. Jiang also helped his son to build a gigantic telecommunications enterprise by securing government contracts worth 2.5 billion yuan.

Jiang’ s corruption quickly spread to lower-level officials. Since the 18th National Congress in 2012, 570 senior officials at the provincial level or higher have been investigated for corruption. Among them, 112 officials have each embezzled 100 million yuan or more.

Crime Four: Destroying the Natural Environment

During Jiang’ s tenure, he approved the Three Gorges Dam project, which eventually cost more than 250 billion yuan. The project caused countless rare architectural and archaeological sites to vanish, and also destroyed the ecosystem and biodiversity both upstream and downstream, which are now plagued with much more frequent earthquakes and unprecedented droughts.

Crime Five: Forced Evictions

Since the 1990s, the government began to arbitrarily seize land from and demolish houses of millions of farmers and villagers for urban development construction projects, but with compensation far below market price. The grievances from forced evictions also caused the quick rise of mass

conflicts in China, from 8,700 instances in 1993 to 60,000 in 2003.

Crime Six: Promiscuity

The affair between Jiang and singer Song Zuying was well-known in China. After Song made her debut in the CCP mouthpiece CCTV' s 1991 Chinese New Year Gala, Jiang made a note of her. Song was then quickly promoted, and, after one performance, Jiang covertly handed her a little slip of paper that read, "Come see your big brother when you are in need. Big brother can help you resolve anything." Later on, Song divorced her husband so that she and Jiang could meet more often conveniently, and Jiang also gave Song a Red Card to access Zhongnanhai (the CCP central government compound) at any time. In addition to Song, Jiang also had several other mistresses.

Crime Seven: Stability Control and Internet Censorship

Jiang claimed that "Stability is above all." Between 2002 and 2012, the budget for "maintaining stability" exceeded that of the national defense.

Jiang emphasized that "security of information and network ensures the security of China." With his backing, the Ministry of Public Security spent eight years (between 1998 and 2006) building the Golden Shield to tighten up the Internet censorship and repression.

Crime Eight: Persecuting Good People and Destroying China' s Morality

Jiang singlehandedly launched the persecution of Falun Gong in July 1999. He created the gestapo-style 610 Office and gave it unparalleled power to carry out his persecution policy. The entire society, from schools to companies, from courts to prisons, were all mobilized to persecute the practitioners. The total cost of persecuting Falun Gong accounted for about one-quarter of China' s GDP.

To justify the persecution, Jiang ordered the state-run media to manufacture the Tiananmen Square self-immolation hoax to demonize Falun Gong practitioners. While "Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance" was being persecuted, he ruled the country by corruption and material indulgence, which completely destroyed the people' s morality.

Crime Nine: Abusing the Legal System

The power given to the 610 Office and PLAC (Political and Legal Affairs Committee) to override the law enforcement and judicial systems has jeopardized the entire legal system in China. Under the directives of the 610 Office and PLAC, government officials, police, Procuratorate, and courts at various levels went all out to persecute Falun Gong in order to gain political capital and advance their careers. Some officials and police officers openly declared, "I don' t care if you set a house on fire, kill people, or steal things. But you just cannot practice Falun Gong."

Crime Ten: Forced Organ Harvesting

Bo Xilai, the former governor of Liaoning Province, once admitted that it was Jiang who gave the order to harvest organs from living Falun Gong practitioners.

Bai Shuzhong, the former Minister of Health for the Chinese People' s Liberation Army (PLA) General Logistics Department, also confirmed in a telephone conversation, "Back then it was Chairman Jiang ... there was an order, a sort of instruction, that said to carry out such things, organ transplantation. ... Because back then after Chairman Jiang issued the order, we all did a lot of anti-Falun Gong work."

In the final judgment by the China Tribunal chaired by Sir Geoffrey Nice QC, it was confirmed that "Forced organ harvesting has been committed for years throughout China on a significant scale and Falun Gong practitioners have been one – and probably the main – source of organ supply."

CATEGORY: Perspective