



# The Mother Of All Evils

--Essays On Jiang Zemin's Legacy to Mankind

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# Jiang Zemin: Leader in the Mass Killing of Innocents



*Falun Gong practitioners participate in a parade to commemorate the 23rd anniversary of the April 25th peaceful appeal of 10,000 Falun Gong practitioners in Beijing, in Flushing, N.Y., on April 23, 2022. (Larry Dye/The Epoch Times)*

David Matas

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November 30, 2022

*Commentary*

The death of Jiang Zemin, former leader of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), reminds us of the instrumental role he played in the mass killing of prisoners of conscience for their organs.

That mass killing wouldn't have occurred without the decision of the CCP in 1999 to repress the practice of Falun Gong, a decision that Jiang sparked and led. That repression led in turn to mass demonstrations of practitioners bewildered that an innocent set of exercises with a spiritual foundation that the regime had earlier encouraged would suddenly become subject to Party repression. These demonstrations further led to mass arrests and arbitrary indefinite detentions of those who wouldn't renounce Falun Gong and turn on their fellow practitioners.

The reason for the Party repression of Falun Gong was the popularity of the practice. At the time of the repression, there were considerably more practitioners than members of the Communist Party. The spiritual beliefs of Falun Gong are nonpolitical. But that meant that their beliefs aren't communist. And that, for the Party, was anathema.

Publicly, the Party couldn't justify the repression on the basis of the popularity of the practice. The Party needed a pretext. That pretext became a campaign of vilification and demonization of Falun Gong, which had nothing to do with the reality of Falun Gong and everything to do with the Party's need to squelch any belief that wasn't adoration of themselves. The divorce between the reality of Falun Gong and propaganda about it generated demonstrations from the many who knew better.

Jiang as well continued the shift of the CCP away from socialism to capitalism, a shift initiated by former Party leader Deng Xiaoping. The shift led to privatization and a withdrawal of funds from the government sector, including the health sector.

China began transplantation without a donation system. Organs for transplantation, with the odd exception, came from prisoners sentenced to death. With the shift in China from socialism to capitalism and the withdrawal of government funds from the health sector, hospitals needed a new source of funds. With the mass, arbitrary, indefinite detention of demonized Falun Gong practitioners, the hospitals found that source—the organs of Falun Gong practitioners.

That source became not just a stopgap to compensate for the funds withdrawn by the government, but a bonanza. The hospital system quickly realized that the arbitrarily, indefinitely detained demonized Falun Gong population was so large that selling their organs could become a profitable global business.

Hospitals and brokers started advertising worldwide in many languages about the availability of organs on demand at sizable, but fixed prices. New transplant hospitals and new transplant wings of existing hospitals were built to take advantage of this seemingly endless source of organs. Significant numbers of new transplant staff were trained not just in China, but globally, to work in this new industry.

That industrialization of the selling of organs became, for the health system, an addiction. New organs were constantly needed to keep the machinery in motion. The killing of Falun Gong for their organs became very large, and the repression of Falun Gong very effective. With the mass detention of Uyghurs in Xinjiang, the organs of Uyghurs has also become a source of transplants.

None of this would have happened without Jiang. The contest for responsibility for the mass killing of innocents in China has many combatants. Yet, in this gory history, Jiang is a leader. Without him dragging the Party into the repression of Falun Gong, the mass killing of innocents, prisoners of conscience, for their organs, would never have happened.

Because Jiang has died, it's too late to bring him to justice for his crimes. But it will never be too late to remember who he was and what he did, the untold misery he inflicted on innocents, the crimes he inflicted against humanity, against us all.

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[https://www.theepochtimes.com/jiang-zemin-leader-in-the-mass-killing-of-innocents\\_4896232.html](https://www.theepochtimes.com/jiang-zemin-leader-in-the-mass-killing-of-innocents_4896232.html)

# How Did Jiang Zemin Reshape China and the CCP?



*Former Chinese dictator Jiang Zemin at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Nov. 8, 2012. (Feng Li/Getty Images)*

Zhang Tianliang

November 30, 2022

*Commentary*

Former Chinese leader Jiang Zemin died on Nov. 30. Usually, when a leader of a powerful country or political party passes away, people will discuss his political legacy. I want to share how Jiang reshaped China and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

Jiang rose to power shortly after the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre. Before the June Fourth Incident, hundreds of thousands of protesters gathered to appeal for democracy and called for political reform. The Politburo, the CCP's top decision-making body, was divided on handling the student-led protests. Zhao Ziyang, then-general secretary of the CCP, wanted to resolve the protests by holding dialogues with the

students and following the rule of law. At the same time, Deng Xiaoping and Li Peng felt they needed to suppress the protesters with military force. Jiang chose to stand with Deng. We all know that thousands of students and Beijing residents were killed by tanks and machine guns. Jiang became the beneficiary of those deaths. He later became the CCP's top leader (from 1993 to 2003) because he supported the brutal and bloody massacre.

Many things happened during Jiang's tenure, but I would like to focus on two of his legacies still affecting China and the CCP today.

## Corruption

Jiang's first legacy is corruption. Before the Tiananmen Square massacre, most Chinese people still believed in communism and felt the CCP was doing everything for the benefit of the people. Yet the massacre, as well as the collapse of the Soviet Union and other communist countries in Eastern Europe, proved that communist leaders don't care about the people, but only themselves. In this case, the CCP's legitimacy is facing an ideological crisis.

Deng decided to further his "reform and opening" to make Chinese people rich and ordained that we don't argue on ideology. Since the CCP was no longer bound by an ideology, Jiang decided to corrupt Party members through money and power. In return, those corrupt officials would defend Jiang's interests because the regime could guarantee their power and family interests. On the other hand, since everyone was corrupt, if anyone dared to challenge Jiang, he could accuse him of corruption and throw him in jail.

Corruption has become so severe that in the late 1990s, the Chinese argued that if you kill every CCP official, someone might be killed by mistake, but if you kill every other CCP official, there must be some who successfully escaped the purge. Therefore, none of Jiang's successors, including Hu Jintao and Xi Jinping, dared to touch this issue because if they purged all corrupt officials, the CCP would no longer exist.



*Falun Dafa practitioners are holding banners raising awareness about forced organ harvesting and bringing Jiang Zemin to justice, in Melbourne, Australia, on July 14, 2018. (Daniel Cameron/NTD)*

## Persecution of Falun Gong

Jiang's second political legacy is the persecution of Falun Gong, also known as Falun Dafa. The spiritual practice consists of moral teachings and daily meditative exercises. Since it was introduced in China in 1992, the practice attracted 100 million followers by the decade's end.

But as a dictator, Jiang didn't want such a large group of people to deviate from communist ideology, and he also feared that these people would respect the founder of Falun Gong more than him. In July 1999, Jiang launched a political campaign to demonize Falun Gong and started to persecute its adherents brutally. Thousands of death cases were reported, and there must be many more.

The key issue is that Falun Gong adherents are peaceful and have never violated any law. They are just exercising the freedom of belief, which was even written in China's Constitution. When the persecution started, Falun Gong practitioners began to resist the persecution peacefully. We know that in any free society, there are many tools you can use to fight for your own rights. You can use the media to refute the baseless accusation. You can file a lawsuit to stop the government from abusing its power. You can use your vote to change the government. You can take up your grievances to your



congressman or congresswoman. But to persecute Falun Gong, Jiang had to destroy all the tools that could uphold justice. This had severe consequences.

When every single way of maintaining justice is damaged, other groups become victims. Here's an example. China used to have a petition office that accepted people's appeals via letters or in-person visits. When the persecution started, Falun Gong adherents used it as a channel to communicate with the regime. But Jiang decided to exclude Falun Gong from this petition process. People could still appeal for other reasons, such as forced demolitions of homes. Eventually, corrupt CCP officials just labeled petitioners as Falun Gong practitioners, and this petition office was shut down for everyone.

Another example is concentration camps. Falun Gong adherents can be thrown into camps without any chance to appeal or seek the protection of the law. Later, concentration camps were used to persecute Uyghurs. Falun Gong practitioners were among the first victims of live organ harvesting; later, other people also became victims of this crime.

Jiang established the "610 office" to coordinate all government departments—including the military, propaganda, intelligence, education, etc.—to persecute Falun Gong, which reshaped the country's organizational structure.

Jiang also demonized Falun Gong's tenets of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance. We can imagine what a society would be like if people didn't adhere to those principles. Alexis de Tocqueville said, "America is great because she is good, and if America ever ceases to be good, she will cease to be great."

If Chinese people believe in the opposite of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance, can China still be a good country?

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[https://www.theepochtimes.com/how-did-jiang-zemin-reshape-china-and-the-ccp\\_4896082.html](https://www.theepochtimes.com/how-did-jiang-zemin-reshape-china-and-the-ccp_4896082.html)

# Jiang Zemin Is Dead



*Falun Gong practitioners march in Washington on July 14, 2016, calling for Jiang Zemin, the former dictator who instigated the persecution of Falun Gong in China, to be brought to justice. (Larry Dye/The Epoch Times)*

Editorial Board

December 1, 2022 Updated: December 2, 2022

*Editorial*

On Nov. 30, former leader of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Jiang Zemin died in Shanghai.

Jiang's life was a shameful one.

His administration brought disaster to China and its people. Corruption as a result of his rule has been rampant. The persecution of Falun Gong initiated by him resulted in crimes against humanity.

Jiang Zemin is a sinner, against the nation and history, and his crimes must be judged.

Jiang was the son of Jiang Shijun, deemed by many to be a traitor to the country. During the Second Sino-Japanese War, Jiang Shijun served as the deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Wang Jingwei regime's puppet state of the Empire of Japan in Nanjing, eastern China. After Jiang Zemin ascended to the top position of the CCP following his role in enacting the bloody 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre, he spared no effort to push the Chinese nation onto the path of moral destruction.

Before Jiang came to power, with the open attitude of leaders Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and Qiao Shi, the CCP's control over society was loosened, and the legal system began to improve. People looked forward to the dawning of political and societal transformation toward rule of law.

At the same time, the Falun Gong spiritual practice—which is based on the principles of truthfulness, compassion, and forbearance—began to spread in China. This ancient mind-body practice benefited the tens of millions of people across the country who'd taken up the discipline. As a result, society was on a trajectory to a return to high moral values and kindness.

In July 1999, however, when there were an estimated 100 million Chinese practicing Falun Gong across the country, out of his jealousy of its popularity, Jiang launched a vicious persecution of the group, while disregarding the aspirations of the public and general opposition of officials at all levels, including that of the six Politburo Standing Committee members.



*Former Chinese leader Jiang Zemin attends the 18th Communist Party Congress in Beijing on Nov. 14, 2012. (Lintao Zhang/Getty Images)*

Since then, he has brought an unprecedented catastrophe to the Chinese nation.

Spiritual practices such as Falun Gong, which besides its moral teachings incorporates

gentle exercises and meditation, benefit the country and the people. Even the CCP's own constitution and laws don't prohibit one from practicing Falun Gong.

In order to suppress Falun Gong, Jiang bypassed China's normal governmental and legal system, took advantage of the evil nature and powerful machinery of the CCP, and established the extrajudicial "610 Office," similar to the gestapo of Nazi Germany, specifically to engage in the persecution campaign, which has completely destroyed China's human rights, legal system, morality, and economy.

This persecution suppressed the righteous belief of tens of millions of innocent Chinese, and affected the lives of hundreds of millions of citizens. The entire country was affected by his persecution campaign. Millions of Falun Gong practitioners have been illegally imprisoned in labor camps, prisons, and mental hospitals. They've been tortured in all manner of ways, with untold numbers of adherents having been killed for their organs. It's a heinous crime that infuriates heaven and earth.

In order to persecute Falun Gong, Jiang completely destroyed China's legal system and what human rights it did have, reversed the promising turnaround of Chinese society, brought historic changes to China's destiny, and completely destroyed the future of the CCP.

In order to carry out this outrageous persecution, Jiang engaged in governance by corruption and lewdness, destroyed traditional Chinese culture by encouraging greed and evil, promoted unscrupulous and corrupt officials, and even changed the number of members of the Politburo Standing Committee to overshadow his successor, Hu Jintao, just to sustain this persecution. Since the launch of the persecution, Falun Gong has become the epicenter around which China's politics revolves.



*Falun Gong practitioners hold a vigil to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the persecution of Falun Gong in China in Taipei, Taiwan, on July 18, 2020. (Minghui)*

The persecution has been so extensive and has lasted so long that China's social morality has plummeted and chaos abounds, causing the Chinese people to become callous and amoral to a shocking degree.

In order to maintain the persecution, Jiang, via the 610 Office, made the order internally that the "death of Falun Gong practitioners from beating is nothing and shall be counted as suicide;" concocted countless lies about Falun Gong, including the infamous self-immolation hoax staged on Tiananmen Square; flooded China's TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, textbooks, and social media with hateful propaganda to confuse the public and sow hatred toward Falun Gong among the populous; and coerced hundreds of millions of innocent Chinese into participating in the persecution.

In order to maintain this persecution, the CCP's politics, economy, diplomacy, and education were tailored around persecuting Falun Gong, leading the Chinese society to gradually drift further away from humanity, the consequences of which are now emerging in China.

Jiang continued to maintain the persecution using the evil CCP machinery and its villains until his death.

However, the impact of this persecution goes far beyond China.

Jiang directly spread the lies and exported the persecution around the world. The CCP exploited the Chinese market and economy to coerce world powers, financial groups, and media to keep silent about the most horrific and largest human rights violation and crime of mass organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners.



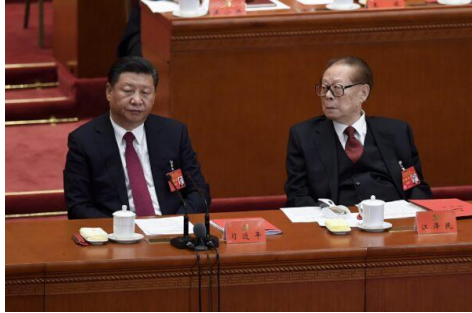
*Falun Gong practitioners in Vienna, Austria, stage a mock demonstration of organ harvesting of imprisoned practitioners in China during a protest against the importing of human organs from China to Austria, on Oct. 1, 2018. (Joe Klamar/AFP via Getty Images)*

Jiang Zemin is dead, but his crimes cannot be erased.

The CCP has committed crimes against the Chinese people and the Chinese nation, as well as the divine.

As the current CCP leader, Xi Jinping is not the one who initiated the persecution. Instead of continuing the persecution, he should end it and not become the one to bear blame for Jiang's crimes. Nor should Xi try to maintain this malevolent party that is doomed to fall.

A large number of perpetrators who targeted Falun Gong have already received retribution. Jiang's death signals the accelerated disintegration of the CCP. Those who are still trying to maintain the persecution would do well to recognize the current situation immediately, stop persecuting, and atone for their sins.



*CCP leader Xi Jinping (L) and former leader Jiang Zemin (R) at the Communist Party Congress in Beijing on Oct. 24, 2017. (Wang Zhao/AFP via Getty Images)*

Chinese society is currently undergoing unprecedented changes. The CCP has come to an end and is about to be eliminated by heaven. As a result of the “quit the CCP” movement spurred by the editorial series “Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party” published by The Epoch Times in 2004, over 405 million Chinese people have publicly renounced the party.

We call on Xi Jinping to immediately stop the persecution, release all detained Falun Gong practitioners, and hold the perpetrators accountable. We hope that more Chinese people will see the CCP for what it is, withdraw from the Party, and choose a better future for themselves amid a critical juncture in history.

<https://communismexposed.mp3mp4pdf.net/2022/12/03/a495-jiang-zemin-is-dead/>

## Jiang Zemin’s Crimes Will Not Be Forgotten with His Death

Dec. 2, 2022 | By Fei Ming

(Minghui.org) Jiang Zemin has died, but his crimes will not be forgotten by his victims or by history. After becoming the top leader of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) for his active role in the Tiananmen Square Massacre in 1989, he corrupted the entire country,

with almost all CCP officials guilty of taking bribes, which resulted in catastrophic moral decline and subsequent social issues.

One example of Jiang's harming society was his persecution of Falun Gong. Introduced to the public in 1992, Falun Gong is a meditation system based on the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. By 1999, there were about 100 million Falun Gong practitioners in China from all walks of life. As practitioners strove to live by those principles, they became better citizens in their respective professions, such as merchants who were honest, doctors who refused to accept bribes from patients, engineers who worked diligently without complaining about workload, and officials who no longer took bribes. The improvement of so many practitioners' character has benefitted society as a whole tremendously.

Despite the huge benefits of Falun Gong, its ever-growing popularity triggered Jiang's jealousy, and he would not allow anyone or any group to draw huge crowds away from the communist ideology.

He launched a nationwide campaign to target Falun Gong on July 20, 1999, plunging the country into another havoc like the Cultural Revolution. A large number of practitioners have since been arrested, detained, subjected to various forms of torture (such as beatings, electric shocks, sexual assault, and involuntary drug administration), and even had their organs harvested for refusing to give up their belief. Many practitioners have been tortured to death, maimed, or driven insane.

According to information compiled by the Minghui.org website, over 4,000 deaths of practitioners have been confirmed and documented. Due to censorship and the information blockade, the actual severity of the persecution could be much worse than what Minghui has been able to verify and document.

When Jiang started the persecution in 1999, he issued an order to "Defame their [practitioners'] reputations, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically!" The social and moral impact of the persecution has been astronomical, and the victims are not limited to just practitioners themselves. Their families have also suffered tremendously, as the authorities often threatened them with loss of jobs, deprivation of education, and detention of their loved ones. The perpetrators were rewarded for persecuting innocent practitioners, and the Procuratorate and court systems have become rubber stamps to indict and sentence practitioners.

As the general public has been brainwashed to turn against practitioners who live by the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance, morality continues to decline in China. Counterfeit goods, poisonous food, and mafia activities have become commonplace. There have recently been many cases of young people gone missing. Given the large-scale forced organ harvesting against Falun Gong practitioners, these



young people could have also become victims of organ harvesting.

Despite the ongoing brutal persecution, Falun Gong practitioners have remained peaceful and there has not been a single case of violence committed by practitioners. Instead, they patiently tell their perpetrators and ordinary citizens what Falun Gong is, while clarifying the CCP's defamatory propaganda about them. In the meantime, they kindly urge the perpetrators to stop doing evil since that will do no good for them and their families. Furthermore, Falun Gong is well received in more than 100 countries and it is suppressed only in communist China. This all indicates that Jiang's persecution of Falun Gong has caused endless problems in China, which will likely continue unless the suppression comes to an end.

Jiang has died but the CCP continues its suppression of people, including Falun Gong practitioners, other faith groups, and average citizens who have been subjected to military-style lockdowns during the past three years. We hope more Chinese people will join the trend of quitting the CCP organizations. We'd also like to see more support from the international community in helping to end the persecution and disintegrate the CCP, for a better future.

*<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/2/205006.html>*

# Jiang Zemin Is Responsible for China's Widespread Moral Corruption

Dec. 3, 2022 | By Wen Qiming

**(Minghui.org)** The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) announced on November 30 that its former leader Jiang Zemin had died. Because of the CCP's censorship and information blockade, ordinary citizens in China may not see an impartial evaluation of Jiang. Instead, they will only see CCP propaganda singing his praises. So exactly what kind of person was Jiang?

In traditional Chinese culture, a person is defined by his moral values. "With a righteous mind, one can improve his character; once character is improved, harmony in the family will be achieved, which then leads to a well-governed state, which in turn will result in a peaceful society," states *Da Xue* (Great Learning) in the Confucian classic *Li Ji (Book of Rites)*.

The CCP's Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) purged a lot of traditional elements in its attempt to brainwash people with its communist ideology. After the revolution died down, in order to win back people's trust, the CCP started various initiatives and campaigns to promote civility. While such propaganda was influenced by the CCP Party culture, it nonetheless helped to maintain moral standards to a certain degree. There was still trust between family members, neighbors, relatives, and friends.

## A State of Corruption

All of this changed in the 1990s after Jiang rose to the top by suppressing the democratic movement in 1989. Because of the Tiananmen Square Massacre, Chinese citizens in general have lost hope in communism. But since the CCP had destroyed traditional Chinese culture and eliminated traditional faith systems, the spiritual void felt by so many was filled by the temptation of getting rich quick. Wealth became the main criterion to define a person.

Since he rose from the spilled blood of democracy advocates and students, Jiang lacked public trust. In order to win CCP officials' loyalty, he issued titles and promotions and gave certain officials special privileges. These officials became more and more corrupt, but as long as they followed Jiang, Jiang didn't care. Chinese netizens dubbed Jiang the "head coach of corruption." His *modus operandi*, "amassing wealth while keeping a low profile" was well propagated and adopted.

As Jiang and his subordinates used their political influence to line their own pockets, average citizens also got the hint to make money at all costs. The widespread phenomena of counterfeit products, rampant pollution, and increasing violence became alarming.

Jiang's promotion of corruption was totally against traditional Chinese values. Instead of improving his character, he took the lead in being promiscuous; instead of harmonizing the family, he allowed his family members to amass astronomical amounts of assets by leveraging his political power; instead of governing the country well, he started the so called "stability maintenance" to intensify suppression of ordinary citizens; instead of promoting a clean environment and upright marketplace, he ruined natural resources

(water, soil, and air), and promoted counterfeit goods.

To advance such an agenda, Jiang needed to dispense with traditional values and the moral foundation of society. That was why he could not tolerate the peaceful meditation system of Falun Gong.

## A Pure Land Threatened

Introduced to the public by Mr. Li Hongzhi in 1992, Falun Gong improves physical health and moral character by teaching its students to live by the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance and to be good people.

Falun Gong's miraculous power in keeping fit and uplifting character quickly drew a huge number of practitioners. Before Jiang started the persecution of Falun Gong in 1999, there was one practitioner for about every 10 citizens. When a person fell ill, someone might suggest, "Why not try Falun Gong?" When someone did something bad, someone might comment, "Why don't you look at how those Falun Gong practitioners behave." Based on the results of a large-scale survey, Qiao Shi, Former Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, concluded, "Falun Gong will benefit our country and people greatly without any harm."

A follower of communism's ideology of "falsehood, viciousness, and class struggle," Jiang could not tolerate Falun Gong and the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. Even though most other Central Politburo members opposed the idea of a persecution, Jiang went ahead and launched the nationwide suppression. "Whoever is active in persecuting Falun Gong will be

promoted,” he declared.

To ensure a systematic persecution, Jiang established the extralegal agency known as the 610 Office. From the Central CCP Committee on down through lower agencies at all levels, the 610 Office penetrates the entire state apparatus, especially law enforcement, the courts, and procuratorates. Jiang had tight control of the Political and Legal Affairs Committee (PLAC) system between June 1989 and March 2002, and then from 2003 to 2012. His brutal regime was the dark force that dominated China at the time.

## A Collapsing Society

Jiang's toxic influence led to dire consequences. After Jiang's death, some foreign media outlets commented that he at least ensured economic growth during his tenure. But economist Niu Wenyuan, adviser to China's State Council, said that behind the GDP numbers is the sacrifice of future generations. For example, China contributed to less than 4% of the world economy in 2003, but it consumed one-third of the resources including coal, steel, and cement.

Xie Zhenhua, head of China's State Environmental Protection Administration, cited the World Bank's data showing that the losses caused by air and water pollution took up about 8% of the GDP in 1995. The Chinese Academy of Sciences estimated that the environmental and ecological losses in 2003 occupied 15% of the GDP that year.

Chinese people had about 2 mu (or 0.33 acre) of land per capita in 1980. After major corruption became widespread after 1990, the land was largely ignored, causing desertification and soil erosion. By 2003, there was only about 1.4 mu (or 0.23 acre) per

person.

The scarcity of land was accompanied by an increase in pollution. The amount of cadmium in the soil increased from 0.097 mg/kg in 1990 to 0.3 mg/kg in 2014. A report from the School of Public Health at Columbia University indicates that the amount of lead, cadmium, and mercury in Chinese immigrants in the U.S. was much higher than in other ethnic groups. For example, the amount of cadmium in Chinese immigrants' blood is 69% higher than that of other groups.

Another destructive policy of Jiang's was the strict one-child policy. Jiang mandated a one-task veto system in carrying out the one-child policy, meaning that officials' performance would be deemed unsatisfactory if even one single task concerning the one-child policy did not meet the set criteria. Given such a system, officials at various levels did whatever it took to stop women from having a second child. The fertility rate dropped from 2.3 per woman in 1990 to 1.22 in 2000. With such a low fertility rate, the one-child policy should have been abolished in 2000, but Jiang still instituted the Population and Family Planning Law in 2001 to continue the one-child policy. This led to a declining population and major gender imbalance (a much larger proportion of men than women).

## Polluted Minds

Jiang also led China's moral decay in the fields of culture and entertainment. Under his watch, the sex industry boomed in the military, including the Departments of General Staff, General Logistics, and General Administration. In 1995 alone, the branch of the General Staff Department had 15 such facilities that hired 476 young women who provided "full" services. This quickly spread to cities and counties throughout China.

Besides the sex industry, gambling also grew exponentially. There was a folk song saying, "Among the 1 billion Chinese people, 900 million are gambling and the rest are watching."

In addition to sex and gambling, the rise in drug abuse is also alarming. The number of drug addicts increased quickly, even by official CCP numbers:

70,000 in 1989  
148,000 in 1991  
520,000 in 1995  
681,000 in 1999  
860,000 in 2000  
1 million in 2002  
1.05 million in 2003  
1.14 million in 2004  
1.34 million in 2009

But these are just the reported numbers. It is estimated that only one out of 7 drug addicts was normally reported, meaning there were about 10 million drug users in 2009.

## Beyond the Bottom Line

While Jiang corrupted the entire society, he was also relentlessly persecuting Falun Gong. According to *Minghui Report: The 20-year Persecution of Falun Gong in China*, at least 2.5 to 3 million Falun Gong practitioners were arrested between 1999 and 2019. Because of their belief in Falun Gong, these innocent Chinese citizens were detained, fined, had their personal property confiscated, were terminated from their jobs, sent to labor camps, and imprisoned. Many were subjected to torture, forced labor, psychiatric abuse, and even forced organ harvesting.

The persecution of Falun Gong has made nearly every citizen a victim. The forced

organ harvesting, for example, has spread from Falun Gong practitioners to Uyghurs, other minority groups, and even to ordinary citizens. Many teenagers have gone missing and their family members suspect they may have become victims of organ harvesting.

The Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC) released its [annual report](#) on November 14, 2022. “Falun Gong adherents faced brutal hardship, including custody-related deaths, lengthy prison sentences, and harassment, and a peer-reviewed study validated years of appalling anecdotal accounts of Falun Gong prisoners being executed by the harvesting of their organs,” stated the executive summary.

The China Tribunal, an independent people’s tribunal, issued a judgment stating, “The Tribunal’s members are certain – unanimously, and sure beyond a reasonable doubt – that in China forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience has been practiced for a substantial period of time involving a very substantial number of victims.”

“Forced organ harvesting has been committed for years throughout China on a significant scale and that Falun Gong practitioners have been one – and probably the main – source of organ supply,” continued the judgment.

Now is the time to review the tragedies caused by Jiang and the CCP. By rejecting the regime, embracing traditional values, and helping innocent Falun Gong practitioners, we will be back on track.

<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/3/205010.html>



# What Would China Have Become Had Jiang Zemin Not Ordered the Persecution of Falun Gong?

Dec. 4, 2022 | By Ouyang Fei

**(Minghui.org)** Jiang Zemin, former leader of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), died on November 30, at a time when the regime is facing significant internal and external challenges.

On the international stage, China's honeymoon period with Western economic entities has ended. The decoupling of U.S. and Chinese trade and technologies, as well as the global supply chain shifting away from China, has posed a huge threat to China's future economic growth.

Inside China, "stability maintenance" through high technologies has turned China into a digital prison. Especially during the pandemic lockdown and control, the cell phones that Chinese citizens carry have essentially become handcuffs that restrain their freedom, as the health codes app mandated on the phones is being used to track people's location and prevent them from getting out of their homes or entering workplaces, transport, public buildings, shops, restaurants, and many other places (should the codes change colors indicating higher Covid-19 risks). The draconian zero-Covid policy has pushed people to the limit. Many have taken to the streets recently to protest against the CCP.

The internal and external challenges may seem unrelated, but both stem from the fact that the totalitarian CCP has never transformed its political system despite decades of

rapid economic growth. That is, the increasing national power did not lead to freedom for the Chinese people as expected. On the contrary, the strong power and high technologies have made the system more totalitarian and corrupt, as well as more precise in large-scale surveillance and control of people.

How did this happen? Looking at Jiang's tenure, one may find all these problems rooted in Jiang's persecution of Falun Gong, a meditation system based on the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. Falun Gong teaches people to be good, which not only helps its practitioners become better citizens but also leads society back on track – including breaking away from distorted, totalitarian ruling by the CCP.

Had Jiang not started his persecution of Falun Gong in July 1999, Chinese citizens would have had a better chance of gaining freedom and avoiding paying the hefty price of suffering from a corrupt and chaotic society today.

## A Gateway to a Better Society

After the cultural revolution (1966-1976) wreaked havoc on China, the CCP was forced to reverse back to some traditional values and started promoting civility in an attempt to win back people's trust. Under such circumstances, qigong exercises started booming in the 1980s. Many high-ranking CCP officials also practiced qigong for health purposes and became supportive of various qigong schools. While qigong's supernatural elements were inconsistent with the atheist communism ideology, the Chinese authorities still issued a policy of "no debate, no promotion, and no criticism," meaning that no one was to discuss, promote, or criticize qigong. Because of its deep connection with traditional Chinese culture, qigong played an important role in loosening the ideological control of the CCP. Even after the CCP suppressed the democratic movement in the Tiananmen Square Massacre in 1989, the popularity of qigong

continued.

In this context, Falun Gong was introduced to the public by Mr. Li Hongzhi in 1992. In addition to guiding practitioners toward mind and body improvement, Mr. Li also clarified all kinds of confusion people had about qigong. More specifically, Falun Gong emphasizes moral character through the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. As a result of the miraculous health benefits and people's innate quest for spiritual improvement, the number of Falun Gong practitioners increased quickly and reached about 100 million by 1999. They came from all walks of life including senior CCP officials. In other words, despite the CCP's rigid atheism ideology, the regime acquiesced to Falun Gong in those seven years (1992-1999).

Had Jiang not started the persecution of Falun Gong in 1999, more people would have benefited from the peaceful practice by becoming practitioners themselves or being positively influenced by practitioners that they knew. Falun Gong practitioners strove to live by the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance and become better and more productive and responsible citizens. Their demeanor and noble character often inspired their family members, relatives, neighbors, coworkers, and friends to also become better people. The more practitioners there are, the higher moral values the society as a whole would have. Such an uplifting force would have stabilized society and, together with economic growth, potentially would have broken through the CCP's atheistic ideological constraint. If more people believed in that "good is rewarded with good and evil meets evil," the general public would have maintained integrity and we would have avoided so many chaotic problems that we see today – such as corruption, sexual freedom, drug addiction, counterfeit goods, and poisonous food. Right now, Chinese society faces a crisis of trust, and people despise poverty but not prostitution. The corrupt officials only seek personal gains, with no ethical principles.

Restoring moral values through Falun Gong would have been a gateway to a better society, but Jiang blocked it with brutality and lies.

## A Nation in a Swamp

To fully institutionalize the persecution, Jiang established the extrajudicial agency of the 610 Office, which penetrated the entire status apparatus at all levels. When the entire police forces, court systems, and protectorates were used as tools to carry out the persecution, China's slogan of "rule of law" became merely a lie that deceived people.

To mislead the general public into supporting his suppression of Falun Gong, Jiang's regime mobilized the media outlets to defame Falun Gong endlessly and incite hatred with slanderous propaganda such as the [staged Self-Immolation Incident](#) at Tiananmen Square. In addition, high-tech tools were deployed to block information of the persecution. Keywords such as Falun Gong and Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance became taboos, which accelerated the moral decay in China. As the procuratorates and courts became rubber stamps to indict and sentence practitioners, many jailed practitioners were tortured and their families fell apart. Furthermore, the widespread brainwashing facilities and black jails against Falun Gong practitioners, as well as the unprecedented crime of forced organ harvesting, have plunged China into an abyss.

The victims are not limited to Falun Gong practitioners and their families. When he started the persecution, Jiang issued an order to "defame their [practitioners'] reputation, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically." Once the persecution infrastructure and killing machine against Falun Gong became well-oiled and running efficiently, they could easily be put to use against the general public. While citizens across China suffered tremendously from the zero-Covid policy and protested recently, many may not realize that the CCP had long implemented a zero- Falun Gong practitioner policy as Jiang vowed to eradicate Falun Gong in three months at the beginning of the persecution.

Human rights abuse in China is not an isolated issue. When Jiang started to suppress

Falun Gong in 1999, China was experiencing a wave of economic globalization. The entry into WTO was followed by an ample influx of capital and technologies. Behind the economic growth in the past 20-plus years was the cheap labor and severe human rights abuse including that against Falun Gong practitioners.

In response to criticism of human rights from the international community, Jiang silenced the critics by promising them more vested interests. As the pressure increased, Jiang became more eager to pursue short-term gains such as unsustainable economic development and unbalanced GDP growth. That is, Jiang aimed to cover up all these human rights abuses with the risky, short-sighted economic curve overtaking (i.e., achieving a higher-than-average growth rate of GDP or other economic measures). In the meantime, the state apparatus of stability maintenance was intensified to block information about the persecution of Falun Gong and other human rights abuses, while people lost freedom in the network of censorship, internet monitoring, facial recognition, big data, and artificial intelligence.

What happened in the past few decades served as a serious lesson. Without human rights protection, strong economic growth alone is not only unsustainable but also leads to a dire consequence of totalitarian rule with no freedom. In other words, it is like building a house on the sand – it would collapse sooner or later.

## The Next Chapter of History

Jiang's desire for power went to the extreme after his predecessor Deng Xiaoping's death in 1997. He could not tolerate the popularity of Falun Gong and its founder Mr. Li Hongzhi. While Jiang mandated the study of his ideological formulation "three represents" (the CCP representing the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people, the orientations of an advanced culture, and the development trends of advanced productive forces), few people took it seriously and they just treated it as a political task because the CCP never represented those three

things as Jiang claimed. In contrast, Mr. Li and the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance have won the hearts of tens of millions of people and guided them to become better citizens. While six of the seven standing members of the Central Politburo opposed the suppression of Falun Gong, Jiang singlehandedly launched it anyway, pushing China onto a downward path with no freedom, no human rights, and no moral values.

When reporting Jiang's death, many Western media cited Chinese netizens' comments referring to him as a Toad, including BBC, *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, and others. Even when Jiang was mayor of Shanghai (1985 – 1989), the word on the street was that Jiang was the incarnation of a toad. *Jiang Zemin Qi Ren* (The Real Story of Jiang Zemin), a book published in 2005, further explained how a sinister soul of jealousy possessed a toad in an ancient grave, and the toad later reincarnated as Jiang.

There was also a joke about Jiang. Once he visited a renowned monk to see how long he would live. The monk said he would die on a holiday. When Jiang asked which holiday, the monk replied that whichever day Jiang died would become a holiday.

As discussed above, Jiang not only persecuted Falun Gong but also plunged China and beyond into a swamp of endless disasters. With his death, it is time to review what options China and the rest of the world are facing. Can China return to where it was before Jiang's era – without the Tiananmen Square Massacre? It is possible. But it is likely the next chapter of history will not come until people are clear on Jiang's crimes and hold him accountable for his sins.

<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/4/205034p.html>

# Chinese Public Condemns Jiang's Gory Legacy of Mass Killing and Corruption

Dec. 4, 2022

**(Minghui.org)** The news that the former Chinese dictator Jiang Zemin had died on November 30 sparked celebration among the Chinese public and shed light on the horrific crimes Jiang has committed against humanity.

Below are two letters from two Falun Gong practitioners about people's response to Jiang's death.

## People Happy to Take Booklet Exposing Jiang's Major Crimes

A Falun Gong practitioner said that when she came across an elderly man the other day and told him about the health benefits of Falun Gong, the man said to her, "Jiang Zemin is finally dead. The persecution of Falun Gong that he started has caused so many deaths. Everyone should condemn him."

The man went on to say, "When Jiang started the persecution more than twenty years ago, he ordered every business and school to hold meetings to slander Falun Gong. But

I knew Falun Gong practitioners are all good people and many are accomplished professionals with advanced degrees. When my workplace held the required meeting, I refuted the slanderous propaganda against Falun Gong. Other people didn't dare to stand up for Falun Gong, but I did."

The practitioner praised him for his courage and gave him a booklet about Jiang's major crimes against Falun Gong and the country. He said he'd read it carefully.

The same practitioner met another elderly man a day later. He had quit the Chinese Communist Party and was happy to receive the same booklet about Jiang's major crimes. He saluted the practitioner and left.

Like the two elderly men, many other Chinese were also happy to receive the booklet exposing Jiang's major crimes.

"Mom, guess who has died?"

On the late afternoon of November 30, my son came to my room with great excitement and said to her, "Mom, guess who has died?"

I was at a loss, and my son showed me the news about Jiang's death on his cellphone.

"You should buy some fireworks to celebrate," my son said. "Jiang became the emperor



by stepping on the bodies of those college students (Jiang gave the order to kill the students protesting at Tiananmen Square in 1989).”

I added that Jiang’s other unpardonable crime was to order the persecution of Falun Gong, which has claimed the lives of countless practitioners. His death is a good news for China.

There is a saying that “When good people die, others all mourn; when mass murderers die, others celebrate.”

Jiang’s persecution of Falun Gong has led to at least 4,000 documented deaths of practitioners. In 2015, over 200,000 Falun Gong practitioners and their families filed criminal complaints against Jiang for his role in the persecution. Several million people have also signed the petition worldwide to bring him to justice.

Despite Jiang’s death, the persecution of Falun Gong still continues and Falun Gong practitioners still suffer every day at the hands of the authoritarian communist regime. Jiang’s death does not wipe out the crimes he committed. But it does provide another opportunity for more people to see what he has done and denounce his heinous crimes.

*<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/4/205024.html>*

# What Is Missing from Jiang Zemin's Obituary?

Dec. 5, 2022 | By Li Ming

**(Minghui.org)** The Chinese authorities published an obituary on November 30, announcing the death of former Chinese Communist Party (CCP) leader Jiang Zemin.

The obituary claimed Jiang was an outstanding leader of communist China, yet it failed to mention some basic facts about him. For example, he rose to the top position for his active role in cracking down on the student democratic movement in 1989; he betrayed China by giving away land to Russia; he turned China into a corrupt state; and he undermined China's moral foundation by persecuting Falun Gong.

## Jiang Rewrote History

Jiang Shijun, the father of Jiang Zemin, was part of two traitorous organizations, "Peaceful National Salvation" and "Nanjing Temporary Maintenance Committee." In later November 1940, he joined the government of Wang Jingwei in Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province—a traitorous puppet regime of the Japanese. According to *Anything for Power: The Real Story of China's Jiang Zemin* published in 2005, Jiang Shijun 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. Along with other traitors such as the notorious writer Hu Lancheng, Jiang Shijun was given many awards by the invading Japanese for his "excellent" performance.

Jiang Shijun had high expectations for his son Jiang Zemin, so he sent him to “Nanjing University Young Leaders Training Session,” a special agents training facility of the puppet regime. The session was held under the name of Nanjing Central University, so Jiang Zemin and other trained special agents were actually admitted to Central University.

Because the invading Japanese army later monopolized the puppet regime’s opium business, Jiang Shijun and other officials at the Ministry of Propaganda organized student protests in 1943 against opium shops controlled by the Japanese. His son Jiang Zemin led the efforts.

The CCP has never openly acknowledged Jiang Zemin’s history of being born into a traitor’s family and being involved in special agent training. When he hired an American investment banker and author Robert Lawrence Kuhn to write a biography in 2005, Jiang changed that part of history by claiming he had joined student movements led by the underground CCP in 1943.

Jiang also fabricated another piece of information, 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.

## Betraying China as a KGB Special Agent

After the CCP seized power in 1949, Jiang Zemin became an engineer. Based on the lie that he was the orphaned son of martyr Jiang Shangqing, he was able to approach

Jiang Shangqing's subordinate, Wang Daohan, who helped start his climb to success in the CCP's power hierarchy.

But there were always surprises. When Jiang Zemin and 12 others were sent to Moscow for training in 1955, he played music, sang songs, and told jokes to get attention. The Soviet intelligence service KGB was interested in him. It turned out that when the Soviet Red Army entered China in 1945 to defeat the Japanese, they found complete files of pro-Japanese special agents' activities, including those related to "Nanjing University Young Leaders Training Session." After discovering that Jiang Zemin was the son of notorious traitor Jiang Shijun and that he personally served as a special agent for the Japanese back then, KGB then assigned an undercover mistress, Klava, to seduce Jiang Zemin.

As expected, Jiang fell into the trap and, just as he indulged himself in the affair, KGB agents showed up. They promised Jiang to keep his traitorous history and the affair with Klava confidential "on one condition, that is: that Jiang join the Far East Bureau of the KGB and gather intelligence on Chinese students living in the Soviet Union as well as provide certain information regarding China," according to *The Real Story of China's Jiang Zemin*. "And so it was that Jiang did, indeed, continue to work for the KGB upon returning to China from Moscow."

The official mouthpiece of China's CCP government, *The People's Daily*, reported briefly on December 11, 1999, that Jiang Zemin and then-Russian leader Boris Yeltsin signed in Beijing three Sino-Russian border agreements, 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.

While Jiang's biography highlighted nearly all his achievements, his high-level meeting with Yeltsin and the three border agreements were not mentioned at all. To put things into perspective, the ceded land was over 30 times the size of Taiwan. Of China's 9.6

million square kilometers of land, deserts and desertified areas constitute around 33% of all land, while seriously-eroded land accounts for roughly 38%. Only less than one-third of all land is thus habitable. But the expansive and rich land Jiang gave away was vast and fertile, bequeathed from past generations, bountiful in forests and rich in minerals and oil, which were important resources.

Because of this, many people referred to Jiang as China's biggest traitor. But even Jiang's successors did not dare to reveal these scandals, since doing so would seriously endanger the CCP's "glorious" history and legitimacy.

## Corruption and Seizing a Fortune

Jiang climbed to the top CCP position because he suppressed the student democratic movement in 1989. He was incompetent when it came to managing the country, but he was well-trained by his traitorous father to please others with talents such as playing music, singing, and more.

There were quite a few embarrassing moments on the international stage. When Jiang visited Spain in late June 1996, the King of Spain, Juan Carlos, invited him to review the guards of honor. To King Carlos's surprise, at that very moment, Jiang took out a comb and proceeded to groom himself in the King's presence. During the welcoming banquet in his honor that night, Jiang sat to the right of the Queen. Once again he combed his hair right in front of the camera. On June 25, 1996, the largest newspaper in Spain, *El Pais*, as well as many other papers, ran a front-page photo and story about the hair-combing incident.

There were also countless incidents when Jiang showed off his musicianship, singing, and dancing. One example occurred on March 30, 1999, when Jiang visited Mozart's

hometown of Salzburg accompanied by the President of Austria, Thomas Klestil. The most valuable item in Mozart's former residence was a Viennese piano that was purchased by the maestro himself in 1785. After the president described the 200-year-old antique, Jiang dashed to the piano, plopped down on its stool, and opened the piano, eager to play. Instead of Mozart's representative works, he played a Chinese song—"Wave Upon Wave in the Honghu Lake." [1] President Klestil, visibly uncomfortable, clearly wished not to let Jiang touch the maestro's precious antique but was bound by diplomatic etiquette to stand aside. Jiang obliviously played the piano while staring lewdly at a young Chinese woman next to him, hoping to win her admiration.

The affair between Jiang and singer Song Zuying was also 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. Needless to say, those who dared to leak information or seek investigations on these matters were retaliated against.

Jiang's promiscuity was accompanied by his corruption. Jiang had a slogan that went, "Amassing wealth while keeping a low profile." After his son Jiang Mianheng returned from the United States in 1992, he built a gigantic telecommunications enterprise with support from Jiang Zemin, making Jiang Mianheng the No. 1 Corrupt Person in China. Not only that, with few accomplishments and not a single day's experience as a tenured professor, Jiang Mianheng was appointed vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1999.

The information shows that the Jiang family owns at least US \$1 trillion in assets overseas and at least half of it has been laundered. Hong Kong news media once reported that the Bank for International Settlements discovered an unclaimed sum of over US \$2 billion that had come out of China. Liu Jinbao, then vice-chairman of the

Bank of China, later revealed the source of the funds after he was arrested. Liu said the money was Jiang Zemin's, who was preparing a backup plan ahead of the CCP's 16th National Congress by transferring funds overseas.

Jiang's corruption quickly spread to lower-level officials. Reuters reported that Zhou Yongkang, former secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission (PLAC) and minister of Public Security of China, had at least 90 billion yuan (or US \$14.5 billion) in assets confiscated. Guo Boxiong and Xu Caihou, two vice chairmen of the Central Military Commission, were both found guilty of corruption and amassing fortunes by selling military positions.

As a result, the army became a hypermarket for power, money, and sex transactions. So far, more than 160 generals have been investigated, and so have over 400 vice-governor (or deputy minister) level officials. Among them, 121 officials each took at least over 100 million yuan in bribes. Lower-level officials were also found to be corrupt. Sheng Fenggang, a village Party secretary in Beijing, was found to have 31 kilograms in gold, cash of over 7.2 million yuan, more than 20 luxury cars, and closets of premium wines.

If divided among the people, the bribes taken by the officials could have solved China's poverty problems.

But the above facts and numbers were not seen in Jiang's obituary. Had the Chinese known the truth, they would probably have had a different type of "admiration" for Jiang's "outstanding" leadership.

## Money and Sex Trade in the Military

From the above, one can see the CCP is rotten to the core. After all, Jiang had few qualifications to be a head of state other than suppressing the democratic movement. To secure his position as the Party secretary and chairman of the Central Military, he issued numerous titles to buy people's loyalty, condoned smuggling and corruption, and allowed the sex trade to flourish.

Between 1993 and 2004 alone, Jiang promoted 79 military generals, and the number of major generals and lieutenant generals was in the hundreds. On January 23, 1996, Jiang told his subordinates, "Today is a nice day. How about we promote a few generals for fun?" Four officials became generals that day.

The military started doing business in the mid-1980s to subsidize military costs and "support the military with the military." After Jiang took power in 1989, he allowed the military's wanton business practices and corruption to gain control. This led to unprecedented corruption in the military and army smuggling was worse than pirates.

At a national conference to look into smuggling in September 1998, then-premier Zhu Rongji released some numbers. In the first six months of that year alone, the army shot and killed 450 customs anti-smuggling officers, police, and other law enforcement officers, and over 2,200 were injured. Among the 800 billion yuan smuggled every year, at least 500 million came from the military. Assuming tax evasion was one-third of the merchandise's cost, that means the military raked in 160 trillion yuan in that period of time. The money did not cover military expenses but went to officials' own pockets.



The corruption quickly led to the sex trade. In 1995, the Third Branch of the General Staff alone had 15 such “entertainment” facilities that hired 476 young women who provided “full” service. In addition, the military had many clubs, guest houses, sanatoriums, and resorts, where high-ranking officials enjoyed such “pleasure” using public funds. This situation peaked in 1997.

These facilities were divided into super-class, high-class, and sub-class. There were eight super-class facilities in China nationwide that provided service 24 hours a day throughout the year. There were also more than 30 high-class facilities nationwide which were fully booked every day. The super-class facilities were exquisite and luxurious, with Z-9 military helicopters in place for emergency use. The waitresses, assistants, nurses, and other staff members were all unmarried young women. After passing political review and being selected from military and police art troupes, military and police health schools, and government agencies, they also received cultural, literature, etiquette, social, and other training before working at those facilities.

The obituary said Jiang strictly governed the army in accordance with the law, leading to great accomplishments. As mentioned above, it was essentially the opposite. There is a joke in China that only the weather forecast is factual while everything else on the CCP’s news is false.

## Destroying Moral Values

As Jiang and his followers were ruining China with all this chaos, a new hope emerged on the horizon. Falun Gong, a meditation system based on the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance, was introduced to the public by Mr. Li Hongzhi in 1992. Its profound principles and miraculous power in improving health and mind

nature quickly drew tens of millions of practitioners.

Jiang deemed Falun Gong a threat and vowed to crush it, despite the opposition from all the other standing members of the Central Politburo. Claiming Falun Gong would jeopardize the Party, he and his followers instructed the police, intelligence service, and news media to fabricate stories to denigrate Falun Gong. With no evidence, in his speech at the Politburo meeting of the CCP's Central Committee on June 7, 1999, he urged that efforts to quash Falun Gong be speeded up. "This is a political struggle between the Party and its enemies, both at home and abroad, over the [allegiance of the] masses and over the dominant position," he said.

After he started the persecution in July 1999, Jiang vowed to eliminate Falun Gong in three months and issued the order to "defame their [practitioners'] reputation, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically!" In fact, at his order, an extrajudicial agency had already been established on June 10, 1999. It was known as the 610 Office. Functioning like the Gestapo, it penetrated all levels of government agencies with unparalleled power. The total cost of persecuting Falun Gong accounted for about one-quarter of China's GDP. Between 2002 and 2012, the expense of "maintaining stability" also exceeded that of the national defense.

Falun Gong practitioners have no political agenda—they just want to be good people. Yet, Jiang and the CCP mobilized the state apparatus and resources to defame Falun Gong. The scale and the severity were beyond what went on during the Cultural Revolution and is unprecedented in history. All newspapers and television and radio stations produced and propagated lies to slander Falun Gong, such as misrepresenting the peaceful appeal on April 25, 1999; blaming Falun Gong for causing patient deaths; and staging the [self-immolation incident on Tiananmen Square](#). In fact, according to an article published by Minghui on October 11, 2000, the 610 Office had already planned a self-immolation incident to frame Falun Gong. The self-immolation indeed took place on January 23, 2001, the eve of the Chinese New Year.

Because of their belief in Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance, untold numbers of Falun Gong practitioners have been arrested, detained, imprisoned, and tortured over the past 23 years. Some became victims of forced organ harvesting—a new form of evil on this planet. Information received by Minghui has confirmed that over 4,700 practitioners have lost their lives to the persecution, while the real death toll is likely much higher due to censorship and the information blockade. China Tribunal, an independent tribunal, issued a judgment in June 2019, stating that organ harvesting still continued in China and Falun Gong practitioners are the primary victims.

To sustain and intensify the persecution, Jiang and his followers linked officials' performance and promotions to how well they carried out the persecution policy. Agents in the 610 Office, law enforcement, forced labor camps, and prisons were also given financial incentives to force practitioners to renounce their belief. All organizations in China, be they government agencies, business organizations, or schools, were ordered to organize their employees to watch slanderous videos and declare that they were against Falun Gong. The hate propaganda was also included in student textbooks, supplementary materials, and exam papers. In some places, passengers were forced to step on the image of Falun Gong's founder before taking buses or trains.

It is ironic that the obituary praised Jiang as an excellent leader, when he had a track record of lies, betrayal, brutality, corruption, and moral degeneration. He plunged China into an abyss of social and moral issues, with a gloomy future for us, future generations, and the world. Many lessons can be learned and it requires us to understand the sins committed by Jiang and the CCP before getting back on track.

<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/5/205050.html>

# Jiang Zemin's Ten Crimes

Dec. 6, 2022 | By Jing Ming

**(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."

*<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/6/205062p.html>*

# What Jiang Zemin Feared the Most Before His Death

Dec. 6, 2022 | By Fu Jie

**(Minghui.org)** The Chinese authorities announced on November 30 that Jiang Zemin had died.

There is a Chinese saying that “good is rewarded with good and evil meets with evil.” Based on what Jiang had done in his life, including his persecution of Falun Gong practitioners for their belief in Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance, many believe that he will be punished in the Avici Hell (the worst level of Hell in Buddhism) with endless pain. This is what he feared the most – being held accountable for suppressing Falun Gong and being sent to hell.

## Attempts to Avoid Consequences

Jiang was very superstitious. In order to secure his position and extend his tenure, he had three things done based on feng shui theories: adding water to Baiyangdian (a lake located in nearby Hebei Province), increasing the height of the flag pole at Tiananmen Square, and moving away the small hill in Tiantan Park (The Temple of Heaven).

When he started the persecution of Falun Gong in July 1999, Jiang vowed to eradicate the practice in three months. That did not happen and the brutality of the persecution instead triggered public anger toward the regime. Knowing it was a sin to persecute Falun Gong, Jiang worshiped Ksitigarbha Bodhisattva for protection. According to a Hong Kong magazine report in 2001, Jiang asked his wife Wang Yeping to borrow a copy of Ksitigarbha Sutra. and Jiang then hand-copied it at home.

After Jiang was sued in multiple countries (United States, Belgium, Spain, Taiwan) in 2003 for persecuting Falun Gong, he dispatched representatives to contact an overseas Falun Gong group through private channels, hoping to negotiate a settlement. According to *The Real Story of Jiang Zemin* published in 2005, Jiang was not truly regretful for his persecution policy. Rather, he offered to kill a large number of 610 Office agents, police officers, and prison and labor camps guards so those lawsuits would be withdrawn. A similar situation happened after the Cultural Revolution, when the communist regime executed some officials to ease public anger. Since Jiang was the initiator of the persecution, the Falun Gong group declined the offer.

Jiang also secretly went to Zhantanlin Temple on Jiuhua Mountain in Anhui Province on June 5, 2004, to worship Ksitigarbha Bodhisattva. Based on overseas Chinese media, Jiang had a dream the night before in which he was tortured in Avici Hell. After people with sins were thrown there, “guards would use hundreds of hot red iron nails to nail in the bones, where flames would come out and burn the entire body. There was also torture in the snow mountain where the freezing wind blows hard until the skin and flesh crack. In addition, one could be thrown from up high down on trees of knives and swords, where the entire body would be smashed to pieces,” wrote the media report, “One would rather die at that moment, which is not possible. Furthermore, these types of punishment happen again and again nonstop. It is terrifying.”

## Jiang Had No Regard for Human Life: From the

# Tiananmen Square Massacre to SARS

Jiang had a track record of human rights abuses and the persecution was his latest – and the largest – sin. Because of suppressing *The World Economic Herald*, he rose to the top position in 1989. During a press conference in Beijing in 1990, a female foreign reporter asked about a female college student. After being arrested in the 1989 democratic movement, the college student was sent to a reform-through-labor (*laogai*) farm, where she was gang raped by several police officers. When asked about his position on this incident, Jiang responded, “She was a mobster and she deserved it [the gang rape]!”

To expand his influence and sustain the persecution of Falun Gong, Jiang got his followers, Luo Gan and Zeng Qinghong, into the Politburo Standing Committee during the CCP’s 16th National Congress in 2002. In addition to still holding military power after he stepped down, Jiang also helped Zhou Yongkang become the Minister of Public Security and Deputy Secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Committee (PLAC).

Right after the CCP’s 16th National Congress, the first case of SARS emerged in Guangdong Province on November 16, 2002. There were two sets of opinions among the top CCP officials. One was informing the public, so that ordinary citizens could be prepared. Jiang dismissed that and insisted that it was worth pursuing economic growth by “maintaining stability,” even at the cost of two million lives.

The CCP then passed on Jiang’s order that wherever SARS was reported, local officials would be removed from office immediately. When SARS showed up in Beijing, the frightened Jiang led his entire family to Shanghai. He also ordered Shanghai mayor Chen Liangyu to urge Shanghai residents to protect the city with their lives. But SARS quickly spread to Shanghai in May 2003. Jiang then fled to Liaoning Province and then Shandong Province.

Many people were angry over the SARS cover-up by Jiang and the CCP. Jiang Yanyong, a Major General in the military 301 Hospital, was silenced and punished for requesting to investigate the disease. Jiang ordered the military to block areas where SARS emerged, and any villagers who attempted to escape would be shot. It was impossible to estimate how many died due to cross-infection as a result of the military lockdown. For those who died, their bodies were transferred by police or military directly for cremation. By late June 2003, at least 10,000 people in northeastern China alone had lost their lives to the virus.

## A Groundless Persecution

In Jiang's obituary, the CCP referred to him as a determined Marxist. As mentioned above, Jiang indeed followed communist dogma closely by ignoring life and killing innocent people at will, similar to the Soviet Communist Party. But the obituary did not mention that Jiang was superstitious and jealous.

Falun Gong, a meditation system based on the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance, was introduced to the public by Mr. Li Hongzhi in 1992. Its miraculous health benefits and uplifting moral improvement quickly attracted many people. Among them were high-ranking CCP officials, even including Jiang's wife Wang Yeping. It was easy for people to see how the communist ideology of falsehood, evilness, and class struggle went against Falun Gong's principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. Jiang was jealous of Falun Gong's popularity and feared losing control of the people, so he decided to suppress Falun Gong.

Many persecution policies came directly from Jiang. After Tianjin police arrested dozens of practitioners in April 1999, about 10,000 practitioners went to the State Council's Appeals Center in Beijing on April 25, 1999, to demand the release of the arrested Tianjin practitioners. After seeing this himself in a bulletproof car, Jiang reprimanded

then-premier Zhu Rongji, saying the latter's peaceful handling of this appeal would endanger the CCP. In June of that year, he wrote a letter to the Politburo to confirm his intention to persecute Falun Gong and then launched an extrajudicial agency on June 10, 1999, to systematically implement his persecution policy. The agency was named the 610 Office.

Jiang formally launched the persecution on July 20, 1999. A large number of practitioners have since been arrested, tortured, or even had their organs harvested. When interviewed by the French newspaper *Le Figaro* on October 25, 1999, Jiang bluntly declared Falun Gong as a cult. Although his remark lacked legal basis, the CCP-controlled news media followed closely and parroted the message throughout China.

Several days later, on October 30, Jiang manipulated the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) to pass a resolution banning cult organizations and punishing cult activities. On December 31, 1999, the NPC passed implementation rules of Article 300 of the Criminal Law, which states that anyone using a cult organization to undermine law enforcement will be punished to the fullest extent of the law. However, neither the resolution nor the implemented rules explicitly mentioned Falun Gong. The implementation rules listed six characteristics of cult organizations but none of them applied to Falun Gong. Under the totalitarian rule of the CCP, however, police, court, and procuratorial systems were instructed to cite the resolution and the implementation rules to justify their arrests, indictment, and sentencing of Falun Gong practitioners.

Jiang also exhausted the country's resources to spread lies. During his speech in Politburo on June 7, 1999, Jiang urged to collect negative information about Falun Gong. He also gave orders to defame Falun Gong and compile brainwashing materials against the practice. When attending the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) conference in September 1999, he handed a pamphlet slandering Falun Gong to the head of every state.

In the past 23 years, tens of millions of Falun Gong practitioners have been discriminated against for their belief. Hundreds of thousands of practitioners were put in prison, and millions were sent to labor camps or brainwashing centers. The tragedies happened all because Jiang ordered to “defame their [practitioners’] reputation, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically.”

The persecution of Falun Gong is worse than any other human rights abuse in China for several reasons. First, Falun Gong practitioners are being suppressed for their faith in Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. Second, besides detention, physical torture, and psychiatric abuse, Falun Gong practitioners also became victims of forced organ harvesting. Thirdly, anyone who dared to expose the brutality would be punished. After practitioners in Changchun intercepted television signals to expose the persecution (when legal channels of appeal were all blocked), Jiang issued an order to “kill with no mercy.” Lastly, Jiang and his followers highly praised those who were active in the persecution such as guards at the now-defunct Masanjia Labor Camp. It was in this very facility that 18 female practitioners were stripped and thrown into the cells of male inmates.

Religious persecution always comes with grave consequences. Yuwen Yong, Emperor Wu of the Northern Zhou (543 – 578), actively suppressed both Buddhism and Taoism. He ordered the burning of Buddha scriptures, the destruction of temples and Buddha statues, and forcing monks to return to secular society. Not long after that, he became severely ill and died at age 36 with ulcers all over. Du Qi, head of the capital city, died in 588 and came back to life three days later. Du said he had seen the emperor in the netherworld, where he suffered tremendously because of suppressing Buddhism and Taoism. The netherworld emperor also asked Du to pass on the word, so that others could learn this lesson and not do bad deeds.

Throughout history, China had been blessed with traditional Chinese culture that valued personal improvement and spiritual enlightenment. Such a culture sustained the Chinese civilization for thousands of years. In merely a few decades since the CCP took power in 1949, it has killed innumerable innocent lives and wiped out nearly all

traditional culture. Among the CCP's victims are Falun Gong practitioners. Jiang's tenure was the darkest chapter in recent history and his crimes against humanity and genocide against Falun Gong practitioners will be a serious lesson for the future.

<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/6/205057.html>



# Some Thoughts on the Comparison Between Jiang Zemin and Xi Jinping

Dec. 7, 2022 | By Wei Zhen

**(Minghui.org)** While many people celebrated Jiang Zemin's death and condemned the crimes he committed against the country, there are some who began to miss him, feeling that Jiang made their life better but that Xi Jinping brought them endless miseries with the strict COVID-19 lockdowns.

In my opinion, such a comparison is exactly a result of the indoctrination from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) that our good life was given by the Party.

Let me ask the question, "who created all the wealth and improved our quality of life?" It's ourselves.

The Chinese people are diligent and hard-working. They could have enjoyed a good life in any free country, but why have they suffered so much since the CCP took power in 1949? It's because the CCP has deprived the Chinese people of their basic human rights and exploited them everywhere, at all times.

It's the Chinese people that have been feeding the CCP. After it grew mighty, it turned

around to claim that it is our savior and demanded our gratitude to it.

During the 73 years of the CCP's totalitarian rule of China, every leader represented the interest of the Party, not the people.

During Jiang's tenure, it was like the CCP gobbling up the meat and only leaving the bones to the people. It's not that the Chinese people only deserved to have bones. What they didn't realize was that the meat was theirs too.

Use the analogy of a tree seed, which would naturally grow with the proper condition. The CCP is like a large rat. Before the seed grows into a seedling, it may have already been eaten up by the rat. If the seed escapes the rat attack and manages to grow into a tree and bear fruits, the rat may come and take ownership of the fruits. In other words, people work hard to grow trees, only to have the CCP seize the fruits. In order to glorify itself, the CCP may even distribute a bit of fruit to people and claim to be their savior.

Xi's zero-Covid policy has caused the economy to decline and people to suffer, but many may not have realized that Jiang's zero-Falun Gong-practitioner-policy has also caused tremendous damage to law-abiding practitioners who simply wanted to practice their faith. When Jiang ordered the persecution of Falun Gong in July 1999, he vowed to eradicate Falun Gong in three months and issued an order to "defame their [practitioners'] reputation, destroy their bodies, and bankrupt them financially."

Both Jiang and Xi's policies did not set out to benefit the people. Instead, they were to maintain their power and tight control of the people.

What Xi and Jiang did was nothing new from how the CCP has ruled China for the past seven decades.

The CCP itself is a gangland and every one of its leaders has the blood of the Chinese people on their hands. We should all see clearly the CCP for what it is and give up every possible illusion about it or any of its leadership.

*<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/7/205065.html>*

# The Bloody Debts of Jiang Zemin

Dec. 8, 2022 | By Lin Zhanxiang

**(Minghui.org)** Jiang Zemin is dead, but his heinous crimes against Falun Gong practitioners will not be forgotten. He mobilized the entire country, including law enforcement, the procuratorates, courts, other government agencies, businesses, and schools, to persecute practitioners. The damage he caused to countless practitioners and their families, as well as society as a whole, was unprecedented.

When he initiated the persecution in July 1999, Jiang vowed to eradicate Falun Gong in three months and issued an order to “defame their [practitioners’] reputation, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically.” To intensify the persecution, he also issued a secret policy of “no consequences if [practitioners] are beaten to death. Torture death is counted as suicide. Send [the body] to be cremated directly—no need to verify [the practitioner’s] identity.”

To force Falun Gong practitioners to renounce their faith, the perpetrators resorted to all kinds of torture, maiming, driving insane, or even killing many innocent lives. Some practitioners were beaten to death, some died after being shocked with electric batons, some died when force-feeding tubes were inserted to their lungs, some were killed by injection of toxic substances, some were frozen to death, and some were injected with unknown drugs and died days after their release.

Many families lost multiple members to the persecution, including a family of six that had five members killed. Moreover, a large number of practitioners became victims of forced organ harvesting and their bodies were cremated without their families’ knowledge as the authorities attempted to wipe out evidence of crimes against the practitioners.

Jiang’s persecution of Falun Gong has become a major human rights disaster in the 21st century.

Falun Gong is a peaceful meditation system based on the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. Twenty-three years into the persecution, Falun Gong is still thriving and now well accepted in over 100 nations. But the bloody debts Jiang owes to Falun Gong must be addressed.

## Deaths Caused by Torture

Under instructions from Jiang and his extrajudicial 610 Office, law enforcement

agencies, the procuratorates, and the courts were mobilized to arrest, indict, and sentence Falun Gong practitioners at will.

Practitioners in detention were often tortured. "If you don't give up [practicing Falun Gong], we will burn you up [cremate you]!" some police yelled at the practitioners they were torturing.



Types of torture

used on Falun Gong practitioners in prisons

Numerous torture methods were used to torture practitioners. They include beatings, electric shocks, drugging, mental abuse, forced-feeding, sleep deprivation, hanging, handcuffing, stretching, starvation, denying restroom use, stabbing with needles, restraint garments, forced abortion, tying up, corporal punishment, freezing, mutilating wounds, flogging, steaming, baking, burning, ironing, burning with boiling water or hot oil, dragging on the ground or up/down stairs, forcing the victim to sit or stand still for a long time, waterboarding, sexual abuse, solitary confinement, forced labor, and many more.

Each category of torture consists of multiple tactics. Hanging, for example, could be single-handcuffed hanging, double-handcuffed hanging, door frame hanging, iron wire hanging, iron ring hanging, stretching hanging, upside-down hanging, hanging up high, and so on. Similarly, handcuffing could be cuffing hands and feet together, cuffing both arms around legs, cuffing the arms behind the back, cuffing to a metal ring on the floor, cuffing to a bed frame with the limbs stretched for days (or longer), cuffing both thumbs

together (with arms stretched around metal bars), handcuffing several people together, and so on.

When hung up or handcuffed like this, practitioners were also given very little food and denied access to a toilet. There are about 100 torture methods documented by Minghui.org, and every one of them is capable of causing immeasurable pain and leading to disability or death.

## Examples of Torture

Due to the Chinese regime's information blockade and censorship, the scale and severity of the persecution could be much worse than what Minghui has been able to document. Nonetheless, the examples below will offer a glimpse of the torture that practitioners have endured for their belief.

### *Forced administration of toxic substances*

Falun Gong practitioners in detention were often subjected to involuntary drug administration. Some had unknown drugs added to their food and water, while others were given forced injections.

Ms. Zhang Fuzhen, 38, was an employee of Xianhe Park in Pingdu City, Shandong Province. After going to Beijing in November 2000 to appeal for Falun Gong, she was arrested by agents from the Pingdu 610 Office. They removed all her clothes, shaved her hair, and tied her to a bed in a spread-eagle position. They then injected her with toxic drugs that caused her so much pain that she struggled uncontrollably until she died. Officials from the 610 Office watched her die right in front of them.

### *Burning with boiling water*

Besides detention centers, labor camps, and prisons, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) officials also set up a large number of brainwashing centers where practitioners were forced to study propaganda smearing Falun Gong and ordered to renounce their belief in Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. These brainwashing centers were usually billed as "legal education centers," when in fact they were essentially black jails where crimes were committed in secret.

Mr. Gai Chunlin was a 51-year-old resident of Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province. On April 17, 2005, officers from the Fushun City Police Department, Qingyuan County Police Department, and the Nankouqian Police Station went to his home and arrested him. After holding Mr. Gai in the Nankouqian Police Station for five days, they sent him to the Fushun Police Department and then to Luotaishanzhuang Brainwashing

Center. On May 6 that year, his family was notified that he had died of “heart disease.”

When his family arrived to view the body, they saw that he was dressed in new clothes and asked how he had died. “My brother had been healthy with no history of heart disease. How could he die of heart disease?” his younger brother asked. But nobody answered. Seeing burns on Mr. Gai’s face and the right side of his chest, his family insisted on an autopsy.

The results showed that Mr. Gai’s esophagus and lower gastrointestinal tract had been severely burned. Surface tissue came off at just the slightest touch, and even part of his heart had turned gray. The medical examiner concluded that Mr. Gai died of internal organ failure as a result of being force-fed boiling water.

### *Shocking with electric batons*

Electric shocks are one of the most commonly used means of torture used on Falun Gong practitioners.

Since all legal channels to appeal for the right to practice Falun Gong were blocked to practitioners in China, a group of practitioners in Changchun City, Jilin Province, intercepted the cable television signal in March 2002 and broadcast programs that debunked the CCP’s hate propaganda.

Jiang was furious and gave an order to “kill with no mercy,” which led to the arrests of over 5,000 Changchun practitioners. Mr. Liu Haibo, one of those involved in the television signal interception, was tortured in Jingyuetan, Changchun. The police stripped him naked, forced him to kneel down, and inserted an electric baton through his anus to shock his internal organs. Mr. Liu, a 34-year-old physician, died only hours after his arrest.

### *Confining Clothes*



Confining

clothes

Another torture method is “[confining clothes](#),” which are made of canvas. Put on from the front and tightened in the back, such clothes can cause fractures of the shoulders, wrists, elbows, and spine, and can even cause death.

Ms. Sun Shimei was a Falun Gong practitioner in her 40s from Xiangcheng City, Henan Province. Guards in Shibalihe Forced Labor Camp put her in the confining clothes on May 22, 2003. When they removed them the next day, she had died hours before and her body was cold. To cover up her death, the guards ordered drug offenders Feng Yanping and Fu Jinyu to carry Ms. Sun to a nearby hospital, where a doctor injected her with drugs as evidence of their “resuscitation” efforts. The labor camp officials then claimed Ms. Sun died of a sudden disease and rushed to have her cremated.

### *Beating to death*

Many practitioners were injured or died after brutal beatings. Mr. Chen Xiangrui, 29, was a practitioner in Hengyang City, Hunan Province. Because he refused to give up practicing Falun Gong, Lei Zhenzhong and other officers from the Hengyang Police Department beat Mr. Chen in the police department on March 11, 2003, using electric batons, a hammer, and rubber clubs.

Mr. Chen died at Hengyang Central Hospital the next morning. He had a skull fracture, an intracranial hemorrhage, and damaged internal organs. In addition, his ribs,



collarbone, and insteps were fractured. A total of 2,500 milliliters of blood was drawn from his abdominal cavity.

The day after Mr. Chen's death, the police took his parents, sister, brother-in-law, and other relatives to Jingyuan Hotel and ordered them to sign a consent form to have his body cremated. When they refused, they were held in the hotel until May 14, 2003. Over their objection, two truckloads of armed police officers escorted the body to the local crematory.

### *Injected with unknown drugs*

Xinjin Brainwashing Center in Chengdu City, Sichuan Province, was notorious for abusing practitioners. Mr. Xie Deqing, 69, retired from the Chengdu Survey and Design Institute in Sichuan Province, was taken to Xinjin Brainwashing Center on April 29, 2009.

He was injected with unknown drugs, which caused him to suffer severe chest pain and become incontinent. He also had difficulty drinking and swallowing. He soon became emaciated. Four days after Mr. Xie was released, he died on May 27, 2009.

Mr. Xie once told his family that the brainwashing center sent him to a hospital to have a so-called physical exam. After doctors injected him with unknown drugs, he had difficulty eating and drinking for over 10 days. Before he passed away, he had symptoms of being poisoned – his hands turned black, as did his entire body.

### *Force-feeding*

Some practitioners went on a hunger strike to protest the illegal detention and torture. In response, however, the guards at various detention facilities brutally force-fed the practitioners as punishment.

Mr. Qin Yueming, 47, lived in the Jinshantun District in Yichun City, Heilongjiang Province. Because he practiced Falun Gong, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison. On February 25, 2011, four inmates in Jiamusi Prison held Mr. Qin's arms and legs, while a fifth inmate pulled his tongue out with hemostatic forceps. They then inserted a tube into his mouth and force-fed him milk and salt.

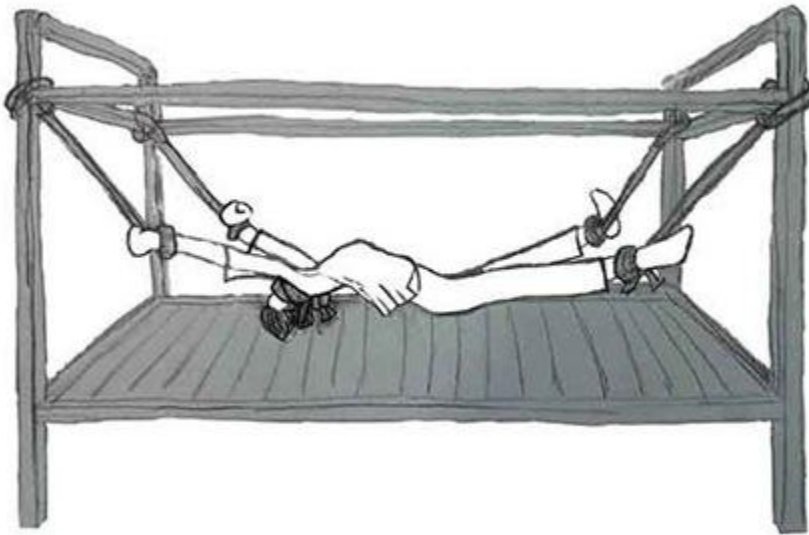
At that time, all the guards in the unit were present, including manager Yu Yifeng and prison doctor Zhao Wei. Yin Hongliang and another inmate inserted the force-feeding tube all the way into Mr. Qin's lung. He screamed in pain and died the next morning.

### *Stretching to death*

Stretching is another torture method. Especially in northeast China, many prisons abused practitioners this way.

Ms. Zhao Yanxia, 55, was retired from the Lishu County Environmental Protection Agency in Jilin Province. Because she practiced Falun Gong, she was sent to forced labor camps twice, for three years in total. After being arrested again in May 2011, she was sentenced to three and a half years in prison by the Lishu County Court. She was taken to Jilin Women's Prison in September 2011 and held in the Educational Unit.

Because Ms. Zhao did not give up her belief, the guards beat her, tied her up, hung her up, gave her no water, and denied her access to the toilet. Seeing that she was still determined in her faith, manager Zhang Shuzhen instructed inmates to stretch her four limbs in different directions as much as possible. As a result, Ms. Zhao became incontinent, but she was tortured the same way the next day.



Stretching

torture

On October 5, 2011, the guards instructed inmates to torture Ms. Zhao by stretching her again. She died during the torture. To cover it up, manager Zhang Shuzhen told inmate Yang Hui to borrow a new set of clothes and put them on Ms. Zhao. They then took Ms. Zhao to the prison hospital to be "resuscitated" before announcing that she had died of a heart attack.

## Organ Harvesting Supply Chain

After forced organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners by the CCP was revealed in March 2006, more and more evidence surfaced, indicating that the crime had gone on for years and still continues.

Jiang Zemin not only initiated the persecution in 1999, but also gave the order to carry out organ harvesting of detained Falun Gong practitioners. When Bo Xilai, then minister of commerce, visited Germany in September 2006, he admitted it was Jiang who issued the order to harvest Falun Gong practitioners' organs. Bai Shuzhong, former minister of health for the Chinese People's Liberation Army's (PLA) General Logistics Department, also admitted in September 2014 that Jiang himself gave the order to harvest organs from Falun Gong practitioners.

The CCP's killing-on-demand was facilitated by a supply chain involving the 610 Office, law enforcement, military hospitals and other government agencies. Human rights experts referred to the systematic forced organ harvesting as "a new form of evil on this planet."

Because of censorship and the CCP's practice of quick cremation, the full picture of organ harvesting has yet to be uncovered. But information obtained so far has confirmed this hideous crime.

Ms. Hao Runjuan was a practitioner from the Baiyun District of Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province. She went to Beijing four times to appeal for Falun Gong and was arrested each time. After being tortured for 22 days in 2002, she died in Baiyun Detention Center in Guangzhou.

When her family was notified to claim her body, they could not recognize her. Her internal organs were gone, her skin had been removed, and her eyes had disappeared. They saw only bones and muscle and fresh blood. Her family looked at the body twice and could not tell if it was Ms. Hao. In the end, they took her two-year-old son for a blood test, which confirmed that the pile of bones and flesh were Ms. Hao's.

A former police guard also [testified](#) in December 2009 to organ harvesting he had witnessed on April 9, 2002. The victim was a teacher in her 30s and the incident occurred in Shenyang Military Region General Hospital, Liaoning Province. When the practitioner was fully conscious, surgeons removed her heart and kidneys without anesthesia.

"A scalpel, a surgical knife at the chest. When it cut the chest, blood gushed out. It was gushing out, not..." the witness recalled. At that time, the practitioner had been tortured for about a week and she had countless injuries all over her. "They cut her chest with a knife, with their hands not even shaking. If it were me, I would be shaking," he added.

“(Her) heart was carved out first, next were the kidneys. When the scissors cut her cardiac vessels, she started twitching. It was extremely horrible. I can imitate her voice for you, although I couldn’t imitate it well. It sounded like something was being ripped apart, and then she said ‘Ah.’ After that, she always had her mouth wide open, with both her eyes opened wide. Ah... I don’t want to continue..”

Prior to the organ harvesting, the practitioner was also sexually abused. Some police officers used tools to molest her. “I have witnessed all this with my own eyes, but I regret that I didn’t take any photos. She had good looks, was relatively beautiful, (so the policemen) raped her... this was far too common,” he added.

## Debts of Jiang and the CCP

When Jiang started to persecute Falun Gong, he said, “I do not believe the CCP cannot defeat Falun Gong.” He suppressed Falun Gong in the name of the CCP, and did so with the CCP’s resources. Jiang has died, but the persecution continues, including forced organ harvesting.

How many Falun Gong practitioners have suffered in the persecution? Among tens of millions of practitioners as well as their family members, nearly all of them have been discriminated against for their belief. According to verified information obtained by Minghui, over 4,800 practitioners have lost their lives to the persecution. The number of practitioners held in detention centers, labor camps, brainwashing centers, and prisons are too many to count. The same is true for the number of organ harvesting victims. We will more likely have a full picture of the tragedy only after the downfall of the CCP.

The bloody debts of Jiang are also sins committed by the CCP. Recognizing this and rejecting the CCP is a critical step before the dawn of a better tomorrow.

*<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/8/205089.html>*

# Jiang Zemin's Legacy to China: Incalculable Destruction

Dec. 8, 2022 | By Yu Shu

**(Minghui.org)** After Jiang Zemin, the former dictator of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), died, the money he embezzled must have been left to his children and grandchildren. But for China as a country, what he left us was the unprecedented degeneration of morality and devastating human rights abuses.

After gaining a strong foothold in the CCP's central power circle by ordering the suppression of protesting students in 1989, Jiang continued his trajectory to become top leader of the CCP in 1993. For the next decade, he kept expanding his power, enriched his family, and plunged the Chinese nation into a moral abyss.

During Jiang's decades of reign, he ruled the country with corruption, deceit, and violence. His own promiscuity also set a bad example for countless government officials and others.

With traditional culture and values deemed outdated, the Chinese people were no longer polite or civilized. From the elderly to the younger generation, including well-educated young women, swear words become a common part of their everyday language, with no one feeling that it's inappropriate.

Jiang upheld the one-child policy in 2001, even after the fertility rate dropped from 2.3 children per woman in 1990 to 1.22 in 2000. Appalling slogans such as “Rather shed blood into rivers than allow a single extra baby to be born” appeared in public places, turning the country into a killing machine and leading to a declining population and a major gender imbalance (a much larger proportion of men than women).

As a part of “stability control” and covering up the regime’s crimes, Jiang ordered the creation of the Golden Shield project, which strictly censors the Internet and monitors the online activities of billions of Chinese netizens.

Meanwhile, certain prisoners and college graduates were mobilized to become the “50-Cent Army,” posting propaganda online to brainwash the public and whitewash the CCP’s crimes.

Such brainwashing efforts led to the emergence of the “Little Pinks,” younger folks born after the 1990s. They took on the vices of corruption and material indulgence as normal, and worshipped the CCP for “giving them everything.”

Jiang’s most gory legacy is the persecution of Falun Gong and his three directives, “Defame their [practitioners’] reputation, destroy their bodies, and bankrupt them financially.” With Jiang’s backing, the police, military, and hospitals worked as a pipeline to harvest the organs of living Falun Gong practitioners, and the regime raked in astronomical profits from the atrocity.

Even after Jiang stepped down, the forced organ harvesting continues and has further grown to target the Uyghurs and even the general public, especially high school and college students. Similarly, the “Zero-COVID” policy is also the expansion to the general

public of the eradication policy against Falun Gong practitioners.

Every time the CCP launches a political campaign, it targets a select group and instigates the rest of the country to attack the target. At the end of the day, no Chinese will be spared being targeted. From the victims of floods and droughts caused by the CCP's disastrous policies, to the babies who died from drinking melamine-laced milk – all of these tragedies rest on Jiang's legacy of ruthlessness, ferocity, and unscrupulousness.

With Jiang's death, it's time for we Chinese people to speak up for ourselves and reclaim the true legacy of our 5,000 years of Chinese divinely-inspired civilization – and wake up from the nightmare of communism.

*<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/8/205091.html>*

# The Grave Consequences of Persecuting Falun Gong

Dec. 8, 2022

(Minghui.org) In order for any society to run smoothly, there must be law and order to ensure justice. After the Cultural Revolution (1966 – 1976) wreaked havoc on Chinese culture and society, then Chinese Communist Party (CCP) leaders brought up the idea of ruling the country by law in the 1980s in an attempt to win back people's trust in the government.

After the bloodshed at Tiananmen Square in 1989, Jiang Zemin rose to the top position in the CCP as a result of his giving orders to suppress the protesting students. He appointed members of his clique to key positions in the administration and used corruption to strengthen and expand his power. Rule by law had become an afterthought for Jiang and the CCP.

## Ordering the Persecution of Falun Gong

After it was introduced to the public in 1992, Falun Gong, an ancient spiritual discipline with the tenets of Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance, quickly gained popularity throughout China. Many high-ranking government and military officials and their family members, even including Jiang's own wife, Wang Yeping, were practicing Falun Gong.



As Falun Gong attracted more and more people, Jiang became jealous and feared losing control of power. He singlehandedly launched a nationwide persecution of Falun Gong in July 1999 and vowed to eradicate the practice in three months, despite opposition from the other six members of the standing committee of the Politburo.

Three months after the start of the persecution, Falun Gong remained a popular practice, prompting Jiang to escalate the persecution in October 1999. In an interview with *Le Figaro*, a highly circulated newspaper in France, Jiang referred to Falun Gong as a cult. The next day the CCP mouthpiece *People's Daily* repeated Jiang's words in its columns. More propaganda pieces, including the Tiananmen Self-immolation hoax, followed on state media as a way to justify and intensify the persecution.

## Political Incentives for More Brutal Persecution

Jiang linked officials' political performance and promotion to their participation in the persecution in order to incentivize them to actively implement his eradication policy against Falun Gong. If a certain region had more practitioners going to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong, the top official in that region would be removed from office.

Back then, most of the practitioners appealing in Beijing came from Shandong Province. Jiang said to [Wu Guanzheng](#), the then Party chief of Shandong Province, that if there were more practitioners from Shandong appealing in Beijing, he would remove Wu from his post. But if Wu did well in implementing the persecution, he would promote Wu to be a member of the standing committee of the Politburo at the 16th Party Congress to be held in 2002.

On April 20, 2000, *The Wall Street Journal* reported the torture death of Ms. Chen Zixiu, a Falun Gong practitioner in Weifang City, Shandong Province at the hands of local government officials. “Two days of torture had left her legs bruised and her short black hair matted with pus and blood,” reported the article.

In fact, Ms. Chen wasn't the first practitioner who had died due to the persecution. On August 16, 1999, Ms. Chen Ying, a 17-year-old high school freshman from Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province, was beaten on a train, while on her way to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. She was forced to escape by jumping out of the train. She died in the hospital that night.

Following in Wu's footsteps, Bo Xilai, the then governor of Liaoning Province and mayor of Chongqing, and Zhou Yongkang, the former head of the central Political and Legal Affairs Committee, also closely participated in the persecution in exchange for political advancement.

When Zhou was the Party secretary of Sichuan Province between 2000 and December 2002, he once gave the order to the police, “You can let a murderer or arsonist go, but you must arrest the Falun Gong practitioners!” At least 43 practitioners were persecuted to death during Zhou's tenure in Sichuan.

## The Failing Legal System

The procuratorates and courts in China are the last avenue for ordinary citizens to seek justice, but both of these were undermined during the persecution of Falun Gong. Francis Bacon, English philosopher and statesman, once said that an unfair judgment

could be 10 times worse than a crime. Crime is a violation of law like polluting water, while an unfair judgment is undermining the law itself – similar to destroying the water source.

Lyu Botao, president of the Guangdong Province High Court, said during a meeting on September 2, 1999 to the presidents of intermediate courts in the province that they wouldn't accept any civil complaints filed by Falun Gong practitioners, no matter how their basic rights were infringed upon.

Even practitioners who worked as judges or prosecutors themselves weren't spared persecution.

Mr. Hu Qingyun, an appeals court judge in southern Jiangxi Province, was sentenced to seven years on January 10, 2001. He died on March 22, 2001 after his leukemia that had disappeared after taking up Falun Gong relapsed in custody.

Mr. Feng Zhijun, a prosecutor for the Zhoukou City Procuratorate in Henan Province, was sentenced to four years on January 12, 2010 for talking to people about Falun Gong.

When practitioners are jailed, they are subjected to appalling torture, from sleep deprivation to starvation, from savage beatings to electric shocks, from being forced to sit on a small stool to being hung by the wrists for hours or days.

The arbitrary indictment and sentencing of Falun Gong practitioners eventually led to

the collapse of the legal system in China. The Chinese media reported that back in 2005, several officials in the Fuyang Intermediate Court of Anhui Province were investigated for taking bribes and engaging in gambling and prostitution. The officials included deputy president Zhu Ya, executive presiding judge Wang Chunyou, and two economic presiding judges Chen Heping and Dong Bingxu.

Other provinces also have similar problems. A 2004 report from the Hubei Province Procuratorate showed that 40% of dereliction crimes committed by judges in the province were joint crimes co-committed by several judges.

## The Entire Country Falls Victims to the CCP

A community secretary in Zhen'an County, Shaanxi Province said to locals who went to his office to appeal in June 2018, "The Chinese Communist Party is the biggest gangland in China. You have to listen to it whether you want to or not."

From the "[woman in chains](#)" (who was kidnapped and sold to a man in Xuzhou City, Jiangsu Province and used as a sex slave) to the missing college students (who were suspected of having become victims of organ harvesting) across the country in recent months, more and more Chinese people are falling victim to the CCP and have nowhere to seek justice.

When Jiang vowed to eradicate Falun Gong and Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance from China, he inevitably destroyed the morality and conscience of the Chinese society. Although Jiang is now dead, the CCP is continuing the persecution. When the time comes to hold Jiang and the CCP responsible for their crimes against Falun Gong practitioners and other innocent citizens, those who follow the regime in the persecution will face consequences too. The perpetrators are advised to stop their

participation in the persecution in order to ensure a better future.

<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/8/205092.html>

# Jiang Zemin's Persecution of Falun Gong Brought Endless Disasters to China

Dec. 9, 2022 | By Qing Yuan

**(Minghui.org)** Jiang Zemin, former top leader of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), died on November 30, 2022, but the persecution against Falun Gong that he initiated in July 1999, continues. Many people believe that the suppression started because the communist regime, which ran on the core ideology of falsehood, evilness, and class struggle, could not tolerate Falun Gong's principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. In addition, Jiang was personally jealous of Falun Gong's popularity and afraid of losing control of people. All these contributed to the human rights violations against tens of millions of Falun Gong practitioners.

The victims are not limited to practitioners and their families. Looking at Chinese society right now, one may find the CCP has expanded many tactics against Falun Gong practitioners to the general public.

## Digital Surveillance for All

Many people in Western society may not know that popular social media such as Facebook and Twitter, along with Google searches, are banned in China. This is part of the censorship and information control system by the CCP.

Various sources show that China has over half a billion surveillance cameras. The monitoring of citizens has worsened in the pandemic area. In the name of combating the pandemic, the authorities mandated the installation of health code (green, yellow, and red) apps on all mobile phones. Connected to the wider surveillance system, the app has essentially become an electronic shackle that restrains citizens' freedom.

Many may not know that such a tight monitoring system had been applied to Falun Gong practitioners a long time ago.

After Jiang started the persecution of Falun Gong in July 1999, he ordered the government to closely monitor practitioners and to block information related to Falun Gong from being posted on the internet. One of my friends worked at an IT firm in Zhongguancun of Beijing (a region often known as "China's Silicon Valley"). He said that the Beijing Police Department was already working with his company to develop tiny video cameras back in 2000. With the size of a pinhole or a nail, they were installed next to the entrance of Falun Gong practitioners' homes. Police could monitor anyone coming in and out and people would not notice the cameras.

Moreover, Jiang Zemin also asked his son Jiang Mianheng to lead the Golden Shield Project, which enhanced the existing firewall with additional capabilities to block websites, monitor the internet, send Trojan viruses, conduct facial recognition, and tap phones.

## Concentration Camps

In the past three years, there have been many instances when family members were

forcibly separated and sent to different Fangcang facilities (field hospitals used for quarantine). Such field hospitals were notorious for their poor food, hygiene and medical care, and people quarantined there often likened them to concentration camps.

Some think that Fangcang facilities were an extension of those that had already existed in Xinjiang Province under the name of “re-education camps” or “vocational training schools.” The only difference between the two is that there was no brainwashing or physical abuse in Fangcang facilities.

What many didn’t realize is that the re-education camps in Xinjing were modeled after the labor camps and brainwashing centers used to detain and torture Falun Gong practitioners. After Jiang began to persecute Falun Gong, he established a large number of labor camps and brainwashing centers – many of them were known to the outside as “legal education centers.”

Information collected by Minghui indicates that these labor camps and brainwashing centers were essentially black jails, where practitioners were brutally tortured and inmates were rewarded for torturing Falun Gong practitioners.

## Sexual Abuse

Some women who escaped from the concentration camps in Xinjiang revealed that they were raped there. They were not the only rape victims in China’s detention facilities. Female Falun Gong practitioners have long been subjected to rape and other forms of sexual abuse.



Journalist Du Bin published *Vaginal Coma* in 2014 revealing the atrocities that occurred in Masanjia Labor Camp. “As a human being, there’s no reason or excuse to tolerate the atrocities that happened in ‘Masanjia Women’s Labor Camp,’ including the long-time use of a uterine dilator for tube feeding women, making women lie in their own waste, tying up several toothbrushes and twisting them in women’s vaginas, putting pepper powder in women’s vaginas, shocking women’s breasts and vaginas with electric batons, and putting women into male cells,” he wrote.

Ms. Yin Liping [testified](#) that she and other 17 female practitioners were put in the male cells at the Masanjia Labor Camp. The incident was so horrifying that some of the women developed mental disorders.

## Drugging

The CCP authorities often sent dissidents to psychiatric hospitals despite their good health. The victims include Dong Yaoqiong, who poured ink on the portrait of a CCP leader, and Song Genyi and Li Tiantian, two teachers who questioned the CCP’s propaganda.

In fact, many Falun Gong practitioners have long been labeled “mental patients” for upholding their faith. They were injected with nerve-damaging drugs or had their food or water laced with such drugs. As a result, some had mental breakdowns and even lost their lives.

## Police State

According to Minghui.org, in the first few years of the persecution of Falun Gong, the CCP spent about one-quarter of China's GDP on the persecution. By 2012, the earmarked budget given to the Political and Legal Affairs Committee (PLAC) system for "stability control" had exceeded that of the national defense. The PLAC is an extrajudicial agency tasked with carrying out the persecution. Its "stability control" budget was often used to persecute Falun Gong practitioners.

Cracking down on peaceful protesters with armed police forces also started from the persecution of Falun Gong. On July 20, 1999, the day when the persecution started, many practitioners were arrested in Beijing and held at the Shijiangshan Stadium. Armed police officers were dispatched to watch and torture them. Beijing Legal Training Center, also known as [Tiantanghe Labor Camp](#), was also guarded by armed police 24 hours a day, with practitioners physically tortured and mentally abused.

Having gained experience in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners, the CCP easily applied similar tactics to other groups deemed threats to its rule. It's no wonder Lhasa (capital of Tibet) and Ürümqi (capital of Xinjiang Province) have essentially been turned into police cities.

## Nowhere to Seek Justice Without Law and Order

Because of the CCP's defamatory propaganda, many people chose to ignore the harsh persecution against Falun Gong and even joined the regime to do evil. But as the CCP

turned the law enforcement, procuratorates, and courts into rubber stamps to carry out its persecution of Falun Gong, there is no longer law and order to maintain justice for the general public.

Numerous petitioners, be they forcibly relocated households, unpaid migrant workers, or financial scandal victims, found that there was no place to appeal for their injustice because they were often intercepted and arrested on their way to provincial or central appeal offices. This is not totally unexpected because police have become very “experienced” in intercepting Falun Gong practitioners en route to Beijing to appeal.

Today, human rights lawyers and dissidents are often imprisoned for “inciting subversion” or “picking quarrels and provoking troubles.” Long before that, China’s courts have sentenced hundreds of thousands of innocent Falun Gong practitioners with no legal basis.

Today, police officers often stop pedestrians or drivers at will to search their bags and check their phones or casually break into private homes to beat and arrest people. The same has been happening to Falun Gong practitioners for the past 23 years.

There are also other examples. The CCP authorities are now forcibly destroying Buddha statues and Christian crosses. This is an extension of its persecution of Falun Gong in which Falun Gong books were destroyed. Furthermore, the CCP’s zero-Covid policy was preceded by Jiang’s vow to “eradicate Falun Gong in three months” when he launched the persecution in 1999.

## Forced Organ Harvesting

In recent years, there have been many cases in which college students and even teenagers suddenly went missing. Some suspect that these have become victims of the CCP's forced organ harvesting.

When the crime of organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners was first exposed in 2006, many people didn't believe it. It was confirmed later that Bo Xilai, former Minister of Commerce, and Bai Shuzhong, Former Minister of Health for the Chinese People's Liberation Army's (PLA) General Logistics Department, admitted that forced organ harvesting was an order from Jiang.

When Jiang launched the persecution in July 1999, he also gave the order to "defame their [practitioners'] reputation, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically." Additionally, he said "beating [practitioners] to death is counted as suicide. Send the body for cremation directly without verifying identity."

As a result, the CCP's military, armed police, and hospitals have formed a hideous organ-harvesting supply chain to kill on demand. And now, the supply chain has expanded to young students.

## Moral Decay

Taken together, Jiang and the CCP have destroyed China socially and morally because of the persecution against Falun Gong.

In order to encourage participation in the persecution, the CCP authorities offered cash rewards to police officers who arrested practitioners and informers who provided information of the practitioners.

Jiang also linked officials' performance and bonuses to their commitment to the suppression. Whoever followed the persecution policy closely would be rewarded or promoted.

In detention centers, labor camps, and prisons, practitioners were tortured for upholding the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance, while their perpetrators were often praised and rewarded.

When all this chaos remains unchecked, the moral foundation of society will collapse sooner or later. That is, when we fail to protect Falun Gong practitioners for their upright faith, we are leading society into uncertainties, where no one is safe.

The persecution of Falun Gong by Jiang and the CCP is a dark chapter in the history of China and the world. We need to correct it before it is too late. The recent White Paper Revolution in China may be considered one initiative to oppose the totalitarian CCP regime. And the CCP would become history when more Chinese people quit the CCP organizations and more citizens from other countries reject the regime.

*<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/9/205100.html>*

# China's Deception Leader Jiang Zemin Died After Making Fool of Western World

Nathan Su

December 10, 2022

## *Commentary*

Following the death of former Chinese Communist Party (CCP) head Jiang Zemin, many Western media and academics surprisingly praised him as a reform leader. But was he really one?

Amid escalating rhetoric from the CCP toward the West, a review of the past 40 years is no doubt telling us one brutal reality: it was the combination of Jiang's deceptive maneuvers and the Western world's wishful thinking that resulted in the biggest threat to the free world today.

Western media and academics have widely praised Jiang's getting China into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001. But history is telling us that accepting the regime into the WTO may have been the biggest mistake ever made by the democratic world.

From 2001 to 2021, China's economy had grown tenfold. Russia's economy today is less than one-tenth of China's. If one can make a simple comparison between the current CCP and any other regime in history on five key points, it is not hard to come to the conclusion that the CCP today is the biggest threat to peace and humanity in history:

- **Total Economic Power**

The CCP now has the world's second-largest economy, behind the United States, if measured by GDP. If you compare these two nations' GDP by purchase price parity (PPP), China's GDP(PPP) is \$27.31 trillion, which is about 18.7 percent more than the United States' \$23 trillion, according to the statistics from the World Bank 2021 report.

- **Total Military Power**  
The CCP now possesses the world's second-largest military. The 2022 Congressional Research Service report indicates that the Chinese navy has surpassed the U.S. Navy in its number of battle force ships.
- **Modern Technology**  
The CCP is quickly catching up to the Western world in technology, thanks to U.S. corporations that are heavily invested in China.
- **Total Population Under Central Control**  
China today has a total population of 1.4 billion, the largest of any nation in history.
- **A History of Domestic Genocide**  
Research has shown that the CCP has killed as many as 80 million Chinese people since it took control of the nation in 1949.

But how did Jiang get the Western World to accept China into the WTO?

One of the most prominent cases that showed Jiang's deception of the West was an interview with Jiang by CBS anchor and host Mike Wallace in 2000. Jiang recited President Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, and even praised Lincoln's idea of a "government of the people, by the people, for the people" during the interview.

It was Jiang who made the democratic world believe that the CCP wanted democratic reform and that China would eventually become a part of the free world.

But did Jiang really want to reform the CCP and build a people's government based on Lincoln's ideals?

Jiang obtained leadership of the CCP after the 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre. There are two main reasons the CCP's second-generation leader, Deng Xiaoping, allowed Jiang to inherit his power:

- Jiang's persecution of the pro-political reform media in China was one of the two main causes of China's 1989 pro-democracy protest.  
As the CCP's Shanghai party secretary in 1989, Jiang ordered the shutdown of the World Economic Herald, the leading pro-reform newspaper in China. The death of the CCP's then-pro-reform leader, Hu Yaobang, together with the shutting down of the WEH, directly caused China's 1989 pro-democracy uprising.

- Jiang personally helped Deng crush China's 1989 student pro-democracy movement.

Before Deng sent tanks to Tiananmen Square for the bloody suppression, he needed to first remove the CCP's pro-reform leader, CCP Secretary General Zhao Ziyang. Zhao had a strong ally, Chairman Wan Li of the People's Congress. But Wan was far from Beijing, visiting Canada, at the time. In order to prevent Wan from returning to Beijing during this critical time, Jiang executed Deng's order and put Wan under house arrest in Shanghai when Wan flew in from Canada and made a stop in the city.

Jiang made himself an essential part of the CCP's leadership landscape in 1989, not only aborting the pending political reform, but later suppressing the pro-democracy movement in Beijing. Without Jiang's help, Deng would have had much more difficulty in stopping China's political reform.

Besides playing a key role in the clampdown on China's pro-democracy movement, Jiang also later single-handedly launched the largest political persecution against a faith group in Chinese history—the persecution of Falun Gong. Rooted in ancient Chinese tradition, Falun Gong is a Buddhist meditation practice founded on the principles of truth, compassion, and tolerance.

Prior to the persecution Jiang launched in July 1999, the Chinese regime estimated there were close to 100 million people practicing Falun Gong in China.

While Jiang was leading the CCP at the height of its persecution of 100 million Chinese people for their beliefs, the Western world accepted China into the WTO.

President Bill Clinton, in his speech at Johns Hopkins University in 2000 urging the U.S. Congress to give China permanent normal trade relations, stated the following:

“By joining the WTO, China is not simply agreeing to import more of our products; it is agreeing to import one of democracy's most cherished values: economic freedom. The more China liberalizes its economy, the more fully it will liberate the potential of its people—their initiative, their imagination, their remarkable spirit of enterprise. And when individuals have the power, not just to dream but to realize their dreams, they will demand a greater say.”

Looking back on the past two decades and reviewing the decision to allow China to join



the WTO, one has to say it was Jiang's deceiving the leaders of the West into believing that after making China richer, it would sooner or later start its own political reform and eventually join the free world.

What wishful thinking that was!

So why didn't the CCP ever politically reform?

A simple way of looking at this is to look at the total amount of investment from the West after China joined WTO. The total direct investment from the United States alone in China was up close to \$120 billion in 2021. The total direct investment from the entire Western world was many hundreds of billions.

What does hundreds of billions of dollars from the West do to a communist regime?

During the cold war between the Soviet Union and the free world, if the West had invested hundreds of billions of dollars in its enemy, would the Soviet Union have ever collapsed? Would it have even been possible for the Soviet Union's political system to come up with a political reform leader like Mikhail Gorbachev?

The fact the West has to face is this: Jiang never wanted political reform in China; he just wanted to extract as many resources as possible from the free world to make the CCP stronger—and, sadly, the West fell for it.

*[https://www.theepochtimes.com/chinas-deception-leader-jiang-zemin-died-after-making-fool-of-western-world\\_4909707.html](https://www.theepochtimes.com/chinas-deception-leader-jiang-zemin-died-after-making-fool-of-western-world_4909707.html)*

# Jiang Zemin's Report Card Is All F's

Dec. 11, 2022 | By Qian Zhijian

**(Minghui.org)** The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) announced Jiang Zemin's death on November 30, at a time when students in China were preparing for their final exams. It's only natural to also grade Jiang's performance during his tenure and issue him a report card.

Just like students who are graded on different subjects, let's look at how Jiang did in increasing the standard of living, protecting the environment, ensuring public safety, maintaining moral standards, protecting basic human rights, and developing the economy.

## F in Increasing Standard of Living

Some claimed that, because of economic growth, China's standard of living increased during Jiang's tenure. But economic growth is not the same as improved standard of living. First of all, massive corruption ensured that only officials got wealthy, not ordinary citizens. In other words, corrupt officials essentially stole ordinary citizens' hard-earned money. Without corruption, the general public would have seen increased income.

Secondly, according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, an adequate standard of living also includes an individual's social and cultural rights. In China, people have been deprived of many of these rights under the CCP's totalitarian rule. Details will be provided in subsequent sections.

Given the above, Jiang earned an F in increasing the standard of living.

## F in Protecting the Environment

Before Jiang rose to the top position of the CCP in 1989, China had clean water and clean air. The situation quickly changed after Jiang took office. An article from earth.org in June 2022 indicated "as much as 90% of the country's groundwater is contaminated by toxic human and industrial waste dumping, as well as farm fertilizers, causing about 70% of rivers and lakes to be unsafe for human use." Due to desertification and soil erosion caused by environment degradation, the average land per capita [dropped 30%](#) from the 1980s to 2003.

Jiang's score on protecting the environment? Also an F.

## F in Ensuring Public Safety

In ancient China, it was so safe that “If you lost something on the road, it wouldn’t be taken, and no one needed to shut their doors at night.” Things changed a lot after the CCP seized power in 1949, especially during Jiang’s era. People felt less safe and the crime rate increased sharply after 1989, according to a 2017 *Asian Journal of Criminology* titled “Spatio-Temporal Change of Crime at Provincial Scale in China—Since the Economic Reform.”

Another crime surge occurred in 1999 when Jiang and the CCP began to suppress Falun Gong, a peaceful meditation system based on the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. A large number of practitioners have since been detained, imprisoned, and tortured for their belief. The crime of forced organ harvesting, a new form of evil on this planet according to human rights lawyers, also started shortly after the persecution began.

Jiang failed to protect citizen safety.

## F in Maintaining Moral Standards

Moral values also declined dramatically after Jiang took office. “The Chinese have no moral bottom line, and anything can happen in China at any time,” according to a May 2011 article on BBC (Chinese version) titled “Let’s talk about China: Who is to blame for the loss of virtue”. The article listed examples of moral decline: “The flood of poisonous food; embezzlement and misappropriation of charitable funds and disaster relief materials; maiming children and forcing them to beg for their own profit; using mentally disabled people as miners and killing them to make fake mine disaster claims... Using your own identity to help businessmen engage in false propaganda; angels in white clothes (doctors) become devils in white clothes...”

All these stemmed from Jiang’s money-driven policies, which encouraged people to make money at all cost as he attempted to divert people’s attention from the persecution of Falun Gong and its principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance.

It is not surprising Jiang’s grade for maintaining moral standards is an F.

## F in Protecting Basic Human Rights

When it came to protecting people’s basic human rights, Jiang pushed censorship and information control to a new level with modern technologies and the Golden Shield Project led by his son Jiang Mianheng. Ordinary citizens had no clue where their tax

money went, and they had no access to independent or overseas information on topics such as how the CCP was suppressing various groups, including Falun Gong practitioners, with brutality and lies and how Jiang covered up his traitorous history and gave away large areas of land to Russia. In fact, any attempts to investigate or expose such information was met with retaliation or imprisonment.

Shouldn't Jiang get an F in this area?

## F in Developing the Economy

On the topic of the economy, Jiang also failed despite some people's claim that Jiang led the economic boom in China and was a great leader. Jiang fostered an army of corrupt officials. The general public even dubbed him "head coach of corruption." His grandson Jiang Zhicheng, was said to have a fortune of over \$ 500 billion while about 600 million Chinese citizens reported a monthly income of only about 1,000 yuan (or \$144). They are facing a gloomy future because Jiang has wasted resources and polluted the environment, making economic growth unsustainable.

It is only reasonable to give Jiang an F in developing the economy.

## Overall GPA

Given the above, Jiang's GPA couldn't be any worse. Looking at the standard of living, the environment, public safety, moral standards, basic human rights, and the economy in China today, Jiang actually plunged the country into an abyss.

I hope Jiang's report card will help us see the CCP for what it really is and help us get back on track without it.

<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/11/205138.html>

# Why Are Jiang Zemin's Crimes Unpardonable and Cannot Be Forgotten?

Dec. 23, 2022 | By a Falun Gong practitioner in China

**(Minghui.org)** After Jiang Zemin, former leader of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), died on November 30, some people said we should no longer judge him since traditional Chinese culture values forgiveness. Such an opinion is a result of failure to distinguish crimes from mistakes. In fact, glossing over crimes has always been one tactic used by the CCP to cover up the tremendous harm it caused to the Chinese people in the past few decades. When the CCP suppressed Chinese citizens, forgiveness is not part of its vocabulary. When Jiang launched the persecution of innocent Falun Gong practitioners in July 1999 for their faith in Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance, he gave the order of "[killing with no mercy](#)".

If a person makes a mistake but does not violate the law, their victim may choose to forgive them and give them another opportunity to correct the mistake. However, if someone breaks the law and harms the innocent (such as murder), neglecting the crime would be a sin since doing so is no different from acting as an accomplice. It'd also send the wrong signal to others that committing crimes bear no consequences. This is why we must hold wrongdoers accountable and impose appropriate punishment.

As the top CCP leader, Jiang [gave away](#) about one million square kilometers (390,000 square miles) of fertile land to Russia. His family has amassed a fortune of at least \$500 billion. During his tenure, his policies also caused tremendous damage to natural resources and pollution to the environment. These debts he owed to Chinese people cannot be simply written off.

Jiang rose to the top position by ruthlessly cracking down on the student democratic movement in 1989; his promiscuous lifestyle was disgusting; his ruling with corruption not only led to corrupt officials, but also resulted in nationwide moral decay – sex industry, gambling, drug dealing, and counterfeit goods.

After Falun Gong was introduced to the public in 1992, its principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance quickly drew numerous practitioners. Jiang was jealous of Falun Gong's popularity and feared losing control of the people, so he launched the persecution of the peaceful practice in July 1999. He established the extrajudicial agency of the 610 Office to carry out his persecution.

Jiang vowed to eradicate Falun Gong in three months and gave orders to "defame their [Falun Gong practitioners'] reputation, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically" as well as "to treat torture death as suicide." As of today, nearly 5,000 practitioners have been confirmed to have lost their lives to the persecution. The forced organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners, in particular, is referred to by human rights lawyers as a new form of evil on this planet.

Qin Hui, a Chancellor in the Song Dynasty, was notorious for persecuting his political enemy, General Yue Fei. After Qin died, people made a bronze statue of his kneeling down in front of Yue's tomb. The statue stands today and serves as a lesson for later generations. Adolf Hitler died, but the crimes of Nazis were never forgotten and criminals were pursued regardless of where they lived. Similarly, Jiang's crimes will not be forgotten. He and his accomplices will also be held accountable.

*<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/23/205323.html>*

# Jiang Zemin's Three Monikers

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**(Minghui.org)** Jiang Zemin has died, but people are still talking about his three monikers.

## First Moniker: Jiang the Traitor

What is the largest island in China? The answer changed over time. Right now, the answer is Taiwan. Before Jiang Zemin took power in 1989, however, the answer was Sakhalin, which is twice as big as Taiwan. So, what happened during that time?

Between 1999 and 2001, Jiang signed several treaties with Russia, officially ceding the eastern section of the Sino-Soviet Border, including Sakhalin, to Russia. In Jiang's obituary, the CCP highlighted his "accomplishments," [without mentioning the cession of land](#). That's why most people were unaware of the biggest treason in China's history until Russia publicized such information

China has 9.6 million square kilometers of land in total. But 33% of it is desert and desertified areas, and 38% is seriously-eroded. That means only less than one-third of all the land is habitable. Jiang gave Russia not only a large chunk of land but also land that is fertile. It also has the 9 deepest oil wells in the world due to its large amount of

untapped oil reserves.



Jiang Zemin gave Sakhalin (marked with a red arrow), once the largest island in China, to Russia. Russia lies to the west, China to the southwest, and Japan to the south of Sakhalin.

To make things worse, Sakhalin (72,000 square kilometers) account for less than 10% of the total land ceded by Jiang. Chinese citizens were unaware of this until Russia publicized the information. So why would Jiang do that?

Jiang's traitorous nature started in his youth. According to the *Real Story of Jiang Zemin*, his father was Jiang Shijun, a traitor during the Japanese invasion (1937 – 1945). After a traitorous puppet regime of the Japanese was established in Nanjing, Jiang Shijun sent Jiang Zemin to study in Nanjing Central University. As a training of the



“Nanjing University Young Leaders Training Session,” Jiang Zemin and others were trained as special agents for the puppet regime.

This was confirmed by Nanjing University’s archive department after Jiang became the top leader in 1989. Although the university contacted Jiang at the time to resume the connection, they never heard back – Jiang always avoided that part of history involving his traitorous record.



Library card of Jiang Zemin at Nanjing Central University

Because the special agent training program operated under the instruction of Japanese general Kenji Doihara, however, the record was recovered when the Soviet Union defeated the Japanese in northeast China in 1945. When Jiang visited the Soviet Union for technical training in 1955, the Soviet intelligence agency uncovered the connection. An undercover mistress named Klava was then assigned to seduce Jiang. After Jiang fell into the trap, the KGB promised to hide the Japanese traitorous history and the

affairs, as long as Jiang agreed to act as a KGB. Jiang agreed.

This led to a series of treaties Jiang signed with Russia to “give away” the land. Because of exposing this history, Hong Kong journalist Cheng Xiang was arrested in 2005 when he visited mainland China.

## Second Moniker: Head Coach of Corruption

Many high-ranking officials in China were arrested in recent years for corruption. But according to an article from Global News Times in Hong Kong in September 2015, a large number of these corruption cases were linked to Jiang Zemin. For example, Zhou Yongkang, Xu Caihou, Gu Boxiong, and others were all promoted by Jiang.

Jiang rose to the top position by suppressing the student democratic movement in 1989. To win the loyalty of high-ranking officials, including those in the military, Jiang encouraged them to take bribes and line their own pockets. When addressing Hong Kong journalists in October 2000, he further clarified it, “Keep silent and make a fortune – That’s the best way.”

It was said that Jiang’s family had amassed a fortune of at least US \$1 trillion and half of that had been whitewashed. Because of that, Jiang was often dubbed the “Head Coach of Corruption.”

As a result, corruption ran rampant during Jiang’s tenure. Lai Xiaomin, Party secretary and chairman of the board for Huarong Asset Management, was found to be keeping

270 million yuan (or \$42 million) in cash gained from bribery at home. Ren Shifeng, a village official in Beijing owned 31 kilos of gold bars. Xu Changyuan, a district Party secretary from Dalian City, Liaoning Province, had 2,714 apartments in his name.

## Third Moniker: Jiang the Devil

Throughout history, there had been numerous notorious heads of state. The Roman Emperor, Nero, was often referred to as a demon for his persecution of Christians. Hitler was considered the epitome of evil for his genocide of the Jewish people. Jiang outdid both Nero and Hitler in his persecution of Falun Gong.

As a peaceful meditation system, Falun Gong embodies the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance and teaches its practitioners to become better citizens. Jiang deemed Falun Gong's popularity a threat to his control of people and launched a massive suppression of the practice in July 1999.

A large number of practitioners have since been detained, imprisoned, and subjected to various forms of torture (such as corporal punishment, forced labor, mental abuse, involuntary drug administration, and sex abuse). Jiang and the CCP also issued orders to forcibly extract organs from living Falun Gong practitioners, a crime referred to as a new form of evil on this planet by human rights lawyers.

After extensive investigations and hearings, the China Tribunal concluded in 2020 that, "Forced organ harvesting has been committed for years throughout China on a significant scale and that Falun Gong practitioners have been one - and probably the main - source of organ supply."

*American Journal of Transplantation* published a paper titled “Execution by organ procurement: Breaching the dead donor rule in China” in April 2022. The paper concluded, “We find evidence in 71 of these reports, spread nationwide, that brain death could not have properly been declared. In these cases, the removal of the heart during organ procurement must have been the proximate cause of the donor’s death,” wrote the authors, “Because these organ donors could only have been prisoners, our findings strongly suggest that physicians in the People’s Republic of China have participated in executions by organ removal.”

Forced organ harvesting is not an isolated crime. To fully implement the persecution policy, Jiang established the extrajudicial agency of 610 Office in June 1999. In the past 23 years, this agency worked with government officials at all levels, especially the police, courts, and procuratorates to arrest, indict, and sentence practitioners.

Over time, Jiang also issued numerous orders against Falun Gong such as “beating [practitioners] to death is counted as suicide. Send the body for cremation directly without verifying identity” and “killing with no mercy.” He also gave orders to “defame their [practitioners’] reputation, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically.”

The victims were not only limited to innocent practitioners and their families. By targeting the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance through news media, government agencies, the education system, the entertainment industry, and other professions throughout society, Jiang has also brought unprecedented corruption, moral decay, and damage to the environment. When we worry about counterfeit goods, poisonous food, and social problems in China, we need to be clear they are part of the horrific legacy of Jiang.

<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2022/12/25/205353p.html>