

Russia's ranking among the most attractive nations for investment has jumped from 17th in 2002 to 8th in 2003, becoming one of the world's top ten popular nations for investment for the first time.

Even India, a country that in the minds of most Chinese is poverty-stricken and full of ethnic conflicts, has enjoyed a significantly expedited development and achieved an economic growth rate of 7-8 percent per year since its economic reforms in 1991. India has a relatively complete legal system in a market economy, a healthy financial system, a well-developed democratic system, and a stable public mentality. It has been recognized by the international community as a country of great development potential.

On the contrary, the CCP only engages in economic reform without making political reform. The false appearance of an economy that flourishes in the short run, which created an illusion of the socialist system, has hindered the natural "evolution of social systems." It is this incomplete reform that has caused an increasing imbalance in the Chinese society and sharpened social conflicts. The financial gains achieved by the people are not systematically protected by a stable legal and constitutional system. Furthermore, in the process of privatizing the state-owned properties, the CCP's power-holders have utilized their positions to fill their own pockets.

CCP's Repeated Cheating of Peasants

CCP relied on peasants to gain power; the rural residents in the CCP-controlled areas in the early stage of its buildup devoted all they had to the CCP. But after the CCP obtained control of the country, peasants have experienced severe discrimination.

After the CCP established the government, it set up a very unfair system: the residential registration system. The system forcefully classifies people into rural and non-rural populations, creating an unreasonable separation and opposition within the country. Peasants have no medical insurance, no unemployment welfare, no retirement pensions and cannot take loans from banks. Peasants are the most impoverished class in China, but also the class carrying the heaviest tax burden. Peasants need to pay a mandatory provident fund, public welfare fund, administrative management fund, extra education fee, birth control fee, militia organization and training fee, country road construction fee and military service compensation fee. Besides all these fees, they also have to sell part of the grains they produce at a flat rate to the state as a mandatory requirement, and pay agriculture tax, land tax, special local produce tax, and butchery tax in addition to numerous other levies. In contrast, the non-rural population does not pay these fees and taxes.

In the beginning of 2004, China's Premier Wen Jiabao issued a "No. 1 Document," stating that rural China was facing the most difficult time since the economic reform in 1978. Income for most peasants

had stagnated or even declined. They had become poorer, and the income gap between urban and rural residents continued to widen.

In a tree farm in eastern Sichuan province, upper level authorities distributed 500,000 yuan (approximately US\$ 60,500) for a reforestation project. The leaders at the tree farm first put 200,000 yuan in their own pocket, and then allocated the remaining 300,000 yuan to tree planting. But as the money was taken away when passing through each level of the government, very little was left in the end for local peasants who did the actual tree planting. The government did not need to worry that the peasants would refuse to work on the project because of inadequate funding. The peasants were so impoverished that they would work for very little money. For this same reason products made in China are so cheap.

Using Economic Interests to Pressure Western Countries

Many people believe that trade with China will promote human rights, freedom of speech and democratic reform in China. After more than 20 years, it is clear that this assumption is only wishful thinking. A comparison of the principles for doing business in China and the West provides a common example. The fairness and transparency of Western societies are replaced by personal relations, bribery and embezzlement in China. Many Western corporations have become culpable by further exacerbating China's corruption; some companies even help the CCP hide its human rights violations and persecution of its own people.

The CCP typically behaves like a scoundrel by playing the economic card in foreign diplomacy. Whether China's aircraft manufacturing contract is given to France or the U.S. depends on which country keeps quiet on CCP's human rights issues. Many Western businessmen and politicians are driven and controlled by economic profits from China. Some Information technology companies from North America have supplied specialized products to the CCP for blocking the internet. Some Internet websites have, in order to gain entry to the Chinese market, agreed to censor themselves so as to filter out information disliked by the CCP.

According to data from China's Ministry of Commerce, by the end of April 2004, China has seen a total US\$ 990 billion of foreign investment in various contracts. The "huge blood transfusion" to the CCP's economy from foreign capital is apparent. But in the process of investment, foreign capital did not bring the concept of democracy, freedom and human rights to the Chinese people. The CCP capitalizes in its propaganda on the unconditional cooperation by foreign investors and foreign governments and the flattery of some countries. By making use of China's superficial economic prosperity, the CCP officials have become extremely adept at colluding with businesses to divide state wealth and block political reforms.

III. The CCP's Brainwashing Techniques: From "Brazen" to "Delicate"

People are often heard to say, "I know the CCP lied too often in the past, but this time it is telling the truth." Ironically, in retrospect, this is what people would say each time after the CCP made a grave mistake in the past. This reflects the ability the CCP has acquired over the decades to use lies to fool its people.

People have developed some resistance to the CCP's tall tales; in response, the CCP's fabrication and propaganda have become more "delicate" and "professional." Evolving from the slogan-style propaganda of the past, the CCP's lies have become more "gradual" and "subtle." Particularly under the conditions of the information blockade the CCP has erected around China, it makes up stories based on partial facts to mislead the public, which is even more detrimental and deceptive than tall tales.

Chinascopes, an English language journal, carried an article in October, 2004 that analyzes cases whereby the CCP uses more "delicate" means to fabricate lies in order to cover up the truth. When SARS broke out in Mainland China in 2003, the outside world suspected that China had hidden information about the epidemic, and yet the CCP repeatedly refused to acknowledge it. To find out if the CCP had been truthful about its report on SARS, the author of the article read all 400-plus reports on SARS from the beginning to April 2003 on the Xinhua website. These reports told the following story: As soon as SARS appeared, governments at central and local levels had mobilized experts to give timely treatment to the patients who later were discharged from hospitals upon recovery; in response to troublemakers' incitement of rushed shopping for stock-up in order to avoid having to go out when the disease is widespread, the government had wasted no time to stop rumors and taken steps to prevent their spread, so the social order had been effectively ensured; although a very small number of anti-China forces groundlessly suspected a cover-up by the Chinese government, most countries and people did not believe these rumors; the upcoming Guangzhou Trade Fair would have the largest participation ever from businesses around the world; tourists from overseas confirmed that it was safe to travel in China; experts from the World Health Organization, in particular, stated in public that the Chinese government had been forthcoming in cooperating and taking appropriate measures in dealing with SARS, so that there should be no problems; and specialists had given the go-ahead [after over 20 days delay] to Guangdong province for field inspection. These 400-plus articles gave the public including the author an impression that the CCP had been quite transparent during these four months and responsible to the people's health, and made the people disbelieve that the CCP could have hidden anything. However, on April 20, 2003, the Information Office of

the State Council announced in its press conference that SARS had indeed broken out in China and thus indirectly admitted that the government had been covering up the epidemics. Only then did this author see the truth and understand the brazen and deceptive methods employed by the CCP.

On the general election in Taiwan, the CCP, using the same "gradual" and "patiently guiding" approach, suggests to people that a presidential election would lead to disasters: a surge in the suicide rate, a collapse in the stock markets, an increase in "weird diseases," mental disorders, out-migration of the island inhabitants, family feuds, a callous attitude towards life, a depressed market, indiscriminate shooting, protests and demonstrations, a siege on the presidential building, social unrest, political farce, and so on. The CCP filled the heads of the people in Mainland China with these ideas on a daily basis in an attempt to let the people conclude for themselves: "all of these are the disastrous results of an election" and "we should never ever hold a democratic election."

On the issue of Falun Gong, the CCP has displayed an even higher level of skill with deceptions meant to frame Falun Gong. The CCP's staged shows have been so vivid and kept coming one after another. No wonder so many Chinese have been fooled. The CCP's craftiness has been so deceptive that the victims of its deception willingly believe in the CCP's lies and think that they have the truth.

The CCP's cheating ability in its brainwashing propaganda over the past decades has become more "delicate" and "subtle," which is a natural extension of its deceptive and shameless nature.

IV. The CCP's Hypocrisy in Human Rights

From Seeking Democracy for the Sake of Power to Dictatorial Rule and Hypocrisy in Human Rights

"In a democratic nation, sovereignty should lie in the hands of the people, which is in line with the principles of heaven and earth. If a nation claims to be democratic and yet sovereignty does not rest with its people, that is definitely not on the right track and can only be regarded as a deviation, and this nation is not a democratic nation... how could democracy be possible without ending the Party rule and without a popular election? Return people's rights to people!"

You may take the above as a quotation from an article written by enemies overseas slamming the CCP; but you are wrong. The above statement is taken from an article run by Xinhua Daily, a CCP newspaper, on September 27, 1945.

The CCP that had trumpeted "popular election" and demanded "returning people's rights to people" has been treating "popular suffrage" as taboo since it usurped power. The people who are supposed to be "the masters and owners of the state" have no rights whatsoever to make their own decisions. No words, not even "roguish," would be sufficient to de-