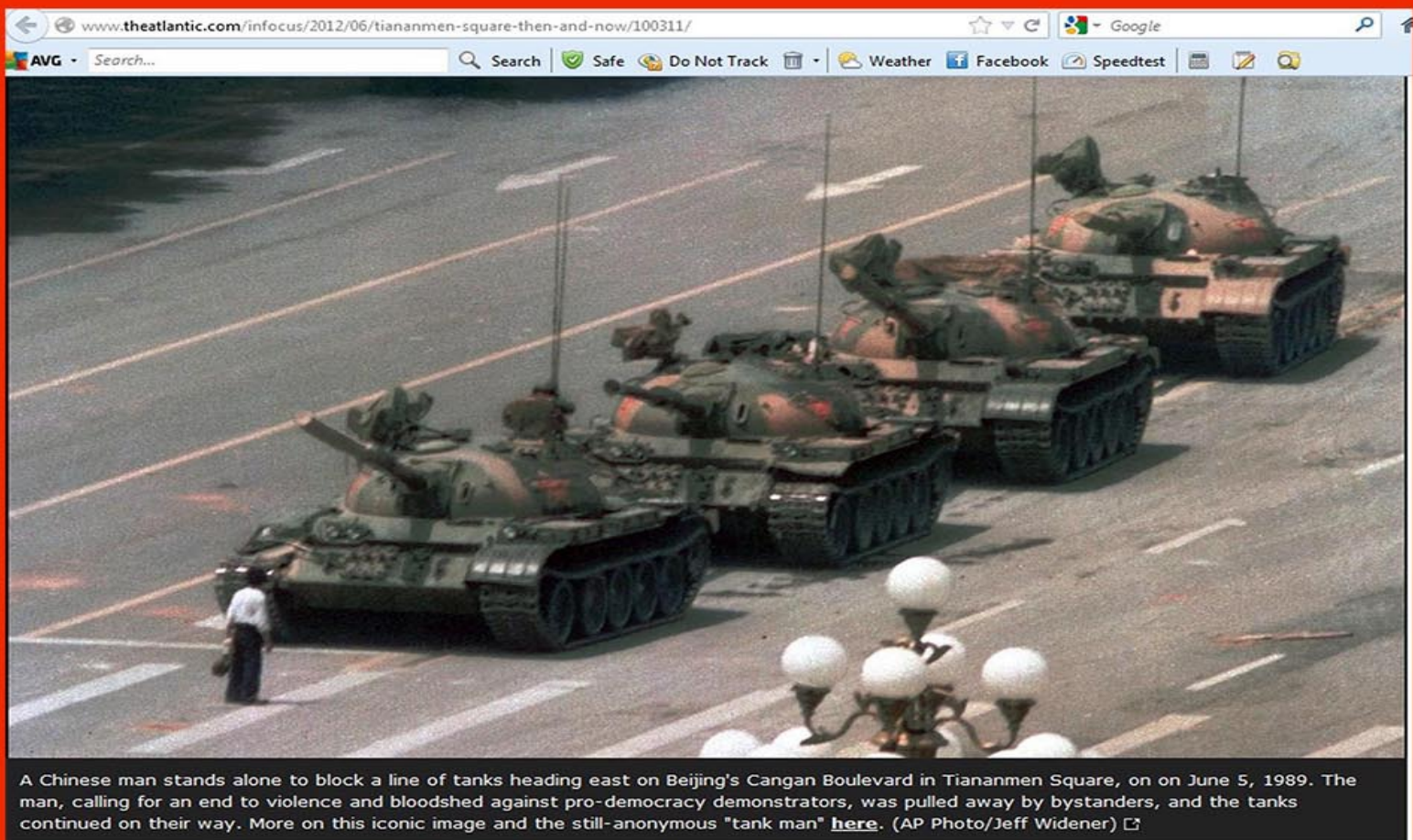


The Art of Media Disinformation is Hurting
the World & Humanity

Tiananmen Square “Massacre”?

The Power of Words vs. Silent Evidence

Wei Ling Chua



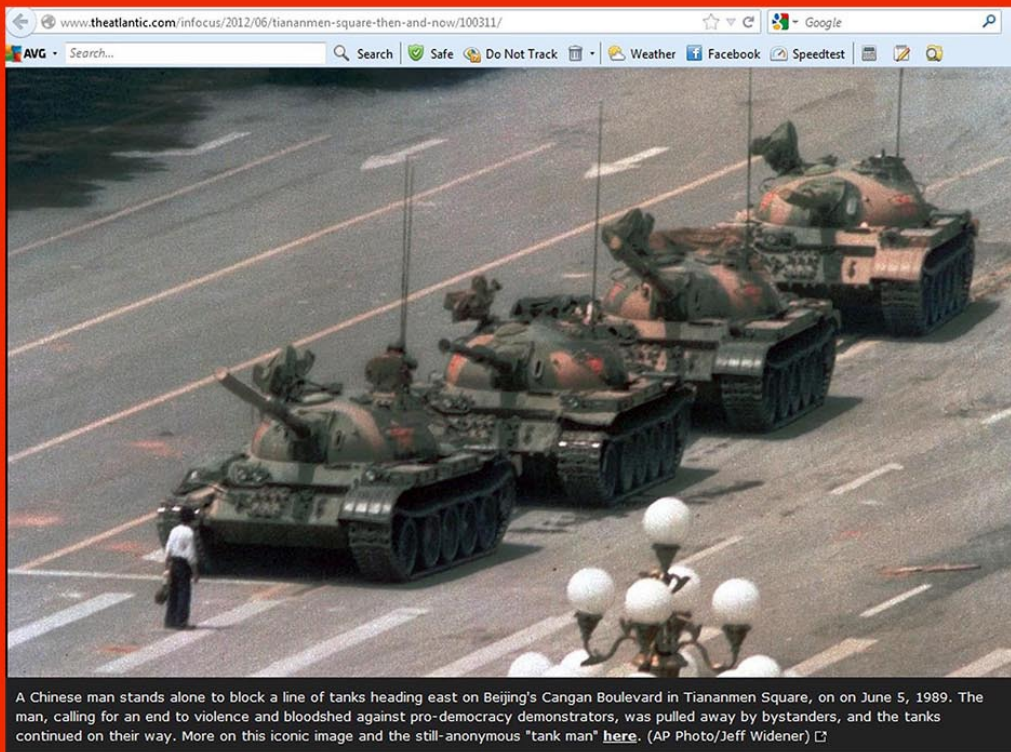
A Chinese man stands alone to block a line of tanks heading east on Beijing's Cangan Boulevard in Tiananmen Square, on June 5, 1989. The man, calling for an end to violence and bloodshed against pro-democracy demonstrators, was pulled away by bystanders, and the tanks continued on their way. More on this iconic image and the still-anonymous "tank man" [here](#). (AP Photo/Jeff Widener)

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A Chinese man stands alone to block a line of tanks heading east on Beijing's Cangan Boulevard in Tiananmen Square, on June 5, 1989. The man, calling for an end to violence and bloodshed against pro-democracy demonstrators, was pulled away by bystanders, and the tanks continued on their way. More on this iconic image and the still-anonymous "tank man" [here](#). (AP Photo/Jeff Widener)

**The Art of Media Disinformation
is
Hurting the World and Humanity**

**Tiananmen Square ‘Massacre’?
The Power of Words vs. Silent Evidence**

Through the eyes of an Outcast Journalist

Wei Ling Chua

The purpose of this series of books based on factual comparisons is not only aimed at exposing media disinformation, but to enable civilisations to learn from each other's merits.

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About This Series of Books

This is the second of a series of books on the issue of media disinformation and how it is hurting the world and humanity'. It is an evidence-based analysis supported by actual examples, events and incidents. My intention is not to demonise any country, but to highlight the indoctrinated disinformation and agenda-based imperialist "journalism" relentlessly pursued by the morally corrupt and ethically bankrupt mainstream Western media (hereafter, will be referred to as 'mainstream media').

The issues of democracy, freedom, human rights and good governance are not as simple and straightforward as we are told by the mainstream media. Western democracy is by no mean a solution to all human problems. There are good reasons behind everything that occurs in each country beyond the selective and distorted information circulated by the mainstream media.

There are good reasons why life was better off for the average Iraqi under Saddam Hussein, the Afghani under the Taliban, and the Libyans under Gaddafi, than the respective puppet regimes installed by Western governments through violent means. There are good reasons why there was little or no sectarian violence under Saddam Hussein, the Taliban and Gaddafi, yet this has become a daily routine after Western "humanitarian" intervention.

There are good reasons why the majority in Syria - including the Christian population - supported the Assad government. There are also good reasons why the Kurds are fighting the Western backed rebels in Syria. As well, there are good reasons why Western economic sanctions and Western-backed anti-Assad terrorists (mainly from outside Syria) failed to overthrow the Syrian government after two years of relentless terrorism inside Syria, destroying 9,000 state buildings, taking the lives of more than 100,000, and displacing millions in the process.

There are good reasons why China managed to be the first human civilisation to overcome tribalism and become united people in 221BC; while most European countries could only achieve that in the last 150 to 500 years. There are also good reasons why the so-called "Han Chinese" is actually a mixture of a dozen or more ethnic groups with their own distinctive languages, traditions and cultures, and yet happily regard themselves as "Han".

There are good reasons why China was able to hold up as a nation over the last more than two thousand years despite periods of social turbulence and foreign invasions, while the Roman Empire has disintegrated into nothing more than a memory in the textbooks.

There are good reasons why China led the world economically for two thousand years prior to the Opium War in 1840, was able to revive itself after 1949, and is now likely to again become the world's largest economy within a decade or so.

There are good reasons why China married their princesses; built, modified, extended and maintained the Great Wall from dynasty to dynasty (exact length: 21,196.18km); used trade (e.g. Silk-Road) and a tribute system as part of their defend strategies instead of resorting to colonialism, exploitation and slavery, and were able to absorb many of their former invaders (e.g. Mongolians of the Yuan Dynasty and Manchurians of the Qing Dynasty) into their society without the kind of ethnic cleansing native populations have experienced in America, Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

Despite the wealth and military might of the US and NATO, there are good reasons why the world's most powerful military coalitions were unable to win the Korean War; were defeated in the Vietnam war, and again defeated in Afghanistan and Iraq by the weaker people who were willing to sacrifice their own lives with bombs strapped around their bodies. There are good reasons why state terrorism is no longer profitable and now unable to make Western countries any safer.

There are good reasons why American diplomats were killed, and CIA officers were unable to feel safe in Benghazi - the so-called heartland of the "Libyan Revolution" - after the death of Gaddafi.

Beyond the media rhetoric of being a brutal regime, there are good reasons why the Communist Government in China has consistently led the world in citizen satisfaction in a number of opinion surveys, including the annual American-based PEW survey, while countries under Western democracies are persistently receiving very low ratings in citizen satisfaction in the same survey.

For people who acquire their information solely from the mainstream media, this series of books is guaranteed to provide surprising insight about why, how and what has actually happened across the world.

Through the presentation of facts, people will realise that the current form of Western democracy is just an illusion, as the voting system is nothing more than the skeletal structure of a human body without blood and flesh. Genuine democracy can only be achieved through cultural reform, and a reform to the internal structure of a political and party system. The surprise is that the Communist Party of China (CCP or CPC) has successfully practised such a higher form of democracy and is in the process of perfecting the political process through the internal design of the party system and public administration.

I hope that, by seeking **TRUTH** from indoctrinated information, we will enable **TRUTH** to flourish across the world. Genuine equality, fairness and justice for the entire human race would then find its way to every corner of the world. Through the presentation of **TRUTHS** supported by sound reasoning, logic and evidence, I hope that the merits, wisdom and experience of every human civilisation – big or small – will find their way to enrich the world’s civilisations.

Only through accurate information will the world’s people be able to foster mutual understanding, respect and acceptance. Only through accurate information will the true aggressors and brutal governments be then scrutinised by the world’s people and their own citizens. Only through accurate information will the world be able to understand in an objective manner the connections between the state of an economy, political stability, freedom, human rights, democracy, and good governance. The world’s civilisations would then be able to overcome their xenophobic perceptions of each other and learn to adjust themselves for the common good of the planet, the environment and the survival of humanity. Peaceful coexistence among mankind would then be a step closer.

Despite such being my intention, the evidence I present in this series of books will no doubt upset some within the Western society as many of these people are brought up to believe that they are culturally more humane and superior to the rest of the world. Through the repeated use of the term ‘Western values’ in the mainstream media, Western societies seem to regard their governments’ ongoing military aggression across the globe – which have resulted in the deaths, injuries and displacement of millions - as ‘humanitarian intervention’.

There are good reasons why the word “discovery” was used in school textbooks when Columbus set foot on America, and Cook on Australia, as

if the original residents in those territories were not human beings and had to be “discovered” by a higher being.

The power and ability of the well-funded propaganda machine in the West in dictating the world’s opinion on a variety of issues can never be under estimated. I can only hope that people will exercise objectivity to examine the accuracy of the information I present in this series of books. People are welcome to question me if any part of the information is inaccurate at wchua62@gmail.com.

Through exploring a series of topics such as democracy, human rights, freedom, minority policies, corruption, good governance, terrorism, culture of indoctrination, media control, censorship, political dissidents, NGOs, and certain highly distorted historical events such as the so-called Tiananmen Square “massacre”, “free” Tibet and China’s one-child policy, I hope that my evidence-based analysis will inspire a movement to boycott the agenda-based imperialist mainstream media for the common good of mankind.

It is very easy to tell lies, but a lot harder to prove a lie, especially when the lies are generated through a well-funded multibillion-dollar industry that controls what editors should accept, and what journalists should write through the workings of the market economy. In particular, many such rumours are generated by the US government and corporation-funded NGOs, academics, writers, journalists and career “dissidents” who have profited from exaggerating an incident or simply making up stories to stir social dissatisfaction and hatred against their targeted governments under the coordination of the mainstream media. Proving the existence of such a complex propaganda network is a challenge that this series of books seeks to explore.

I started to explore the issues of media disinformation in 2008 with dozens of articles published on the Internet. I began to spend time since the beginning of 2012 to consolidate my thoughts and research into an over four hundred thousand word manuscript. The initial idea was to write 15 chapters, but in the process of putting my thoughts into one book, I have uncovered new angles, new research methodologies, new evidence and resources to empower my analysis. As the manuscript has expanded to 38 chapters with thousands of documentations, citations and references and become too costly to produce, I decided to restructure the content and break down the manuscript into a series of books published in instalments under

the title: ‘The Art of Media Disinformation is Hurting the World and Humanity’, and their respective subtitles.

The following published subtitle is the first of this series:

Democracy – What the West can learn from China

Coming soon:

The Untold Story – Chinese “Dissidents” & the US Government

Techniques used by the Western Media to Lie

Relentless – The power of comparison

[Note: There should be at least 10 installments in this series of books. All the installments will carry the latest information and examples. The subtitles may change at the time of release.]

Introduction

The so-called Tiananmen Square “Massacre” is one of the most misleading events the US government and the Western media have used to demonize the Chinese government each and every year since 1989. There was ample silent evidence in the images produced by the Western media that told the story of a highly restrained and caring Chinese government facing a protest similar to those in the West at various stages of their economic development. However, the West and anti-communist forces had capitalized on the situation in 1989 to fuel the public’s anger, intending to overthrow a good government. How the Western media lied about a massacre given the silent evidence that suggests otherwise, and the moral implications of Western powers making use of common pain and dissatisfaction within an economic cycle of a society to justify the overthrowing of governments across the globe are issues that this book is structured to explore.

The concept of good governance, human rights and freedom is a complex one. Incidents of government crackdowns on protesters are as frequent in the West as anywhere else. The only difference is that the West has a highly sophisticated, well-funded, well-established and well-controlled media industry run by a handful of big corporations with an agenda. Without their agenda-based support, victims of government oppression in the West will hardly ever be noticed by the wider Western community and the world.

To prove such a point, I have included in my analysis the history of protest management in the US and the creative techniques used by the US authorities against the Occupy Wall Street protesters.

One should always bear in mind that the concepts of good governance, human rights and freedom can only be objectively assessed through the power of comparison. The truth can only be found through filtering the indoctrinated messages propagated by the mainstream media. It is important for one to always think for themselves, and to observe the logic and images beyond the media rhetoric.

Inflation and the Tiananmen Square Protests

The Tiananmen Square protests of 1989 were a series of popular demonstrations in and around Tiananmen Square in Beijing from 15 April to 4 June, 1989. Technically speaking, the nature of the protests was similar to the 2011 Wall Street protests in America: the grievance of protesters was mainly ignited and driven by economic hardship such as unemployment, rising cost of living, income inequality, followed by a variety of other issues such as corruption and the desire for political and economic reform.

From a historical perspective, it is nothing more than another incident of mass discontent against an existing government at a time of economic hardship. Strictly speaking, setting aside all kinds of media rhetoric, rumours, and fabricated stories against the communist government, it is undeniable that one of the major sparking points of the Tiananmen Square protests was related to the rising cost of living - it was not the general desire for a Western-style democracy as portrayed by the mainstream media. The reality at the time was that, it was a common social pain during the initial stage of transformation from a controlled economy towards a more market-oriented economy.

I was working in Eastern Europe based in Hungary after the collapsed of the USSR between the periods February 1991 to October 1994. I have witnessed first-hand how a transformation to a market based economy fuelled inflation and currency depreciation at a rate of around 30% to more than 200% per annum that has caused not only hardship to the general population, but forced millions into homelessness, unemployment and poverty.

One needs just to do a simple search on the Internet using terms such as ‘inflation in Hungary in 1991’, ‘inflation in Poland in 1991’ and then ‘in 1992’, ‘1993’, and so on to find out the level of inflation in the respective Eastern European countries for the year 1991 to 1993 and beyond. As examples, the following table shows the respective inflation rates in Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Romania for the period 1991 to 1993:

Country\CPI Inflation	1991	1992	1993
Hungary [1]	34.85%	23.72%	22.52%

Poland [2]	79.05%	46.19%	37.25%
Slovenia [3]	109.33%	237.96%	33.96%
Romania [4]	205.5%	199.5%	295.5%

If one searches the net further using the name of other former USSR Bloc countries, the result will be similar to the above named countries. One should note that the inflation rate throughout the Eastern European countries after their transformation from a controlled economy to a market economy since 1990 were either similar to or far worse than China in 1989. However, despite the social stress that accompanied such an economic transformation in Eastern Europe, there was no Western-funded activism to destabilise the situation once these countries accepted the Western-style voting system and were willing to ally their foreign policy with the US and EU, such as by expressing their interest to join the EU or NATO. [Note: evidence of such US government funding behaviour will be presented later in the book.] This was one of the major differences between the difficulties China encountered on the course of economic reform when compared to many in the former USSR bloc of countries.

However, time has already proven that China has selected the right path, and has been performing much better than all the countries in the former USSR because of a strong and competent political leadership, adherence to the principle of socialism with a mix economy which includes some elements of free market and the continuing State control of strategic industries and resources. We will get into this later.

On 1 June, 1999 the National Security Archive published a series of declassified US government documents relating to the US government's perception of the 1989 Chinese Political Crisis under the title 'Tiananmen Square, 1989: The Declassified History'. See the following screenshot:

(<http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB16/index.html>)

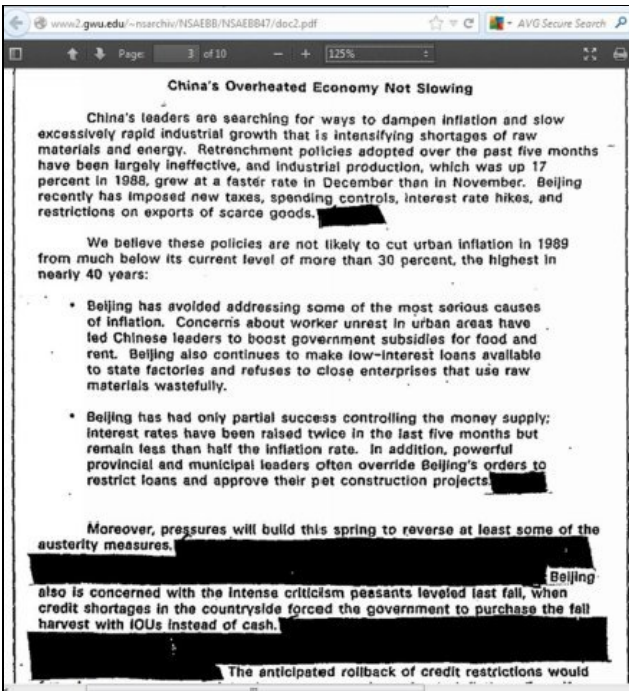


The following is a direct excerpt from the description of one of the documents that links inflation to the potential of having a political crisis in China: Document 2: ‘CIA Directorate of Intelligence Report, China: Potential for Political Crisis, February 9, 1989, CONFIDENTIAL, 10 pp’:

By 1989 it had become apparent that there were serious problems with China’s ambitious economic reform package. Government corruption was rampant, and prices of consumer goods, which had been held fixed until 1984, were now skyrocketing out of control as the Chinese – many for the first time ever – were feeling the effects of inflation. [5]

Document 2 is a heavily excised document with many blacked out pages and wording in between the lines. However, for the few readable pages, the following screenshots revealed that the rising cost of living (an inflation rate of over 30%) was the major causes of social discontent.

Screenshot 1 (next page) revealed that months before the Tiananmen Square protests, the Chinese government sought ways to “dampen inflation and slow excessively rapid industrial growth that is intensifying shortage of raw materials and energy.” However, the series of measures taken by the communist government that included imposing new taxes, spending controls, interest rate hikes, and restrictions on the export of scarce goods were ineffective.

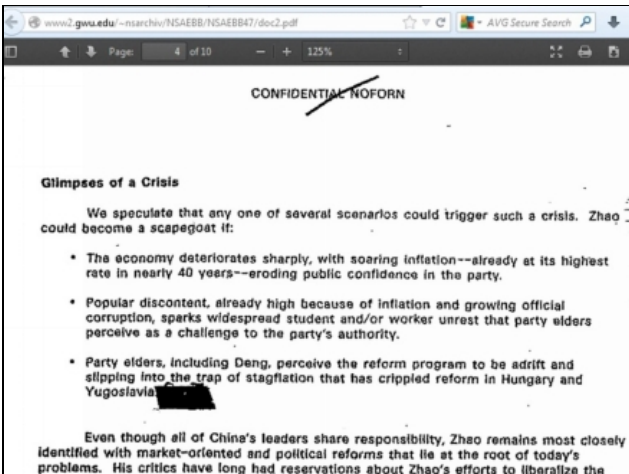


[Above: US government declassified document screenshot 1]

Screenshot 2 (next page) revealed that the US government noticed discontent due to soaring inflation, “at its highest rate in nearly 40 years,” and that, “growing official corruption, sparks widespread students and workers unrest.” One should note that, corruption and inflation are common problems for countries moving towards a market-based system. The level of corruption in China is actually far lower than most developing countries. In fact, according to the German-based Transparent International, China is currently less corrupt than around 100 countries that include some developed Western countries. We will get to this in a later instalment under a chapter titled ‘Corruption’.

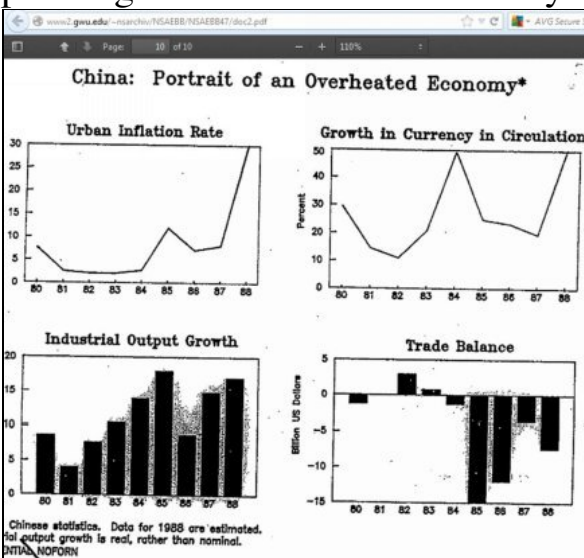
The third point on screenshot 2 (below) reveals that Hungary and Yugoslavia, whom engaged in reform earlier than other Eastern European countries, also experienced a similar problem:

Party elders, including Deng, perceive the reform program to be adrift and slipping into the trap of stagnation that has crippled reform in Hungary and Yugoslavia.



[Above: US government declassified document screenshot 2]

Screenshot 3 (next page) has graphics of four economic indicators pointing to an overheated economy before the unrests.



[Above: US government declassified document screenshot 3]

From the content of the declassified US government documents, and the four economic indicators, it is clear that an overheated economy and the rising cost of living were what ignited the social dissatisfaction and seven weeks of unrest at Tiananmen Square in 1989. As the content in screenshot 2 reveals, Hungary and Yugoslavia, whom engaged in reform earlier than other Eastern European countries, also had similar problems like China, “slipping into the trap of stagnation that has crippled reform.” There was nothing in the declassified documents that suggested the desire for democracy was the cause of unrest.

However, like the so-called Arab Spring in 2011 (we will get into this later), Western politicians and the media had successfully turned the 1989 incident at Tiananmen Square into a story of demanding a Western-style democracy in China.

Media Disinformation and Democracy

James Kynge (who covered the Tiananmen Square protests as part of a team of reporters in 1989) acknowledged twenty years after the incident on the Financial Times (3 June, 2009) with an article titled ‘West miscasts Tiananmen protesters’ [6] to question “whether the 1989 students really understood democracy”. The following is a screenshot of Kynge’s article:



The following is an abstract from the article:

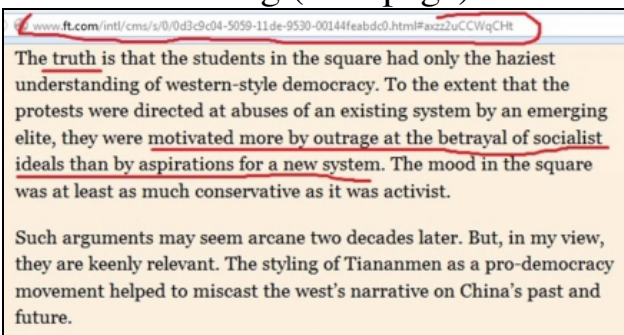
When I think about the massacre in central Beijing that followed weeks of demonstrations in Tiananmen Square in 1989, which I covered as part of a team of Reuters reporters, I cannot help feeling troubled ... People say journalism is merely a first, rough draft of history. But the problem here is that this draft appears to have been canonised, passing largely unedited into popular conscience. The powerful iconography of those days – the serene polystyrene statue of the “Goddess of Democracy” looking towards the Forbidden City, the defiant student standing in front of a column of tanks – supports a clear dichotomy between good and evil, freedom and repression, democracy and dictatorship. In a world of moral fluidity,

Tiananmen is an anchor, a gratifyingly fixed reference for our judgments of others ... I do question, however, the western media's basic assertion that the demonstrations had been "pro-democracy". Even now, a raft of editorials commemorating the event's 20th anniversary repeat the mantra that the students were "demanding democracy". The reality was less coherent, as shown in BEIJING COMA , a recent novel by Ma Jian, a Chinese writer who experienced the demonstrations first hand. By interweaving individual motives and broad themes, Ma shows that the movement never adhered to tidy definitions ... The truth is that the students in the square had only the haziest understanding of western-style democracy. To the extent that the protests were directed at abuses of an existing system by an emerging elite, they were motivated more by outrage at the betrayal of socialist ideals than by aspirations for a new system. The mood in the square was at least as much conservative as it was activist. Such arguments may seem arcane two decades later. But, in my view, they are keenly relevant. The styling of Tiananmen as a pro-democracy movement helped to miscast the west's narrative on China's past and future.

Please note this from the above statement:

To the extent that the protests were directed at abuses of an existing system by an emerging elite, they were motivated more by outrage at the betrayal of socialist ideals than by aspirations for a new system.

The following (next page) is the screenshot of the above statement:



One should note that this kind of self-reflection and admission from an individual journalist decades after an event would hardly receive any report by the wider media community in the West. Therefore, their impact on

spreading the truth is highly limited. Despite the above acknowledgement by Kynge that the protests in 1989 were not about ‘democracy’ and that the protesters may not have even understood what ‘democracy’ was, one should note that Kynge continues to use the word “massacre” to describe the event on the Financial Times. We will get to this phenomenon later.

In the meantime, one should note that the Chinese government has all along claimed that nobody was killed at Tiananmen Square, but, to this day, most Western media has persistently insisted that there was a massacre at the Square. Who is telling the truth and who is lying? Was there a massacre at Tiananmen Square on 4 June, 1989?

Tiananmen Square “Massacre”?

Media agenda and the 2009 confessions

In 2011, a report by the UK Telegraph (4 June, 2011) titled ‘Wikileaks: no bloodshed inside Tiananmen Square, cables claim’ [7] revealed that a leaked US government document to WikiLeaks confirmed the Chinese side of the story that there was no one killed at Tiananmen Square in 1989. The following is a screenshot of the report:



The following is an excerpt from The Telegraph’s report:

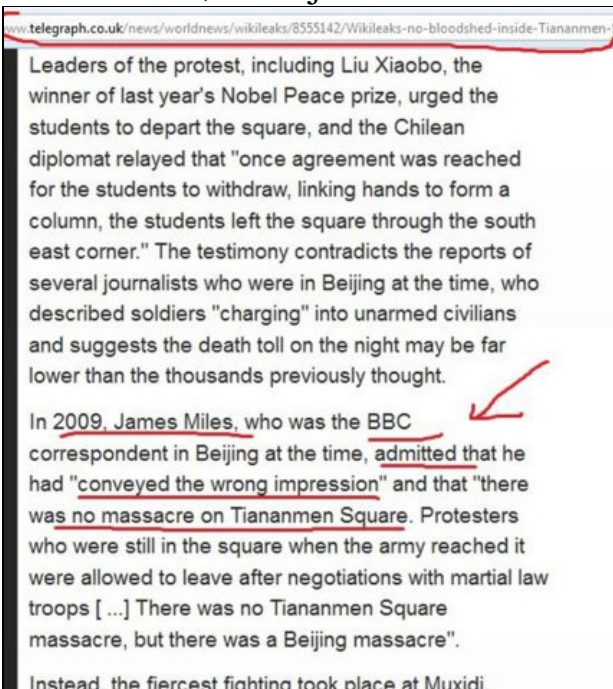
The army came up against "an elaborate system of blockades", described in a cable from May 21, 1989, which allowed students to "control much of central Beijing" ... Inside the square itself, a Chilean diplomat ... “watched the military enter the square and did not observe any mass firing of weapons into the crowds, although sporadic gunfire was heard. He said that most of the troops which entered the square were actually armed only with anti-riot gear – truncheons and wooden clubs; they were backed up by armed soldiers" ... Leaders of the protest, including Liu Xiaobo, urged the students to depart the square, and ... the students left the square through the south east corner."

The Telegraph then pointed out the confession made by BBC journalist, James Miles:

The testimony contradicts the reports of several journalists who were in Beijing at the time, who described soldiers "charging" into unarmed civilians and suggests the death toll on the night may be far lower than the thousands previously thought. In 2009, James Miles, who was the BBC correspondent in Beijing at the time, admitted that he had "conveyed the wrong impression" and that "there was no massacre on Tiananmen Square. Protesters who were still in the square when the army reached it were allowed to leave after negotiations with martial law troops [...] There was no Tiananmen Square massacre, but there was a Beijing massacre."

[Please note: After 20 years of claiming a "Massacre at Tiananmen Square", James Miles, BBC journalist suddenly confessed in 2009 that he had "conveyed the wrong impression" and begin to promote the concept of a "Beijing massacre".]

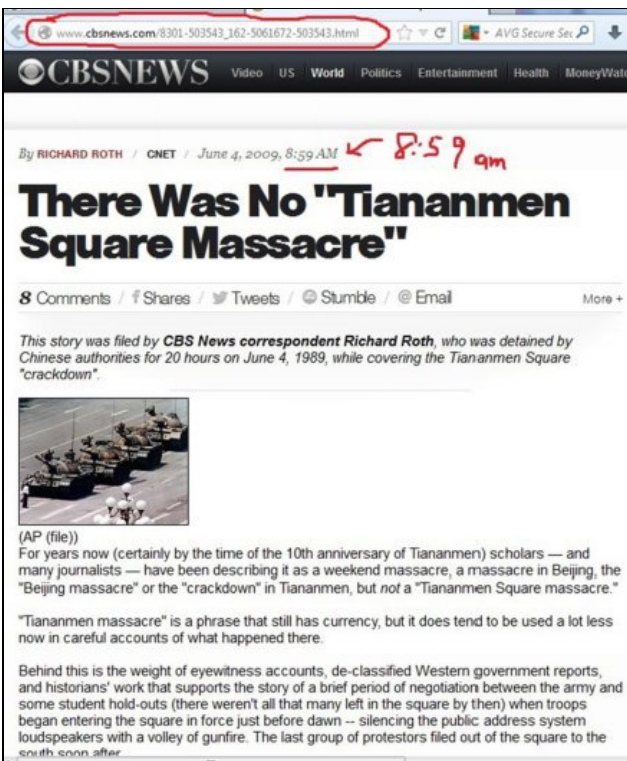
The following (next page) is a screenshot relating to the confession by James Miles, BBC journalist:



It is true that there were more than two hundred people who died outside Tiananmen Square on the 4th of June, 1989, including protesters and

soldiers, but the story is not like what continues to be portrayed by the mainstream media to this day. We will get into the evidence of the now so-called “Beijing Massacre” later.

In the meantime, one should note that years before the above 2011 WikiLeaks-leaked US government document that confirmed the Chinese side of the story, there was ongoing emerging evidence that contradicted the reports in the Western media. Such evidence included declassified Western government documents, confessions made by individual protesters and journalists, eye witness accounts and the work of some historians. The trouble was that, as far as my knowledge is concerned, virtually all the mainstream media decided to ignore the evidence. Some had briefly mentioned these confessions and eyewitness accounts at the time, but continued to run articles and reports that contained the word “Massacre” in between the lines, or description with the similar effect. For example, on 4 June, 2009 at **8:59 am** , Richard Roth, a CBS News correspondent in Beijing at the time (1989) put up an article titled ‘There Was No “Tiananmen Square Massacre”’ [8] . See screenshot below:



The following is the opening statement made by Roth in his CBS confession (second and third paragraphs):

"Tiananmen massacre" is a phrase that still has currency, but it does tend to be used a lot less now in careful accounts of what happened there. Behind this is the weight of eyewitness accounts, declassified Western government reports, and historians' work that supports the story of a brief period of negotiation between the army and some student hold-outs (there weren't all that many left in the square by then) when troops began entering the square in force just before dawn -- silencing the public address system loudspeakers with a volley of gunfire. The last group of protestors fled out of the square to the south soon after.

Roth then recalls in his article that on the day in 1989 when he was detained by the Chinese troops, he could hear but could not see into the Square. However, around forty minutes later, he and another journalist Derek Williams were "driven in a pair of army jeeps right through the square, almost along its full length, and into the Forbidden City." Roth then recounts that:

We saw no bodies, injured people, ambulances or medical personnel – in short, nothing to even suggest, let alone prove, that a 'massacre' had recently occurred in that place.

Interestingly, Roth has been very honest in pointing out in his article that he has been "**debriefed on-air by Dan Rather**" and recalled himself making an effort to avoid using the word "massacre", and instead referring to the event as an "assault" and an "attack".

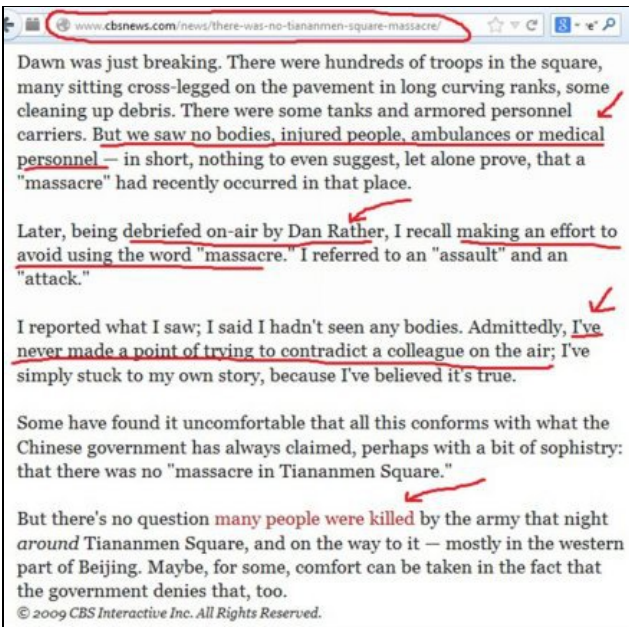
However, our "honest" Roth at that time, despite knowing the truth, dared not make a point trying to contradict his colleague on the air. This is the exact statement in Roth's article:

I reported what I saw; I said I hadn't seen any bodies. Admittedly, I've never made a point of trying to contradict a colleague on the air; I've simply stuck to my own story, because I've believed it's true. Some have found it uncomfortable that all this conforms with what the Chinese government has always claimed, perhaps with a bit of sophistry: that there was no "massacre in Tiananmen Square."

Obviously, Roth is a comparatively honest man in the mainstream media industry. He is one of the very few who work for the mainstream media that "qualifies" to be called a "journalist". However, it is also obvious to us that over a period of 20 years, he dared not speak out and uphold the truth in an

open manner for fear of losing his job. (Note: we will get to the examples of a ‘fear factor’ within the Western media industry later)

I decided to screenshot (below) the following statement made by Roth in regards to being ‘**debriefed on-air by Dan Rather**’, and the fact that, he has ‘never made a point of trying to contradict a colleague on the air’ and that some of his colleagues have ‘found it uncomfortable that all this conforms with what the Chinese government has always claimed...’ as evidence of just how the agenda-based Western media controls what and how their journalists should report:

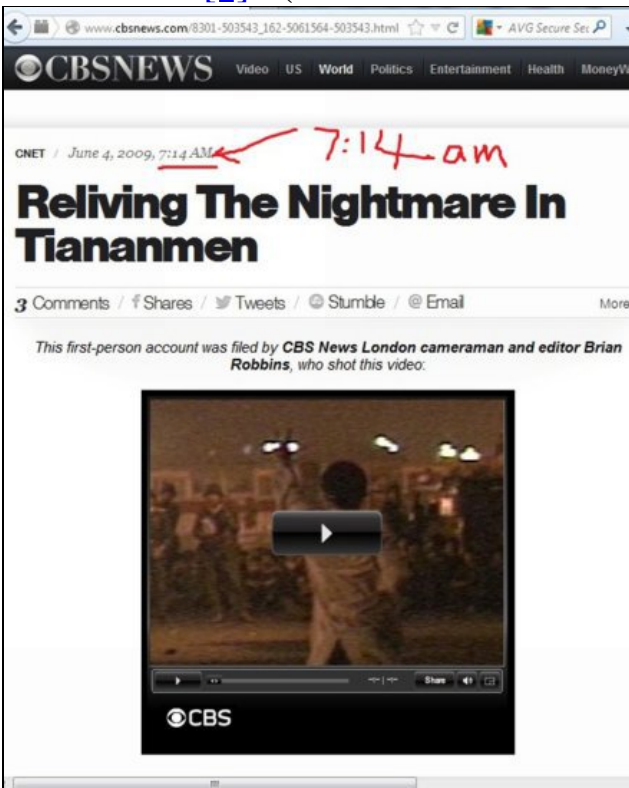


Despite the above 2009 confession by Roth on CBS News, one should note that, like the way James Miles of the BBC admitted in 2009 that he had “conveyed the wrong impression” and that “there was no massacre in Tiananmen Square” and then ended his statement with, “but there was a Beijing massacre”, Richard Roth appears to have to tell the same line of story as Miles. That is, the agenda to continue the story of a “Massacre” in 1989 must still be upheld. The following is a direct extract from the last paragraph of Roth’s article:

But there's no question many people were killed by the army that night around Tiananmen Square, and on the way to it — mostly in the western part of Beijing. Maybe, for some, comfort can be taken in the fact that the government denies that, too.

So, twenty years after the 1989 event, one Western journalist (James Kyngé, Financial Times) confessed that the protest was not about wanting ‘democracy’ and doubts that the Chinese students “really understood democracy”. Another two other Western journalists (James Miles (BBC) and Richard Roth (CBS)) also gave in to the mountain of evidence (declassified documents, eyewitness accounts and the work of historians) and admitted in their own ways that they did not see anybody get shot at Tiananmen Square in 1989. However, it appears that the notion of a “Massacre” or “mass killing” in Beijing should still be continued. As a result, like James Miles of the BBC, Richard Roth of the CBS also ended his article with a “but”: “But there’s no question many people were killed by the army that night around Tiananmen Square.”

The question is: where is the evidence of a massacre or mass killing by the army around Tiananmen Square? I then noticed that there was a hyperlink across the four words in Roth’s statement (last paragraph): “many people were killed”. When I clicked on the hyperlink, it brought me to another CBS story , published less than two hours earlier that same morning on 4 June, 2009 at **7:14 am** titled ‘Reliving the Nightmare In Tiananmen’ [9] . (See screenshot on the next page)



Unsure whether it was a problem with my internet access or simply a strategy used by CBS to give the story the perception of credibility, I tried to view the video over the next few days but couldn't play it, so, I read the written report. The following is the full content of the above named CBS written report about how "many people were killed" by the army that night:

This first-person account was filed by CBS News London cameraman and editor Brian Robbins, who shot this video:

[Author's note: cannot play the video]

Just after midnight on June 4, 1989, my soundman, Hiroshi Iizuka from CBS News Tokyo, and I arrived at the Beijing Hotel side of Chang An Avenue. We could hear shooting. A large group of students and civilians at this corner of Tiananmen Square were facing lines of soldiers. We could see burning vehicles on the Square and we tried to approach discreetly, but were told the soldiers would certainly shoot. As we contemplated this warning, far ahead of us, a lone student walked out and gave a "V" sign. Soldiers raised their guns, a blur of people ran in front of me and my soundman pulled me down sharply as they opened fire in our direction. People around us were hit. My video goes black as I ducked . As the camera comes up , you see crouching people, sparks of ricochet. We scrambled up, heard a woman scream near me as she was shot. The dead and wounded were taken away; one man shot in the back, another dead. There were many, we couldn't keep up. As dawn broke, the shooting started again. We ran to the side of the Beijing Hotel. Tanks and armored personnel carriers approached, heading for the Square. The crowd ran, falling over bicycles. I dropped the camera at this point as we were pinned down by gunfire and I couldn't reach it as bullets were whizzing past. Then some locals got angry and ran to stone passing tanks. More shooting into the crowd, more killed and wounded. At this point, Chinese people old and young came to us and said, "we will escort you away safely, too dangerous, you must show the world." People kept saying that to us that night, "you must show the world." I've been back to China many times since the massacre; during the

martial law that followed, and then during the years of incredible economic growth, as the events of Tiananmen Square, 1989, faded. Twenty years from that day, China is a different place. Covering the 2008 Olympics in Beijing, I realized just how far China had come. It really is going to shape the world. The country is impressive, chaotic, exciting. "Could Tiananmen happen again?" is the question asked often. I am not Chinese, so it is impossible for me to predict, nor should I try. But surely as the quality of life improves for Chinese people, the thirst for freedom cannot be far behind. Whether it comes gradually, or boils over, is the challenge ahead. After what I witnessed 20 years ago, I just hope it's peaceful.

As one may observe from my highlights (*italicise d* and *underline d*) on the above CBS written report, there were two occasions where the camera went "black" or "dropped". That meant there wasn't footage to show what was being described. As for the part about seeing "burning vehicles" on the Square, what CBS failed to mention was that the protesters were armed with petrol bombs, and that many of the burning vehicles were army vehicles. In fact, what the CBS also did not mention was that many soldiers were injured and killed by the violent mobs.

By simply deliberately omitting the fact that soldiers were attacked by the mobs with petrol bombs, the following statement becomes distorted evidence that allows the CBS to have an agenda to continue demonising the Chinese government over the Tiananmen incident. It is an attempt to imply that the soldiers were the party who started the violence by touching vehicles:

A large group of students and civilians at this corner of Tiananmen Square were facing lines of soldiers. We could see *burning vehicles* on the Square and we tried to approach discreetly, but were told the soldiers would certainly shoot.

One should note that despite Richard Roth confession in 2009 that he and another journalist Derek Williams were "driven in a pair of army jeeps right through the square," and witnessed "no bodies and injured people", he wasn't as honest as he tried to portray himself with this statement: "I've simply stuck to my own story, because I've believed it's true."

An earlier confession by Jay Mathews (former Washington Post's first Beijing bureau chief) on the Columbia Journalism Review

(September/October 1998) titled ‘The Myth of Tiananmen And the Price of a Passive Press’ [10] has this description of how Roth made use of the power of his language skill to stir emotion and imagination of a massacre:

CBS correspondent Richard Roth’s story of being arrested and removed from the scene refers to “powerful bursts of automatic weapons, raging gunfire for a minute and a half that lasts as long as a nightmare.

We will get into the detail of this 1998 Mathews’ confession later on.

Peaceful protesters?

Guy Dinmore, a Reuters Bureau Chief in Beijing (1987 - 1991) wrote an article on the Financial Times (3 June, 2009) titled ‘Tiananmen: A reporter’s first-hand account’ [11] and recalled that:

...on the night of June 3-4 ... Approaching from the west along the Avenue of Eternal Peace, columns of armoured personnel carriers and tanks came up against barricades of buses erected by demonstrators armed with stones and petrol bombs. Wild automatic gunfire raked the crowds and apartment blocks lining Beijing’s main avenue ... Bodies piled up in the morgue of one clinic I came across as doctors and nurses, their feet slipping along corridors of blood, did what they could.

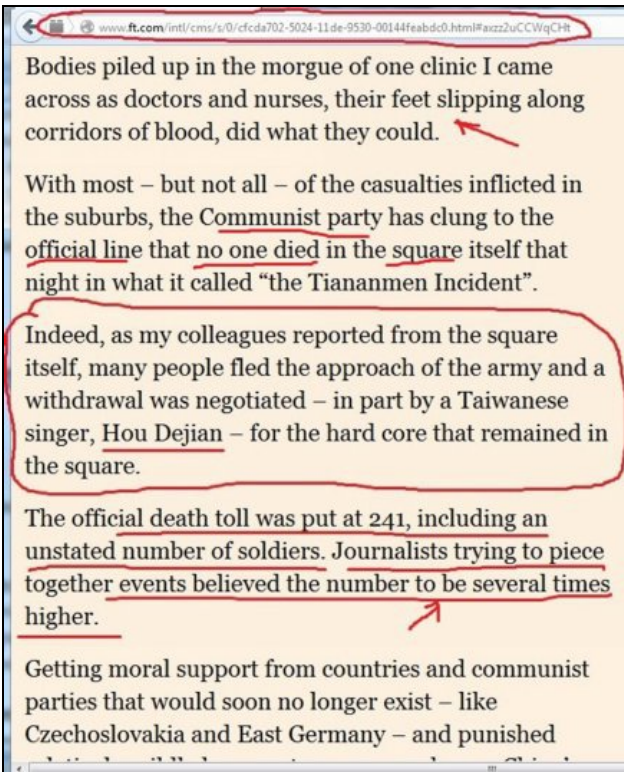
The following (next page) is the screenshot of Dinmore’s article. One should note that this is so far the forth Western journalist we have identified at this point telling the partial truth in 2009. Despite Dinmore’s acknowledgement of “demonstrators armed with stones and petrol bombs”, he did not describe to us how soldiers were attacked by the violent mobs, with many killed and injured besides citing an official death toll of 241 that includes soldiers. Dinmore has instead gone on to describe the army’s violence with this statement: “Wild automatic gunfire raked the crowds and apartment blocks lining Beijing’s main avenue.”

It is also worth noting this statement: “Bodies piled up in the morgue of one clinic I came across as doctors and nurses, their feet slipping along corridors of blood, did what they could.” Although the statement implies that Dinmore was a firsthand witness of army atrocities, I have been, with the best of my efforts, unable to find any video or photo image on any of Dinmore’s reports that supports such a description.



Obviously, there was an unspoken agenda within the mainstream media industry to continue the story of a “Massacre” in 1989. Given the mounting emerging evidence that contradicted their accounts at the time, some of these Western journalists may have been forced to confess in 2009 that there was no massacre at Tiananmen Square in 1989. However, from the pattern of their wording, they have yet to give up the agenda of spreading the rumour of a “Massacre”; the only difference is that the story has now been repositioned as a “Beijing Massacre” instead of the “Tiananmen Square Massacre”.

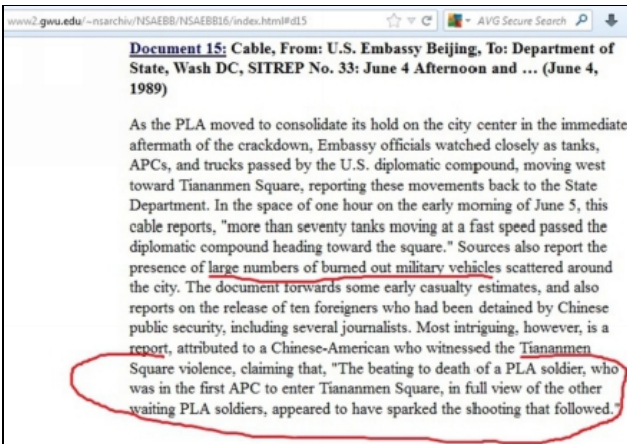
The content of the following screenshot from the 2009 Dinmore’s article on the Financial Time is just another example of such a media agenda.



The truth was that some of the soldiers were forced into firing for self-defence or to protect the lives of their fellow soldiers. According to the declassified US government’s Document 15: Cable, From: US Embassy Beijing, To: Department of State, Washington DC, SITREP No. 33: June 4 Afternoon and ... (June 4, 1989):

Sources also report the presence of large numbers of burned out military vehicles scattered around the city ... Most intriguing, however, is a report, attributed to a Chinese-American who witnessed the Tiananmen Square violence, claiming that, “The beating to death of a PLA soldier, who was in the first APC to enter Tiananmen Square, in full view of the other waiting PLA soldiers, appeared to have sparked the shooting that followed.”

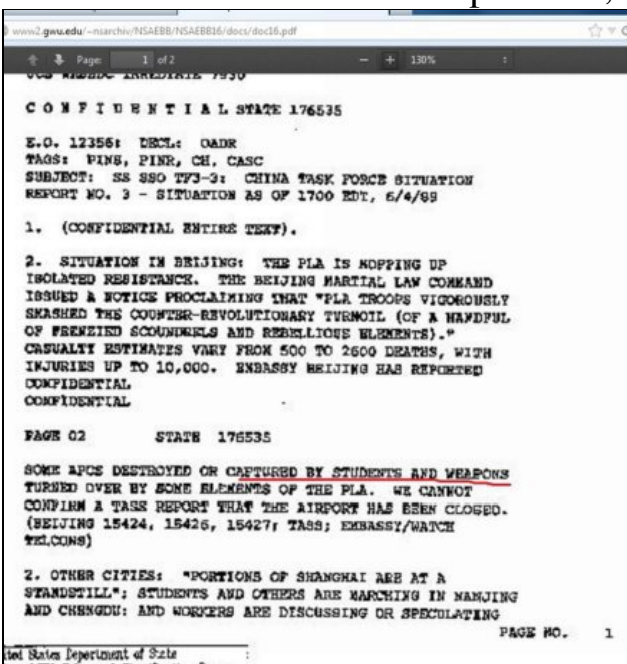
Below is the screenshot summary of the content of declassified Document 15 published by the National Security Archive:



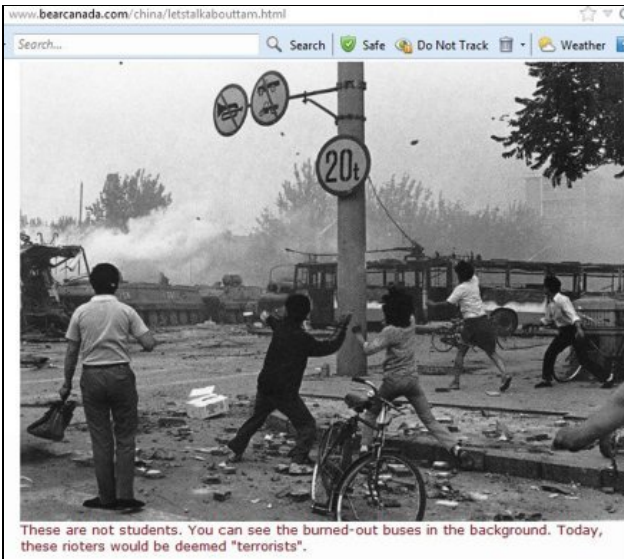
In fact, declassified Document 16 (see screenshot on the next page) points to violence caused by students. According to the report:

Some APCs destroyed or captured by students and weapons turned over by some elements of the PLA.

Please note that from this point on, the students were armed.



The above are just examples showing how selective and partial reporting can mislead the public's perception of an event. Long Xinming(龙信明), a Chinese blogger, wrote an article on his personal blog in October, 2011 titled 'Let's Talk About Tiananmen Square, 1989 My Hearsay is Better Than Your Hearsay' [12] with the following photos about the so-called "peaceful" protesters.



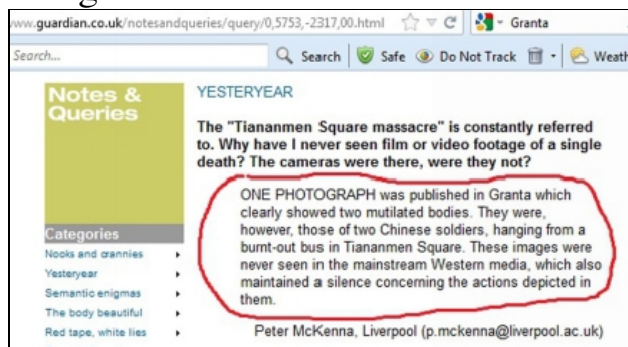
Long is right to point out in the narrative underneath the above screenshot photo that: “These are not students. You can see the burned-out buses in the background. Today, these rioters would be deemed “terrorists”.” Long then presents a few photos of mutilated bodies of burnt-to-death soldiers. The following (next page) is just one of the pictures from his article:



Selective and distorted reporting vs. the thinking-people

As usual, the trouble with the mainstream media is that they are selective in their reporting. They manipulate news and use partial

information to tell stories based on their pre-determined storyline. Despite the peaceful intentions of the Beijing government towards the protesters, there was no kind word from the journalists to reflect the reality on the ground. However, there are still a handful of thoughtful people in the Western society who are able to filter through the misleading and opinionated commentary and ask for video footage of the so-called “Massacre”. The Guardian website has a session ‘Notes & Queries’ on ‘Yesteryear’ issues. The following is a screenshot of a question posted by a thoughtful British man Peter McKenna:



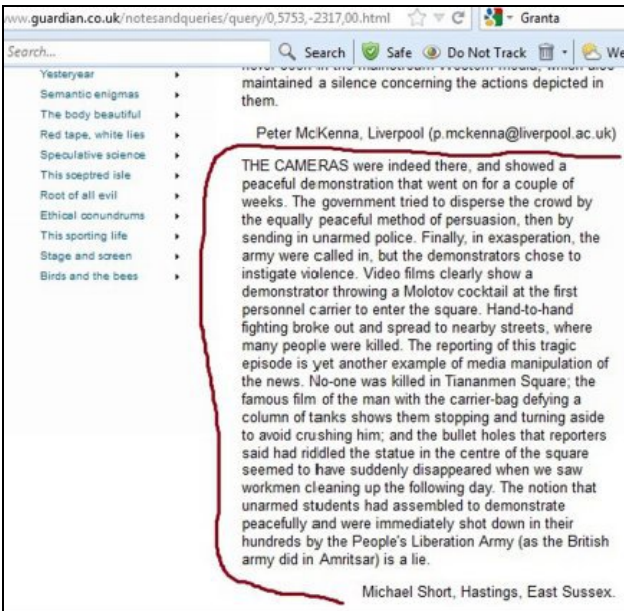
From the content of the above screenshot, one should note that Peter McKenna only came by the images of mutilated bodies of soldiers through a student magazine – The Granta. Therefore, he mentioned in his ‘yesteryear’ query that, “These images were never seen in the mainstream Western media.” The following is the question posted by McKenna on The Guardian:

The “Tiananmen Square massacre” is constantly referred to. Why have I never seen film or video footage of a single death? The cameras were there, were they not?

The following is the observation by McKenna about media silence on the violence against soldiers:

One photograph was published in Granta which clearly showed two mutilated bodies. They were, however, those of two Chinese soldiers, hanging from a burnt-out bus in Tiananmen Square. These images were never seen in the mainstream Western media, which also maintained a silence concerning the actions depicted in them.

Interestingly the first reader who replied to McKenna’s query on The Guardian also noticed the distorted nature of the mainstream media. The following is the screenshot of his reply:



From the content of the above screenshot, one should note that despite the opinionated assertion by the mainstream media about a bloody “Massacre” in Beijing, there was another thoughtful British man – Michael Short – who was able to assess the truth through the silent evidence (the images) he saw on his TV screen and newspapers. The following is the observation made by Short:

THE CAMERAS were indeed there, and showed a peaceful demonstration that went on for a couple of weeks. The government tried to disperse the crowd by the equally peaceful method of persuasion, then by sending in unarmed police. Finally, in exasperation, the army were called in, but the demonstrators chose to instigate violence. Video films clearly show a demonstrator throwing a Molotov cocktail at the first personnel carrier to enter the square. Hand-to-hand fighting broke out and spread to nearby streets, where many people were killed. The reporting of this tragic episode is yet another example of media manipulation of the news. No-one was killed in Tiananmen Square; the famous film of the man with the carrier-bag defying a column of tanks shows them stopping and turning aside to avoid crushing him; and the bullet holes that reporters said had riddled the statue in the centre of the square seemed to have suddenly disappeared when we saw workmen cleaning up the following day. The notion that unarmed

students had assembled to demonstrate peacefully and were immediately shot down in their hundreds by the People's Liberation Army (as the British army did in Amritsar) is a lie.

Despite the fact that there were intelligent people like the above mentioned two British men, who were able to filter through the opinionated and misleading media narrations and observe through the silent evidence (the images) that it was the violent protesters that caused the mayhem and not the soldiers, the vast majority of people unfortunately don't think for themselves when observing the images, and simply believe in whatever statements are made by their media. That allows the media to easily manipulate news at will using the power of language to overpower the images.

The fact that the image of a single person stopping an entire column of tanks in 1989 could be used by the media repeatedly at each anniversary of the event with the narration of a massacre in Tiananmen Square is itself the best example of how a few simple words can overpower the silent evidence (images) that tells otherwise. Ironically, the mere presentation of military vehicles (including images of burnt military vehicles) could also be used as evidence of a massacre in Beijing by the so-called "brutal Communist regime" against "peaceful protesters" with the power of language. How the legitimate actions of a government to bring order back to a society after mayhem by uncompromising and violent mobs could turn into a story of a massacre of peaceful protesters is simply a reflection of the kind of journalistic standards and ethics within the well-funded Western propaganda machine.

To confirm my perception that the power of words can adversely overpower the silent evidence (images), I began to examine every picture that accompanied any report about the Tiananmen incident that carried the word "massacre" or "violence" or any wording with such effect. My findings are as follows:

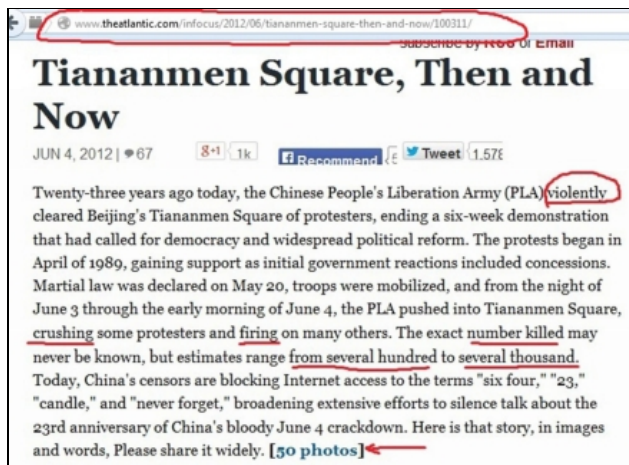
The power of words vs. silent evidence

Example 1 : The Atlantic (4 June, 2012) titled 'Tiananmen Square, Then and Now' [\[13\]](#) :

I decided to use this 2012 report on The Atlantic as my first example because of the 50 high quality pictures that accompanied their remembrance

at the 23rd anniversary of the Tiananmen Square incident. In addition, despite not using the word “massacre”, The Atlantic continued to use harsh words with the same effect. These words include “violently”, “crushing”, “firing” and “bloody”, with the number killed ranging “from several hundred to several thousand.” This kind of statement creates the impression that all the deaths were protesters, not soldiers. One should also note that The Atlantic continued to describe the protests in 1989 as a “call for democracy”. There is no mention in the report about the US government’s declassified documents, and the confessions made by some Western journalists three years earlier in 2009.

The following is a screenshot of the written content from The Atlantic:



Contrary to the written statement that suggests a violent killing and shooting of protesters by the communist government in Beijing, when we examine all the 50 specially selected pictures by The Atlantic, we find that, despite the typical opinionated language rhetoric, the pictorial evidence tells a difference story. I will classify the 50 pictures shown on The Atlantic’s website into six categories:

1. Pictures of dead civilians
2. Pictures of injured civilians
3. Pictures of soldiers with protesters
4. Pictures of violent attacks on soldiers by protesters
5. Pictures of events after the martial law being declared

Pictures that I will not show below are:

- Pictures of student protesters and hunger strikes without the presence of soldiers
- Pictures of unarmed soldiers without the presence of civilians
- The six pictures taken at Tiananmen Square in 2012

1. Pictures of dead civilians

One should note that, **out of the 50 pictures** in the collection, there are only three with a narration of dead civilians. The picture with the number '27' (below) showed four bodies. However, what The Atlantic failed to tell us was if these deaths were simply an indiscriminant act of violence by the Chinese military or an act of self-defence.



The picture below (no. 41) shows a picture of two unidentified hands holding a photo of four people lying on the floor in a room with no information about the location. The Western journalist who took this picture simply assumed that the photo was authentic evidence of four people killed by the soldiers without making the effort to verify the information.



The third picture on the next page (no. 37) comes with a narration: “A crowd of Chinese clear a path to give a busload of foreign tourists a view of a dead body of victim of the first night of violence as People Liberation Army troops shot their way into Tiananmen Square to crush pro-democracy protests, on Monday morning, June 5, 1989.” Despite not being able to see any dead bodies in this picture, we assumed that the narration underneath the picture was true and not possibly someone dying of a heart attack, nor was the crowd actually looking at something else. The very fact that out of the 50 images produced by The Atlantic under the weight of those harsh and strong words (“violently”, “crushing”, “firing”, “bloody”, and the number killed ranging from “several hundred to several thousand”), we only managed to find three pictures with the narrations of dead civilians is itself a silent evidence of no mass killing in Beijing on the day 4 June, 1989.



2. Pictures of injured civilians

Just like the above mentioned 3 pictures of dead civilians, I only managed to find 3 pictures of injured civilians out of 50 photos produced by The Atlantic. One of the injured men was described as a Western journalist (picture no. 32, next page). This kind of injury could be of any reason including self-inflicted, such as falling down while trying to shoot a scene. One needs just to search on YouTube using the terms ‘US police brutality’ or ‘UK police brutality’, to see video footage that far bloodier than the following 3 pictures produced by The Atlantic.



The fact that The Atlantic presented only 3 images with a total of only 4 injured civilians is itself silent evidence against the narrations of the so-

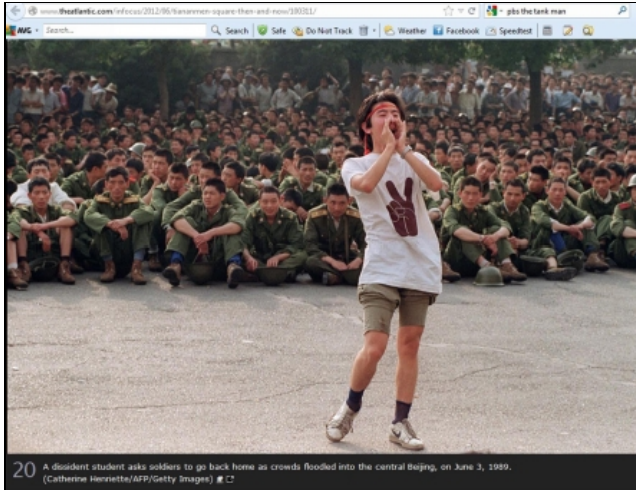
government declares martial law to understand how restrained the communist government was towards the protesters in 1989.



Again, the narration on the following picture (no. 11) indicates that another army truck “8 kilometres west of Tiananmen Square” was “surrounded and stopped” on May 20, 1989.



The narration on the following picture (no. 20) is: “A dissident student asks soldiers to go home as crowd flooded into the central Beijing on June 3, 1989.” One should note that this is the 13th day after martial law was declared on 20 May, 1989. Again, one should note that the soldiers were unarmed and showed no aggression.



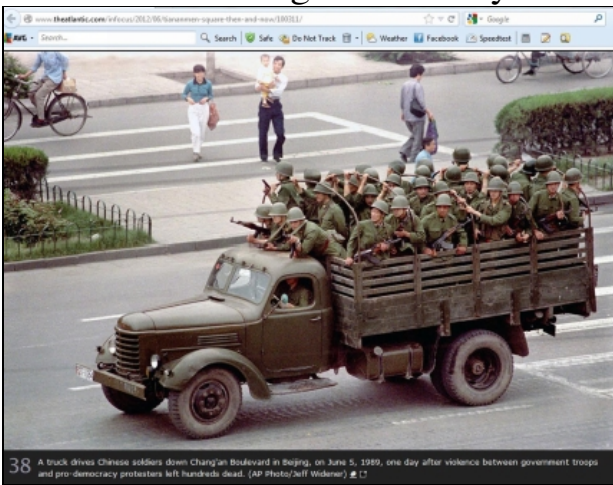
The **most interesting narration** is on picture no. 21 (next page) which states that, “A young woman is caught between civilians and Chinese soldiers, who were trying to remove her from an assembly near the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on June 3, 1989.” However, when one examines the details of the image carefully, it was a protester’s violent act against the young woman. The woman was trying to stay balanced by grabbing the hand of a soldier. What a creative description of an event by The Atlantic.



The narration on picture no. 23 (next page) is “Exhausted, humiliated soldiers are hustled away by protesters in central Beijing, on 3 June, 1989.” It is hard to imagine that the Australian, American or British police or soldiers would allow such an act by protesters without resorting to brutal force to show the protesters who the boss is. In fact, simply resisting arrest in the West is itself a punishable offence in the written laws.



The final 2 pictures of this series of 8 (below) shows soldiers and civilians coexisting without any acts of hostility by the soldiers.

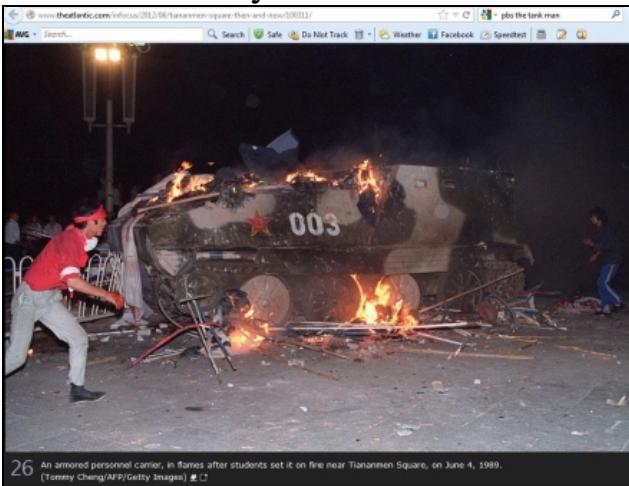


The truth is that virtually all the videos and photo images of the People's Liberation soldiers produced by

the Western media show them either unarmed, or demonstrating a very high level of restraint, discipline, patience and a non-violent attitude towards protesters.

4. Pictures of violent attacks of soldiers by protesters

Contrary to the portrayal of the so-called “peaceful” and “unarmed” protesters by the Western media and the so-called “brutal” communist regime, the following 5 pictures from The Atlantic show that it was the protesters who acted violently against the law enforcers – the People’s Liberation Army instead of the other way round:





The narration on picture no. 29 (next page) claims that an armoured personnel carrier driver was beaten to death by students after he “rammed through student lines, injuring many.” And the narration on picture no. 30 (next page) is quite interesting: “A captured tank driver is helped to safety by students as the crowd beats him.”

This is apparently another display of creative writing by The Atlantic: if we observe the image on picture no. 30 carefully, the so-called students who helped the soldier to safety are students armed with wooden sticks.

In fact, people should ask themselves why the tank driver didn't use his tank to roll over the violent mob.

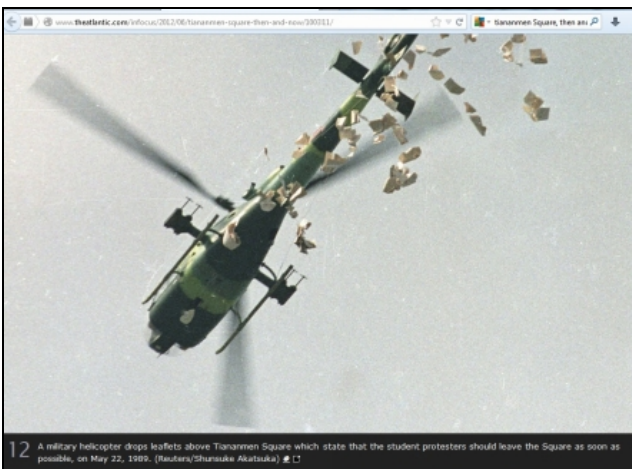




Please note from the above 5 silent photo evidence that it was the so-called “peaceful” and “unarmed” protesters being violent against the soldiers instead of the other way round.

5. Pictures of events after the martial law being declared

Again, contrary to the common script of a brutal regime, the following two pictures from The Atlantic show the soft approach of the Chinese authorities towards the protesters after martial law was declared by then Premier Li Peng on 20 May, 1989:



The above screenshot (picture no. 12) tells the story of a military helicopter dropping leaflets from above Tiananmen Square on 22 May, 1989

(two days after martial law was declared) which states that “the student protesters should leave the Square as soon as possible.”

However, the protesters continued to ignore the martial law. As a result, the following screenshot (picture no. 16) tells the story of a plainclothes policeman telling students “their activities violate martial law” on “May 30, 1989”, 10 days after the martial law was declared.



As one may observe from all the above silent evidence (pictures) from The Atlantic, there was absolutely no evidence of brutal crackdown on protesters by the communist government in 1989. Setting aside the language used by the mainstream media, the images produced by them actually tell the story of a highly restrained, patient and disciplined communist government trying to restore order to society after seven weeks of mayhem at the heart of the nation’s capital through peaceful means. The truth is that the martial law was not enforced for fourteen days after it was declared on 20 May, 1989. In addition, it is worth noting that most soldiers were unarmed - the violence was from the protesters. The terms “rioters” or “terrorists” would probably be used to describe the so-called “peaceful” protesters by the Western media if such an incident took place in a Western society.

Example 2: CNN, 4 June, 2012 titled ‘China Slams US over Tiananmen Statement’ [\[14\]](#) :

Despite the confessions made by a number of Western journalists, declassified US government documents, and leaked US embassy cable documents that tell the story of a highly restrained Chinese government and

that there was no massacre at Tiananmen Square, the US government continues to use the anniversary of the Tiananmen event to smear against the Chinese communist party to this day. For example, the headline on the Financial Times (4 June, 2009) was ‘US urges China to account for Tiananmen’ [15] , and again, after the WikiLeaks-leaked embassy cable reported by the UK Telegraph in 2011, the US government continued to call upon China to account for the Tiananmen incident in 2012. The following screenshot (next page) shows how CNN (4 June, 2012) manipulated the story with the power of language to overpower the silent evidence (pictures) they produced for the report.



As one may observe from the above screenshot, the first of the eleven pictures on this CNN report comes with a caption:

Beginning the night of June 3, 1989, and stretching into the early morning of June 4, Chinese troops used lethal force to end a seven-week-long occupation of Tiananmen Square by democracy protesters in Beijing. In this photo, students and workers armed with wooden sticks gather outside the Great Hall of the People on June 3.

[Please note from the above caption, the words “lethal force” and that the protesters were armed only with “wooden sticks”]

However, in the written statement that follows, CNN begins with this statement “Spokesman Liu Weimin accused the US government of making

baseless allegations.” CNN then continues to use the following wording to describe the 1989 event:

The U.S. statement came as pro-democracy activists marked 23 years since Chinese soldiers followed orders to open fire on unarmed civilians near Tiananmen Square. Official Chinese government figures put the number of dead at 241, including soldiers, with 7,000 injured. Rights group say the number of dead was likely to be in the thousands ...

[Please note these terms from the above: “open fire” on “unarmed civilians”, and the number of dead including soldiers at 241 (official figure), but “Rights group say the number of dead was likely to be in the thousands.”]

One should note that, after years of using the word “massacre”, CNN has replaced the term with a statement of similar effect. For example, by using such terms as “lethal force”, “fire on unarmed civilians”, and then talk about the number of dead was “likely to be in the thousands”. However, when we begin to click through the other ten photos on this CNN report, one will find that the silent evidence (images) produced by the CNN tells another story.

Silent evidence showing protester aggression against soldiers

CNN photo number 2 (below) is an up-close image of aggressive students using a loudspeaker to demand the unarmed People’s Liberation Army soldiers to “leave” on “June 3, 1989”.



CNN photo number 3 (below) is an image of “Students on the roof of a bus displaying items confiscated from PLA soldiers after they forced troops to retreat on June 3, 1989.” One should note from the picture that among

the so-called “items” is a military rifle. That means the students were armed. **One should ask why the soldiers didn’t fire on the students .**



CNN photo 4 is the same as the earlier shown Atlantic picture no. 26 showing an armoured personnel carrier set on fire by the students.

CNN photo 5 shows unarmed soldiers leaping over a barrier in Tiananmen Square. I will show the picture later from another media screenshot.

CNN photo 6 is the same as the earlier shown Atlantic picture no. 28 with the image of a wounded girl being carried out by a cart.

CNN photo 7 is the same as the earlier shown Atlantic picture no. 32 with the image of an injured Western journalist.

CNN photo 8 (next page) is a picture of an armoured personnel vehicle set on fire.



CNN photo 9 (below) is a picture of “A resident show[ing] a slug from an automatic rifle fired by the army through his flat’s window.” The caption on the CNN’s photo failed to tell us which floor of the flat’s window was shot by the bullet. This piece of information is vital from a journalistic point

of view, as it will allow us to know if the firing was aimed high to scare the violence mobs or to shoot directly.



CNN photo 10 is the same as the earlier shown Atlantic picture no. 43 showing a column of armoured personnel carriers burnt by protesters.

CNN photo 11 is the famous Tankman who managed to single-handedly halt the entire column of tanks from advancing.

As one may observe from the eleven CNN photos, none of the silent evidence (except images no. 6, 7 and 9 perhaps?) tells the story of military mayhem - it was the other way around. The so-called “unarmed civilians” were actually armed. This is just another example demonstrating how the power of language can adversely overpower the silent evidence (images) that says otherwise.

The truth is, years before the partial admission by a handful of Western journalists in 2009 that they saw no massacre at Tiananmen Square in 1989, there was already ample other evidence that told the Chinese side of the story. It is just that the imperialist agenda-based Western propaganda machine simply refused to report such evidence. Just a few more examples follow:

Before 2009: Evidence that supports the Chinese side of the story

Gregory Clark, vice president of Akita International University and a former China desk officer for Australia's Foreign Service, wrote an article on the Japan Times (21 July, 2008) titled 'Birth of a massacre myth' [16] with an opening statement observing that there was "an attempt by the Western media to remind the world about the alleged Tiananmen massacre of democracy seeking students leading up to the Beijing Olympics." The following is how Clark criticised the Western media:

The New York Times, which did so much to spread the original story of troops shooting student protesters there with abandon, has recently published several more articles condemning the alleged massacre, including one suggesting there should be an Olympic walkout. Other media, including Britain's usually impartial Guardian and Independent, and Australia's Sydney Morning Herald, have chimed in. None are interested in publishing rebuttals. This effort is impressive, especially considering the overwhelming evidence that there was no Tiananmen Square massacre. A recent book by Madrid's ambassador to Beijing at the time, Eugenio Bregolat, notes that Spain's TVE channel had a television crew in the square at the time, and if there had been a massacre, they would have been the first to see it and record it. He points out angrily that most of the reports of an alleged massacre were made by journalists hunkered down in the safe haven of the Beijing Hotel, some distance from the square.

Below is the screenshot of the above statement made by Clark on the Japan Times in 2008:



Clark then mentions the memoirs of Graham Earnshaw – a Reuters correspondent who spent the night at the alleged site of the massacre who witnessed no killing of protesters by the PLA. I have read the full content of Earnshaw's memoirs myself from his personal website (earnshaw.com) titled 'Tiananmen Story' [17], and confirm that he too failed to see any massacre in 1989. In fact, Earnshaw not only witnessed the safe withdrawal of the students from the Square, he continued to hang around the Square until after the tanks moved in. The following is a direct excerpt from Earnshaw's memoirs:

I don't remember seeing the students leave the monument, although they did – filing off to the south as a result of an agreement with the PLA commanders while the tanks and troops entered the square from the North. But I remember clearly watching the tanks and armoured cars move in orderly columns down the square, riding over the tents and the debris. It was later said by some that they bulldozed through sleeping students, but I don't believe it. No one could still have been asleep in those tents after that night. I looked into the eye of the tank commander leading a column down the road on the eastern flank of the square and said to myself: Right, time to leave.

Below is a screenshot of the above statement in Earnshaw's memoirs:



In fact, while walking away from the Square, Earnshaw witnessed another scene of the PLA in action. This was how he described the moment:

I went into an alleyway behind and just to the south of where I had been sitting for the past few hours, one of the tiny streets leading into the hutong maze of one of old Beijing's oldest areas. A crowd had gathered and I stopped and pulled out my notebook and started to interview them. A line of soldiers, armed, helmeted and determined formed, across the entrance to the alley leading onto the square. People were really angry, and they vented their fury loudly and with no regard to the potential danger ... The soldiers were calm. An officer on the side used a megaphone to order people to disperse. Nobody moved away, they continued to mill about, berating the soldiers, discussing the cataclysmic events they had all witnessed, the sight of the army moving in and occupying the center of Beijing, the knowledge of the military might that had been thrown into the battle against idealistic students. The fantastic logic of using tanks to invade the heart of the country's heart against unarmed ordinary people, the very people that the tanks were supposed to protect from outside aggressors. It made no sense at all. Of all the scenarios for an end to this fantastic, unbelievable piece of Peking Opera, a once-off never to be repeated performance, this was on of the most outlandish.

It makes some sense in retrospect, of course. Everything tends to. It is clear that Deng decided that he had to send a very clear message to the people of China, particularly the students, that the Communist Party would not tolerate a challenge to its monopoly on

political power, and that it was prepared to kill ruthlessly to ensure it stayed supreme. Tiananmen led to a New Deal between the party and the people. Deng and the Communist Party elite knew they had almost lost it completely in the midst of their pathetic outdated power struggle. The mass of Chinese people were not entirely sure what the students were on about, and were not averse to a firm end to the embarrassing demonstrations. But the Communist Party and nevertheless forfeited a huge amount of credibility with its dithering...

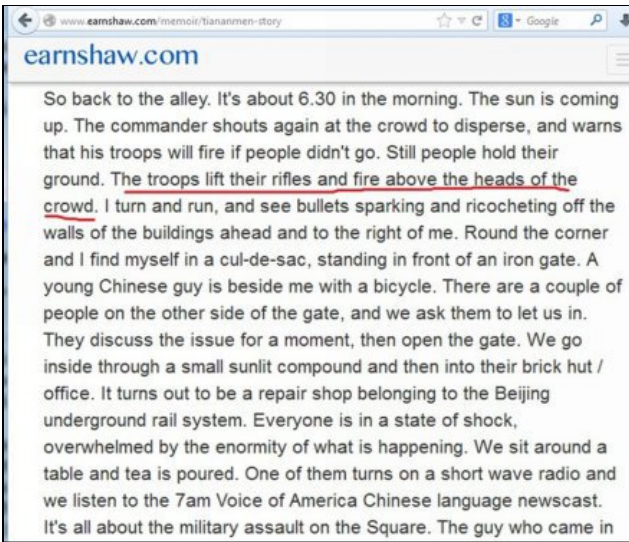
...So back to the alley. It's about 6.30 in the morning. The sun is coming up. The commander shouts again at the crowd to disperse, and warns that his troops will fire if people didn't go. Still people hold their ground. The troops lift their rifles and fire above the heads of the crowd. I turn and run, and see bullets sparking and ricocheting off the walls of the buildings ahead and to the right of me. Round the corner and I find myself in a cul-de-sac, standing in front of an iron gate. A young Chinese guy is beside me with a bicycle. There are a couple of people on the other side of the gate, and we ask them to let us in...

Please note these two statements from the above:

The mass of Chinese people were not entirely sure what the students were on about, and were not averse to a firm end to the embarrassing demonstrations.

The commander shouts again at the crowd to disperse, and warns that his troops will fire if people didn't go. Still people hold their ground. The troops lift their rifles and fire above the heads of the crowd.

The following is a screenshot of this very important 2nd statement that the army did not fire at the crowd:



It is important to note that, despite all the standard opinionated negative descriptions about the Communist Party, throughout the entire Earnshaw's memoirs, there is not a single statement to suggest that he personally witnessed any killing of people by the PLA - inside and outside the Tiananmen Square.

To this point, Earnshaw is the fourth Western journalist we have identified that has acknowledged that he witnessed no one being killed at Tiananmen Square (and beyond). He has done it on his personal website (earnshaw.com). Important questions we should ask are: why did these Western journalists only begin to acknowledge the truth in their own way decades after? Why did Earnshaw have to tell the story in his personal memoirs and not on the Western media? Why didn't above mentioned Gregory Clark (former Australian diplomat in China) publish his article in the Western media, and why only in the Japan Times? Perhaps the final statement in Clark's article addresses these mysteries:

Declassified reports from the U.S. Embassy in Beijing at the time, and which used to confirm the *Earnshaw/Hou (De Jian)* accounts of square events (they have since been heavily censored), still carry a summary that mentions how the murder by students of a soldier trying to enter the square had triggered violence in the square's periphery. Damage from the Tiananmen myth continues. It has been used repeatedly by Western hawks to sustain a ban on Western sales of arms to Beijing, including refusing even a request for riot-control equipment that Beijing says would have prevented the 1989 violence.

[Note: At the time of the 1989 unrest, the Chinese government wasn't equipped with riot-control equipment.]

More examples on the power of words vs. silent evidence:

Example 3 : The Independent (UK), 3 June, 2011, titled 'A Day That Shock The World: Tiananmen Square Massacre' [\[18\]](#) (The power of words vs. silent evidence)

As a result of the above mentioned Clark's article on the Japan Times that mentioned equally biased British media - The Independent and The Guardian - towards China, I decided to screenshot (on page 60) the report from The Independent for five reasons:

1. The report by The Independent was very recent (2011).
2. The headline continues to use the word 'Massacre'; and on the bottom right, under 'Related Articles', there is another report with the term "Massacre" as well.
3. In the first and second paragraph of the report, The Independent used the term "Massacred thousands"; followed by another scary description: "opened fire indiscriminately".
4. However, the photo used by The Independent right after the "massacre" heading showed a group of unarmed soldiers leaping over a barrier in Tiananmen Square.
5. Under 'Related Articles', one should note that the story of a US soldier massacring sixteen Afghan civilians (including children) in two villages in one night while they were asleep had been reported by The Independent with the heading: 'Soldier accused of massacre pushed to limit by Afghan war'. This kind of sympathetic tone towards the US's crime against civilians in Afghanistan is just another example of a double standard approach by the so-called "FREE" world towards humanitarian crimes committed by their Western counterparts.




Example 4 : The Guardian (The power of words vs. silent evidence)

Despite the confessions made by a number of Western journalists in 2009 that they witnessed no one being killed at Tiananmen Square, The Guardian continued to publish articles using the term “massacre”, and criticised the Chinese government for censorship. The following is a screenshot of an article [19] on The Guardian (4 June, 2009) that carries the words “massacre” and “unarmed” Chinese citizens.

www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2009/jun/03/tiananmen-chinese-liberties

Lessons from Tiananmen

The best way to remember those who died in the Tiananmen massacre is to reaffirm the Chinese people's right to civil liberties



Ian Buruma
theguardian.com, Thursday 4 June 2009 00.30 AEST

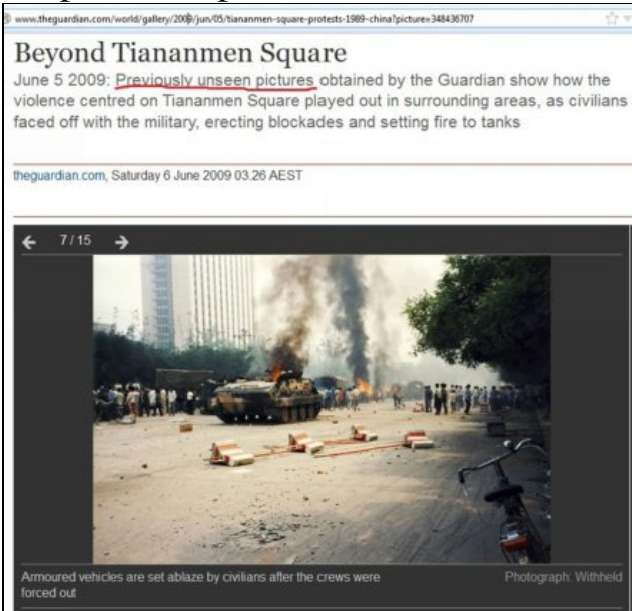
It is a chilling thought that exactly 20 years after the "Tiananmen massacre" few young citizens of the People's Republic of China have much idea of what happened on that occasion. Many unarmed Chinese citizens were killed by People's Liberation Army troops on June 4, 1989, not only in the vicinity of Tiananmen Square, but in cities all over China. Most were not students, who started the peaceful demonstrations against corruption and autocracy, but ordinary workers, the sort of people a Communist Party ought to be standing up for.

Young people don't know, because most parents have shut up about it, lest they get themselves and their children in trouble, and because the subject is never mentioned in the official Chinese media; it is a taboo. Websites mentioning the events of 1989 are closed down. Emails are intercepted. People who still insist on talking about it in public are frequently arrested.

Ironically, on the one hand, the content on the above screenshot from The Guardian states that “Many unarmed Chinese citizens were killed by People’s Liberation Army troops.” Yet, on the other hand, The Guardian released a series of 15 “previously unseen pictures” under the title ‘Beyond Tiananmen Square’ [20] to “show how the violence centred on Tiananmen Square played out in surrounding areas, as civilians faced off with the military, erecting blockades and setting fire to tanks.”

The following (next page) is just a screenshot picture of one of the images from these “previously unseen pictures” published by The Guardian on 6 June, 2009, showing tanks and other military vehicles set on fire. One should wonder why The Guardian didn’t publish these pictures of violence against the soldiers over the last 20 years. One should also ask: Why did The Guardian continue to describe the protesters as “unarmed” in their 2009 article titled ‘Lesson from Tiananmen’? Perhaps, by suddenly releasing the

15 “previously unseen” pictures of military vehicles set on fire outside Tiananmen Square in the year when a number of journalists confessed to their two decades of lying about the event, The Guardian also tried to use the photos to prove that there was a “Beijing massacre”.



One should note this narration from the above screenshot picture: “Armoured vehicles are set ablaze by civilians after the crews were forced out.” I will not take the trouble to produce all the 15 “previously unseen pictures” in this book, but would like to ask just this question one more time:

Aren’t all the images produced by the Western media silent evidence of reversed roles: protester mayhem and soldier restraint?

On 3 June, 2004, Robert Marquand, Staff writer of the Christian Science Monitor, wrote an article titled ‘New story emerges of an infamous massacre’ [21] with the following opening statement:

... a wealth of eyewitness testimony and interviews suggest that one stubbornly popular picture of what happened in Tiananmen Square needs revision: There was no massacre of students on the Square. Standard histories such as that by Yale's Jonathan Spence, as well as the recent groundbreaking "Tiananmen Papers," suggest

that Chinese soldiers did not fire on students before they left the square in the early hours of June 4, 1989 ...

Marquand then went on to describe the behaviour of some journalists and students at the time. The following is a selection of statements from Marquand's three page report:

By June 3, ... many reporters were pulled back to Tokyo or Hong Kong ... Early wire reports, including a second-day account by a Tsinghua student, now widely regarded as disinformation, and several assertions to the media by student leaders who were not present, planted some of the misconceptions that persist today. A British reporter (who left the square at 1:30 p.m.) for example, wrote a widely read account based entirely on second hand sources who claimed a massacre took place in the square ...

... As few as 10 foreigners actually witnessed events on the square during the crucial early morning hours of June 4, according to eyewitnesses interviewed by the Monitor, and an unpublished 52-page document compiled entirely in the weeks after by Robin Munro (then of Human Rights Watch)* and Richard Nations (a Le Monde reporter) of 14 testimonials of journalists, diplomats, and students present on the square after midnight. No eyewitnesses to a massacre.

Despite orders that the People's Liberation Army was to clear Tiananmen Square using whatever means necessary, there is no credible eyewitness testimony of a massacre of students there. No eyewitnesses at the Monument to the People's Heroes, where students were centered, ever saw one. No "rivers of blood" flowed on the square. No rows of students were mowed down by a sudden rush of troops, as reported in European, Hong Kong, and the US publications in the days, months and years that followed...

... "There was absolutely no one killed at the Monument [of the People's Heroes]," said Spanish cameraman Rodriques, who was filming the entire evening, and whose testimony contrasts with 15 years of unattributed rumor. "Everyone left and no one was killed."...

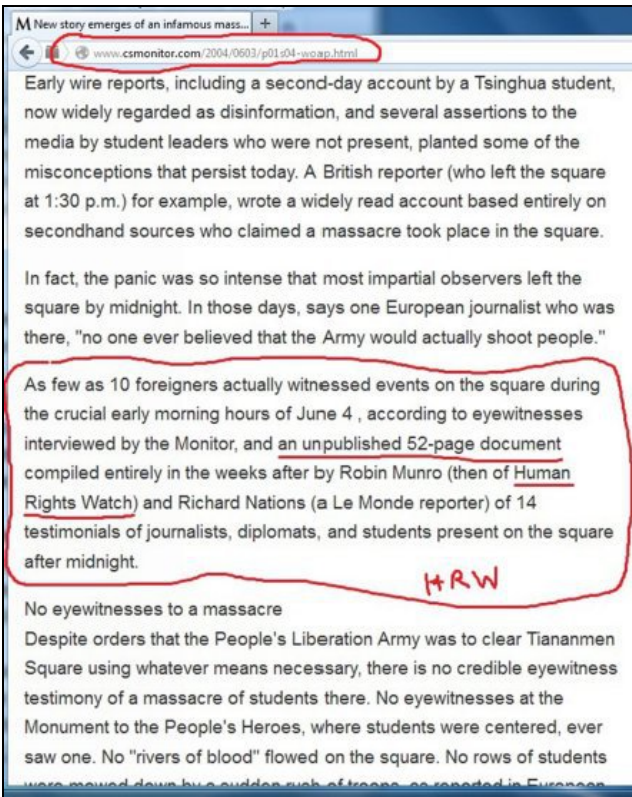
... A number of later discredited accounts of a "massacre" in the square came out in the days following June 4. Student leader Wuer Kaixi** claimed "2,000 perished" and claimed to have seen two rows of students killed, though it is later shown he left the square about 4 a.m. A Hong Kong student leader was quoted as saying "a thousand" were killed, but later admits under questioning that he has actually seen no killings.

Note 1: *One should ask why Human Rights Watch decided not to published the 52-page document that confirmed the Chinese side of the story.

Note 2: **Note also this name 'Wuer Kaixi' for later analysis – Wuer Kaixi was one of the student leaders who managed to slip out of China through arrangements by the CIA.

One should note that in Marquand's article, he cited a huge amount of information to prove that no one died at Tiananmen Square in 1989. However, like the other Western journalists who confessed in 2009, Marquand continued to claim that there was a massacre outside Tiananmen Square. However, the citations he used to make those claims were very weak. For example, without addressing the level of violence against the soldiers such as the use of petrol bombs, and the number of soldiers killed and injured, the quoting of a possible estimated final death toll of 800 to 1,000 by Professor Roderick MacFarquhar of Harvard University is a reflection of the kind of standard biased attitude towards the Chinese government within the media industry. It was as if all the deaths were civilians and that the soldiers had no legitimate right for self-defence and deserved to be killed by the violence mob.

The following (next page) is a screenshot of Marquand's report on the Christian Science Monitor with a statement about the "**unpublished** 52-page document" compiled by Robin Munro (Human Rights Watch) and Richard Nations (Le Monde) to preserve as evidence of the agenda-based attitude of both Human Rights Watch and Le Monde. (Note: I have never read Le Monde, so cannot comment on more than that.)



The most “honest” Western confession

As mentioned earlier, Jay Mathews, was the Washington Post’s first Beijing Bureau chief, and returned in 1989 to help cover the Tiananmen demonstrations. In September/October 1998, he wrote an article on the Columbia Journalism Review titled ‘The Myth of Tiananmen And the Price of a Passive Press’ [22] with a detailed description of how rumours about a massacre were being spread across the entire media industry.

I decided to screenshot his entire article to preserve as evidence the attitudes and behaviour of the entire Western media industry including the Washington Post. Please read the content of the screenshot in full as this is the most honest confession made by any Western journalist about the behaviour of the entire media industry.

However, I should stress here that, despite Mathews using this silly excuse to defend his nine years of disinformation about the “Tiananmen massacre” in his own published stories:

It is hard to find a journalist who has not contributed to the misimpression. Rereading my own stories published after Tiananmen, I found several references to the “Tiananmen

massacre.” At the time, I considered this space-saving shorthand. I assumed the reader would know that I meant the massacre that occurred in Beijing after the Tiananmen demonstrations. But my fuzziness helped keep the falsehood alive.

Mathews is actually not as honest as he tried to portray himself. He simply blamed lazy journalism:

When a journalist as careful and well-informed as Tim Russert, NBC’s Washington bureau chief, can fall prey to the most feverish versions of the fable, the sad consequences of reportorial laziness become clear. On May 31 on Meet the Press, Russert referred to “tens of thousands” of deaths in Tiananmen Square.

After nine years of lying about a massacre of students at Tiananmen, Mathews tried to turn the story into a Beijing Massacre. Worse still, he tried to turn the story from killing students to the Chinese government actually targeting workers. It is a good read as the article provides a lot of examples of how other media and journalists have lied during past years. However, please do not fall into the trap of this kind of sudden honesty; after all, the lies about the Tiananmen Massacre of students have been so persistently propagated for 9 years until evidence emerged that put his lies – and credibility - in the spotlight.

www.cjr.org/behind_the_news/the_myth_of_tiananmen.php?page=all

11:00 AM - June 4, 2010

The Myth of Tiananmen

And the price of a passive press

By Jay Mathews

More sharing (Single Page)

Mathews is an education reporter for The Washington Post. He was the paper's first Beijing bureau chief and returned in 1989 to help cover the Tiananmen demonstrations. With his wife, Linda Mathews, he is the author of One Billion: A China Chronicle. This piece originally ran in the September/October 1998 issue of the Columbia Journalism Review.

President Clinton's precedent-setting visit to China filled the front pages of American newspapers and led the evening television news for many days this summer. The stories focused on his controversial decision to attend a welcoming ceremony in Tiananmen Square, despite the stain of what reporters called the massacre of Chinese students there on June 4, 1989.

Over the last decade, many American reporters and editors have accepted a mythical version of that warm, bloody night. They repeated it often before and during Clinton's trip. On the day the president arrived in Beijing, a *Baltimore Sun* headline (June 27, page 1A) referred to "Tiananmen, where Chinese students died." A *USA Today* article (June 26, page 7A) called Tiananmen the place "where pro-democracy demonstrators were gunned down." *The Wall Street Journal* (June 26, page A10) described "the Tiananmen Square massacre" where armed

www.cjr.org/behind_the_news/the_myth_of_tiananmen.php?page=all

troops ordered to clear demonstrators from the square killed "hundreds or more." The *New York Post* (June 25, page 22) said the square was "the site of the student slaughter."

The problem is this: as far as can be determined from the available evidence, no one died that night in Tiananmen Square.

A few people may have been killed by random shooting on streets near the square, but all verified eyewitness accounts say that the students who remained in the square when troops arrived were allowed to leave peacefully. Hundreds of people, most of them workers and passersby, did die that night, but in a different place and under different circumstances.

The Chinese government estimates more than 300 fatalities. Western estimates are somewhat higher. Many victims were shot by soldiers on stretches of Changan Jie, the Avenue of Eternal Peace, about a mile west of the square, and in scattered confrontations in other parts of the city, where, it should be added, a few soldiers were beaten or burned to death by angry workers.

The resilient tale of an early morning Tiananmen massacre stems from several false eyewitness accounts in the confused hours and days after the crackdown. Human rights experts George Black and Robin Munro, both outspoken critics of the Chinese government, trace many of the rumor's roots in their 1993 book, *Black Hands of Beijing: Lives of Defiance in China's Democracy Movement*. Probably the most widely disseminated account appeared first in the Hong Kong press: a Qinghua University

student described machine guns mowing down students in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes in the middle of the square. *The New York Times* gave this version prominent display on June 12, just a week after the event, but no evidence was ever found to confirm the account or verify the existence of the alleged witness. *Times* reporter Nicholas Kristof challenged the report the next day, in an article that ran on the bottom of an inside page; the myth lived on. Student leader Wu'er Kaixi said he had seen 200 students cut down by gunfire, but it was later proven that he left the square several hours before the events he described allegedly occurred.

Most of the hundreds of foreign journalists that night, including me, were in other parts of the city or were removed from the square so that they could not witness the final chapter of the student story. Those who tried to remain close filed dramatic accounts that, in some cases, buttressed the myth of a student massacre.

For example, CBS correspondent Richard Roth's story of being arrested and removed from the scene refers to "powerful bursts of automatic weapons, raging gunfire for a minute and a half that lasts as long as a nightmare." Black and Munro quote a Chinese eyewitness who says the gunfire was from army commandos shooting out the student loudspeakers at the top of the monument. A BBC reporter watching from a high floor of the Beijing Hotel said he saw soldiers shooting at students at the monument in the center of the square. But as the many journalists who tried to watch the action from that relatively safe vantage point can

attest, the middle of the square is not visible from the hotel.

A common response to this corrective analysis is: So what? The Chinese army killed many innocent people that night. Who cares exactly where the atrocities took place? That is an understandable, and emotionally satisfying, reaction. Many of us feel bile rising in our throats at any attempt to justify what the Chinese leadership and a few army commanders did that night.

But consider what is lost by not giving an accurate account of what happened, and what such sloppiness says to Chinese who are trying to improve their press organs by studying ours. The problem is not so much putting the murders in the wrong place, but suggesting that most of the victims were students. Black and Munro say "what took place was the slaughter not of students but of ordinary workers and residents — precisely the target that the Chinese government had intended." They argue that the government was out to suppress a rebellion of workers, who were much more numerous and had much more to be angry about than the students. This was the larger story that most of us overlooked or underplayed.

It is hard to find a journalist who has not contributed to the misimpression. Rereading my own stories published after Tiananmen, I found several references to the "Tiananmen massacre." At the time, I considered this space-saving shorthand. I assumed the reader would know that I meant the massacre that occurred in Beijing after the Tiananmen demonstrations. But my fuzziness helped keep the falsehood

www.cjr.org/behind_the_news/the_myth_of_tiananmen.php?page=all

Tiananmen demonstrations. But my fuzziness helped keep the falsehood alive. Given enough time, such rumors can grow even larger and more distorted. When a journalist as careful and well-informed as Tim Russert, NBC's Washington bureau chief, can fall prey to the most feverish versions of the fable, the sad consequences of reportorial laziness become clear. On May 31 on *Meet the Press*, Russert referred to "tens of thousands" of deaths in Tiananmen Square.

The facts of Tiananmen have been known for a long time. When Clinton visited the square this June, both *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* explained that no one died there during the 1989 crackdown. But these were short explanations at the end of long articles. I doubt that they did much to kill the myth.

Not only has the error made the American press's frequent pleas for the truth about Tiananmen seem shallow, but it has allowed the bloody-minded regime responsible for the June 4 murders to divert attention from what happened. There was a massacre that morning. Journalists have to be precise about where it happened and who were its victims, or readers and viewers will never be able to understand what it meant.

More sharing

Jay Mathews is an education reporter with *The Washington Post*.

Factual verification and why developing countries need censorship

Given the amount of relentless agenda-based disinformation against the Chinese government, it is not hard to understand why China needs to counter such disinformation with censorship to protect its own society from undue influence by the ill-intended and well-funded Western propaganda machine.

Selective reporting with the intention to mislead the public and to instigate hatred against a sovereign government or culture is unfortunately a part of the imperialist Western strategy in world domination. It is by all means a crime more serious than censorship itself. In fact, many developing countries are forced into censorship of the internet and media due to such ill-intended Western funding and agenda-based activities. In our next instalment under the title: 'The Untold Story: Chinese "Dissidents" & the US Government', I will get into the details of how the US government recruits and funds Chinese citizens to work against their own government under the coordination of the Western media.

Unlike the agenda-based mainstream Western journalists who indulge in pack journalism by simply copying and endorsing each other's stories

without verification and reporting them as fact, a responsible researcher should always bear in mind to also observe an event from the perspective of the country demonised by the mainstream media.

Statements made by Chinese leaders in 1989

Due to the power of the Western propaganda machine, people tend not to trust the statements made by the Chinese media and their government. As such, I decided to take the trouble to dig into statements made by some Chinese leaders in 1989 so that people can verify the statements they made at the time with the silent evidence (images) I have produced so far from The Atlantic, CNN, The Independent and The Guardian.

The truth is that the Chinese media and leaders are often more honest in addressing their social problems than the Western media and political leadership. The Chinese leadership, with its grassroots contacts, understood the social pains of the economic cycle of transforming from a controlled economy towards a more market-oriented economy. They were working very hard to try and solve the problems and accommodate the protesters without losing control of the country.

Five days after the crackdown, the then Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, addressed the Martial Law Units on 9 June, 1989. The following statement made by Deng at the time is an accurate reflection of the situation on the ground, and the attitude of the Chinese government and soldiers towards the protesters:

In the course of quelling this rebellion, many of our comrades were injured or even sacrificed their lives. Their weapons were also taken from them. Why was this? It also was because bad people mingled with the good, which made it difficult to take the drastic measures we should take.

Handling this matter amounted to a very severe political test for our army, and what happened shows that our PLA passed muster. If we had used tanks to roll across [bodies?], it would have created a confusion of fact and fiction across the country. That is why I have to thank the PLA commanders and fighters for using this attitude to deal with the rebellion. Even though the losses are regrettable, this has enabled us to win over the people and made it possible for those people who can't tell right from wrong to change their viewpoint. This has made it possible for everyone to see for themselves what

kind of people the PLA are, whether there was bloodbath at Tiananmen, and who the people who shed blood were.

Once this question is cleared up, we can seize the initiative. Although it is very saddening to have sacrificed so many comrades, if the course of the incident is analyzed objectively, people cannot but recognize that the PLA are the sons and brothers of the people. This will also help the people to understand the measures we used in the course of the struggle. In the future, the PLA will have the people's support for whatever measures it takes to deal with whatever problem it faces. I would like to add here that in the future we must never again let people take away our weapons.

All in all, this was a test, and we passed. Even though there are not very many senior comrades in the army and the fighters are mostly children of 18 or 19 years of age -- or a little more than 20 years old -- they are still genuine soldiers of the people. In the face of danger to their lives, they did not forget the people, the teachings of the party, and the interests of the country. They were resolute in the face of death. It's not an exaggeration to say that they sacrificed themselves like heroes and died martyrs' deaths.

[**Source** : Beijing Domestic Television Service, June 27, 1989; FBIS, June 27, pp. 8-10. Full content can be found at Long Bow, an independent film maker's website: <http://www.tsquare.tv/chronology/Deng.html>]

Given the information we presented so far including the handful of confessions made by Western journalists, it is now a lot easier for Western readers to understand the content of the above Deng's statement as truthful, not propaganda.

It is important for people to know the ancient Chinese history, philosophy of good governance and the concept of a people's government since Mao's era to understand why the average person in China enjoys a kind of corrective power and freedom not seen in the West. We will get to the techniques that Western governments use to control protesters later on.

Before we move on to the content of then Premier Li Peng's martial law speech, let's have a look at how the BBC manufactured the perception of a

“Massacre” in 1989 through the power of words - without any footage of a dead person.

How BBC manufactured the perception of a “Massacre”

Given the above background knowledge of the Tiananmen event in 1989, let us revisit how the BBC broadcasted the so-called “massacre” that night. It would be a lot easier for us to understand how the mainstream media could use selective images of tanks, soldiers, burning vehicles, injured people and the sound effects of explosions and gunfire to demonise the Chinese government with their opinionated commentary about **a massacre without having to even produce a single image of a dead person** .

The opinionated commentary made by BBC alone was sufficient to adversely affect their viewer’s perception of an event. This is an interesting exercise as it helps to prove that the vast majority of people do not use their brain to analyse, and simply accept what is being told; and that emotion can easily be stirred up by a few simple opinionated and emotional statements from the media.

One could simply search the net or YouTube with this title to view how BBC manufactured the scenario of a massacre in 1989 through the power of words: ‘BBC News - June 4, 1989, Tiananmen Square Massacre’, or type in the following web address:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XJBnHMpHGRY>

[Note: the web address may be changed or removed in the passage of time, so searching the net using the title is still the best way to retrieve information.]

The following is the full transcript of the BBC video:

The noise of gunfire rose from all over the centre of Peking. It was unremitting. On the streets leading down to the main road to Tiananmen Square, furious people stared in disbelief at the glow in the sky, listening to the sound of shots. Heading down the road was hazardous business, but hundreds of people cheered as buses were set alight and army trucks caught fire too. They yelled and shouted; and then as troop lorries were seen moving down the road, there was gunfire from those lorries.

The troops have been firing indiscriminately, but still, there are thousands of people on the streets who will not move back.

The bicycle ricks haw scooped up the injured - others were shunted onto bikes and pedalled to hospital. Many were carried away by frantic local residents. There was confusion and despair among those that could hardly credit that their own army was firing wildly at them. Many were bystanders, perhaps naive about the savagery of the situation. Indeed, it was hard at times to grasp that this army was launching into an unarmed civilian population, as if charging into battle. From Tiananmen Square, the sound of gunfire sounded like a battle, but it was one-sided. A line of soldiers were strung out, facing a huge crowd. The air was filled with shouts of, "fascists, stop killing." We were in the line facing the troops. They we're about 250 yards away. Young people were singing the Internationale to a background of gunfire.

After hours of shooting and facing a line of troops, the crowd is still here. They're shouting, "stop the killing," and, "down with the government."

A huge volley of shots just as I left the front line caused panic. The young man in front of me fell dead. I fell over him. Two others were killed yards away. Two more people lay wounded on the ground near me. Ambulances screamed up to the troop line, and we're turned away - they couldn't get to the Square. Two ambulance drivers were shot and injured. Earlier, we'd been driving at the back of the Forbidden City - the old part of Peking near the Square. We'd picked up a woman with a bullet in her head, and took her to the nearby children's hospital, into a scene of mayhem. Casualties were arriving every few seconds on bikes, ricks haws, park benches, carried in - all with gunshot wounds. Housewives, elderly residents - people shot while sitting in their homes. The operating theatre was overflowing; many of the staff in tears. In 20 minutes, 40 seriously injured were brought for emergency surgery. Two were already dead. In the streets, many came up to us, shaking with anger and disbelief and fear. Many were terrified, saying that there would be

retribution. There was not one voice on the streets which did not express despair and rage. "Tell the world," they said to us.

One should note these from the above BBC narration:

1. The BBC described at the beginning of the video "buses were set alight and army trucks caught fire too" , without telling us the mobs were armed with petrol bombs, and that the soldiers were being attacked.
2. The BBC then claimed that "The troops have been firing indiscriminately, but still, there are thousands of people on the streets who will not move back." A minute later, the BBC video claimed that, "After hours of shooting and facing a line of troops, the crowd is still here. They're shouting, 'stop the killing,' and, 'down with the government.'" The question we should ask is: "Is this a possible scenario if indeed a line of soldiers were firing indiscriminately into the crowd right in front of them for hours?" One should also note that there are no images of soldiers firing when the BBC described such a scene.
3. The BBC then described that the "army was launching into an unarmed civilian population, as if charging into battle. From Tiananmen Square, the sound of gunfire sounded like a battle, but it was one-sided." One should note that this series of descriptions is to portray an unarmed civilian population brutalised by the soldiers without supporting video evidence of the soldiers' violence. In addition, the description of an "unarmed civilian population" is in contradiction to the images at the beginning of the video when the BBC reported that, "buses were set alight and army trucks caught fire too."
4. The BBC then again extensively described the soldiers' killing of unarmed civilians without producing any footage of a dead person. For example, this is how the BBC journalist described the number of people killed in front of her: "A huge volley of shots just as I left the front line causedpanic. The young man in front of me fell dead. I fell over him. Two others were killed yards away. Two more people lay wounded on the ground near me. Ambulances screamed up to the troop line, and we're turned away - they couldn't get to the Square. Two ambulance drivers

were shot and injured.” One should note that this is a first person account, and that all those deaths apparently took place right next to the BBC journalist; and yet, we cannot find any images in this BBC video that support such a description.

5. It is also worth noting that when BBC said, “We picked up a woman with a bullet in her head, and took her to a nearby children hospital into a scene of near mayhem, casualties were arriving every few seconds,” the video footage is showing a woman with blood on her head walking on her own foot with three companions. There is totally no video evidence to support the claim that “casualties were arriving every few seconds.”

Once people learn to verify video images with the narration of the Western journalists, people will come to realise how disgusting the imperialist propaganda machine is, given that they would manufacture news to instigate hatred against their targeted governments across the world to justify a regime change.

Foreign involvement and the radicalisation of protesters

Like the so-called Arab Spring, the 1989 Tiananmen Square incident began with protesters with genuine grievances due to the rising cost of living and simple intentions, but ended with uncompromising militancy aimed at overthrowing the entire political system and government.

In the case of Libya during the so-called Arab Spring in 2011, when Gaddafi expressed his willingness for a democratic election [23] so that the Libyan people could decide if he should stay or go, the Western-backed militants were in contrary the party that refused to give the Libyan people this democratic right. Their intention is consistent with the sole objective of their Western backer: “a regime changed” through bloodshed - we will get into this later. In the meantime, one should note that the intentions of some of the foreign-backed protesters at Tiananmen Square were the same as the Western-backed militants in Libya.

Chai Ling, one of the most vocal student leaders at the time, lied about a massacre in front of the camera. The following YouTube video with Chai Ling’s own voice shows her acknowledging that the students themselves lacked understanding about democracy. When she initiated the hunger strike, she was conscious that the movement would be a failure. She then said in an interview that she felt very sad at the time as she could not tell the students that:

Actually our wish is to see blood; that is to frustrate our government to the extreme that they will eventually butcher their citizens. I believe that only through a river of blood in the Square, will the nation then open their eyes and unite, but how could we tell our fellow students our intention?

In this interview, Chai Ling also criticised those protesters who made the effort to prevent a bloody crackdown. Chai Ling then repeated her earlier statement about the group’s hidden agenda: “Our intention is to see the flow of blood right here, using blood and lives to awaken the masses.” But when asked by the interviewer if she will stay in the Square herself given the circumstances, her reply was, “I think I won’t because I am in the government black list. I want to stay alive to fight.” The following is the title and web address to this YouTube video:

YouTube Title: 引致(六)四悲劇但常被人 " 忽略 " 了的兩個罪魁禍首
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t5jkW7w9DWE&feature=related>

The following screenshots are parts of the video footage with the Chinese subtitles that echo Chai Ling's statement word by word about her group's intention to provoke a river of blood at the Square:



Translation: Chai Ling said: "Actually our wish is to see blood."



"That is to frustrate our government to the extreme that they will eventually butcher their citizens."



“I believe that only through a river of blood in the Square,”



“will the nation then open their eyes and unite,”



“but how could we tell our fellow students our intention.”



“Our intention is to see the flow of blood right here, using blood and lives to awaken the masses.”

Kathy Podgers posted an article written by Yvonne Abraham (a Globe columnist) in 2009 titled ‘The Tiananmen Affair’ [24] claiming that there was a removed YouTube video with footage of Chai Ling telling the story of her handlers in Hong Kong encouraging her to leave the Square before the so-called “massacre”. According to Abraham, Long Bow, an independent film maker, released a three hour documentary about the Tiananmen Square incident in 1995 with video footage of Chai Ling’s personal account of her group’s hidden agenda in hoping for the Square to be “awash in blood”. That video (in English) has been removed from YouTube due to a lawsuit taken up by Chai Ling against the film maker for the infringement of “Jenzabar’s copyright by mentioning the firm’s name on its website”. The title of that documentary was ‘The Gate of Heavenly Peace’.

I managed to find the original filmmaker’s website (tsquare.tv) to confirm the story of the lawsuit. However, I am unable to verify the story of Chai Ling’s personal account in the video in regards to her handlers in Hong Kong, because the film maker only sold the video for educational use. However, I managed to find the following YouTube video (in Chinese language) showing forces in America, Taiwan and Hong Kong (Hong Kong was still under the British control at the time) actively instigating the situation:

YouTube title: ‘ 美國、台灣、香港支聯會在 64 如何散播謠言
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=akMHOof8E1yU&feature=related>

This video shows footage of a report from anti-Communist Party media on how organisations in US, Hong Kong and Taiwan coordinated their efforts in trying to spread the so-called “truth” across China during the 1989 event; using all kinds of methods and channels such as the Voice of America, Voice of Taiwan, faxes, phone calls and wireless devices, printed materials etc. to spread the messages across China. Such activities prompted the Chinese government to cut off the electrical supply and phone connection as a counter response. There were also reports of thirteen Taiwanese agents being arrested in China for instigating the unrest; and complaints by China about US involvement. Of course, the narration of the video is highly opinionated and hostile against the measures the Communist Party took to censor the circulation of those so-called “truths” generated by the so-called “free” world.

On 29 May, 2009 a Hong Kong based newspaper, The Standard, published a report titled ‘Screen idol Tang linked to June 4 escape plot’ telling the story of some Hong Kong movie stars involved in an operation that helped 133 people (including Wu'er Kaixi) flee China after the Tiananmen Square crackdown. The following is an excerpt from the report that links the CIA to Tiananmen Square:

The involvement of the CIA was cited in 1996 testimony before the US Congress while a British journalist mentioned the operation in a documentary *Escape From Tiananmen*.

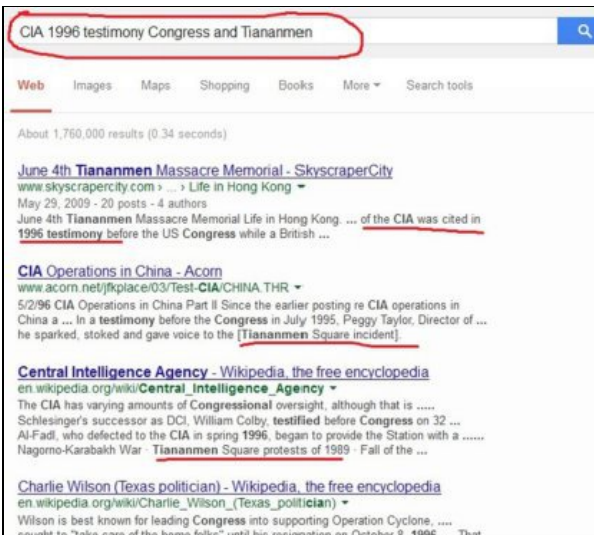
Unfortunately the content of the above mentioned report on The Standard is no longer available on their website. However, the documentary ‘Escape from Tiananmen’ can still be found on <http://vimeo.com/37552981> . In addition, when one searches the net using ‘CIA operation yellowbird’, one should not be surprised by the hundreds of links to articles, documents, reports and analysis that link the CIA to Operation Yellow Bird in China.

The following is an excerpt from Wikipedia:

Newsweek maintains that rescue squads made incursions into Chinese territory, while US and British intelligence operatives were involved in the extractions. However, former US Ambassador to China, James Lilley, said Americans were involved "almost exclusively in legal exfiltrations." There was cooperation from foreign embassies for the asylum-seekers. An academic study of the operation revealed that a leader of the Sun Yee On triad

organisation had actively involved his organisation, equipment and clandestine smuggling routes: its vertically organised cells that were in direct contact with the rescue targets and directly accountable for the success of each mission. The CIA supplied materiel in the form of sophisticated equipment and other means of escape and subterfuge, and even weapons. Yellowbird successfully helped more than 400 dissidents, who were smuggled through Hong Kong, and then onwards to Western countries. Wu'erkaixi and Chai Ling were among those who were helped to flee their homeland ... [25]

In fact, if one searches the net with a few key words such as ‘CIA 1996 testimony Congress and Tiananmen’, one will be able to find reports, documentation and articles of the CIA’s operations in China during the 1989 event. The following is just a screenshot example of a simple search on the net:



The truth

The truth is that people should be wary with virtually everything they read, hear and see from the mainstream media. The lessons we must learn from this so-called Tiananmen Square “Massacre” are as follows:

- 1) Don't simply trust whatever narrations the mainstream Western media tells us.
- 2) Don't simply trust the accounts of people interviewed by the mainstream Western media.
- 3) Don't simply trust the reports of journalists working for the mainstream Western media.
- 4) The Chinese media and government are in fact far more honest and accurate with their description of events, and it is therefore important for us to read and listen to the Chinese side of the story instead of relying exclusively on the Western media.
- 5) Statements from Western governments, particularly the US government, are the last kind of information we should trust.
- 6) The concept of human rights is not a straightforward thing. Please read the coming session, ‘The Alternative’, for the content of the Chinese leadership’s assessment of the event five days after the crackdown to understand why Western intervention often results in a reversed effect on humanity.

The diehard media agenda

Despite the over two decades of overwhelming evidence that dismisses the “massacre” claim, one needs just to access individual Western media websites and search under the term ‘Tiananmen massacre’ to notice that the mainstream media continues to use the term “massacre” on either their headlines or in between the lines. Just a few examples as follow:

- The Epoch Times (4 June, 2012) titled: ‘Tiananmen Square Massacre Candlelight Vigil in Hong Kong 180,000- Strong’ [Note: I recall that according to the Hong Kong TV news at the time, Hong Kong police claimed that given the space available at the gathering location, even if it was based on one person per

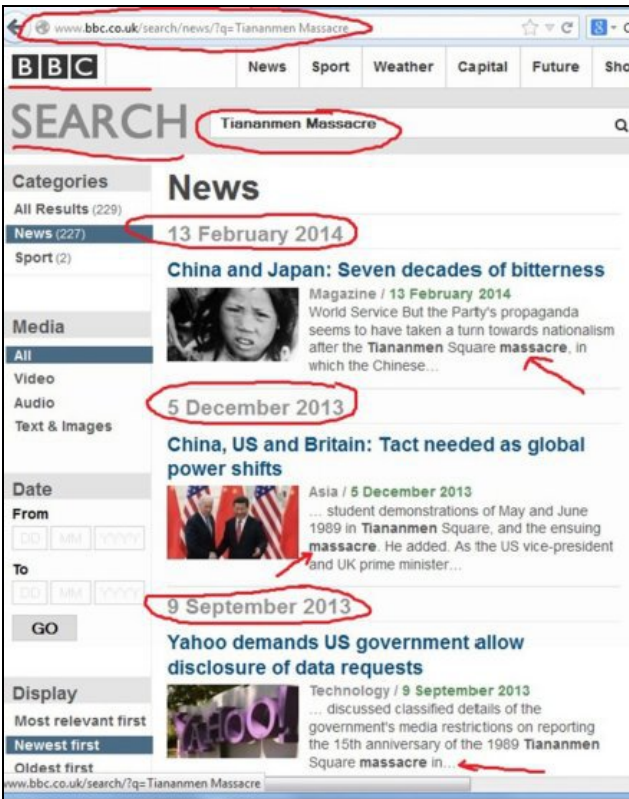
square foot, the maximum capacity at candlelight vigil is 75,000] [26]

- Reporter Without Border (1 June, 2012) titled: ‘23RD of the Tiananmen Square Massacre’ [27]
- ABC (USA) (4 June, 2012) titled: ‘Tiananmen Square Quietly Remembered 23 Years Later’ with this opening statement: “Today marks the 23rd anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, but in China any mention of that day remains forbidden” [28]
- BBC (15 November, 2012) titled: ‘China confirms leadership Change’ with this statement in the 16th paragraph: “A little more than a decade after the trauma of the Tiananmen massacre, when ...” [29]

A search for their 2013 reports produces the same outcome. I have no doubt that the lies of a “Massacre” at Tiananmen Square or wording with similar effect will continue to be part of the inter-media agenda setting within the Western propaganda industry in the years ahead. The best way to stop them from lying is to stop reading their newspapers and magazines, stop viewing their TV’s news, and stop listening to their radio broadcasting.

There is a nickname for the BBC: the ‘British Bullshit Corporation’ [30]. One needs just to search the BBC’s website using the term ‘Tiananmen Massacre’ to learn that the BBC is one of the most notorious Western media outlets in spreading rumours and hatred against targeted countries. The following (next page) is a screenshot from the BBC’s website using the search term ‘Tiananmen Massacre’. One should note from the screenshot’s information that the BBC is so notorious with its anti-Chinese campaign that it virtually uses all kind of occasions to remind its readers about a “Massacre” at Tiananmen Square, despites the confession made by its own journalist, James Miles, in 2009 that:

He had "conveyed the wrong impression" and that "there was no massacre on Tiananmen Square.”



Timeline: The Chinese government's effort to negotiate with protesters

The reality is that the Chinese government made many attempts to negotiate with the students during the Tiananmen Square saga as early as April 1989. A book (1990) edited by Michel Oksenberg, Lawrence R. Sullivan and Marc Lambert titled 'Beijing Spring, 1989: Confrontation and Conflict: the Basic Documents', had the following acknowledgements in the introduction:

Pg. XXV: under the subheading 'No Repression':

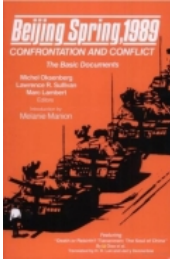
To their surprise, protesters discovered that the overwhelming majority of police along the route and at the square were unarmed.

Pg. XXVI:

For two weeks the troops assigned to enforce martial law held back ... In the early hours of June 3 the authorities made another major attempt to end the protests. About thirty thousand unarmed soldiers set out on foot from the outskirts of Beijing toward the square. The main force got within several hundred yards of the square but were

soon blocked by large crowds, who pushed them and shouted insults.

There is a lot of raw information in this book that will contribute to the understanding of the 1989 Tiananmen incident. I will encourage those who are interested in knowing more to get a copy for further reading. The following is a screenshot of the book cover:



I will not get into the many valuable details in this book including the original content of the speeches by a number of Chinese leaders. However, I would like to extract directly from the book introduction, the timeline and some activities in regards to the Chinese government's efforts to negotiate with the students from almost the very beginning of the protest movement leading up to the decision to declare martial law:

As early as the afternoon of April, State Council spokesman Yuan Mu had announced that the government welcomed dialogue with the students ... The All-China Student Federation and the Beijing Student Federation were commissioned to make arrangements for dialogue. On that day the federations set up a reception office and telephone hotline to listen to student views. They began to send representatives to the various universities to solicit opinions and work out conditions for dialogue that would be acceptable to both sides.

On April 28 the state-controlled newspapers and television broadcasts carried fairly detailed coverage of the previous day's demonstration. Accurate and comprehensive reports of the protests were also given in the third week of May.

On April 29 and 30 the All-China Student Federation and Beijing Student Federation organised a "candid dialogue" with Li Ximing (Politburo member and Beijing party leader), Chen Xitong (State councillor and Beijing mayor), Yuan Mu, and other officials and

students from sixteen universities. The authorities attempted to respond to a number of student concerns, and the talks were shown on national television. Yuan Mu affirmed the patriotism and good intentions of most of the protesters and identified their objectives as no different from regime objectives.

In the first week of May leaders in the State Council, the Beijing government, and various government ministries engaged in a number of smaller dialogues with students. These were also arranged by the All-China Student Federation. From May 11 to 13, Hu Qili (Politburo Standing Committee member in charge of propaganda work) and Wang Renzhi (Central Propaganda Department head) went to a number of press offices to hear the views of journalists and editors.

On May 13 the government responded to a petition submitted by student protesters by announcing it would hold another dialogue with students on May 15.

On May 13 and 14, to counter allegations of insincerity in the offer, Yan Mingfu (Central Committee Secretariat member and Central United Front Department head) and Li Tieying (Minister of the State Education Commission) held informal talks with over forty students, including student protest leader Wu'er Kaixi and Wang Dan.

On May 15 Yan and Li held the formal dialogue with over fifty students from twenty-two universities.

On the morning of May 18, four of the five members of the Politburo Standing Committee (Zhao Ziyang, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, and Hu Qili) paid a nationally televised visit to students who had collapsed during a hunger strike and were being treated in Beijing hospital.

Later in the day, hardliners made another concession: Li Peng invited representatives of the hunger strikers, including Wu'er Kaixi and Wang Dan, to the Great Hall of the People for a dialogue on how to end the strike. The hour-long encounter, shown on national

television the same day, was remarkable. Wu'er Kaixi rejected the premier's welcome, asserting that the meeting was "not only a little late, but too late." He went on to put Li in a position of guest rather than host: "In fact, it is not that you asked us to come for discussion, but that the great number of people at the square asked you to come out for a talk. The topics of discussion should be decided by us." ... Li continued to affirm again the patriotism of the broad masses of students and that they and the government shared many of the same goals.

On May 19 Li Peng and Zhao Ziyang visited hunger strikers who were occupying the square. Again, the event was televised nationally.

Later that evening Li and President Yang Shangkun announced that the army had been called to enter Beijing and restore order. On the following day Li signed the declaration of martial law.

May 22 Li Peng expressed the view that the protests were no longer a matter of one or two months, that the students had made long-term plans. He also observed: "We have come to the stage where there is no retreat. If we retreat still further, we shall have give China away to them."

Note : from the above direct excerpts from the introduction of the book, one should notice that the book editors continued to use the word "hardliner" to describe the then premier Li Peng. This is a reflection of just how influential the mainstream media is on the public's perception of a person or an event. Whether or not Li Peng was a hardliner or a great reformist, we will get to that later under the heading 'The Alternative'.

One should also take note of the following events:

On 19 May, 1989 - then Chinese Secretary General Zhao Ziyang visited the Square asking the students to be rational. He told the students that the government needs time to fix the problems, and urged the students to stop the hunger strike and leave the Square; but to no avail. The full content of Zhao addressing the students is still available on YouTube. The title is:

六四前赵紫阳在天安门广场对学生发表讲话完整影像【独家】

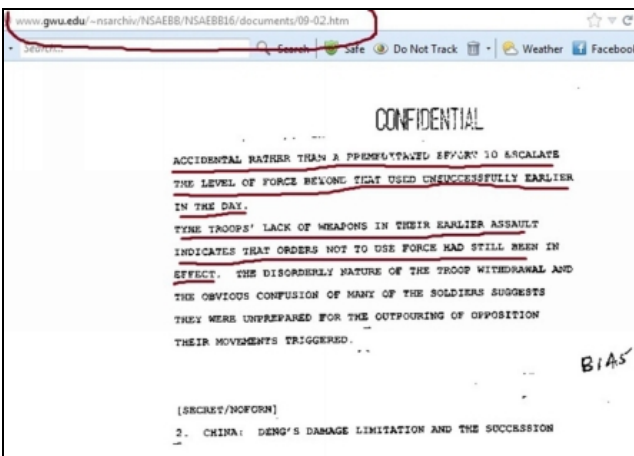
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ZxjV0s2CrA>

As I recall from rereading a Chinese article [31] I wrote in Hong Kong in 1989, the Chinese government dispatched 80 public buses to the Square to house the hunger strikers so that they would not get wet by the rain that day (18 May, 1989). The government also dispatched workers to clean up the Square for the sake of the protesters' hygiene. This piece of information can be verified by a report I have just found on the Chicago Tribune (19 May, 1989) titled 'China Workers Threaten Strike – Government Gets Ultimatum On Student Demands' [32]. The following is an excerpt from Chicago Tribune about the 80 buses:

About 150,000 people still milled around Tiananmen Square, where the hunger strikers are kept in 80 public buses, each attended by a team of doctors and nurses.

One should note that the 1999 US government declassified document published by the National Security Archive also confirmed that most of the soldiers were initially unarmed. The following (next page) is the screenshot from the website:

<http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB16/documents/09-02.htm>



One should note the following statement from the above screenshot's declassified document:

Accidental rather than a premeditated effort to escalate the level of force beyond that used unsuccessfully earlier in the day. The troops' lack of weapons in their earlier assault indicate that order not to use force had still been in effect ...

Without prejudice, as a Western citizen and somebody who is quite well read, I have to acknowledge that I haven't come across a single incident of protest in the West where the government was so caring, patient and restrained to the protesters like the Beijing government was in 1989. The students were allowed to protest freely at the Square for almost the entire seven weeks. It is important for people to practically and objectively acknowledge that many of the social pains that arise from the process of industrialisation and economic reform were inevitable and could only be resolved over a period of time – there was no overnight solution.

The content of the following statement made by the then Premier Li Peng on 19 May, 1989 will provide us further information about what actually happened in 1989 leading up to the inevitable crackdown on the 4th of June.

Premier Li Peng's Martial Law speech

The truth is that no government will allow a protest to go on endlessly to the extent that it begins to destabilise the country and economy. As far as my memory is concerned, no Western government has ever been so restrained and honest to a social protest at a time of economic transformation like the Chinese government was in 1989. Unfortunately, what makes things difficult for China was that there were coordinated efforts by outside forces in escalating the situation. As such, the Chinese government was given no alternative but to eventually declared martial law on 20 May, 1989.

Understanding the above mentioned timeline of events and the background information of foreign involvement in escalating the unrest will enable us to understand the content of Li Peng's martial law speech on behalf of the Party Central Committee and State Council on 19 May, 1989. The following is a series of excerpts from Li's speech that reflect the reality at the time. I have inserted subheadings in between the contents of Li's speech so that readers can easily identify the issues and the pain the Chinese government has gone through to make the decision for an inevitable crackdown:

Protests affecting social order and the economy:

Prior to the beginning of May, the situation had begun to cool down as a result of great efforts. However, the situation has become more turbulent since the beginning of May. More and more students and other people have been involved in demonstrations. Many institutions of higher learning have come to a standstill. Traffic jams have taken place everywhere. The party and government leading organs have been affected, and public security has been rapidly deteriorating. All this has seriously disturbed and undermined the normal order of production, work, study, and everyday life of the people in the whole municipality. Some activities on the agenda for state affairs of the Sino-Soviet summit that attracted worldwide attention had to be canceled, greatly damaging China's international image and prestige.

A handful of people making use of hunger strikers:

The activities of some of the students on hunger strike at Tiananmen Square have not yet been stopped completely. Their health is seriously deteriorating and some of their lives are still in imminent danger. In fact, a handful of persons are using the hunger strikers as hostages to coerce and force the party and the government to yield to their political demands. In this regard, they have not one iota of humanity [applause].

Government efforts to initiate dialogue with students:

The party and the government have, on one hand, taken every possible measure, to treat and rescue the fasting students. On the other hand, they have held several dialogues with representatives of the fasting students and have earnestly promised to continue to listen to their opinions in the future, in the hope that the students would stop their hunger strike immediately. But, the dialogues did not yield results as expected. The square is packed with extremely excited crowds who keep shouting demagogic slogans. Right now, representatives of the hunger striking students say that they can no longer control the situation. If we fail to promptly put an end to such a state of affairs and let it go unchecked, it will very likely lead to serious consequences which none of us want to see.

Situation getting out of control:

The situation in Beijing is still developing, and has already affected many other cities in the country. In many places, the number of demonstrators and protesters is increasing. In some places, there have been many incidents of people breaking into local party and government organs, along with beating, smashing, looting, burning, and other undermining activities that seriously violated the law. Some trains running on major railway lines have even been intercepted, causing communications to stop. Something has happened to our trunk line, the Beijing-Guangzhou line. Today, a train from Fuzhou was intercepted. The train was unable to move out for several hours.

Unrest may affect reform and the survival of the People's Republic:

All these incidents demonstrate that we will have nationwide major turmoil if no quick action is taken to turn and stabilize the situation. Our nation's reforms and opening to the outside world, the cause of the four modernizations, and even the fate and future of the People's Republic of China, built by many revolutionary martyrs with their blood, are facing a serious threat [applause].

Acknowledgement of student's intentions as consistent to government objectives; though situation has developed independent of subjective wishes:

Our party and government have pointed out time and time again that the vast numbers of young students are kindhearted, that subjectively they do not want turmoil, and that they have fervent patriotic spirit, wishing to push forward reform, develop democracy, and overcome corruption. This is also in line with the goals which the party and government have striven to accomplish. It should be said that many of the questions and views they raise have already exerted and will continue to exert positive influence on improving the work of the party and government. However, willfully using various forms of demonstrations, boycotts of class, and even hunger strikes to make petitions have damaged social stability and will not be beneficial to solving the problems. Moreover, the situation has developed completely independent of the subjective wishes of the young students. More and more it is going in a direction that runs counter to their intentions.

The few radicals with ulterior motives:

At present, it has become more and more clear that the very, very few people who attempt to create turmoil want to achieve, under the conditions of turmoil, precisely their political goals which they could not achieve through normal democratic and legal channels; to negate the CPC leadership and to negate the socialist system. They openly promoted the slogan of negating the opposition to bourgeois liberalization. Their goal is to gain absolute freedom to unscrupulously oppose the four cardinal principles. They spread many rumors, attacking, slandering, and abusing principal leaders of the party and state. At present, the spearhead has been focused on Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who has made tremendous contributions to our cause of reform and opening to the outside world. Their goal is precisely to organizationally subvert the CPC leadership, overthrow the people's government elected by the People's Congress in accordance with the law, and totally negate the people's democratic dictatorship. They stir up trouble everywhere, establish secret ties, instigate the creation of all kinds of illegal organizations, and force the party, the people, and the government to recognize them. In doing so, they are attempting to lay a foundation and make a breakthrough for the establishment of opposition factions and opposition parties. If they should succeed, the reform and opening to the outside world, democracy and legality, and socialist modernization would all come to nothing, and China would suffer a historical retrogression. A very promising China with a very bright future would become a hopeless China without a future.

Reasons behind the seven weeks of government restraint:

One important reason for us to take a clear-cut stand in opposing the turmoil and exposing the political conspiracy of a handful of people is to distinguish the masses of young students from the handful of people who incited the turmoil. For almost a month, we adopted an extremely tolerant and restrained attitude in handling the student unrest. No government in the world would be so tolerant. The reason that we were so tolerant was out of our loving care for the masses of youths and students. We regard them as our own children and the

future of China. We do not want to hurt good people, particularly not the young students. However, the handful of behind-the-scenes people, who were plotting and inciting the turmoil, miscalculated and took the tolerance as weakness on the part of the party and government. They continued to cook up stories to confuse and poison the masses, in an attempt to worsen the situation. This has caused the situation in the capital and many localities across the country to become increasingly acute. Under such circumstances, the CPC, as a ruling party and a government responsible to the people, is forced to take resolute and decisive measures to put an end to the turmoil [applause].

Active channel of dialogue is open to provide clear-cut answers to reasonable demands:

It must be stressed that even under such circumstances, we should still persist in protecting the patriotism of the students, make a clear distinction between them and the very, very few people who created the turmoil, and not penalize students for their radical words and actions in the student movement. Moreover, dialogue will continue in an active way through various channels, in different forms, and at different levels between the party and the government on one hand and the students and people from other walks of life on the other, including dialogue with those students who have taken part in parades, demonstrations, class boycotts, and hunger strikes, in order to take full heed of opinions from all segments. We will not only give clear-cut answers to the reasonable demands raised by them, but will also pay close attention to and earnestly accept their reasonable criticisms and suggestions, such as punishing profiteering officials, getting rid of corruption, and overcoming bureaucratism as well as promoting democracy, developing education, and so forth, so as to earnestly improve the work of the party and the government.

Praising those who tried to maintain order and end protests:

Under extremely complicated conditions in this period, many responsible comrades and the masses of teachers and students have taken pains and done a great deal of work to try to prevent demonstrations and keep order on campuses. They have been called

campus traitors for their efforts. Public security personnel and armed policemen have made great contributions in maintaining traffic, social order, and security under extremely difficult conditions. Government offices, factories, shops, enterprises, and institutions have persisted in production and work, and made strenuous efforts to keep social life in order. The party and the government are aware of all this and are grateful; the people will never forget [applause].

Time to restore order:

Now, to check the turmoil with a firm hand and quickly restore order, I urgently appeal on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council: First, to those students now on hunger strike at Tiananmen Square to end the fasting immediately, leave the square, receive medical treatment, and recover their health as soon as possible. Second, to the masses of students and people in all walks of life to immediately stop all parades and demonstrations, and give no more so-called support to the fasting students in the interest of humanitarianism. Whatever the intent -- I will not say that their intent is ill -- further support will push the fasting students to desperation [applause].

Call for unity and law enforcement:

Comrades, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I now, at this meeting, call on the whole party, the entire army, and people of all nationalities throughout the country to unite, to pull together, and to act immediately at all their posts in an effort to stop the turmoil and stabilize the situation. Party organizations at all levels must unite the broad masses, must carry out thorough and painstaking ideological and educational work, and must fully play the role of core leadership and fighting fortress in stabilizing the situation. All Communist Party members must strictly abide by party discipline. They should not only stay away from any activities harmful to stability and unity, but they should also provide an exemplary vanguard role in uniting the masses and curbing the turmoil. Governments at various levels must enforce administrative discipline and law, conscientiously strengthen leadership and control over their regions and departments, and earnestly carry out the work

of stabilizing the situation, of reform, and of economic construction. All government functionaries must stick to their own posts and maintain normal work order. All public security personnel should make greater efforts to maintain traffic and social order, to intensify social security, and to resolutely crack down on criminal activities of all kinds that have emerged. All industrial and commercial enterprises and institutions should abide by work discipline and persist in normal production. Schools of various kinds and at various levels should maintain normal teaching order. Those on strike should resume classes unconditionally.

Responsibility for the motherland and the people:

Comrades, our party is a party in power and our government is a people's government. To be responsible to our sacred motherland and to all people, we must adopt firm and resolute measures to end the turmoil swiftly, to maintain the leadership of the party as well as the socialist system. We believe that our actions will surely have the support of all members of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League, as well as workers, peasants, intellectuals, democratic parties, people in various circles, and the broad masses [applause]. We believe that we will certainly have the backing of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], which is entrusted by the Constitution with guarding the country and the peaceful work of the people [applause]. At the same time, we also hope that the broad masses will fully support the PLA, the public security cadres, and the police in their efforts to maintain order in the capital [applause].

Stability, unity and continuation of reform:

Comrades, under the conditions of resolutely safeguarding stability and unity, we must continue to adhere to the four cardinal principles, to persist in the reform and opening up to the outside world, to strengthen democracy and the legal system, to eliminate all kinds of corruption, and to strive to advance the cause of socialist modernization [applause].

[Source: Beijing Television Service, May 19-20, 1989, 15:27 GMT, FBIS, May 22, pp. 9-13. The full text can be found on the Long Bow Group website: <http://www.tsquare.tv/chronology/MartialLaw.html>]

If one begins to cross-reference the content of Premier Li's martial law speech, the background information of the seven week event at Tiananmen Square in 1989 and the evidence I have produced so far through filtering the distorted information from the mainstream media, it is not hard to realise that Premier Li was a sensible leader who cared for the wellbeing of the Chinese nation and the average person. The crackdown was a painful decision, but a necessary step to restore order. Without the crackdown, it would be hard to imagine if the wellbeing of the Chinese state and the Chinese citizens would still be as they are today.

Who was responsible for the Tiananmen Crackdown?

There are social grievances in every society. In the face of a rational government that acknowledges the grievances of the protesters and openly pledges to fix the problems through the media and public statements of the leadership, any reasonable protester should be equally rational and responsible in their response. However, in 1989, many protesters who disagreed with the radical element amongst the students left the Square, but the efforts of the radical few with foreign backing had fuelled the situation, leading to the eventual crackdown. So, who should be accountable for the inevitable? Foreign-backed radicalism or the Communist Party?

In the aftermath of the Tiananmen Square incident, the Chinese government produced a list of 21 leaders on the Wanted List [\[33\]](#) . They began to arrest and prosecute those who were involved in looting, burning, beating and killing soldiers, which is the natural course of action to be taken by any government including the British government in the aftermath of the 2011 England unrest [\[34\]](#) (details will be in an upcoming instalment).

However, any actions that are normally regarded by the mainstream media as a proper course of action when undertaken by a Western government will somehow become a story of an oppressive regime when they take place in countries targeted for demonization.

The irony is that Chinese leaders (such as Deng Xiaoping and Li Peng) who took the right course of action for their country and people will be classified by the mainstream media as “hardliners”, and those incompetent leaders like former Russian Presidents Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin who have caused the decline and disintegration of their country will be called “reformists”.

A famous Taiwanese Professor once said this:

“当西方人对你翘起拇指叫“好”时，你已是一个不折不扣的卖国贼。” The meaning is: “When the West endorses you with a thumb up, you are already a fully-fledged traitor selling off your country.” [\[35\]](#)

I often wonder: if Nelson Mandela decided to nationalise the land and mining resources in South Africa so as to redistribute the income to 90% of the native population in South Africa, would he still be able to receive a Nobel Peace Prize and become an iconic figure in the mainstream media? By not addressing the issue of fertile farmland and mining resources unfairly seized and cheaply sold to settlers during the colonial era, most of the 90% of the native population in South Africa may remain in poverty for generations to come.

The Chinese political system simply does not tolerate an incompetent and indecisive leadership. The then Secretary General of the CCP, Zhao Ziyang, was later removed through internal consciences for his inability to manage the economy and the protesters. History now has proof beyond reasonable doubt that Li Peng and Deng Xiaoping were right in putting down the unrest and sticking to their original plan for reform.

The full contents of the above mentioned martial law speech by the then premier Li Peng was never reported in the mainstream media. Despite the sound reasoning and powerful logic behind the decision for martial law, his sensible assurance to continue dialogue with protesters, and a promise to respond positively to any reasonable demands, the agenda-based mainstream media simply portrays him as a “butcher” and a “hardliner”.

An observation about the Western media and the Tiananmen incident

On 26 October, 2006, former Australia-China Desk Officer Gregory Clark had another article on the Japan Times that best reflects the behaviour of Western journalists. The title of the article is ‘Pack Journalism can be Lethal’ [\[36\]](#) . Apparently, Clark also noticed a pattern of agenda-based reporting within the media industry. I would like to use the following excerpt from Clark’s article as the end statement for this section:

Instead of checking facts, the media prefer to follow what others are saying. And what others are saying is often inspired by

establishment hardliners seeking to impose their agendas with the help of bogus news agencies, subsidized research outfits and hired scribblers. Beijing is a frequent victim. One example is the pack journalistic myth of a Tiananmen Square massacre of students in 1989. All one needs to do to get the true story is insert “Tiananmen” into Google and read the reports at the time from none other than the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. You will discover that the so-called massacre was in fact a mini civil war as irate Beijing citizens sought to stop initially unarmed soldiers sent to remove students who had been demonstrating freely in the square for weeks. When the soldiers finally reached the square there was no massacre. There were in fact almost no students.

The above article on the Japan Times can also be found on Gregory Clark personal blog:

www.gregoryclark.net/jt/page4/page4.html

Below is a screenshot of this article on the Canadian-based independent media, Global Research:



The Alternative

Reform, the market economy and social pain

Where there are human beings, there will always be conflicts – whether amongst individuals, friends, family members or colleagues. If the study of history is of any benefit in understanding human societies, one should learn that there is no political system, economic model and social structure that has been able to stay as it is forever without some degree of conflict and dissatisfaction as time passes.

An emerging system and ideas that worked better than the older one at the time may be replaced by another emerging system that better suits the new set of social, economic and political conditions.

There are generally two basic types of conflicts within any society that has gone through a series of adjustments to meet a new set of social, economic and international conditions. We usually call such an adjustment a ‘reform’. The first type of conflict generated through the process of a reform comes from people who had benefited from the existing system, and are likely to resist any changes that may affect the status quo. The second type of conflict comes from people who have been left behind as a result of the changes (reform).

What any good government could possibly do is to quickly identify the problematic areas and introduce a series of remedies to satisfy the majority; and to contain social dissatisfaction and possible conflicts to a manageable level.

The content of Premier Li Peng’s martial law speech is an example of a responsible government that did its best to listen to and accommodate any reasonable demands, whilst putting down radical elements supported by foreign forces with ulterior motives.

It is unfortunate that, Western countries, in particular the United States, very often make use of such pockets of discontent in a society to selectively fund, instigate and radicalise people to violently work against their own government at a time of economic hardship for its geopolitical and economic interest in removing sovereign governments across the world.

As mentioned in our first instalment ‘Democracy: What the West can learn from China’, the US government has invested as much as \$56 billion a year to promote their so-called “American values”, and has overthrown

228 governments through covert operations and intervention between the period 1973 to 2005 in the name of promoting “democracy” and “freedom”. The end result is that “96 (cases) caused no change in the country’s democracy.” And in another “69 instances the country became less democratic after the intervention.” We also noted in our first instalment that the US government and mainstream media actually supported the 2013 military coup in Egypt that overthrew an elected Islamic government. The concept of democracy in the West is nothing more than a propaganda tool to justify their military aggression and looting across the world in recent decades.

The market economy is based on the concept of an invisible hand that unleashes the incentive for individuals to work hard, and the free flow of capital within an economy. It is increasingly an economic model widely used in the world today. However, such an economic model structured on consumerism and greed has its own limits and flaws – the 2011 Wall Street protests across America and Europe with the slogan of 99% vs. 1% is just one of the latest developments within Western societies that reflects an emerging problem with this out-of-date economic model in its pure form.

The three major limitations and flaws inherited in an economic model based on consumerism and greed are:

1. The scarcity of resources
2. The limited capacity of a single market to satisfy the desires of an economy structured on the assumption of endless consumption
3. Corporate greed and the desire for endless profit that impacts upon the cost of living, income equality, social wellbeing and hence the issue of affordability; that is, the problems derived from endless corporate demand for more and more profit that will eventually suck away the income and savings of the entire population through increasing the cost of unavoidable expenses such as water, electricity, food, transport, insurance and housing

The above mentioned three major limitations and flaws are also the three stages of economic problems and social pain that will eventually affect the stability of any society adopting a pure form of the capitalist free market economic model.

I would call these limitations and flaws inherent in a pure form of capitalist market economy a three-stage bottleneck effect.

The three-stage bottleneck effect and the Western response


Stage 1 : *Prices driven up by resource scarcity*

What happened in Beijing during the Tiananmen Square incident was mainly a problem driven by the first stage of economic reform where the cost of living was driven up by resource scarcity. This is a natural outcome for any economy in the process of expansion, as resources are indeed scarce in any sense.

It is perfectly normal for a society to have all kinds of problems as time goes on and the situation develops. However, the important distinction between a good and a bad government, a caring and a brutal government, is the way the respective government responds to a situation.

In the West, the outcome of this first stage of the bottleneck effect directly led to expansionism, and later, colonialism and the massive exploitation of others' land, labour and resources. This included the massacre of up to 95% of the native population in America and Canada, and 80% in Australia and New Zealand. A simple search on the net using terms such as 'America Indian genocide', 'Australia Aborigine genocide' and so on will allow one to access the details of such barbaric acts by the West against humanity across the world in recent history. In fact, some of the massacres took place just about a century ago. For example, the Wounded Knee Massacre [\[37\]](#) occurred on 29 December, 1890, on the Lakota Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in the US state of South Dakota, and is regarded as the last battle of the American Indian wars. These territories were declared as a "discovery" by the West as if the original native residents were not human beings.

The slave trades in Africa and Asia are also an indisputable part of the history on how the West handled this common stage of the bottleneck effect in their economy when there was a shortage of land, labour and resources. In Asia, Japan also resorted to the same brutal means as a solution to this stage of economic bottleneck.



Stage 2 : *Limited capacity of a single market to satisfy the desires of an economic model structured on the assumption of endless consumption*

The second stage of the bottleneck effect is about an overheating economy, market saturation, excess supply and production.

The market economy is an economic model driven by consumption and profit. In a pure market economy, the number of people trying to sell something will eventually outnumber the capacity of a market to absorb what is being produced and about to produce. This leads to an overheating economy with excess production and supply. Initially this will lead to a price war between competitors within a market to cash their stocks and to stay in business. It will help to keep prices low, and make things affordable to consumers. However, when the market can no longer absorb the excess supply even with lower prices, this leads to recession and deflation where many businesses go bankrupt and shut down. High unemployment, poverty, social dissatisfaction and unrest tend to characterise this stage of the economy. History has shown that, at this stage of the economic bottleneck, many nations resort to military aggression to force other countries to open up their markets, or direct invasion to control weaker nations' markets and resources.

The first Opium War (1839 – 42) launched by Great Britain against China is a classic example of the Western response to the second stage of the bottleneck effect. The Opium War was terminated by the Treaty of Nanking (29 August, 1842) when Great Britain was allowed to export freely (including opium) into China. Encyclopaedia Britannica has the following description about the Treaty of Nanking:

Under the terms of this agreement, China paid the British an indemnity, ceded the territory of Hong Kong, and agreed to establish a “fair and reasonable” tariff. Moreover, British merchants, who were previously allowed to trade only at the South China port of Canton, were now to be allowed to trade at five ports (called treaty ports), including Canton and Shanghai. [38]

Soon after the first Opium War, all the major imperial powers at the time began to see China as an easy target for profit and looting. They began to imitate Great Britain's tactics to attack China or threaten to attack China and force the government to sign a series of unequal treaties. According to an article on the Hong Kong media (Ifeng, 1 August, 2008) [39] , there was

a total of 343 unequal treaties imposed upon China by foreign powers in recent history. Wikipedia has a selected list of 22 such major unequal treaties [40] (see table below) imposed upon China before the Communist Party took over as government:

Name of unfair Treaty	Year	Imposer
Treaty of Nanjing	1842	British Empire
Treaty of the Bogue	1843	British Empire
Treaty of Wanghia	1844	United States
Treaty of Whampoa	1844	French colonial empire
Treaty of Canton	1847	United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway
Treaty of Kulja	1851	Russian Empire
Treaty of Aigun	1858	Russian Empire
Treaty of Tientsin	1858	French colonial empire, British Empire, Russian Empire, United States
Convention of Peking	1860	British Empire, French colonial empire, Russian Empire
Treaty of Tientsin	1861	Kingdom of Prussia, German Confederation
Chefoo Convention	1876	British Empire
Treaty of Saint Petersburg	1881	Russian Empire
Treaty of Tientsin (1885)	1885	French colonial empire
Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Peking	1887	Kingdom of Portugal
Treaty of Shimonoseki (Treaty of maguan)	1895	Empire of Japan
Li-Lobanov Treaty	1896	Russian Empire
Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong Territory	1898	British Empire
Guangzhouwan Leased Territory	1899	French colonial empire

Boxer Protocol	190 1	British Empire, United States, Empire of Japan, Russian Empire, French colonial empire, German Empire, Kingdom of Italy, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Kingdom of Belgium, Kingdom of Spain, Kingdom of the Netherlands
Simla-Accord	191 4	British Empire
Twenty-One Demands	191 5	Empire of Japan
Tanggu truce	193 3	Empire of Japan

China was the world's wealthiest nation with a self-sufficient economy before the Opium War. It was also the largest nation with around 25% of the world's population at the time. It was too big a nation for any single country to pity. Thus, as the above table shows, it was bullied, exploited, invaded and semi-colonised by dozens of imperial powers at the time with 22 unequal treaties. If one begins to add up the amount of monetary indemnity China was forced to pay to the aggressors and the imposers of unequal treaties, one will realise that the total amount was equal to many years of the entire Chinese GDP at the time. The country had been effectively bankrupted by these imperial powers. The human rights of the Chinese citizens had been brutally violated, with average life expectancy at around 36 years before the Communist Party took over as government in 1949.

If one examines the history of Western prosperity with objectivity and an open mind, it would not be hard for one to acknowledge that the process of Western prosperity is very much a process of mass lootings, massacres and the exploitation of others.

Ironically, since the Communist Party took over China in 1949, the issue of poverty in China has often become a subject of mainstream media propaganda against the human rights record of communism. It has also been used as evidence of the superior Western political system and capitalism. The background of China's poverty - the 343 unequal treaties imposed upon China before 1949, and the period of trade and technological restrictions imposed by the West against communist China - were somehow totally ignored as a factor for poverty in China. It is exactly like criticising Cuba, Iran and North Korea's human rights records using the issue of poverty without any reference to the history of Western lootings and economic sanctions.

However, when China managed to pull itself out of poverty within a few decades of nation rebuilding, the issue of “income inequality” has become the new focus for media abuse as evidence of the poor human rights record of the Communist Party. It is as if the West does not itself have its own problem with income inequality, and that the communist government is supposed to be able to pull 1.3 billion people (20% of the world’s population) out of poverty within a mere six decades of nation rebuilding after more than a century of massive foreign lootings, invasions, massacres and exploitation.

The first and second world wars were basically wars at a time of great depression in the West, with imperial powers fighting each other in Europe and then across the world with the intention to exclude the others for market access and resource control.

The scramble for Africa [\[41\]](#) (also known as the Race for Africa or Partition of Africa) was the invasion, occupation, colonization, and annexation of African territory by European powers during the new imperialism period between 1881 and 1914. It is another example of Western lootings and exploitation to overcome their own economic problems.

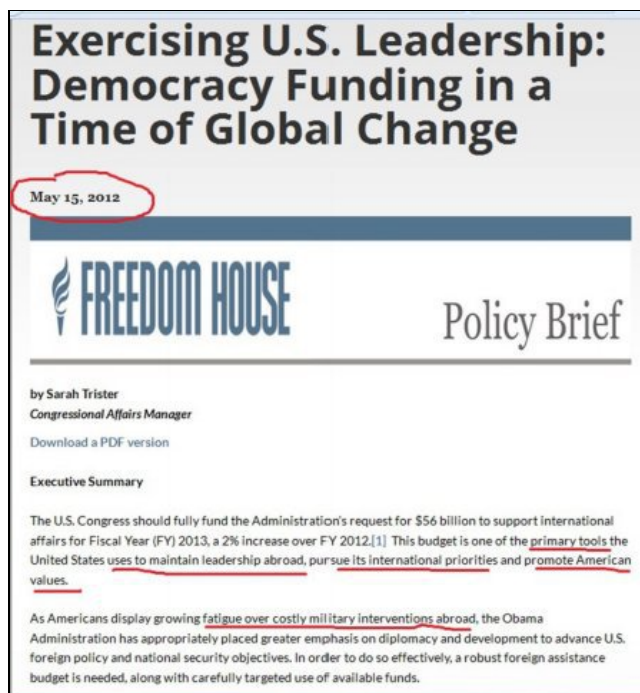
After the two World Wars, there was a worldwide awakening and anti-colonial sentiment. Colonialism was no longer acceptable by the world’s people. The cost of maintaining a colony via permanent military presence had become too costly to bear when facing a hostile local population; and so dozens of independent nations were created during this period.

The West has decided to stop fighting each other in recent decades. However, they have begun to work together to continue exploiting and looting the rest of the world using the tactics of bribery, blackmail, threats, economic sanctions, covert operations and military intervention to gain an advantage in accessing markets, land and resources in developing countries. America and Britain are the most notorious players amongst the Western powers. This is a complex issue; we will get into the details in future instalments.

The main point I would like to stress here is that the West has continued their policy of bullying, looting and exploitation to maintain their economic superiority to this day. The only difference is that they are now more mindful of public opinion domestically and abroad.

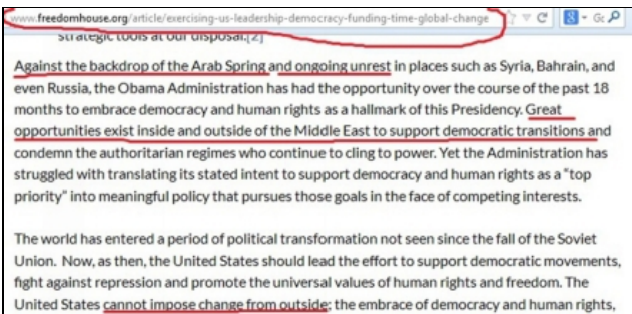
As the cost of military aggression across the world has become increasingly unbearable, they have decided to overthrow governments from within in the name of promoting “democracy” and “freedom” at a time of social stress within the targeted countries. The radicalisation of the Tiananmen protesters in 1989 wishing to awash the Square with blood is just one example of how the West has capitalised on social pains when a country suffers from the bottleneck effect in an economic circle with rising cost of living.

The following screenshot is the opening statement of an 11-page policy brief [42] by Freedom House (15 May 2012) to the US Congress, urging the Congress to approve the White House’s request for \$56b worth of funding for democracy at a time of global change in order to maintain American’s power abroad. This \$56b funding was regarded by Freedom House as appropriate due to the fact that Americans have displayed “growing fatigue over costly military interventions abroad.” In short, the funding serves as an alternative to military intervention so as to destabilise countries from within.



The following is a screenshot of a statement from this policy brief that shows the intention of the US government to change a country from within in the name of promoting “democracy” and “freedom” when they are unable to “impose change from outside”. It is important to take note that the

funding is used to capitalise on the opportunity of countries under social stress and transformation.



As such, the outcome of Western investment in developing countries in the name of promoting “democracy” and “freedom” often means more chaos, unrest and suffering. It merely adds fuel to fire at a time of social stress. The content of the following screenshot (next page) reveals that once the former Soviet states accept the Western political system and capitalism and move under the umbrella of the European Union, the funding will be phased out:



In the case where regime change cannot be achieved from the inside through Western covert operations and proxy wars, direct invasion is still an option. The invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq were carried out at a time when America believed in its absolute power. However, the inability of America to make enough profit to cover the cost of wars in the 21st century has in turn impacted upon the nation debts and hence the economy.

The ongoing Iraqi freedom fighters' determination to bomb oil pipelines in Iraq may have contributed to America's dismay. The wars have again proven that long-term military occupation of a country in the 21st century can no longer guarantee profit.

The above are just some examples of Western countries responding to the second stage of the bottleneck effect in their economy to secure markets and control resources. Of course, the ongoing Western aggression across the world is more than just a response to the bottleneck effect within their economy. The intention to control strategic locations and resources in order to control the world's nations has always been part of the imperialists' ideologies and geopolitical interests.

The relentless promotion of trade liberalisation, privatisation, and the latest corporate-friendly Trade Pack – the TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership) - are just some examples of ongoing efforts by the US government to freely access markets worldwide.

Stage 3 : *Corporate greed and the desire for endless profit that impacts upon the cost of living and income inequality*

The natural outcome of the second stage of the bottleneck effect will see the massive closure of weaker corporations and the emergence of giant corporations with substantial market power. These corporations will continue to use their absolute strength and advantage to win market share and eliminate competition. The end result is that a handful of giant corporations will eventually manage to control the market and dictate what price they will pay their suppliers and what price consumers should pay them. This is the scariest stage of a pure capitalist market economy, where corporate exploitation of the entire population will be relentless, resulting in massive social pain due to the never-ending rising cost of living as big corporations demand more and more profit year-on-year.

As the sole objective of these corporations is profit, we then see them moving their production to lower wage countries, and dictating prices wherever they gain substantial market share. This has resulted in slave labour where people are expected to work harder and longer hours with lower or stagnated wages. For example, Apple is an iconic US corporation that only allowed their Chinese factory to earn \$4 per iPhone, while retailing them for \$260 each. (Ifeng, 5 September, 2011) [\[43\]](#) Wal-Mart is another American multinational company, and also the largest retailer in the world. However, thousands of its American workers are working poor. The recent protests by its workers across America have resulted in hundreds been arrested. (Salon, 30 November, 2013) [\[44\]](#) Earlier on, The Wire's (18 November, 2013) report titled 'Wal-Mart Holds a Food Drive for Its Own

Struggling Workers' [45] revealed the reality that many of its own employees were badly paid. Below is an excerpt from the report:

An Ohio Wal-Mart is holding a food drive for underprivileged families who can't afford Thanksgiving dinner, which seems like a noble enough venture, until you realize the collection box is for the store's own workers, who are apparently in need because Wal-Mart doesn't pay them enough.

Prompted by an incident of a building collapsing in a Bangladesh garment factory that killed over 1,100 workers, a report by The Nation (7 January, 2014) titled 'How Your Tax Dollars Are Funding Overseas Sweatshops' [46] revealed that the US government and many giant Western corporations were exploiting workers across the world, paying miserable prices to their overseas suppliers. The consequences are that these factories in developing countries can't afford to maintain minimum safety standards for their workers. Wal-Mart is on the list of many Western corporations who do not care about the basic welfare of their suppliers and workers. According to the report, "just six North American companies" signed an accord pioneered by "labor unions, NGOs and corporations to maintain minimum safety standards in Bangladeshi factories." The report also lists a series of previous tragic incidents of factory fires and collapses in countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan and America due to failure in maintaining minimum safety standards in a work-place.

This is what has happened in many parts of the world right now. In particular, the Western economy has become a virtual economy based strongly on speculative activities such as share and property investments. There are few factories in most Western countries, and instead shopping centres and all kinds of speculative activities on virtually anything from currency, Bitcoin to multi-level marketing. It is a lazy economy with many people thinking of making fast money with the least effort.

The concentration of private ownership in all fields, including media, energy, water, health, insurance, prison, housing and banking as a result of the ongoing government privatisation program for short-term cash flow, has seen the cost of living rising at an unprecedented rate. Despite a significant drop in the price of oil on the international market after the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, fuel prices at the pumps continue to rise at an unprecedented level. The rising cost of living, household and government debt, stagnated wages, and unemployment have begun to cause pain in the

Western society, when small and medium size businesses are forced out of the market by big corporations.

Many Western countries are now moving towards an age of mass poverty with a series of problems including severe income inequality, slave wages, the rising cost of living, debt, welfare cuts, unemployment, and homelessness. The situation will only get worse with more privatisation of state assets and services by incompetent politicians seeking a short-term solution to generate cash flow. Their addiction to corporate money and advertisements also sees Western politicians serving the interests of the big corporations instead of the people. The West is trapped in a vicious circle of corporate power, greed and political influence within their society.

All of the above are basic symptoms of an economic bottleneck effect created by this stage of economic development, when big corporations begin to monopolise the market and become the price makers.

Dr. Paul Craig Roberts, former Assistance Secretary of the US Treasury, expressed his frustration and pain in an article that criticises privatisation and corporate greed in the US with a title ‘Unregulated Greed has Destroyed the Capitalist System’ (Global Research, 12 August, 2010) [\[47\]](#) .

In a recent article on his personal blog (14 October, 2013) titled ‘Whatever Became of Western Civilization?’ [\[48\]](#) , Dr. Roberts describes Western civilisation as profits from looting. Roberts begins his article by describing how corporate money can influence Western intellectuals and politicians in support of looting their own public assets to reward their private benefactors. He then goes on to criticise the British government’s “pursuit of policies opposed by the public” to “help Washington spread with invasions, cluster bombs, and depleted uranium to Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Syria, and Iran.” Not only has the world been constantly looted by Wall Street, but the Western public, from the US to the UK, Greece to Italy, have also become victims of corporate looting. In summary, this is how Dr. Roberts describes Western civilisation:

Western civilization, to the extent than any civilization remains, is confronted with a total collapse of economic and government morality. Looting and exploitation rule, and the prostitute media does its best to hide the fact. Western civilization has been reduced to remnants-historical artifacts, picturesque villages in England and France, German efficiency, joie de vivre and good food in France and Italy, and architectural masterpieces and classical music created

before our lifetime. In addition to Wall Street's mechanisms for looting, America contributes technology for putting the entire world under constant surveillance, exploiting the information for economic benefit and for silencing dissenters. Western civilization has lost its attractiveness. As nothing remains but a shadow of its former self, it will not be missed as it disappears into a bottomless pit of corruption.

Corporate power, greed and political influence are now the main causes of Western dismay. It is the main evil causing income inequality. A report by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (18 December, 2013) titled '365 Days of Unequal Growth' [\[49\]](#) , admitted that:

The Global economy is recovering. Yet many people around the world do not feel that things are getting better – nor do they have much confidence that 2014 will bring significant improvements. To some extent, this perception is correct. Countries are not like boats in a rising tide, and high level inequality mean that increasing national averages often provide a misleading picture of the day-to-day realities most families face. In the United States, for example, the recovery is technically over four years old. But while stock markets are booming and those at the top of the income and wealth pyramid are doing well, the majority of households have seen essentially no improvement in living standards.

However, Carnegie continues to portray a bright future for the US economy without addressing the cause of income inequality. In an article on the Washington Blog (19 December, 2013) titled 'Mainstream Economists Finally Admit that Runaway Inequality Is Hurting the Economy' [\[50\]](#) with a list of 27 links to economists who acknowledged that income inequality is causing problems to the Western economy.

Instead of tackling the root of these problems head on to regulate corporate greed and to control the cost of living, the US and other NATO nations continue to indulge in gaining economic advantage via military expansion and covert operation. In Africa, China expands its influence through building roads, rails, schools, hospitals and offering tens of thousands of scholarships to train their African counter-parts in business management, public administration and science in exchange for resources, hoping to lift the African economy and create a market in Africa for its

future exports. In contrast, the West has decided to expand its military presence by setting up AFRICOM with its headquarters in Italy [51]. The 2011 attack of Libya by AFRICOM and NATO [52], and then Mali by French and AFRICOM [53] are the latest examples of such Western behaviour in terrorising others for their selfish geopolitical and economic interests.

The Whitehouse's policy of a Pacific pivot with a plan to deploy 60% of the US Navy to the Asia-Pacific by 2030 to control shipping in the East and South China seas aimed at controlling the Chinese economy is another example of such an imperialist Western mentality. John Pilger is an award winning British journalist, and a peace loving Westerner has in recent years turned to independent media to air his view on issues consistently censored by the mainstream media. An article on the AlterNet (11 October, 2013) titled 'John Pilger: America Is Treating an Entire Continent like a Chessboard in Its Game to Dominate China' [54] has this highlight:

Where the Americans bring drones and death in Africa, the Chinese build roads, bridges and dams.

The following is an abstract from Pilger's article:

With minimum media interest, the US African Command (Africom) has deployed troops to 35 African countries, establishing a familiar network of authoritarian supplicants eager for bribes and armaments ... The British did the same in India... For Obama, there is a more pressing cause – China. Africa is China's success story. Where the Americans bring drones, the Chinese build roads, bridges and dams. What the Chinese want is resources, especially fossil fuels. Nato's bombing of Libya drove out 30,000 Chinese oil industry workers. More than jihadism or Iran, China is now Washington's obsession in Africa and beyond. This is a "policy" known as the "pivot to Asia", whose threat of world war may be as great as any in the modern era.

The so-called 'First World War' is technically speaking an exclusively European War. But it was called a "World War". This kind of self-indulgent arrogant mentality in ignoring the existence of the rest of the world is also reflected by the frequent use of the term "international community" by the mainstream media whenever a handful of Western governments decided to attack or sanction a developing country.

The 'Second World War' began in Europe as well. We can only hope that the West will not start another World War as a solution to this third-stage of the bottleneck effect haunting their pure capitalist economy.

Unfortunately, a report by The Australian (2 June, 2012) titled 'Secret 'war' with China uncovered' [55] revealed the following:

A secret chapter in the Rudd government's 2009 defence white paper detailed a plan to fight a war with China, in which the navy's submarines would help blockade its trade routes, and raised the prospect of China firing missiles at targets in Australia in retaliation.

The details of this secret chapter (removed from public viewing) by the Australian government from the 2009 Defence White Paper is outlined in a book (2012) titled 'The Kingdom and the Quarry: China, Australia, Fear and Greed' [56] .

Without sectarian politics, Australia is basically a fine country. Unfortunately it is ruled by a group of brainless racists and immoral war-mongers with a long history of selling the nation's interests; to participate in virtually every war started by Britain and America. [57]

This English-speaking Western tribe is unfortunately still a serious threat to world peace and humanity to this day. They are willing to join forces to attack any country at will for their tribal, geopolitical and economic interests without being threatened.

Weeks before the release of this 2009 Defence White Paper that portrayed China as a threat to justify an additional A\$72 billion in military spending over the next 20 years, a report by The Australian (11 April, 2009) titled 'Spy chiefs cross swords over China as Kevin Rudd backs defence hawks' [58] revealed that:

Defence strategists have ignored the advice of Australia's most senior intelligence chiefs and rejected the view that China's military expansion poses little threat to the nation's long-term security.

China has been Australia biggest trading partner, and Australia enjoys a huge trade surplus with China. Yet, Australia may still be a military threat to China as this country is somehow controlled by these brainless racists who are more passionate to be a proud member of the English tribe than making clean money through fair trade with its Asian neighbour. The world can never achieve peace with this kind of war mongering, unethical looting

culture still widely regarded as an acceptable practice among the ruling elites within these Western tribal nations.

Deng Xiaoping – the great man or the butcher?

As discussed, the causes behind the Tiananmen Square incident in 1989 is by all means a natural outcome of social dissatisfaction as economic reform reached its first stage of the bottleneck effect with rising cost of living due to resource scarcity.

One should not overlook another source of dissatisfaction in 1989; that is, by allowing the unproductive state enterprises to close down and be responsible for their own operating costs, many people were forced out of their comfort zone and into self-reliance. This was a necessary step in unleashing individual creativity and energy that enabled China to experience more than three decades of economic miracles since 1978. However, it has become another source of social stress during the period of transformation from a pure controlled economy toward a mixed economy.

Managing a country with a population of more than a billion people is never an easy one. It is as hard as managing 4 Americas, 11 Japans, 60 Australias or 240 New Zealands. The scale is unprecedented in the history of governance. Unlike their Western counterparts and Japan, China did not resort to aggression, slavery, wars and the exploitation of others to overcome its bottleneck effects.

Today, when we revisit what the then Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping said at the party room five days after the end to the seven weeks of protests at Tiananmen Square, we may actually see a great man standing in front of us instead of a butcher, as portrayed by the Western media after he made the painful decision to remove the radicalised protesters from the Square. Luckily, I could still find the video footage of Deng addressing the Party room in 1989 on YouTube:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pDqfCr_YUIc&feature=related

Below is a screenshot of the YouTube video titled ‘ 六四事件后邓小平的讲话 ’ with Deng’s own voice:



The following is my English translation of this 5 minute statement to the party room on 9 June, 1989:

This storm was bound to happen sooner or later
Both the (big) international climate and China's own (small)
domestic climate had determined that this kind of incident ought to
happen

No one is able to prevent it from happening

Regardless of what we may do, it will happen sooner or later – it is
only an issue about its scale

Simply have a look at the saga and it is clear that it is about beating
the Communist Party, beating Socialism

Mainly these two objectives: beating the Communist Party, beating
Socialism

To build a totally Westernised Republic

Perhaps this bad incident, will allow us to move forward more
steadily and successfully even faster

It allows our mistakes to be adjusted faster

And allows our strengths to be highlighted

Why do we say that?

The first question is about the ten years since our party's 11st
National Congress

Does this unrest represent problems in our policy in the last ten
years?

This is a big question? Are we right or wrong?

Is our formulated policy including the 3-stage development strategies during the 11th National Congress correct?

Is our objective a left lean opportunist?

It is not about the issue of left or right

I believe we did not make any decision of left leaning

We also did not formulate any over anxious (dramatic) objectives

Therefore, our answer to the first question is that our strategic objectives are at least at this stage not regarded as a failure

[Narration]: Deng says the second question is: Are the Party's thirteen principles that include two central and two basic points, are they correct?

I have been thinking about these issues recently

We made no mistake

The four basic principles are themselves no mistake

If there is any mistake, it is that we are not firm enough in upholding our thought and principles

Is our reform a mistake?

There is no mistake. If not for the reform, we wouldn't have achieved what we are today

In retrospect, our reform is obviously insufficient

Our two hands, one is harder, the other is softer

As a conclusion to the experience

I believe that it is not a right or wrong issue; it is the inconsistency in our hard and soft hands. The coordination is not good enough.

We are not firm enough

[Narration]: Deng says, as a conclusion to our policies in the past ten years, ranging from our strategic development, policy, direction and reform, they are all correct.

If there is anything insufficient, it is that our reform is still not enough

What should we do next?

We should stick to our original direction, strategies and policies

We should be firm in upholding these basic directions, basic strategies and basic policies

I have raised these issues

Making use of this time to think about our past and future

The past is mainly the past ten years; the future is until the fulfilment of the four modernisations

To sum up our experience, whatever mistakes will be ratified, whatever correct will be upheld, whatever insufficient will be improved

I asked a number of Westerners about their perception of Deng's above statements. The answers are almost identical: "Deng admitted the mistakes." This kind of standard negative response is perhaps due to the halo effect created by the power of the Western propaganda machine against China. I personally look at Deng's statement this way: after a few days of deep thinking and analysis, Deng reaffirmed that the "3-stage reform strategies" formulated a decade ago was correct, and he decided to stand firm on the "original direction, strategies and policies" and move forward with increased determination and speed. Like Premier Li's martial law statement, Deng, as a responsible and pragmatic leader, was open-minded and objective in summing up the experience. As he put it in his last statement:

Whatever mistakes will be ratified; whatever correct will be upheld; whatever insufficient will be improved

As mentioned in our first instalment (first book), the Communist Party has a culture of self-reflection through self-criticism. This is one of the core values that the late Chairman Mao has successfully incorporated into the culture of the Party. The communist leadership is actually far more honest and outright about their social problems than many Western politicians would acknowledge to their citizens and within their own ranks.

There is an ancient Chinese saying, '路遥知马力，日久见人心'. The meaning is 'distance will reveal the strength of a horse, and time will reveal the kindness/evilness of a person'. Human rights is a complex issue. It is not a straight forward thing. A crackdown on a radicalised protest movement may sometimes be the most humane thing a government can do to stop a country from sliding into anarchy. It is a necessary step to restore order, enhance political stability so as to continue reform for the common good of the entire society. It is too easy to demonise a good government using images of tanks and soldiers, and listen to the shallow and simplistic

statements made by some radicalised protesters, or some parents of protesters who lost their lives during the unrest. Time is the best judge to a government's decision, and only time will allow evidences of a good government to emerge. This is also why great leaders will not submit to media pressure and radicalised public outbursts. Public opinion can often be manipulated by well-funded foreign media and governments with ulterior motives.

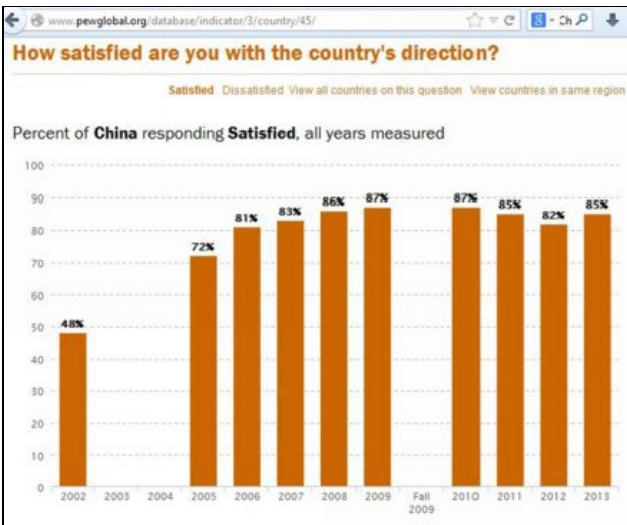
20 years later

Today, the Communist Government's decision to crackdown on the uncompromising, unreasonable, foreign-backed and radicalised protest movement, and stick to the original plan for economic, social and political reform at the aftermath of the Tiananmen Square incident can be seen as impressive. As a few examples:

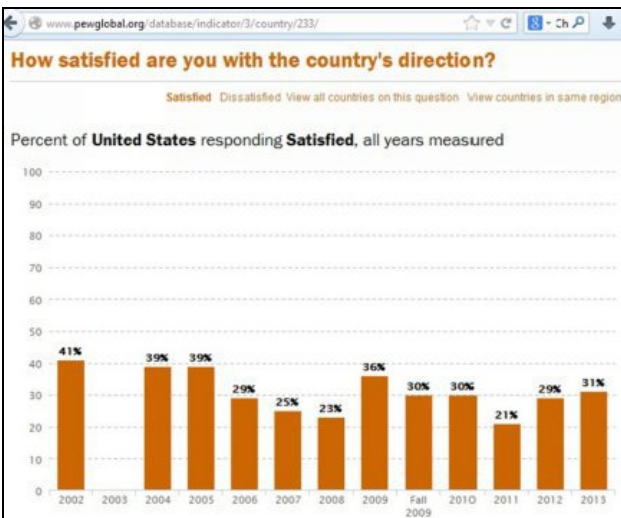
- China has lifted more than 600 million people out of poverty between 1981 and 2004 alone (World Bank, 19 March, 2010) [\[59\]](#)
- China has become America's biggest creditor (RT, 7 October, 2013) [\[60\]](#) , with an aggregate foreign reserve of more than \$3.5 trillion in 2013 [\[61\]](#) ; while the US had a \$17 trillion debt at the end of 2013 (The Washington Times, 20 October, 2013) [\[62\]](#)
- China is the world's 2nd largest economy since 2010 and is forecasted by a number of international organisations to overtake America as the world's biggest economy within a decade or so
- While Western democracies such as America, Europe and Japan are under severe economic stress with mounting debt, unemployment, homelessness, and poverty, China has become the world's engine for economic growth, and has officially replaced the US as the world's number one trader in 2012 (The Guardian, 11 February, 2013) [\[63\]](#)
- Despite the mainstream media rhetoric of being an oppressive regime, the American-based annual PEW Global Attitude Survey found that the Chinese government

enjoys the world's highest level of citizen satisfaction at consistently over 80% public approval year-on-year; while most Western governments have a citizen satisfaction rating of around 30% or below [64]

The following chart is a screenshot of the PEW annual survey in regards to public satisfaction towards the Chinese government for the period 2002 to 2013:



In sharp contrast to the approval rating enjoyed by the communist government in China, the following (next page) is a screenshot of public satisfaction towards the “democratic” American government:



It is important for one to always bear in mind the fact that China managed to achieve all the above without resorting to slavery, colonialism, wars and the exploitation of others.

The EU (European Union) is an organisation with many of its member states notoriously engaged in non-stop military aggression across the world under the banner of NATO - from the Korean War to Vietnam, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya. Yet, if it deserves a Nobel Peace Prize for not fighting each other anymore over the last two decades, then the Communist Party of China should be awarded the Peace Prize many times over for its peaceful rise by working within its means.

Issues to think about

In the meantime, we should ask ourselves these questions and bear in mind the following issues:

- 1) What would've happened to 20% of the world's population if the communist government in China collapsed in 1989?
- 2) Would the alternative be a better outcome for human rights in China and the world?
- 3) Is India, the world's biggest capitalist democracy embroiled in castes and religious politics, severe corruption (far worse than China) [\[65\]](#) , and extreme poverty with 300 million Indians still living without electricity [\[66\]](#) (and other basic human rights), a better model than socialism in China with a mixed economy?
- 4) What do human rights and freedom mean to a society when so many people are unemployed, homeless, and are unable to access clean water, electricity and decent meals?
- 5) What would our fellow human beings - the Americans, Europeans, Canadians and Australians - feel if the Russians or the Chinese began to use their economic might in the near future to sanction their countries at a time of their domestic distress and tremors, such as by freezing their overseas investments, bank accounts and assets to escalate their social misery and unrest for the purpose of a regime change?
- 6) Worst still, what would these people feel if the Russians and Chinese began to fund, train, arm, and radicalise minorities and angry people within their societies to fuel further tensions, social

dissatisfaction and tremors when they are already having a hard time trying to stabilise their country in order to fix the problem?

7) Without political stability, would any government be able to build a workable economy with investments, jobs and social welfare?

8) Many developing countries have suffered far too long with ongoing Western interventions, lootings and economic sanctions in the name of promoting so-called “democracy”, “freedom” and “human rights”.

9) What do “freedom”, “democracy” and “human rights” mean to people who cannot even find jobs, put food on the table, send their children to school, and provide a decent place for their family to rest and learn?

10) Why can't an individual nation's right for self-determination be respected by the West?

China vs. America and the world

As mentioned earlier, it is perfectly normal for a society to have all kinds of problems. The important distinction between a good and bad government is the way the respective government responds to a situation when it arises. There are no overnight solutions to many social issues the size of a country, and any reasonable person should allow their government the time to find a solution. The frequent change of government may sometime be a hindrance to reform as the new-comer usually lacks the expertise and experience in doing the job.

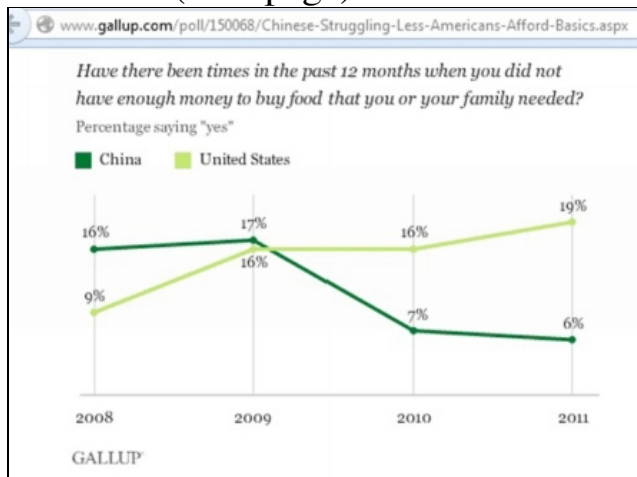
Yes, China, the world's most populated nation, a developing country that began to rebuild itself 64 years ago after a century of massive foreign lootings, exploitation, bombings and invasions, has many social problems such as income inequality and corruption. However, since the 1989 Tiananmen incident, the Communist Government has been very conscientious and diligent in punishing corrupt officials, increasing the income of its average citizens, and controlling the cost of products and services they regard as basic human rights such as water, electricity, housing, food and transport. Meanwhile, the capitalist democracy in America continues to privatise its economy and allow big corporations to dictate prices across the entire spectrum of their economy based on greed

instead of collective interests. The outcome of such contrasting government attitudes towards collective basic human rights should not be a surprise to anybody.

For example, a report by Gallup World (world headquarters in Washington, D.C.) titled ‘Chinese Struggling Less Than Americans to Afford Basics’ [67] (12 October, 2011) revealed the following:

Six percent of Chinese in 2011 say there have been times in the past 12 months when they did not have enough money to buy food that they or their family needed, down significantly from 16% in 2008. Over the same period, the percentage of Americans saying they did not have money for food in the previous 12 months more than doubled from 9% in 2008 to 19% in 2011.

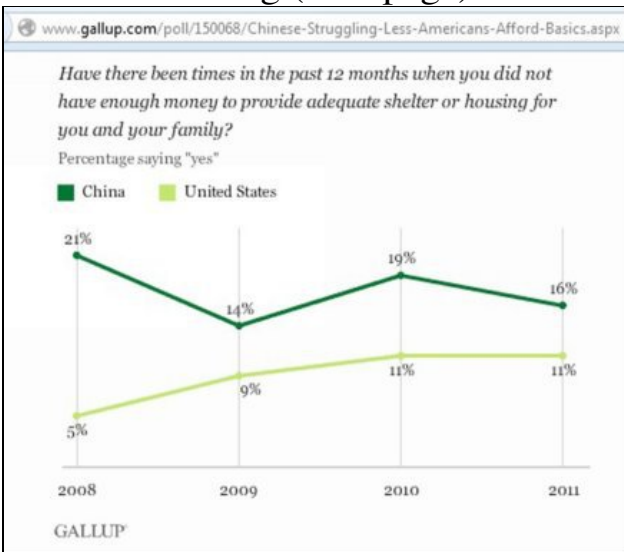
Below (next page) is the screenshot of the chart:



On the issue of affordable housing, the same Gallup World report revealed the following:

Chinese are also struggling less to afford adequate shelter. Sixteen percent of Chinese say in 2011 there have been times in the past 12 months when they did not have enough money to provide adequate shelter or housing for themselves and their families. This marks considerable progress since 2008, when 21% of Chinese had trouble providing shelter. Fewer Americans are struggling with housing costs than Chinese, but the number of Americans who are struggling is increasing. Eleven percent of Americans say there have been times in the past 12 months when they could not afford adequate housing, up from 5% in 2008.

The following (next page) is the screenshot of the chart:



One may observe from the above two charts that China – a developing country with a population four times the size of America - is making progress in affordability, while the US is having a reverse trend. The important issue one should always bear in mind is that a good government will undertake the necessary measures to improve the situation through the passage of time, while bad governments will allow the situation to flow from bad to worse.

In a capitalist democracy, policymakers are more worried about housing bubbles and share prices that might affect the interests of their richest than affordability for the average person. In China, it is the other way round. Take housing affordability as example; in any society, there are always at least three basic categories of people:

(1) Those who are unluckily disadvantaged, such as from personal disability, sickness, troubled and poor family background, lack of education opportunities, and the lack of a proper study environment at home. Should this category of people receive no assistance from the State for affordable housing, the wellbeing of these people and their children will be condemned from generation to generation. An impoverished social class will be created.

(2) Those who work hard for an income but will never make enough to own a decent home. This can be due to many reasons: individual ability, job opportunities at the time they got out of school, an economic downturn, a family burden such as having to look after their sick children, parents, or

their partner, and social discrimination (looks, age, race, religion, sex, political belief or whatever). Without State assistance for affordable housing, this group of people and their children may not have the basic environment for learning and rest so as to upgrade their skills and knowledge, and prepare themselves for a better future.

(3) Those who are doing very well on their own merits, or those who are born into a wealthy family and are able to afford quality housing and investment properties.

As a socialist country with a communist ideology, the policy makers in China formulated a housing policy to look after the needs of all people. For the rich who can afford, the government allows the market to dictate the house price. However, for those who need help, the government will find ways to look after them. For example, the Chinese government has had an ongoing massive investment in affordable housing over the years. The latest is a project to build 36 million affordable homes across China over the period 2011–2015. An article on *The Conversation* (9 December, 2013) titled ‘China plans 36 million affordable homes: lessons for Australia’ [68], appropriately use this Chinese policy as an example to urge the indifferent Australian government to act on its worsening problem with affordable housing.

When a developed Western country like Australia with huge territory and a small population (23 million) is having problems with housing affordability and an increasing number of homeless persons (see screenshot on the next page, ‘1 in 100 homeless in past year’ by ABC News, 30 April, 2010) [69], how can people expect the world’s most populated developing country, China, to sort out its problem of social inequality within just 64 years of nation rebuilding?

www.abc.net.au/news/2010-04-30/1-in-100-homeless-in-past-year/416336/sections/justin

1 in 100 homeless in past year

Updated Fri 30 Apr 2010, 1:17pm AEST

More than one in every hundred Australians has been homeless in the last year and has sought emergency assistance according to a new Federal Government study.

Young people and especially teenage women are the most likely to seek support because they are homeless, according to the Institute of Health and Welfare.

Most seek assistance because of a relationship breakdown.

Another high-use group are the children of homeless mothers.

The institute's Geoff Neideck says the service provided can be as simple as a meal and a hot shower.



PHOTO: Most homeless Australians seek emergency assistance because of relationship breakdowns.

RELATED STORY: [No room at the shelter for young homeless](#)

EXTERNAL LINK: [Homeless treated to morning of free meals, pampering](#)

RELATED STORY: ['Under 1 roof' program to help homeless](#)

MAP: Australia

I decided to screenshot the above ABC News for the following reasons:

1. The above report was produced by the Australian Federal government in 2010
2. Apparently, as far as my knowledge is concerned, no other media in Australia reported this piece of news
3. Therefore, the number of Australians who knew about the actual homeless situation in Australia is very limited
4. The above ABC report did not demonise the Australian “democratic” government for such a high level of income inequality

This is another issue I will address using more examples in future instalments about the issue of apparent government “transparency” in the West and the effect of the systematic self-censorship of open information within the mainstream media industry. The human rights record of many Western countries is actually far worse than people perceive. It is all thanks to the soft-power of the Western propaganda machine and self-censorship.

A 2013 Policy Research Working Paper by the World Bank titled ‘Global Income Distribution – From the Fall of the Berlin Wall to the Great Recession’ [70] found that over the last two decades, some developing countries, and China in particular have enjoyed upward income mobility, while developed countries have seen comparative stagnation. The Washington Post (13 December, 2013) reported this news with the title ‘American inequality is on the rise. But global inequality is falling’ [71]

with this sour grape opening statement without any initiative to seek out the causes of the problem in America:

If you wonder where your Christmas bonus went, it may just be in the pockets of a worker in one of China cities, until 20 years ago, was struggling to feed the kids.

The truth is that, instead of exploiting others, China is the only world power that has continued its peaceful tradition of working within its means to ensure prosperity, stability and happiness for its people, right from when it built the Great Wall for self-defence to now. In addition, their people are willing to work harder for a better life; parents of children and the government are willing to invest in the future through education and innovation. If people objectively measured human rights based on the natural resources per population within a country, and how a government capitalises on these limited resources to create wealth and food safety, the Chinese government would no doubt deserve another Peace Prize.

Katherine Morton, a Senior Fellow at the Department of International Relations (Australian National University), wrote an article on the East Asia Forum (12 February, 2013) titled ‘China’s positive stance on global food policy’ [\[72\]](#) with this statement:

There are plenty of pessimistic forecasts predicting future food wars and clashes over scarce agricultural commodities. What these alarmist accounts fail to consider is that the Chinese want to be self-sufficient ... Contrary to some reports, Chinese domestic demand was not a major cause of the global food crisis in 2007-08. China was not dependent on imports, which meant that it was shielded from the destabilising effects of market fluctuations ...

Morton then stressed that:

The real economic miracle achieved ... is the fact that China has managed to feed roughly 21 per cent of the world’s population on only 9% of the world arable land. The government has taken notice of volatility in food prices in recent years and it is determined to support domestic production.

Like many Western countries, China has also invested in agriculture projects overseas. However, China has often been singled out for demonization by the mainstream media as “grabbing land overseas”. In her

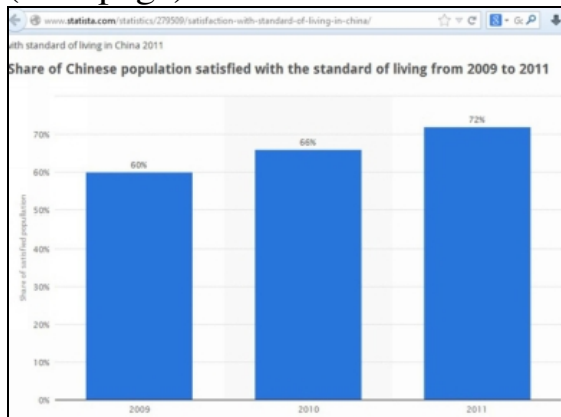
article, Morton also defended China’s policies, and outlined the following facts:

To date, the Chinese government has been supportive of collective efforts to establish a food security safeguard system, reduce competition between food and fuel, and strengthen the regulation of food reserves in response to emergencies. It has increased its donations to the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the World Food Programme and the international Agriculture Consultative Group, and now plays a stronger role in the newly reformed FAO Committee on Food Security.

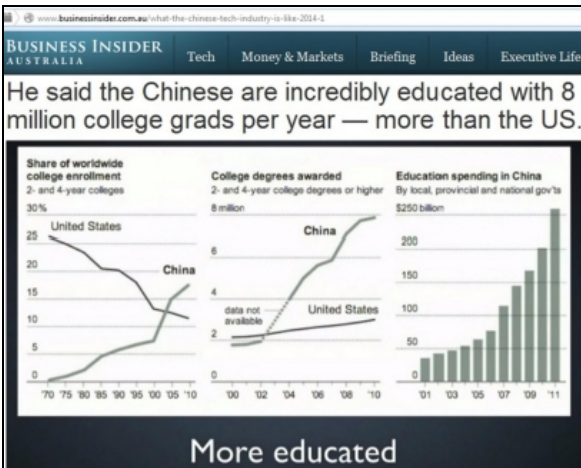
A 2013 report by the OECD titled ‘The Development Co-operation Report 2013: Ending poverty’ [73] found that China has contributed to 95% of the world’s deduction in extreme poverty for the period 1990 - 2010. According to the report:

With China left aside, only 5% of people have ceased to live in extreme poverty from 1990 to 2010.

The truth is, under the leadership of the Communist Party, living standards in China are getting better and better year-on-year. A 2009 - 2011 survey by Statista Inc., a New York based statistics company, titled ‘Share of Chinese population satisfied with the standard of living from 2009 to 2011’ [74] , found that the level of people satisfaction in China has improved from 60% (2009) to 66% (2010) to 72% in 2011. The following (next page) is a screenshot of the satisfaction graph from Statista Inc.:



A recent report by Business Insider (12 January, 2014) titled ‘This Google Exec Quit To Work In China – He’s Been Blown Away By What He Found’ [75] , highlighted the reality between America and China. The following screenshots are two of the many issues I would like to highlight as a conclusion for this section:



As the above (previous page) screenshot shows, Chinese investment in education is on the rise year-on-year. The share of worldwide college enrolment is in an upward swing while the US is in drastic decline while being the world largest economy. The number of college graduates in China is over five million more than the US per year. Such massive investment in education has drastically improved the productivity of the Chinese workforce, and hence enabled the economy to stay competitive whilst allowing wages to multiply at the same time. The following screenshot shows that Chinese disposable income per capital has tripled within nine years between 2004 and 2013.



The important issue is that such dramatic increases in the nation disposable income in China did not dent its competitiveness in international trade. A report by Business Insider (24 December, 2013) titled 'Map: The Fastest Growing Trade Routes In The World' [76] comes with the following statement:

Below is a map from Goldman Sachs of the world's fastest-growing trade route since 2005. And as you can see, it's been all about China.

It is **VERY** important to remember that China has achieved all this without looting and bullying. It was done within their own means. This is a human rights achievement unfound in the history of the rise of big nations.

Public opinion of Eastern Europe and former USSR nations

Contrary to the very high level of public satisfaction in China with the country's direction and the rising standard of living, the following screenshot of a 2011 PEW survey of the former USSR nations [77] found that:

Two decades after the Soviet Union's collapse, Russians, Ukrainians, and Lithuanians are unhappy with the direction of their countries and disillusioned with the state of their politics. Enthusiasm for democracy and capitalism has waned considerably over the past 20 years, and most believe the changes that taken place since 1991 have had a negative impact on public morality, law and order, and standard of living.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.pewglobal.org/2011/12/05/confidence-in-democracy-and-capitalism-wanes-in-former-soviet-union/. The article is dated December 5, 2011. The title is "Confidence in Democracy and Capitalism Wanes in Former Soviet Union" with the subtitle "Twenty Years Later". The "Overview" section states: "Two decades after the Soviet Union's collapse, Russians, Ukrainians, and Lithuanians are unhappy with the direction of their countries and disillusioned with the state of their politics. Enthusiasm for democracy and capitalism has waned considerably over the past 20 years, and most believe the changes that have taken place since 1991 have had a negative impact on public morality, law and order, and standards of living." A table titled "Approval of Change to Democracy and Capitalism" shows the percentage of approval in 1991 and 2011, along with the change. The table is as follows:

Change to	% Approve		
	1991	2011	Change
multparty system	72	35	-37
Ukraine	76	52	-23
Russia	61	50	-11
Change to market economy			
Lithuania	76	45	-31
Ukraine	52	34	-18
Russia	54	42	-12

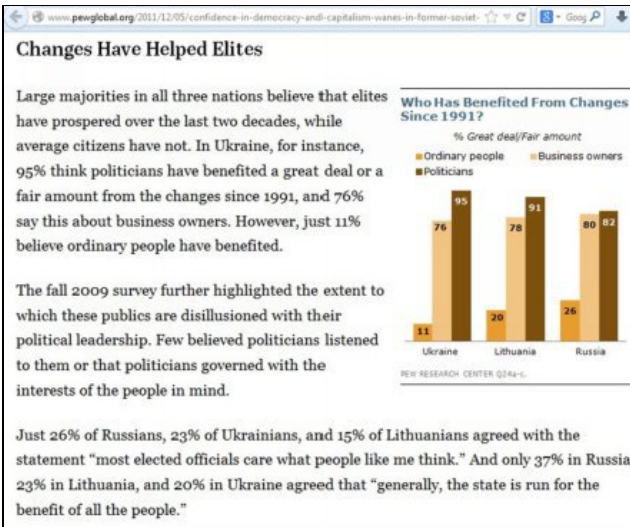
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q22 & Q23.

The survey also found that:

Large majorities in all three nations believe that the elites have prospered over the last two decades, while average citizens have not. In Ukraine, for instance, 95% think politicians have benefited a

great deal or a fair amount from the changes since 1991, and 76% say this about business owners. However, just 11% believe ordinary people have benefited.

The following is a screenshot of the details of this 2011 PEW survey:



This is a worthwhile comprehensive survey to read, as it has included many other issues such as negative impacts on society in the form of public morality, and caring about others. The web address is:

<http://www.pewglobal.org/2011/12/05/confidence-in-democracy-and-capitalism-wanes-in-former-soviet-union/>

Earlier on, another report by the PEW (2 November, 2009) titled 'End of Communism Cheered but Now with More Reservations' [78] found the following public sentiment 20 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall:

Support for democracy and capitalism has diminished markedly. In many nations, majorities or pluralities say that most people were better off under communism, and there is a widespread view that the business class and political leadership have benefited from the changes more than ordinary people. Nonetheless, self reported life satisfaction has risen significantly in these societies compared with nearly two decades ago when the Times Mirror Center first studied public opinion in the former Eastern bloc.

The following is screenshot evidence of this report:

www.pewglobal.org/2009/11/02/end-of-communism-cheered-but-now-with-more-reservations/

NOVEMBER 2, 2009

End of Communism Cheered but Now with More Reservations

The Pulse of Europe 2009: 20 Years After the Fall of the Berlin Wall

Overview

Nearly two decades after the fall of the Berlin Wall, publics of former Iron Curtain countries generally look back approvingly at the collapse of communism. Majorities of people in most former Soviet republics and Eastern European countries endorse the emergence of multiparty systems and a free market economy.

However, the initial widespread enthusiasm about these changes has dimmed in most of the countries surveyed; in some, support for democracy and capitalism has diminished markedly. In many nations, majorities or pluralities say that most people were better off under communism, and there is a widespread view that the business class and political leadership have benefited from the changes more than ordinary people. Nonetheless, self reported life satisfaction has risen significantly in these societies compared with nearly two

Country	% Approve of change to...		Change
	1991	2009	
Multiparty system	%	%	
East Germany	91	85	-6
Czech Rep.	89	89	0
Slovakia	70	71	+1
Poland	66	70	+4
Hungary	74	56	-18
Lithuania	75	55	-20
Russia	61	53	-8
Bulgaria	76	52	-24
Ukraine	72	30	-42

Question ID:

In the first installment, ‘Democracy: What the West can learn from China’, I used dozens of examples to prove that so-called Western “democracy” is nothing more than a capitalist voting system as public opinion can easily be manipulated by corporate money and the media. Western political processes are designed for the rich and not the average person. Politicians are more likely to serve the interests of their donors than the people. The data from the above two PEW surveys are simply more evidence in support of my analysis: the Western voting system is a capitalist democracy.

The Arab Spring and Libya

Since the Second World War, there have been non-stop Western covert operations across the globe for the purpose of their geopolitical and resource interests. The so-called ‘humanitarian interventions’ are simply a propaganda tool to justify Western aggression and looting across the world.

Take the recent Libyan “civil” war as an example: yes, Gaddafi is now a dead man, but are the Libyans better off under the Western-backed puppet regime? Is the post-Gaddafi Libya a better country when the American government cannot even ensure the safety of its diplomats in Benghazi? A report by Washington Post on 2 October, 2012 [79] revealed that:

The Obama administration has withdrawn all official government personnel from Benghazi, the Libyan city where the country’s

revolution was born and where the U.S. ambassador was killed last month.

When the backer of the so-called Libyan revolution cannot even feel safe in the heartland of the revolution, it is not hard for one to visualise the kind of Libya the people are now living in. Apart from those who access their news from alternative media, how many in the Western public actually know that Gaddafi was in reality the most progressive leader in Africa who formulated many policies that benefited the Libyan people in a way not enjoyed by Western citizens .

The independent media Disinformation 's article (24 November, 2011) titled '16 Things Libya Will Never See Again' [80] , the Pakalert (12 June, 2012) article 'Why They Killed Gaddafi "A Story You Must Read"' [81] , and Global Research (5 April, 2011) article 'Libya: Oil, Banks, the United Nations and America's Holy Crusade' [82] all point to the human rights achievements of Gaddafi not reported by the mainstream media. In fact, if we search for Muammar Gaddafi on Wikipedia, under his economic policies, we will realise that Gaddafi believed in socialism. The following is a direct excerpt from Wikipedia as part of Gaddafi's achievements that will put to shame the so-called "humanitarian" Western countries who decided to kill him for oil and their selfish geopolitical interests:

Under Gaddafi's Jamahiriya "direct democracy" state, the country's literacy rate rose from 10% to 90%, life expectancy rose from 57 to 77 years, equal rights were established for women and black people, employment opportunities were established for migrant workers, and welfare systems were introduced that allowed access to free education, free healthcare, and financial assistance for housing. In addition, financial support was provided for university scholarships and employment programs. Gaddafi also initiated development of the Great Manmade River, in order to allow free access to fresh water across large parts of the country. The country was developed without taking any foreign loans, and, as a result, Libya was debt-free. [83]

Humanitarian intervention as a propaganda tool

Like the story of the so-called "Tiananmen Square Massacre", the story of Libya and many other governments being overthrown by the "free"

world over the past few decades as “humanitarian interventions” in the name of promoting “democracy” and “freedom” have again and again been manipulated by the mainstream media as a means to fool their own citizens into supporting Western political atrocities and looting across the world.

Like the cases of Iraq and Afghanistan, the progress that the Libyan leadership made in achieving an united society with mutual respect and acceptance has again been pushed back to the era of sectarian violence in the aftermath of Western interventions. More than a year after the death of Gaddafi, there were “600 killed in Bani Walid alone in a single day” (Global Research, 26 October, 2012) [84] with hardly a word mentioned by the mainstream media about the total number of casualties in that assault by the post-Gaddafi Western-backed puppet regime.

The suffering of 40,000 residents in Tawargha (CNTV, 21 August, 2012) [85] is another piece of news largely ignored by the mainstream media. (Human rights investigations, 13 August, 2011) [86]

The post-Gaddafi Libya has become so chaotic that the Western-backed regime has lost control of the country.

It was reported that Australian soldiers’ graves in the Benghazi War Cemetery were being destroyed in which the Australian media condemned the moved as “ungrateful” (Daily Telegraph, 5 March, 2012) [87] . There was also a report of “unknown assailants” who “attacked a compound run by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the port of Misrata.” (CNTV, 6 August, 2012) [88] There were also incidents of a “Libyan general shot dead in Benghazi” (The Telegraph, 11 August, 2012) [89] , “protesters storm[ing] Libya Parliament” (Aljazeera, 31 October, 2012) [90] , and a “Police chief killed in Libya's Benghazi” (Reuters, 20 November, 2012) [91] . The situation is so chaotic that the New York Times acknowledged this earlier on with a report (9 May, 2012) titled, ‘In Libya, the Captors Have Become the Captive’ [92] . In short, the Western-backed puppet regime has no wide-based support in Libya. They only managed to grab power through the seven months of NATO bombings and economic sanctions against the very popular Gaddafi government. Even in 2013, the situation in Libya could only be described as “chaotic”. The following selected news and article headings are just a few examples:

- ‘Libyans want NATO out’ (Examiner, 20 March, 2013) [93]

- ‘French embassy in Tripoli bombed, 2 injured’ (Global Research, 23 April, 2013) [[94](#)]
- ‘NATO-installed Libya government officials in fear of people: Don De Bar’ (Press TV, 28 April, 2013) [[95](#)]
- ‘Air force colonel shot dead in eastern Libyan city’ (Reuters, 16 July, 2013) [[96](#)]
- ‘Libya’s deputy PM resigns citing violence’ (Aljazeera, 4 August, 2013) [[97](#)]
- ‘Libya in Anarchy Two Years after NATO Humanitarian Libration’ (Global Research, 27 September, 2013) [[98](#)]
- ‘Two years After US-NATO War, Torture Rampant in Libya’ (Global Research, 3 October, 2013) [[99](#)]
- ‘Clashes hit Libyan capital after militia attack’ (Washington Post, 17 November, 2013) [[100](#)]
- ‘U.S. Teacher Gunned Down in Benghazi, Officials Say’ (New York Times, 5 December, 2013) [[101](#)]

The creation of the so-called “people’s revolution” in Libya

The truth is that the so-called “people’s revolution” in Libya was another covert operation manufactured by the West to create the propaganda foundation for so-called “humanitarian intervention” aimed at a “regime change”. The bloody conflicts were funded and armed by the West. For example, at the beginning of the so-called Libya unrest against the “oppressive” Gaddafi Regime, the editor of Global Research, Prof. Michel Chossudovsky put up a report (3 April, 2011) titled “Our Man in Tripoli”: US-NATO Sponsored Islamic Terrorists Integrate Libya's Pro-Democracy Opposition’ [[102](#)]. The following is an excerpt from the article:

Rarely acknowledged by the Western media, Al-Jamaa al-Islamiyyah al-Muqatilah bi Libya, the Libya Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG), is an integral part of the Libyan Opposition ... Both the LIFG as an entity as well as its individual members are categorized by the UN Security Council as terrorists. According to the US Treasury: "The Libyan Islamic Fighting Group threatens global safety and stability through the use of violence and its ideological alliance with al Qaida and other brutal terrorist organizations" (Treasury Designates UK-Based Individuals, Entities

Financing Al Qaida -Affiliated Libyan Islamic Fighting Group - US Fed News Service, February 8, 2006). Concepts are turned upside down. Both Washington and NATO, which claim to be waging a "War on Terrorism", are supporting a "pro-democracy movement" integrated by members of a terrorist organization. In a cruel irony, Washington and the Atlantic Alliance are acting in defiance of their own anti-terrorist laws and regulations. Moreover, support under "*Responsibility to Protect*" (R2P) to opposition forces integrated by terrorists is implemented pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1973, which is blatant violation of UNSC resolution 1267. The latter identifies the Al-Jama'a al-Islamiyyah al-Muqatilah bi-Libya, the Libya Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG), as a terrorist organization. In other words, the UN Security Council is in clear violation not only of the UN Charter but of its own resolutions. (The Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee - 1267).

On 31 August, 2011, the Pakistan media, The Nation, published a report titled 'CIA recruits 1,500 from Mazer-e-Sharif to fight in Libya' [\[103\]](#) . The following is part of the content:

The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States recruited over 1,500 men from Mazar-e-Sharif for fighting against the Qaddafi forces in Libya. Sources told The Nation: Most of the men have been recruited from Afghanistan. They are Uzbeks, Persians and Hazaras. According to the footage, these men attired in Uzbek-style of shalwar and Hazara-Uzbek Kurta were found fighting in Libyan cities. When Al-Jazeera reporter pointed it he was disallowed by the 'rebels' to capture images. Sources in Quetta said: Some Uzbeks and Hazaras from Afghanistan were arrested in Balochistan for illegally traveling into Pakistan en route to Libya through Iran. Aljazeeras report gave credence to this story ...

Aljazeera having dubious record gave human touch to this story as most of the men who intruded inside Pakistan from Afghanistan were recruits for Libyan Rebels Force. The sources said: The CIA funded Libyan Rebels with cash and weapons. In a report the New York Mayors TV Channel Bloomberg said, Leaders of the Libyan

rebels Transitional National Council flew to Istanbul seeking legitimacy and money. They will leave with the official recognition of the US and 31 other nations. As for the cash, they will have to wait. The decision to treat the council as the legitimate governing authority in Libya is a key step to freeing up some of the governments frozen assets for rebels seeking the ouster of Muammar Qaddafi. Still, obstacles such as existing United Nations sanctions won't disappear overnight ...

Given the mounting evidence of outside forces including known terrorist group involvement in the so-called Libyan "people's revolution", the New York Times acknowledged the reality on 1 September, 2011, with an effort to soften the image of a known terrorist. This is an excerpt from the report titled 'In Libya, Former Enemy Is Recast in Role of Ally' [\[104\]](#) :

Abdel Hakim Belhaj had a wry smile about the oddity of his situation. Yes, he said, he was detained by Malaysian officials in 2004 on arrival at the Kuala Lumpur airport, where he was subjected to extraordinary rendition on behalf of the United States, and sent to Thailand. His pregnant wife, traveling with him, was taken away, and his child would be 6 before he saw him. In Bangkok, Mr. Belhaj said, he was tortured for a few days by two people he said were C.I.A. agents, and then, worse, they repatriated him to Libya, where he was thrown into solitary confinement for six years, three of them without a shower, one without a glimpse of the sun. Now this man is in charge of the military committee responsible for keeping order in Tripoli, and, he says, is a grateful ally of the United States and NATO.

And while Mr. Belhaj concedes that he was the emir of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, which was deemed by the United States to be a terrorist group allied with Al Qaeda, he says he has no Islamic agenda. He says he will disband the fighters under his command, merging them into the formal military or police, once the Libyan revolution is over. He says there are no hard feelings over his past treatment by the United States. "Definitely it was very hard, very difficult," he said. "Now we are in Libya, and we want to look forward to a peaceful future. I do not want revenge."

The following excerpts show how the New York Times acknowledged on the one hand that Western powers endorsed and assisted the new Libyan government that includes terrorist groups, and on the other hand justifies the involvement of known terrorists in the new government:

As the United States and other Western powers embrace and help finance the new government taking shape in Libya, they could face a particularly awkward relationship with Islamists like Mr. Belhaj. Once considered enemies in the war on terror, they suddenly have been thrust into positions of authority — with American and NATO blessing. In Washington, the Central Intelligence Agency declined to comment on Mr. Belhaj or his new role. A State Department official said the Obama administration was aware of Islamist backgrounds among the rebel fighters in Libya and had expressed concern to the Transitional National Council, the new rebel government, and that it had received assurances. “The last few months, we’ve had the T.N.C. saying all the right things, and making the right moves,” said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity because of the matter’s delicacy ...

... A veteran of the war in Afghanistan against the Soviets, Mr. Belhaj has what most rebel fighters have lacked — actual military experience. Yet he has still not adopted a military rank (unlike many rebels who quickly became self-appointed colonels and generals), which he said should go only to members of the army. Dressed in new military fatigues, with a pistol strapped backward to his belt, Mr. Belhaj was interviewed at his offices in the Mitiga Military Airbase in Tripoli, the site of what had been the United States Air Force’s Wheelus Air Base until 1970. Last weekend, Mr. Belhaj was voted commander of the Tripoli Military Council, a grouping of several brigades of rebels involved in taking the capital, by the other brigades, a move that aroused some criticism among liberal members of the council. However, his appointment was strongly supported by Mustafa Abdel-Jalil, the chairman of the council, who said that as Colonel Qaddafi’s former minister of justice he got to know Mr. Belhaj well during negotiations leading to his release from prison in 2010. Mr. Belhaj and other Islamist

radicals made a historic compromise with the Qaddafi government, one that was brokered by Seif al-Islam el-Qaddafi, the Qaddafi son seen then as a moderating influence. The Islamists agreed to disband the Islamic Fighting Group, replacing it with the Libyan Islamic Movement for Change, and renounced violent struggle. “We kept that promise,” Mr. Belhaj said. “The revolution started peacefully, but the regime’s crackdown forced it to become violent.” Mr. Belhaj conceded that Islamists had no role in creating the revolution against Colonel Qaddafi’s rule; it was instead a popular uprising. “The February 17th revolution is the Libyan people’s revolution and no one can claim it, neither secularists nor Islamists,” he said. “The Libyan people have different views, and all those views have to be involved and respected.” Forty-two years of Qaddafi rule in Libya had, he said, taught him an important lesson: “No one can make Libya suffer any more under any one ideology or any one regime.” His pledge to disband fighters under his command once Libya has a new government was repeated to NATO officials at a meeting in Qatar this week. Some council members said privately that allowing Mr. Belhaj to become chairman of the military council in Tripoli was done partly to take advantage of his military expertise, but also to make sure the rebels’ political leaders had him under their direct control. Many also say that Mr. Belhaj’s history as an Islamist is understandable because until this year, Islamist groups were the only ones able to struggle against Colonel Qaddafi’s particularly repressive rule.

The Washington Post report (2 September, 2011) titled ‘Libyan Islamist says he won’t be enemy of U.S.’ [\[105\]](#) also acknowledged the involvement of known terrorists in the Libyan government. However, Washington Post played down the issue with this statement:

U.S. officials acknowledged that there were concerns about Islamist influence in the Libyan revolution but played down the links with al-Qaeda.

In February 2011, Gaddafi claimed in a BBC’s TV interview [\[106\]](#) that he decided to accept the interview by the BBC because he was informed that the BBC was “here to tell the truth”. However, the way the BBC journalist questioned him about the situation in Libya had obviously

frustrated Qaddafi. When Gaddafi said that the people love him and that those who opposed him came from outside, the way BBC journalists questioned him made him look like a fool in making those statements:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-12607478>

As a researcher of media disinformation, I felt sorry for Gaddafi as this is simply another case showing how the media can manipulate the world's perception of an event through the power of their opinionated commentary, censorship and selective information propagated to their audiences over a long period of time.

The truth is, the Western-backed puppet regime in Libya has been active in committing humanitarian crimes across the country in the post-Gaddafi era. There was shocking video footage of how the anti-Gaddafi militia caged and abused black Africans (Global Research, 2 March, 2012) [107] . There were also incidents of massacres in refugee camp in which anti-Gaddafi militia reportedly “attacked a camp of about 1,500 refugees on the outskirts of Tripoli, opening fire on its inhabitants.” The hate crimes were so bad that there were also reports of possible “ethnic cleansing of the dark-skinned population of Tawergha” (RT, 9 February, 2012) [108] .

The atrocities across post-Gaddafi Libya are so notorious that even Western propaganda machines like Human Rights Watch (HRW) could not avoid some of the issues. On 24 October, 2012, HRW was forced to acknowledge widely known facts through alternative media, and published an article with the title ‘Libya: Residents of Bani Walid at Risk’ [109] with a softy-softy approach by using the subtitle “Government Should Ensure Lives, Protect Property”.

On 22 October, 2012, Human Rights Investigations published a report titled ‘US government documents: Libya an escalating humanitarian disaster’ [110] . The following is a direct extract from the report:

Documents of the United States Department of State, released by the House of Representatives Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, show the security situation in Libya going rapidly downhill from June 2011 to July 2012. It appears that the Obama administration decided to bury its head in the sand regarding the increasing levels of violence in the country pursuing a policy of “normalization”. Meanwhile, American diplomats on the ground were increasingly desperate for enhanced security, whilst dismayed at the situation spiralling out of control around them ...

As the documents recognise, Libya is now a country ‘WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT OR LAW’, in which power rests in the hands of warring militias, torture and killings are commonplace, large-scale fighting with tanks and artillery is frequent, electricity and water supplies are constantly threatened, whole towns such as Tawergha have been ethnically cleansed, towns such as Bani Walid face ongoing fierce artillery bombardment.

The report then provides a link [\[111\]](#) to the more than 200 incidents of protests and violence across Libya documented by the U.S. Embassy Tripoli, Libya Regional Security Office, under the title ‘Security Incidents since June 2011’.

Today, those who know the truth about Gaddafi and his socialist policies will feel sorry for him after reading his written Will before he was killed by Western-backed terrorist militia in violation of The Geneva Convention in regards to the treatment of Prisoners of War:

Should I be killed, I would like to be buried, according to Muslim rituals, in the clothes I was wearing at the time of my death and my body unwashed, in the cemetery of Sirte, next to my family and relatives.

I would like that my family, especially women and children, be treated well after my death. The Libyan people should protect its identity, achievements, history and the honorable image of its ancestors and heroes. The Libyan people should not relinquish the sacrifices of the free and best people.

I call on my supporters to continue the resistance, and fight any foreign aggressor against Libya, today, tomorrow and always.

Let the free people of the world know that we could have bargained over and sold out our cause in return for a personal secure and stable life. We received many offers to this effect but we chose to be at the vanguard of the confrontation as a badge of duty and honor.

Even if we do not win immediately, we will give a lesson to future generations that choosing to protect the nation is an honor and

selling it out is the greatest betrayal that history will remember forever despite the attempts of the others to tell you otherwise."

[Source: Global Research, translated from Arabic by the BBC, 24 October, 2011] [\[112\]](#)

Please note the last statement from Gaddafi's written Will:

"...despite the attempts of the others to tell you otherwise."

This is a classic example of the kind of frustration many leaders in developing countries feel about the Western propaganda machine.

Morally corrupt Western politicians are often the sponsors of known terrorists to terrorise countries across the world. China is one of the main victims, particularly in the regions of Tibet and Xinjiang (we will get into this in a later instalment). The unscrupulous behaviour of Western politicians in funding, arming and making use of known extremists and terrorists to terrorise their targeted countries often ends with their own dismay. For example, two years after the death of Gaddafi, the US government was reported having to list the Libyan groups and militants tied to the killing of a US Diplomat in Benghazi in September, 2012, as terrorists. (New York Times, 8 January, 2014) [\[113\]](#)

Unfortunately, this kind of tragic incident has repeated itself again and again to developing countries since the end of the Second World War. The mainstream Western media and journalists who lied about Gaddafi in support of Western bombings and lootings in Libya have blood in their hands. They should be put on trial at the International War Crime Tribunal for assisting the imperialist Western powers in justifying wars, mass killings and lootings across the world.

The Arab Spring and democracy?

Like the 1989 Tiananmen incident, the ignition point of the so-called Arab Spring that began on 18 December, 2010, was also related to economic hardship. However, it was widely portrayed in the West as popular demand for democracy. With a simple search on the net with terms such as 'Arab Spring democracy uprisings' and 'Arab Spring democracy movement', one will find millions of reports claiming that there was a popular movement for democracy across the Middle East and North Africa. Even the Encyclopædia Britannica describes the protests in its opening statement as a "wave of pro-democracy protests and uprisings that took place in the Middle East and North Africa" [\[114\]](#) .

Ironically, the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi in Tunisia, and the so-called “Libya Revolt of 2011” (the killing of Gaddafi) are among the examples listed by Encyclopædia Britannica as a wave of pro-democracy protests in that part of the world. This is how Encyclopædia Britannica describes the Mohamed Bouazizi incident:

The first demonstrations took place in central Tunisia in December 2010, catalyzed by the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi, a 26-year-old street vendor protesting his treatment by local officials. A protest movement, dubbed the “jasmine Revolution” *in the media*, quickly spread through the country. The Tunisian government attempted to end the unrest by using violence against street demonstrations and by offering political and economic concessions. However, protests soon overwhelmed the country’s security forces, compelling Pres. Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali to step down and flee the country in January 2011.

It is not hard to observe from the above statement “*in the media*” that Encyclopædia Britannica isn’t a reliable source for information. The reason is simple: when one begins to trace the initial reports at the time of the incident, one will notice that it was financial hardship and unemployment - not a desire for democracy - that ignited protests across the Middle East.

According to The Guardian’s (29 December, 2010) report titled ‘How a man setting fire to himself sparked an uprising in Tunisia’ [115], the ignition point of the so-called “Arab Spring” in Tunisia began with the story of a twenty-six-year-old Tunisian, Mohamed Bouazizi, who “had a university degree but no work.” To earn a living, “he took to selling fruit and vegetables in a street without a licence. When the authorities stopped him and confiscated his produce, he was so angry that he set himself on fire. Rioting followed and security forces sealed off the town.” Days later “another jobless young man” shouted “no for misery, no for unemployment” before ending his life by touching a pole energized with 30,000 megawatts. The death again triggered protests and a crackdown in Tunisia.

The Los Angeles Times (23 December, 2010) reported the incident with a heading: ‘Tunisia: Apparent suicide triggers youth protests against unemployment’ [116]. These two incidents soon sparked an uprising in Tunisia and across the Middle East.

However, an unrest that was obviously linked to economic hardship was later manipulated by Western governments and the mainstream media as fighting for democracy. This prompted Robert W. Merry, editor of *The National Interest* (25 June, 2012) to put up an article calling for the United States to give up the notion of democracy in the Middle East with the following statement at the end of the article:

The story of Western civilization is in significant measure the story of the slow, inexorable ascent of liberal democracy. It is a grand story, full of civic tension, brutality, sacrifice, intellectual exploration, heroism and triumph. But this is not the story of Middle Eastern Islam, which emanates from a separate cultural etymology and distinct cultural sensibility. It isn't realistic to expect that the peoples of this cultural heritage will embrace in any serious way the structures, sensibilities and practices of an alien culture, however successful it has been in comparison. But don't take my word for it. Just look at developments in the Middle East in the wake of the American effort to remake Iraq and the Arab Spring of 2011. Do we see there an inexorable push toward democracy, or rather Pryce-Jones's power-challenge dialectic at work? Anyone who sees the former should probably take a second look, but with a cold eye of realism. [\[117\]](#)

Despite the fact that the protests in the West (Occupy Wall Street) and the Middle East (Arab Spring) were both sparked by economic hardship, there are still distinct differences between the two from the perspective of the elements behind the conflicts. The former was purely domestic discontent without the interference of outside powers, while the latter was selectively capitalised on by the US government and some NATO countries via the channelling of money, arms and other logistic support to the so-called "opposition" aimed at escalating violence for a 'regime change'. In the case of Libya, known terrorists from outside Libya were endorsed and armed by the American government and NATO to cause mayhem and destruction. As usual, the mainstream media, so-called NGOs, and so-called human rights organisations served the function of brainwashing the world into believing that the bombing of Libya was a "humanitarian intervention." (See examples in upcoming instalments of how some so-called "NGOs" and "human rights" organisations function as propaganda machines to

demonise their targeted governments and justify Western aggression across the world)

Should the West respect public opinion on the issue of “democracy”?

The truth is that Western-imposed “democracies” often bring about more social dissatisfaction, conflicts, division and inequality in developing countries. As aforementioned, negative public opinion in Eastern Europe and former USSR nations on the issue of democracy two decades after the fall of the Berlin Wall is just an example.

A 2012 survey in Libya revealed that, “just 15% of 2,000 people polled by academics from Benghazi and Oxford universities said democracy should be installed in the next year. More than 40% backed strong leadership from one person or a group.” The BBC (15 February, 2012) reported this survey with a title ‘Libyans not keen on democracy, suggests survey’ [\[118\]](#) . The conclusion is however a surprise to me. This is how the BBC put it:

The BBC’s Gabriel gatehouse in Tripoli says the survey paints a picture of a country that is hugely optimistic about its future, but retains some of the habits of its past.

Western propaganda techniques are indeed an art form - at a time of rising anti-Western sentiment, suffering and chaos in Libya, the BBC was able to find ways to portray an “optimistic” future for Libya. It is hard to tell if this was not a politically manipulated survey, as on the one hand, only “15%” wanted “democracy” to be “installed in the next year”, yet only “over 40% backed strong leadership from one person or a group”. Perhaps, if the percentage of Libyans backed “strong leadership from one person or a group” was honestly reported in the survey as higher than 50%, then it would’ve contradicted the media’s assertion that Gaddafi was hated by the people. Hence, Gaddafi’s assertion in the BBC interview that “the people love me [him]” will remain a statement from a “crazy man”.

The survey could have simply asked the Libyans if they prefer Gaddafi’s era or the post-Gaddafi era. Ironically, this BBC’s “optimistic” statement was made at a time when on 9 May, 2012, the New York Times described the situation in Libya as “the captors becom[ing] the captives.” A recent report by UPI (8 November, 2013) titled ‘NATO allies worry over Libya’

[119] with a description of instability in Libya due to forces loyal to Gaddafi is just another example that contradicts the BBC's "optimistic" assessment of post-Gaddafi Libya.

Through the systematic funding of the Western propaganda machine such as so-called "NGOs", "human rights organisations", "dissidents", and the coordination of the mainstream media, Western "democracies" have emerged as a compelling political idea that is used to depict anything else as political heresy.

In the case of Libya, the continuing violence and resistance against the Western-backed terrorist regime after the death of Gaddafi points to a highly popular Gaddafi government, and a strong anti-Western sentiment within Libya. So, is the violent removal of the Gaddafi government against the wishes of the Libyan people an act of democracy? Shouldn't the "democratic" West respect the culture and wishes of people in countries, instead of looting and exploiting them in the name of promoting democracy?

Techniques used in the West to manage protests

With a quick search on the Internet for a ‘list of protests in the United Kingdom’, one will be presented with a list of hundreds of protest incidents across Britain for all sorts of reasons – many resulted in a brutal crackdown by the respective British authorities at the time. Similarly, if we search for a ‘list of riots’, and browse through the thousands of incidents of riots across the world (including Western countries), one will also notice that many of the people movements in the West also ended in a brutal and bloody crackdown by the respective Western authorities, with many deaths and injuries.

It is never an easy job to manage a human society. People get angry or violence with friends, family, colleagues and the political leadership for whatever reasons. Suicide bombings, school shootings, strikes, riots, assaults, murders, personal abuse via social media, and shouting slogans on the streets are just examples of public displays of discontent by individuals or groups within a society. Some protest peacefully and some violently. Not all protests are rational and should be morally encouraged. Government crackdowns or pre-emptive crackdowns can sometime be the best way to maintain social order. It should be recognised that economic hardship is the most common cause of social unrest. In the following section, we will set aside the issue of right or wrong over government crackdowns on protest movements. The following is a series of examples showing the tactics the US authorities used to crackdown on protesters over the last 80 years.

The evolution of protest control management

1. Tanks and guns period

The state of an economy is one of the major factors that affects the level of social satisfaction and hence political stability in a country. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, misery and despair spread across America. Nearly one-third of working Americans were unemployed; and, in a stage of desperation and destitution, World War I veterans began calling for immediate payment of their promised “bonuses”. However, their demonstrations outside the Congress ended with the US government sending in federal troops armed with gas grenades and masks, bayonets,

sabers, rifles and tanks to violently disperse the protesters. This incident resulted in a total of five deaths and numerous injuries (including two killed by the police). The incident is called the 1932 Bonus March. [120]

The following screenshot is an image from u-s-history.com with evidence that the US government used tanks and soldiers to violently crackdown on protesters at a time of economic hardship.




The following is a screenshot from the George Mason University website, with an image of burning houses during the 1932 Bonus March. [121] Unlike the 1989 Tiananmen protests where the burning vehicles were set alight by the so-called “peaceful” protesters in Beijing, the fires during the Bonus March were set by the US government. The following is an excerpt of a statement from the screenshot (next page):

With President Herbert Hoover’s authorization, federal troops, armed with tanks and cavalry, attacked the homeless veterans and burned their encampment.

historymatters.gmu.edu/d/6694/

Anacostia flats and flames.

The Bonus March was one of several grassroots movements of the unemployed during the Great Depression that galvanized thousands of men and women and helped focus attention on the role of the federal government in alleviating economic hardship. Twenty thousand World War I veterans marched to Washington to demand the immediate release of promised cash bonuses and set up camp until their demands were met. With President Herbert Hoover's authorization, federal troops, armed with tanks and cavalry, attacked the homeless veterans and burned their encampment. When images like this photograph, which shows the Bonus Marchers' shantytown burning down in sight of the Capitol on the afternoon of July 28, 1932, reached the public, Hoover's image was permanently tarnished.



Source: National Archives.

Please also **note** this statement from the above screenshot for later analysis:

When images like this photograph, which shows the Bonus Marchers' shantytown burning down in sight of the Capitol on the afternoon of July 28, 1932, reached the public, Hoover's image was permanently tarnished.

The truth is that the 1932 Bonus March was simply one of the many incidents where the US government used violent force to crush protesters in America.

On 14 May, 1970, a group of student protesters who protested against the Vietnam War and the invasion of Cambodia were confronted by city and state police. Shortly after midnight, the police opened fire, killing two students and injuring twelve. The event happened only 11 days after National Guardsmen killed four students in similar protests at Kent State University in Ohio. [\[122\]](#)

The reality is that the US government is a master news manipulator; it is fully conscious about how images of violence could play out publicly by the media and civilians who are observing. As a result, media-friendly crowd-control weapons have been developed.

2. Media-friendly weapons period

On February 1997, the Department of Justice and the Department of Defence produced a 23-page joint report titled ‘Department of Justice and Department of Defense Joint Technology Program: Second Anniversary Report’ [123] . The following is a screenshot of the report from the US government’s National Criminal Justice Reference Service website:

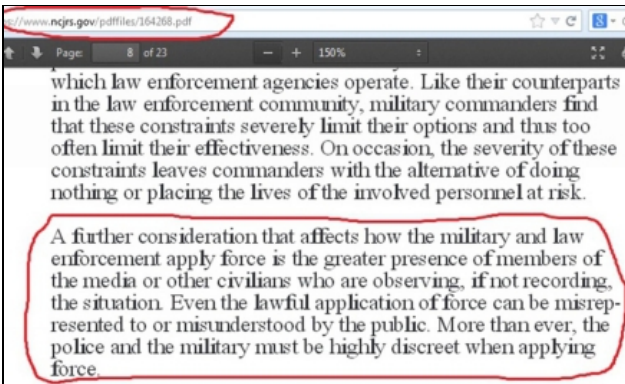


An analysis on page 8 of the report claimed that constraint in using force may adversely limit the effectiveness of law enforcement and place the lives of the law enforcement community and military personnel at risk.

However, if lethal force is used, there is a worry about how a “lawful application of force can be misrepresented to or misunderstood by the public.” The following is the exact statement in the report:

A further consideration that affects how the military and law enforcement apply force is the greater presence of members of the media or other civilians who are observing, if not recording, the situation. Even the lawful application of force can be misrepresented to or misunderstood by the public. More than ever, the police and the military must be highly discreet when applying force.

The following is a screenshot of the above statement:



I picked up the web-link to the above 1997 US government report from an article on AlterNet (1 August, 2011) titled '6 Creepy New Weapons the Police and Military Use to Subdue Unarmed People' [124] . The names of the six creepy media friendly weapons are:

1. The Invisible Pain Ray: The 'Holy Grail of Crowd Control'
2. The Laser Blinding 'Dazzler'
3. The Taser on Steroids
4. Calmative Agents for Riot Control
5. Screaming Microwaves That Pierce the Skull; and
6. Ear-Splitting Siren

After explaining the functions and painful effects the above six weapons had on unarmed civilians, AlterNet concludes that:

The application of pain to control or coerce people into submission helps achieve the desired aims of perception management, while sheltering the public from the brutality of such devices. Perhaps these less-lethal tactics for crowd control do result in fewer injuries. But they also severely weaken our capacity to enact political change. Authorities have ever more creative ways to manage dissent, at a time when the need for change by popular demand is vital to the future of our society and the planet.

Today, fire arms, tasers, and pepper spray are standard weapons carried by police in the West - in Australia, America and Britain in particular. Despite the annual cases of deaths as a result of the use of tasers and pepper spray, they are still weapons of choice and continue to be endorsed by authorities. A simple search on the net using the terms 'Taser death

statistics’ and ‘Pepper spray death statistics’ will allow us to access information on the number of deaths, and the harm these weapons can inflict upon a person, especially those who are not in good health. For example, the following is just an excerpt from Wikipedia about the effects of pepper spray:

Pepper spray is an inflammatory agent. It causes immediate closing of the eyes, difficulty breathing, running nose, and coughing. The duration of its effects depends on the strength of the spray but the average full effect lasts around thirty to forty-five minutes, with diminished effects lasting for hours ... The European Parliament Scientific and Technological Options Assessment (STOA) published in 1998 “An Appraisal of Technologies of Political Control” with extensive information on pepper spray and tear gas. They write:

The effects of pepper spray are far more severe, including temporary blindness which lasts from 15-30 minutes, a burning sensation of the skin which lasts from 45 to 60 minutes, upper body spasms which force a person to bend forward and uncontrollable coughing making it difficult to breathe or speak for between 3 to 13 minutes.

For those with asthma, taking other drugs, or subject to restraining techniques that restrict the breathing passages, there is a risk of death. The Los Angeles Times reported in 1995 at least 61 deaths associated with police use of pepper spray since 1990 in the USA ... [\[125\]](#)

Despite the torturing effect of pepper spray and the risk of death from such a crowd control weapon, pepper spray was widely used by the US government against the peaceful anti-capitalist (Wall Street) protesters. The following screenshots are few of much evidence:



Above is an image from The Guardian (18 November, 2011) showing the agony of an 84 year old elderly lady “after being hit with pepper spray during a protest in Seattle.” [\[126\]](#)

In the capitalist West, anti-capitalist (Wall Street) protests are regarded as a serious threat to their core values and hold on power. The crackdowns are often brutal and decisive. We will get into the details of the creative techniques the US government used to crush the 2011 Occupy Wall Street protest movement with a high level of success later on.

In the meantime, one should note that, not only was an 84 year old elderly lady brutalized by police with pepper spray in an anti-capitalist protest, but also dozens of unarmed university students in a seating protest were pepper sprayed and arrested as well. The following YouTube screenshot is just another example:



It is true that the above image of police pepper spraying students looks harmless. It is indeed a media-friendly weapon as there is no graphic content to show the torturous effects suffered by the victims of government brutality.

It often fascinates me that why the mainstream Western media never describes their government's regular crackdown on protesters as an act from a "brutal capitalist regime". Why does the freedom of the Western public to protest against capitalism fail to win the support of their own mainstream media? Aren't freedom of speech, freedom of expression and the freedom to protest universal Western values?

3. 21st Century Anti-capitalist (Wall Street) period

The 2011 anti-capitalist movement, also known as the 'Occupy Wall Street movement', was a protest movement against social and economic inequality at a time of economic stress three years into the 2008 Global Financial Crisis caused by Wall Street. The most commonly used slogan by the protesters is "We are the 99%" [\[127\]](#) .

Based on the description on Wikipedia, "the first Occupy protest to receive widespread attention was Occupy Wall Street in New York City's Zuccotti Park, which began on 17 September, 2011. By 9 October, Occupy protests had taken place or were going in over 951 cities across 82 countries, and over 600 communities in the United States." The Occupy movement was "most active in the United States." [\[128\]](#)

The authorities in the US initially tolerated the protesters, but when the protest movement began to spread across America, the US capitalist authorities began to feel threatened, and merciless tactics were enforced to crush the movement across the country with absolute decisiveness. The following are just some examples of how the US government brutally crushed the movement without hesitation.

Ironically, one should note that the following list of brutal actions were taken before and after President Obama spoke (lib service) in support of the protesters and asked protesters not to "demonize" those who worked on Wall Street. (Financial Times, 16 October, 2011) [\[129\]](#)

Technique 1: Break up the protest movement relentlessly at its initial stage by any means

Contrary to the perception of being “free” in the “free” world, anti-capitalist (Wall Street) protesters who campaigned against social injustice, corruption, inequality, unemployment, corporate powers, cost of living, and economic hardship were arrested and violently evicted by the American authorities with brutal force. The following selected news and article headings (with dates) allow us to sense the kind of determination the US authorities decided to crush the protest movement from almost the very beginning:

- ‘80 arrested as ‘Occupy Wall Street’ protest of bank bailouts, mortgage crisis marches in NYC’ (Huffington Post, 25 September, 2011) [\[130\]](#)
- ‘Videos Show Police Using Pepper Spray at Protest on the Financial System’ (New York Times, 25 September, 2011) [\[131\]](#)
- ‘Police Arrest More Than 700 Protesters on Brooklyn Bridge’ (New York Times, 1 October, 2011) [\[132\]](#)
- ‘Occupy Wall Street protest: NYPD accused of heavy-handed tactics’ (Guardian, 2 October, 2011) [\[133\]](#)
- ‘Arrests and Pepper Spray at Occupy Des Moines; Governor Faults Protesters’ (Mother Jones, 11 October, 2011) [\[134\]](#)
- ‘NYPD Punches HIV-Positive Protester in the Face for “Shooting a Look,” Caught on Tape’ (AlterNet, 15 October, 2011) [\[135\]](#)
- ‘Occupy Wall Street: 992 Arrested at Price Tag of More Than \$3.4 Million’ (AlterNet, 18 October, 2011) [\[136\]](#)
- ‘Naomi Wolf arrested at Occupy Wall Street protest in New York’ (Guardian, 19 October, 2011) [\[137\]](#) [Note: Naomi Wolf is a feminist author]
- ‘Occupy Oakland Protest: Police Fire Tear Gas And Beanbag Rounds, Clear Out Encampment (Photos, Video)’ (Huffington Post, 26 October, 2011) [\[138\]](#)
- ‘Occupy Oakland Raided by Police, Reports of Tear Gas, Rubber Bullets’ (AlterNet, 25 October, 2011) [\[139\]](#)
- ‘Militarising the police from Oakland to NYC’ (Aljazeera, 14 November, 2011) [\[140\]](#)
- ‘Oakland Mayor Jean Quan Admits 18 Cities Were Consulting on #Occupy Crackdowns’ (AlterNet, 15 November, 2011) [\[141\]](#)

- ‘200 Are Arrested as Protesters Clash With the Police’ (New York Times, 17 November, 2011) [\[142\]](#)
- ‘Caught on Camera: 10 Shockingly Violent Police Assaults on Occupy Protesters’ (AlterNet, 18 November 2011) [\[143\]](#)
- ‘Occupy day of action brings clashes and arrests in New York’ (Guardian, 18 November, 2011) [\[144\]](#)
- ‘"How Could This Happen in America?" Why Police Are Treating Americans Like Military Threats’ (AlterNet, 22 November, 2011) [\[145\]](#)
- ‘Occupy’ Protesters Evicted in Two Cities’ (New York Times, 30 November, 2011) [\[146\]](#)
- ‘Occupy the Caucus: 12 Arrested, Demonstrators Say They Will Participate, Not 'Disrupt’ (AlterNet, 30 December, 2011) [Note: Those arrested include a 14-Year-Old Girl] [\[147\]](#)
- ‘From Occupation to “Occupy”: The Israelification of American Domestic Security’ (AlterNet, 3 December, 2011) [\[148\]](#)
- ‘Occupy New Year's Eve: 68 Arrested in Zuccotti Park, Director Sam Levinson Captures Arrest Video Near Union Square’ (AlterNet, 2 January, 2012) [\[149\]](#)
- ‘Oakland police clash with Occupy protesters’ (Aljazeera, 29 January, 2012): “More than 300 arrested...” [\[150\]](#)
- ‘Occupy D.C. camp raided by police’ (Washington Post, 4 February, 2012) [\[151\]](#)

Aljazeera’s Fault Lines program (21 March, 2012) produced a documentary titled ‘History of an occupation’ [\[152\]](#) to explore aspects of the protest movement. The following short description about the documentary by Aljazeera is a concise and objective summary of what the protests was about, and the attitudes of the US government and the mainstream American media towards the protest movement:

In the fall of 2011, New York’s Zuccotti Park grabbed the world’s attention as the hub of Occupy Wall Street, a movement that set off a chain of rage against the country’s financial and political elite. Even in the face of police repression and media ridicule, the movement mobilised thousands of people fed up with the deep economic divide in the US. And within two months hundreds of Occupy Wall Street camps swept across the country changing the

political discourse in the US. “People were upset about the economy, people were upset about foreclosure crisis, people were upset about the bailouts, and about the fact that it looked like elected officials were working for big business rather than the people who they’re supposed to be working for,” says activist Max Rameau from Take Back the Land. Fault Lines tells the definitive history of Occupy Wall Street from its early days through the movement’s rapid spread up to the brutal crackdown by state authorities.

If one begins to examine the wording in the content of the above list of news headings, one will realise that the mainstream American media such as the New York Times and the Washington Post was not sympathetic to the protesters, and made no effort to condemn the ongoing brutal crackdowns on protesters by the US government as a “violation of basic human rights, freedom and democracy”. In fact, in many cases, the mainstream media are on the side of the police. This attitude is in sharp contrast to the way they report about incidents in China, Iran, Russia and other countries targeted by the US government for demonization. In fact many of the crackdowns are not reported by the mainstream media, and there is a general lack of images in the mainstream media about the violent nature of the crackdowns. By simply comparing the use of images and wording between the mainstream and alternative media on the same event, one will be able to observe how the mainstream media neutralises the perception of government brutality in the US.

In the meantime, the US government continued to crackdown on anti-Wall Street protesters. A few more news headings (with dates) follow as evidence:

- ‘Police Teargas Oakland Protesters at May Day General strike’ (GRTV, 2 May, 2012) [\[153\]](#)
- ‘Police Admit To Drugging Occupy Wall Street Protesters; suspend Program’ (Infowars, 9 May, 2012) [\[154\]](#)
- ‘Watch: Police Get Violent as OWS Retakes Zuccotti Park’ (Mother Jones, 19 March, 2012) [\[155\]](#)
- ‘Confirmed: NYPD used excessive force on ‘Occupy’ protesters’ (RT, 26 July, 2012) [\[156\]](#)

- ‘Almost 200 arrests in NYC as Occupy Wall Street marks first Anniversary’ (CBS News, 18 September, 2012) [[157](#)]
- ‘Occupy Portland protesters maced by police [Video]’ (RT, 5 November, 2012) [[158](#)]
- ‘Protesters arrested at Chicago federal building, “Make Wall Street Pay Illinois”’ (Examiner, 10 November, 2012) [[159](#)]
- ‘The War On Occupy Persists As Peaceful Protesters face Continued Arrest’ (Mint Press, 14 November, 2012) [[160](#)]

At a time of an economic crisis with rising social discontent and anti-capitalist sentiment spreads across America, the US authorities were relentless in their crackdown of the protest movement. The website OccupyArrests.com has documented details of the arrests in 122 US cities since the Occupy movement began in September, 2011. The Huffington Post’s (23 May, 2013) report with the title ‘Occupy Arrests Near 8,000 As Wall Street Eludes Prosecution’ [[161](#)] reveals the following:

Nearly 8,000 Occupy Wall Street protesters have been arrested in association with the activist movement, while not one banker has been prosecuted for actions that lead up to the country’s financial meltdown.

Technique 2: The level of violence against protesters

One simply needs to view the images and videos or read up on the above list of police actions against protesters in America to learn that the weapons used includes the following:

- Peppy spray and other chemical weapons
- Peppy ball guns
- Rubber bullets
- Taser
- Drugging
- Punching on the face
- Teargas
- Baton
- Flash-bang devices
- Bean Bag guns

The names of the above list of media-friendly crowd-control weapons sound harmless. However, a simple search on the net for ‘bean bag gun wiki’, ‘rubber bullet wiki’ and the names of other weapons with the word ‘wiki’ (note: ‘wiki’ means ‘Wikipedia’), will allow us to access information on the deadly and painful effects of the respective weapons. For example, the following is an excerpt from Wikipedia about the effects of a bean bag gun (a name that sound harmless) :

A bean bag round can severely injure or kill in a wide variety of ways. They have caused around a death a year since their introduction in the US. A round can hit the chest, break the ribs and send the broken ribs into the heart. A shot to the head can break the nose, crush the larynx or even break the neck or skull of the subject. This is why many officers are taught to aim for the extremities when using a bean bag round. A strike in the abdominal area can cause internal bleeding or strike the solar plexus which can disrupt breathing or heartbeat, but such a hit is generally safer than most other areas as well as presenting a larger target than an extremity. Fatalities are occasionally the result of mistaking other shotgun rounds for bean bags. Activist Scott Olsen was struck in the head by a less lethal bean bag round, fired by a SWAT team member from the Oakland Police Department; he was incapacitated by the round, Olsen’s skull was fractured by the round and his speech was impaired. In 2013 in Park Forest, IL, an autopsy showed that a 95 year old man had died from hemoperitoneum as a result of being shot by police with a bean bag gun. [\[162\]](#)

The brutality of the US “democratic” government against their own citizens can best be viewed through the hundreds, if not thousands of YouTube videos using a simple search terms such as ‘US police brutality’. Most of the brutal images on YouTube are not reported by the mainstream media which control 90% of the media market in the US. In addition, the rest of the mainstream Western media such as the Australian media (98% of the newspaper market controlled by two corporations, all with economic interests in the US) are also uninterested in telling the story of Western government brutality against its own citizens. Therefore, the impact of these videos in exposing the poor human rights record of the US government is

very limited. One just needs to examine the number of clicks shown at the bottom of each YouTube video to realise that reality.

With the help of technology and profit, new and more effective crowd-control weapons are being designed and manufactured by US corporations all the time. For example, a report by Project Censored (9 February, 2013) titled 'Economic power and the corruption of the American political system' [163] revealed that a "five million watt tactical cattle prod" has been developed by weapon manufacturers in America as "the world's first weapon-mountable pain compliance-inducing stun baton" - designed for "crowd control applications" following the "Occupy demonstrations".

The US authorities are using these new weapons, which have a depressing impact on the ability of the Western public to organise mass protests against the corrupt and dictatorial capitalist regime. A report by liveleak.com (5 July, 2013) [164] has the following description of the video footage accompanying the report:

One of the most polarizing videos of Oakland Police Department's (OPD) police brutality was one where bystanders tried to aid an injured protester as police shot flash grenades at them. The injured man, Scott Olsen, a two-time Iraq war veteran, suffered a fractured skull and brain swelling after he was allegedly hit in the head by a police projectile and almost died.

The following screenshot shows a flash grenade exploding right in the middle of a small group of people who rushed to aid an injured protester. The police who fired the shot stood at close range right next to the barricade:



The capitalist authorities in the US were merciless against the anti-capitalist protesters - media-friendly crowd-control weapons can be lethal. The following is a screenshot of a man with an injury (a hole) in his forehead after being shot by a rubber bullet. If that bullet was an inch below, he would've been permanently blind.



Even a baton can be lethal when it is used by a policeman who is trained to use it with his full body strength. The following (next page) is a screenshot image of police violence in America from an article in the Hong Kong-based South China Morning Post (26 April, 2013) titled 'Brutal police? Look closer to home, US' [165] . This is the opening statement:

When it comes to brutality, abuse of power and the undermining of the freedom of assembly, our police can't hold a candle to their counterparts in the US. That's why it's amusing to read the latest

US State Department report on human rights around the world, including its criticism of Asia's finest. [Note: Asia's finest is referring to Hong Kong's police]



Unfortunately, many of these images can only be found in alternative media. The following are a few more screenshot images of police brutality against unarmed and peaceful protesters in America.

The screenshot below (next page) from YouTube by Matt Sesar shows a woman protester dragged across the streets by police officers:



The following is another (YouTube) screenshot of police officers arresting student protesters:

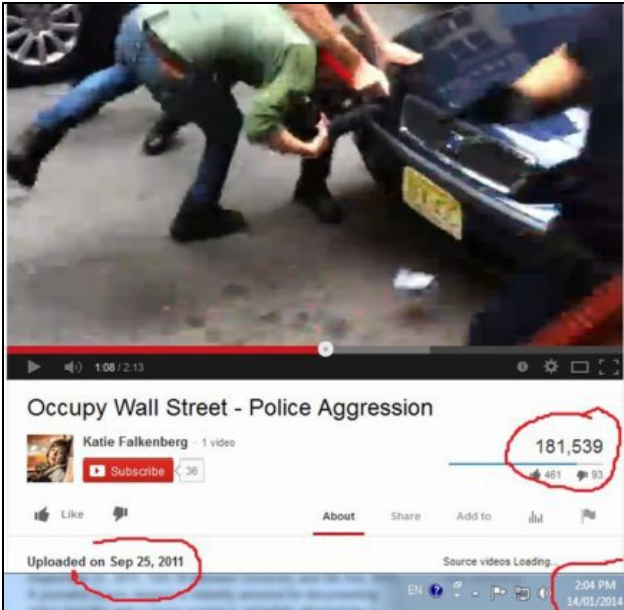


The screenshot below (next page) is an image of a policeman slamming the head of a man with a camera on his right hand against the front of a vehicle during the 2011 Occupy Wall Street protests. From the information on the screenshot, one should notice that:

1. The man's only crime was taking pictures of the protest movement and police brutality.
2. The video was uploaded to YouTube on 25 September, 2011.
3. I took a screenshot of the video on 14 January, 2014.
4. However, over a period of more than two years, there were only 181,539 clicks recorded, despite the video being available for the world to view.

This is unfortunately the natural outcome of the soft-power of the Western propaganda machine. So long as the mainstream media, US government-funded NGOs, and human rights organisations such as Human Rights Watch ignore the issue of police brutality against the anti-capitalist protesters in the US, not many people across the world will notice these videos posted on social media. These videos' potentially damaging impact on the reputation of the US government is therefore limited. In addition, it is important to note that no other government in the world would behave like the busybody US (Western) government in funding activism to destabilise countries.

This is perhaps the main reason why Western governments can be more relaxed with internet censorship, while being more oppressive than many non-Western governments.



Just one more example of police brutality in the US: Jennifer Fox, a 19 year old protester with a two-month pregnancy paid a high price for being a protester. She was reportedly pepper sprayed during a protest march and suffered a miscarriage five days later; she alleged that “police officers hit her twice in the stomach”. (Guardian , 23 November, 2011) It is worth noting that The Guardian reported the story without using the term “brutal regime”, “oppression” or “violation of basic human rights, freedom and democracy.” [166]

Technique 3: The creative use of laws

Freedom in the West, the US in particular, has often been deprived in the name of the law. As far as my knowledge is concerned, there are actually more laws restricting the people’s freedom in the West than anywhere else on this planet. The amounts of laws that restrict freedom in the West are so enormous that many people are caught by surprise when they become victims of such authoritarianism. This is the reason why there is another law in the West that makes it very clear that “ignorance of the law is no excuse.” We will get into the details in a coming instalment of such authoritarianism hardly noticed by Western citizens and the wider world community until one becomes a victim.

It is important to note that in the US, despite the severe personal consequences the laws have on the freedom of its citizens should the authorities decide to use them against a dissident; they are not freely

accessible to the public. A report by the Electronic Frontier Foundation (14 January, 2014) titled ‘The Law Belongs In the Public Domain’ [\[167\]](#) highlights the efforts made by corporations to copyright the law and charge a fee for people to read the laws. Earlier on, a report by Republic Report (20 March, 2012) [\[168\]](#) tells the story of private organisations charging Americans up to \$849 to read a federal law.

The following are some examples of how the rule of law works against protesters in America:

Example 1:

In a 2011 incident in New York, Occupy protesters were reportedly deliberately led on by police to the road before being penned in and arrested for illegally blocking traffic - over 700 were arrested this way. (Guardian, 3 October, 2011) [\[169\]](#)

Example 2:

In April 2012, seven people lying down on the sidewalk across from the New York stock exchange were arrested and charged with two counts of disorderly conduct: obstruction of pedestrian traffic and refusing to comply with a lawful order of the police to disperse. The Village Voice (7 September, 2012) [\[170\]](#) reported this court case with video footage showing that the seven protesters “only took up a fraction of the sidewalk” and “pedestrians walk[ed] past them unimpeded.” However, two of the protesters were sentenced to “three days of community service, \$240 surcharges, and a conditional discharge - If either gets rearrested in the next year, they could face the full sentence their current charges carry: 15 days in jail.” The purpose of the following screenshot is to let readers understand how peaceful the seven protesters were when compared to the 1989 Tiananmen protesters. However, their freedom to protest had been deprived soon after in the name of the law.



Example 3:

There were reports of protesters arrested for simply crossing a police line. (Washington Post, 5 November, 2013) [171] One should always bear in mind that the authority of the capitalist “democratic” regime is absolute. They can arrest their citizens using whatever excuses. You may not be able to visually see any police lines, but never take for granted your freedom in the “free” world to walk anywhere within your own country. This is a very important piece of information, so I decided to screenshot this Washington Post report as follows (next page):



It is important to again take note that the Washington Post did not use emotional language to condemn the US government for violating the basic human right to protest. Throughout the report, they only mention the term “police” and not the “brutal capitalist regime”. This is in sharp contrast to the way they report about incidents in China and any other developing countries targeted for demonization.

Example 4:

There were also reports of protesters arrested for wearing masks. It turned out that the police used a 150-year-old New York City law that banned “masked gathering” to arrest protesters. (AlterNet, 21 September, 2011) [172] As this is also a very interesting excuse to arrest protesters, I decided to take a screenshot of the following:



Example 5:

As a move to weaken the ability of protesters to sustain their protest movement, more than 50 cities across America have reportedly strengthened anti-camping and anti-feeding laws. As a result, an estimated 640,000 homeless Americans were “pushed further into the margins.” (USA Today, 10 June, 2012 [173] and In These Times, 31 July, 2012 [174]) The

following news and article headings carry just a fraction of reported incidents related to these anti-protest laws:

- ‘Please don’t feed the homeless: Good Samaritans Arrested and facing jail ... for handing out food’ (Mail Online, 6 June, 2011) [\[175\]](#)
- ‘Arrested for Feeding the Homeless? 5 Outrageous Government Crackdowns on Peaceful Activists’ (AlterNet, 20 June, 2011) [\[176\]](#)
- ‘At Occupy Christmas, Cops Won’t Let Protesters Serve Food in Park’ (AlterNet, 27 December, 2011) [\[177\]](#)
- ‘70-year-old Charity Told to Stop Feeding Homeless in Seattle’ (Activist Post, 20 January, 2013) [\[178\]](#)
- ‘Church Group Members Threatened With Arrest for Handing Out Biscuits, Coffee to the Homeless’ (ABC News, 26 August, 2013) [\[179\]](#)

An article on Aljazeera (28 October, 2011) titled ‘The homeless are thrown out with the trash’ [\[180\]](#) rightly points out the following reality in America since the 1980s:

What the Occupy Wall Streeters are beginning to discover, and homeless people have known all along, is that most ordinary, biologically necessary activities are illegal when performed in American streets – not just urinating, but sitting, lying down and sleeping ... It is illegal, in other words, to be homeless or live outdoors for any other reason. It should be noted, though, that there are no laws requiring cities to provide food, shelter or restrooms for their indigent citizens. The current prohibition on homelessness began to take shape in the 1980s, along with the ferocious growth of the financial industry (Wall Street and all its tributaries throughout the nation). That was also the era in which we stopped being a nation that manufactured much beyond weightless, invisible “financial products”, leaving the old industrial working class to carve out a livelihood at places such as Wal-Mart ... No one has yet tallied all the suffering occasioned by this crackdown – the deaths from cold and exposure – but “Criminalising Crisis” ...

A report on Activist Post (26 August, 2013) titled ‘It is illegal to feed the homeless in cities all over the United States’ [\[181\]](#) comes with links to more stories of homeless people imprisoned for “illegal camping” and kind-hearted individuals and organisations feeding the homeless across America being threatened with arrests. The report also carries the story of a court in Orlando, Florida upholding 2006 laws that restrict sharing food with groups of more than 25 people.

It is ironic that, in the land of “freedom” and “human rights”, charities and compassionate individuals have lost their right to care for distressed people in their own community. The basic human rights of the homeless, the unemployed, underpaid working Americans and the poor to receive food assistance from the public are being deprived; while the usually partisan Congress has reached an agreement to cut \$800 million a year on food stamps at a time:

...when more Americans are on food stamps than at almost any other time in the past decade. In fiscal year 2006, one year before the recession curdled the job market, the number of people on food stamps was about 26 million. As of July 2013, that number is 48 million.(Christian Science Monitor, 28 January, 2014) [\[182\]](#)

Many human rights issues in the West are effectively swept under the carpet in the name of the law. The anti-camping and anti-feeding laws have effectively removed many homeless and distressed people from public view. This allows America to look humane at the expense of the freedom of the poor to sleep and beg for assistance on the streets and parks.

Example 6:

There were also reports of authorities simply banning demonstrations. For example, RT’s (30 March, 2012) report titled ‘Chicago bans anti-war march during NATO Summit’ [\[183\]](#) revealed that the excuse given by the Chicago Transport Department for rejecting a request to hold a peaceful anti-NATO protest was that “there were not enough on-duty police officers or other employees authorized to regulate traffic.” Ironically, in a country that is so proud of its Constitutional “freedoms”, a Chicago judge ruled in favour of the authorities.

Example 7:

There were also incidents of protesters arrested and charged with vandalism. The following screenshot (next page) from the New York Daily

News (27 June, 2013) titled ‘San Diego man faces 13 years in prison for using children’s sidewalk chalk on public street’ [184] is just another example of how the so-called rule of law in the US can be abused by authorities at will to disperse and arrest protesters. The screenshot below is the face of a stressed man who was put through a court proceeding for simply scrawling slogans with washable children’s chalk like “No Thanks, Big Banks” and “Shame on Bank of America” outside of three local branches of the bank.



The following screenshot is an example of the so-called “vandalism”. It is hard to imagine that a country that makes hell for a peaceful protester with a threat of a 13 year prison term for simply using washable chalk to write a few words on a public street could be deemed humane and free.



In an article on AlterNet (5 January, 2012), Thomas Linzey (executive director of the Community Environmental Legal Defense Fund), and Jeff Reifman (co-founder of Envision Seattle) rightly pointed out the following pro-capitalist reality in America:

When communities try to keep corporations from engaging in activities they don't want, they often find they don't have the legal power to say "no." Why? Because our current legal structure too often protects the "rights" of corporations over the rights of actual human beings. If we are to evaluate our rights and the rights of our communities above those of a corporate few, we, too, need to transform the way laws work. [185]

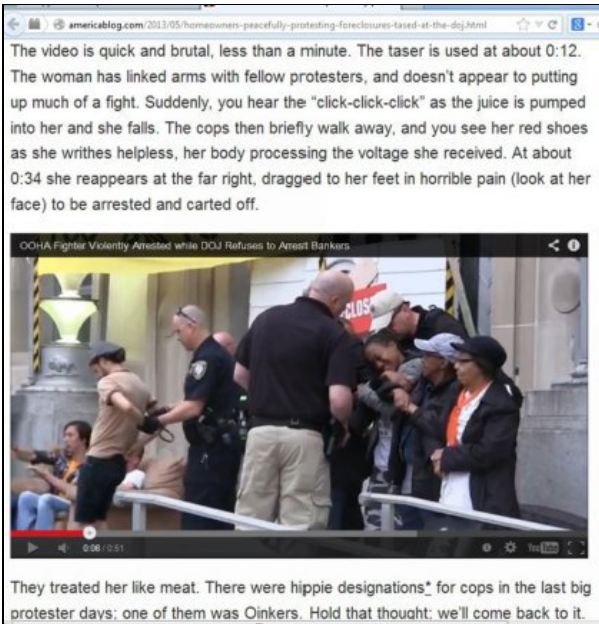
The law in a capitalist democracy has often been used against the people instead of the big corporations. The following are just a few more examples as evidence of such a reality in the so-called Western "democracy".

Example 8:

A report on Huffington Post (20 May, 2013) titled 'Occupy Justice Department: Foreclosed Homeowners Arrested Protesting U.S. Refusal To Prosecute Big Banks' [186] revealed that 17 former home owners (people who lost their homes in the Financial Crisis) were arrested during a protest outside Justice Department headquarters, where they demonstrated against the prosecutors' failure to take legal action against bankers. These 17 people were "seized outside the Justice Department building as they sat in groups behind a police barrier, singing protest songs largely invoking language from the Occupy Wall Street movement." They were arrested later when they "began blocking traffic". Ironically, "no Justice Department officials came outside to acknowledge the protesters."

Example 9:

Three days later, a report on America Blog (23 May, 2013) had footage showing that other protesters who stayed the night outside the Justice Department were simply arrested by the police. [187] The following (next page) screenshot is an image of how peaceful a woman (third from the right in the picture) was in a standing protest seconds before she was tasered, arrested and carted off. Please read the description on the screenshot.



If one browses through the US Congress-funded National Endowment for Democracy (NED) website (ned.org), one will notice that the US government has been funding activism across the world in the name of promoting democracy, freedom and the rule of law. However, America is one of the Western countries that notoriously abuse its laws to brutally suppress protesters and to protect the interests of big corporations. Freedom in the US is just an illusion created by its propaganda media machine, NGOs and the many so-called human rights organisations. In reality, the law in the West is only as good as the people who administer it.

Example 10:

A report by AlterNet (23 December, 2011) titled 'Occupy Oakland: Free Khali!' [188] told the story of how a demonstrator named "Khali" was arrested on misdemeanour charges, and was detained for four days, waiting for hearing because the "District Attorney had yet to file any charges." At the end of the 4th day of his incarceration, "with only minutes before closing

the court for the day, the District Attorney (DA) announced that charges were being filed and that the paperwork were being drafted and was on its way.” That left Khali’s attorney “with only minutes to look over the charges before the hearing began.” Khali’s attorney “requested that Khali be released until his next court date given that he was being charged with very minor misdemeanours.” However, the DA opposed the request on the grounds that Khali was homeless and had no residence on record. Khali then informed the judge that he did have a residence and provided the address, but it was then concluded that “because the staff that could confirm this residence was gone for the day, Khali would have to remain in jail until his next court date.” It is a long story, so I will skip the details. However, it was reported that Khali had “shown up for every court appearance with severely bruised, swollen eyes and it’s evident that he was suffering from physical abuse.” His mental health was also of concern as he had suffered “enormously from having his medication withheld.” The following is a concluding statement issued by Occupy Oakland about Khali’s case:

Khali’s situation is a particularly brutal example of OPD’s targeting of Occupy Oakland. He was picked up on minor charges which, after four days of incarceration and withholding of his medication, have morphed into a violent felony charge that could now lead to a long prison term. They are sending Occupy Oakland a message, and they’re doing it at the expense of Khali’s health and freedom. As a community, we need to stand by Khali and show police and the District Attorney that we will not allow them to continue to target and brutalize us.

Technique 4: The strengthening of anti-protest laws and the barricade strategy

Setting up barricades to prevent the public from accessing the areas where protests are held is a common method used by the US government to contain the influence and the spreading of a protest movement. A report by In These Times (11 January, 2012) titled ‘Occupy Returns To Zuccotti’ [189] observed that barricades had become “a familiar feature” surrounding parks and protest sites favoured by protesters in many parts of America.

The reality was that the Wall Street protesters were not allowed to protest in front of Wall Street itself. This left many potential protesters

arriving at the site “asking where the protests can be found.” (New York Times, 12 October, 2011 titled ‘A Not-Really-on-Wall-St. Protest, but the Fallout Is Felt There’) [190]

During the 1989 Tiananmen incident, it was the so-called “peaceful” protesters who erected barricades against the authorities; but, in the land of the so-called “free world”, it was the American authorities who set up barricades against the protesters.

The authority of the “free world” police cannot be challenged. Earlier on, we already reported a case of protesters being arrested for simply crossing a police line. A report by WSWS (3 March, 2012) titled ‘US Congress expands authoritarian anti-protest law’ [191] revealed that a bill (H.R. 347, or the “Federal Restricted Buildings and Grounds Improvement Act of 2011”) was passed with “unanimous consent” in the Congress. Only Ron Paul and two other Republicans voted against the bill, while not a single Democratic politician voted against it. This bill would effectively “expand existing anti-protest laws that make it a felony – a serious criminal offense punishable by a lengthy prison term – to “enter or remain in” an area designated as “restricted”.” The following is an excerpt from WSWS about the newly strengthened anti-protest law:

H.R.347 expands an existing federal criminal statute – Title 18, Section 1752 of the United States Code, or the “restricted buildings or grounds” law. The law was originally passed in 1971 and was last amended in 2006. Under existing law, the areas that qualify as “restricted” are defined in extremely vague and broad terms. Restricted area can include “a building or grounds where the President or other person protected by the Secret Service is or will be temporarily visiting” and “a building or grounds so restricted in conjunction with an event designated as a special event of national significance.” The Secret Service provides bodyguards not just to the US president, but to a broad layer of top figures in the political establishment, including presidential candidates and foreign dignitaries. What constitutes an event of “national significance” is left to the discretion of the Department of Homeland Security. The occasion for virtually any large protest could be designated by the Department of Homeland Security as an event of “national significance,” making any demonstrations in the vicinity illegal.

One should note from the above WSWS report that the anti-protest law was “originally passed in 1971”.

This was the period where anti-Vietnam war student protesters were brutally killed by US authorities in two universities. This latest 2012 strengthening of the 1971 anti-protest law within months of the Occupy Wall Street movement is simply another example of how laws can be manipulated by the ruling class in the US to crush the freedom of its own citizens at will. One should also note that the usually partisan elected politicians seem to be united whenever a bill is in favour of the capitalist establishment. Western democracy is in reality a capitalist democracy as politicians serve mainly the interests of their donors, not the people.

It should be noted that the US authorities have no hesitation to use any laws against their citizens who dare to protest against Wall Street. A report by Time Warner Cable News (6 October, 2011) titled ‘Violence Follows Occupy Wall Street March’ [\[192\]](#) has video footage of police brutally against protesters. There were 28 protesters arrested. The report indicated that some protesters were pepper sprayed. The police justified their violent act by claiming that the protesters were charging barricades despite no footage on the video in support of such a claim. Other excuses used by the police were “blocking traffic” and “did not have a permit to march.”

Technique 5: Un-impartial judicial system

Earlier on, I presented an image of a police officer attacking a group of students with pepper spray during a sitting protest at the University of California campus. The following is another screenshot from another YouTube video showing from another angle that the students were simply sitting there passively without any acts of aggression and provocation, but were pepper sprayed by the police officer:



Any reasonable person seeing these videos from a variety of perspectives will notice that the police officer has no justification of any kind to attack the absolutely peaceful student protesters with pepper spray. However, a law suit filed against the police officer's act of violence as "objectively unreasonable" and "could have been prevented" was rejected by the Yolo County District Attorney's office under the grounds that "there was insufficient evidence to prove the use of force was illegal." In reaching their conclusion, prosecutors said that:

They relied on facts included in the task force's report. Among them was the finding that the officers perceived they were dealing with a hostile mob and needed to spray the protesters to clear a path to safety. [Source: Boston.com, 19 September 2012] [[193](#)]

Ironically, despite an investigatory panel led by former California Supreme Court Justice Cruz Reynoso that "found fault with police and university administrators for their handling of the protest" and that "the panel determined that Pike (the police officer) did not need to use pepper spray and that he stood too close to protesters to use it safely," the police officer who acted violently against the peaceful student protesters was later "awarded \$38,000 in workers' compensation for 'moderate' psychiatric distress caused by [public] outrage against his pepper-spray action," (Christian Science Monitor, 24 October, 2013) The Christian Science Monitor then quoted an observation by Californian lawyer Bernie Goldsmith:

The Pike award "sends a clear message to the next officer nervously facing off with a group of passive, unarmed students: Go on ahead.

Brutalize them. Trample their rights. You will be well taken care of.” [194]

The so-called rule of law in the West, and America in particular, has often not been an impartial matter. Power can be abused by the authorities without accountability. The law is only as good as the people who administer it. As mentioned in our first instalment (first book), the US president has the power to kill anybody including its own citizens across the globe by drones without trial, and start a war without Congressional approval. The Congress in the US is at times treated as less significant than a rubber stamp by their president. The same legal situation was experienced by the Wall Street protesters. The judicial system in the US is just a political tool for oppression in the name of the law.

A report by Huffington Post (31 August, 2013) titled ‘Occupy Wall Street Protesters Largely Defeated By Slow Pace of justice’ [195] had the following information:

More than 2,600 arrests were made in Manhattan in connection with Occupy, including 700 on the Brooklyn Bridge on Oct. 1. Approximately half of all defendants pleaded guilty in exchange for a dismissal of charges after six months of staying out of trouble with the law. Hundreds more accepted other plea deals. Overall, fewer than 70 cases reached trial, less than 3 percent of the total; 53 resulted in convictions ... Many defendants found it too onerous to return time and again for court dates at the overburdened New York City Criminal Court, which handles hundreds of thousands cases a year, even when they felt their arrests were illegitimate ...

Huffington Post then tells the story of Karina Garcia who was arrested almost two years ago on Brooklyn Bridge and refused to accept a plea deal. As a result, she was made to appear in court frequently. At her ninth court appearance in June 2013, “tears came to her eyes after the judge told her to come back again in two months.” Finally the judge ruled in August, 2013 that “prosecutors had taken too long to bring her to trial and threw out her case.”

According to the Huffington Post:

The vast majority of arrested protesters were charged with minor infractions, such as disorderly conduct or blocking vehicular traffic. At the time, many protesters said they would fight the charges and

press for trials. Court officials designated a special courtroom, and the Manhattan district Attorney's office assigned a team of prosecutors. Some of the few cases that still endure have lasted more than 10 times as long as the encampment did. "It's been a much slower process than I ever imagined," said Justin Adkins, 35, who travelled several hours from Williamstown, Massachusetts, to 10 court appearances before his case was tossed out for speedy trial violations.

This is actually a commonly used tactic in the West to upset the life of protesters, drain their energy and time, so as to demoralise them and hinder their ability to balance their work life, family life, and their enthusiasm to protest against their government's corruption, corporate greed, income inequality, unemployment and rising cost of living.

I often wonder: if so-called "dissidents" across the world (including China), did not receive funding from the US government, and had to work like the average person to earn a living like the protesters in the US, would they still be so active inside their own country to promote hatred against their own government on behalf of the US government?

In my next instalment titled 'The Untold Story – Chinese "Dissidents" and the US Government', I will use a series of techniques to link the US government to many of the so-called Chinese "dissidents".

Like the so-called Western "democracies" as explained in our first instalment, the so-called "rule of law" in America only looks good from the outset, but not from the inside, especially when the ruling class feels threatened by a protest movement.

In 2004, a protest during a Republican National Convention was met with mass arrests despite many of the protesters not breaking any laws. It took the US justice system ten years to process the case. On 7 January, 2014, the New York Times reported the case under the title 'Mass Arrests During '04 Convention Leave Big Bill and Lingering Mystery' [\[196\]](#) with the following information:

In a decade of litigation led by the city's former chief lawyer, Michael A. Cardozo, the Bloomberg administration proved unable to justify the mass arrests made during the last days of August 2004, but was successful in shrouding much of the spying done on political groups by the Police department's Intelligence Division.

According to the New York Times, an agreement “reached by lawyers for the city and those arrested, includes payment on nearly all the outstanding cases of \$10,000 to \$20,000, plus legal fees.” It is important to note in this case that, the police department was suspicious for lighting up an object called “the dragon”, and then blamed it on a random protester. As a result, Yusuke Joshua Banno, a college student from Arizona, was arrested and charged with arson and inciting riot, and held on \$200,000 bail. “All charges were dropped by the Manhattan district attorney’s office after Mr. Banno’s lawyers produced photographs showing that he was not near the part of the dragon that ignited.”

Like the media and political culture in the US, the US police department also isn’t culturally honest and ethically responsible for their fellow citizens. Evidence can be made up or trumped up against protesters; the kind of unscrupulous tactics they are willing to use against the protesters can be described as scary. Below is an example of how they can ruin the lives of a protester in the name of terrorism by abusing the legal system to lockup protesters without any material evidence until the victims can no longer take it and accept a plea deal.

On 6 November, 2012, the Chicago Sun Times reported the story of Sebastian Senakiewicz, a 24 year old Polish native who was arrested on 17 May and charged on 19 May on one count of terrorist threats. He later agreed to a pre-trial recommendation by the judge to plead guilty for one count of felony for falsely making terrorist threats in exchange for “120 days at a Downstate boot camp and [to] be deported.” According to Senakiewicz’ attorney, Jeff Frank:

The judge felt, based upon what I can tell, that ... Sebastian had never been in trouble ... He has no priors, he is gainfully employed and the circumstances were such that he got caught up in a bad situation. The judge recognized that, and decided, in part because of deportation, that 120 days in boot camp is sufficient to send a message.

According to the Occupy Chicago statement, Senakiewicz’s crime was to make “remarks about nonexistent bombs in non-existent Harry Potter book in alcohol-fueled remarks to undercover cops”; and the reason Senakiewicz decided to accept the pre-trial deal is because “Cook County Jail is a deeply hostile and dangerous place, and today one of the NATO 5

agreed to plea to criminal charges in a move to gain transfer from the hellhole” [197] .

The inhumane treatment of individual protesters with severe personal consequences by the US authorities is by no means limited to a handful of people like Senakiewicz.

On 19 October, 2012, Jennifer Slattery, a former private investigator from NYC and a lifelong human rights activist, wrote an article on Aljazeera titled: ‘American’s Pussy Riot’ [198] with this highlight: “We are quick to loathe Putin's demand to control freedom of speech, but turn a blind eye to Obama's ‘act of repression’.” The following excerpt is an example showing how the US authorities burst into protesters homes and terrorised them while they were still asleep to prevent them from participating in future protests:

In July, I reported on a violent "thought crime" raid in Seattle, Washington, at the home of Occupy-affiliated activists. As I wrote then, "Most of America was not awake when a SWAT team burst in the front doors of an apartment in Seattle on the morning of July 10, 2012. Four local activists struggled to dress; but, they say, after the agents stormed in, they grabbed them physically. The activists reported that these agents tied their hands at the wrists, while holding automatic rifles poised against them." Vandalism had occurred in a protest in May; but the sight of several black-clad individuals engaging in vandalism against property hardly justified, many would say, the severe repression that followed. Many scoffed at that time at the notion of a "thought crime" arrest in the US and insisted that the victims of the militarised SWAT team must have done something to deserve the response. But the early reports turn out to be no exaggeration. Those peaceful activists, including 24-year-old Leah-Lynn Plante, are now being held in Federal prison for refusing to testify about other protesters to a Federal Grand Jury. The warrants issued for the original raid specifically targeted these activists for the colours they chose to wear - the original raid identified their black sweatshirts as one of the reasons for them to be subjected to arrest. The raid also targeted the literature which they chose to read in their homes (anarchist literature). Their home and lives were invaded, in violation of First and Fourth Amendment

protections; and they are now being judged by a government which has recently defined even peaceful anarchists, in a newly released FBI presentation, as "Criminals seeking an ideology to justify their activities".

The article also points out that the activists received subpoenas to face a Federal Grand Jury. The outcome will be 18 months jail if one chooses to remain silent; that is, when facing a Grand Jury, the activists cannot retain the right to remain silent, or the right not to be forced to incriminate others.

Ironically, as somebody who spends hours reading news across the world every night including more than a dozen news sites from the mainstream media in the “free” world, I only accidentally came by the above Aljazeera report through a link provided by the Daily Paul Liberty Forum. This is how it describes the American mainstream media’s attitude towards protesters:

Since the Seattle raid, the globe has been swept with outrage when the Russian activists Pussy Riot were jailed for similar expressions of their freedom of speech. Especially here in America, observers found the punitive role of Putin and the corruption of the Russian justice system to be intolerable. Many notables, from human rights groups to the rock star Madonna, stood up for the punk band with the rallying cry "Free Pussy Riot!" But in contrast, what is happening in our own back yard in Seattle has received almost no reporting, and no protest, not any similar outrage. They may not have ad ready symbols, like colourful masks and punk music, but the three activists now in prison are our very own Pussy Riot - America. While Pussy Riot faced years in jail for patently absurd charges, the Seattle Three are facing up to 18 months in jail without any charges whatsoever. [\[199\]](#)

Technique 6: Simply calling protesters “terrorists” and “ready to kill”

A report on the Digital Journal (31 December, 2012) [\[200\]](#) revealed that: Documents obtained by PCJF [The Partnership for Civil justice Fund] detailed how the FBI cooperated with the Department of Homeland Security, US military and private corporations to monitor and investigate Occupy Wall Street protesters as “domestic

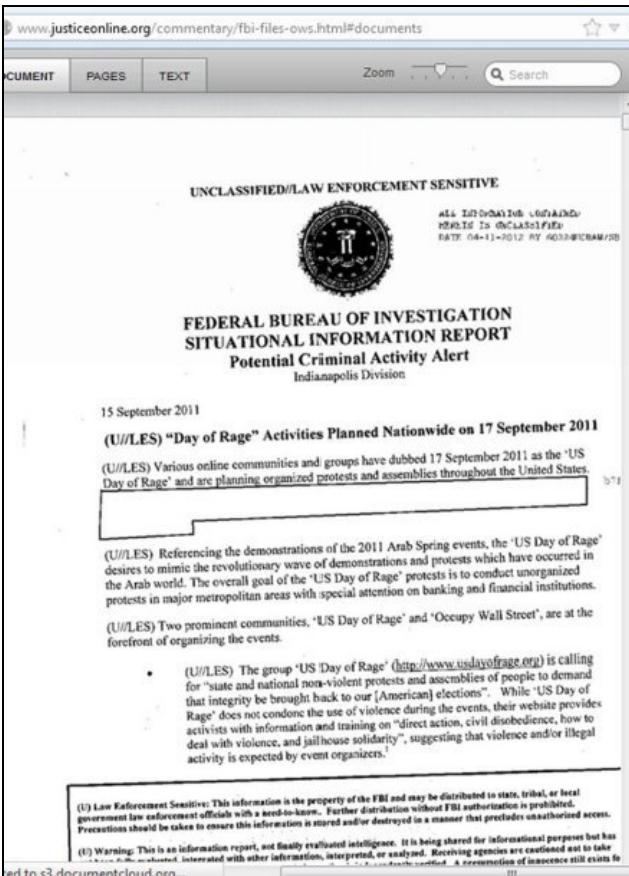
terrorists” and “criminals.” The documents prove that federal agencies are “functioning as a de facto intelligence arm of Wall Street and corporate America.”

The following is a screenshot with statements suggesting that the FBI was aware of a plot to use suppressed sniper rifles to kill the leadership of the protest movement.



However, the FBI “did not inform the potential victims of the threats to their lives.”

The following is a screenshot of that FBI document obtained by the PCJF (Partnership for Civil Justice Fund):



In fact, the entire US capitalist regime was so nervous about the Occupy movement that they even tried to target their sources of income. A report by Detroit Free Press (12 July, 2013) titled 'New documents show Occupy groups also on IRS watch list' [201] revealed that the groups affiliated with the Occupy Wall Street movement were placed on an IRS (Tax Department) "watch list" and given secondary screenings for their tax-exempt status.

So-called "freedom" in America is actually a joke.

Technique 7: Media control and police brutality against journalists

Amazingly, despite the mountain of evidence of on-going police brutality against peaceful protesters across the US, and that many of the images of police brutality are freely available on the Internet, one would wonder why most of these video images aren't broadcasted internationally.

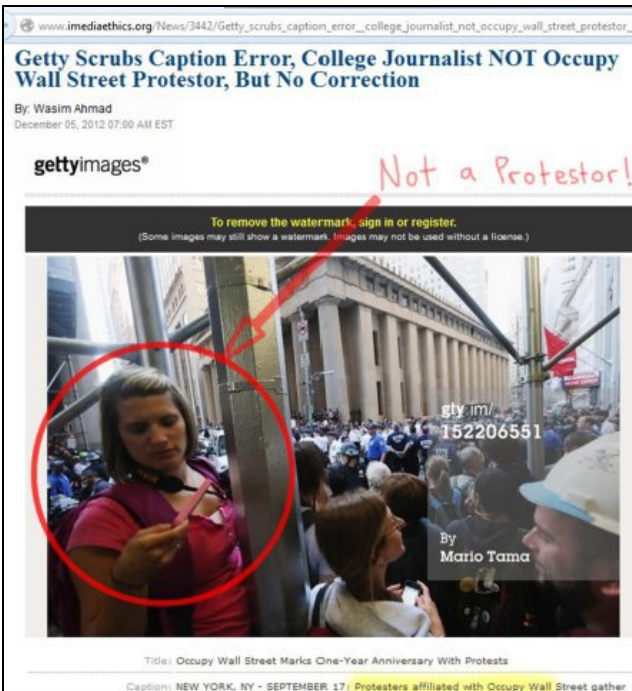
The perception of a humane West is nothing more than a media trick. I have been living and working in a number of countries over the past decades, but I have never witnessed a media and political culture as mean and hypocritical as that in the West. Particularly, America is a country

notorious for openly and vocally complaining about the human rights issues in non-Western countries, yet often ignores police brutality against protesters in their own country and other Western countries.

The way the West controls the media is an art form. I will get into the details in a future instalment. In the meantime, one should note that there is an element of fear within the Western media industry to be politically correct in support of capitalism. The indoctrination and dictatorial culture in the upper level of Western society has always been a very powerful force that dictates the behaviour of people working in the media industry. In America, 90% of the media market is controlled by just six corporations, and in Australia, 98% of the newspaper market is controlled by just two corporations. The important issue is that if one wishes to make an income from their writing, they have to rely on the corporate media who are well-established enough to offer monetary rewards to writers and journalists. As such, there are often personal consequences for not being politically correct within the media industry.

Wasim Ahmad, a lecturer at Stony Brook University's School of Journalism, was so worried about the career prospects of one of his students when her image appeared on a few news sites, labelled as an Occupy Wall Street protester. He decided to write an article on iMedia Ethics (5 December, 2012) titled 'Getty Scrubs Caption Error, College Journalist NOT Occupy Wall Street Protestor, But No Correction' [\[202\]](#) to clear her name and explain that she was just one of his 15 students sent to the Occupy protest site to "learn by doing", and that she was not a protester. In his article, Ahmad provided a series of links to stories of journalists who lost their jobs because of their involvement with Occupy Wall Street. He therefore stated in his article that: "It might not be seen as a good career move for a student journalist to be identified with the protest."

I will get to the detail of journalists expelled by the mainstream media over their political views in a future instalment. In the meantime, the following (next page) screenshot of the article with a photo to explain that the student in the red circle is not a protester is just an example of the large extent that news is controlled in the US. There is a fear factor within the media industry to be politically correct.



Journalists and photographers are frequently arrested and beaten up in the United States to prevent them from taking and circulating images of police brutality during citizen protests.

On 17 May, 2012, AlterNet reported the story of journalists being arrested while covering Wall Street protests with the following description:

Journalists record many of these arrests themselves as they're shoved to the ground, shackled and hauled off to jail. Onlookers have documented many of these arrests as well. The ubiquity of camera-ready smartphones has spawned legions of "live-streamers" who can be found at every large-scale protest streaming a close-up account of almost every arrest. It's a new form of journalism that's open to anyone with a mobile phone and the resolve to get between police and protesters. In the chaos of these events, many live-streamers have been snared in mass arrests. Others are deliberately targeted by officers who aren't accustomed to the radical transparency of the smartphone era ... [203]

On 23 May 2012, theintelhub.com compiled a series of reports on the Internet with a number of videos showing how police brutally arrested and beat up journalists and protesters at gunpoint under the title 'Journalists Arrested, Beaten, Raided, and Held At Gunpoint By Police During NATO Protests' [204] .

On 14 June, 2012, RT's report titled: 'Press non-freedom in the US' [\[205\]](#) had the following story:

Dramatic scenes unfolding in the US during Occupy Wall Street clashes with police have been a must-cover event for a journalist. Kirill Belyaninov – a correspondent for a Russian daily newspaper Kommersant – got arrested while reporting on the protests. No muss – no fuss. “ They just put handcuffs on me. I tried to tell him that I am a journalist. He pulled out my State Department accreditation and asked whether I have a New York police one. Unfortunately, that one expired,” explained Kirill. The reporter has been working in the US for the last three years. “Whatever proof you have – they don't really care. It's just business, and your credentials can't really protect you,” he said. Sent through a whirlpool-like legal system, the seasoned journalist was treated as a protest participant under arrest. 24 hours behind bars, a quick trial, 600 dollars in fines were his punishment – for doing his job – covering the news of the day. And then there were the two days of community service. “They put you in a van, take you right over here to sanitation station, give you brooms, trash cans and shovels, and you are basically walking around sweeping the streets, picking up the debris, paper, cigarette butts, whatever,” the correspondent remembered. Kirill is now on probation for six months.

There are many reported cases of the brutal treatment of journalists and photographers during the Occupy protests. Just some more news headings follow:

- 'Video: Cop Threatens To Break Photographer's Jaw During Occupy Protest' (Gothamist, 16 September, 2013) [\[206\]](#)
- 'NYPD Recorded Rounding Up a Photographer' (Reason.com, 18 September, 2012) [\[207\]](#)
- 'Journalists Arrested, Beaten, Raided, and Held At Gunpoint by Police During NATO Protests' (OpEd News, 24 May, 2012) [\[208\]](#)
- 'Journalists Arrested During Occupy Wall Street Anniversary Protests' (Huffington Post, 17 September, 2012) [\[209\]](#)

- ‘City to drop charges against 3 covering Occupy Atlanta protest’ (The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, 14 October, 2012) with this opening statement: “The City of Atlanta is expected to ask a judge to drop charges against three student photo journalists arrested nearly a year ago during Occupy Atlanta protests at a downtown park.” [\[210\]](#)
- ‘Chicago Police Targeting Livestreamers and Journalists’ (Lunatic Outpost, 21 May, 2012) [\[211\]](#)

There is no lack of well-written and substantiated analytical articles against the mainstream American media’s behaviour towards the Wall Street protesters. However, these kind of articles can only be found in personal blogs and independent media. Their ability in spreading the information is limited as they do not have the kind of resources, funding and channels like the mainstream media in distributing their materials. The following is just a quick list of some of the article titles I collected for the benefit of those who wish to explore the issue further:

- ‘Jon Stewart: Mainstream Media Coverage of Occupy Wall Street Went From "Blackout" to "Circus"’ (AlterNet, 6 October, 2011) [\[212\]](#)
- ‘If it Bleeds, it Leads: Why it Took Police Violence to Make the Media Notice 'Occupy Wall Street'’ (AlterNet, 26 September, 2011) [\[213\]](#)
- ‘Occupy Photojournalism: #Aim&Shoot4DirectAction’ (The Fair Share of The Common, 2 November, 2011) Please note: the opening statement in this report is: “I really believe there are things nobody would see if I didn’t photograph them.”] [\[214\]](#)

This is a very good article. It provides dozens of links to social injustice and video footage of police brutality in the US. The following (next page) screenshot shows just two of the many images from the links provided in the article. The second image is a man seriously injured by a direct hit from a flash grenade.





- ‘Occupy Updates: Londoners Occupy Abandoned Bank Building, Media Misinformation in New York City’ (AlterNet, 18 November, 2011) [\[215\]](#)
- ‘Tomgram: Rebecca Solnit, Why the Media Loves the Violence of Protesters and Not of Banks’ (TomDispatch, 21 February, 2012) [\[216\]](#)
- ‘The year's top story is not getting coverage’ (Aljazeera, 28 December, 2011) [\[217\]](#)
- ‘Correcting the Abysmal 'New York Times' Coverage of Occupy Wall Street’ (The Nation, 26 September, 2011) [\[218\]](#)

The following is another YouTube screenshot of police brutality against protesters in the US:



Occupy Wall Street Mass Arrests on 11-17-11

 Matt Sezer · 40 videos

 Subscribe 63

3,380

 4  2

Why Wall Street protesters should admire Tiananmen protesters

Based on the aforementioned analysis backed up by dozens of examples, images and citations, I am 100% confident and comfortable to declare that the 1989 Tiananmen protesters enjoyed a far higher level of freedom, democracy, and human rights than the 2011 Wall Street protesters in the US for the following reasons:

1. Freedom of protesters

During the 1989 Tiananmen incident, the protesters were given the freedom to protest at the Square for almost seven full weeks, including two weeks after martial law was declared. In contrast, the US, 2011 Occupy Wall Street protesters were met with authorities relentlessly cracking down and mass arrests across the country from almost the very beginning.

2. The rule of law

In 1989, the Tiananmen protesters were allowed to violate martial law for two weeks, and resist the legal authority of the Chinese government to plead for their co-operations to leave the Square over the entire seven weeks of mayhem. However, during the 2011 Occupy protests, it was the US government that abused its laws to arrest, jail, beat, pepper spray, taser and make hell to the lives of the protesters by the creative use of laws.

3. The barricade strategy

During the 1989 Tiananmen incident, it was the protesters who set up barricades against the authorities; whilst during the 2011 Occupy protests, it was the US government who set up barricades against protesters. A simply walk across a police line would mean being arrested in the name of the law.

4. Brutality by authorities

The evidence we produced from declassified US government documents, WikiLeaks, eyewitness accounts, and confessions made by a number of Western journalists have confirmed the fact that most police and

soldiers dispatched to Tiananmen Square in 1989 were unarmed. Despite harassment and hostility from the protesters, there are absolutely no images of any kind that explicitly show the soldiers being violent against protesters. On the contrary, the overwhelming amount of images produced by the Western media actually tell the story of violence against soldiers by the so-called “unarmed” and “peaceful” protesters. In fact, I am unable to even find a single image of Chinese soldiers showing hostility against the protesters through their facial expressions on the course of my entire research for this book.

Contrary to the discipline and patience of the Chinese soldiers facing a bunch of radicalised protesters, the authorities across America demonstrated relentless efforts against the genuinely peaceful and unarmed Wall Street protesters through the creative use of laws and media-friendly weapons. Police brutality against protesters in the US was widespread and without discrimination. As mentioned earlier, a pregnant woman was pepper sprayed and hit on the stomach twice and suffered a miscarriage; an 84 year old elderly woman was pepper sprayed as well. A war veteran almost died from a direct hit on his head by police firing a flash grenade at close range. The US authorities demonstrated no mercy to anybody who dared to protest against Wall Street, including children as young as 14-years-old being reportedly arrested. The media-friendly weapons used by the police were actually torturous and lethal with annual incidents of deaths and severe injuries.

In fact, the level of protester violence against the PLA’s soldiers was shown on Chinese TV at that time; it is just that the agenda-based Western propaganda machine had been selective in their coverage. Luckily, I am still able to find some of this footage on YouTube. The video images on the following YouTube videos will allow people to see for themselves how restrained the PLA was when facing a violent mobs in close encounters in 1989.

YouTube title: 換個角度看六四 八九天安門事件解放軍總政治部資料片（一）

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?
NR=1&v=otTbOxLesg0&feature=endscreen](http://www.youtube.com/watch?NR=1&v=otTbOxLesg0&feature=endscreen)

This is part 1 of a three-part TV series broadcasted by the Chinese media at that time, showing how the violence unfolded with military personnel

brutally attacked, gunned, stoned, beaten and burned to death by the so-called “unarmed” and “peaceful” protesters. The video also includes footage of hundreds of military vehicles destroyed by petrol bombs, and how restrained the soldiers were when attacked by the violent mobs in close encounters. One should wonder why the soldiers did not use their weapons to fight back, or use their vehicles to roll over the mobs. Unfortunately, the Western media is not interested in showing this kind of video footage. The narration in the video rightly points out that “this kind of soldiers’ restraint cannot be found in another country ... The PLA has created a miracle in the history of humanity.” This video acknowledged that some soldiers were forced to shoot to protect the lives of other soldiers.

The following is a screenshot from the video:



YouTube title: 換個角度看六四 八九天安門事件解放軍總政治部資料片（二）：

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-BeAZugeiBk>

This is part 2 of the three-part TV series on YouTube, showing how the Chinese military entered Tiananmen Square urging people through loudspeaker to leave the Square. It shows the process of students withdrawing in an orderly fashion from the Square, followed by military personnel physically inspecting every corner of the Square, including tents, to make sure that there was no one before starting to clear the Square. There was no violence against students and no one died at the Square as the video claims. Again, in this video, there are more scenes of protester violence against soldiers and the mass burning of military vehicles. One should wonder again: why didn't the Western media show us the footage of

students withdrawing in an orderly fashion from the Square after the army entered the Square? One should again note that the footage of students leaving the Square was freely available on the Chinese media in 1989. Also, it is important to note that during the cleaning up process, the items that were left behind in the Square included communication equipment, mini radio broadcasting stations, electric generators, huge quantities of anti-socialism and anti-government leaflets and a British passport.

The following is a screenshot from this video:



YouTube Title: 換個角度看六四 八九天安門事件解放軍總政治部資料片 (三)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Y6JK6WZi8Y>

This is part 3 of TV series showing the aftermath of the Tiananmen incident with interviews and statements made by Chinese leaders and injured soldiers. There were more images of beaten-to-death and mutilated soldiers, and background information of soldiers killed by mobs. According to this video, there were over 6000 injured soldiers, dozens of dead soldiers, and over one thousand destroyed military vehicles.

The following is a screenshot from this video showing a dead soldier:



YouTube Title: 暴徒殘殺兩軍人實況 (六四事件) Tiananmen Square

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yHV076ZL4AE&feature=related>

This video (screenshot on the next page) shows us how two soldiers stoned to death in a military vehicle:



5. Media freedom

In 1989, the State-controlled media in China was actually far more open in reporting unrests, and the details of Chinese leaders dialogued with student representatives. Both the State media and the government openly acknowledged the protesters' grievances on a number of occasions, and affirmed that the vast majority of the protesters were patriotic and their objectives were consistent with the government. In comparison, the US mainstream media rarely showed any sympathy towards the Occupy protesters. There were reports of journalists being expelled for associating

with the protest movement, and a journalism lecturer was so worried about the career prospects of one of his students when her face appeared on a number of news outlets identified as a protester, that he took the trouble to put up an article explaining that she was one of his 15 students assigned to observe on site, and not a protester. Police brutality against photographers and journalists was widespread across America.

A report by Linda Jakobson Discussion Paper D-6, August 1990 copyrighted by The Joan Shorenstein Barone Center, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University titled 'Lies in Ink, truth in Blood - The Role and impact of the Chinese media During the Beijing Spring of '89' [219] , actually found that the Chinese media was so open in reporting the unrest, with live broadcasts of the dialogue between the Chinese leaders and the students, that they had actually contributed to the number of people flooding to Tiananmen Square.

6. Government response

As aforementioned, the Chinese government has consistently expressed their sympathy and understanding towards the protesters' intentions and grievances. They had engaged in a series of efforts to negotiate with the protesters to resolve the problems. However, their reasonable request for time to fix the problems was rejected by radical elements within the protest movement. Despite all this, the martial law speech given by then premier Li Peng reaffirmed that the government would continue to react positively to any reasonable demand, and dialogue would continue to be opened to the students. Five days after the crackdown on the unrests, in an address to the party room, Deng Xiaoping gave the incident and the government reform deep thought, and affirmed that nothing was wrong with the original 3-stage plan to reform the economy. He pledged to speed up the reform, and make adjustments to any shortcomings within the policies once identified. Today, the Chinese leadership has consistently enjoyed the highest level of approval ratings by their citizens compared to any Western democracy.

In sharp contrast to the attitude of the Chinese government towards meeting the Chinese people's demand for a better life, President Obama only offered lip service in support of the protesters at a time when police departments, homeland security, military, FBI, IRS and other government agencies continue to harass protesters with spying, undercover operations,

arrests, pepper spray, teargas, beanbags, tasers, rubber bullets, batons and beatings.

The truth is that street protests in the US rarely result in a positive response from the elected representatives. There is evidence of increasing efforts by politicians and authorities across the country to tighten rules on protests and media censorship at a time of economic hardship and massive social disillusion towards the existing political establishment and economic model.

Ironically, in the land of the “FREE”, when an anti-capitalist (Wall Street) protest was carried out outside one of the three venues where the US President was having a fund-raising dinner, the protesters were reportedly “penned in an enclosure of barricades, informed that the area had been designated a ‘frozen zone’ until the President’s departure.” (Mail Online, 1 December, 2011) [220]

The following is screenshot evidence of this not widely reported news:



The cruel reality in a capitalist democracy is that politicians need corporate donations for their election campaigns to fund political advertisements, media exposure, campaign staffers, campaign offices, accommodation, travel expenses, renting of campaign venues and all other expenses relating to activities in an election. Without corporate money, they

won't stand a chance to be heard by the people, and therefore, unlikely to win in an election. As a result, the report by Mail Online also revealed that Obama once acknowledged that it was “tempting to believe that change may not be as possible as we thought,” while continuing to tell voters “to keep believing in the ‘hope and change’ he promised in 2008.” The following (next page) is a screenshot of the above statement:

The screenshot shows a news article from Daily Mail. The headline is "'No I can't': Obama admits 'change may not be as possible as we thought' as he asks donors for more time". Below the headline is a bulleted list of key points: Occupy Wall Street protesters turn on the President as he schmoozes corporate donors in the Big Apple; Whirlwind trip saw Obama attend three fundraisers; Protesters marched to midtown hotel, where supporters had each paid \$1,000 to hear Obama speak; Fundraiser at the Greenwich Village restaurant cost donors \$35,800 each; Reports President raised \$2.4million on Wednesday. The article is by a Daily Mail Reporter, updated on 1 December 2011. It includes social media sharing buttons and a comment count of 48. The main text begins with "Beleaguered Barack Obama asked voters last night to keep believing in the 'hope and change' he promised in 2008, saying he needed more time to turn America around." A red circle highlights a quote: "But in an admission that will alarm those who helped him sweep to power three years ago, the President admitted it was 'tempting to believe that change may not be as possible as we thought.'" A photograph of Barack Obama is shown to the right of the text.

Sadly for the genuinely peaceful and unarmed American protesters, their call for justice, for economic and political reform, for a better life, for an end to political corruption and an end to political donations was met with the authorities setting up a freeze zone outside the venue where their president continued to ignore them and raise funds for election from the rich who were willing to pay \$1000 to \$35,800 per person to hear he speak.

I was brought up to respect others, so if the American people loved and tolerated this kind of “democracy”, “freedom” and the so-called “rule of law”, then there would be no reason for me to demonise them or contemplate the idea of bombing the entire country for the purpose of regime change. They will have my unreserved blessing:

Long live American “democracy”!
Long live American “freedom”!

Long live the American “rule of law”!

A Tribute to the PLA – the people’s son and brother soldiers

People who visit China often should easily notice that most Chinese police do not carry any weapons while on street duty; not even a baton. This is in sharp contrast to Western police where pistols, tasers and pepper spray are part of their standard arsenal.

The Chinese people calling the PLA’s soldiers, “the People’s son and brother soldiers” (人民子弟兵) are not without reasons.

During the revolution, when the entire country was in poverty including the Communist soldiers, the then leader, Mao Zedong, laid down the spirit, ethics and culture of today’s People Liberation Army with his famously known “The Three Main Rules of Discipline” (三大纪律), and “The Eight Points for Attention” (八项注意) [\[221\]](#) :

THE 3 RULES:

Obey orders in all actions.

Don’t take a needle or a piece of thread from the people.

Turn in everything you capture.

THE 8 POINTS OF ATTENTION:

Speak politely.

Pay fairly for what you buy.

Return everything you borrow.

Pay for any damage.

Don’t strike or swear at people.

Don’t damage the crops.

Don’t take liberties with women.

Don’t mistreat captives.

I will get into the details and documentation of comparing the Chinese and Western soldiers behaviours during the 1950 - 1953 Korean War relating to the treatment of POWs in a coming instalment.

In the meantime, one should note that, when the PLA defeated the Nationalist soldiers and entered Shanghai on 27 May, 1949, the Shanghai

residents woke up the next morning touched by the following scene:

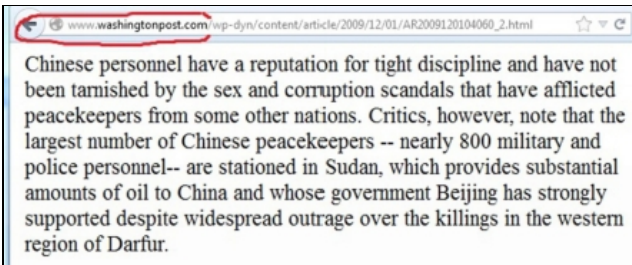


The above screenshot picture is historical footage of the PLA soldiers sleeping on the streets of Shanghai in 1949 without doing a door-to-door search and disturbing the residents. The PLA has a culture and ethic aimed at winning the hearts and minds of the people (including its enemies) instead of doing what the Western soldiers did in Afghanistan, Iraq and elsewhere: ongoing reported cases of tortures, rapes, genocides, harassment, foreplay, Koran burnings and urinating on dead bodies.

A report by Washington Post (2 December, 2009) titled ‘China showcasing its softer side – Growing role in U.N. peacekeeping signals desire to project image of benign power’ [222] , acknowledged the following in between the lines despite the usual negativity:

Chinese personnel have a reputation for tight discipline and have not been tarnished by the sex and corruption scandals that have afflicted peacekeepers from some other nations.

The following is a screenshot of the above statement:



In fact, the Chinese police and soldiers dispatched to put down the 2008 Tibetan riots was regarded by a Western journalist who witnessed the event as “timid”. We will get to this with proper documentation in a later instalment.

The reason I take the trouble to lay down the above background information in regard to the PLA’s organisational ethic, spirit and culture is that, without it, people with the mentality of “an eye for an eye” will never understand why all the dozens of images I have produced (earlier on) from reports on The Atlantic, CNN, The Independent and The Guardian that describe the PLA’s violence against Tiananmen protesters as “massacres”, “mass killings” or indiscriminate shootings” failed to capture any footage of soldiers violence against protesters. In fact, there is not even an image of a single soldier with look of hostility against the violent mobs.

The truth is that thousands of soldiers were injured, thousands of tanks and military vehicles were petrol bombed, and dozens of soldiers were among the 241 dead confirmed by the Chinese government. The level of soldier restraint demonstrated by the dozens of images produced by The Atlantic, CNN, The Independent and The Guardian are themselves evidence of this great spirit, ethics and culture of the PLA. If the EU, with so many warmongering member countries, deserved a Noble Peace Prize in 2012, the PLA’s attitude towards the rioters should’ve been awarded one in 1989.

A salute to the People’s son and brother soldiers!

Possibly fabricated materials

I did not include in my analysis the following two pieces of high-profile publications relating to the Tiananmen incident for the following reasons:

The Tiananmen Papers

The book – The Tiananmen Papers (2001) - was produced after the confession made by Washington Post journalist, Jay Mathews, in 1998 and the release of declassified US government documents by the National Security Archive in 1999, which acknowledged that there was no one killed at Tiananmen Square.

There is hardly any fresh content in the book beyond what is already available on the Internet. The claim that it is based on internal documents “smuggled out” by a “disaffected civil servant” from China does give some weight and freshness to the book. However, it is obvious to me that the US editors (Andrew Nathan and Perry Link) tried to demonize the Communist Party through demonizing those great leaders who made the right decision to end the unrest on 4 June 1989.

The authors are using the kind of standard tone propagated by the mainstream media about the so-called “hardliners” versus “reformers”, and claimed that the so-called “reformer”, “Zhao Ziyang argued in vain for dialogue with the students, telling the council of elders headed by Deng Xiaoping that the party had lost credibility.” This is a typical kind of technique commonly used by the mainstream media to question the legitimacy of the Communist government. The truth is that the Chinese government had initiated a series of dialogues with the students from almost the very beginning of the protests in April, 1989.

The Chinese government had complained at the time that the book consisted of “fabricated materials and distorted facts.” The Guardian’s report (10 January, 2001) titled ‘Tiananmen revelations raise new questions about massacre’ [\[223\]](#) acknowledged that “The documents are only a selection from what are said to amount to 15,000 pages in translated English text ... Unfortunately, the editors have chosen not to release the original Chinese texts – which would provide a more reliable test – until later. Nor can we assume that every document in the collection is of equal

reliability.” The following is a screenshot of this statement from the Guardian:



One should note that the so-called “smuggled out” internal Chinese government documents were never released since the book was published in 2001. I am unable to find any such documents through numerous searched over the years.

Prisoner Of The State – The Secret Journal of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang

This 2009 book is another piece of rubbish based on more so-called “smuggled out” materials. This time the so-called “materials” are based on this secretive description in the Preface, page x:

Under the nose of his captors, Zhao found a way to record about thirty tapes, each about 60 minutes long. Judging from their contents, they were made around the year 2000. Member of his

family say they knew nothing about the project. Zhao produced these audio journals mostly by recording over some low-quality cassette tapes that were lying around the house: kids' music and Peking Opera. He indicated their order by numbering them with faint pencil markings. There were no titles or other notes. The first few recordings, covering Tiananmen and other topics he was eager to address – like allegation that Zhao ... seem to have been in discussion with friends. Their voices are heard on the tapes but have edited out to protect them and their families' security.

From the above statement, I find it amusing that none of the members of Zhao's family knew anything about the project despite living with him under the same roof. In addition, some of the tapes were produced with Zhao's friends "under the nose of his captors", and that the voices of Zhao's friends on the tapes had to be "edited out to protect them and their families' security". And that the tapes were "low-quality cassette tapes".

When I read the content of the book, there was nothing fresh beyond using the standard script propagated by the mainstream media about "hardliners" versus "reformers", and the desires of the Chinese people for Western democracy. There was also a part about Zhao hearing gunfire to imply a "massacre" has taken place. Despite the book's claims that the "clips of the recordings will be released to the public upon the release of the book," there is no information in the book on where we can listen to the clips. I have, at the time of the book's release and till the time of writing this book, still been unable to find the clips to listen to the original message from Zhao.

What amazes me even more is that, instead of presenting Zhao's message on his tapes in raw form as part of an authentic record for readers to understand that part of the Chinese history from the perspective of a very high-profile former Chinese leader, the book was actually written by a team of high-profile Western writers, and endorsed by a number of Western media before publication.

As examples, the front cover of the book came with a complimentary quote from *The Economist*. The back cover carries the endorsement of the *Financial Times* and *Sunday Times*.

At the end of the book under 'Acknowledgement' (page. 305), there is a list of 16 names and organisations including high-profile journalists from

the mainstream media, a professor of history and political science from Harvey University, and others that contributed to the making of the book.

The irony is that, anybody who visits China will often notice that the Chinese customs rarely inspect any hand-carry or check-in luggage in and out of China beyond putting them through X-ray as a standard safety procedure to detect bombs and weapons. There are hundreds of millions of private and commercial parcels and containers shipping in and out of China every year. Many small items such as books, CDs and videos can easily be shipped out of China by post or international couriers. There is no need to smuggle out of the country in secrecy. Therefore, any book that comes with this kind of description is not worth reading at all. I took the trouble to read these two trashy books as a researcher for the Tiananmen incident. From now on, I swear to the heaven that I will never waste my money to buy another book that was “smuggled out” of China.

A few words for protesters in developing nations

There are a lot of lessons to be learnt from the GFC. It has provided the opportunity for the world to understand the relationship between the state of an economy and social stability/human rights. There are all kinds of protests across the world for a variety of reasons. Economic hardship is one of the most common causes of social dissatisfaction and conflict. Most of the protests make sense, but not all protesters are sensible in their approach. The basic truth is that no government will allow a protest to go on endlessly as it can potentially cripple the economy, or result in social disintegration and political instability. The current situations in Ukraine, Egypt and Thailand are just some examples. When a protest is more than just making a public statement and the expression of one's grievance, authorities are likely to move in and try to disperse the protesters at a certain point of time to prevent it from spreading out of control. From such a perspective, there is no difference between the behaviour of a Western government and non-Western government when facing a protest movement.

However, there are still distinctive differences between a protest movement in the West and developing countries. The protests in the West are generally carried out without foreign government funding and instigation, while protests in many developing countries come with Western funding, covert operations and instigation to fuel the situation. For example, the stories from the following very recent news and article headings are not a coincidence, but a reflection of what the West, and in particular, the US government are doing across the world:

- 'US and EU Are Paying Ukrainian Rioters and Protesters' (Paulcraigroberts.org, 17 February, 2014). Please note that the author, Dr. Paul Craig Roberts is a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Economic Policy in the US government) [\[224\]](#)
- 'Venezuela Expels 3 US Diplomats After Accusing Them of Plotting With Anti-Government Protesters' (Business Insider Australia, 17 February, 2014) [\[225\]](#)

Our next instalment is structured to explore the issues relating to how the US government funds activism in China and how the mainstream

Western media co-ordinates the activities of these career “dissidents”.

It is very important for people in developing countries to understand the fact that Western governments are by no means more humane to protesters - it is the soft-power of their media that creates the perception of a humane West. Using Australia as another example, the behaviour of the Australian government against protesters is no different from the US. The perception of authority brutality against protesters in Australia is often neutralised by the way the media mixes their reports with statements issued by the police department. For example, The Age’s (24 October, 2011) report titled ‘Top cop braces for more violence Occupiers target the Queen’ [226] had the following opening statement from the Acting Chief Commissioner suggesting protester violence:

Victoria’s top police officer has not ruled out a repeat of Friday’s confrontation with Occupy Melbourne protesters if a demonstration to mark the Queen’s visit to the city this week turns violent. Acting Chief Commissioner Ken Lay said officers would use strong-arm tactics if necessary but urged protest organisers to contact police and arrange for a peaceful demonstration when the Queen tours central Melbourne, including Federation Square, on Wednesday. It comes as both police and the protesters involved in Friday’s stand-off at City Square say they are reviewing footage of the chaos to determine who is at fault.

The following (next page) is a screenshot of such a report with an image of a protester lying on the ground in agony with blood on his eyes and nose.

Victoria's top police officer has not ruled out a repeat of Friday's confrontation with Occupy Melbourne protesters if a demonstration to mark the Queen's visit to the city this week turns violent.

Acting Chief Commissioner Ken Lay said officers would use strong-arm tactics if necessary but urged protest organisers to contact police and arrange for a peaceful demonstration when the Queen tours central Melbourne, including Federation Square, on Wednesday.

It comes as both police and the protesters involved in [Friday's stand-off at City Square](#) say they are reviewing footage of the chaos to determine who is at fault.



A bleeding protester shouts as riot police move in to remove Occupy Melbourne protesters from City Square. Photo: Jason South

Protesters said today they were considering staging a demonstration on

However, when one views the video footage and the three photos on the report, it was 100% police violence and no images of protesters violence. The following (next page) is the second photo of police violence again protesters. Please read the screenshot statement and observe the image:



A man is dragged out of City Square by force. Photo: Megan Levy

Another Occupy Melbourne spokesman told *The Age* the Queen's visit was likely to be discussed at a meeting tomorrow.


Mr Lay said that, while he recognised people's right to protest, a large police contingent was rostered for Wednesday's royal visit to ensure protests did not get out of control.

"I've got no problems with them demonstrating on Wednesday but all I ask is, if they do demonstrate, they do it in an orderly manner," he said.

The following (next page) is the screenshot of the third photo on the report. Again, please read the written statement and observe the image:

www.theage.com.au/victoria/top-cop-braces-for-more-violence-occupiers-tr

"I've got no problems with them demonstrating on Wednesday but all I ask is, if they do demonstrate, they do it in an orderly manner," he said.



Police detain a man in City Square as other officers hold the crowd back. Photo: Megan Levy

"They [should] involve the police in the planning so we can facilitate it without people getting hurt, police or demonstrators.

"We will do what we need to do to keep the peace and ensure that the law isn't broken so we will just see what happens. We will do our planning, we will get an understanding hopefully of the tactics that will be involved and we will take the action necessary."

Mr Lay said police were reviewing photos and videos to lay criminal charges against protesters and those responsible for damaging six police cars.

But protesters say footage of the confrontation shows "shocking" instances of police violence, including eye-gouging and punches to the face and back of the head.

One may observe that the images on the above 3 screenshots actually show police violence against protesters, but The Age allowed the series of statements issued by the police to neutralise the impact of the images that tell a different stories. This is just another example showing us how the power of words can overpower the truth shown on the silent evidence – the images.

Unlike the 1989 Tiananmen protests where the protesters were allowed to stay at the Square for almost seven weeks, and defy martial law for two weeks, the Australian government not only did not negotiate with the protesters or express understanding towards their grievances, but also began to violently remove the protesters within just one week of protests. The Age's (24 October, 2011) report titled 'Occupiers 'brutalised' in City Square chaos' [227], revealed this background story leading up to the mass arrest of protesters:

The chaos was sparked after about 100 Occupy Melbourne demonstrators, who had camped out in the City Square for a week as part of global protests against corporate greed, defied an order to leave by 9am on Friday. By about 12.30pm, a huge police

contigent, including the riot squad, began dragging protesters out of the square and cleared the area within 10 minutes.

Please note this timeline:

- Order to leave by 9am
- Action taken by 12.30pm
- Cleared the area within 10 minutes

That means the level of restraint by the “democratic” government in Australia towards the protesters not obeying their order to end the protests was three and a half hours. The effectiveness of the crackdown was 10 minutes.

Please also note the power of the phrase “Riot squad”, as it propagates the message of protester violence.

One should also take note of this statement:

The chaos was sparked after about 100 Occupy Melbourne demonstrators, who had camped out in the City Square for a week ... defied an order to leave by 9am on Friday.

The tone of the above statement is to blame the protesters for the chaos because they “defied an order to leave”. There is no mention in the report about the democratic right of the Australian people to protest freely in Australia. Therefore, it is important to note that:

The standard of freedom, democracy, and basic human rights within a Western society is actually far lower than China in 1989 .

The following (next page) is a screenshot that carries the statement showing the consequences of refusing to listen to the order issued by the Australian authorities to end the protest:



One should note that, despite the report (not on the screenshots) honestly describing the level of police violence as:

At least 43 instances of police violence against demonstrators ...
These include eye-gouging, punches to the face and back of the head and the deployment of pepper spray, including on children.

And the following statement from the above screenshot:

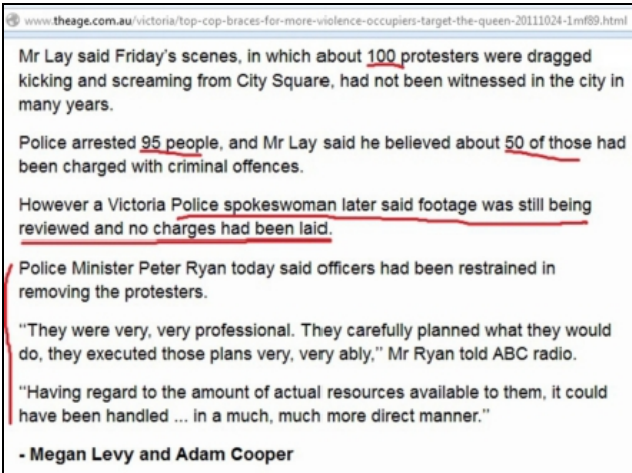
The images seen on television of police violence were shocking.
“We need an investigation into how this came to happen and who permitted police to use such excessive force on those peaceful assembled.”

One should note that these factual descriptions were neutralised by the next statement on the above screenshot (previous page):

The chaos was sparked after about 100 Occupy Melbourne demonstrators, who had camped out in the City Square for a week ... defied an order to leave by 9am on Friday.

The truth is that, in the eyes of those politicians who managed to win power through campaign funds donated by big corporations, it doesn't matter if the protesters are peaceful: so long as they are demonstrating against big corporations and capitalism, they will be crushed without mercy.

As such, out of the about “100” protesters, “95” were arrested, and according to Mr. Lay, “about 50 of those had been charged for criminal offences.” [228] The following is a screenshot showing the detail of the arrests:



Once again, the written content on the above screenshot shows that The Age ends its report by again quoting statements made by the Australian police to neutralise the impact of the earlier description of police brutality such as: “protesters were dragged kicking and screaming from City Square.”

The reality is that, like the US, the authorities in Australia also frequently cracked down on protesters across the country, especially when a protest is against capitalism, like Wall Street. The following are just some reports with titles showing crackdowns on Occupy protesters in Brisbane, Perth and Sydney:

- ‘Police evict Occupy Brisbane protesters from Post Office Square, council left with damages bill’ (Daily Telegraph, 3 November, 2011) [229]
- ‘Police deny excess force in Occupy Sydney raids as 40 arrested’ (News, 24 October, 2011) [230]
- ‘Occupy Perth joins with Chogm protesters as police arrest activists’ (Green Left Weekly, 16 October, 2011) [231]
- ‘Darwin: 7 Refugee Convergence Activists Arrested’ (@Occupy Sydney, 8 April, 2012) [232]

Despite the crackdown on Occupy protesters in Australia being a nationwide event, the reports by the mainstream media in Australia are often localised. In many instances, they don't even bother to report a crackdown. In addition, no journalist bothers to link the incidents together as a nationwide crackdown. No media blames the "democratic" government for the violation of basic human rights against the freedom to protest. At times, they may occasionally blame the police or individual police officers for a violence crackdown when images of police brutality went viral on the Internet.

In an article on the Courier Mail [\[233\]](#) (14 January, 2014) titled 'Opinion: Casualties in a deadly war of words', Australian journalist Paul Syvret analysed how language was used as a powerful weapon for politicians to damage each other's reputation. The logic in the following statement on the article can actually be used to describe how people should regard the mainstream media's relentless negativity against their targeted countries as junk email, and should be ignored:

Language is a powerful weapon, at its most deadly when words are used with deliberate nuance and subtext rather than wielded as blunt instruments. Most insults and direct slurs can be dismissed as the product of crude and aggressive intellect, and deserve only to be ignored. None of the abuse is edifying, or does anything to sway opinion or prosecute a point in the wider debates that swirl through the Australian body politic. Mostly it serves to illustrate that the person throwing the barb was incapable of mounting a more intelligent argument, so resort instead to the cheaply pejorative. It is all to be ignored, in the same way the endless and bilious stream of junk emails that clog my inbox portraying people of Muslim faith as wife-beating terrorists or refugees from Africa as monkeys is instant fodder for the deleted items basket and a "spam" marking.

In fact, the Canadian, German, Greek, and the British (etc.) governments' attitudes toward protesters are no different from the US and the Australian government. Just search the Internet by playing around with a few words such as "UK or British police brutality and protesters", "Canadian police violence and protesters" or "France or French police arrests protesters", and so on will let you find out for yourself that so-called "freedom" and "human rights" in the West are nothing more than the power of language used by their media to smear against others.

I would encourage people to use this type of research technique to compare the language used in the mainstream media about government crackdown on protesters in their own country with the language used in reporting similar types of crackdowns in non-Western countries to understand the racist, hypocritical and double standard approach adopted by the West towards the concepts of democracy, human rights and freedom.

People in developing countries should not forget the impacts that foreign lootings, colonialism, invasions, and economic sanctions have had on their nations and the difficulties their government are facing to rebuild their society with limited resources and under the constraints of ongoing Western sanctions and covert operations.

Political stability and a strong workable government are actually prerequisites for any developing country to rebuild their economy and society after centuries or decades of lootings by foreign powers. Without a politically stable society and a strong workable government, there is no way to attract foreign and domestic investment, so as to create employment and generate income for the people and government to build basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, clean water, rail, telecommunication and schools. Without such basic investment, there will be no skilled labour, no communication network, no cost-effective transport system, no electricity to power factories and to attract higher value investments to generate more income for the people and the government. Only when sufficient wealth is being accumulated will the government be able to invest in hospital and affordable housing to create a healthy and stable society, and finally to invest in basic human rights such as healthcare subsidies and other social safety-net programs like pension funds, unemployment benefits, free education and food aid for a happy and equitable society.

Human rights can only be achieved through a progressive process. There is no shortcut to basic human rights: without political stability and a strong government, freedom of speech propagated by foreign governments with ulterior motives will only bring decades of chaos, confrontation, mutual hostility, social disintegration, poverty and mass suffering. One needs just to look at what is happening in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Ukraine and Libya when the West began to lay their fingers on these countries to understand that human rights can never be achieved through Western “humanitarian” intervention.

People in developing countries must understand that human rights begin with:

(1) The right to enjoy political and social stability. That is, the right to crackdown on foreign-funded activism aimed at promoting hatred against an existing government.

(2) The right for economic development. That is, the right not to be sanctioned by the West or any other country.

(3) A relative individual freedom to protest and to air one's discontent will then be possible when a society is stabilized by a large number of middle class, and a well-funded welfare program.

Jim Rogers, chairman of Rogers Holdings pointed out in an interview with Business Insider Australia (18 February, 2014) titled 'Jim Rogers Tell Us What Everyone Keeps Getting Wrong About China' [\[234\]](#) , that:

As the US was rising to its power and glory during the 19th Century, we had a horrible civil war, 15 depressions [Yes, with a D.], few human rights, little rule of law, periodic massacres in the streets, etc., etc. yet we still became the most successful country in the 20th Century.

My purpose of outlining the above reality about the frequent government crackdowns on protesters in Western societies is not to justify government action against protesters or to encourage protesters to give up their fights against social injustice, income inequality, corruption, corporate powers, and incompetent government.

However, I do urge that protesters in developing countries be patient with their governments, especially governments of countries brutalised by war, colonialism, and foreign lootings. Any genuine human rights defender must understand the needs to resent against the ongoing Western "humanitarian" interventions and economic sanctions against non-Western countries for their selfish geopolitical and economic interests.

Nations will be better off without foreign-funded activism, as the government can then concentrate their resources on the economy and social development. China is a major victim of Western covert operations, and reportedly spending more on security than defence. I will get into this issue in a later instalment.

People should bear in mind the fact that, very often, governments hated by the West are governments actually trying to persuade an independent national policy, and to protect the country's natural resources from Western

lootings. Venezuela and Iran are just among the examples. For example, Iran used to have a democratically elected government as early as the 1950s. However, when the Iranian “oil industry was nationalized with near-unanimous support of Iran’s parliament” in a bill introduced by Mosaddegh’s government in 1951, the US and UK governments orchestrated a coup (under the name ‘TPAJAX project’ and ‘Operation Boot’) to overthrow his government on 19 August, 1953, and install an “absolute monarch” in the new Iranian government. [\[235\]](#)

It is sometimes more effective for protesters to contribute ideas to the existing government on how to utilise limited resources to get things done, than to be radicalised by foreign-funded activism and **expect to enjoy the kind of freedom not allowed in many Western countries** .


Human rights can sometimes be best achieved through rational reasoning with a good government than uncompromised hostility like the behaviour of the foreign radicalised mobs during the 1989 Tiananmen event.

Problems and imperfections always exist within a society, but many of these problems can only improve with trial and error policies and strategies by a good government. It is perfectly normal for a country to have all kind of problems; however, the distinction between a good and a bad government is the attitude of the government towards social grievances.

During the 2011 Wall Street protests, it was obvious to me that the elected politicians in the US and Australia did nothing to listen to and act on protester grievances, and should be regarded as bad governments. If the corporate-funded politicians in these countries allow the grievances to continue and the stress of the population to worsen, a revolution will be in the making once social stress hits boiling point. There is no need for foreign funding - government that cannot justify their values to the people deserve to be overthrown, but it has to be decided by the people within the country, not by foreign powers.

Freedom of speech and protests should be accompanied by social responsibility. It should only be used to draw awareness of social issues, and not to be used to radicalise the crowd to create social conflict and chaos. I am 100% in support of overthrowing governments that persistently fail to act on people’s grievances, but not governments that openly

acknowledge that the people's objectives are consistent with government objectives, and plead for time to make improvement.



These books may interest you:

If you are surprised and convinced by the documentation and analysis in this book that the 1989 Tiananmen protesters enjoyed far more democracy, freedom and human rights than the 21st Century Occupy Wall Street protesters, then you are guaranteed to also be surprised by the hundreds of examples and citations in this first instalment that the Chinese political theory, structure, processes and performance are far more superior, responsible, scientific and democratic than the West:



Democracy: What the West can learn from China:

This book provides an in-depth evidence-based analysis on the issue of democracy and good governance, using hundreds of actual examples comparing the Chinese and Western political systems based on theories, structure, processes, and performance. The current Chinese political system is designed for wide-based consultation with socialism as their core value whilst avoiding the flaws inherent in the design, process and structure of the Western political model. Despite the democratic nature of Chinese politics that persistently attracts a very high level of citizen satisfaction in each and every public opinion survey when compared to any Western democracy, the Western media has successfully brainwashed the world into believing that the Communist Government in China is an autocratic regime. In reality, Western democracies are in serious trouble, facing an unprecedented level of debt, unemployment, political corruption in the form of political donations, advertising and lobbying, and social dissatisfaction. It is the Western political system that requires urgent reform, or risks a revolution from the 99% -- its people -- in the foreseeable future. Therefore, it is time to have a look at the merits of the Chinese model.

Coming Soon:



The Untold Story: Chinese “dissidents” & the US

Government: Through the investigation of the complex relationship between Chen Guangcheng (the so-called blind Chinese “lawyer”) and the US government, this book addresses the issues relating to how the US government recruits and funds career “dissidents” in China to create social instability and incidents so the Western media and NGOs can carry out a coordinated smear campaign against the Chinese government from time to time.

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