

## The Epoch Times

'A Fresh Look At Our Changing World'

PUBLISHER:  
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BUSINESS MANAGER:  
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ISSN: 1712-6487

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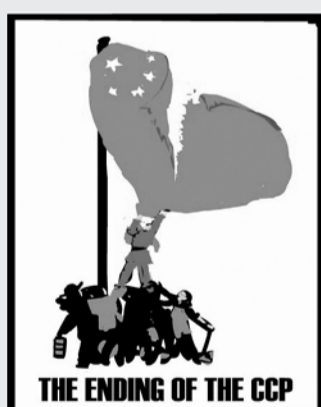
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## QUITTING THE CCP



Inspired by the 'Nine Commentaries',  
as of 21:26 EST, April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009

52,122,220

Chinese people have announced their intentions to quit the Chinese Communist Party and its affiliated organizations on a special Web site established by The Epoch Times. Many others, unable to break through the Chinese Internet blockade, have posted their withdrawal statements on poles or buildings. Others have written them on Chinese currency. Read recent statements of Chinese quitting the Party, the latest news on the "Nine Commentaries," and more at

<http://www.NineCommentaries.com>

# Not again, please!

By NELSON TAYLOR

On February 26, 2009 the Miami Herald (Spanish version) reported that the U.S. recommends seeking 'constructive engagement' with Cuba. It seems that, once more, bureaucrats will ignore the mistakes of the recent past.

It could be prudent to ask: has policy of constructive engagement, anywhere, ever worked?

Constructive engagement has been used as an official policy between Canada and Cuba for over 15 years now. What has this endeavour accomplished? The short answer is: 800,000 Canadian tourists per year, billions of dollars in investments, and hundreds of millions in annual trade between Cuba and Canada (which is Cuba's second largest import partner). All these "achievements" did not stop the Castro regime from implement-

ing the crackdown on dissidents during the infamous Black Spring of 2003 and committing all sorts of other human rights violations.

For those naive enough to believe that such a policy will make the Castro brothers change, I would ask: Since when is a tourist interested in debating politics? What can an American say to a Cuban to help him see how bad his situation really is that hasn't already been said by a Canadian tourist? That Cuban, by the way, is forbidden by law to interact with foreigners.

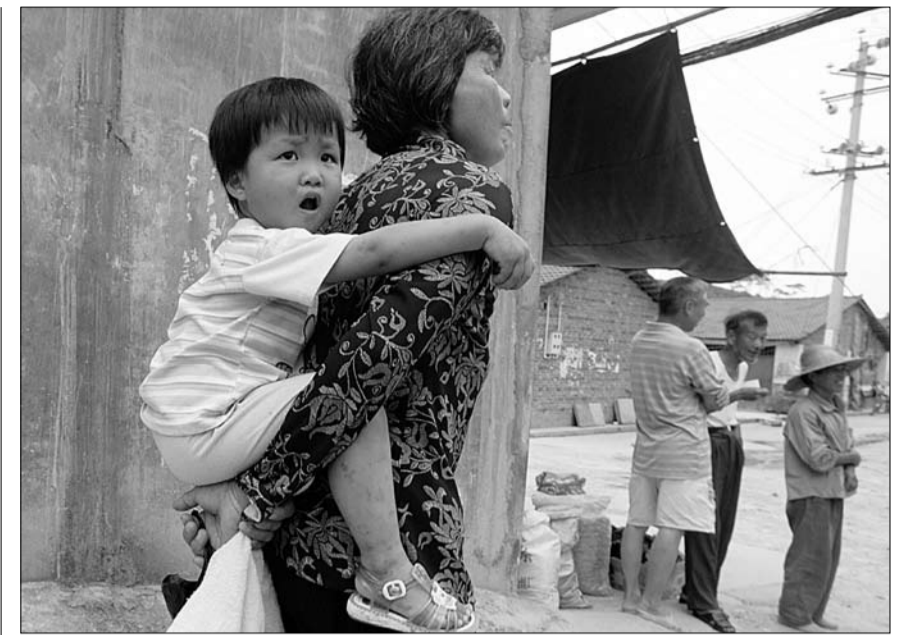
We know what those millions of "agents of change" are searching for when they overflow Cuban beaches every year. They go for cheap sex and all-inclusive bargain vacations.

Totalitarian (communist) regimes are by nature unaccountable, secretive, and controlling. In a transaction with a free and open society, they have nothing to of-

fer and everything to gain. It has been recently known that Sheritt and Pebercan, two Canadian-based multinationals, are paying the price of doing business with the Castro brothers, who declared that they are unable to fulfill their financial commitments to Canada. Why would American companies be treated any differently when the only barrier left (access to credit) is lifted?

Eventually, as always, the plight of the Cuban people will continue to be ignored and they will still try to escape the tropical hell, because there can never be a constructive dialogue between cancer and chemotherapy.

*This article was originally published on Mr. Taylor's blog (in English and Spanish) on 26 February, 2009 esquimal-desde-Canada.blogspot.*



**ONE CHILD:** A Chinese village woman carries her grandson on her back in the town of Shapi, in southern China's Guangxi region. Residents in the nearby county of Bobai exploded in riots on May 18-19, 2007, after family-planning work teams descended on townships here. GOH CHAI HIN/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

## United States funding forced abortions in China

By REGGIE GARCIA LITTLEJOHN

Gendercide

You are funding forced abortions in China. So am I. Not only elective abortions. Forced abortions.

It doesn't matter whether you are pro-life or pro-choice on this issue. No one can support forced abortion because it is not a choice.

What do I mean by "forced abortions"? Here are a couple of examples from the U.S. Department of State China Report, released on Feb. 25: "In March [2008] family planning officials in Henan Province reportedly forcibly detained a 23-year-old unmarried woman who was seven months pregnant. Officials reportedly tied her to a bed, induced labor, and killed the newborn upon delivery.

"In April [2008] population-planning officials in Shandong Province reportedly detained and beat the sister of a woman who had illegally conceived a second child in an attempt to compel the woman to undergo an abortion."

According to the Congressional-Executive Commission on China report, released on Oct. 31, 2008, "Violators of the [one-child] policy are routinely punished with exorbitant fines, and in some cases, subjected to forced sterilization, forced abortion, arbitrary detention, and torture."

In my opinion, systematic use of forced abortion is a crime against humanity. And now, you and I will be footing the bill.

Just this month, Congress quietly passed \$50 million in funding for UNFPA, the United Nations Family Planning Fund. The bill includes language that voids Kemp-Kasten, which for 23 years has stood to prevent U.S. dollars from funding coercive family planning.

The United States cut off funding UNFPA in 2001 because an investigation, headed by then Secretary of State Colin Powell, found that UNFPA was complicit with the Chinese Family Planning officials in coercive implementation of China's One-Child Policy.

According to our own State Department, as well as Amnesty International, China Aid and others, the implementation of China's One-Child Policy remains coercive.

Why must we fund forced abortion with our tax dollars?

Not only are women dragged out of their homes screaming and pleading in "family planning raids," but the One-Child Policy has also led to many other serious human rights violations. I'll name just three.

## Developing world feels second shockwave

### Financial crisis has world-wide implications

By MICHAEL T. KLARE

While the economic contraction is apparently slowing in the advanced industrial countries and may reach bottom in the not-too-distant future, it's only beginning to gain momentum in the developing world, which was spared the earliest effects of the global meltdown.

Because the crisis was largely precipitated by a collapse of the housing market in the United States and the resulting disintegration of financial products derived from the "securitization" of questionable mortgages, most developing nations were unaffected by the early stages of the meltdown, for the simple reason that they possessed few such assets.

But now, as the wealthier nations cease investing in the developing world or acquiring its exports, the crisis is hitting them with a vengeance. On top of this, conditions are deteriorating at a time when severe drought is affecting many key food-producing regions and poor farmers lack the wherewithal to buy seeds, fertilizers, and fuel.

The likely result: A looming food crisis in many areas hit hardest by the global economic meltdown.

Until now, concern over the human impact of the global crisis has largely been focused—understandably so—on unemployment and economic hardship in the United States, Europe, and former Soviet Union. Many stories have appeared on the devastating impact of plant closings, bankruptcies, and home foreclosures on families and communities in these parts of the world.

Much less coverage has been devoted to the meltdown's impact on people in the developing world. As the crisis spreads to the poorer countries, however, it's likely that people in these areas will experience hardships every bit as severe as those in the wealthier countries—and, in many cases, far worse.

The greatest worry is that most of the gains achieved in eradicating pov-

erty over the last decade or so will be wiped out, forcing tens or hundreds of millions of people from the working class and the lower rungs of the middle class back into the penury from which they escaped.

#### Sinking back into penury

In late February, the World Bank staff prepared a background paper for the Group of 20 (G-20) finance ministers meeting held near London on March 13 and 14. Entitled "Swimming Against the Tide: How Developing Countries Are Coping with the Global Crisis," it provides a preliminary assessment of the meltdown's impact on low-income countries (LICs). The picture, though still hazy, is one of deepening gloom.

"While slower to emerge," the report notes, "the impact of the crisis on LICs has been no less significant as the effects have spread through other channels." For example, "many LIC governments rely disproportionately on revenue from commodity exports, the prices of which have declined sharply along with global demand."

Likewise, foreign direct investment is falling, particularly in the natural resource sectors. On top of this, remittances from immigrants in the wealthier countries to their families back home have dropped, erasing an important source of income to poor communities.

Add all this up, and it's likely that "the slowdown in growth will likely deepen the deprivation of the existing poor." In many LICs, moreover, "large numbers of people are clustered just above the poverty line and are therefore particularly vulnerable to economic volatility and temporary slowdowns."

#### Looming food insecurity

The spring growing season has now begun in many areas of the world, and worried agricultural experts are already calculating the prospects for food availability later this year. Their worries are well-founded: Last spring and summer, rising oil prices and localized food shortages led to food riots in Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, and Senegal, among other countries.

Food prices have since fallen somewhat with the decline in petroleum costs, but supplies are also at risk of contraction due to severe drought

in many parts of the world—hence the concern over food availability in 2009.

The first assessment of food availability in 2009 is now out, and the prognosis is not promising. Published by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the first 2009 report on "Crop Prospects and Food Situation" provides a region-by-region overview of farm output around the world.

Although some areas are expected to experience better-than-average harvests, most are not. The report's principal conclusion: "Early indications point to a reduction in global cereal output in 2009 [over 2008]. Smaller plantings and/or adverse weather look likely to bring grain production down in most of the world."

The report's most significant findings are to be found in its overviews of the various growing regions, where two key areas—Asia and South America—are at particular risk because of mounting water scarcity.

In Asia, the report indicated, "severe drought is reported in Northern and Western China, where precipitation levels have been registered at 70-90 percent below normal." Some 9.5 million hectares (23.5 million acres) of winter wheat—44 percent of the total area planted—are reported to be seriously affected in the Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Shanxi, Anhui, Shaanxi, and Gansu provinces.

The winter wheat prospects are considered somewhat better in India, but there, too, rainfall has been scarce in recent months, "with 30 of the 36 meteorological subdivisions reporting significantly below-normal rainfall."

Put this together, and it appears that cereal production in the world's two most populous nations could be substantially lower in 2009 than in previous years. The resulting rise in grain imports will push up market prices around the world.

The wealthier nations have experienced only the first shockwave from the global economic crisis. The effects of the second shockwave—the world's less-developed nations—have yet to be felt.

*Michael T. Klare is a professor of peace and world security studies at Hampshire College. The full version of this article is available on: Foreign Policy In Focus, www.fpij.org.*

The 'Nine Commentaries' is the book that is disintegrating the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and changing China. This award-winning Epoch Times editorial series discloses the true history and nature of the CCP. Now it is serialized here.

## Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party

### Commentary Six (cont.)

On how the Chinese Communist Party destroyed traditional culture

The Party culture has indeed rendered distinguished service in helping the CCP to win power and control over society. Like its army, prisons, and police force, the Party culture is also a machine of violence, which provides a different kind of brutality—cultural brutality.

This cultural brutality, by destroying 5,000 years of traditional culture, has diminished the will of the people, and undermined the cohesiveness of the Chinese nationality.

Today, many Chinese are absolutely ignorant of the essence of traditional culture. Some even equate the 50 years of Party culture to the 5,000 years of Chinese

traditional culture. This is a sorrowful thing for the Chinese people. Many do not realize that in opposing the so-called traditional culture, they are in fact against the Party culture of the CCP, not the real traditional culture of China.

Many people hope to replace the current Chinese system with the Western democratic system. In reality, Western democracy has also been established on a cultural basis, notably that of Christianity, which, holding that "everyone is equal in the eyes of God," thus respects human nature and human choices. How could the despotic, inhuman Party culture of the CCP be used as the foundation for a Western-style democratic system?

#### Conclusion

China started to deviate from its traditional culture in the Song Dynasty (A.D. 960-1279), and that culture has experienced constant depredation ever since. After the May Fourth Movement

of 1919,<sup>1</sup> some intellectuals who were eager for quick success and instant benefit attempted to find a path for China by turning away from the traditional culture toward Western civilization.

Still, conflicts and changes in the cultural domain remained a focus of academic contention without the involvement of state forces. When the CCP came into existence, however, it elevated cultural conflicts to a matter of life-and-death struggle for the Party. So the CCP began to exercise a direct assault on traditional culture, using destructive means as well as indirect abuse in the form of "adopting the dross and rejecting the essence."

The destruction of the national culture was also the process of establishing the Party culture. The CCP subverted human conscience and moral judgment, thus driving people to turn their backs on traditional culture. If the national culture is completely destroyed, the essence of the nation will dis-

appear with it, leaving only an empty name for the nation. This is not an exaggerated warning.

At the same time, the destruction of the traditional culture has brought us unexpected physical damage.

Traditional culture values the unity of heaven and humans and harmonious co-existence between humans and nature. The CCP has declared endless joy from fighting with heaven and earth. This culture of the CCP has led directly to the serious degradation of the natural environment that plagues China today.

Take water resources for example. The Chinese people, having abandoned the traditional value that "a nobleman treasures wealth, but he makes fortune in a decent way," have wantonly ravaged and polluted the natural environment. Currently, more than 75 percent of the 50,000 kilometers (30,000 miles) of China's rivers are unsuitable for fish habitat. Over one-third of the groundwa-

ter had been polluted even a decade ago, and now the situation continues to worsen.

A spectacle of a strange kind occurred at the Huaihe River: A little child playing in the oil-filled river created a spark that, upon striking the surface of the river, lit a flame five meters (16 feet) high. As the fire surged into the air, more than 10 willow trees in the vicinity were burnt to a crisp.<sup>11</sup>

One can easily see that it is impossible for those who drink such water not to develop cancer or other strange diseases. Other environmental problems, such as desertification and salinization in Northwest China and industrial pollution in developed regions, are all related to society's loss of respect for nature.

*"The May Fourth Movement was the first mass movement in modern Chinese history, beginning on May 4, 1919.*

*"Chen Guili, "Warning of Huaihe River" (1995).*