

## Why is Jiang Afraid of Seeing Chinese People?

**(Clearwisdom.net)** For the German police, Jiang's April visit to Berlin has indeed caused them too much trouble. There has never been a president who pressured the local police to forcibly drive away all Chinese people staying at the Adlon Hotel, where Jiang stayed. Then, why is the President of China so afraid of seeing Chinese people? Isn't such behavior undermining national prestige? There is a Chinese proverb similar to, "What goes around comes around." Jiang's persecution of Falun Gong practitioners is the true reason behind his fears. This politician, who made his way into Zhongnanhai (premises of the Chinese Central Government) on the blood of the students and citizens massacred on June 4, 1989 [Tiananmen Square massacre of students in the democracy movement], indulged in dictatorship after obtaining absolute power. He suppressed dissidents and indulged in sensual pleasures, ignoring the plight of the people. When he saw that hundreds of millions of Chinese people became good people with a noble morality and a healthy body through the cultivation of Falun Gong, the first thought that came to his mind was whether his personal power would be threatened. He was determined to eliminate Falun Gong even if that meant going against heavenly principles. Through slander and heavy political pressure, Jiang began a bloody nationwide persecution of Falun Gong on July 20, 1999, which he had planned for a long time. At that time, Jiang strongly claimed that he would eliminate Falun Gong within three months.

Three years later, although over one thousand Falun Gong practitioners lost their precious lives and millions of innocent people's families were broken up during this brutal persecution, practitioners who believe in "Truth, Compassion, Tolerance" did not submit to the persecution. On the contrary, their sufferings, benevolence, righteousness, courage and their uprightness in the face of the evil earned people's sympathy, support and admiration. People in China and around the world have come to see the true features of this world-class villain, a "public enemy of human rights."

Therefore, as soon as Jiang arrived in Berlin, the German media launched extensive condemnations; the German Phoenix TV station, before televising Jiang's meeting with the German diplomatic policy organization, played a live interview with Ms. Dirk Pleiter, the person in charge of Amnesty International. Ms. Dirk Pleiter said that the human rights situation in China has significantly worsened. She requested the German government to take concrete actions to urge China to improve its human rights conditions, aside from dialogues regarding "rule by law." Channel One on German TV stations reported that a human rights organization, "Germany's Society for Threatened Peoples," filed a criminal lawsuit with the Federal Prosecutor in Karlsruhe (Germany) against the Chinese President, who was accused of being responsible for four deaths resulting from bodily harm and injuries, including Falun Gong practitioners.

At the press conference held on the morning of April 9 at the German Prime Minister's Office, when Jiang heard shouting, "stop the persecution of Falun Gong" from a group of news reporters, he became so scared that he shook all over. Because he knew that the countless crimes he has committed against the Chinese people are now well known in the international society. He also knows very well that although he can still use the state-controlled media in China to slander and spread rumors, in Europe, where the people enjoy full freedom of press, the tricks he has been playing to fool people are of no avail. All he could do was to hide in his president's suit, listen to the voices of condemnation, and be scared to death.

History is a clear mirror. Goodness and evil, the kind and the vicious cannot be covered up by a dictator's lies. The sorry plight Jiang was in like a rat being chased by the people in Germany is the result of his utterly conscienceless persecution of the Chinese people.

(Chinese version available at <http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2002/4/14/28470.html>)