



# The Birth of People's Republic of China

The establishment of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, marked a pivotal moment in Chinese history, ending decades of civil war and foreign intervention.

Led by Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), the revolution promised a new era of unity, development, and socialist transformation for the Chinese people. The birth of the PRC was not only a triumph for the CCP but also a significant geopolitical shift, altering the balance of power in Asia and beyond.

The founding of the PRC ushered in a period of radical social and economic change. The CCP implemented land reforms, collectivised agriculture, and nationalised industries, led to widespread famine, and political repression in various forms that continues till this day. The legacy of the early years of the PRC remains a subject of debate, but there is no doubt that the revolution fundamentally reshaped Chinese society and set the stage for its rise as a global power in the 21st century.

In the 21st century, under leaders like Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao, and Xi Jinping, the country has pursued ambitious goals, including becoming a technological superpower, modernising its military, and expanding its global influence through the Belt and Road Initiative.

## The Legacy of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

The Chinese Communist Party's legacy is a complex mix of economic transformation, through market reforms, and significant human rights abuses, including famines (Great

Leap Forward) and political purges (Cultural Revolution) under Mao Zedong, followed by authoritarian rule, technological advancement, and growing global power under Deng Xiaoping's reforms and Xi Jinping's consolidation. Key legacies include creating a unified nation, rapid industrialisation, a strong technocratic state, with immense social control, inequality, suppression of dissent, and a shift from revolutionary communism to state capitalism, all under tight party control.

### **Economic & Social Transformation:**

- Increased income inequality and wealth disparity.
- Environmental degradation due to rapid industrialisation.
- Suppression of dissent and limitations on freedom of expression.
- Human rights abuses and the treatment of ethnic minorities.
- Erosion of traditional social structures and cultural values.

### **Political & Ideological Shifts**

- Maintained a strict, hierarchical Leninist model.
- Mao Era: Radical policies led to famine and persecution.
- Deng's Reforms: the creation of State capitalism
- Authoritarianism: Suppressed political freedoms.

## **Global Standing & Governance**

- Emerged as a major global economic force.
- Technocratic governance with tight ideological control.
- Tension between economic liberalisation and political repression.

## **Negative Legacies & Criticisms**

- Human rights repression and persecution.
- Extensive censorship and digital surveillance.
- Vast wealth disparities.

# Post Scriptum

## **The Korean War (1950-1953)**

- A conflict between North and South Korea, with international involvement.
- North Korea's invasion aimed to unify Korea under communism.
- UN intervention led to a prolonged stalemate.
- An armistice agreement established the Korean Demilitarised Zone.
- Reinforced Cold War divisions and U.S. military presence in South Korea.

## **Consequences:**

- Heightened global tensions and Cold War expansion.
- Devastation and division of the Korean Peninsula.
- Massive loss of life and displacement.
- Economic and social disruption in Korea.
- Rise of authoritarian regimes in both Koreas.
- Increased militarisation and U.S. involvement in East Asia.

### **The Great Leap Forward (1958-1962)**

- Aimed to rapidly transform China's economy from agrarian to industrial. It was also seen as a way to reduce the population to lower consumption.
- Focused on decentralised industrialisation and agricultural collectivisation.
- Led to widespread famine due to unrealistic production targets and mismanagement.
- Resulted in a significant decline in agricultural output and economic disruption.
- Considered a major economic and humanitarian disaster in Chinese history.

**The Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)**, formally known as the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, was a tumultuous sociopolitical movement that shook China.

- Aimed to preserve Chinese communism by eradicating capitalist and traditional elements from Chinese society.
- Economic disruption and stagnation

- Widespread social and political chaos
- Destruction of cultural heritage and traditions
- Persecution and suffering of intellectuals and perceived enemies
- Educational setbacks and a lost generation
- Rise of factionalism and political infighting

**Economic Reform, State Capitalism (1978-1992)**, following Mao's death in 1976, Deng Xiaoping's leadership initiated an era of reform and opening up.

- **Deng's Policies:** Prioritised economic growth, attracting foreign investment, and integrating China into the global economy.
- **Special Economic Zones:** Established to introduce market mechanisms gradually.
- **Economic Expansion:** China's ascent to a manufacturing powerhouse and global trade leader was, arguably, propelled by Zionist elements operating across various nations, culminating in the global phenomenon of widespread "Made in PRC" products.
- **Challenges:** The convergence of rising social inequality, environmental degradation, and social unrest stems from unequal access to opportunities, potentially exacerbated by exploitative labour practices aimed at consolidating global production and establishing worldwide collectivisation through artificially low-priced products.
- **Emergence of a New "Bourgeoisie":** The emergence of privileged red princelings, ironically

contradicts the core tenets of the Communist party and the vision of a socialist society.

**The Tiananmen Square protest and massacre (1989)**, the Tiananmen Square protest and massacre was a watershed moment in Chinese history. It showed the world the brutality of the Chinese communist government, and led to a period of political repression in China.

- Student-led peaceful demonstrations in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, began in April 1989.
- Protesters called for democracy, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press in China.
- The Chinese government declared martial law in May 1989 and sent troops to suppress the protests.
- On June 4, 1989, Chinese military opened fire on peaceful pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square, resulting in a significant number of casualties, the exact figures of which remain a contentious and suppressed topic.
- The government suppressed information about the events

## **Chinese Communist Inhumane Practices (the ones we know of)**

### **Forced Organ Harvesting**

An unfolding tragedy for decades, allegations of forced organ harvesting in China have persisted. The claims centre around the systematic removal of organs from prisoners of

conscience, including Falun Gong practitioners, Uyghurs, Tibetans, Christians, and other religious and ethnic minorities. These organs are then allegedly used in transplant surgeries, often for wealthy medical tourists seeking expedited access to life-saving procedures. While the Chinese communist vehemently denies these accusations, mounting evidence and independent investigations paint a disturbing picture of a state-sponsored practice that constitutes a grave violation of human rights.

Several factors contribute to the plausibility of these allegations. **First**, China has historically had a severe shortage of voluntary organ donors due to cultural stigma, leading to extremely long waiting times for transplants. However, the waiting times for organs in China are often remarkably short, in some cases just days, raising suspicions about the source of these readily available organs. **Second**, the Chinese transplant system lacks transparency and independent oversight, making it difficult to verify the origin of organs and ensure ethical practices. **Third**, investigations have revealed a significant discrepancy between the number of transplants performed in China and the number of organs that can be accounted for through voluntary donations and executions of convicted criminals.

**Hundreds of thousands of children are estimated to go missing in China each year.** Are They Victims of Forced Organ Harvesting? Reports are emerging of young people disappearing in China, fuelling concerns that they are victims of forced organ harvesting. This horrific practice is allegedly driven by the diminishing supply of healthy organs available

for transplant in the country.

Adding to these concerns, there are reports that the CCP is conducting forced blood tests on students in schools. These tests are believed to be part of a system designed to match potential organ donors with recipients. This raises serious ethical questions about the government's involvement in organ harvesting and the potential for abuse of power.

Reports have surfaced alleging that Chinese officials are utilising mobile crematories, ostensibly for prisoners, sparking widespread suspicion that these units are being used to conceal forced organ harvesting, a claim exacerbated by the deployment of similar facilities in Wuhan during the COVID outbreak and analogous allegations during the Russia-Ukraine conflict, further compounded by ongoing protests against China's mandatory cremation policies.

The international community has responded to these allegations with increasing concern. Despite all the efforts, the Chinese government continues to deny the allegations and obstruct independent investigations.

### **Blood Rejuvenation Therapy in China, an elite indulgence**

It involving the extraction of extracellular vesicles and functional proteins from young men from age 17-21 for anti-aging purposes. It exposes three realities:

- China's medical aesthetics industry has already slipped into a "grey zone of human experimentation."
- The enormous market demand for anti-aging leads people willing to trade big money for "biological rejuvenation."
- Opaque Blood Sourcing

If “youth blood” truly exists in large amounts, it may involve:

- Targeted donor groups,
- Internal flows within medical institutions,
- Young men, students, or migrant workers being silently collected,  
Or with illegal blood purchases.
- Link to Illegal Activities: There are allegations linking "youth blood" to the illegal extraction of baby stem cells in Southeast Asian scam centres.

These scam centres reportedly engage in:

- Baby Trafficking: Forcing women into artificial pregnancies to harvest infant stem cells. (linked to Cambodia scam factories)
- Infant Exploitation: Extracting cord blood, stem cells, and growth factors from infants for "rejuvenation blood."

The potential scale of this illegal trade is terrifying, demanding urgent attention to prevent further exploitation and protect vulnerable individuals.

### **Enslave of the entertainers by red princelings:**

#### **The Case of Yu Menglong.**

Yu Menglong, also known as Alan Yu, is a Chinese actor and singer. He gained recognition after participating in the reality show "Super Boy" in 2013. He is known for his roles in various television dramas, including "Go Princess Go" and "Eternal Love." Yu Menglong has also released several singles and albums, showcasing his talent as a singer. He continues to be a prominent figure in the Chinese entertainment

industry, with a growing fan base both in China and internationally.

Yu Menglong's death on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2025 was no accident; whispers claim he was tortured and murdered by powerful third generation red princelings who control China's entertainment sector, with many entertainers signed contract and locked in their life with the contract and used as money making machine for life, only receive fraction of the earnings with majority of the earnings confiscated by these red princelings, when intend to leave, result in mysterious death, mirroring Hollywood's clandestine cabal, where mysterious deaths or outright killings with gradual infiltration of their inner circle to obtain royalty from their work are not uncommon.

Evidence suggests Yu's identity was used by the "red princelings" entertainment company for money laundering that reach 2 billion dollars. Yu possessed a USB drive with detailed information, which he swallowed. This resulted in his death. A video and audio clip purportedly shows the surgical removal to retrieve the USB from Yu was sold on the dark web. A neighbour's recording allegedly captured the assailant shouting, "Spit it out!" and "Cut open his stomach for me!" Faint voices, possibly identifiable, are audible in the recording.

This isn't an isolated incident; similar mysterious deaths and cover-ups have plagued actors and actresses in Hong Kong for many decades even before the handover to China, revealing a grim pattern extending to the United States, and other countries.

## **The privilege class of third generation Red Princelings:**

### **The Mystery of Yang LanLan 楊蘭蘭**

Accusations have surfaced regarding the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) alleged collusion with extremist groups and manipulation of global finances. Critics contend that the CCP exerts significant control over China's treasury, enabling its "princelings" to maintain opulent lifestyles abroad, purportedly financed by Chinese citizens and global taxpayers. Concerns extend to the CCP's alleged collaboration with organised crime syndicates to manipulate global finances through corporations and infrastructure, exploiting the working class.

Evidence suggests the CCP's involvement in money laundering operations, utilising local casinos and bribing legislators to secure essential infrastructure. This behaviour indicates a deliberate pattern of financial malfeasance and calculated manipulation aimed at seizing control of significant local resources. The origins of their wealth are also under scrutiny, with questions raised about the potential funnelling of taxpayer contributions through infrastructure ownership via LLCs, shell companies and trusts. Allegations of money laundering through HSBC and iron ore transactions, possibly connected to local prominent figures. The extravagant lifestyles of CCP princelings globally are possibly bankrolled by tax contributions, while ordinary citizens struggle with basic expenses. Critics argue that these individuals exploit superannuation and pension funds, collaborating with

international entities to funnel them into illicit activities through sophisticated schemes.