

Facts about the largest and most successful nation in the history of the world; China and how it is transforming everything.

No. This article is not about America. So it is an outlier. In truth, America lost that role decades ago. It lost it when it decided to embrace something other than it's charter. The moment when the government stopped serving it's people, it became something else. Nope. This is about China. Communist China to be exact.

What is put forth is going to anger many, but that's to be expected.



This article is not about America. It is about nations that obey their charter to serve the needs of their people. Over the last century many nations have failed at this charter, and as a result created an internal rise in nationalism. As such we are covering China, for they are a serious nation that cares for it's people.

We are in the midst of titanic changes and shifts on the global stage. These changes will be uncomfortable for some, but will open up amazing opportunities for others. It's all going to boil down to an awareness of the way things *really* are, as opposed to what we are instructed to believe.

We look at things as they actually are.

Here, we address this issue. In fact, we address it with the largest and most successful nation in the history of the world; China. Not America.

The size of China's displacement of the world balance is such that the world must find a new balance. It is not possible to pretend that this is just another big player. This is the biggest player in the history of the world.

-Lee Kwan Yew.

China is the biggest player in the history of the world.

This narrative doesn't fit the nonsense spewed out from the American media by any stretch of the imagination. Yet, it is the truth. American media serves a purpose; to control Americans. Not to inform.



American media serves a purpose; to control Americans. Not to inform.

In 2003 Godfree Roberts (Check out his site UNZ.com.) published a book charting America's decline in thirty-six social and economic indicators. It's a great read, but is out of date. Today, the decline is quite pronounced, and disturbing.

Back in 2003, he mailed copies to the Bush Administration, Congress and department heads. For all effort, he only received one reply. Only one singular reply. No one else even bothered to say *"thanks for the book"*. It was like talking to a brick wall.

The singular reply was from the Director General of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). He said that the Agency had been providing almost identical information to the government for decades. But no one, apparently was concerned. The administration at that time felt...

- The global New World Order was a good thing.
- America is strong and will always be strong.
- America can bend the rest of the world to fit its model of perfection. The CIA, NED and the rest can instigate proxy wars on anyone that steps out of line.

Since then our decline and China's rise have both accelerated and momentum has carried us so far so quickly that today it is too late. Global competition against China (at this stage) is unrealistic. China is far too strong and far too capable. They are not a nation to trifle with.

Most of the rest of the world realizes this.

The BRI with its multiple proposed pillars extending beyond infrastructure development (including free trade, financial integration, people-to-people connections) appears to have the potential to transform the ever-challenging region between Europe and China.

In this regard it is important to avoid confrontational ideology and focus on the areas of mutual interest (facilitating a non-discriminatory regulatory environment, the convergence of technical/SPS standards, greater cost efficiency and sustainability of investment projects), as well as avoid imposing 'either-or' choices on

the countries along the New Silk Road.

The long-run objective of facilitating peace and prosperity in the still problematic regions of Central Asia and the Middle East is in the common interest of China, the EAEU and the EU.

- China's Belt and Road Initiative: opportunity or threat?

We look at things as they actually are.

Reality vs. Illusion

If China resembled the caricature our media has drawn for the last seven decades then yes, we can compete against her and be victorious. If they are a real joke... a real third-world shit-hole... and a population of dog-eating communists...well yes. Yes we can compete against her. Easy.

Easy peasy. Lemon squeezy.



The Global Attitudes Spring 2016 survey by US-based Pew Research Center said nearly 60 per cent of the Chinese think that territorial dispute between China and its neighboring countries could lead to a military conflict, while 45 per cent see the power and influence of the US as a major threat.

We could make an example of her.

We could show the world how American democracy can compete against China. China, that evil and backwards third-world shit-hole with her repressive, extractive, authoritarianism. And we could invest our bounty in advanced technologies to ensure that we remain the envy of the world.

We can show the world with our large fine and massive military, our state of the art aircraft carriers, and our space adventures where we capture a dishwasher-sized asteroid and put it in orbit about the moon.

- *Barack Obama: Nasa must try to make Muslims 'feel good ...*
- *NASA To Focus On Muslim Outreach | Judicial Watch*
- *NASA's Muslim Outreach | RealClearPolitics*
- *Hijacked! How Obama and the Left Killed NASA: The journey ...*

We can show off our state of the art health care, our humane treatment of illegals, and our fair and just government. We could show the world how talented, serious and no-nonsense our freely elected officials are. We could do all this and more.

We could show the world our network of high speed rail, our wonderful and cost effective medical care systems, and our institutes of higher learning that run on merit and produce the brightest and best that the world can offer.

But...

What if our assumptions are all wrong?

Shanghai is a typical Chinese first tier city.

Think about it. What if the media is lying to us? What if FOX news lies just as bad as CNN? What then?

- What if China is neither repressive, extractive nor authoritarian?
- What if we have no bounty left to invest? What if it has been squandered by the generations before us and nothing much is left?
- What if Chinese leaders are more popular, respected and competent than ours?
- What if her economy is thirty percent bigger and growing three times faster, with one-third the debt burden?
- What if she is already ahead of us scientifically and technologically?
- What if she is militarily impregnable, with weapons or mass destruction that rivals (or are superior) to our own?
- What if China has and possesses more—and more powerful—allies than we do?

What should we do then? What could we do?

Think about this situation. Pause. Think. Look at the facts in a true and real context. Look at the world, the globe, as an ever changing organism with constantly moving lines of power and control. Look at what happens when nations, people, and systems grow and change. Look at China today.

Here's an inventory:

Government

"If people have no faith in their rulers then the state cannot exist."

- Confucius

As an American, our trust in our government is at its lowest point in history. It is rock bottom, scraping and mired in the sludge at the very bottom of the barrel.

Gallup says most of us rank government as our most pressing problem. All that I can say to that is..."Duh!".

- *Trust Is Collapsing in America – The Atlantic*
- *Trust in government: 1958-2015 | Pew Research Center*
- *Americans Don't Trust Their Institutions Anymore ...*
- *Americans Have Little Confidence In Political Institutions ...*
- *Why America has a trust problem – Verify, then trust*
- *America's Trust Fall | Greater Good*
- *Americans Have Lost Trust in Government For Good Reason*
- *How Americans Lost Trust in Our Greatest Institutions ...*
- *The Long Decline of Trust in Government, and Why That ...*

Although rated worse than any other institution in the country, federal lawmakers are not alone in facing mass disdain by a US electorate who increasingly thinks that the system has stopped working.

- Poll: 80% of Americans Think Government, Banks, Corporate Media are Corrupt

So in America, the majority of people do not trust the government, the institutions that they represent and support, and the media that reports about their actions. Very precious few American people trust their government and their institutions.

Public trust in government near historic lows

% who trust the govt in Washington always or most of the time



PEW RESEARCH CENTER

America was founded on the principle that the government was made by the people, and it's sole purpose is to serve the people. If Americans do not trust the government, then that means that it is NOT servicing the people and they are not happy about it. This is a serious concern, and should not be taken lightly.

America, by just about every indicator, is a nation that does not serve it's people. The government functions within an isolated "bubble" much like France was before the French Revolution, or like Russia before the Communist Revolution. People know this, and do not trust the government.



America, by just about every indicator, is a nation that does not serve it's people. The government functions within an isolated "bubble" much like France was before the French Revolution, or like Russia before the Communist Revolution. People know this, and do not trust the government.

Do you? Do you, dear reader, do you trust the American government? Do you believe them? Do you think that they have your best interests at heart?

If the government raised your taxes (again), would it end up improving your life? If they seized all your firearms, would you feel safer at night? If they banned something else, would you believe that your personal life was improved?

Most Americans would say no.



America, by just about every indicator, is a nation that does not serve it's people. The government functions within an isolated "bubble" much like France was before the French Revolution, or like Russia before the Communist Revolution.

Don't you think this is a problem?

Meanwhile, China's system of professional, non-factional government has returned it to its traditional role as the Central Kingdom.

Compared to ours, China's government is forward-looking, decentralized, efficient and thrifty.

For instance, the Government Entrance Examination selects the top 2% of graduates each year and success is the only avenue to power, responsibility.



The Chinese Government Entrance Examination selects the top 2% of graduates each year and success is the only avenue to power, responsibility.

While in America it is completely different. In America it is well-promoted "blue bloods" (family dynasties) that are promoted and elected by mob rule through corporate media promotion.

The 200 members of the State Council, all promoted on their ability to work cooperatively, have collectively governed billions of people for a combined 5,000 years and their publicly available statistics are jaw-dropping.

- Most of the Chinese leadership in Beijing have a PhD.
- Most of the Chinese leadership in Beijing has an IQ over 140.
- All of the leadership began their careers in the country's poorest villages.
- All of the Beijing leadership stayed in their home villages, and were only able to leave once they raised local incomes by 50%.

- They repeated that performance at every level, including the presidency, as Xi Peng is doing.

Most of the American government are members of a private club of "elites". They have an enormous bureaucracy that services them that are culled by ideology.

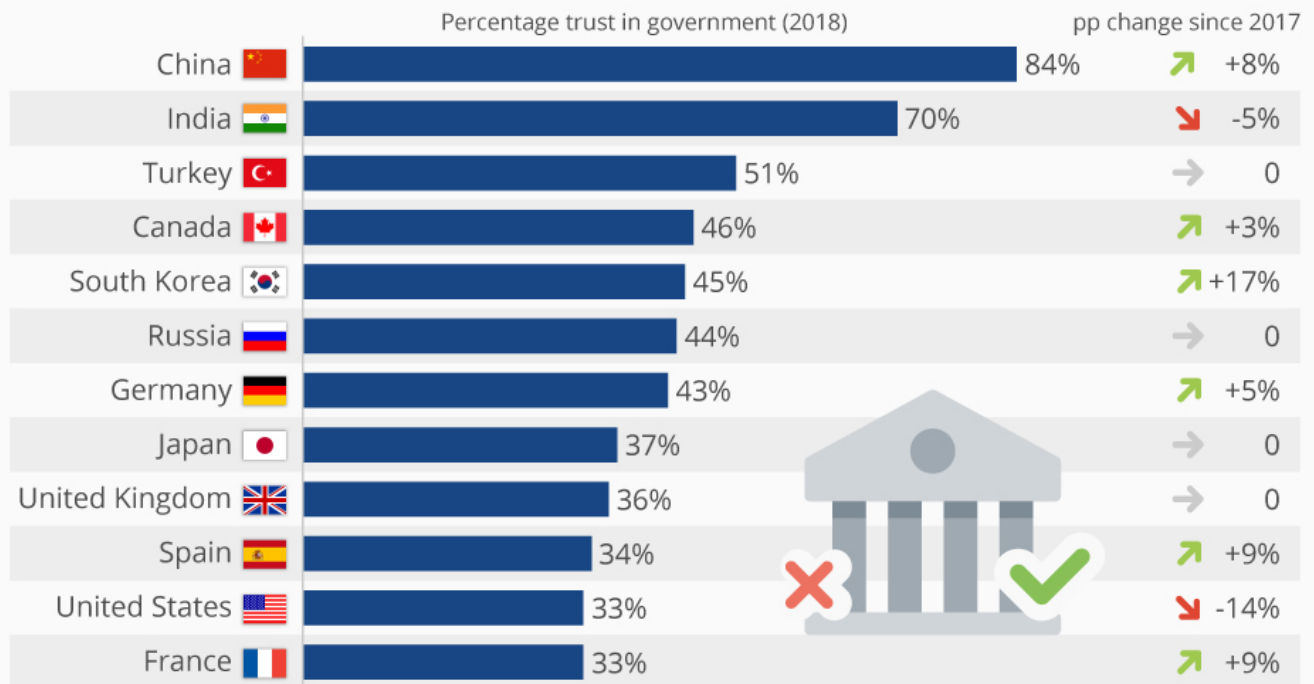
American university and agency entrance exams have done away with placement though merit. In the interests of inclusion and diversity, positions are filled by "other criteria". It "improves" America, don't you know.

As a result, the people of China (contrary to the anti-Chinese propaganda in the American media) trust their government.

- Chinese people trust their government, media the most ...
- *Chinese trust in government ranked highest in the world ...*
- *People in China trust their govt & media the most, global ...*
- *Chinese trust government more than Americans do – ...*
- *Chart: Where Trust In Government Is Highest and Lowest ...*
- *The Countries That Trust Their Government Most And Least ...*
- *The Chinese people's trust in their government | East Asia ...*
- *Local–national political trust patterns: Why China is an ...*
- *Government for the People in China? – The Diplomat*

Where Trust In Government Is Highest and Lowest

% trusting the government and change from 2017 to 2018 (selected countries)



@StatistaCharts Source: Edelman Trust Barometer

statista

Chinese people trust their government because they had bettered their lives for three generations. The people also have a bright future to look forward to.

China is super patriotic, and who can blame them. Just about everyone is living light-years better than their parents did at their age.

Chinese people trust their government because they had bettered their lives for three generations. The people also have a bright future to look forward to.

They know that peace and stability are essential to achieve what China has achieved and requires strong leadership to do this. They therefore like a strong leader and they see this in President Xi Jinping.

They trust their government also because not only have they delivered but more importantly create an environment whereby they can improve their lives. The equal opportunity for everyone to raise their wealth and living standards are all there for people to witness.

They are now ready to be self sufficient and not dependent on the US

for export to improve their economy and the latter does not like it. The US is seen by the Chinese people as attempting to thwart their progress. This is spurring the Chinese people to unite behind their leaders and providing them with incentive to work harder and more innovatively to beat the US.

- Louis Lim.

China is super patriotic. So most Americans need to forget the media-promoted illusion that the Chinese are ready to leap into the arms of “democracy”. It’s not the case, and is a big lie.

Impromptu show of patriotism in a mall in Hong Kong. While all of Western media are focusing on the radicals storming the subways lines, destroying things, and dressed in Antifa black wearing Antifa black masks, and behaving like BLM radicals, the rest of Hong Kong is more like this. They are proud of their nation, proud of their country, and proud of their heritage.

Leadership

In America, we choose leaders by acclamation—a Greco-Roman custom favoring eloquent rascals—and that is exactly what we have.

Rascals.



SAN FRANCISCO, CA – AUGUST 22: California Lt. Gov. and California gubernatorial candidate Gavin Newsom looks on as he visits the Alice Griffith Apartments on August 22, 2018 in San Francisco, California. Lt. Gov. Gavin Newsom and San Francisco mayor London Breed toured a low-income housing complex. Newsom leads Republican gubernatorial candidate John Cox by an average of 23 percentage points in recent polls. (Photo by Justin Sullivan/Getty Images)

It's so bad, and so outrageous, that they are no longer trying to hide their crimes. The rich, and powerful know that they can get away with things with impunity. They are no longer giving a care as to what others think.

Meanwhile, as President Trump observed...

"China's leaders are much smarter than ours. It's like taking the New England Patriots and Tom Brady and having them play your high school football team."

While this is covered above, it should not be overlooked. The Chinese is a true merit-based society. The government is run by intelligent leadership. Not hand-puppets of the oligarchy. And while America has an enormous career bureaucracy, it is nowhere as talented or driven as the Chinese.

Nor are American leaders policed. For in China, all government officials are under observation by the "Corruption Police".



Three more officials have been given the chop as part of China's anti-corruption drive. The disgraced politicians are the latest in a string of purges of former aides to Zhou Yongkang, China's retired chief of domestic security, fueling speculation that Zhou will eventually face charges. Ji Wenlin, former deputy governor of Hainan, and Yu Gang, former senior official in the Politics and Legal Affairs Commission, have both been expelled from the Communist Party for taking "huge bribes" and committing adultery, announced the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI) on Wednesday. Adultery, while not illegal in China, is considered a serious violation of Party regulations. The third official charged with corruption is Tan Hong, a former senior officer in the Ministry of Public Security.

All three have close ties to Zhou, working under the security czar at some point during their careers. Zhou was a former member of the Politburo Standing Committee, China's top decision-making body, until he retired in 2012. He was considered one of the most powerful men in China, serving as the head of China's security and police institutions.

On China: Tigers and flies

On China: Tigers and flies 01:52

On China: fashion and corruption

In America, the opposite is true. In Washington, it's a free-for-all of corruption and abuse.

However, in China, all government officials, their aides, and support personnel are all under the careful watchful eyes of the "corruption police". The Chinese do not want rampant corruption to reach the levels of 2004 in China, or what it is in America today. So they have taken aggressive and proactive steps to ensure that this will not happen.

- *Top China aides ousted from Communist Party as anti-corruption drive intensifies*
- *Philippines arrests, hands over to China corruption fugitive*
- *China Corruption Report*
- *Corruption in China – Wikipedia*



In 2013, some 182,000 officials were disciplined while courts nationwide tried 23,000 corruption cases, according to the CCDI.

After coming into power in late 2012, President Xi Jinping banned official extravagance – from banquets to year-end gifts – and vowed to target “tigers and flies” alike in his fight against corruption when describing his resolve to spare no one regardless of their position.

Given the high levels of corruption in the American government, one can really wonder American-based criticism of Chinese attempts at curbing corruption.

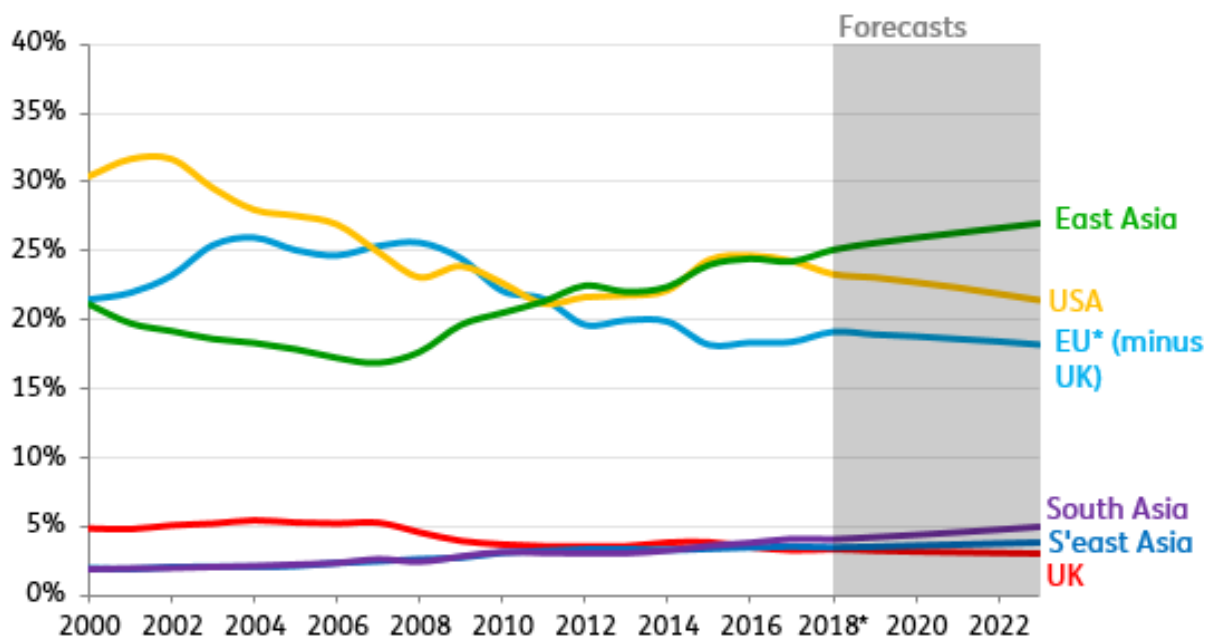
Since Donald Trump became President there has been exactly zero arrests, and zero prosecutions for the thousands of felonies committed in the last ten years. His DOJ head Jeff Sessions, did nothing. And the current Attorney General, Mr. Barr seems to be heading in the same direction.

Economies.

Today, China generates 20% of global GDP vs. our 15%, its imports and exports are in balance, its trading relationships are excellent, its currency fairly valued, its economy one third larger and growing three times faster, its manufacturing wages at parity with ours and its plans for 2025 are breathtaking.

The changing of the guard?

Share of world economic output, GDP based on current value of US Dollar



*The EU's economic output includes all current EU member states (except the UK), rather than those which were members in each particular year.

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, GDP, current prices (April 2018)



Share of the world economic output. Including forecasts.

- *United States – Share of global gross domestic product*
- *US GDP as % of World GDP – YCharts*
- *Infographic: Here's How the Global GDP Is Divvied Up ...*
- *The \$74 Trillion Global Economy in One Chart*

- *Share of world GDP throughout history by Dave Drabble ...*

Infrastructure.

What is China? New highways, railways, subways and ports and, next year, the fastest, most advanced Internet and entire cities built around 5G. Meanwhile, 6G development is well in progress and there is a race on it's development and implementation.

The infrastructure comparison is stark, and alerting.

What is America?

Not much. \$77,000,000,000 for high speed rail, and all anyone has to show for it is an army of attorneys demanding more fees, fifteen miles of partially completed tracks and a cardboard mock-up.



Why Can't America have High-Speed Bullet Trains?

Well? Why not? Just about every other nation of any significance has them. But, somehow, America just can't afford them.

America spent over 77,000,000,000 on a high speed rail line in California, and only got 15 miles of track laid down, no stations, and some multi-million dollar fiberglass and cardboard mockups.

China started it's High Speed Rail plan at the same time as the United States did. Today it is everywhere and super convenient. In America it is no where to be found.

Chinese high speed rail is very commonplace. It goes just about everywhere, and is cheap, clean and affordable.

America can't even build a simple fence on it's border. I mean, don't you know, that's a purely dysfunctional government you all. (I turn my head and spit on the ground.) It's all totally fucked up. It's a train-wreck, and getting worse.

China, well, that bridge that connects Hong Kong to Zhuhai is an amazing civil construction feat that is beyond the abilities of Americans. Fact.

Zhuhai to Hong Kong Bridge.

Geopolitics.

In 2018 China's 34% world approval rating beat America's 31% and Gallup says, *"As the global balance of soft power continues to shift, it may prove even more difficult for the US to counter this influence."*

They are focusing their attention on Eurasia and, Zbigniew Brzezinski warned...

“Control over Eurasia would almost automatically entail Africa’s subordination, rendering the Western Hemisphere and Oceania (Australia) geopolitically peripheral to the world’s central continent. Seventy-five percent of the world’s people live in Eurasia and most of the world’s physical wealth is there too, both in its enterprises and underneath its soil. Eurasia accounts for about three-fourths of the world’s known energy resources.”

We ceded control of Crimea and the Black Sea to Russia and, increasingly, the Middle East, too.

With the Belt and Road, China and Russia are amalgamating numerous alignments.

- The Eurasian Economic Union.

(Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Russia with Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Moldova in consideration)

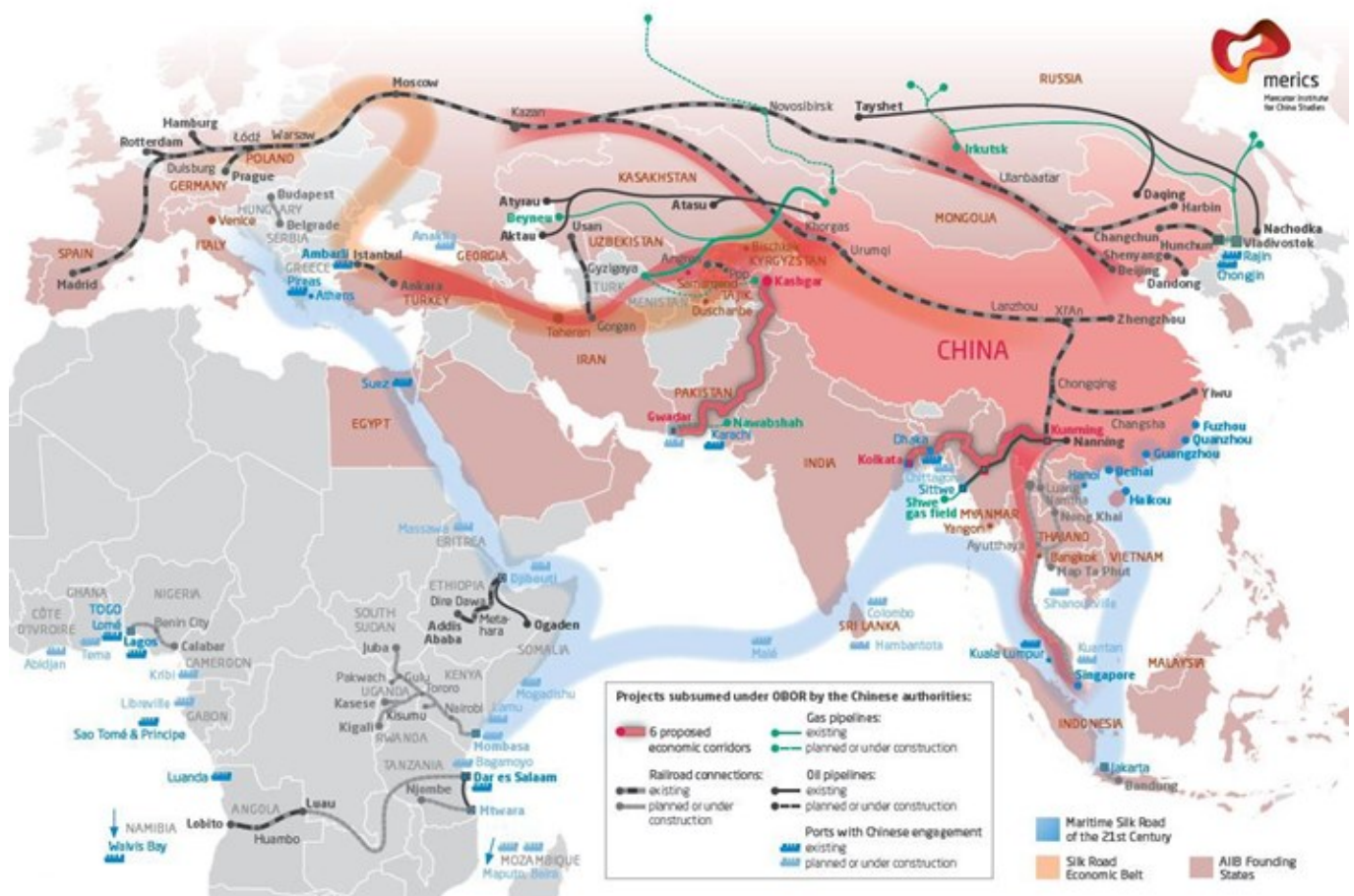
- The Shanghai Cooperative Organization, SCO.

(Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India, China, and Pakistan; with Afghanistan, Iran, Mongolia and Belarus as observers and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Turkey as dialog partners)

- Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, RCEP.

(Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Japan, India, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand).

Once the Nord Stream II and South Stream pipelines are completed in December, how can the EU resist joining them?



The Belt and Road Initiative is a global development strategy adopted by the Chinese government involving infrastructure development and investments in 152 countries and international organizations in Asia, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and the Americas. The leader of the People's Republic of China, Xi Jinping, originally announced the strategy during official visits to Indonesia and Kazakhstan in 2013.

This plan, the Road and Belt Initiative, has been in the works for decades, and it's implementation has taken years. It's just another example of how China plans. They do so generationally – 25 years in advance. America plans

by financial quarter – three months in advance.

China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is not only the most ambitious and all-encompassing economic development project in the history of humanity but also the core of what is likely to be China's grand strategy for the twenty-first century. It aims to connect China and Europe in a web of roads, high-speed rail, power lines, ports, pipelines, fiber-optic lines and other infrastructure with the goal of stimulating growth in the scores of developing countries in between. New maritime trade corridors provide China with new shipping alternatives while offering its less developed western, northern and southwestern provinces easier access to new markets. While the initiative offers China great strategic and economic benefits it also offers hope to the struggling economies of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Yet, despite the magnitude and promise of the initiative and its interface with almost every region in which the United States has strategic interests – the Middle East, South China Sea, India-Pakistan, Eastern Europe and Central Asia to name a few – Washington has largely ignored it, and in some cases it even took active measures to undermine it.

- Dr. Gal Luft

After trying to derail it, the United States decided to create their own version. This United States version is loosely structured on providing funds in USD to member nations in exchange for their “loyalty” to the United States in a slew of areas. So far, as of November 2019, only Australia signed on.

- *America's Response to One Belt, One Road | ASP American ...*
- *The American response to China's Belt and Road Initiative ...*
- *CNAS Commentary: Responding to China's Belt and Road ...*
- *US competes with China's 'Belt and Road Initiative' with ...*
- *One Belt, One Road, One Big Mistake – Foreign Policy*
- *What Does China's Belt and Road Initiative Mean for US ...*
- *China's One Belt One Road Initiative: An American Response ...*

The Chinese Road and Belt Initiative will transform the globe in a better and stable way. It will surround China with growing nations with thriving middle classes that are economically tied to China.

Finances.

The Financial Times says,

"America will need to sell \$12 Trillion of bonds in the coming decade. Who on earth—or in global finance—will buy this looming mountain of Treasuries, the US borrowing requirement even before Trump's major upgrade of America's weapons systems?"

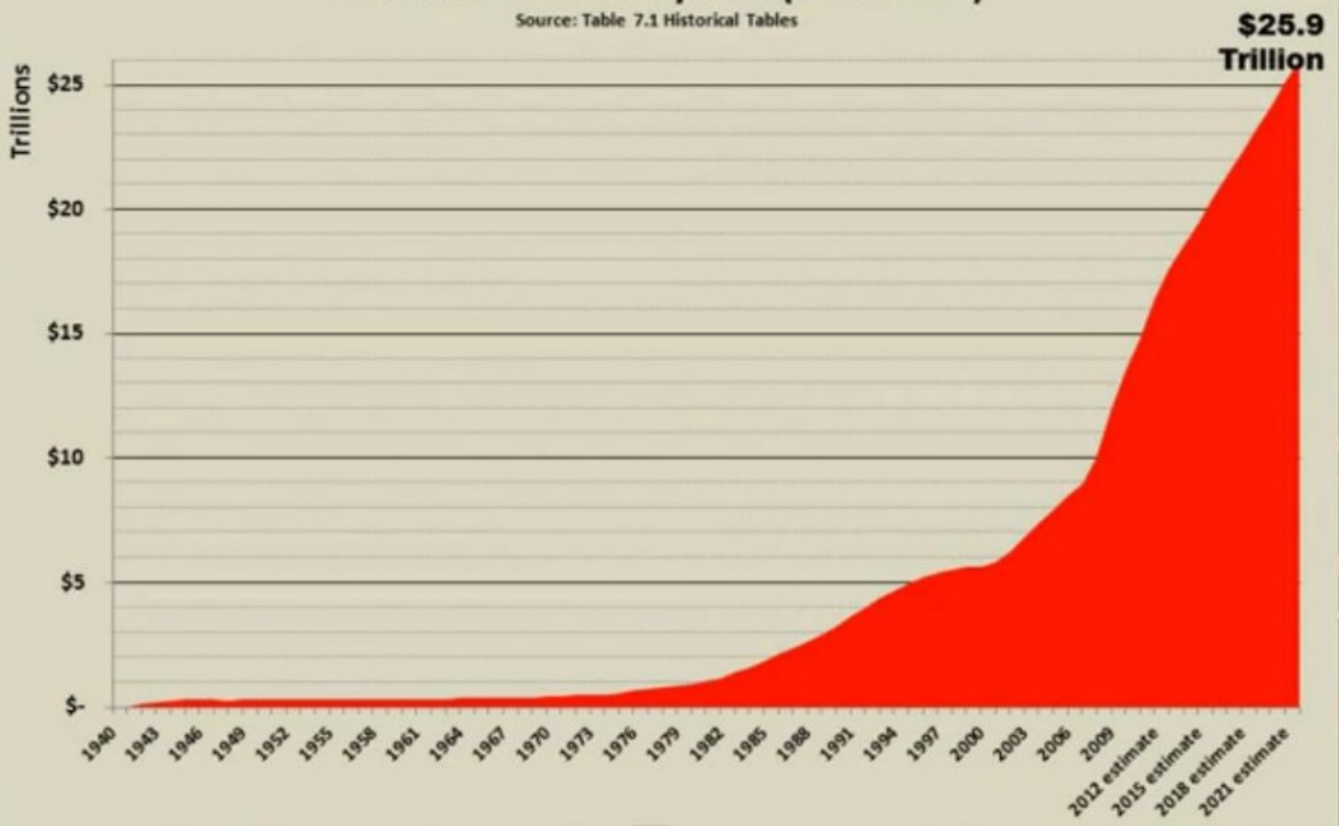
Who is willing to buy one billion dollars in US bonds, let alone one trillion dollars worth? Who, which nation, can afford twelve trillion in bonds? Jupiter?

For reasons outside of fiscal responsibility, the United States government has been borrowing money for everyone on the planet. These borrowing needs [will all] eventually have to be financed in the context of already high global dollar debt exposure.

DEBT THAT WILL IMplode

United States Debt by Year (1940-2022)

Source: Table 7.1 Historical Tables



What it does show is what then Senator Barack Obama eloquently described in 2006: *"The fact that we are here today to debate raising America's debt limit is a sign of leadership failure. It is a sign that the US Government cannot pay its own bills. It is a sign that we now depend on ongoing financial assistance from foreign countries to finance our Government's reckless fiscal policies."*

The reality is that at some point, sooner or later, we will have to pay back the money we're borrowing. The longer we wait to do this, the more painful it will be to do so. The victims of all this are America's youth. Peter Welch and his 189 cohorts in the House, his allies in the press, and anyone else who supports this fiscal insanity seem to have no moral problem sticking our children and grandchildren with a tab that will dramatically diminish our kids' future standard of living. This is intergenerational theft. There's nothing noble or courageous about it.

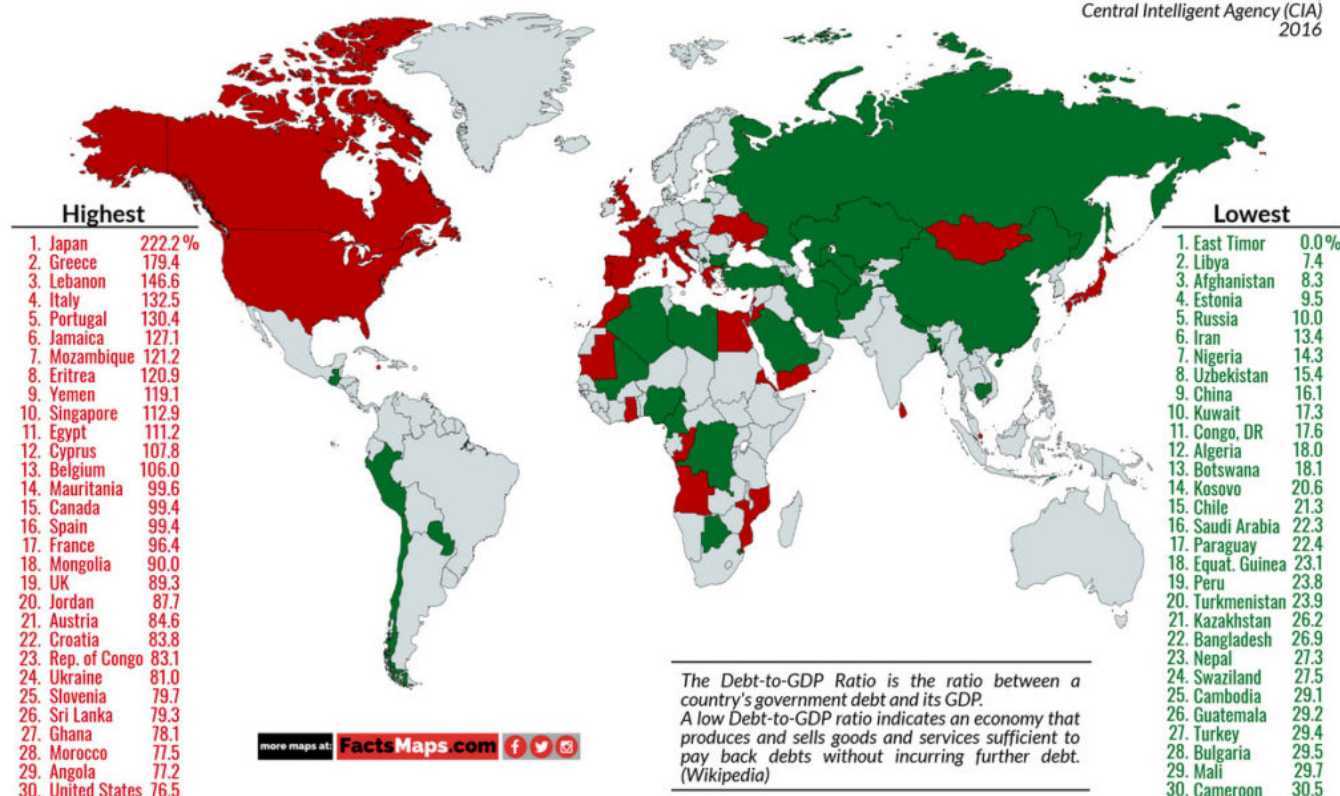
One of America's biggest hedge funds privately concluded that in five years' time the Treasury will need to sell bonds equivalent to 25 percent of gross domestic product, up from 15 per cent now.

This level of debt has occurred just twice in the past 120 years, first during the second world war and then again during the 2008 financial crisis”.

30 Countries with the Highest and Lowest Debt-to-GDP Ratio

*Not included countries with less than 1 million inhabitants

Source:
The World Factbook,
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
2016

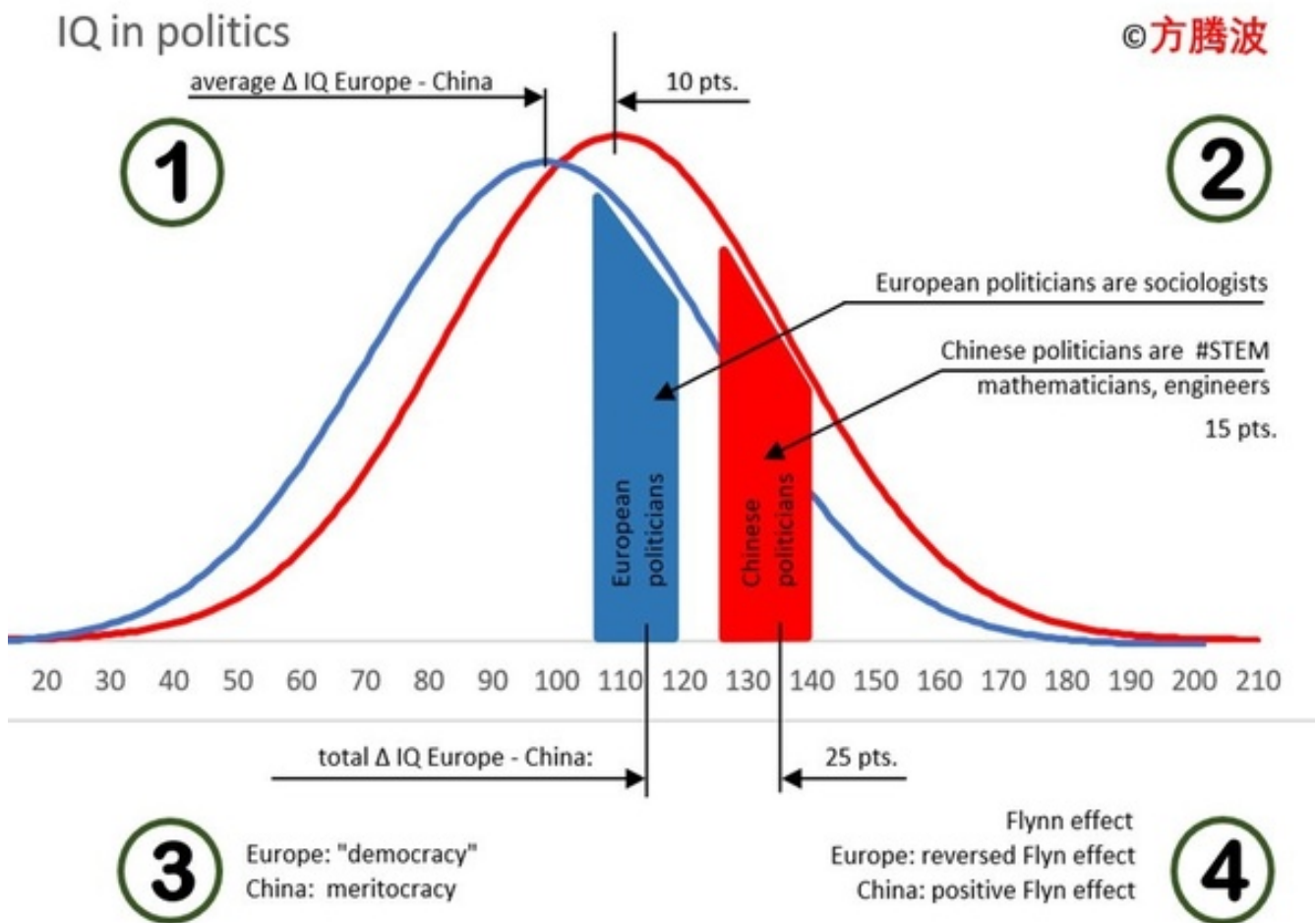


China's External Debt accounted for 14.4 % of the country's Nominal GDP in 2018, compared with the ratio of 14.5 % in the previous year. China's External Debt: % of Nominal GDP data is updated yearly, available from Dec 1985 to Dec 2018. The data reached an all-time high of 17.1 % in Dec 2014 and a record low of 5.1 % in Dec 1985.

Russia and China have no *foreign* debt (only domestic debt), and at that, China has abundant savings and carries a debt burden one-third America's or the EU's.

Science.

Their natural genetic encoded ten IQ point advantage over Americans means that they have 600,000 people with 160 IQ, compared to only 30,000 in America.

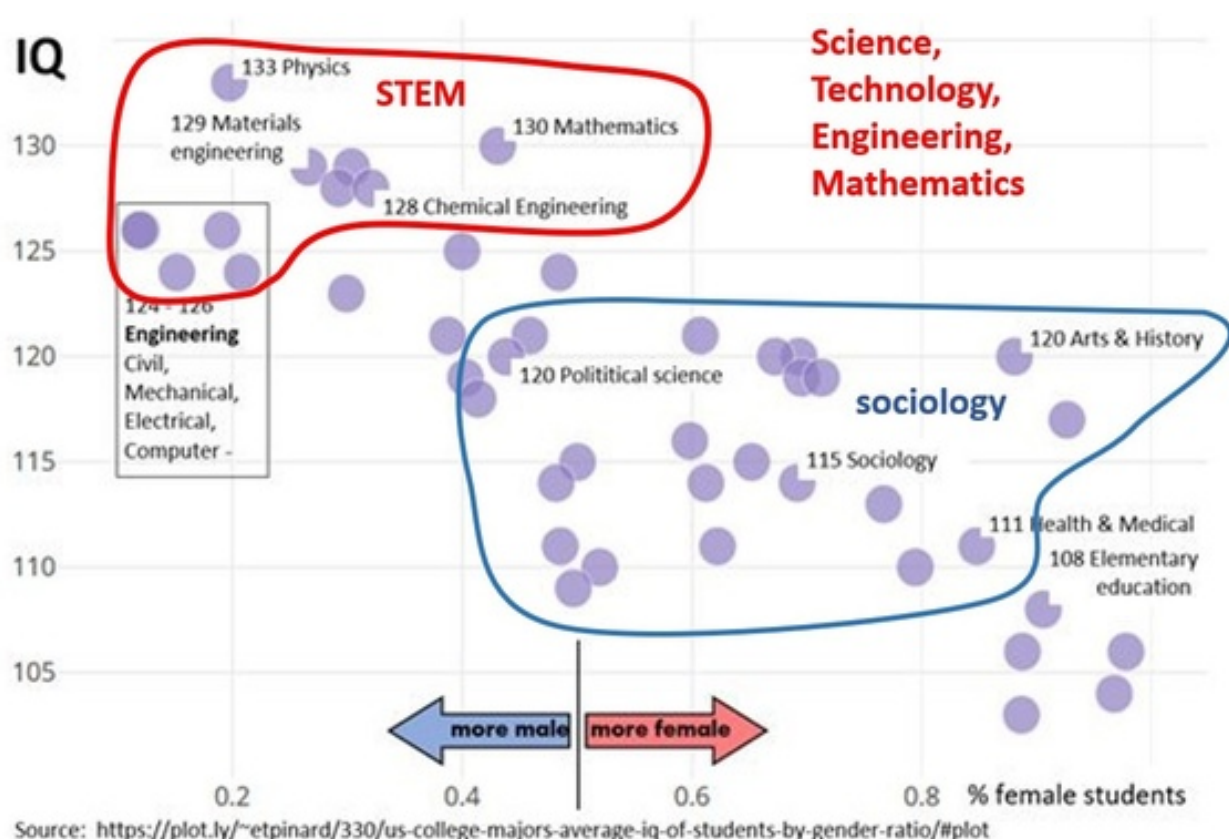


Here is the average IQ of more than 80 countries. These numbers came from a work carried out from 2002 to 2006 by Richard Lynn , a British Professor of Psychology, and Tatu Vanhanen , a Finnish Professor of Political Science, who conducted IQ studies in more than 80 countries. On average, children from Asian countries get about a 107 IQ relative to American norms. Tracking and following through on the comparisons in society and the importance of education, we end up with these trends as illustrated.

China has overtaken the US to become the world's largest producer of scientific research papers, making up almost a fifth of the total global output, according to a major new report.

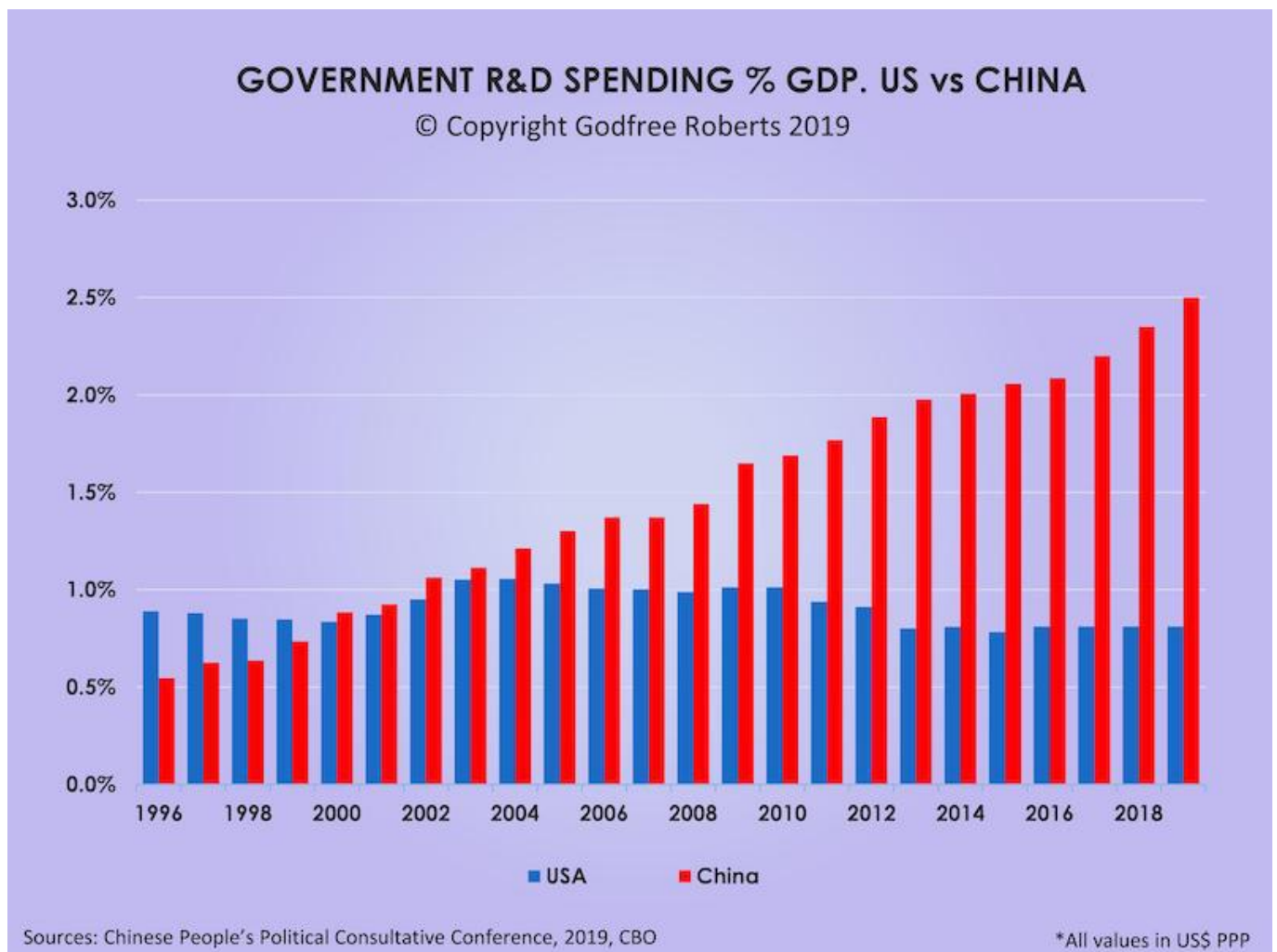
- Why is the average IQ in the People's Republic of China much higher than in the USA or Europe?
- Why does China rank the highest in IQ tests? Is it because only a few were tested?
- Is it true that every province in China has a higher IQ than 100?
- Why China has a higher average iq than India?
- Why is China or the Chinese people (Han) so smart? The average IQ in China is 105.
- Why is the Chinese IQ ranking so high?

China dominates a global ranking of the most-cited research papers published in the 30 hottest technology fields.



China dominates a global ranking of the most-cited research papers published in the 30 hottest technology fields.

Though the U.S. accounted for 3.9 million research papers overall compared with 2.9 million from China, the Asian country produced the largest share in 23 of the 30 fields that drew the most interest, while America took the crown for the remaining seven.



Presently, China spends more on R&D than Japan, Germany, and South Korea combined, and only trails the United States in terms of gross expenditure. In 2016, China's spending accounted for roughly 20 percent of global R&D expenditure. According to some estimates, China will overtake the US as the top R&D spender by 2020.

As we can infer from the chart, the social groups controlling our surplus used it for non-productive, ego-satisfying purposes which distributed the

surpluses to consumption but did not provide more effective methods of production.

In China you must compete and be the best, otherwise you will spend the rest of your life begging in the streets. There are no prizes for fifth or sixth place, and no allowances for minorities or diversity quotas.

China is the most influential country in four of eight core scientific fields, ranking first in computer science, mathematics, materials science and engineering and is rapidly catching up in physics.

The U.S. led in physics, environmental and earth sciences, basic life science and clinical medicine. And each year, the USA lead drops far, far behind.

Pretty good for elementary school students. Try to have an American fifth-grader design and build a robot from scratch.

As impressive as all this is, let me underline a very significant point. After 12 to 16 hours of studying, the typical Chinese student will squeeze in a job, or labor to help with the family. Try to find an American student willing to put up with this kind of pace, or familial expectations.

Young lady working after school, still wearing her school uniform.

Twenty years ago Samuel Huntington said,

“Civilizations grow because they have an instrument of expansion, a

military, religious, political, or economic organization that accumulates surplus and invests it in productive innovations and they decline when they stop the application of surplus to new ways of doing things. In modern terms we say that the rate of investment decreases.

This happens because the social groups controlling the surplus have a vested interest in using it for non-productive but ego-satisfying purposes which distribute the surpluses to consumption but do not provide more effective methods of production.”

To the rest of the world, Americans are seemingly looking more and more like a parody of *idocracy*.”

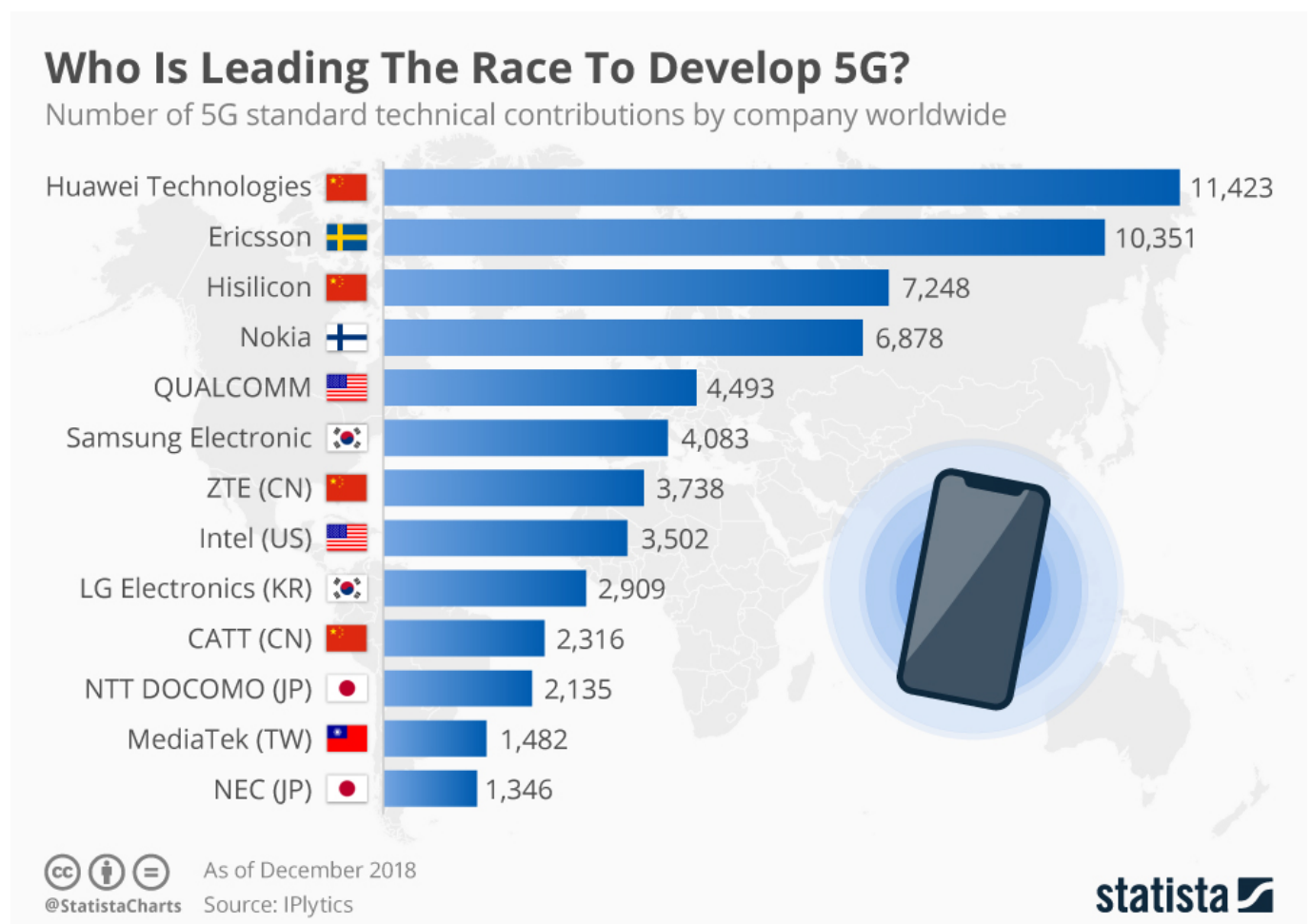


Americans are seemingly looking more and more like a parody of idiocracy. Our government, based upon the ideas of “modern progressive thought” has allowed a dangerous oligarchy to take over. This has created a global oligarchy that services the top 1% of the world globally. It serves no one else. When another nation, China, improves upon the model, the American reaction is disgust and fear. But, you know, it need not be the case. Learn. Adapt, and adjust.

Technology.

Two thirds of the world's fastest computers are Chinese but nothing reveals the emptiness of our IP closet more than Chinese dominance of enhanced mobile broadband.

We will take twice as long and spend twice as much integrating a less affordable, functional, compatible, upgradeable system.



5G is the next generation of mobile broadband, which will replace or augment its 4G/LTE predecessor and will set the stage for 6G service. The company that can get ahead in 5G will be able to have more market control over 6G service in the future.

The benefits of 5G are faster download and upload speeds, and other mea-

asures of network efficiency like latency. These faster download and upload speeds will be essential for processing and moving large amounts of data for services like autonomous vehicles.

Huawei technologies, the Chinese tech company, has been aggressively pursuing 5G dominance, adding the most technical contributions to the 5G standard at international conferences where what 5G is and how it will be implemented is outlined. The company has added more than 11,000 technical contributions to the 5G standard. Swedish telecoms company, Ericsson, has added the second most to the standard, adding over 10,000 technical contributions.

Yet our feckless media derided President Trump when he called for America to dominate 6G, despite the publicly known fact that Huawei has had 600 mathematicians, physicists and engineers working on 6G for over a year.

- *Why do Chinese political leaders have engineering degrees ...*
- *Technological Competition and China | Center for Strategic ...*
- *China wants to shape the global future of artificial ...*
- *Science and technology in China – Wikipedia*
- *7 Technologies Where China Has the U.S. Beat | GreenBiz*
- *Amazing examples of tech innovation in China | Techworld*
- *ChinaTechNews.com | The Technology Source for the Latest ..*
- *China's rise as a major contributor to science and technology*

China leads the world in most of the top ten 'hot' fields like battery research and accounted for more than seventy percent of all papers on photocatalysts and nucleic-acid-targeted cancer treatment, which ranked 12th and 14th.

The US led in three biotechnology fields, including #7 genome editing and #10 immunotherapy.

China leads the world in basic research and in most technologies, especially hot areas.

China also leads in all fields of...

- civil engineering
- sustainable and renewable energy
- manufacturing
- supercomputing
- speech recognition
- graphenics
- thorium power
- pebble bed reactors
- genomics
- thermal power
- ASW missiles
- drones
- in-orbit satellite refueling
- passive array radar
- metamaterials
- hyperspectral imaging
- nanotechnology
- UHV electricity transmission
- HSR
- speech recognition
- robotics
- radio-telescopy
- hypersonic weapons
- satellite quantum communications
- quantum secure direct communications
- quantum controls.

“Approximately 72% of the academic patent families published in QIT since 2012 have been from Chinese universities. US universities are a distant second with 12%.”

China will overtake the US in the most-cited 50% of Artificial Intelligence research papers this year, the top 10% of research papers next year, and the top 1% by 2025.

Six of the eleven AI unicorns are Chinese.

Unicorn (finance) A unicorn is a privately held startup company valued at over \$1 billion. The term was coined in 2013 by venture capitalist Aileen Lee, choosing the mythical animal to represent the statistical rarity of such successful ventures.

- Unicorn (finance) - Wikipedia

We have no entrants in quantum encryption or face recognition, nor 100 mph maglev subways, nor lossless power transmission. We are so far behind in those fields that it's not even trying to begin with.

- Aerospace: China launched more space missions in 2018 than Russia or America and its first indigenous airliner will take to the air this year, despite FAA foot-dragging. It is the world's leading provider of UAVs and the largest manufacturer and exporter of light combat aircraft. Now that its WS-15 fighter jet engine is in production, its J-20 will out-carry and out-speed our fighters.



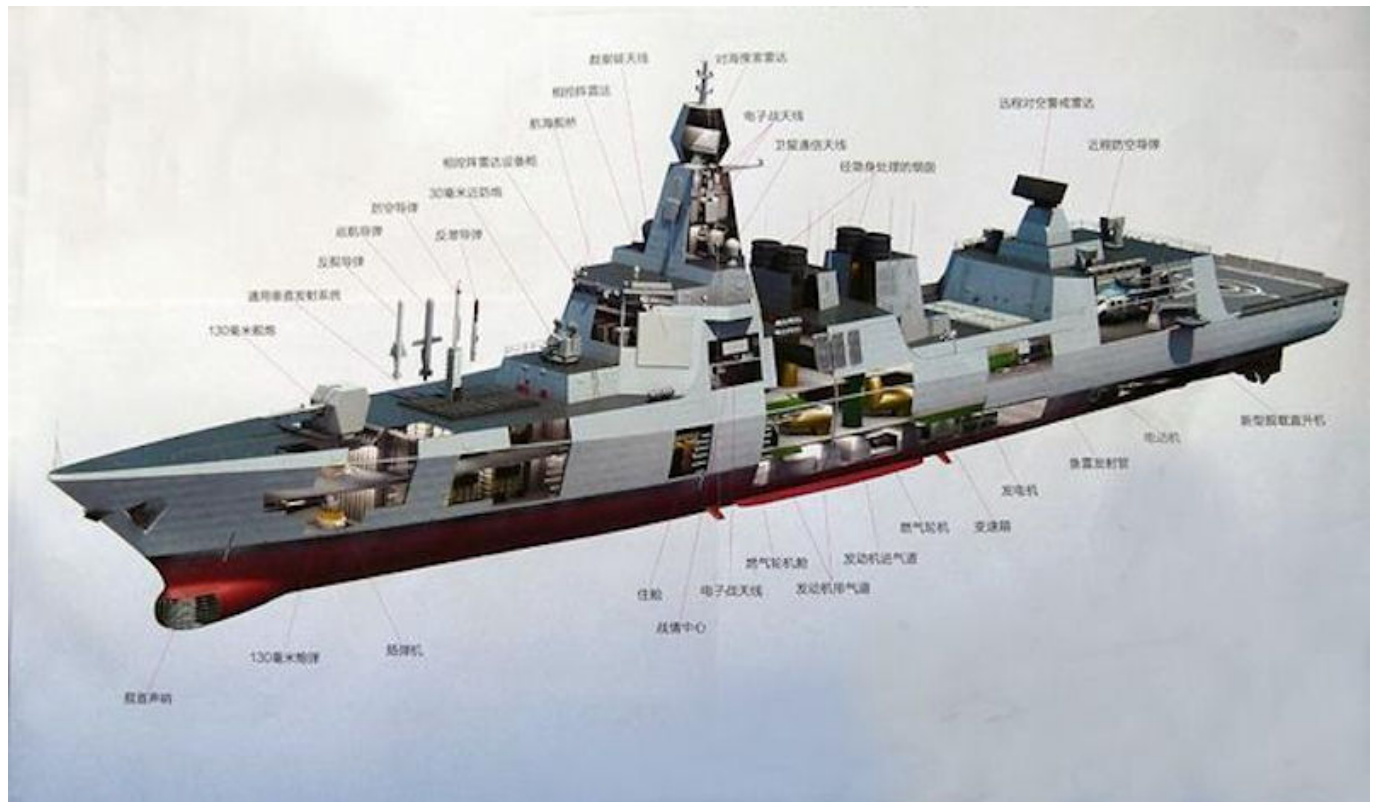
China's newest warplane, the J-20 stealth fighter, will make its first public flight at the Zhuhai Air Show, its manufacturer announced on Monday, as Beijing flexes its long-range military muscles.

The J-20, "which military enthusiasts at home and abroad have watched closely", will make its first public flight demonstration, said Tan Ruisong, the president of China's state aerospace company AVIC.

China trailed the world in aerospace technology 20 years ago, he told a press conference, but was now at the leading edge.

Swift, stealthy, and armed with long-range missiles, the new J-20s+ represent a leap forward in China's ability to project power in Asia and compete in capabilities with the United States.

- Ocean engineering. China is the go-to builder for LNG transporters and naval vessels that require technical expertise (the USN approached it about building a floating dock) It designs, builds and operates the most powerful surface combatants afloat, the Type 55 cruiser, ensuring that its claims in the South China Sea and the East China Sea will not be contested.



At a time when the United States Navy is struggling to determine the future of its Navy, China has been quietly building up its naval forces. The People's Liberation Army Navy has risen to be the second largest navy in the world by tonnage. It's not just quantity that China is after, but the also the quality of its ships. Case in point is China's newest warship to be launched, the Type 55 destroyer. With this warship, China has produced a destroyer larger, more powerful, and far more capable than its predecessors.

- **Advanced railway equipment:** China leads in all aspects of railway engineering and wins the bulk of global rail contracts. The first of five low speed maglev lines has completed testing and two more will open this year.



High-speed rail (HSR) in China consists of a network of passenger-dedicated railways designed for speeds of 250–350 km/h (155–217 mph). It is the world's longest high speed railway network, and is also the most extensively used. Over 2,800 pairs of bullet trains numbered by G, D or C run daily connecting over 550 cities in China and covering 33 of the country's 34 provinces.

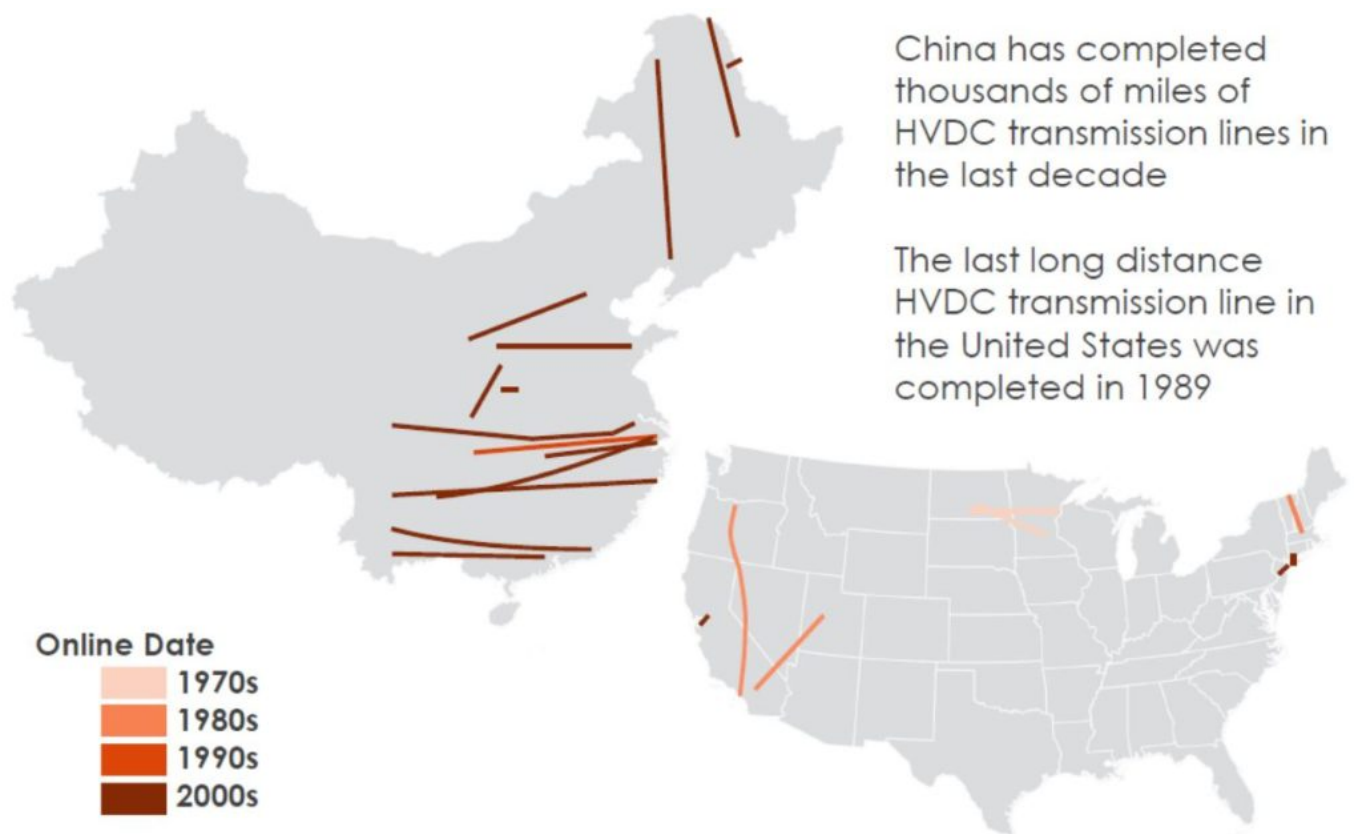
- Energy-saving and new energy vehicles: China leads the world in batteries and electric cars and has more than 20 manufacturers competing to survive.



While Tesla engineers have been gradually adding autonomous capabilities to its electric stable, Chinese firm LeEco has gone one step further and announced a car that can do it right from the off.

The LeSEE, announced last night in China, managed to drive itself out of a shipping container and on to the stage with little more than a few voice commands spoken into a smartphone by CEO Jia Yueting. It even reversed, too.

- Power equipment: China leads the world in basic research and manufacturing of renewable energy and nuclear energy and installed more renewable and nuclear power last year than the rest of the world combined. It owns the market for long distance UHV transmission.



CLEAN LINE ENERGY PARTNERS

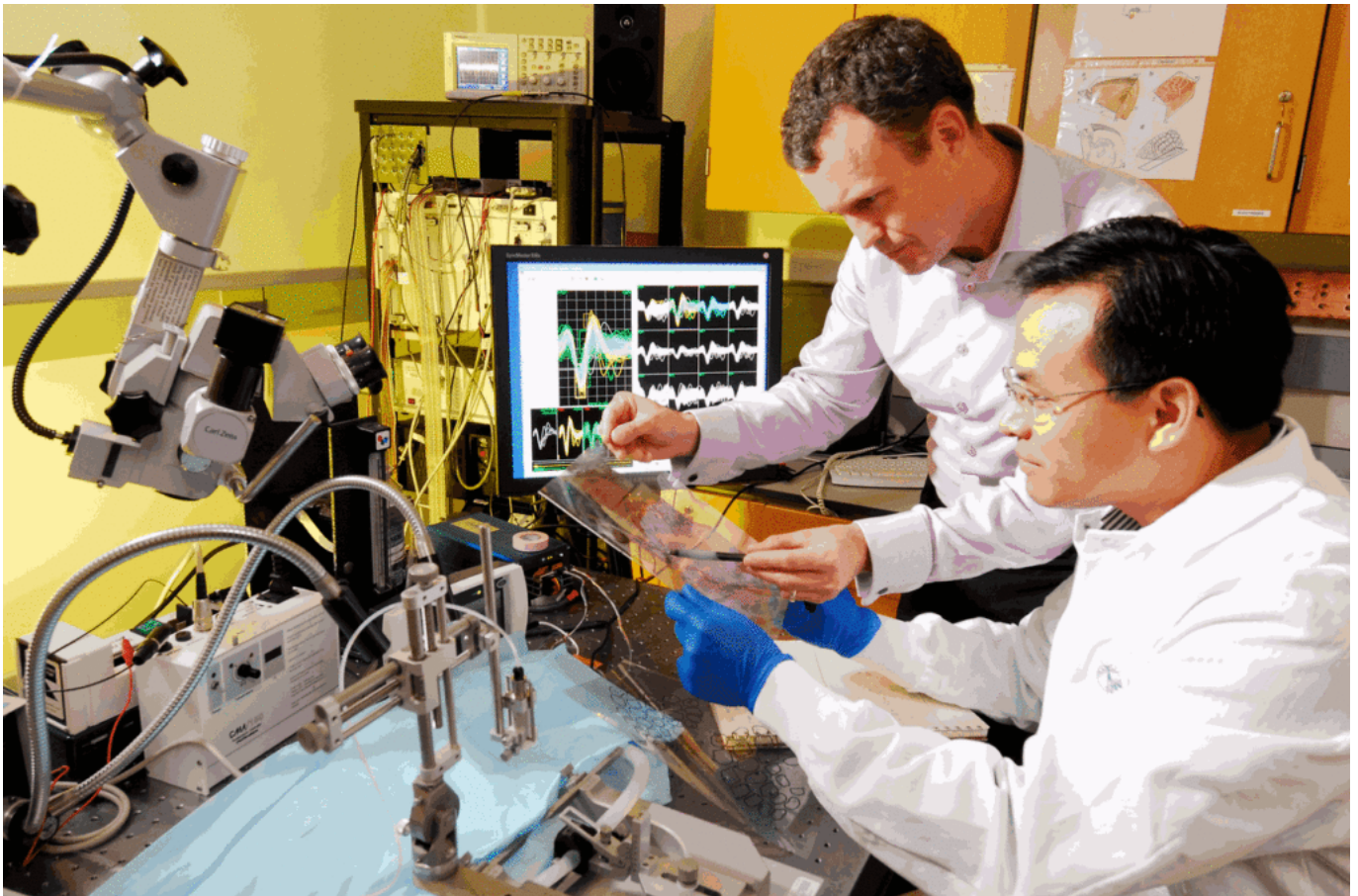
3

Ultrahigh-voltage (UHV) electricity transmission has been used in China since 2009 to transmit both AC and DC electricity over long distances separating China's energy resources and consumers. Expansion of both AC and DC capacity continues in order to match generation to consumption demands while minimizing transmission losses.

- **MaterialsScience.** China's share of the most cited nanoscience papers grows 22% annually and overtook the US in 2014. Its contribution—in quantity and quality—is now greater than the rest of the world's combined. Most of the world's graphene is manufactured in China, home to most graphene startups and the country is even with us in nanomaterial development.

China Creates LiFi Nanomaterial to Replace WiFi | News ...
Chinese scientists develop nanomaterial to remove diesel ...
Chinese scientists find nanomaterial could reduce lead ...
Chinese scientists develop new material for treatment of ...
Titanium-Dioxide Nanomaterial Market Insights 2019, Global ...

- Biomedicine and high-performance medical devices. Judged by papers in 82 high-quality research journals, China is the second leading contributor to biomedical engineering articles after the US and will overtake us in three years.



China has become the top destination for research involving these animals, which are invaluable models for studying human disease. Other countries do not breed the primates in such large numbers or to the standard produced in China. “Some 95% of papers using transgenic monkeys come from China,” says Bezard, director of the Institute of Neurodegenerative Diseases at the University of Bordeaux, and manager of his own lab at the Institute of Laboratory Animal Sciences, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

Among recent breakthroughs, researchers at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) have genetically modified cynomolgus monkeys so they exhibit autistic-like behaviours, to better understand what causes the disorder, and how to treat it. CAS scientists have also cloned primates using a technique similar to the one that produced Dolly the sheep. Bezard has used rhesus monkeys to show how brain-computer interfaces can restore leg movement after spinal cord injury. These developments have coincided with improvements in the regulation and enforcement of international standards in the bios-

ciences in China.

Two events were critical to the process: the 2003 SARS outbreak, which put a spotlight on the issue of wildlife and lab animal management, and the creation in China of the world's first human-rabbit embryos in 2001, which provoked an international public relations crisis for the country.

The Chinese government recognizes that bioscience will play a major role in its global competitiveness. Biomedicine, synthetic biology and regenerative medical techniques are listed as strategic fields and industries in China's 13th Five-Year Plan. "China doesn't want to miss the life-science biotech revolution," says Cao Cong, an innovation studies researcher at the University of Nottingham Ningbo China.

Trade.

Midway in the sixteenth century China became the great repository of the early modern world's newly discovered wealth in silver. Long a participant in international maritime trade, China experienced the consequences of the greatly enlarged patterns in world trade. In that commerce China was essentially a seller of high-quality craft manufactures.

Other countries could not compete either in quality or price. The colonies of the New World and the entire Mediterranean sphere of trade, from Portugal and Spain to the Ottoman Empire, began to complain that the influx of Chinese goods undermined their economies.

-F.W. Mote

China's most significant trade relationships are with Asia and Europe, with the US third.



Almost no other country in the world has such a strong influence on the multilateral trading system as the United States. But with his “America First” policy, U.S. President Donald Trump is increasingly undermining international trade law. And that comes with huge costs not only for its trading partners but also for the United States itself.

As Parag Khanna says...

"Beijing must wonder why #3 would launch a trade war against #1.

Though we are self-sufficient in many things, we may be more dispensable than we imagine.

'America first' sounds great except when it actually means 'America alone'."

China has a multi-generational plan for on-going trade with the rest of the world. As discussed previously, the first step is the “Road and Belt Initiative”, but other systems are slowly being put in place.

Meanwhile, the 2016 to 2019 “Trump Trade War” between the United States and China, has proven, beyond a doubt that the United States is NOT a stable trading partner, and other trading partnerships need to be developed.

- *The New Tariffs Against Mexico Signal the U.S. Isn't a Reliable Negotiating Partner*
- *The Upshot: US is not a reliable trade partner*
- *China is establishing an 'unreliable entities' list that ...*
- *China 'not afraid' of trade war with Trump | Financial Times*
- *Opinion | America the Cowardly Bully – The New York Times*

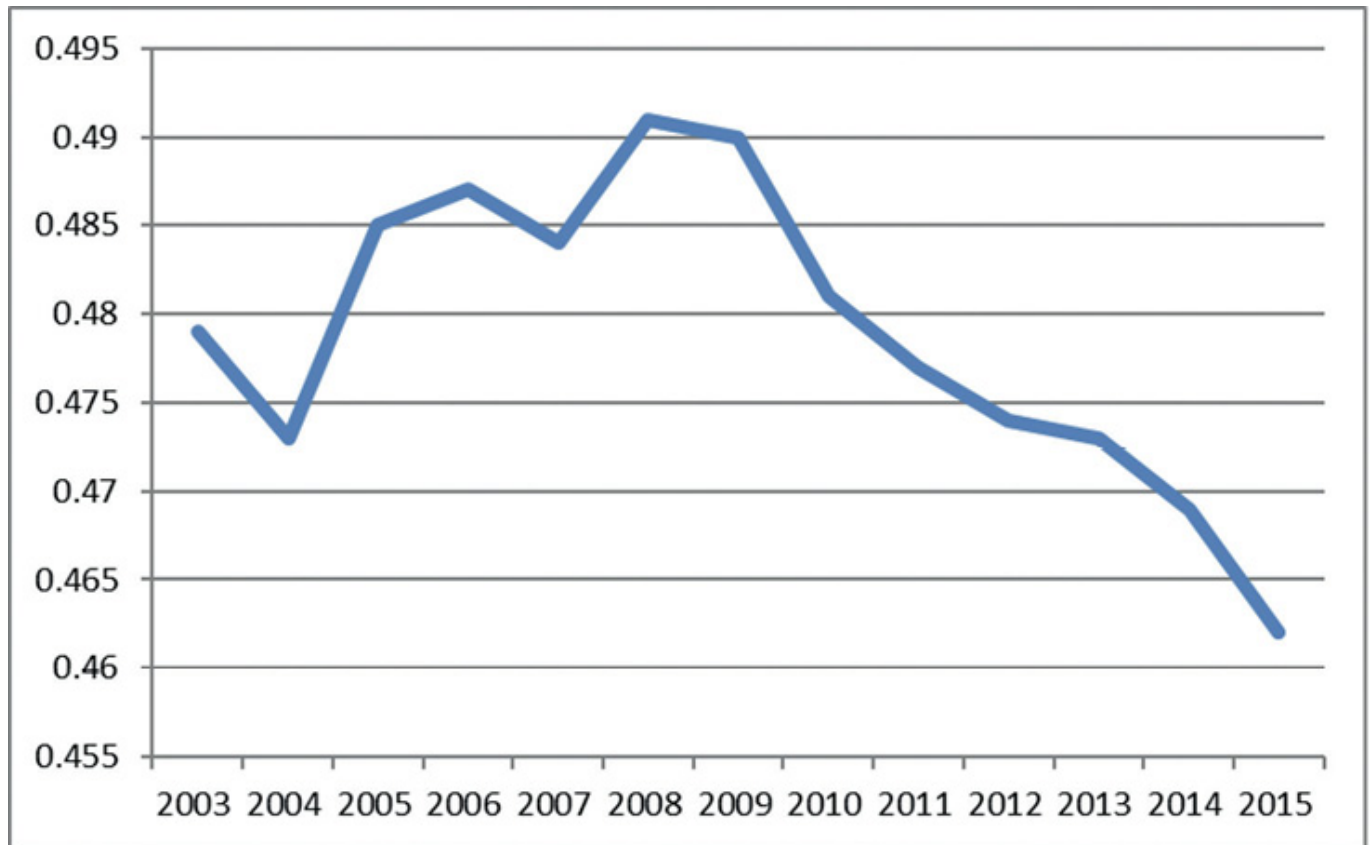
Social Indicators.

China's GINI, which never reached our nosebleed levels, is dropping like a stone and extreme poverty will be gone next year, when every Chinese will have a home, a job, plenty of food, education, safe streets, health and old age care.

The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

- China GINI index, 2017-2018 - knoema.com

When this happens there will then be more drug addicts, suicides and executions, more homeless, poor, hungry and imprisoned people in America than in China.



China's GINI, which never reached our nosebleed levels, is dropping like a stone and extreme poverty will be gone next year, when every Chinese will have a home, a job, plenty of food, education, safe streets, health and old age care.

500,000,000 urban Chinese will have more net worth and disposable income than the average American, their mothers and infants will be less likely to die in childbirth, their children will graduate from high school three years ahead of—and outlive—our kids.



Chinese upper middle class house and lawn.

Ninety-eight percent of Chinese listed as ‘poor’ already own their homes (not “have mortgages”, they actually own the homes and the homes are paid off.) and Xi has scheduled 2021-2035 to bringing GINI below Finland’s.



What Chinese Apartment Houses are Like

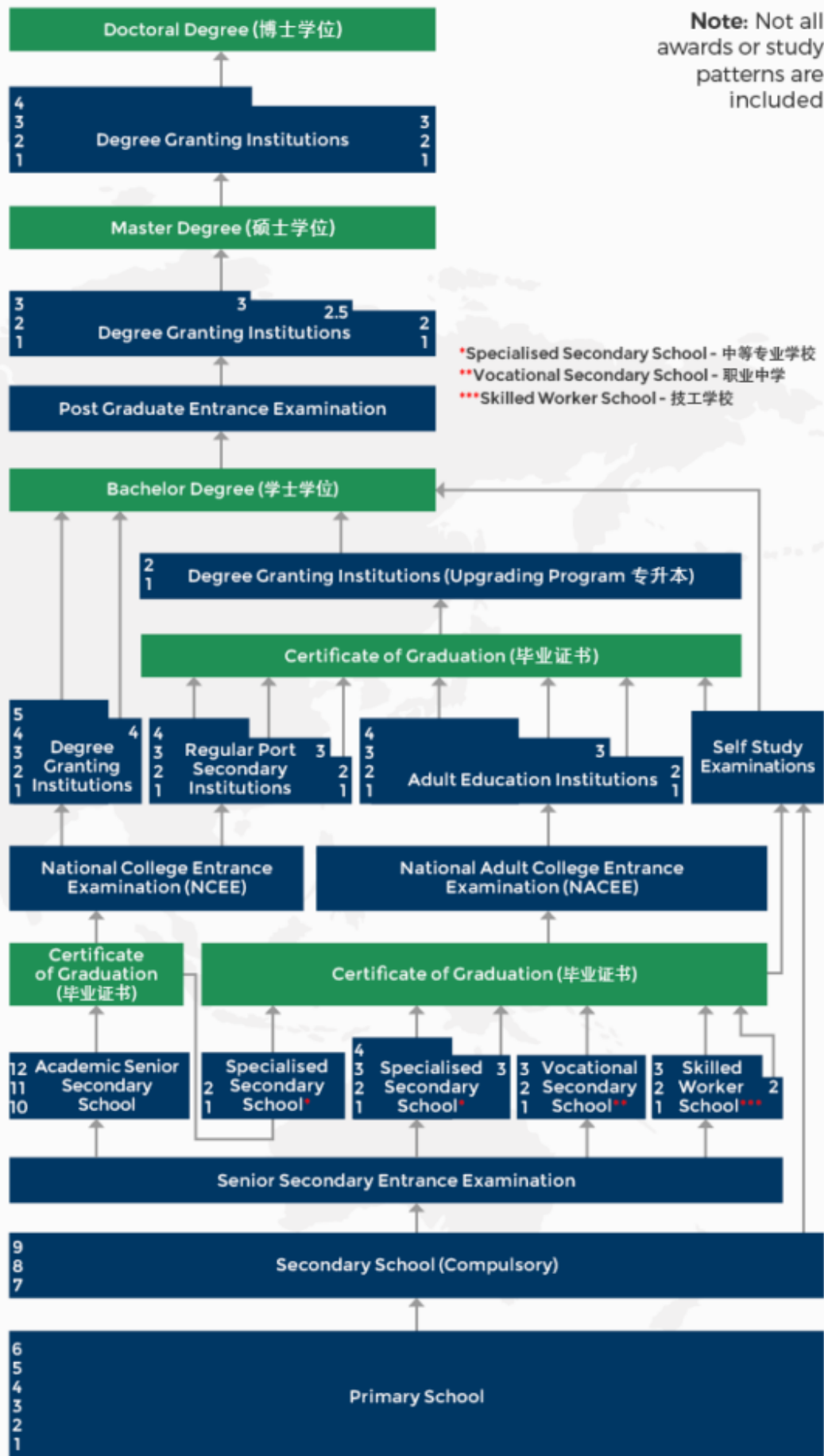
After a thirty-year-long growth spurt, China has forged an enormous and growing middle class. This has, in turn, created a need for consumer appliances, automobiles, and apartments. Here we look at what Chinese apartment houses are like. They are quite different.

Education.

No country has so many intelligent, well trained, devoted engineers.

One-fourth of the world's STEM workers are Chinese, an intellectual workforce eight times larger, growing six times faster and graduating high school students three years ahead of ours.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

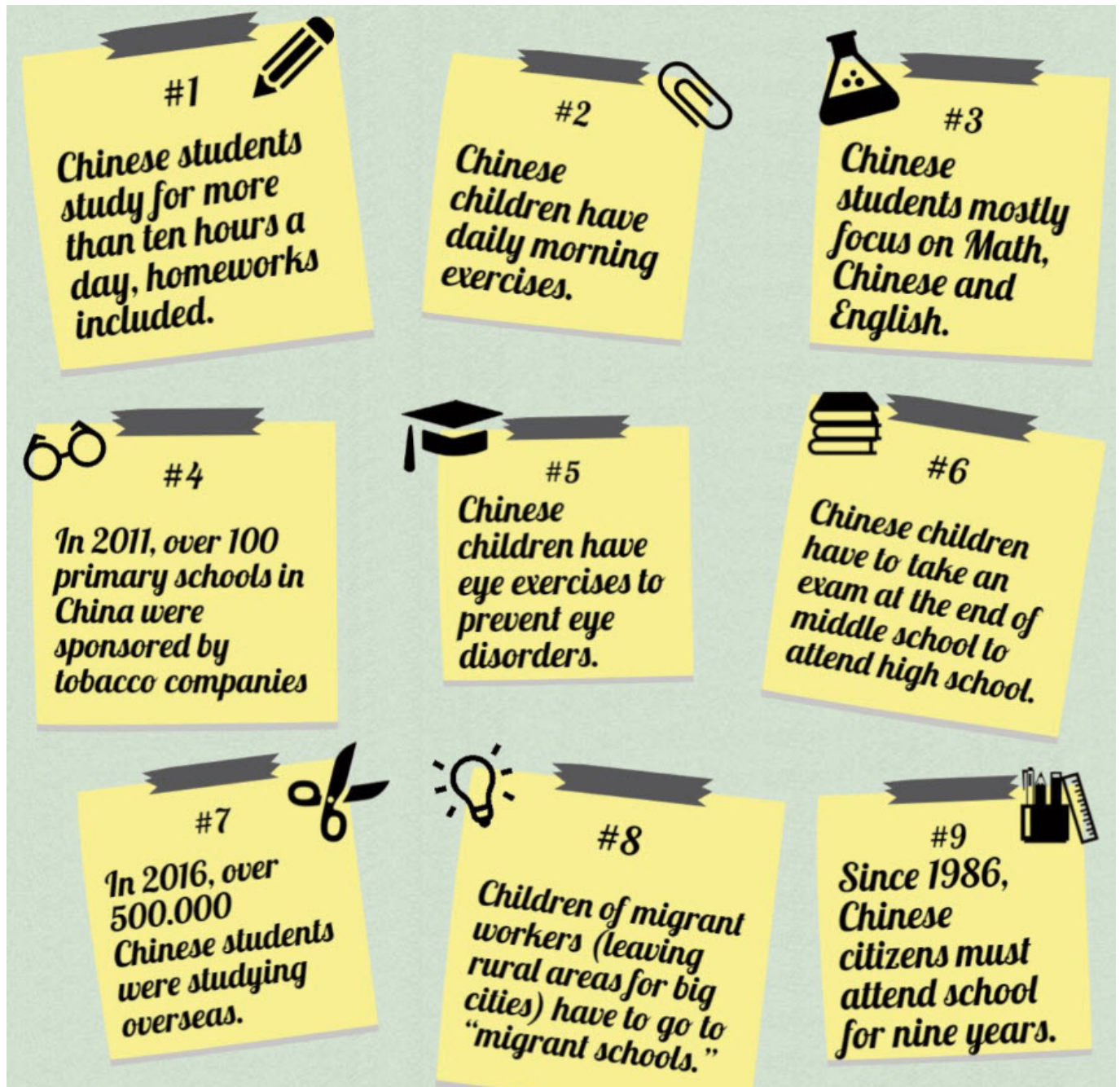


Source: AEI-NOOSR

One-fourth of the world's STEM workers are Chinese, an intellectual workforce eight times larger, growing six times faster and graduating high school students three years ahead of ours.

By 2025, China will have more technologically skilled workers than the entire OECD—the US, EU, Canada, Mexico, Australia, Israel, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, and Turkey—combined.

The Chinese school system is merit based. You get zero points of diversity, economic hardship, or gender advantage. You succeed or fail. There are no easy outs.



The Chinese school system is merit based. You get zero points of diversity, economic hardship, or gender advantage. You succeed or fail. There are no easy outs.

Violence.

Low crime, no religious nonsense or Islamic violence. Companies can invest

safely without fear of religious unrest, violence or robbery.

In China it is against the law to promote “progressive” change.

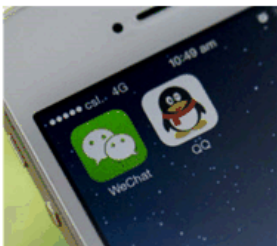


When the SJW Movement Took Over China

Many people are unaware that the SJW movement is not regional to the United States. It is global. It reoccurs in a generational cycle. China has experienced three such cycles in my lifetime. This is the sad story of what happened when the SJW's were permitted to run amok in China.

In China it is against the law to have any kind of social upheaval. It is also (functionally) against the law to have a lifestyle outside of the traditional conservative Chinese family. If you try to do so, for what ever reason, you risk being arrested and spending the rest of your life in a re-education camp, if not killed outright.

The Chinese do not mess around. Know your history.



What happens when you try to implement Diversity Initiatives in China

This is a very good story in what happens when a young millennial tries to implement diversity initiatives in China. There are many lessons here. From how pompous SJW's are to misconceptions about what China is.

Faith in the future.

Faith in the future, nationalism, a belief in building a better China: the Chinese have a strong belief in the future and willingly sacrifice time and effort for the next generation.



Faith in the future, nationalism, a belief in building a better China: the Chinese have a strong belief in the future and willingly sacrifice time and effort for the next generation.

The Chinese are feeling as we did in the 60s, except that their wages and wealth have doubled every decade for seventy years.

Their Market.

There are twice as many people in China than in the US and Europe combined and domestic consumption of China is growing 7% annually thanks to 200 million rural people moving into new cities.

China will have abundant low salary workers in its western provinces for the next 15 years.

Chinese companies are flexible beyond imagination. They can change products, management, focus or whatever literally overnight.

The Chinese are incredibly flexible and their culture has already outlived the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans. Western companies are hierarchically organized whereas in Chinese companies decisions are made fast, often on the phone.

Politics.

China is the world's leading democracy. It's called "Communist" as a hold-over from the Mr. Mao days, but that time is long, long past. China holds on to the idea that it is "communist" in the same way that Americans still call America a "Republic". Both have evolved far, far away from their initial charter.

Here is why China is a democracy. You need to study the indicators that define governance of a nation...

In 2005, The Carter Center began transferring America's democracy knowhow to China. Today, China's democracy is bigger, faster, safer and cheaper than ours and runs entirely on Chinese intellectual property.

There's a potentially huge market for an improved version. Might Chinese democracy displace America's? Should we be surprised if the Chinese model becomes competitive?

For three thousand years no subject has preoccupied their elite more than governance. From their perspective, Deng's 1977 comment about Western democracy, "It's too soon to tell," was simple common sense.

Barely forty years later, perhaps we *can* tell.

Only twenty percent of citizens in newly-democratic Hungary, Czech Republic, Romania, Latvia, Poland and Bulgaria, trust their governments. Even fewer Britons trust Parliament and less than ten percent of us trust Congress.

Western democracy is losing legitimacy because governments' agenda have remained at odds with their citizens' agenda for decades but, as Margaret Thatcher would have said, there was no alternative.

- Selling Democracy to China

Now there is an alternative and, if we compare American democracy to China's on seven axes we can at least begin the conversation.

- Constitutional
- Elective
- Popular
- Procedural
- Operational
- Substantive
- Financial

Let's talk about them a spell.

Constitutionally, China's constitution stipulates,

"The State organs of the People's Republic of China apply the principle of democratic centralism.

The National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels are constituted through democratic elections.

They are responsible to the people and subject to their supervision. All administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs of the State are created by the people's congresses to which they are responsible and by which they are supervised".

America's founders carefully omitted the word 'democracy' from all Constitutional documents. As it was initially founded as a Republic. But the 12th and the 17th amendments changed it into a democracy. Thus paving the way for Wilson, FDR, Clinton and Obama to turn America into a medieval-style serfdom functioning as an oligarchy.



Is America a Republic or is it a Democracy – What is it?

Here we take a nice good look at what the United States is today. We look at reports that are suggestive of other governmental organizations. We look at what is going on contemporaneously inside the United States, and we look at how the United States behaves globally.

At least the Chinese constitution clearly says that it is a democracy.

Electively, China's bigger, more transparent elections were designed and su-

pervised by The Carter Center which continues to expand the franchise at the behest of Premier Wen Jiabao, who told them in 2012,

“The experience of many villages shows farmers can succeed in directly electing village committees. If people can manage a village well they can manage a township and a county. We must encourage people to experiment boldly and test democracy in practice”.

Today, 3,200 democratically elected Congressional representatives must vote, almost unanimously, to approve all senior appointments and all legislation.

In the U.S., wealthy, unelected people propose and fund candidates for election. An unelected Electoral College chooses the chief executive.

Popularly, the Chinese, who still bear scars of recent governance mistakes, will tell you that it was when Mao, Deng and the Qing Emperor ignored experts that they got the country into trouble.

Today, Chinese democracy resembles Proctor and Gamble more than Pericles.

There are more than a thousand polling firms in China and its government spends prolifically on surveys, as author Jeff J. Brown says,

“My Beijing neighborhood committee and town hall are constantly putting up announcements, inviting groups of people—renters, homeowners, over seventies, women under forty, those with or without medical insurance, retirees—to answer surveys.

The CPC is the world's biggest pollster for a reason: China's democratic 'dictatorship of the people' is highly engaged at the day-to-day, citizen-on-the-street level.

I know, because I live in a middle class Chinese community and I question them all the time. I find their government much more responsive and democratic than the dog-and-pony shows back home, and I mean that seriously”.

Even the imperious Mao would remind colleagues,

“If we don't investigate public opinion we have no right to voice our own opinion. Public opinion is our guideline for action,”

which is why Five Year Plans are the results of intensive polling. Citizens' sixty-two percent voter participation suggests that they think their votes count. Princeton's Gilens and Page, on the other hand, examining the causes of Americans' fifty-two percent voter participation, found

‘the preferences of the average American appear to have a near-zero, statistically non-significant impact upon public policy’.

Procedurally, The Chinese engineers, economists, statisticians and sociologists who develop policies practice democracy among themselves and the top seven decision makers—appointed independently of each other and with a collective 200 years governing experience—require at least six votes to send legislation to Congress.

If President Xi claimed that global warming is a hoax he would be regarded as autocratic, not democratic.

If he wants a new climate policy and persuades five colleagues to support it, he can push it into the trials pipeline but, without solid trial data, he can't propose legislation and the popularly elected, unpaid congress has proven willing to delay leaders' pet projects for decades.

Data-driven democracy has steadily narrowed the gap between public expectations and government capacity, which is why Chinese support for government policies stands at 96 percent, higher than even Switzerland's or Singapore's and far higher than our twenty percent.

Operationally, American presidents resemble the medieval monarchs upon whom their office was modeled, as Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State, William Henry Seward, observed,

"We elect a king for four years and give him absolute power within certain limits which, after all, he can interpret for himself".

Our presidents hire and fire all senior officials, secretly ban fifty thousand citizens from flying, order people kidnapped, tortured, imprisoned and assassinated and take the country to war.

No Chinese leader, not even Mao at his peak, could do any of those things.

The president cannot even choose his prime minister (always his strongest rival for the presidency), can only make decisions with 6–1 or 7–0 support from colleagues and can't hire or fire officials, elect, assign or suspend members of Congress.

President Obama's healthcare initiative relied on his popularity and promises whereas, as Stanford VC Robin Daverman explains, China's initiatives rely on math:

"China is a giant trial portfolio with millions of trials going on everywhere.

Today, innovations in everything from healthcare to poverty reduction, education, energy, trade and transportation are being trialled in different communities.

Every one of China's 662 cities is experimenting:

*Shanghai with free trade zones,
Guizhou with poverty reduction,
twenty-three cities with education reforms,
Northeastern provinces with SOE reform:
pilot schools,
pilot cities,
pilot hospitals,
pilot markets,
pilot everything.*

Mayors and governors, the Primary Investigators, share their 'lab results' at the Central Party School and publish them in 'scientific journals,' the State-owned newspapers.

Major policies undergo 'clinical trials,' beginning in small towns that generate and analyze test data.

If the stats look good, they'll add test sites and do long-term follow-ups.

They test and tweak for 10-30 years then ask the 3,000-member People's Congress to review the data and authorize national trials in three major provinces.

If a national trial is successful the State Council [China's Brains Trust] polishes the plan and takes it back to the 3,000 Congresspeople for a final vote.

It's very transparent and, if you have good data and I don't, your bill gets passed and mine doesn't.

People's Congress votes are nearly unanimous because the legislation is backed by reams of data.

This allows China to accomplish a great deal in a short time: your winning solution will be quickly propagated throughout the country, you'll be a front page hero and you'll be invited to high-level

meetings in Beijing and promoted.

As you can imagine, the competition to find solutions is intense”.

Operationally, data-driven legislation wins hands down.

China is doing this right. America is just running around in circles playing games (politics) and servicing the millions of leeches that live off the system. No wonder nothing can be completed in the USA.



Why Can't America have High-Speed Bullet Trains?

Well? Why not? Just about every other nation of any significance has them. But, somehow, America just can't afford them.

America spent over 77,000,000,000 on a high speed rail line in California, and only got 15 miles of track laid down, no stations, and some multi-million dollar fiberglass and cardboard mockups.

Substantively, China has won her battle for survival and is now militarily and economically impregnable, so authoritarian giants like Mao and Deng are no longer needed.

Today, researchers, experts, media, academics, stakeholders and obstreperous citizens set the agenda.

Since 2000, China has allowed foreigners to conduct surveys and publish apolitical results without submitting their questionnaires and Harvard's Tony Saich, who's been polling there for over a decade reports, in *Governing China*, that ninety-six per cent of Chinese are satisfied with their national government and, according to Edelman's 2016 Report, almost ninety per cent of Chinese trust it.

World Values Surveys found that eighty-three percent say China is run for their benefit rather than for the benefit of special groups—compared to thirty-eight percent of Americans.

Financially (we exclude *financial* democracy from polite conversation but the Chinese don't), ninety-five percent of poor Chinese own their homes and land and the Chinese own, in common, the commanding heights of their economy—banks, insurers and utilities.

And Inequality is being effectively addressed.

In its 2017 study, *Global Inequality Dynamics*, America's National Bureau of Economic Research reports that, though the bottom half of Chinese saw their share of national income fall from twenty-seven percent to fifteen percent after 1980, Americans' share collapsed from twenty percent to twelve percent.

Simultaneously, China's top one percent captured thirteen percent of all personal income, but America's elite grabbed twenty percent.

Since those figures were compiled, China has eliminated urban poverty and, the World Bank adds,

"We can reasonably expect the virtual elimination of extreme poverty in [rural] China by 2022".

Every Chinese—not just the poor—has doubled her income every ten years for

the past 40 years, an extraordinary improvement in income mobility and the inverse of our experience.

In the U.S., says Stanford's Raj Chetty,

"rates of absolute mobility have fallen from approximately 90% for children born in 1940 to 50% for children born in the 1980s. Absolute income mobility has fallen across the entire income distribution, with the largest declines for families in the middle class".

Whether or not we're willing to call China's 20th century system democratic, it's clear that they've improved on our quaint, eighteenth century model.

How long before they start selling the new, improved version of democracy? Yes, the Chinese version of democracy is light-years vastly improved over that clunky oligarchy model that exists in Washington, D.C..

Though this claim enrages many Westerners, regardless of the metric employed, electively, popularly, procedurally, operationally, substantively, financially, and technologically,

Each of four theoretical traditions in the study of American politics—which can be characterized as theories of Majoritarian Electoral Democracy, Economic-Elite Domination, and two types of interest-group pluralism, Majoritarian Pluralism and Biased Pluralism—offers different predictions about which sets of actors have how much influence over public policy: average citizens; economic elites; and organized interest groups, mass-based or business-oriented.

A great deal of empirical research speaks to the policy influence of

one or another set of actors, but until recently it has not been possible to test these contrasting theoretical predictions against each other within a single statistical model. We report on an effort to do so, using a unique data set that includes measures of the key variables for 1,779 policy issues.

- Testing Theories of American Politics: Elites, Interest Groups, and Average Citizens

China is a thriving democracy and America is not.

Defense.

To understand China and how they view defense, you should understand their history. They have over 5000 years on nearly continuous warfare. They have evolved within this reality.

To understand China you must understand that they have evolved though over 5000 years of wars, and bloodshed.

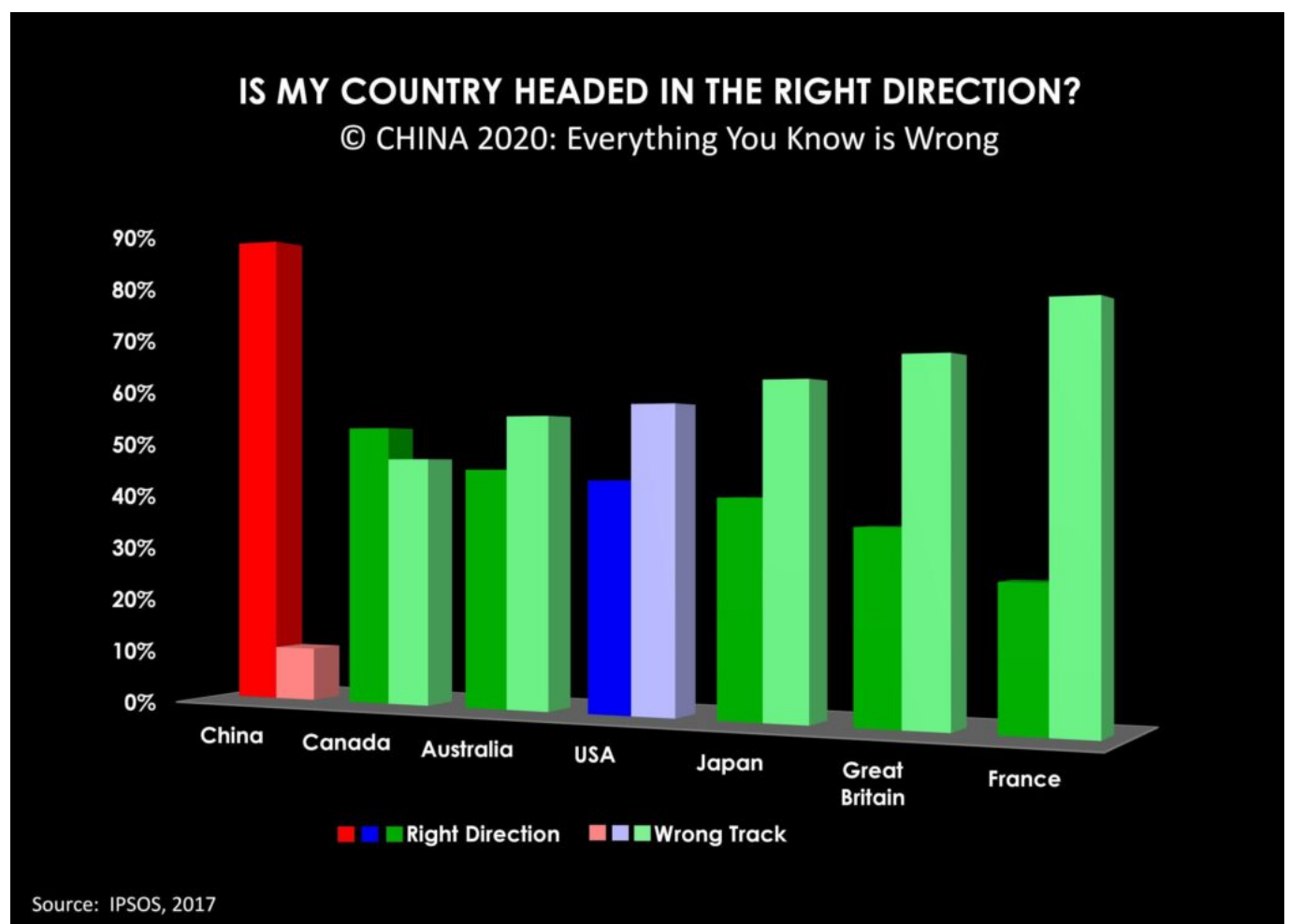
The PLA fields some of the most modern weapon systems in the world at half the cost of America's defense budget.

Its more modern missiles out-range ours in every weight and class thanks to the tight coupling between their world leading chemists and rocket propellant manufacturers.

Russian weapons systems fill any gaps.

Morale.

A highly cohesive society, the Chinese, by a full 95% support their government's policies and most are willing to fight for their country. They are fiercely patriotic. No matter what the Western media might say otherwise.



A highly cohesive society, the Chinese, by a full 95% support their government's policies and most are willing to fight for their country. They are fiercely patriotic. No matter what the Western media might say otherwise.

The Future.

By 2025, nine provinces will enjoy higher average incomes than the US. By 2040, all will.

Province	Personal Income Rank	Population ,000	2025 Personal Income US \$ PPP	2025 Household Income US \$ PPP	2025 Total Spending Power US\$*
Beijing	1	21,717	65,873	171,270	1,430,562,855
Shanghai	2	24,175	66,444	172,756	1,606,294,144
Tianjin	3	15,545	63,678	165,562	989,870,359
Jiangsu	4	79,875	59,245	154,037	4,732,180,796
Zhejiang	5	55,645	47,758	124,170	2,657,485,285
Fujian	6	38,565	43,047	111,921	1,660,093,479
Inner Mongolia	7	25,156	42,466	110,413	1,068,284,104
Guangdong	8	109,240	42,068	109,377	4,595,509,740
Shandong	9	99,470	37,793	98,263	3,759,305,818
USA		347,000	35,768	92,997	12,411,565,400
Chongqing	10	30,325	33,040	85,905	1,001,947,583
Hubei	11	58,685	32,149	83,587	1,886,664,417
Shaanxi	12	38,027	29,708	77,241	1,129,702,618
Jilin	13	27,432	29,104	75,670	798,380,928
Liaoning	14	43,801	28,400	73,840	1,243,950,459
Ningxia	15	6,714	26,414	68,676	177,341,575
Hunan	16	68,025	26,232	68,203	1,784,418,127
Hainan	17	9,140	25,124	65,322	229,633,616
Hebei	18	74,475	24,893	64,722	1,853,907,292
Henan	19	95,062	24,449	63,568	2,324,187,854
Jiangxi	20	45,790	23,441	60,948	1,073,384,133
Xinjiang	21	23,790	23,396	60,830	556,590,317
Sichuan	22	82,330	23,165	60,229	1,907,171,568
Qinghai	23	5,909	23,007	59,817	135,946,661
Anhui	24	61,696	22,934	59,628	1,414,933,103
Heilongjiang	25	38,056	22,152	57,595	843,008,216
Mainland China		1,378,665	30,950	80,471	42,670,074,670
• PPP					
PPP rate: CNY 3.5061 per int'l. dollar					
National Data - China NBS: National (Annual - Indicators - Population), Province-level (Regional - Annual by province - Indicators - Population)					

By 2025, nine provinces will enjoy higher average incomes than the US. By 2040, all will.

Conclusion

As large and great as America was, it is now in decline, and the Chinese nation is on the rise. Every indicator, on just about every level, confirms this. It is a fools errand to ignore this fact and to try to stymie this natural progression of the human species.

The smart and intelligent will recognize this and try to personally profit from this growth.

The sunset of the United States as a global empire.

Links about China

Here are some links about my observations on China. I think that you, the reader, might find them to be of interest. Please kindly enjoy.



The US involvement in the HK "Democracy Now" movement.

I set out in this article to organize the most comprehensive study of the 2019 HK protests. We look at what is going on in great detail and uncover all the various levels of involvement. After all, for certain, the United States does indeed have a "black hand" in all the events transpiring in HK during the Chinese - USA trade wars.



A Report on the Xinjiang and Uyghur re-education camps in China.

This article takes a comprehensive and serious look at the abuse of the Uyghur Muslims at the hands of the dastardly Chinese Communists. We look at who this group of people are, and their culture, and what is going on regarding their relationship with the Chinese central government in Beijing. We also take a good hard look at how they are being used as pawns in a global wide game of geopolitical politics.



How the USA can win a Trade War with China

Here, we review the current state of affairs between the USA and China in the building "cold economic war", and then investigate options that can move the trade war is a positive win for America. Because right now, it is just floundering.



Chinese reaction to Donald Trump tariff wars...

This post is about a movie that is playing all over China this Summer. It is allegorical. While it is a story about a British Boxing champion, and his involvement within China, there are very CLEAR parallels about what is going on in the Trump Tariff situation. Where China and the USA are busy sparring over a trading relationship. Trump is taking an aggressive hard line, even going as far as having the CIA stir up some trouble in HK. China has some tricks up their sleeve. One of which is this warning. I suggest that everyone take heed.



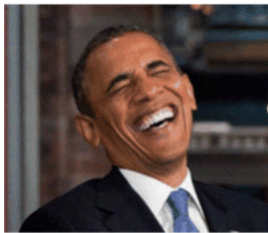
China's Global Leadership in charts, lists, facts and figures.

In this article we look at the place that China has carved out for itself in the world. Rather than repeating the American mainstream press narratives, we just present the charts, facts and figures and let them do all the talking. China is more than a growing nation. Today it is a predominant nation that is in the process of successfully eclipsing the United States as a global leader.



The Popular Music of China

This is a very long post, divided into 16 parts. It discusses popular Chinese music in all its' forms, from rap to disco, to Country & Western to foreign influences. It's pretty comprehensive and ends up going all over the place. But it's perhaps the best introduction on the Internet outside of Classical Chinese music.



The logistics of relocating a factory from China back to the United States. This post discusses what it was like to relocate American factories out of America in the 1990's. It discusses what happened since then and all the associated changes in the industry, and concludes with a detailed look at just how difficult it is to relocate those factories back to America from China.



What a full-on surveillance state looks like; Hong Kong and the USA funded NED insurgency. Here we look at Hong Kong. We study how it has utilized surveillance technology. And we study how it has successfully used it to defend against CIA incursions on to it's territory via NED "free democracy" operations.



Some fun micro-videos of Chinese weapons and their use

This is a post about various Chinese weapons systems, with a few side journeys related into politics. We talk about piracy and corporate layoffs as well. We discuss piracy in the South China Sea, politics and the reporting of Naval Operations. We talk about corporate layoffs and how all this is connected.



The Chinese Love of Off-Road Vehicle Adventures

The Chinese love the automobile culture, and all of it's various sub-cultures. Here we talk about their love for camping, adventure and travel in huge caravans in the Chinese Western deserts. We look at full-dressers, RV's, dirt biking, Mud Slinging, and other popular Chinese pastimes.



The Tale of the End-of-the-Day Potato

When you finish a good day's work, how do you like to be rewarded? How about a nice beer, and a nice well-cooked meal? How about your dogs or cats near by? How about a kiss on the cheek, a nice frosty alcoholic beverage in your hand? Or, as I have found, my end-of-the-day potato.



News as Every-Day Dog-Shit

Has the news that you read every day benefitted you? Has it made your life better, happier, calmer or helped you to make more money? What benefit do you derive from reading it? Chances are that it provides no benefit at all; you are just a slave to habit for others to manipulate.



Attack of the Dancing Grandmothers

One of the things about China is that the old folk love to dance and exercise. They get up at the crack of dawn and dance to loud disco until every goes out to work. Then they rest. They return to dance at dinner time until night. Here is my take on this crazy and popular Chinese pastime.



The Dance Craze that is Sweeping China

China is a big country, and as such it has passing fads and events that everyone seems to participate in. The latest is a dance craze that is based on a silly song involving Tarzan like yodeling. Everyone is doing it from kids, to policemen, doctors and entire school classrooms.



When the SJW Movement Took Over China

Many people are unaware that the SJW movement is not regional to the United States. It is global. It reoccurs in a generational cycle. China has experienced three such cycles in my lifetime. This is the sad story of what happened when the SJW's were permitted to run amok in China.



The Importance of a Family Meal Together

One of the most important things that I have learned is that friends, family and close-ones should share meals together. Further, they should do so with some sense of formality and purpose. Here is my take on this issue, and how I prefer to structure my family meals.



Freedom and Liberty in China

As Americans we have been raised into believing that America is an oasis of freedom in a world of chaos. We have been taught that other nations are shit-holes and that communist nations are the worst. Well, the 1960's narrative doesn't play well in the 2020's reality.



Why are Americans so Angry? This post goes into the historical details of how the United States got into the state that it is today. We trace back the roots of all the symptoms of cancer back one hundred years ago to President Wilson and his progressive ideals that would set up an "enlightened despot", or in another term; a King and serf relationship. We discuss how it happened and why Americans are very angry at their government for allowing this to occur.



The evolution of America and China; they both no longer resemble their stereotypes. America has evolved. China has changed. But the mainstream media reporting has not. This post discusses how both China and the United States have changed. We look at how they have migrated away from the form of government they were first established as. We look at how they both started, how they both changed, and where they both are today.



The Ben Ming Nian – The 12 Year Curse

The Chinese believe that all life have both a physical reality and a non-physical reality. As such it goes through a twelve year cycle. Every twelve years it sort of resets itself. A new phase of life thus begins. Here we discuss this from the point of view of interactive quanta and patterns.



Beware the Expat

There are a handful of expats that have left America to explore a new life outside of America. We do so for many reasons. Some of us want a new quiet life, while others want excitement. Still others want to unleash their criminal skills on an unsuspecting public. Be aware.



How to tell if Wine is Fake in China

There are many fake things made in China. From fake designer purses, to fake mouse-traps. If someone can make some extra money by making something fake, they will try it. Here, we talk about one of the most dangerous of fake goods; fake red wine.



How China Deals with Obesity

In the modern world, obesity is a real problem. People all over the world are getting fatter and heavier. The American solution is to ban fattening things, and make laws to control behavior. Here we discuss the Chinese solution; to provide areas to dance and exercise.



How a Business KTV Works in China

KTV's are all over China. They range from tiny booths, to family affairs to fancy palaces for friends. Here we discuss a kind of "seeder" side of the KTV phenomenon. We discuss the KTV used to discuss business and to reward high-performing employees; The Business KTV.



Great Wedding Ideas from Chinese Weddings

The Chinese have over 5000 years of experience in formalized weddings, culture, food and relationships. Here we spend some time looking at the contemporaneous Chinese wedding. We look at the fun and playful side of it for ideas that we can use in American weddings. Enjoy.



The story about how I got married to my Chinese wife.

The Asian culture, and especially the Chinese culture, is rooted in tradition. This tradition is very conservative. As such, the parents have a great deal in the determination of who marries whom and how. This is my story about how I was exposed to this when I had to confront the enormous hurdles to get married to my Chinese bride.



How Christmas is Celebrated in Communist China

Contrary to what most Americans believe, Christmas is celebrated all over the world. The progressive narrative of banning it, or turning it into a pale shadow of what it once was is a lie propagated by “diversity officers”. Here we talk about the celebration of Christmas in China.



What Chinese Apartment Houses are Like

After a thirty-year-long growth spurt, China has forged an enormous and growing middle class. This has, in turn, created a need for consumer appliances, automobiles, and apartments. Here we look at what Chinese apartment houses are like. They are quite different.



Snapshots of Chinese Culture

China is a land that changes every few months or so. The roads change, the buildings change. The society, culture and traditions seemingly move with the changes in all sorts of interesting ways. Here we talk about these changes in the form of micro-videos. It’s a fun post, most certainly.



What Rural China is Like

Unless you have lived in China, your impressions of what China is will have been colored by the news media. There would be mention of the new ultra-modern cities, and some discussion on the pollution in the industrial areas. No mention of anything else. Here we attempt to cover this omission.



Chinese New Year – cultural snapshots of society

The Chinese New Year (CNY) is a very important holiday in China. It has many cultural aspects regarding it that are unknown in the West. These things includes such things as spontaneous dancing upon arrival, quaffing hard grain alcohol and monkey parades. Here, present some videos of these events.



The latest details about the Trade War between the USA and China.

The latest details about the Trade War between the USA and China. This article is written from the point of view of someone who has a vested interest in both the success of China as well as the success of the United States. Here, we look at the true and actual situation. We peel away the lies and assumptions, and look at what is actually going on and how it might affect us personally.



How to obtain a job in China if you are HIV+ or have some other STD. This article discusses how a person can obtain work in China if you have HIV, and what the procedure is. We talk about the steps and how everything fits together and the relative likelihood of obtaining a working z-visa within China if you are HIV+.

China and America Comparisons

As an

American, I cannot help but compare what my life was in the United States with what it is like living in China. Here we discuss that.



Democrat Busybodies and the Destruction of Freedom

Wouldn't life be wonderful if you could just be left alone and live your life in peace? I think so. The founders of the United States thought so, however there is an army of busybodies who disagree. They have this vision of utopia where everyone listens to their commands.



Comparison between American and Chinese Playgrounds

The differences between American and Chinese playgrounds couldn't be more telling. It is a tale of how things are handled differently and the roles that parents take. In China the role of the parent is to equip the child for life. While in America it is to protect the child from life.



What Authentic Chinese Food is Like

The entire world feasts on "Chinese Food" served in "Chinese Restaurants". This could be a Chinese take-out in Memphis, to a "Dim Sum" restaurant in NYC. As delicious as these establishments are, what is it like to eat real, Chinese food, in China? Well we talk about it right here.



The Last Straw – Why I Left America

We all come to cross-roads in our lives. We experience life in all of it's glory and pain. This is the story why I left the USA and moved to China. It's not that I hate the USA, I love it dearly and miss it terribly. However, a series of events and changes pushed me out. This is my story.



What it was like for me to leave America for China.

This is my story on the final moments of my life in the USA. I had just completed my retirement sequence for MAJestic and I was released to enter the monitoring section of my retirement. I decided to get the tattered remains of my life together and move to China and this is what it was like for me to do so.



What happens when you try to implement Diversity Initiatives in China

This is a very good story in what happens when a young millennial tries to implement diversity initiatives in China. There are many lessons here. From how pompous SJW's are to misconceptions about what China is.



What High School taught me about Democracy

Yes, I know, the United states is supposed to be a Republic. However, running for president in school was set up as a Democracy with majority vote. I learned a lot about the follies of a Democracy and what eventually befalls it. I wish to share those experiences with you.



Why an American man should leave America and Travel

America is great. It is large and wonderful. However, we all need to set outside of it to really appreciate what we have, and to face what we do not have. Only then can we really understand where our problems originate from and how to resolve them



Top Ten Misconceptions that Americans have about China

There are many misconceptions about far-away places. China, due to it's size, and relative importance as a source of manufactured products is often the target of many a ill-defined comment. The disconnect between reality and perception is enormous. Here we discuss it.



The Top Ten Misconceptions Chinese have about the USA

When the Chinese come and visit the United States, they are often spellbound in shock and amazement. They find that they LOVE, absolutely L-O-V-E the United States. I have many friends who have told me this. Another thing that they have told me is that it was not what they expected.



The New Global Order and How to Survive It

The world is polarized. There are two distinctly different ideologies. One is the traditional conservative ideology. The other is the progressive globalist oligarchy that controls just about everything in the West. The future of the world hangs in the resolution of these two ideologies. We discuss that here.



The sunset of the United States Empire, it's not going quietly into the night, and it could get ugly. China has a lot of room to grow, since its GDP-per-capita is still only \$10,000 overall and \$20,000 in big cities. China's strategy is to keep calm, maintain growth, expand trade, and become technologically independent by 2025. If China can successfully navigate all the proxy and hybrid wars waged by a belligerent America in the next decade, then China and Eurasia will be the shining stars of this century.



The final end result of the trade negotiations between Donald Trump and Xi Peng. From 2016 through 2019, the United States under the guidance and direction of Donald Trump was enmeshed in trade negotiations with China. For most of that time, the negotiations were rocky and a period of discord and confusion reigned. Things become worrisome, and as a result, the world economy went into a recession and things began to take on a very gloomy outlook. Then, in October of 2019, it was announced that the trade talks were resolved and that Phase One of the trade negotiations would be implemented. Here we discuss these issues, trends and the related affairs that colored this sequence of events.



Ode to Diabolical Cretin John McCain

Well, that evil son-of-a-bitch is finally dead. If his grave wasn't so far away, I go there and dance on top of it. This guy has spent his life backstabbing people, hurting people, concocting wars, and doing everything in his power to disrupt the lives of people. Good fucking riddance.



Comparisons Between American and Chinese Girls

Here we compare the differences in beauty between Chinese and American women. Since beauty is in the eye of the beholder, we spend some time looking at what makes women attractive to the opposite sex and why. Then we look at attractive girls comparatively.

The Chinese Business KTV Experience

This is the real deal. Forget about all that nonsense that you find in the British tabloids and an occasional write up in the American liberal press. This is the reality. Read or not.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Introduction

Here is the first part of a 17 post detailed explanation of how business is conducted In China, and more specifically, how a Business KTV operates. We discuss many things from the cultural context, to society, to relationships, to industry and the rewards awarded to high performers to propaganda.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – The Tea Ritual

No matter if you go to a KTV, or just are visiting friends, you will be presented with the “Tea Ritual”. There are numerous tea rituals, and here in this instance, we discuss the events of drinking tea prior to meeting company bosses and using tea to wash out cups and dishes for dinner.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – The Dinner

Fundamental to conducting any social or business activity in China is the formal dinner. This is substantially different from anything in the West, and is often misunderstood. In China offering some food is more than just being polite and hospitable, it is a way of gaining *guangxi*. We talk about this here.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Respect and Food

To conduct business in China, you do need to have some idea of what is going on and why. China has centuries of culture and traditions. These have been established for many years and works towards defined purposes. Here we talk about some of the various aspects of why things work this way.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Pre-party Preparation

Here we talk about leaving the dinner celebration and getting ready to go to the KTV to have some fun. We discuss what is involved, the various issues that take place and how things works. This is more or less an intimate look at some of the various aspects of a Chinese business KTV.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – The Pretty Girls

One of the things that appeal to me about the Chinese business KTV is the ability to get to sing and dance (!) with intelligent, attractive and beautiful Chinese ladies. Here, we look at the girls and what they are like. The American narrative of flat-chested, pre adolescent appearing brown-skinned waifs is way, off-track.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Selecting a Companion

One of the great things about KTV's (and bars and clubs for that matter) is that you don't have to be alone. You can rent a companion to sing with. You can rent a companion to play games with you, to dance with you and to play jokes with. It's a great way to have fun, and we discuss this aspect of it.



How a Chinese Business KTV works – About the Girls

Here, we talk about the hostesses that work in the Chinese Business KTV's. They differ from girls that might work in the bars, the clubs or in other venues. It's an interesting subject, because I happen to like girls. Especially ones that can sing, dance and drink wine, and harder beverages with me.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Having Fun!

Here we discuss the various fun (!) aspects of a Chinese business KTV. We talk about the pretty girls, the playful games. We talk about the singing, the dancing, the drinking... Oh, and the smoking. We talk about the importance of it and why it is important for adults to have a release valve from life.



How a Chinese Business KTV works – NSFW Parties

Let's talk about adult entertainment. In the West, especially in America, all adult entertainment is restricted or banned. What is permitted is done in secret and in shame. It need not be that way. Here we discuss some ways that consulting adults have fun. I personally think that it is great.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Singing, Dancing and Money

Now we talk about the various aspects of a Chinese business KTV in much more detail. We talk about the costs that a Chinese boss would have to invest in this kind of activity. We talk about why this kind of event is important and how it inspires workers...



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Pretty Boys for the Girls

Of course, China might be traditional, but it is not sexist. For reasons of political expediency, In America tradition is associated with sexism. That is not the case, and China exemplifies that. In China you can have both female and male companions. Here we talk about the Hosts that are available to the well-heeled boss.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Going to the Hotel Room

All good things must end, but when you are dealing with the Chinese business KTV, the actual KTV event is only a part of the entire ritual. In fact, the real excitement comes later (provided you are worth it, proven yourself, and valuable). The real fun comes when you can relax and rest in your hotel room.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – The Next Day

Your eyes open up slowly. You find that you are nude and there are girls in the bathroom taking a shower. Your clothes are nicely folded off to the side, and there is purple vomit in the sink. You can't find your glasses, or your cell phone. You go and pee and are led back into bed. Here we talk about this...



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Crackdowns & Propaganda

The Western media is full of stories of sex exploitation in China. These stories are salacious and juicy. They speak of kidnapped child slaves that are used to service rich wealthy men. They speak of the poor girls that must service man after man, over and over, a living nightmare. It makes great copy, but is totally false.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Opinions of the Ignorant

Due to the enormous (profitable) media campaigns, there are many ignorant and incorrect ideas and opinions regarding China. This covers everything from those poor abused Muslims to milking rats. Here we talk about this. We spend time looking at how a traditional Chinese society is bemoaned by the progressive West.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – What the Girls are Like

There are so many misconceptions about what the Chinese people are like. Here is my attempt to clear up some of these misconceptions and take the time to describe what modern, contemporaneous Chinese women are like, what motivates them, and why there are fun to be with.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – The Ideal Girl

When you have 600 companions to select from, how do you choose? How can you find the “right” girl when every girl is a 9.7 or better? It’s a tough decision, I know, but it need not be impossible. Here are some guidelines that I use when selection a companion to play with.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Younger Girl

In a KTV, most of the girls are between 23 and 30 years old. However, sometimes you might come across a younger girl. These girls can be as young as 21. They are not as “good” or experienced as the more talented, established KTV hostesses. Here, we look at them and their unique qualities.



How a Chinese Business KTV Works – Conclusion and Summary

There are so many aspects to a Chinese Business KTV that it is common to reject everything due to our innate prejudices. Personally, I think the Chinese people are terribly misunderstood. I think that they are doing things RIGHT, and it is us in the West that need to take a good hard look at our life.

Learning About China

Who

doesn't like to look at pretty girls? Ugly girls? Here we discuss what China is like by looking at videos of pretty girls doing things in China.



Learning About China through Looking at Pretty Girls -1

Here we discuss elevators, eating at work, subways, residential areas, apartment building hallways, riding on boats, family KTV's, getting out of cars, tennis courts, department stores and restrooms. It's pretty amazing what you can learn by looking at pretty girls.



Learning About China through Looking at Pretty Girls -2

Here we discuss suburbs and memorials. We discuss malls, Arabic culture, parking garages, bedrooms, living rooms, and living in Guangzhou. We discuss walking and talking. Finally a nice hypnotic dancing video for fun. It's pretty amazing what you can learn by looking at pretty girls.



Learning About China through Looking at Pretty Girls -3

Here we discuss more malls, farms and their kitchens, pools, apartment (3rd floor) parks and open areas, dance studios, military barracks, riding on a yacht, beaches, waterslides, and the garages outside a housing development. It's fun talking about China with all sorts of pretty girls.



Learning About China through Looking at Pretty Girls -4

Here we discuss public parks, gyms, work offices, apartments in Shanghai and the excellent views there, the Southern Chinese coast, Pizza Hut, speaking and singing in English (as a second language), sofas, safety at night, the ideal face, and buying gold in Hong Kong.



Learning About China through Looking at Pretty Girls -5

Here we discuss Shanghai, highways, hotels, exercise, and elementary school students dance-exercising, after-school dance classes, public squares and dancing and carrying on in public. We talk about rural kitchens, doors in apartments, and Chinese apartments in general.

Contemporaneous Chinese Music

This is a

series of posts that discuss contemporaneous popular music in China. It is a wide ranging and broad spectrum of travel, and at that, all that I am able to provide is the flimsiest of overviews. However, this series of posts should serve as a great starting place for investigation and enjoyment.



The most popular song in China this fall; Wolf Disco.

What is the hottest song in China right now? Apparently, a little rap song called Wolf Disco has been making waves, with its take on what life was like in the late '90s and early 2000s in China. Journalist Yew Lun Tian (from ThinkChina) is reminded of her own teenage years, as she delves into what makes this song so popular.



The Popular Music of China – Part 1

We start the discussion of contemporaneous Chinese popular music by one of the top songs of the year. It is Bulgarian translation of a Rumanian rap-song. We discuss how it ended up in China and why it is popular. We also discuss the Chinese love for Kenny G and music rotation in China.



The Popular Music of China – Part 2

We continue with the influences of other Asian nations such as Vietnam and Thailand on the Chinese popular music scene. We make comparisons to popular United States music and notice the differences from the basis of society and cultures. We also continue looking at Polish and Russian musical influences.



The Popular Music of China – Part 3

We introduce some great web pages for exploration of Chinese popular music on your own. We also have some nice micro-videos featuring the “news weather girl”, LOL. We talk about remixes, and DJ activity. We also look at Americans who have found a niche in China by singing in Chinese.



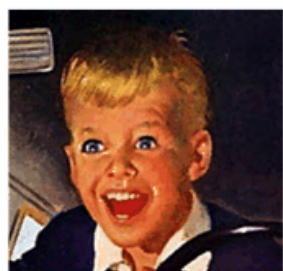
The Popular Music of China – Part 3B

We talk about the Chinese love of bars, clubs, and KTV's and we also talk about beer; yes. Glorious, glorious beer. We discuss how beer makes everything sound better, and taste better. We talk about music and steaks. Music and hot dogs. Music and hamburgers and holy fires, and yes music and beer.



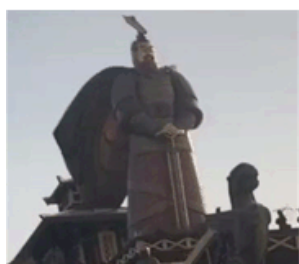
The Popular Music of China – Part 4

We talk about the Chinese love American music and how it manifests. We look at why many of the American songs that the Chinese listen to are not familiar to the vast bulk of Americans who visit China and why this is the case. We continue our study of enjoyment, singing, dancing and of course, beer.



The Popular Music of China – Part 5

Here we look at how the music is enjoyed in China, and we compare it to how the music is enjoyed in the United States. Truthfully people in both nations love to sing, it's just that Americans prefer to sing in the privacy of their car and their shower, while the Chinese do not have any qualms about it.



The Popular Music of China – Part 5B

Here we view the music of China through the lens of the Chinese transformation away from a pure-Communist nation to a conservative- traditionalist authoritative nation. And, we look at how that has shaped the musical tastes and preferences of the citizens in comparison to the American Progressive society.



The Popular Music of China – Part 5C

Here we compare the conservative-traditional social aspects of China with that of the Progressive-liberal aspects of America. We look at the music of the preferred medium and we watch micro-videos that clearly illustrate this schism between the two cultures and societies.



The Popular Music of China – Part 5D

China is what it is today because of the events of the past. The last few hundred centuries or so has not been very easy, and those Chinese that survived to exist in today's China are well aware of that face. To understand China you must also understand it's history and culture.



The Popular Music of China – Part 5E

China can be very interesting from the point of view of an American. This is especially true in regards to music. One of the biggest surprises to me was that there were Country & Western songs that my Chinese friends knew and could sing to. Couple that with Texas beer and hotdogs and you'll be a happy Joe.



The Popular Music of China – Part 5G

On of the great innovations that hit American culture around 1981 was MTV. This was the main-stream adaptation of music and video to create miniature movies. It could have gone into many directions, and did, though today MTV is more like a negro ghetto than what it is in China. China loves these MV's.



The Popular Music of China – Part 5F

We run through more micro-videos and embeds to explore the Chinese music scene. In this effort we are exposed to Chinese music videos, and Chinese songs. We see how they mirror popular culture and how the Chinese people use this music to enhance their lives.



The Popular Music of China – Part 6

What do men aspire for? Do they want to be metro-sexuals like Barack Obama, or raunchy playboys like Justin Bieber? What do women aspire towards? Do they want to be career oriented and live a childless life running a major international company? And how does their individual drives influence their musical tastes?



The Popular Music of China – Part 7

Life is meant to be lived. And thus music is a way of expressing our feelings, hopes, dreams and desires. Here we discuss how the music is used in Chinese soap operas, and how it is used to express the frustrations of life. We talk about the passions that people have and how music is used as a vehicle for them.



The Popular Music of China – Part 8

Here we look at how China influences all of Asia. For China is one of the more populous nations in Asia and it's influence spills over the Chinese border into other nations. We see how fads and trends in China influences the pop scene, and look at the Chinese love of K-pop, C-pop, and T-pop.



The Popular Music of China – Part 9

Here we look at role-play and the Chinese love of their history and their traditions. We look at how this love is mixed with contemporaneous popular music, and how and perhaps why, you can see this juxtaposition readily in China, as well as why it differs from America's hate of cultural misappropriation.



The Popular Music of China – Part 10

Here we discuss the costuming aspects of role-play and dress-up that seems to be a continuing popular pastime in China. The gals and the guys would wear historical costumes and gallivant all over the cities and countryside. We have examples and discuss this to some degree.



The Popular Music of China – Part 11

Here we conclude our study of contemporaneous Chinese music with some points of consideration. Points that I personally believe are lost on all Americans who have grown accustomed to the American way of doing things, and thus lock us out of full understandings of what reality is, and what China actually is.

Parks in China

The parks

in China are very unique. They are enormous and tend to be very mountainous. Here we take a look at this most interesting of subjects.



What Visiting a Park in China is like (part 1)

This is a discussion on the great parks of China. We look at what it is like to visit them, and the way the park system is structured. We also take the time to investigate the general state of health that you need to visit the parks with. This is part one of a multi-part post.



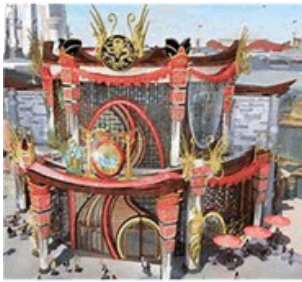
What Visiting a Park in China is like (part 2)

Here we talk about the parks in China. We talk about wildlife, birds, narrow gauge trains, glass bridges, stone carvings and other things and attributes that are typical of China. We discuss what they are like to a Westerner. Most parks in China do not resemble anything that you can find in the West.



What Visiting a Park in China is like (part 3)

Parks in China are all about having fun with friends and families. This differs from the West where parks are areas set aside for natural growth and lovely vistas. In China, parks are participatory locations where people can live life. This means that many parks have rides, and other curious adventures.



What Visiting a Park in China is like (part 4)

Here we discuss outings with friends and rides at theme parks in China. The rides tend to be a tad more risky than what you would find in the West. The outings tend to be a little bit tamer than what you would find as well. It's a great contrast. It's all about fun and spending time with friends.



What Visiting a Park in China is like (part 4B)

Here we discuss high speed rail in China. These are known as "bullet trains" and are extremely fast. They have various types depending on their speed, and the fastest are absolutely amazing. We look at them from the point of view of going to a park in China.



What Visiting a Park in China is like (part 5)

Visiting a park can bring you closer to nature. It can often be a spiritual event. When you are with friends, and experience nature, you get the opportunity to see yourself and your life in a different light. We discuss this. As well as glass floored bridges, fine escapades and other amusements.



What Visiting a Park in China is like (part 6)

China is a land of amazing beauty and scenery. It is also a place where people are free to express themselves creatively and in other ways. They have this freedom of expression that is not hampered by social justice warriors or their ilk. We talk a little about this and how much fun it is to have freedom.



What Visiting a Park in China is like (part 7)

There are all kinds of people in this world. All kinds of people with all kinds of interests. Some like parks and others like cities. We all have one thing in common though. We all like to have friends. Here we talk about sharing park experiences with friends.



What Visiting a Park in China is like (part 8)

Here we conclude our series of posts on exploring the parks of China. We look at life and nature and why visiting parks are important. We take careful consideration as to our friendships and relationships, and look at why they are important and how they can be strengthened at Chinese parks.

Really Strange China

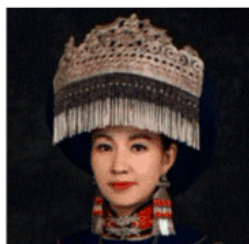
Here are

some posts that discuss a number of things about China that might seem odd, or strange to Westerners. Some of the things are everyday events, while others are just representative of the differences in culture.



Really Strange China (Part 1)

Here we look at monkey style and other means of self defense. We look at China as an educational device so that we can learn about ourselves through comparison with others and other ways of doing things. We look at what happens when you drink too much and police dogs that know CPR.



Really Strange China (Part 2)

Here we look at regional festivals and events in both the United States, and (of course) China. As such we talk about apple butter, and hot fresh topping for sundaes. We look at some of the things that are truly unique about China and what it so marvelous. We also look at exercising at school and in gyms.



Really Strange China (Part 3)

Here we look at a singing chef in a Chinese restaurant. We consider beer, and the Chinese party scene. Would you be surprised if it is enormous? I wouldn't be. We also look at a poor guy that is having a bad day. Or maybe he just cannot drive. Or, maybe he is just too drunk. Poor guy.



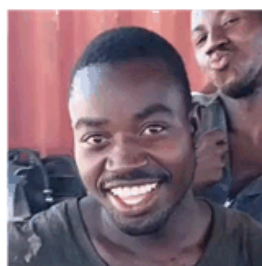
Really Strange China (Part 4)

Here we look at a disco swimming party, and summers in the United States during the 1960's and the 1970's. We look at what it is like attending college with other Chinese students and studying in the dorm rooms. We look at traditional fashion for the ladies and the Japanese invasion.



Really Strange China (Part 5)

Here we look at Chinese automobiles, and some really oddly shaped police vehicles. We look at the new technology that is being introduced in the Chinese domestic market. We look at bribery in the United States and Chinese drills regarding taking down Muslim terrorists.



Really Strange China (Part 6)

Let's look at the kinds of bonuses that you can get from your company when you work in China. We also watch a young inspired Michael Jackson (I like to think of her as Michelle Jackson). We also look at the Chinese involvement in Africa and their influence on the citizens there.



Really Strange China (Part 7)

Let's look at the "baby trials" which is a kind of ceremony that helps determine what vocation a baby boy will aspire towards. We also look at dogs and dogs riding in APP enabled bikes in China. We spend some time talking about how dog-friendly China is and how stores and establishments are regarding this.



Really Strange China (Part 8)

Here we talk about pets in China and why they are so different from pets in the rest of the world. We take a look at how noodles are made in China and the Chinese methods of crowd control. We look at rocket launches and community pools in condos and duplex communities.



Really Strange China (Part 9)

Here we talk about trick glass used on those people bridges in Chinese parks. We look at hidden closets, secret rooms, hidden staircases and secret passages. We look at Chinese voice activation in the latest Chinese automobiles on the market. As well as a small town restaurant and what it is like.



Really Strange China (Part 10)

Here we talk about the cool KTV environments, and how elaborate they are. We discuss robotic luggage and the start of their popularity in China. We look at night light shows, fireworks, lighted drones flying in formation and LED art on the sides of buildings.



Really Strange China (Part 11)

Here we talk about people helping others and coming to their aide and rescue. We look at underground China and all the underground malls and tunnels. You know, China is a nation that just loves to dig underground. They are constantly building subways and underground malls.



Really Strange China (Part 12)

Here we talk about a boys love for his mother, and giving her a bouquet of flowers. We discuss caring for the old, and feeble and grandparents. We look at the celebration of various festivals. We look at gold and it's usefulness if providing non-monetary work bonuses in China.



Really Strange China (Part 13)

Here we talk about Chinese bullet trains, and the enormous network that can take you all over China. We talk about train stations, and how the West minimizes the differences as being insignificant. We talk about bridges, testing of students and how you can use a Harley-Davidson motorcycle in China.



Really Strange China (Part 14)

Here we talk about Chinese malls and how impressive and big they tend to be. We look at young kids playing the drums in a presentation at a mall. We look at software programs to teach and entertain young Chinese students how to run a farm. We look at RV rentals, roads and population.

What is China like?

The

purpose of this post is to illustrate that the rest of the world, outside of America, has moved on with their lives. That while they might not be as great as America is, they are doing just fine thank you.

And while

America has been squandering it's money, decimating it's resources, and just being cavalier with it's military, the rest of the world has done the opposite. They have husbanded their day to day fortunes, and you can see this in their day-to-day lives.



What is China like?

Why does all of the cityscapes in the United States seem frozen in time; like they were from the 1950's? Why isn't there any robust, clean and safe public transportation? Here, we postulate that it is because America is involved in constant wars and war-like behaviors. That's why. China isn't fighting wars, so its different.



What is China like – Part 2

Here we look at micro-videos that describe what China is like. We look at high school basketball, and disco streetlamps. We look at the plastic straw ban and how it's implemented in China (it's not), and we look at doggie paddling steam shovels. Finally we look at the glorious fun one can have eating chicken.



What is China like – Part 3

Here we describe what China is like in the form of micro-videos. In this part we look at playing catch with your buddies, only using giant sized bean-bags. We look at swimming, singing, golf, scams and interior decoration. We also look at China from the point of view of saving and using money wisely.



What is China like – Part 4

We look at micro-videos about China and consider the life that living in China offers compared to that of the United States. We look at chicken and beer. We look at school, HSR, and bubble hotels. We consider traditional China and how factories operate within China.



What is China like – Part 5

We look at China through the lens of micro-videos. These videos illustrate China in many ways that a written narrative is unable to. It goes beyond what is presented in a movie, and explores the "real" China in various aspects. Here we explore swarm drones and robots.



What is China like – Part 6

We explain what China is like by looking at micro-videos. These are everyday videos taken all over China. They show various aspects of life inside of China that is beyond the concept and understanding of people outside of China. We look at the Royal Treatment, for certain.



What is China like – Part 7

This post describes China by using micro-videos. We look at the modern Chinese military and the deployment of new modern squad weapons. We look at building construction in China, and how it differs from buildings in the United States. We look at what it is like to ride to Tibet. We also look at Steaks.



What is China like – Part 8

Life is to be lived. Here we talk about living life to it's fullest in creative ways (as opposed to destructive ways). We look at the hurtles that a young man must drink his way through to be with his bride. We look at oasis's, and tradition, both in the royal court and in the average Chinese life.



What is China like – Part 9

Here we wrap up our discussion on China by looking at micro-videos and American Neo-cons love for war. Here we argue that this lust for war has subtracted from the quality of life of Americans and that it must stop. We look at some videos related to life and having fun.

Summer in Asia

Let's take a moment to explore Asia. That includes China, but also includes such places as Vietnam, Thailand, Japan and others...



Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 1).

Here we look at Asia in the summer. It is very different from the West. We look at the Tom & Jerry cartoon and wonder why it is so popular. We look at contemporaneous Chinese pop music, and pouring tea for Congress.



Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 2).

We talk about summer in Asia. In this section we discuss Kung Fu, Getting selfies in Chinese malls, local fashion in Thailand, and what Summer is like in the rural sections of Asia. It's all very lovely. Not unlike Arkansas.



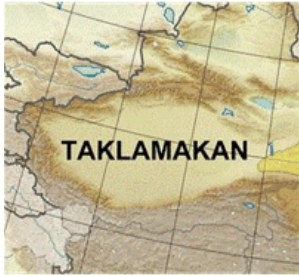
Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 3).

We look at Summer festivals in China and Asia, as well as having fun at country and state parks. We look at J-pop presentations in Japan. Finally we look at public pools in China.



Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 4).

Here we discuss Asia in the Summer. We look at making spaghetti in China, only doing it the traditional way. We look at makeup trends in Asia, and Lolita fashion. We also look at the dancing monkey festival.



Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 5).

We talk about Summer in Asia. We look at bubble tea, indoor skating in China, and the enormous deserts that are present inside the Chinese borders.



Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 6).

We look at Summer in China. We learn about how centuries of never-ending wars has affected the culture of China. We look at the government's role in making China a livable and nice area for families to reside. We also take a look at holidays and small towns.



Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 7).

We look at Summer in Asia and the various talent shows that enable people to show off their singing and dancing skills. We consider the American efforts to censor all this. We also look at rescues as well.



Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 8).

We discuss Summer in Asia and look at jet-packs and American debunking. We discuss fishing in China, and being a Boss in Asia. Finally we look at contemporaneous Chinese traditional culture.



Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 9).

We look at Summer in Asia, and we start with Thailand. We then go to Japan and check out two lovely gals, then we consider what it is like to be disabled in China. Finally we play a Chinese video game. Pretty cool stuff.



Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 10).

Here we discuss Asia, and we look at rural Thailand, cute girls, and Hong Kong at night. In fact, one of my favorite destinations is Asia and I love everything about it, and here I discuss my loves and likes. Not to mention cars in China.



Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 11).

Here we look at life in China. We look at life, and lunch, in a rural mountain village. We see how ornate and elaborate the inside of a KTV can be. We look at the interior of a subway car when it transitions from an underground tunnel to a monorail. Finally we look at stewardess training.



Snapshots of Summer in Asia (part 12).

Here we look at China, we look at the food in China and how to make it. We look at life, revolution, and how people can die. We look at loss, life and happiness. China can stand as a stark reminder of the fragility of life.

Some Fun Videos

Here's a collection of some fun videos taken all over Asia. While there are many videos taken in China, we also have some taken in Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Korea and Japan as well. It's all in fun.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. Here we spend some time looking at various micro-videos that describe the culture in Asia. This first group looks at Chinese film, and spends some time on how it influences contemporary culture. We also talk about Chinese islands, and the great adventures that can be discovered there.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part Two) Here we explore various videos of friends having fun in Asia. We cover Thailand, and China, and take special heed and pay attention to how they do it, and why it cannot be done in the United States any longer.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part Three) Here we have micro-videos taken of unusual fun events in China and the general South-East Asia area. We look at the very strange, yet colorful, dogs of Shenzhen. We look at water holes, and tree houses in Thailand, and the march of the fish. The video truly gives a new meaning to being a "fish out of water". Oh, and we talk about the 1980's classic "Better off Dead".



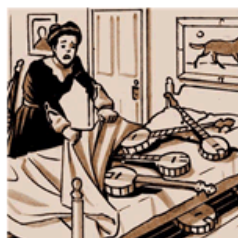
Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part Four) Here we discuss Asia from the viewpoint of an American through Ticktock micro-videos. We look at the movie Kelly's Heroes, crime and corruption in China, Jackie Ma, and the sterile underground parking garages of China. It's a fine exploration of Asia.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part Five) Here we explore Thailand, and Vietnam with some exploration into China. We use old photographs and micro-videos to explore why people and relationships are important. We look at society and corruption. We study just how power corrupts and how dangerous people can become if they are not watched carefully by those with a spiritual bent.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part 6) In this installment of Asian videos, we look at Vietnam, it's MV popular music and pretty girls. We see how houses are built in China, and the influence that George Clooney has on pretty girls walking down streets. We look at the Grinders (Po Boy) subways sandwiches that you can get in Vietnam and how they are different in Taiwan.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part 7) Our adventure into the wilds of Asia continues with videos on how to install stone flooring in Chinese houses, the importance of grilled cheese sandwiches and tomato soup on dark rainy days, the joys of having fun and helping blind people get rides in cars. Life is about doing your best and living it fully.



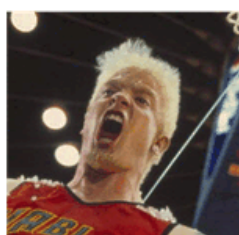
Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part eight) Here we continue on our video exploration of Asia. We explore booth KTV's and the importance of friendships. We look at the relationships between a man and a woman and when they are going to have their first baby. We also look at the group NZBZ and how I first got involved with my wife.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part nine) Here we start our discussion of Asian culture with the Bruce Willis movie "Unbreakable" and how it relates to the new progressive SJW reality where art is being banned if it doesn't fit within a Marxist profile. We also look at Shenzhen, and the problems that can befall large communities and little children. We also look at living life to it's fullest.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part ten) This is a video exploration of Asia, with some notable discussions about archery in China, babies that fall to their death in skyscrapers, President Trump in North Korea, the accuracy in reporting that can be found on the internet, and (of course) snail racing.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part 11) This is a continuation of the video exploration of Asia. Here we discuss the new modern equipment that is used for DJ mix-ups, the importance of fish-like beauty instead of American Obama-style beauty, schools in the Philippines, and Cambodian music videos.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part 12) This is a fun exploration of videos related to Chinese merit, and aviation. We look at the protests in Hong Kong, as well as videos of Yichang. We look at the pretty girls of Thailand, and how the American software companies rewrite history for political gain.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part 13) This is a video exploration of Asia. here we look at the television show Seinfeld, and then explore it's influence on the SJW that are protesting for "democracy" in Hong Kong. Yup, it's all pretty messed up and quite a jumble, but the videos should be able to put everything into proper context.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part 14) This section of the video posts discusses romance and adventure in far away places. We look at the movie Casablanca as the spring-board to videos about attractive girls in Thailand, China and Europe. We look at what it takes to cook chicken legs on the stove, and El' Rushbo on the silent American and Chinese hospitals.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part 15) In this video exploration of Asia we start by looking at the 007 spoof "Our man Flint", we then move towards sword dance exercises in China, wonderful contemporaneous Cambodian singers and music videos, We realize that life is not easy and we take a look at a Chinese counter fitting operation.



Some fun videos of Asia; to include China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan. (Part 16) Here is a continuation of the video narrative about life in Asia. We look at the Trump tariff wars with China, and what the Chinese think about it all through their movies and films. We look at life as it once was in America, but still exists in Thailand, and we look at what happens when you accept your chains and refuse to understand how limiting they are on your freedom.



The best way to cook marshmallows over a campfire. This is the last in a series about Summer in Asia. Here we talk about how to cook marshmallows and the need to togetherness around campfires, and the pleasures of friends and family. We look at beer, hotdogs, and marshmallows and how absolutely critical it is to have a pocketknife to select the perfect branches from which to cook with.

Articles & Links

You'll not

find any big banners or popups here talking about cookies and privacy notices. There are no ads on this site (aside from the hosting ads – a necessary evil). Functionally and fundamentally, I just don't make money off of this blog. It is NOT monetized. Finally, I don't track you because I just don't care to.

- You can start reading the articles sequentially by going [HERE](#).
- You can visit the Index Page [HERE](#) to explore by article subject.
- You can also ask the author some questions. You can go [HERE](#) to find out how to go about this.
- You can find out more about the author [HERE](#).
- If you have concerns or complaints, you can go [HERE](#).
- If you want to make a donation, you can go [HERE](#).