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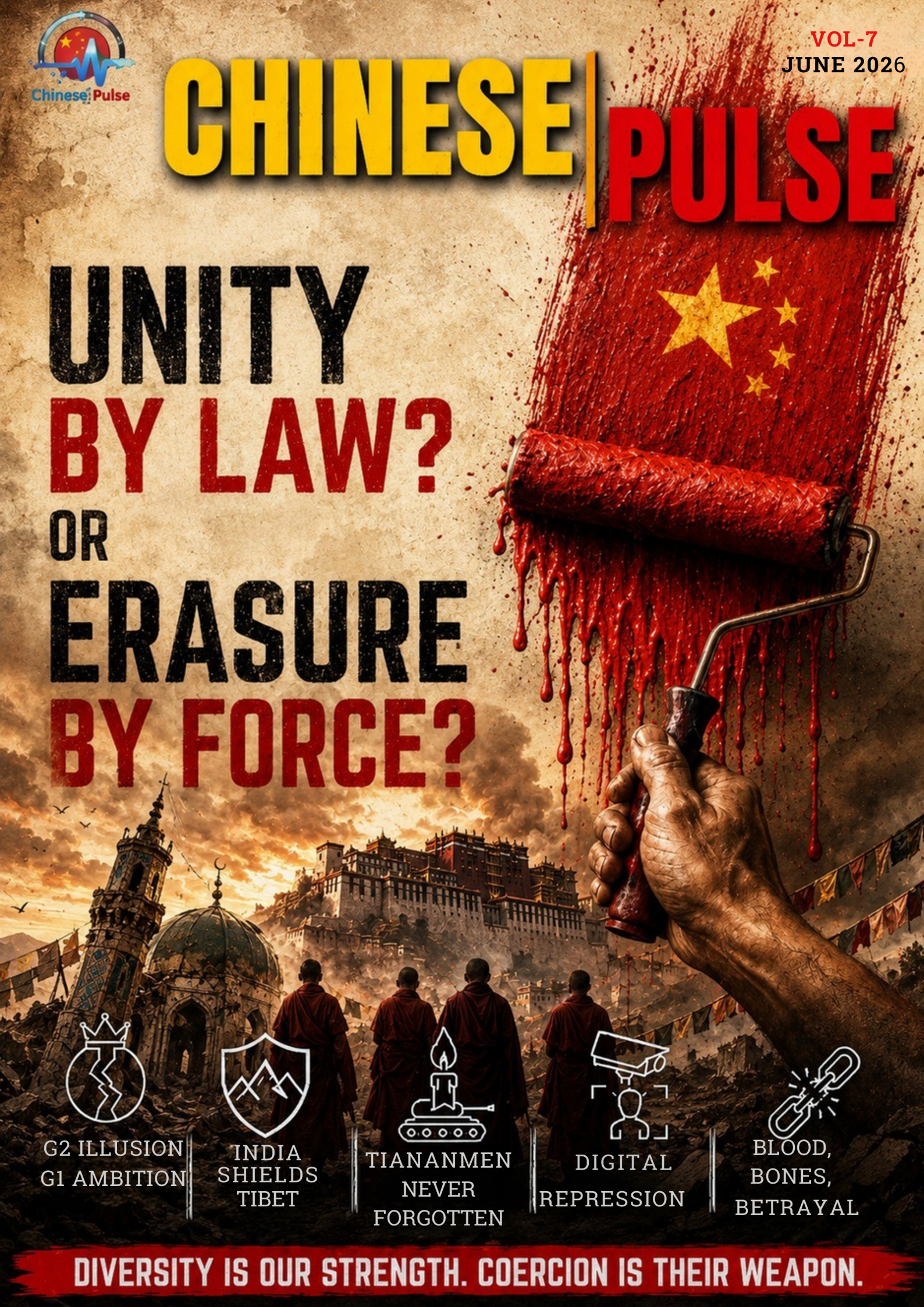
CHINESE PULSE



UNITY BY LAW? OR ERASURE BY FORCE?

G2 ILLUSION G1 AMBITION

INDIA SHIELDS TIBET

TIANANMEN NEVER FORGOTTEN

DIGITAL REPRESSION

BLOOD, BONES, BETRAYAL

DIVERSITY IS OUR STRENGTH. COERCION IS THEIR WEAPON.

FROM THE

EDITOR IN CHIEF

China's ethnic unity law claims harmony, but in practice pressures minorities to surrender language, faith and identity, presenting forced assimilation as national unity and progress.



Rahul Mahajan

When culture is forced to wear the state's uniform, unity becomes control."

From promised autonomy after 1949 to Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Hui identity restrictions, China's Ethnic Unity Law marks a historic turn: language, faith and culture are no longer protected differences, but obedience tests under Party-defined nationhood today.

China's Ethnic Unity Law places ethnic affairs under Party control, prioritizes Mandarin education, shapes family identity and forces religion and customs into Party-defined national unity, risking cultural erasure among minorities.

Law is framed as harmony, but its language reveals coercion. For minorities, it threatens faith, language and identity, turning Beijing's promise of progress into a legal pathway toward assimilation and cultural erasure.

Beijing says the law safeguards national unity, prevents separatism and promotes development in minority regions. State media point to poverty alleviation, new infrastructure, education and economic growth, claiming all 420 poor counties in ethnic autonomous areas have escaped poverty and that the five autonomous regions' GDP rose from 6.01 trillion yuan in 2020 to 8.38 trillion yuan in 2024.

Where the rationale breaks down, the law turns unity into compulsory assimilation. Mandarin-first schooling, vague bans on "undermining unity," and undefined "outdated customs" threaten Tibetan, Uyghur, Mongolian and Hui identity. UN experts and the European Parliament warn of rights violations. Conclusion: after July 1, 2026, enforcement will show whether China protects harmony or erases minority culture.

Rahul Mahajan

Rahul Mahajan

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SINICIZATION

中国化

UNITY BY FORCE: THE TRUTH BEHIND CHINA'S NEW ETHNIC LAW

On 1 July 2026, a law will come into force in China that deserves the world's full attention. The Law on Promoting Ethnic Unity and Progress, passed on 12 March 2026 by the National People's Congress with 2,756 votes in favour and just three against, is presented by Beijing as an instrument of national harmony and shared prosperity. In reality, it is a carefully constructed legal mechanism designed to accelerate the assimilation of China's 55 officially recognised ethnic minorities into the dominant Han Chinese identity. For Tibetans, Uyghurs, Southern Mongolians and others, this law does not open a door to progress. It closes the last doors that remained.



A Law Long in the Making

This legislation did not emerge in a vacuum. Its roots lie in a deliberate shift in Chinese policy, accelerating sharply since President Xi Jinping came to power, away from even a nominal recognition of minority autonomy and toward what Chinese academics have called "de-ethnicization", the systematic dismantling of institutional distinctions between ethnic groups. The 2026 law is the national expression of policies already road-tested at the regional level: a comparable measure was introduced in Yunnan province in 2010, and a "model" version was applied to the Tibet Autonomous Region in 2020. What is new is the scale. These measures are now binding obligations across all of China.

The law mandates the promotion of a "strong sense of community of the Chinese nation" in every sphere of public life government institutions, schools, workplaces and social organisations. Mandarin Chinese is established as the language of instruction and official communication, directly reducing the space for Tibetan, Uyghur, Mongolian and other minority languages that have sustained distinct cultures for centuries

When Education Becomes Erasure

Language is not an administrative technicality. It is the medium through which culture, history and identity are transmitted from one generation to the next. A 2021 report by Human Rights Watch estimated that over one million Tibetan children are currently enrolled in state-run boarding schools, where instruction is conducted almost exclusively in Mandarin and where the surrounding environment is heavily shaped by Communist Party ideology. These children are, in many cases, separated from their families and communities at a formative age. The consequence is not incidental: fluency in Tibetan among younger generations is in documented and measurable decline.

This is not the ordinary challenge of integrating a diverse population into a modern state.

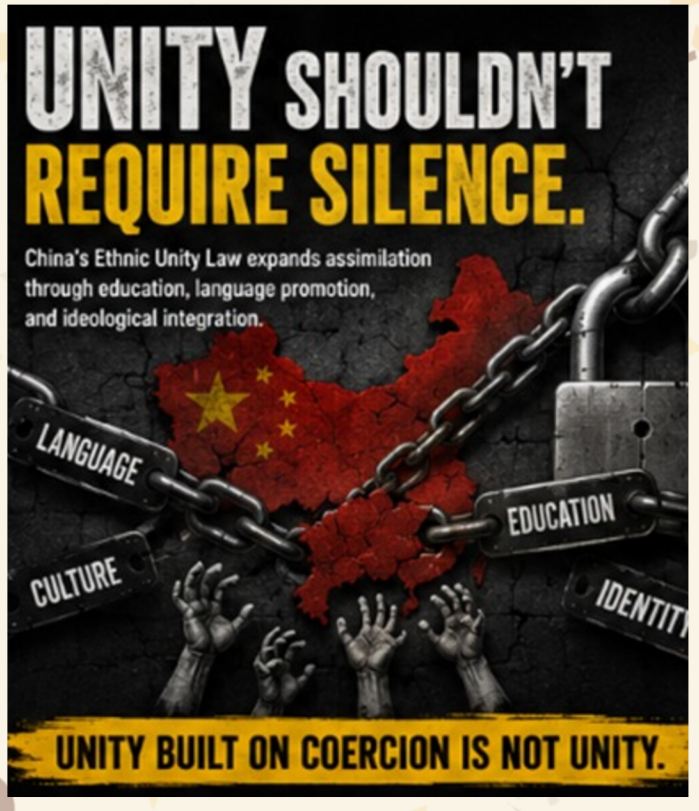




Under Article II(e) of the United Nations Genocide Convention, the forcible transfer of children away from their cultural group is explicitly identified as an act of genocide. Eight UN Special Rapporteurs raised precisely this concern in a formal letter to Beijing on 16 April 2026, warning that the law risks entrenching policies with "serious implications for the linguistic, cultural and religious autonomy" of Tibetans, Uyghurs, Mongols and others.

THE LONG ARM OF ARTICLE 63

The law's most internationally significant provision is Article 63, which extends Beijing's jurisdiction beyond China's borders. It authorises the prosecution of individuals or organisations anywhere in the world for acts deemed to "undermine ethnic unity" or "create ethnic division." The language is deliberately imprecise. A Tibetan academic in Paris, a Uyghur journalist in Stockholm or an NGO worker in Brussels who documents and criticises Beijing's policies could, under this provision, be exposed to legal action. Thousands of European citizens of Tibetan origin face the more immediate risk of arbitrary arrest or detention should they travel to China or Tibet. This is not theoretical. Freedom House's annual Transnational Repression Index consistently ranks China among the world's most aggressive states in targeting dissidents abroad. Unofficial Chinese "police stations" have been documented in the Netherlands, Spain and Ireland, operating without diplomatic authorisation to monitor and pressure diaspora communities. Article 63 does not create this infrastructure. It legitimises it.







WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAS SAID AND WHAT IT MUST DO

The international response has been notable, if not yet sufficient. In April 2026, the European Parliament adopted a resolution expressing "grave concern" over a law it described as one that "openly promotes assimilation policies," calling for its repeal. The Tibetan Government in Exile condemned the legislation and called on the international community to monitor its implementation closely. Eight UN experts wrote formally to Beijing, citing potential violations of China's own Constitution alongside its international treaty obligations.Declarations, however, must now give way to action. The European Union should appoint a Special Representative for Tibet as it has done for the Middle East Peace Process and the Sahel to ensure a coordinated European response and to prevent Beijing from pursuing its established strategy of dividing EU member states on Tibet-related questions.

The EU's Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime, introduced in 2021, should be applied to officials directly responsible for implementing this law and every EU member state must take concrete steps to identify and shut down any unofficial Chinese operations on their territory targeting diaspora communities.



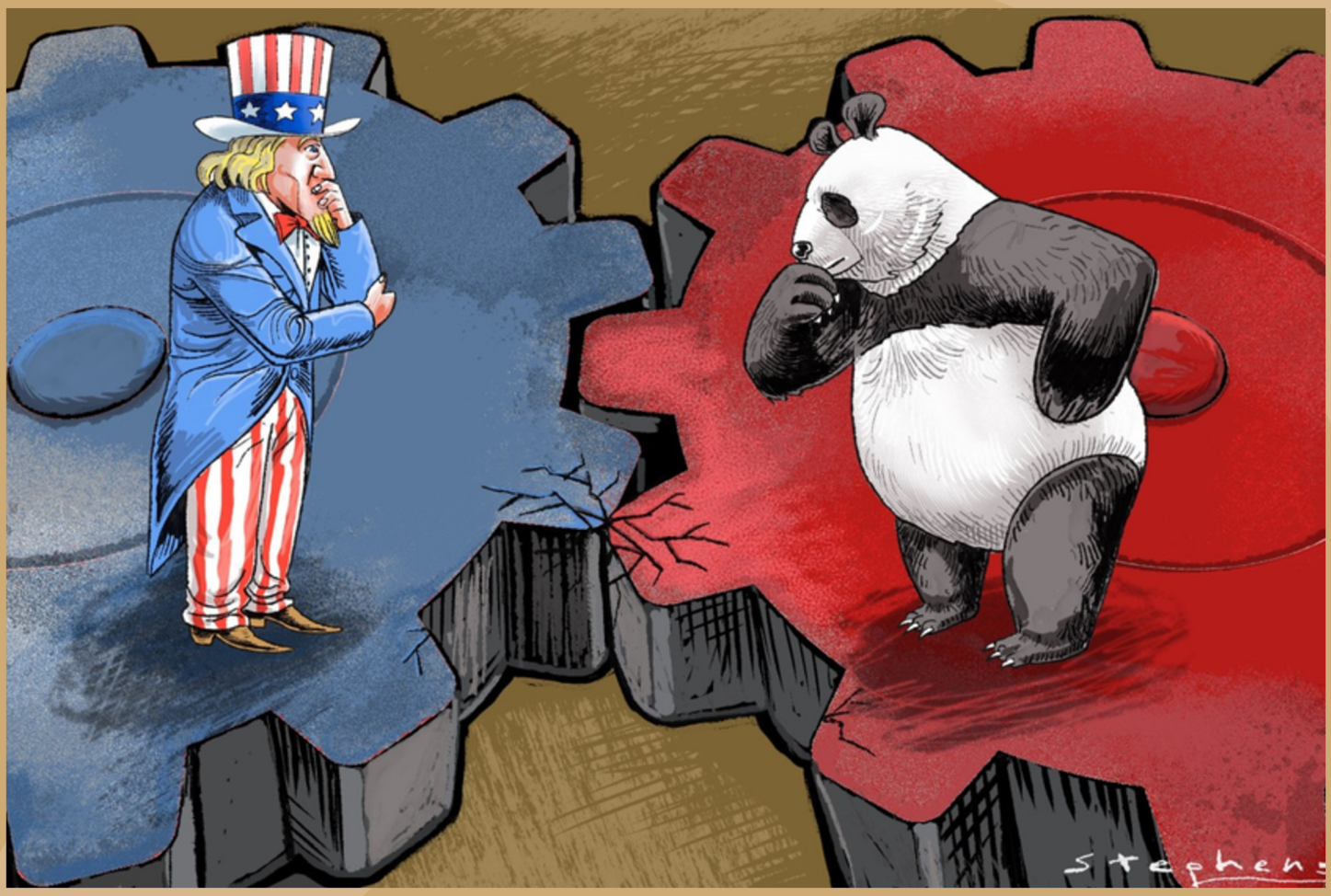
US Wants G2, China Wants G1

The Battle to Define the New World Order



The contest between the United States and China is no longer only about trade, technology or military strength. It is about who will define the rules of the 21st-century world order. Washington has periodically floated the idea of a "G2," where the U.S. and China jointly manage global affairs. Beijing rejects that label, but its own strategy suggests something more ambitious: not shared leadership, but a China-centred order dressed in the language of multipolarity.





Origins of the G2 Idea

The G2 concept first appeared in 2005, when economist C. Fred Bergsten argued that the world's two largest economies needed closer coordination. After the 2008 financial crisis, Zbigniew Brzezinski revived the idea as a framework for global governance. China rejected it in 2009, fearing it would tie Beijing to U.S.-led rules and force it to share responsibility for crises it preferred to avoid. The idea faded during the trade war era, but Donald Trump revived it in 2025 and again before his May 2026 Beijing summit with Xi Jinping.

Trump's Transactional Vision

Trump's G2 vision is transactional. It imagines two great powers managing rivalry through deals on trade, tariffs, rare earths, aircraft purchases and strategic stability. But the May 2026 summit exposed its limits.

China agreed to buy 200 Boeing jets, far below Trump's floated 500, and pledged agricultural purchases, but there was no comprehensive trade agreement, no joint communiqué, and no breakthrough on Taiwan or Iran.

Beijing's Rejection of G2

China's rejection of G2 is strategic. Foreign Minister Wang Yi made this clear on March 8, 2026, saying world history is written by many countries, not by two powers. Beijing presents itself as defender of sovereignty, multilateralism and the Global South. But behind this language lies a deeper objective: to reshape global institutions around Chinese priorities while avoiding the burden of open hegemonic responsibility.

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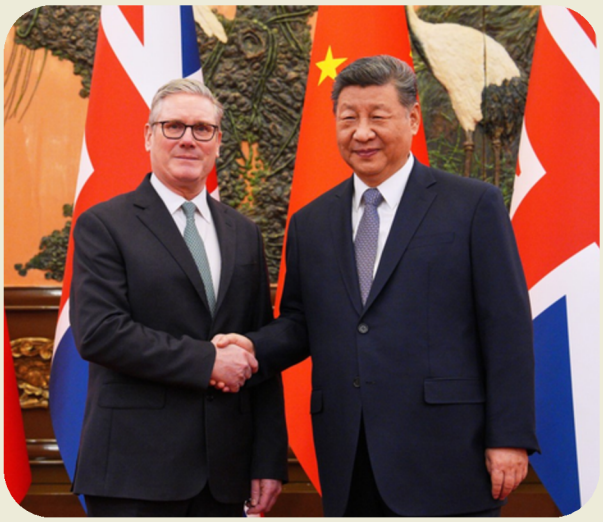
Chinese Pulse

CHINA UPDATE

JUNE 2026 ● www.chinascoop.org ● Chinese Pulse

UK–China Relations Improve Through Diplomatic Engagement

The British foreign secretary emphasized improved engagement and mutual respect between the UK and China, reflecting warmer diplomatic relations while acknowledging ongoing differences and challenges in trade, security, and foreign policy.



Philippines Protests China's Structure Near Scarborough Shoal

The Philippines has taken diplomatic action against China over an unauthorized floating structure near the disputed Scarborough Shoal. The incident underscores continuing tensions in the South China Sea, where overlapping territorial claims remain a source of friction. The protest reflects Manila's efforts to defend its maritime rights and sovereignty.



CHINA UPDATE

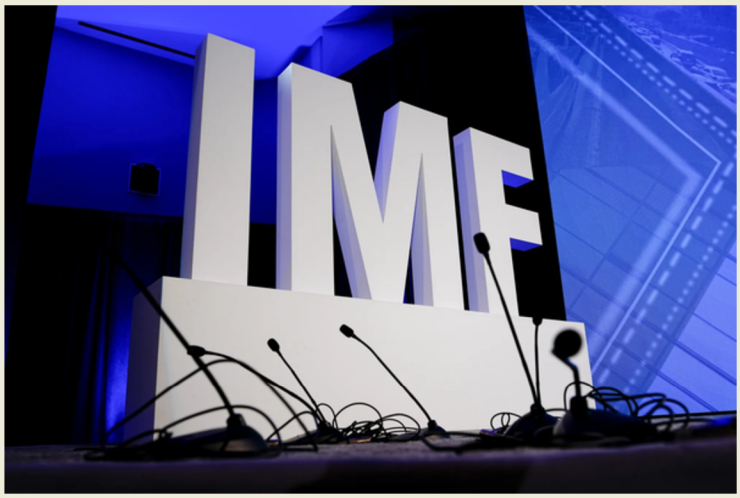
U.S. Targets Chinese Firms Over Military Links



The United States designated major Chinese firms, including Alibaba, Baidu, BYD, and NIO, as allegedly supporting China's military, highlighting escalating U.S.–China tensions over technology, national security, supply chains, and military-linked innovation.

IMF Welcomes Constructive U.S.–China Economic Engagement

The IMF emphasized that China's global economic linkages remain vital and welcomed constructive U.S.–China engagement, noting that stronger cooperation between the world's largest economies supports global growth, stability, and confidence.



EU Seeks Supply Chain Diversification From China

The European Union is considering new rules requiring companies in sensitive industries to diversify supply chains and reduce heavy dependence on China. The proposal aims to strengthen economic resilience, address vulnerabilities exposed by past Chinese export restrictions, and enhance strategic autonomy amid growing concerns over economic security and geopolitical risks.



Security Risks Reshape China's Belt and Road

Rising security threats, including militant attacks on Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) projects, are prompting China to reassess aspects of its global infrastructure strategy. Analysts note that these challenges highlight growing international concerns over project security, implementation practices, and the long-term sustainability of BRI investments in vulnerable regions.



Chinese Pulse

CHINA UPDATE

JUNE 2026 ● www.chinascoop.org ● Chinese Pulse

Japan Criticizes China's Growing Military Assertiveness

Japanese officials criticized China's rapid military buildup and assertive regional actions, citing concerns over security and stability. The comments reflect enduring tensions and strategic competition in the Indo-Pacific region.



China Urges Cooperative Partnership With India



China's Foreign Ministry spokesperson Lin Jian urged India on 8 June 2026 to adopt the "right strategic perception," viewing both countries as cooperative partners and development opportunities rather than rivals or threats.

CHINA UPDATE

JUNE 2026 ● www.chinascoop.org ● Chinese Pulse

China's Critical Minerals Dominance Raises Global Concerns

China's strategic control over critical minerals and processing capacity has raised concerns among governments and industries worldwide. Heavy dependence on Chinese supplies creates risks of disruptions, economic coercion, and supply chain vulnerabilities. In response, many countries are investing in alternative sources, domestic production, and diversified supply networks.



France Exposes Chinese AI-Driven Propaganda Network

France's watchdog Viginum uncovered 13 fake multilingual news websites allegedly linked to CGTN. The network reportedly used AI-generated content to spread pro-Beijing narratives, raising concerns over foreign influence operations and information manipulation.



Caricatures



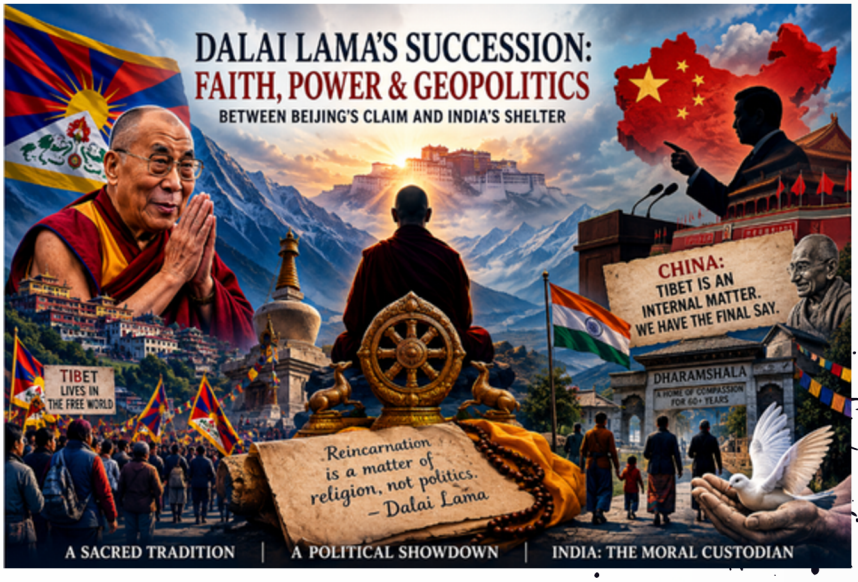






INDIA SHIELDS TIBET

India's Quiet Strength in the Battle for Tibet's Future





DEFIANCE

As the 90-year-old Dalai Lama attended the swearing-in ceremony of Tibet's re-elected leader-in-exile, Penpa Tsering, in Dharamshala in late May 2026, a sharp diplomatic warning emerged from Beijing. Via social media, Yu Jing, the spokesperson for the Chinese embassy in New Delhi, explicitly cautioned India against interfering in the selection of the next Dalai Lama.



This timely reminder underscored a profound geopolitical reality: a deeply sacred spiritual succession has evolved into a high-stakes diplomatic tug-of-war, positioning India as a vital arbiter of regional stability.



The core conflict is straightforward yet entirely unyielding. The Dalai Lama maintains that the decision regarding his reincarnation rests solely with his religious institution, the Gaden Phodrang Trust and has stated that his successor will be discovered in the "free world." Beijing, conversely, asserts exclusive authority over the approval process, categorizing the succession strictly as an internal domestic matter. With neither side willing to compromise, an ancient spiritual tradition remains caught between two fundamentally incompatible political visions.

India's pivotal connection to this dispute traces back to 1959. When the Dalai Lama fled Tibet to escape Chinese rule, New Delhi opened its borders to him and thousands of fleeing refugees. For over six decades, India has provided a safe haven in Dharamshala, granting the Tibetan diaspora the freedom to practice their faith, sustain their culture and manage their community. This enduring, unconditional hospitality has effectively rendered India the unique moral custodian of a displaced population.

Currently, New Delhi manages this responsibility with careful, balanced diplomacy. While the Indian government officially states that it does not intervene in purely religious matters, it consistently supports the Tibetan right to religious liberty. This measured policy is backed by firm action when necessary. For instance, Union Minister Kiren Rijiju has publicly affirmed that succession belongs exclusively to the Dalai Lama's institution and Prime Minister Narendra Modi has routinely sent warm public greetings on the spiritual leader's birthdays. This approach allows India to stand by its core principles while cautiously repairing ties with Beijing following the 2020 border confrontations.Beyond spiritual solidarity, India's strategic interests are directly linked to Tibet's future. The Dalai Lama has suggested his successor could be born outside Chinese jurisdiction, a possibility that immediately impacts India's sensitive frontier regions, such as Arunachal Pradesh, which Beijing claims as its own



The leadership of the Central Tibetan Administration places immense trust in New Delhi. Following his re-election, Sikyong Penpa Tsering expressed full confidence that India would make the correct strategic choices when the transition occurs. Tsering remains dedicated to the Dalai Lama's "Middle Way" approach seeking genuine cultural autonomy for Tibet within the framework of the Chinese constitution through dialogue and non-violence. Although he notes that back-channel talks with Beijing continue to be unproductive, his stance remains resilient, arguing that the ultimate question is whether the Tibetan spirit will outlast the political structures opposing it. This resilience faces daily pressure. Human rights organizations report deteriorating conditions inside Tibet, characterized by strict limitations on the Tibetan language, tight controls on religious practices, the mandatory placement of children into state-run boarding schools and pervasive surveillance. In sharp contrast to these restrictive conditions, India's pluralistic and democratic society serves as a powerful regional alternative. Beijing, however, remains unmoved, grounding its policy in historical precedent and state sovereignty. From the Chinese government's perspective, the Dalai Lama is viewed principally as a political figure rather than a purely spiritual leader—a stance the state vigorously maintains.





The path ahead points toward an inevitable diplomatic crossroads. When the current Dalai Lama passes, the global community may be faced with two competing claimants to the title: one chosen by Tibetan Buddhist tradition and another appointed by Beijing. Should that fracture occur, India's decisions anchored in decades of steady principle and quiet hospitality will hold immense international significance, proving that consistent adherence to values often outlasts aggressive rhetoric.

TIANANMEN STAYS UNBROKEN

Silent Resistance



TIANANMEN SQUARE 1989: BEIJING BRUTALLY SILENCED ITS PEACEFUL PROTESTERS

On 4 June 1989, Beijing became the center of one of the most tragic and shocking events in modern world history—the Tiananmen Square Massacre. Thousands of peaceful protesters, largely students, were brutally killed by the Chinese military as they demanded democracy, freedom of speech and an end to corruption in the ruling Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The events of that day remain a chilling reminder of how authoritarian regimes can use overwhelming force to suppress dissent and they continue to resonate globally as a symbol of courage, resistance and the fight for human rights.



THE RISE OF A MOVEMENT

The roots of the Tiananmen protests trace back to April 1989, when students and citizens across Beijing began gathering in Tiananmen Square to mourn the death of Hu Yaobang, a former Communist Party leader and reform advocate. Hu had been widely respected for his progressive stance and sympathy toward political reform and his passing sparked an outpouring of grief that quickly transformed into calls for systemic change. Students demanded political transparency, government accountability, freedom of speech and the end of corruption. As demonstrations spread across universities and public spaces, millions of ordinary citizens, workers and intellectuals joined the movement. By mid-May, Tiananmen Square had become a hub of peaceful protest, filled with banners, speeches, sit-ins and vigils. The protesters' resolve was clear—they sought a future where voices could be heard without fear of reprisal, a future built on justice and freedom. The movement gained international attention for its discipline and nonviolent approach. Despite hunger strikes, sleepless nights and harsh weather, protesters-maintained order. They established committees, cleaned the streets, and even organized public debates, creating a unique moment in history where civil society in China openly challenged the authoritarian regime. Tiananmen became a symbol of hope for democracy advocates worldwide, inspiring observers across Asia and the world.

THE GOVERNMENT RESPONDS WITH VIOLENCE

The Chinese government, however, viewed the movement not as a call for reform but as a threat to its authority. Premier Li Peng and other top CCP officials declared martial law in late May 1989. The military was mobilized, with tanks, troops and artillery moving into Beijing under strict orders to clear Tiananmen Square at all costs. On 4 June, the military unleashed an indiscriminate attack on unarmed civilians. Soldiers fired rifles directly into crowds, tanks crushed barricades and anyone in their path and medics and journalists were targeted. Witness accounts describe streets filled with bodies, blood and destruction, with entire families wiped out or injured. Estimates of fatalities vary widely due to government censorship, but reports suggest anywhere from 1,000 to over 5,000 deaths, with thousands more wounded. The military operation was meticulously planned to maximize fear and suppress any form of organized resistance. In the chaos, countless students and citizens were detained, tortured and, in some cases, executed. Survivors recounted seeing friends and family gunned down in cold blood, entire blocks cordoned off by tanks, and citizens fleeing for their lives across Beijing's streets.

CENSORSHIP AND HISTORICAL ERASURE

After the massacre, the Chinese government imposed a strict information blackout. Foreign journalists were expelled, domestic media were heavily censored and references to the events were erased from textbooks and public discourse. The CCP actively suppressed discussion of the massacre, imprisoning or harassing survivors, academics, and citizens who attempted to remember or commemorate the event.

Even today, topics such as “Tiananmen,” “4 June,” and related keywords are heavily monitored on Chinese internet platforms. Social media posts referencing the massacre are quickly deleted, and many Chinese citizens remain unaware of the full extent of what happened in 1989. This systematic suppression highlights the lengths to which the government goes to control narrative and memory.

GLOBAL IMPACT AND MEMORY

The Tiananmen Square Massacre of 4 June 1989 drew global condemnation, highlighting China’s violent suppression of peaceful protest and becoming a benchmark in human rights discussions. NGOs, scholars, and activists cite it as a case study in state violence, censorship, and civil resilience. While the crackdown stifled activism within China, hope endured through exiles, diaspora communities, and international commemorations. Memorials worldwide honor the bravery of students and citizens, including the iconic “Tank Man.” More than a national tragedy, Tiananmen revealed the cost of dissent and authoritarian power, standing as a lasting symbol of courage, truth, and the fight for human rights.



Shanxi Mine Tragedy







SHANXI COAL MINE BLAST: 82 DEAD IN DEVASTATING EXPLOSION

A devastating tragedy has struck the heart of China's industrial landscape. On a Friday evening, a massive gas explosion tore through the Liushenyu coal mine in Qinyuan county, within the massive Shanxi province. This sudden blast resulted in the deaths of at least 82 people, marking it as one of the deadliest mining disasters the country has witnessed recently. The sheer scale of the loss has sent shockwaves through the local community and the nation, turning an ordinary working shift into an absolute nightmare.

When the explosion occurred, there were 247 workers deep underground, performing their daily tasks in the confined spaces of the mine. The blast, fueled by highly combustible gases, triggered an intense shockwave and a collapse of the surrounding tunnels.For the miners trapped below, the situation instantly became a desperate fight for survival. While many were fortunate enough to escape to the surface, dozens sustained severe injuries and were immediately rushed to nearby hospitals for urgent medical care.

Emergency rescue teams were mobilized almost immediately after the blast was reported. These first responders faced incredibly hazardous conditions as they descended into the ruined mine. They had to navigate through toxic air, unstable rock formations, and the constant threat of secondary explosions. Their primary mission was to find survivors, provide medical aid, and bring the trapped worker's home. Despite their tireless efforts working around the clock, two miners remain unaccounted for, leaving their families in an agonizing state of uncertainty.

As rescue operations proceeded, a disturbing complication emerged that significantly hindered the emergency teams. Authorities discovered glaring discrepancies between the official blueprints of the mine and its actual underground layout. The maps provided by the mining company simply did not match the network of tunnels where the men were working. This lack of accurate information forced rescuers to operate blindly in some areas, wasting precious time. It also raised immediate red flags about how the mine was operated behind closed doors.

These alarming findings quickly shifted the government's focus to a tough and uncompromising criminal investigation



State media announced that Chinese authorities detained several top executives from the Shanxi Tongzhou Coal Coking Group, the company responsible for operating the mine. Investigators are digging deeply into the company's practices, looking for serious safety violations and deliberate breaches of the law. Preliminary reports strongly suggest that the company management systematically failed to adhere to required, critical safety protocols in their pursuit of financial profit.

The severity of this disaster has drawn the direct attention of the highest levels of the Chinese government. President Xi Jinping personally addressed the tragedy, calling for a thorough and transparent investigation into the root causes of the explosion. He firmly demanded that anyone found responsible for cutting corners and endangering workers' lives be severely punished under the law. This mandate signals that the central government will not tolerate the negligence that led to such a massive and preventable loss of human life.

In response to the president's directive, Beijing ordered an immediate and sweeping nationwide crackdown on illegal mining activities. The government is deploying teams of inspectors to coal mines across the entire country, demanding that facilities halt production until they can prove they meet strict safety standards. This aggressive approach is designed to root out hidden dangers, ensure ventilation systems are working correctly, and prevent another tragedy of this magnitude from happening elsewhere. The safety of workers is now under a massive national spotlight.

The location of this disaster, Shanxi province, is deeply intertwined with China's energy history. Shanxi is traditionally known as the largest coal producing region in the country. For decades, its vast underground reserves have powered China’s economic boom, providing fuel for factories and growing cities. However, this economic reliance has come at a high human cost. The region has long battled severe safety challenges in its mining sector. Tragedies like the Liushenyu explosion highlight the persistent, deadly risks that still exist in the industry today.

The fallout from the explosion is not limited to the tragic loss of life; it is also sending ripples through the global economy. In the short term, the disaster has significantly impacted energy and steel markets

.



Prices for coking coal, a crucial ingredient used in the steelmaking process, have surged rapidly. This spike in prices is driven by widespread market concerns over sudden supply shortages. As the government forces surrounding mines to close for safety inspections, coal flow has temporarily slowed down.

This situation highlights a much larger, ongoing challenge for China. The country relies heavily on coal to maintain its status as a global manufacturing powerhouse. At the same time, Beijing is investing heavily in renewable energy sources to clean up its environment. Yet, despite these green ambitions, the traditional coal sector remains a foundational piece of the Chinese economy. Transitioning away from this reliance is a slow process, and until it is complete, millions of workers will continue to extract these resources from the earth.

This devastating and heartbreaking event ultimately underscores the continuing, tragic tension between the demand for relentless industrial output and the fundamental right to basic, essential worker safety.

Beijing Tests Democratic Freedom

Golden Days & Faded Letters

A recent diplomatic clash between China and New Zealand highlights the growing tension surrounding international engagement with Taiwan. In May 2026, four New Zealand lawmakers participated in a standard parliamentary group visit to Taipei, a practice that has occurred for decades without incident. However, Beijing responded by imposing a one-year travel ban on the politicians, preventing them from entering mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau





This sudden shift in diplomatic norms transforms a routine political trip into a broader dispute over sovereignty, democratic independence and foreign interference. While China views the visit as a violation of its internal affairs, New Zealand and other democratic nations consider parliamentary travel an independent right free from external control. The resulting standoff demonstrates how global superpowers are increasingly using direct penalties to shape the foreign policy choices of smaller nations, placing Taiwan at the centre of a complex geopolitical struggle.

The lawmakers Laura McClure, David Wilson, Maureen Pugh and Duncan Webb travelled to Taiwan not as official government representatives, but as members of an independent parliamentary group. Beijing retaliated strictly, barring their entry and reportedly offering to reduce or lift the ban only if the lawmakers issued a formal apology. The Members of Parliament refused to apologize, viewing the demand as an unacceptable overreach. By attempting to force an apology, China turned a standard diplomatic objection into a direct challenge against the dignity and freedom of elected officials. The message from Beijing was clear: contact with Taiwan will carry immediate, personal consequences.

Wellington was taken aback by the severe punishment, as similar trips in the past never triggered such retaliation. New Zealand officially adheres to a One China policy, recognizing Beijing as the sole legal government of China.



However, this policy has never prevented unofficial trade, cultural or parliamentary exchanges with Taiwan.

Prime Minister Christopher Luxon dismissed China's reaction as "entirely inappropriate," while Foreign Minister Winston Peters directed officials to raise the issue directly with Chinese authorities. New Zealand made its stance undeniable. Despite China being its largest trading partner, the nation affirmed that its lawmakers operate independently and will not be dictated to by foreign powers.



For Taiwan, the travel ban represents another aggressive effort by Beijing to limit its international presence. Lacking formal diplomatic relations with most countries, Taiwan relies heavily on parliamentary diplomacy to build trust, secure trade agreements, and foster cultural ties.

Taipei strongly condemned the retaliation, stating that Beijing has no right to interfere in its international friendships. When foreign lawmakers visit Taiwan, they provide crucial reassurance that the island is not isolated on the global stage. Punishing these visits is a deliberate tactic to scare smaller countries away from engaging with Taipei.





China's actions were designed to send a chilling message to the rest of the world that any political engagement with Taiwan carries concrete consequences. Yet, the strategy appears to have had the opposite effect by drawing more attention to Beijing's pressure tactics. Nations like Australia quickly expressed support for the autonomy of lawmakers in choosing their travel destinations, proving the issue extends far beyond New Zealand.Ultimately, this dispute is about more than four politicians. It serves as a defining test of whether democratic countries will allow major economic partners to restrict their political freedoms or whether they will stand firm in protecting open dialogue and independent diplomacy. New Zealand's calm refusal to bow to pressure proves that middle powers can maintain their principles without abandoning their sovereign rights.

China’s Digital Control over Tibet

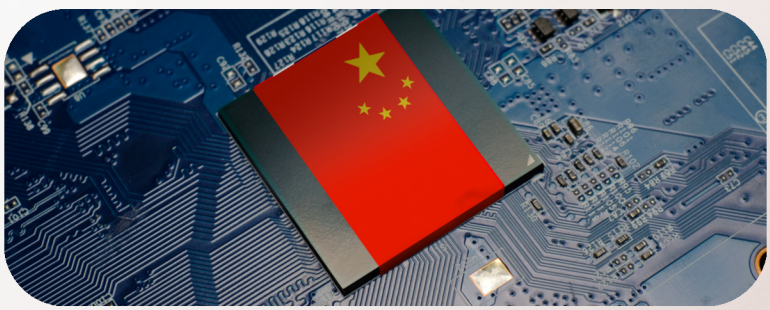
China’s “DeepZang” AI Signals a New Era of Digital Control in Tibet







China has recently started using advanced artificial intelligence, or AI, to increase its control over Tibet. For a long time, Tibet has been a sensitive region. There have been ongoing debates about its identity, religion, and who should govern it. Because of this, the Chinese government in Beijing has always kept a very strict watch over the area. Now, China is introducing new technology to the region. The government says these new AI tools are meant to help modernize Tibet and include its people in the digital world. However, security experts believe there is a hidden purpose. They say China is using AI to control what information Tibetans see and to shape how they think about their history.



One of the main tools in this new plan is an AI platform called DeepZang, launched in March of this year. At first glance, DeepZang might look like any other language tool, similar to translation apps or smart assistants we use every day. But security officials have warned that DeepZang is built to do much more than just help people translate words. It is part of a larger plan to control the flow of information. The tool is designed to quietly influence how Tibetan people find, understand, and use digital content on the internet. According to experts, the DeepZang system has three main goals. The first goal of DeepZang is to provide services in the native Tibetan language. This is known as linguistic inclusion. By offering a platform that actually understands and speaks Tibetan, the system becomes very useful for local people. On the surface, this looks like a wonderful step forward for technology. It brings a helpful digital tool to a group of people who have not always had tech products made for their specific language. This allows Tibetan speakers to use the internet easily in their mother tongue. In theory, this could improve education and make communication easier for everyday people. Because it is helpful, people are more likely to use and trust it.





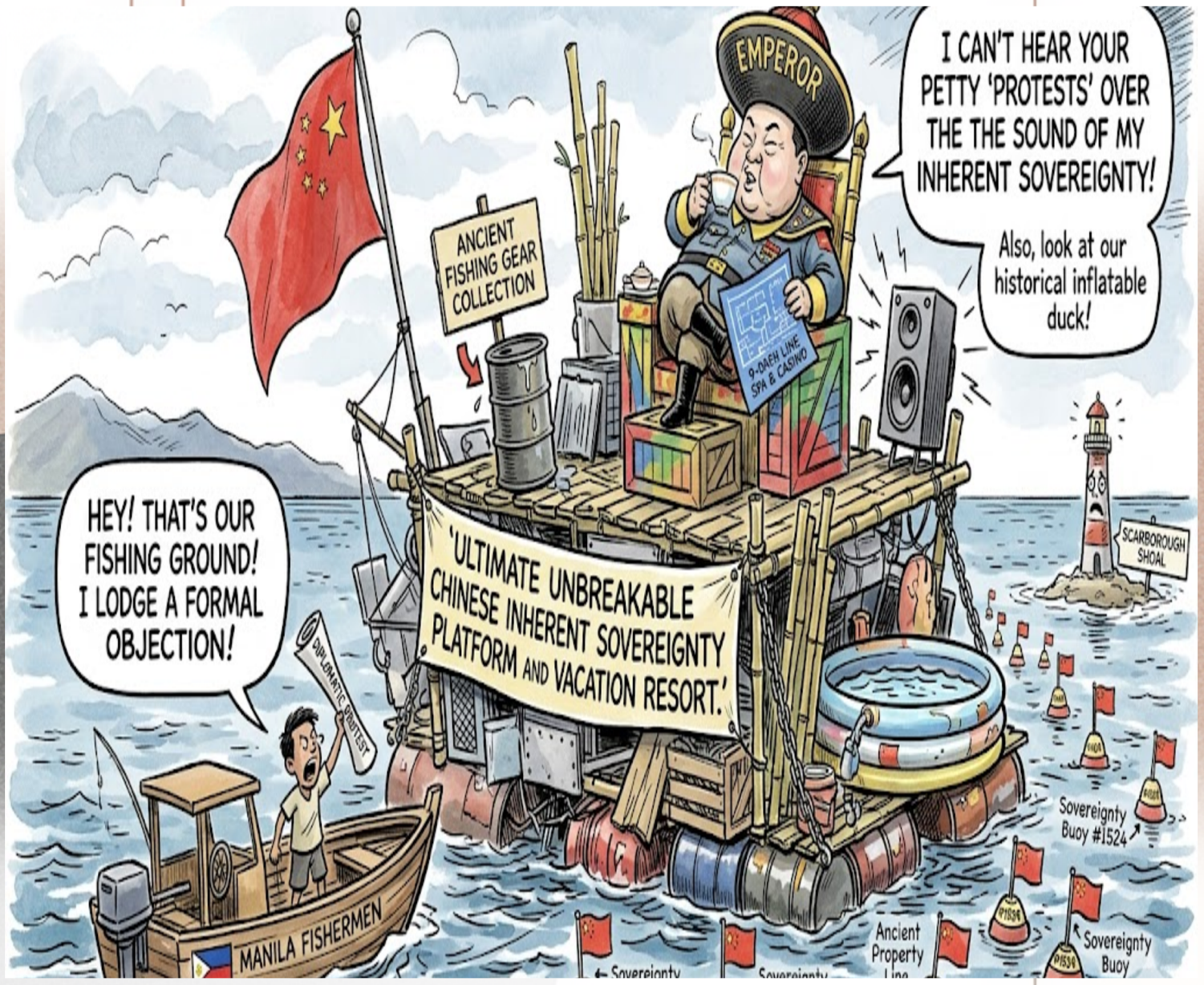
The second goal of DeepZang is to shape the narrative, or the story, that people are told. When users ask the AI questions about sensitive topics, like how Tibet is governed, its religious practices, or its history, the AI gives answers that match the Chinese government's official views. In the past, China used traditional censorship. This meant they simply blocked websites or deleted words they did not want people to see. DeepZang does something very different. Instead of just blocking information, it creates complete, well-written answers that favor Beijing's perspective. If a user asks a question about a controversial event, the AI gives them a full explanation that makes the government look good. This ensures that simple internet searches repeat the state's message.

The third goal is to strengthen the Chinese government's authority over the region. DeepZang does this by carefully choosing the words it uses. It constantly uses official government terms in everyday conversations. For example, instead of using the widely known word "Tibet," the AI consistently uses the term "Xizang," which is the name the Chinese government prefers. This is not an accident. It is a planned strategy to make the government's preferred language seem normal. Over time, when people read and hear these specific words every day, it can slowly change how they think about their political situation and their homeland. It subtly guides users to accept Beijing's authority without them realizing it. Security experts explain that DeepZang represents a major change in how governments control information. Old methods of censorship left blank spaces or error messages, which made people suspicious. People knew information was being hidden from them. However, AI platforms like DeepZang give answers that sound highly intelligent, complete, and reliable. Because the answers make sense and are easy to read, users are much more likely to believe them. They are less likely to question the information or look for the truth somewhere else. While the tool is very friendly and easy to use, it constantly trains the user to accept state-approved beliefs. It is a powerful mix of modern technology and strict political control.Ultimately, DeepZang shows the whole world a brand new danger. It proves that AI can be used to control minds and shape public opinion. It shows a shift from simply hiding information to actively creating a new reality for users. As these advanced AI tools grow, they will continue to raise serious questions about technology, human rights, and freedom.

satire

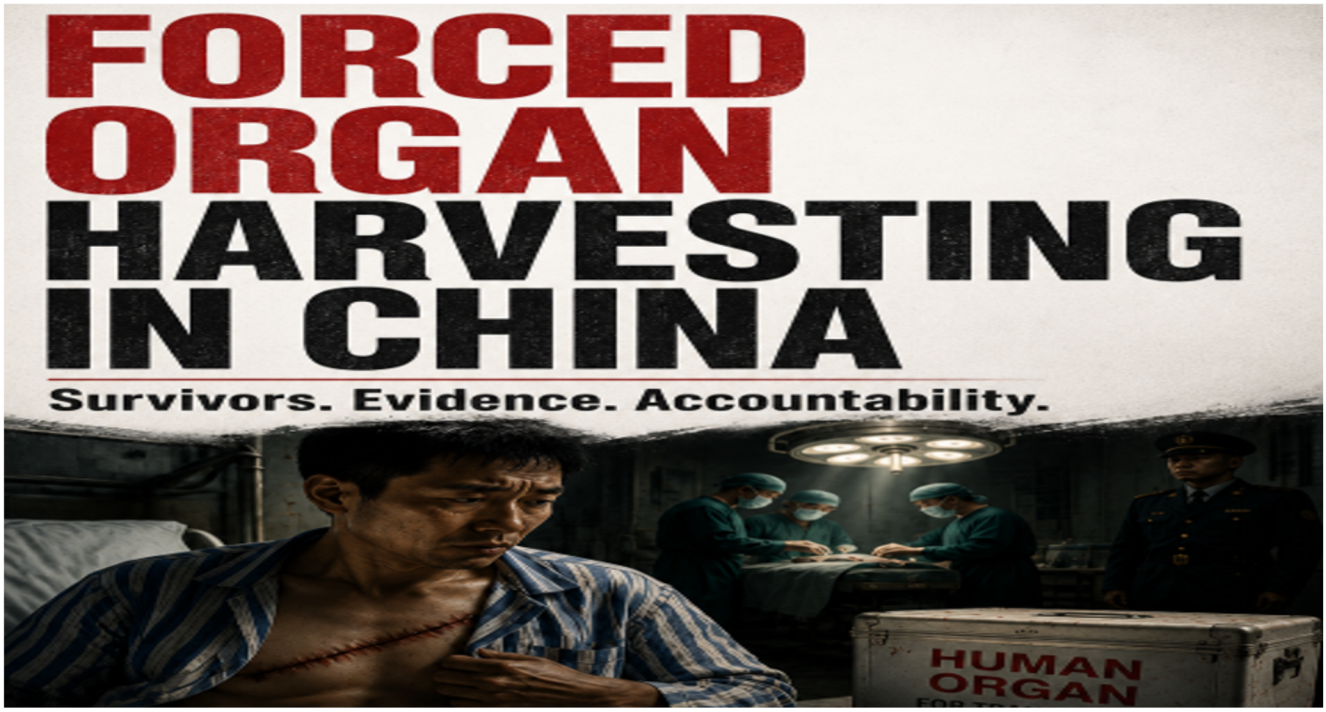

OPENAI EXPOSES CHINESE INFLUENCE CAMPAIGN – AI TOOLS SPREAD PROPAGANDA
AI-POWERED INFLUENCE ENGINE
AI-Generated Fake Debate!
AI-Generated Fake Debate!
Divisive AI Points!
VOTING ISSUES
POLITICAL DISCUSSION
PROPAGANDA CLOUD
ABROAD
EXTREME MEDIA Points!
EXTREME POSTS!
BOOS POSTS
EXTREME!
Extreme POSTS!
SOCIAL MEDIA USER
EXPOSING INFLUENCE CAMPAIGN


LONGSTANDING PROBLEMS IN GOVERNANCE
国有企业
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISE
SAFETY LAPSES
DATA FALSIFICATION
ILLEGAL SUBCONTRACTING
PAST DEADLY COLLAPSES
XI JINPING
ENFORCEMENT AUDIT
SAFETY STANDARDS
MAINTENANCE
ACCIDENT PREVENTION
PUBLIC SCRUTINY
PUBLIC SCRUTINY
DEADLY BUILDING COLLAPSE 2018
DEADLY BUILDING COLLAPSE 2021


EMPEROR
I CAN'T HEAR YOUR PETTY 'PROTESTS' OVER THE THE SOUND OF MY INHERENT SOVEREIGNTY!
Also, look at our historical inflatable duck!
ANCIENT FISHING GEAR COLLECTION
9-DASH LINE SPA & CASINO
HEY! THAT'S OUR FISHING GROUND! I LODGE A FORMAL OBJECTION!
DIPLOMATIC PROTEST
'ULTIMATE UNBREAKABLE CHINESE INHERENT SOVEREIGNTY PLATFORM AND VACATION RESORT.'
SCARBOROUGH SHOAL
MANILA FISHERMEN
Sovereignty Buoy #1524
Ancient Property Line
Sovereignty Buoy

BLOOD, BONES, BETRAYAL

The issue of forced organ harvesting in China is one of the most severe human rights crises of our time. For decades, human rights organizations, investigators, and survivors have accused the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) of running a state-sanctioned, highly secretive system that forcibly extracts vital organs from prisoners of conscience. These victims, primarily peaceful practitioners of the Falun Gong spiritual movement and Muslim Uyghurs, are reportedly executed through medical procedures to supply a lucrative global market for organ transplants.



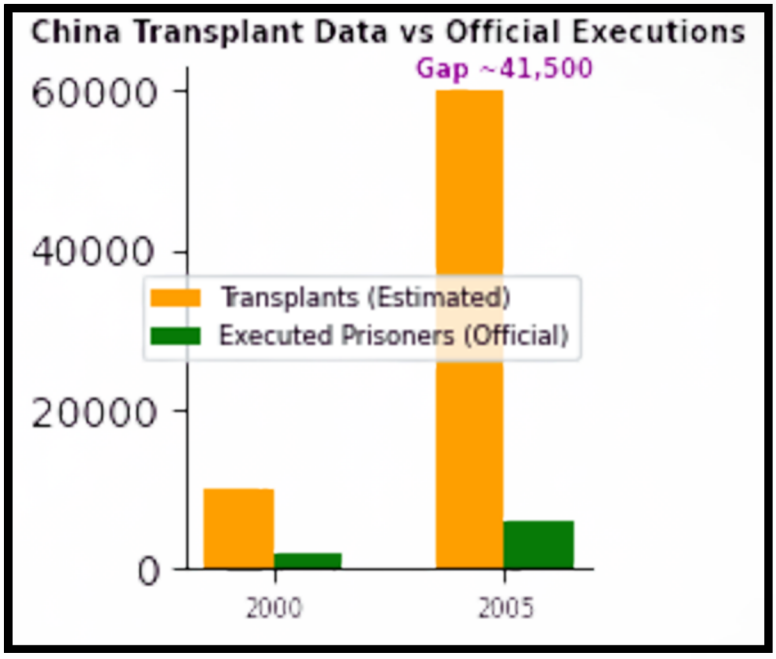
China's Hidden Horror: The Systematic Harvesting of Prisoners' Organs

Despite persistent denials from Beijing, a growing body of evidence, medical data, and eyewitness testimonies paints a dark and deeply disturbing picture of a bureaucratic system that turns murder into medicine.

The reality of this hidden horror began coming to light through the terrifying accounts of survivors. One of the most prominent cases is that of Cheng Pei Ming, a Falun Gong practitioner who was arrested and detained during the Chinese government's brutal crackdown on the spiritual movement, which began in 1999.

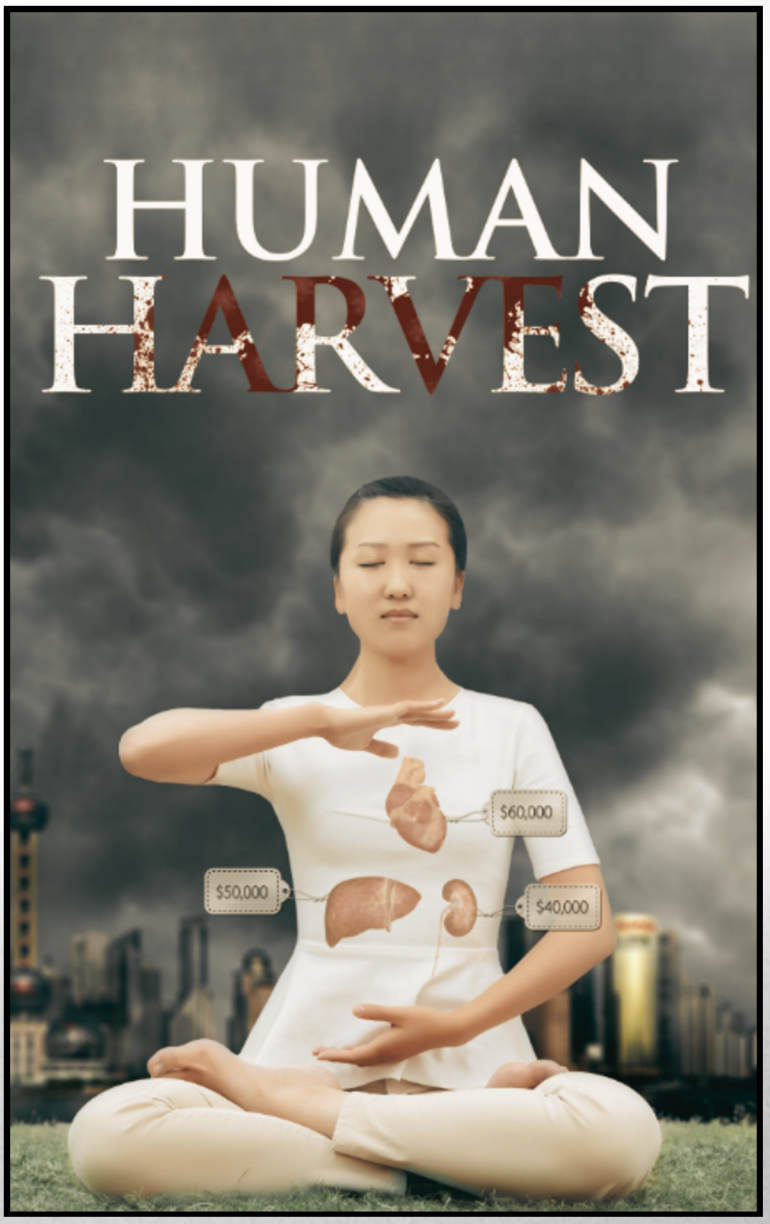
In 2004, while under armed guard at a medical facility, Cheng awoke to find a long surgical incision stretching across his chest. He had never agreed to any operation, and the doctors refused to give him any explanation. It was only much later, after undergoing medical scans outside of China, that Cheng discovered parts of his lung and liver had been surgically removed. His survival was rare; most targets of this system do not live to tell their stories.

During his time in detention, Cheng noted that he and other Falun Gong prisoners were subjected to constant blood tests, ultrasounds, and physical examinations. These tests were completely unrelated to their actual healthcare, serving instead to catalog their tissue types for future organ compatibility.As accounts like Cheng's began to leak out, international investigators stepped in to see if these stories could be backed up by hard data. In 2006, Canadian human rights lawyer David Matas and former Secretary of State David Kilgour launched a massive, independent investigation. Their subsequent landmark report, titled Bloody Harvest, looked at the math behind China's sudden transplant boom.They analyzed hospital capacities, transplant volumes, and waiting times across the country.



What they found was a massive statistical impossibility: China was performing tens of thousands of transplants every year, yet it had no functioning public organ donation system at the time, and the number of executed criminal prisoners did not add up to the total. Further validation of this on-demand system came from the medical community itself. Dr. Jacob Lavee, a prominent Israeli heart transplant surgeon, recounted a turning point in 2005 when one of his patients was told by a Chinese hospital that a matching heart transplant could be scheduled for an exact calendar date, weeks in advance. In legitimate medical systems, a heart transplant can never be pre-scheduled because it depends on an unpredictable, accidental death of a donor. A pre-arranged transplant date meant only one thing: the donor's death was planned ahead of time to coincide with the recipient's arrival. This revelation deeply shocked international medical ethicists, proving that the system was running like a commercial business where human lives were scheduled for termination based on market demand.

Despite these findings, the global response remained incredibly quiet for a very long time. Investigative journalists, such as Jan Jekielek, argue that this international silence was caused by a form of moral inertia and deep financial ties. Over the years, many Western hospitals, universities, and medical institutions actively collaborated with Chinese transplant programs. Western doctors trained Chinese surgeons, engaged in joint research, and integrated them into the global medical community. By doing so, Western institutions accidentally helped normalize China's transplant system, making it incredibly difficult for these same organizations to speak out without admitting their own indirect complicity. Furthermore, this systematic abuse is deeply intertwined with China's broader campaigns of persecution against minority groups. In regions like Xinjiang, home to millions of Muslim Uyghurs, the Chinese government has built mass detention camps under the guise of "re-education" and counter-terrorism. Journalists and human rights monitors have documented that detainees in these camps are subjected to pervasive high-tech surveillance, political indoctrination, and the exact same coercive medical testing and blood mapping previously seen with Falun Gong practitioners.



This convergence of mass detention and systematic medical profiling indicates that the infrastructure for forced organ harvesting remains a highly organized, bureaucratic weapon used to suppress groups deemed undesirable by the state. While independent investigators present piles of evidence, the CCP continues to project a clean image to the world. In official statements and white papers, Beijing consistently asserts its total commitment to protecting human rights, treating ethnic minorities fairly, and following international medical ethics. However, the contrast between official propaganda and the growing mountain of whistleblower testimonies is stark.







The implications of letting these practices go unpunished threaten global ethical standards. When international bodies, governments, and medical associations look the away for the sake of political or economic convenience, it slowly shifts global bioethics toward accepting unspeakable atrocities.

Fortunately, the international community has finally begun to react. United Nations human rights experts have publicly expressed deep alarm over these allegations, calling for independent oversight and full transparency.

Governments are slowly passing laws to prevent "transplant tourism," making it illegal for citizens to travel abroad to receive organs of dubious origin. However, after decades of delay, the momentum must pick up. To stop this horrific practice, the world must demand complete accountability and refuse to let economic and political power shield state-led atrocities.

PLA MILITARY UPDATE



PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

PLA MILITARY UPDATE



TYPE 076 DRONE CARRIER SEA TRIALS

China's Type 076 Sichuan has begun sea trials, featuring EMALS catapults designed to launch unmanned combat aerial vehicle swarms.

HYPERSONIC-PROOF NAVAL SHIELD SUCCESSFULLY TESTED

China Successfully Tests Advanced Naval Defense Shield Against Low-Flying Missiles and Drones Under Heavy Electromagnetic Jamming Conditions in Bohai Sea, Strengthening Fleet Protection and Amphibious Warfare Capabilities





HAMI NUCLEAR SILO NETWORK EXPANDS

Recent satellite imagery reveals extensive construction near China's Hami missile silo field, including over 80 launch pads, bunkers, and command facilities.

PLA MILITARY UPDATE

LIAONING CARRIER GROUP CONDUCTS PACIFIC DRILLS



Beginning May 19, 2026, the Liaoning carrier group conducted Western Pacific exercises to enhance carrier combat readiness, far-seas operational capabilities, and joint Navy-Air Force coordination through aviation, maritime, and anti-ship training.

PLA EXPANDS DRONE WARFARE CAPABILITIES

China has deployed over 200 converted J-6 fighter drones near the Taiwan Strait, enhancing large-scale unmanned strike and operational capabilities.



CHINA EXPANDS PLAN SURFACE COMBAT FLEET NEAR TAIWAN



China's navy is boosting its operational formations by deploying advanced Type 055 guided-missile destroyers under the Eastern Theatre Command, enhancing readiness for potential Taiwan-related contingencies.

Beijing is Reshaping Tibetan Childhood







Indoctrination

Images of toddlers holding toy rifles and marching in military formation under the Chinese flag have sparked international outrage, shedding light on a deeply troubling campaign to militarize and assimilate Tibet's youngest children. Published by Chinese state sources from a kindergarten in Tsona a remote Himalayan town right on the tense border with India the photographs show four- and five-year-olds dressed in miniature camouflage uniforms practicing combat drills. While Beijing labels this as a harmless lesson in patriotism, human rights groups and international observers see it as a dark form of political indoctrination that uses innocent children as mascots for geopolitics This military-style training is only the surface of a much broader, systematic effort to reshape the minds of Tibetan youth. Long before these children can even read, they are being taught to pledge absolute loyalty to the Chinese Communist Party. Under the guise of promoting "ethnic unity," the curriculum leaves virtually no room for Tibetan heritage. Instead, these young children are being raised strictly within a Chinese cultural and political narrative, learning to speak Mandarin while their native language, traditions and culture are intentionally pushed to the margins.

The scale of this assimilation extends far beyond a single kindergarten. According to United Nations human rights experts, roughly one million Tibetan children have been separated from their families and placed into a vast state-run residential school system. Nearly 78 percent of Tibetan students between the ages of six and eighteen live in these boarding schools, compared to a national average of just 20 percent across China. Stripped of daily contact with their families, religion and native language, these students are subjected to what the UN calls a program of forced assimilation, effectively erasing their distinct cultural identity.The geography of this specific incident adds an even more volatile layer to the situation. Tsona is located just 34 kilometers from the Line of Actual Control, an area heavily contested by both China and India, where military clashes occurred as recently as December 2022. Beijing's recent decision to upgrade Tsona to city status was already viewed by India as a direct provocation. Conducting military war games with preschoolers in such a highly sensitive border zone intentionally thrusts small children into a dangerous, ongoing geopolitical standoff that they are far too young to understand.



While the Chinese government defends these programs as ordinary civic education similar to patriotic activities found in schools worldwide, critics point out a massive difference between normal national pride and dressing toddlers in combat gear to practice war. The international community has started to push back, with the United States imposing visa restrictions on Chinese officials involved in these forced assimilation policies. However, these sanctions have yet to slow Beijing's efforts. The images from Tsona serve as a stark reminder of a quiet war being waged against Tibetan identity one that begins in the nursery and aims to rewrite the future of an entire generation.

X CORNER

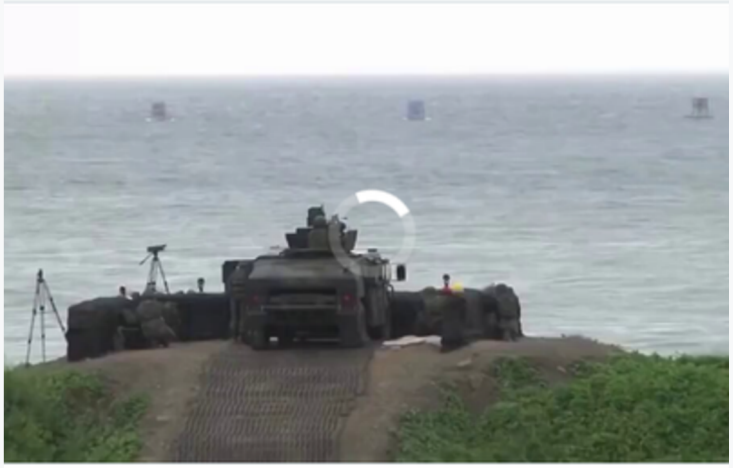
China V
@China_V7



China's Taiwan Invasion Tech Tested

China's claimed Xi-Ray 233 test remains unverified, but reports of PLA landing barges, mobile piers and logistics drills continue to fuel concerns over possible Taiwan invasion preparations and regional escalation.

Bloomberg
@business



Philippines Says Chinese Boats Used Cyanide, in South China Sea

Chinese propaganda portraying Taiwanese troops as weak sparked psyop speculation. Critics say it may boost PLA confidence, but could backfire by exposing Beijing's insecurity and cognitive-warfare desperation.

Financial Times
@FT

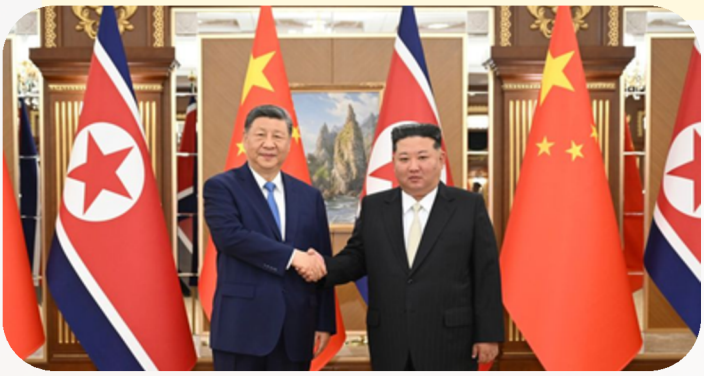


China Delays Pentagon Visit Over Taiwan Arms Deal

China is delaying approval for Pentagon official Elbridge Colby's Beijing visit, pressuring Donald Trump over a proposed $14 billion Taiwan arms package amid rising US-China tensions.

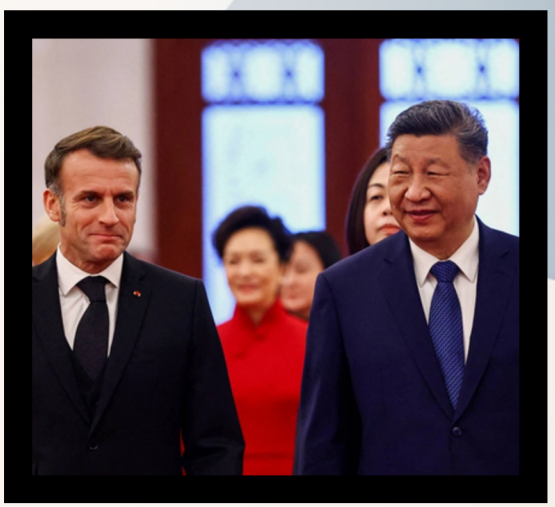
IMPORTANT VISITS

Xi Jinping's Rare Visit to North Korea Strengthens Strategic Ties



Chinese President Xi Jinping made a rare two-day state visit to North Korea on 8–9 June 2026, where he met North Korean leader Kim Jong Un in Pyongyang.The primary purpose of the visit was to strengthen the longstanding China–North Korea partnership,expand cooperation in politics, trade, economic development, culture, technology, and regional security, and reaffirm the traditional friendship between the two countries. During their talks, both leaders pledged to deepen bilateral collaboration and enhance strategic coordination. The outcome of the visit was a renewed commitment to closer political, economic, cultural, and diplomatic ties, signaling stronger cooperation between Beijing and Pyongyang amid evolving regional and global geopolitical dynamics.

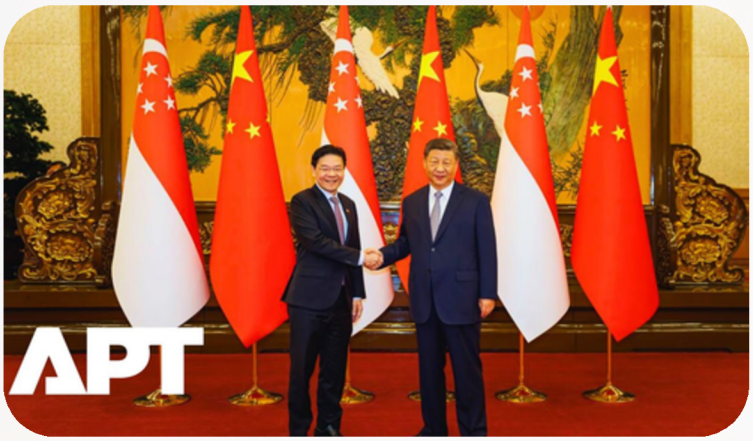
China Joins Macron-Led Economic Cooperation Call Ahead of G7 Summit



On 11 June 2026, China participated in a rare virtual economic cooperation meeting hosted by French President Emmanuel Macron ahead of the G7 Summit, highlighting Beijing's continued engagement with major Western economies. The meeting focused on global economic growth, trade, investment, and international economic stability amid ongoing geopolitical and market challenges.

The discussions reinforced the importance of open communication, multilateral cooperation, and coordinated efforts to address global economic issues, helping strengthen economic engagement between China and leading Western nations.

Singapore Prime Minister Lawrence Wong Visits China to Mark 35 Years of Diplomatic Relations



Singaporean Prime Minister Lawrence Wong paid an official visit to China from 22–25 June 2026, marking his first trip outside ASEAN since taking office. The visit was undertaken to commemorate the 35th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Singapore and China and to strengthen bilateral cooperation. During meetings with Chinese leaders, discussions focused on trade, investment, technology, green development, the digital economy, and regional cooperation. The visit reaffirmed the strong partnership between the two countries and resulted in renewed commitments to deepen economic collaboration, enhance people-to-people exchanges, and expand cooperation in emerging sectors of mutual interest.

China Joins G7 Economic Video Call Ahead of Summit

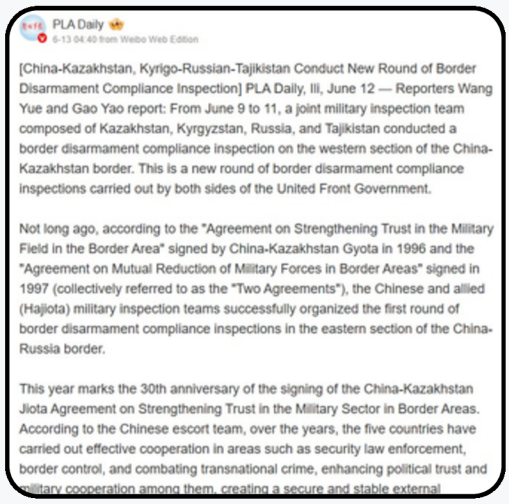
Chinese Vice Premier Zhang Guoqing participated in a video dialogue hosted by French President Emmanuel Macron on 11 June 2026 ahead of the G7 Summit. The discussions focused on international trade, global economic growth, investment, and economic cooperation amid ongoing global challenges.



China's participation underscored its willingness to engage with major Western economies and contribute to discussions on global economic governance. The dialogue reinforced the importance of multilateral cooperation, open markets, and continued communication between China and leading industrialized nations, helping maintain constructive engagement on key economic issues.

CHINESE SOCIAL MEDIA CORNER

TRENDING ON WEIBO


PLA Daily
6-13 04:40 from Weibo Web Edition

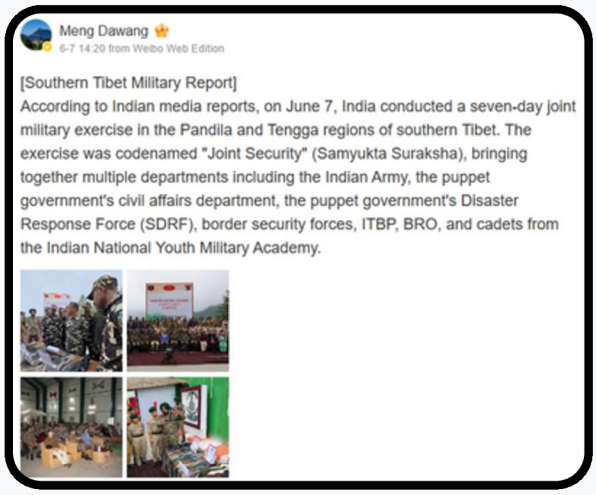
[China-Kazakhstan, Kyrigo-Russian-Tajikistan Conduct New Round of Border Disarmament Compliance Inspection] PLA Daily, Ili, June 12 — Reporters Wang Yue and Gao Yao report: From June 9 to 11, a joint military inspection team composed of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Tajikistan conducted a border disarmament compliance inspection on the western section of the China-Kazakhstan border. This is a new round of border disarmament compliance inspections carried out by both sides of the United Front Government.

Not long ago, according to the "Agreement on Strengthening Trust in the Military Field in the Border Area" signed by China-Kazakhstan Gyota in 1996 and the "Agreement on Mutual Reduction of Military Forces in Border Areas" signed in 1997 (collectively referred to as the "Two Agreements"), the Chinese and allied (Hajiota) military inspection teams successfully organized the first round of border disarmament compliance inspections in the eastern section of the China-Russia border.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the signing of the China-Kazakhstan Jiota Agreement on Strengthening Trust in the Military Sector in Border Areas. According to the Chinese escort team, over the years, the five countries have carried out effective cooperation in areas such as security law enforcement, border control, and combating transnational crime, enhancing political trust and military cooperation among them, creating a secure and stable external

China and Central Asian States Conduct Border Disarmament Inspection

China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan conducted border disarmament inspections along the western China-Kazakhstan frontier, reviewing Xinjiang Military District compliance and preparing planned reciprocal checks in Kazakhstan on June 15.


Meng Dawang
6-7 14:20 from Weibo Web Edition

[Southern Tibet Military Report]
According to Indian media reports, on June 7, India conducted a seven-day joint military exercise in the Pandila and Tengga regions of southern Tibet. The exercise was codenamed "Joint Security" (Samyukta Suraksha), bringing together multiple departments including the Indian Army, the puppet government's civil affairs department, the puppet government's Disaster Response Force (SDRF), border security forces, ITBP, BRO, and cadets from the Indian National Youth Military Academy.

India's Samyukta Suraksha Drill Counters China's Arunachal Narrative

India's Samyukta Suraksha drill in Pandila and Tenga strengthened Army-civil coordination, border security and disaster response, while rejecting Beijing's southern Tibet propaganda over sovereign Arunachal Pradesh, which India firmly defends.

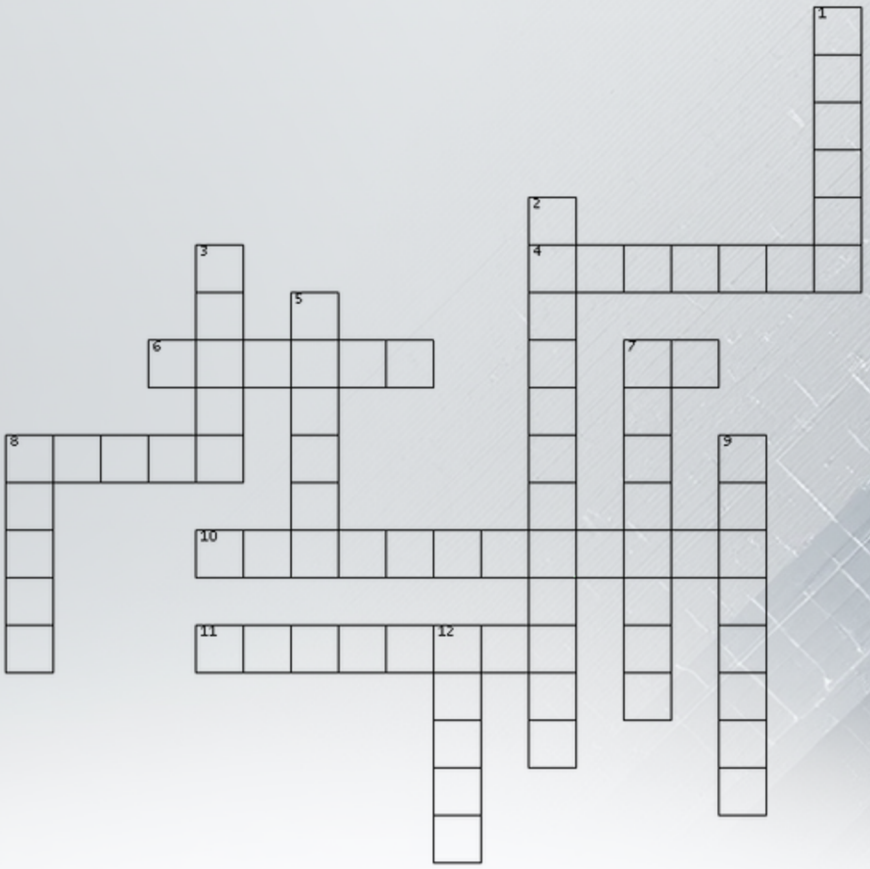
TRENDING ON TikTok



Victor Gao Explains China-India Border Tensions

Chinese President Xi Jinping hosted Russian President Vladimir Putin following a prior meeting with former U.S. President Donald Trump. Analysts note no significant U.S.–China soybean trade agreement was finalized, highlighting China's strategic balancing in diplomacy.

ZEN ZIGZAG



ACROSS

1. Economic summit China participates in ahead of other nations
4. Philippine Defense Secretary who was sanctioned
6. Type of missile Taiwan fired during drills
7. Chinese leader
8. Tibetan border town with militarized kindergarten
10. Chinese state-owned firms summoned for safety issues
11. Type of military drill PLA helicopters conducted

DOWN

1. China's national exams praised by Beijing
2. Law targeting Uyghur family information in Xinjiang
3. Country that sanctioned the Philippine Defense Secretary
5. Sea flashpoint between China and Taiwan
7. Chinese region facing desert floods
8. Region claimed by China but disputed by India
9. Material China dominates globally for trade and tech
12. Country controlling upstream Indus River

SNAP TRIVIA !

LEVEL 1 — EASY

1. Which country fired HIMARS missiles recently?
2. Who is the military leader of China?
3. Which country sanctioned the Philippine Defense Secretary?
4. What is the name of the Tibetan border town with militarized kindergarten?
5. What natural disaster warning did Xinjiang issue?

LEVEL 2 — MODERATE

1. Which Chinese region recently warned about floods?
2. What kind of drills did Taiwan conduct with HIMARS missiles?
3. Which country sanctioned the Philippine Defense Secretary?
4. What is the name of the Tibetan town with military-style kindergarten training?
5. What materials does China dominate in global trade for technolog?

LEVEL 3 — HARD

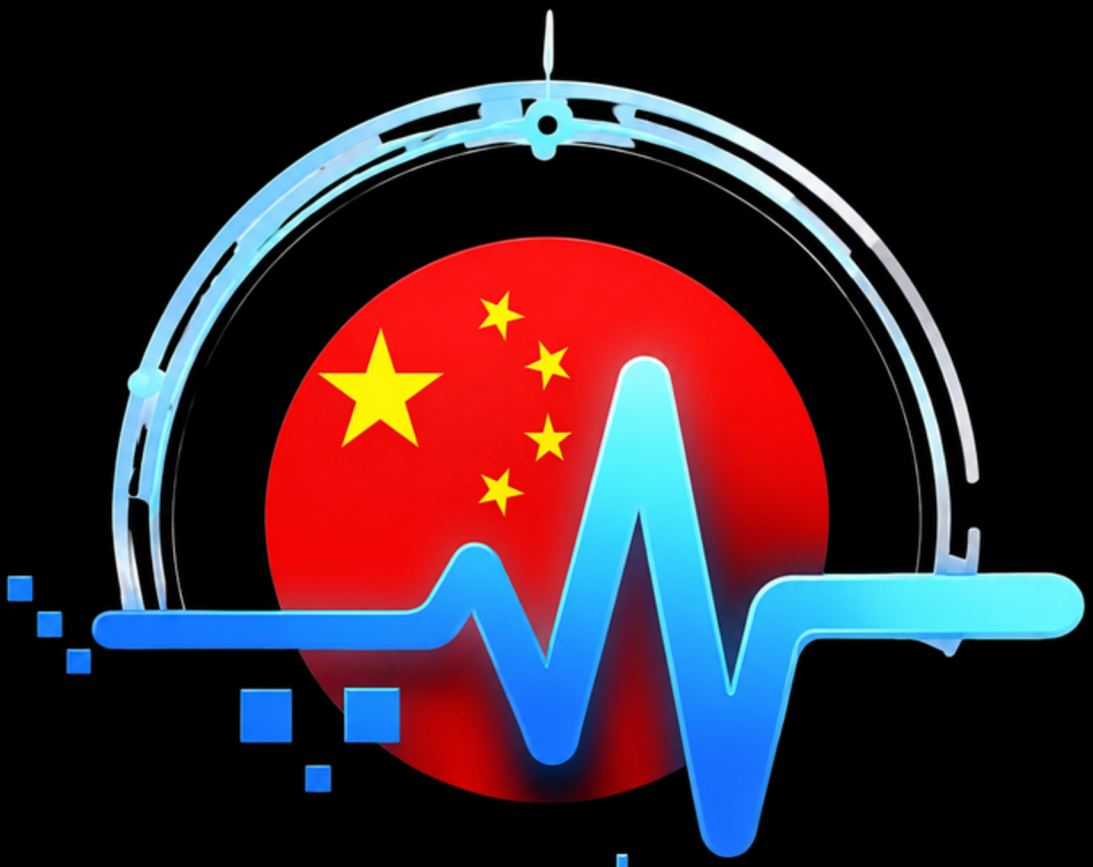
1. Which advanced surveillance or military technologies are being deployed by China in Tibet and Xinjiang to monitor populations and enforce security policies?"

2. Which advanced surveillance or military technologies are being deployed by China in Tibet and Xinjiang to monitor populations and enforce security policies?"

3. Which precision long-range missile system is part of the PLA's modern arsenal for strategic and tactical operations?"

4. Which anti-ship missile is carried on PLA warships and aircraft?

5. Which body of water is a major flashpoint for territorial disputes involving China, Taiwan, and several Southeast Asian nations?"



When unity is forced by law, Identity becomes a crime

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