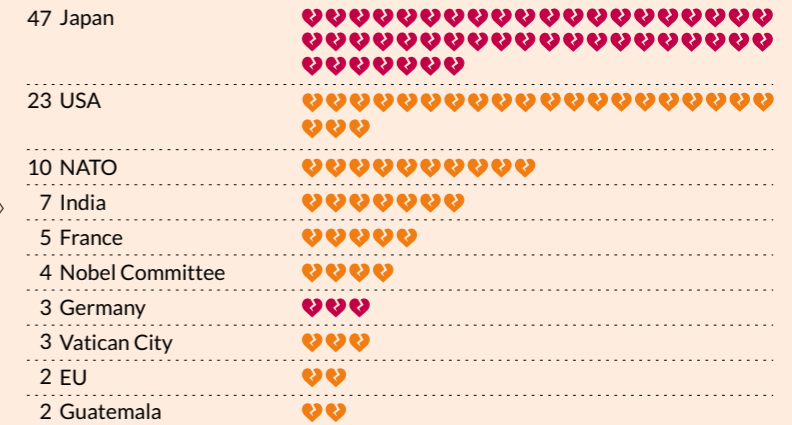


# THE THIN RED LINE OF CHINA'S NATIONAL FEELINGS

"You have hurt the Chinese people's feelings" has become a standard accusation employed by China's diplomats. It is used against foreign governments, individuals, organizations, companies and anyone else who has made themselves seemingly guilty of insensitive behavior towards the Chinese populace. The phrase has become a powerful tool used by the Chinese government to force foreign entities to submit to Beijing's ideological line.

## HOW OFTEN DO THE FEELINGS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE GET HURT?

Under Mao Zedong, China only used the accusation three times. However, from the beginning of economic reforms in the late 1970s until 2006 at least 42 countries or organizations have "hurt the feelings of the Chinese people."



**WHAT HAPPENED AND HOW THE FEELINGS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE WERE HURT**

**CORE INTERESTS - DON'T TOUCH**

**CROSS THIS LINE AT YOUR OWN RISK**

**PUNISHMENT: PRODUCT BOYCOTT, DIPLOMATIC ICE AGE, WITHDRAWAL OF LOVE**

**YOU ARE NOW HURTING THE FEELINGS OF 1.3 BILLION PEOPLE**

**KIND OF CONFLICT**

- 🗺️ TERRITORY
- 👤 HUMAN RIGHTS
- 📖 POLITICAL
- 🙏 DALAI LAMA

WHO	1978	1997	2006	2007	2008	2011	2012	2015	2016	2018		
ACTION	ALBANIA	DENMARK	JAPAN	GERMANY	SANTA LUCIA	EU	USA	JAPAN	FRANCE	SWEDEN	USA	GERMANY
ACCUSSION	Criticized Chairman Mao Zedong.	Put forward a resolution in the UN criticizing China's poor human rights record.	Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi visited the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, which honors Japan's war dead, including war criminals.	The German chancellor, Angela Merkel, met with the exiled Tibetan leader, the Dalai Lama.	The tiny Caribbean nation with a population of less than 200,000 resumed diplomatic relations with Taiwan.	Awarded the EU Sakharov Prize to democracy activist Hu Jia.	President Barack Obama met with the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader the Dalai Lama.	Japan took steps to emphasize its claim to the uninhabited Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands in the sea between China and Japan that both countries claim as theirs.	Journalist Ursula Gauthier claimed in an article that Chinese suppression was the root cause of violent ethnic strife in the province of Xinjiang.	Peter Dahlin, a Swedish human rights activist, assisted Chinese human rights lawyers.	In a survey, Marriott International asked customers for their home residence, and listed Tibet, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau as separate "countries."	Mercedes-Benz posted an add on Instagram (which is blocked by censorship in China) that featured a quote from the Dalai Lama.
ACCUSSION	Perceived as "viciously" attacking "the great leader of the Chinese people" and the Chinese Communist Party.	Seen as interfering in China's internal affairs.	Showed lack of remorse for the atrocities perpetrated by Japanese troops in China during World War II.	The meeting was seen as a gross interference in China's internal affairs.	Supporting separatists. Beijing considers Taiwan a "runaway province" that must be re-united with China, by force if necessary.	Risked causing serious damage to China-EU relations by rewarding a person seen as a criminal by the Chinese government.	Gave legitimacy to a person seen by Beijing as a separatist and a "wolf in sheep's clothing."	Seen as a violation of China's territorial sovereignty. The crises led to massive and sometimes violent protests in China and boycotts of Japanese products.	Accused of being an apologist for terrorism. Ursula Gauthier was expelled after she refused to apologize. Several international journalists were forced to leave China for similar reasons.	Seen as assisting criminal activities that caused harm to the Chinese government. Peter Dahlin was forced to confess his "crimes" on state television and was later expelled.	The hotel group was perceived as disrespecting China's territorial integrity and challenging China's rule in those territories.	The German carmaker was accused of giving legitimacy to the exiled Tibetan leader and had to write a public letter of apology.