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(A) Is our drinking water suitable for drinking?

1. Xian Sheng told the followers that Brother K.C. Wong had called him last Wednesday to invite him to a presentation at Gaia in Alam Jaya. Xian Sheng went to observe a demonstration of a drinking water test. During the visit, Brother KC used a TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) meter to check the water quality; the filtered water at Gaia recorded a measurement of 0.5.
2. Xian Sheng observed the water testing demonstration as he was invited, but he asked a critical question: "What is the purpose of this test?" He questioned whether it was intended to confirm if the water is 100% pure, noting that we must understand exactly what is being measured.
3. He raised this question because it is well known that water treatment agencies add chlorine to our supply, acting on instructions from the Ministry of Health. Xian Sheng then questioned whether chlorine is actually detrimental to our health. When someone suggested it is only harmful if consumed in large amounts, Xian Sheng asked which specific organs would be affected, enquiring if it might be the kidneys, the stomach, or the bladder.¹
4. Xian Sheng explained that the CREATOR created human beings with water comprising 90% of our physical makeup. (In general, the average adult body consists of about 60% water.) Because of this, water is essential for our well-being, rendering it even more vital to our survival than food. While we can sustain ourselves on water alone without eating, the question is simply how long one can endure.
5. Xian Sheng posed the thought that if our drinking water contains the necessary minerals required by the body, then we should be able to survive by just drinking water. However, we must compare the contents of rainwater in the past with today, as it has drastically changed. In the past, our environment was much cleaner compared to today, where so many gaseous chemicals are released as a result of housing developments and factories, affecting the rain as it passes through the atmosphere.
6. Our drinking water is sourced from rivers, which are ultimately fed by rainfall. When this water originates in the mountains, it undergoes a natural filtration process as it permeates through layers of rock and soil. In his own home, Xian Sheng and his family drink natural water that flows directly down from the hills.
7. Looking over the bottles of water gathered before him to be blessed, Xian Sheng expressed his hope that Brother K.C. Wong had brought his TDS meter along. He mentioned that he would like to see some of the water tested, as he was keen to know the results.

¹ The WHO identifies levels above 5.0 mg/L as harmful, noting they can lead to stomach upset, nausea, and severe irritation.

(B) Let the water test begin.

1. Xian Sheng asked where the water in the plastic bottles had originated. The followers said that they had filled the bottles themselves, using drinking water from their own households.
2. Xian Sheng expressed a desire to test the water, following Brother K.C. Wong's claim that a 0.0 ppm reading represents the best standard for purity. He raised the question of whether the water we typically drink actually reaches such a level of purity. Upon confirming that Brother K.C. Wong had brought the meter with him, Xian Sheng requested that he proceed with testing the samples.
3. Xian Sheng expressed his curiosity regarding these testing devices. He had seen a demonstration of a water electrolyser where, as an electric current passed between the rods, the water began to change colour. In some instances, the water turned yellowish, while in others, it turned a blackish hue.
4. While the testing was being prepared, the followers began pouring water from the bottles into paper cups. Xian Sheng suggested they test the water directly inside the bottles, but they explained that the openings were too narrow for the TDS meter to enter. Xian Sheng wanted each bottle to be tested to see the results. Brother K.C. Wong said the first bottle was pure with a 0.0 ppm reading. When asked how he knew this, he said it was from his house. Nevertheless, Xian Sheng insisted on having the water tested, explaining that he always believes in conducting trials fairly and transparently. He then invited several volunteers, including Brother Robert Low, to come forward and witness the process.
5. The initial test confirmed that the water from Brother K.C. Wong's home was indeed 0.0 ppm. Xian Sheng asked them to proceed with the next sample, suggesting they make the process interesting to keep everyone's attention. He also invited Brother Low Boon Eng to come forward and witness the testing firsthand for himself.
6. Pointing toward a large water bottle, Xian Sheng enquired whom it belonged to. He requested that the testing continue until everyone felt satisfied with the findings. This particular bottle returned a result of 0.6 ppm, while a subsequent sample measured 0.5 ppm. Reaffirming that 0.0 ppm represents the best purity, Xian Sheng urged the followers to complete the remaining tests promptly, as he wanted to begin his sermon.
7. Xian Sheng requested that the owner of each bottle being tested be identified. When one sample produced a comparatively high reading of 0.8 ppm, Xian Sheng enquired to whom the bottle belonged, noting that the water contained a higher concentration of dissolved solids.

(C) Distilled water or mineral water for the sick?

1. Generally, there are two main types of bottled water available in shops: filtered water and mineral water. A third variety is distilled water, which is produced from condensed steam. Xian Sheng noted, however, that we have not yet used this TDS meter to test the distilled water sold commercially.
2. Some doctors frequently recommend that cancer patients drink distilled water, with a strong emphasis on avoiding mineral water. Xian Sheng shared that many years ago, his late first

wife suffered from cancer. During her time in the hospital, the doctors repeatedly advised him to provide her with distilled water rather than mineral water. Xian Sheng wanted to know the reason why the doctors recommended distilled water.

3. Xian Sheng requested a test on distilled water to verify whether the reading is 0.0 ppm. Brother K.C. Wong confirmed that the reading for distilled water is 0.0 ppm, as he had conducted the test himself.
4. While it is common for doctors to advise cancer patients to drink distilled water and avoid drinking mineral water, other doctors may recommend the exact opposite—mineral water—depending on the specific illness. This creates a dilemma: if we test mineral water with a TDS meter, the readings will inevitably be high. How then do we reconcile this? Xian Sheng highlighted the contradiction—if a doctor instructs a patient to drink mineral water, but our testing tells us that high ppm means the water is not "pure", how do we handle such conflicting guidance? According to Xian Sheng, the answer lies in understanding the unique requirements of the patient's body.
5. Xian Sheng clarified that he does not possess the medical knowledge to provide advice on drinking water. However, he mentioned that for those who require water with a 0.0 ppm reading, Brother K.C. Wong provides a water distillation system equipped with four or five separate filtration cartridges. Xian Sheng reiterated that distilled water is a necessity for some, particularly for cancer patients or those suffering from specific illnesses.
6. Xian Sheng noted that the tests performed earlier yielded a range of readings, including 0.8, 0.6, 0.5, 0.7, and 0.0. He shared that when Brother K.C. Wong previously tested the drinking water at Xian Sheng's own home, it produced a reading of 0.1. One of the followers pointed out that this is because the water at Xian Sheng's residence is collected directly from a natural mountain source nearby.
7. Xian Sheng emphasised that the type of drinking water we choose should be based on our personal health needs, noting that those in need can consult Brother K.C. Wong. He did, however, point out that the system represents a significant investment, as it is not a low-cost filtration unit. When asked if the price might reach several thousand ringgit, he clarified that it costs just over RM2,000. He further mentioned that some units priced at over RM3,000 do not match the performance of Brother K.C. Wong's system, as they had previously tested more expensive models and found the water quality to be inferior.
8. The demonstrations held last Wednesday brought back memories for Xian Sheng of Brother Chew Pit King's mother (his late first wife) condition, which necessitated drinking only distilled water with a 0.0 ppm reading. He remembered having to search various supermarkets for bottled distilled water, as it was not carried by all supermarkets. Whenever he found a shop that carried it, he would buy as many as eight bottles at a time to ensure he had enough. He noted that these bottles of distilled water were not as cheap as standard bottled water.
9. Xian Sheng recommended that those with a long-term medical need for distilled water speak with Brother K.C. Wong about his filtration system. He acknowledged the cost of over RM2,000, which is not too expensive, but not cheap either.

(D) Group Purchase scheme.

1. To avoid any misunderstanding, Xian Sheng pointed out that he has no personal stake or involvement in Brother K.C. Wong's multi-level marketing venture. He clarified that the only reason he strongly encouraged the followers to consider the product is for the benefit of those who have a genuine medical or personal need to consume distilled water.
2. To address the fact that many Chinese people prefer to save money instead of spending it even when necessary, Xian Sheng reminded the followers that we cannot take our wealth with us when we pass away. He repeated his Group Purchase Scheme proposal as a practical solution: a group of ten participants would each contribute one-tenth of the total cost, paying just over RM200 monthly for ten months. To decide the order in which participants receive their units, they would draw straws to rank them from first to tenth. By the conclusion of the ten-month period, every member of the group would own their own filtration unit.
3. Xian Sheng went back to his primary point: this filtration unit is a product for those whose personal health demands distilled water. He reminded the followers of the earlier results: the samples they brought from their homes measured 0.8, 0.6, and 0.7, but the water from Brother K.C. Wong's home was 0.0, as he sells and owns a unit himself. Ultimately, the central question is whether an individual truly needs to consume distilled water, as doctors provide different advice based on the specific needs of their patients.

(E) Drink distilled water if you need it.

1. In the past, when Brother Chew Pit King's mother was battling cancer, the doctors strictly advised him that she could only consume distilled water, meaning water with readings of 0.0 ppm. He explained that sourcing it was a challenge, as bottled distilled water was not a standard item in every supermarket, often requiring him to visit several locations. Whenever he found a supermarket that stocked it, he would purchase multiple bottles at once to avoid the exhausting task of searching through various supermarkets to find it again.
2. Xian Sheng reiterated that distilled water is measured at a 0.0 ppm reading. If distilled water is a requirement for our health, then we ought to consume it; otherwise, the choice remains our own. Currently, there are many filtration systems available on the market, but our decision to purchase one should be guided entirely by our individual health requirements.

(F) What about Amway water filter?

1. Xian Sheng shared that he has a book regarding the ageing process. He noted that people are increasingly health-conscious, often taking vitamins and minerals, including some who talk about drinking mineral water. Xian Sheng asked for our view about this trend.
2. Xian Sheng reaffirmed that anyone in need of distilled water should reach out to Brother K.C. Wong. After seeing a demonstration of the filtration system, Xian Sheng was impressed by its quality, which is why he encouraged the followers to support Brother K.C. Wong's efforts. However, he once again emphasised that this recommendation applies only to those who have an actual requirement for distilled water.

3. When asked about the Amway filtration system, Xian Sheng noted that they had tested it and found it produced a reading of 0.6 ppm. He also pointed out that the Amway system is more costly than the one offered by Brother K.C. Wong.

(G) The fight between distilled vs. mineral water.

1. Xian Sheng expressed his agreement with Brother Yong's evaluation of water filters. He supported the argument that water electrolyzers are not officially recognised by the government because they provide a misleading representation of water quality. Xian Sheng once again emphasised that the followers should choose distilled water if it is necessary for their specific requirements.
2. We need to understand that some doctors advise their patients to drink mineral water because their bodies specifically require those minerals. However, this creates a point of confusion; when mineral water is tested using a TDS meter, the reading can be as high as 0.8 ppm.
3. Xian Sheng explained that, in his view, drinking mineral water is inadvisable if one suffers from a condition that causes discomfort during urination. He recalled how a doctor specifically instructed him that Brother Chew Pit King's mother required distilled water due to her health. Consequently, Xian Sheng suggested that should anyone experience similar discomfort while urinating, they ought to consider drinking distilled water if the situation requires it.
4. Xian Sheng suggested that the followers could use the Group Purchase Scheme plan to acquire the system, reminding them that wealth cannot be taken with us when we pass away. At the same time, he remained practical: if someone has no genuine need for distilled water, there is no reason for them to purchase the unit.
5. As the tests have shown, there are different types of drinking water. Certain types contain dissolved minerals that some doctors prescribe for patients. The point Xian Sheng wished to highlight is that some doctors tell their patients to drink mineral water, while other doctors tell them to drink different types of water. This leaves us with a dilemma: which type of water should we actually consume?
6. Xian Sheng once again suggested that those with a need for distilled water could form a partnership to launch a Group Purchase Scheme plan. This would allow the followers to acquire the filtration system, which provides a consistent reading of 0.0 ppm. Such a reading confirms that the water is free of minerals, chlorine, and other contaminants, leaving only pure water.
7. Xian Sheng noted that in the distant past, rainwater was nearly as pure as distilled water. However, contemporary rainwater has become acidic due to environmental changes. This indicates that there is a significant difference between the quality of rainwater from the past compared to what we see today.
8. Xian Sheng clarified once more that he is not acting as a promoter for Brother K.C. Wong's filtration system; rather, he is recommending it only to those with a specific need for distilled water. His recommendation is based on comparative tests done by Brother K.C.

Wong, where other systems—including Amway’s—produced readings of 0.8 ppm. Xian Sheng cannot understand why these other systems, despite being marketed as filters, still yield such high readings. Logically, the filtration process should significantly purify the water, but if the reading remains as high as 0.8 ppm, it raises the question: what exactly are those systems filtering out?

9. It was explained that the higher readings merely indicate the presence of dissolved minerals in the water. Xian Sheng reiterated that the followers who have a genuine need for distilled water should consider purchasing the system, while those who do not have such a requirement are under no obligation to do so.
10. Xian Sheng reminded the followers that some doctors do indeed advise their patients to drink mineral water. However, he cautioned that we must be specific about which minerals are actually being recommended. If drinking water contains beneficial minerals but also has high levels of chlorine, it becomes a health hazard. Likewise, if natural water contains excessive amounts of iron or other heavy minerals, it can be equally harmful to our well-being.

(H) Alkaline vs. Acidic water.

1. When Xian Sheng asked the specialist treating Brother Chew Pit King's mother for the reason behind the strict requirement for distilled water, the doctor explained that her illness made it impossible for her body to absorb minerals. Continuing to consume them would only have aggravated the tumour and caused her condition to deteriorate further.
2. When Xian Sheng asked about those without her condition, the doctor replied that if their bodies require minerals, they are free to drink mineral water. Xian Sheng then asked if the followers understood his reason for repeatedly stating that only those with a specific medical need for distilled water should obtain it, while those without such a need are under no obligation to do so.
3. With reference to the short talk given by Sister Wong Chew Keng on the benefits of ionised (alkaline) water, it is important to note that some individuals cannot tolerate it. Everyone has different physical requirements.
4. Some individuals may require alkaline water, whereas others might need acidic water due to a lack of acidity.² This further demonstrates that water requirements are highly individual and vary from person to person.

(I) Is the government spiking our water?

1. Xian Sheng highlighted that water can often be a carrier for waterborne diseases (Cholera, typhoid, hepatitis A). He explained that this is why it is essential for us to understand that the government adds chlorine and other chemicals to our drinking water to eliminate these pathogens.

² Acidic water is beneficial for skin, hair, and washing produce because it has antimicrobial properties. Drinking acidic water to help with low stomach acid is a common misconception. While it sounds logical—adding acid to an 'under-acidic' stomach—the reality of how the body handles pH is a bit different.

2. Xian Sheng explained that if a specific disease outbreak occurs in a region, the government may add chemicals to the local water treatment plant without public notification. While the concentrations might temporarily exceed standard safe limits and could be detrimental to our health, such actions are necessary to neutralise viruses, bacteria, or other pathogens. He clarified that these extreme measures are only implemented while a widespread disease remains a threat, and these procedures are recommended by water specialists.
3. This further supports Xian Sheng's point that everyone's water needs are different at different times. Just as we have many different types of rice to choose from, there are also various types of water available to suit each person's unique requirements.
4. To make the concept easier to understand, Xian Sheng used the term "liquid medicine." He explained that just as medication is added to a liquid to make it easy to swallow and prevent illness, the government adds "medication" to the water supply on a massive scale. This act serves as a public health measure to prevent widespread diseases from affecting the population.
5. Xian Sheng repeated that if we find ourselves in need of distilled water, it is better to purchase a system from Brother K.C. Wong rather than from a stranger. However, he reaffirmed that he is not promoting the business, stating that no one is obligated to buy if they do not have a genuine need. Furthermore, we must recognise that everyone's water requirements are different. Just as not all liquid medications are identical and are only taken when necessary, the same logic applies here, similar to how the government adds specific chemicals to the water supply only to address particular disease outbreaks.
6. Xian Sheng asked if anyone was aware of these government measures. Sister Amy Too raised her hand in acknowledgement. When prompted, she shared that she had been aware of this for a long time. It appeared that many followers were previously unaware, as the government does not publicise these actions to avoid causing unnecessary panic while preventing potential outbreaks. Xian Sheng confirmed that managing these health risks is the government's responsibility.
7. This is precisely why the government adds chlorine to our drinking water: to eradicate waterborne diseases. The government certainly does not intend to cause health problems to the public. Unfortunately, however, workers at treatment plants may occasionally add excessive amounts or fail to ensure the chemical dissolves evenly. This results in a high concentration that makes the smell of chlorine clearly noticeable. Drinking the water at that point could lead to health issues. Nevertheless, we must recognise that the government carries the responsibility of protecting our general health by eliminating any potential waterborne diseases.
8. Xian Sheng wanted the followers to understand that there is a vast difference between the rainwater of the past and that of the present. In earlier times, before the rise of industrial factories, rainwater appeared clear and pure. Today, however, rainwater has become acidic and can even cause skin rashes upon contact.

(J) Paul was the founder of Christianity, not Jesus.

1. Xian Sheng briefly shared an article about a Christian apostle by the name of Paul. Although Paul had never actually walked with Jesus, he claimed that Jesus walked a spiritual path. Despite never personally hearing Jesus preach, Paul became a primary figure in early Christian preaching. Paul never spoke about Jesus's life but exaggerated the events of his death and resurrection. Xian Sheng clarified that it was Paul, rather than Jesus himself, who placed such a high level of importance on the resurrection.
2. Xian Sheng noted that many scholars now believe Paul, rather than Jesus, was the true founder of Christianity. He rephrased this by explaining that the foundations of the Christian faith rest upon Paul's interpretations rather than the original teachings of Jesus. After sharing this, he asked the followers if they understood the essence of the translation he had just provided.
3. This implies that the long-standing and still perpetuating Christian doctrine asserting that Jesus is GOD is a direct consequence of Paul's teachings, rather than what Jesus taught himself. Xian Sheng shared these points from a U.S. News & World Report article, mentioning that he planned to read the complete English text during the next Friday English spiritual discussion.
4. Xian Sheng explained that it is important for those with an understanding of English to be aware of these facts. For the benefit of everyone present, he shared a short excerpt.

'Title: Reassessing an Apostle Yields Some Surprising New Theories.

He never walked with Jesus of Nazareth, yet he traversed the Roman Empire proclaiming him the divine Christ. He never heard Jesus teach, yet he became Christianity's most influential expositor of doctrine.

He spoke little about Jesus's life, yet he attached cosmic significance to his death and Resurrection. The Apostle Paul, some scholars now believe, was more instrumental in the founding of Christianity than anyone else-even Jesus himself.'

5. Xian Sheng placed emphasis on the final part of that sentence: 'even Jesus himself'. He remarked that it is deeply saddening to see how Christians continue to propagate the idea that Jesus is GOD, which we understand from the article, is based on a lie. However, because it has been repeated so frequently throughout history, those who hear it eventually accept it as fact. Consequently, they truly believe that Jesus is GOD. Xian Sheng firmly reiterated that Jesus is not GOD, and that there is only one GOD.
6. The historical reality is that the doctrine of the resurrection was promoted by Paul rather than by Jesus himself. This is a vital piece of information for us to understand.

(K) Biology is more important than physics nowadays.

1. Xian Sheng wished to share some important information from the March 1999 edition of TIME magazine. He enquired whether the magazine was published in Mandarin. (While there is no official Mandarin edition, some specific articles are translated into the language.)

He mentioned that if anyone could find a Chinese version, he would appreciate receiving it, as he finds the numerous technical terms difficult to translate himself.

2. There was a time when society held physicists and chemists in high regard, as their respective fields led to the development of the atomic bomb and other groundbreaking technologies.
3. Xian Sheng believes that although those traditional fields remain important, they no longer carry the same significance as biology and genetic engineering in particular.

(L) Germ warfare is disastrous.

1. Xian Sheng mentioned that reading the TIME article would provide the followers with a deeper understanding of why the US chose to bomb Iraq. He questioned whether the US possesses germ warfare capabilities and confirmed that they do. Noting that germ warfare is a critical issue, he explained that this concern prompted the US to initiate the bombing and subsequent search for germ warfare stockpiles within Iraq. (The US was after Iraq's chemical warfare.)
2. Many people do not understand the situation and argued that the US should not have bombed Iraq. Unfortunately, Iraq chose to defy international regulations regarding the use of germ warfare. Xian Sheng enquired whether anyone was aware of Iraq using germ warfare in the past. A follower confirmed that they had.³
3. Xian Sheng stated that if Iraq were to utilise germ warfare during a conflict, it would be a profoundly dangerous matter. The core issue is that once these biological agents are released, it becomes impossible to prevent their spread.

(M) Why bury and not eat the pigs?

1. Xian Sheng referred to the Nipah virus outbreak in Malaysia to illustrate the potential dangers of biological warfare. During the initial stages of the outbreak, before the government had successfully identified the virus, they issued several conflicting statements.
2. At the time, official reports insisted that consuming pork was perfectly safe and carried no risk of death. Xian Sheng argued that if the meat were truly harmless, there would have been no need for the mass slaughter and burial of livestock. Rather than destroying the pigs, the government could have simply distributed the meat for free, allowing everyone to enjoy a bowl of Bak-Kut-Teh without fear.
3. Xian Sheng feigned a lack of understanding regarding the situation and asked for an explanation of the government's official announcements. According to those reports, eating pork would not result in death, as the disease could not be transmitted directly from pigs to humans. Instead, the narrative claimed that Culex mosquitoes had to bite infected pigs and then bite humans to transmit the fatal illness. The government was equating the Malaysian outbreak to Japanese Encephalitis (JE), a disease that relies on the Culex mosquito for

³ Iraq did develop substantial biological weapons such as Anthrax, Botulinum toxin and Aflatoxin, but did not use them in combat. Iraq did use chemical weapons such as Mustard gas and nerve agents like sarin and tabun.

human infection. Furthermore, the newspapers supported this government stance by publishing articles asserting that consuming infected pork was not fatal.

4. Following the government's logic, they should have slaughtered the pigs across Malaysia and distributed the meat to the public for a massive feast. Instead, they chose to shoot and bury all the livestock. Xian Sheng questioned whether their actions were illogical, given their official stance that consuming pork posed no harm to humans. He argued that if the meat were truly safe, there would be no reason to waste it by culling and burying the animals.
5. Once again, Xian Sheng raised the question: even if the pigs were carriers of the disease, and the government maintained that eating infected pork does not harm humans, then why was the meat not roasted and distributed for public consumption? Furthermore, why did the farmers cease slaughtering pigs for meat? Xian Sheng invited the followers to provide a logical reason for these questions.
6. An individual suggested that the intent was to eradicate the disease by culling all the pigs, yet the government claimed the meat was safe for consumption. Since no logical explanations were offered, Xian Sheng shared his own reasoning: the act of touching infected pigs could lead to human infection. If this were not the case, why would the government have prohibited the slaughter of the pigs? He questioned why the meat was buried if it was truly edible, noting that the cooking process would typically kill any viruses. Consequently, he argued that it makes little sense to waste perfectly good meat.
7. Xian Sheng shared an experience involving his family and the consumption of infected pork. One of his motorcycle buddies, whom Xian Sheng identified as being among the first individuals to contract the disease, invited the group of fellow motorcycle enthusiasts to share two roasted pigs. Xian Sheng attended with his family, including Sister Elaine Hue, Brother Chew Pit Tian, and Sister Chew Mei Chun. Fortunately, none of them contracted the fatal disease. It appears a pig farmer had gifted the two animals to his buddy, who, moved by generosity or otherwise, decided to share the feast with the motorcycle group at his home in Sungai Long. Xian Sheng reiterated how fortunate it was that no one fell ill after consuming the roasted pork.
8. Xian Sheng raised this issue because he was dissatisfied with the lack of sincerity shown by certain individuals, including government officials. He criticised the concealment of the truth and the dissemination of half-truths, such as the claim that "eating pork is safe," which could lead to fatalities if people contracted the disease through handling infected meat. While it is true that properly cooked meat neutralises the virus—as evidenced by the fact that Xian Sheng and his family remained healthy after eating roasted pork—he argued that the government had a responsibility to inform the public that touching infected pigs was the real danger. This is especially true given that they were already taking the drastic measure of culling and burying the animals rather than distributing the meat they claimed was safe.
9. The most significant concern remains that pigs are carriers of this disease, and there is a high potential for it to spread to other livestock, including cows and even horses.

(N) Are pig farmers poor?

1. Xian Sheng recently read that they (the department under the Ministry of Health) were testing horses for the illness associated with the pig outbreak. This raised the question of whether it would be necessary to cull the 1,000 horses as well. Xian Sheng remarked that such an undertaking would be a very expensive endeavour.
2. Xian Sheng then enquired who would be willing to provide donations to horse owners, noting that they are generally millionaires. He questioned whether the public would actually donate money to these wealthy individuals.
3. Xian Sheng said with complete earnestness that pig farm operators earn substantial profits. They have been consistently profitable for a long time. We must not be so naive as to assume they are poor, as many of them have accumulated significant wealth.
4. Xian Sheng posed a rhetorical question: would pork vendors ever announce price reductions in anticipation of the Chinese New Year? He asked if such a possibility even existed. He then remarked that the price of pork only ever increases and never decreases.
5. Responding to concerns that he might be ignoring the hardships faced by pig farmers, Xian Sheng clarified that it was not a question of offering support or sympathy. (Xian Sheng was highlighting the actual financial standing of the pig farmers.)

(O) Xian Sheng is a Malaysian first.

1. Referring to the court case where Xian Sheng sued Fong Chan Onn, he enquired whether the followers heard the statement he made to the judge. Xian Sheng clarified that his legal action against Fong Chan Onn was on the grounds of libel committed against him.
2. Fong Chan Onn presented the court with a litany of past accusations against Xian Sheng, ranging from cheating the followers and committing sexual offences to suspension from work without pay, one-man illegal assembly, and restricted residence. However, the opposing counsel highlighted only these allegations to the judge, while deliberately omitting the final judgments that confirmed Xian Sheng was acquitted of all these false charges.
3. Xian Sheng delivered a statement to the judge, saying, "The Chinese have not hurt me enough, bringing all this filth!" The judge, caught off guard by the weight of the statement, asked him to repeat it. (Refer to 12-1999 R1-R2). Xian Sheng explained that his words were a reflection on how much he had already suffered from such actions in the past, and that these filthy accusations were being brought up once more. When he enquired as to who was present to hear his statement, several of the followers acknowledged that they had.
4. Xian Sheng remarked that the Chinese should thank GOD that the outbreak was directed at the pigs rather than them. He noted that had the disease targeted them instead, they would have faced a far more dire situation.
5. Xian Sheng condemned the tactics used by Fong Chan Onn's legal team, describing them as incredibly devious for dredging up old, discredited accusations. He pointed out the irony that the real issue was Xian Sheng, who had brought Fong Chan Onn to court to answer for his defamatory lies.

6. Earlier, Xian Sheng mentioned that he had written a letter to his legal counsel, Simon Hue, in which he used the term "pig". He enquired whether Brother Robert Low and Sister Vera had read the contents of that letter.
7. Xian Sheng reiterated his previous courtroom statement to highlight that the Chinese are still trying to hurt him by weaponising old, discredited lies to try to bring him down.⁴ Xian Sheng specifically emphasised that he chose the word 'pig' as the specific target for the disease, rather than any other animal.
8. Xian Sheng declared that a day will come when those within the Chinese community will regret their attempts to hurt him, but by then, it will be too late. He emphasised that, in contrast to many who identify as "Malaysian Chinese", he defines his identity simply as a Malaysian.⁵

(P) The government should emulate Baitiangong to fully distribute all donations collected.

1. Returning to the subject of the outbreak, Xian Sheng reminded the followers that the disease affecting the pigs may not be restricted to pigs alone, as it could potentially infect horses. While he is currently uncertain if the illness can spread to horses or cows at this stage, he nonetheless urged the followers to err on the side of caution for the time being.
2. Setting aside the government fact sheets which claim the disease only spreads to humans through Culex mosquito bites, Xian Sheng warned that handling pork while having open cuts on one's hands presents a real danger. He believes that, contrary to official assurances, there is a distinct possibility of contracting the illness through such contact. A follower noted that the virus could enter the bloodstream through a wound, a point that directly contradicts the government's stance that transmission cannot occur this way. Given our awareness of the disease currently affecting the pig population, Xian Sheng advised that we should avoid consuming pork for the time being as a precaution.
3. Word is spreading that the public has donated excessively toward the outbreak relief. Xian Sheng expressed his hope that the government, especially the organisers from the MCA, would distribute these donations with full transparency to all those affected, ensuring they do not retain even a single cent for themselves.
4. Xian Sheng cited our Baitiangong fasting fund as an example, where every cent is transparently donated to deserving charitable organisations without any deductions for administrative costs. He called upon Sister Wong Chew Ping, who manages the fund, to confirm that not a single cent is ever touched for other purposes. Xian Sheng expressed his hope that the government, particularly the donation campaign organisers, would emulate this

4 The Chinese here refers to individuals in politics and temples who fear Xian Sheng will threaten their "rice bowl"—their livelihood gained by manipulating the community through corrupt politics and false religious practices.

5 Xian Sheng mentioned that his purpose in coming to Earth in Chinese form was to save the community from idolatry. Despite this, it was the Chinese leadership and temple officials who opposed his teachings, attempting to damage his reputation and turn the Chinese people against him. He pointed out that while the recent Nipah outbreak targeted pigs—an industry synonymous with the Chinese community—the disease could just as easily have targeted the people themselves. We must understand that as a Disciple of GOD, the Divine Law of Nature operates in Xian Sheng's favour; thus, he warned that continued interference with his spiritual mission could lead to grave consequences for the Chinese community.

practice of total transparency. He emphasised that the fasting funds are strictly reserved for charity and nothing else. However, he clarified that this is distinct from instances where followers willingly provide him with personal funds to use at his discretion, which must not be confused with the fasting fund.

(Q) Who can patent our genes?

1. Xian Sheng expressed his view that the most significant scientific research at present involves those studying biology (particularly in the field of genetics). He observed that it is curious how various branches of science alternate in their perceived importance. While physics was once regarded as the most critical area of study, biology has now emerged as the primary scientific priority.
2. Xian Sheng explained that biology encompasses the study of cellular structures, blood composition, pathogenic organisms, and their interconnected systems. He emphasised that this field has now emerged as the most significant area of scientific research. He further clarified that genetics represents one branch within the broad spectrum of biological studies.
3. Scientists have successfully mapped our genes, providing a visual representation of how this genetic code would appear if it were printed on paper. The Human Genome Project (HGP) Consortium estimated that the entire human genome would be mapped by 2003. A private competitor claimed they could complete the mapping as early as 2002. Both organisations are now competing head-to-head to map and register the complete sequence of human genetics.
4. The scientific community has been confronted with a deeply controversial and complex dilemma: if specific organisations patent our genetic sequences, who truly owns our genes? Furthermore, would we be required to pay patent fees to conduct medical testing on these very sequences? Xian Sheng raised the question of whether the necessity of paying such fees to access our own genetic information is a highly controversial issue.
5. Various national and regional intellectual property offices, tasked with managing patent applications, are themselves facing a significant dilemma regarding this issue.

(R) Should parents choose IVF over random luck for the gender of their babies?

1. Xian Sheng stated that anyone who learns the English language must understand what DNA is. He remarked that if they do not, it is a significant and sad loss for them.
2. Xian Sheng proceeded to pronounce and spell out DNA as DEOXY-RIBO-NUCLEIC ACID. He instructed those who were unfamiliar with the term to listen carefully and to memorise it. He then pronounced RNA as RIBO-NUCLEIC ACID.
3. Xian Sheng explained that RNA, and specifically mRNA, provides the necessary instructions for creating specific proteins. He raised the question that if we research and understand the functions of RNA and DNA, would it then be possible to manipulate the sex of a baby, choosing between a boy or a girl? Using a hypophora, he asked if such technology currently exists and confirmed that it does. He noted that the gender of a baby can be

determined through IVF, a process that avoids the physical act of sexual intercourse, which he described as the hard, sweaty work usually required to achieve a desired gender. He then concluded by asking if this is truly a good way.

4. There are two opposing camps regarding whether this is good or not. He stated that the decision is ultimately up to us. However, he warned of the potential consequences: if every parent were to choose a male child over a female child, what would happen? And vice versa, what would be the outcome if they chose female over male?
5. This is why in Baitiangong, Xian Sheng mentioned long ago that the best consciousness for society is to desire a ratio of 1:1.2 male to female. Consequently, if we are able to maintain this specific consciousness, the implementation of 'Designer Babies' would not go against the teachings of Baitiangong.
6. Xian Sheng explained the reason that Baitiangong already knew in advance that if a society has more females than males, it would be a more harmonious society. He reiterated that Baitiangong possessed advanced knowledge of the dilemmas posed by 'Designer Babies' long ago. Consequently, the best solution was already provided by Baitiangong, even as the wider scientific community only now begins to debate the preference for more male or female offspring.
7. Furthermore, researchers are investigating ways to design children with specific physical attributes, such as increased height, larger eyes, and red hair. We could potentially give birth to a baby possessing large eyes, a high-ridged nose, and thick, beautiful eyebrows and hair—essentially any feature we desire—simply by selecting those specific traits. The ultimate question we must face is whether these choices regarding 'Designer Babies' are ultimately good or bad for our society. Nevertheless, this represents a different issue when compared to the male-to-female ratio.

(S) Splicing DNA could result in children with missing limbs.

1. Xian Sheng provided an example involving couples who are aware that either the father or mother carries a hereditary condition, such as leukaemia or thalassaemia. Seeking to prevent passing these diseases to their offspring, they turn to genetic therapy to remove the disease from their reproductive cells, ensuring their children are born healthy. Xian Sheng questioned whether such a practice is a good idea and concluded that it certainly appears to be a good idea.
2. Xian Sheng then raised a follow-up question: what would happen if a mistake were made? He explained that editing genes—which are invisible to the naked eye—carries the inherent risk of accidentally removing sections that could result in the child being born healthy but missing a hand. He emphasised that the procedure is so incredibly delicate that any error in cutting the DNA at the incorrect location could lead to drastic consequences, such as a child being born without legs. He questioned whether scientists could truly provide a 100% guarantee that children would be born without complications, concluding that this remains a deeply concerning issue.

(T) Parents Chinese, Children Bengali.

1. TIME Magazine has reported that in the future, we will see the emergence of "Designer Babies". Xian Sheng questioned whether such a development is truly a possibility.
2. Xian Sheng explained that the concept of "Designer Babies" allows parents to choose specific features for their children. Under this practice, a child would not necessarily inherit the physical traits of their father or mother. For instance, they could be engineered to have the prominent facial features of the Bengali people, and Xian Sheng noted that Bengali women are very beautiful. Consequently, if this became common, many in the Chinese community would begin to resemble the Bengali race.
3. Xian Sheng noted that many of the topics discussed in TIME Magazine are highly controversial; however, researchers are continuing their work regardless. He questioned whether this represents a critical issue in the field of biology and concluded that it is indeed a very critical matter.

(U) Would you like to stop growing old?

1. Among the discoveries in genetic research is the identification of telomeres. Xian Sheng held up a copy of TIME Magazine to show an image of these structures, which reside within our cells and resemble worms with two eyes at their tips. In the illustration, the chromosomes were depicted in blue, while the eye-like tips were coloured yellow.
2. (Note: The TIME article discusses extending the lifespan of the telomere by an additional 20 divisions, rather than stopping replication entirely, as halting replication would cause premature cell death. Xian Sheng likely interpreted this as a way to stop the ageing process, whereas the article's focus was on extending youthfulness.) Xian Sheng explained that specialists have discovered that these telomeres can only divide 50 times⁶. Xian Sheng questioned whether it would be good if scientists could somehow extend the lifespan of cells so that we would not grow old. A follower responded, saying that there would be more people on Earth then, which Xian Sheng acknowledged as a genuine fear of population overcrowding; nonetheless, he persisted in asking what the followers thought about not growing old.
3. Xian Sheng returned to his central question, pushing the followers to consider the deeper implications: if science eventually masters the ability to prolong cellular life, effectively halting the ageing process, what would that mean for us as human beings?
4. Xian Sheng stated that what he described is now a reality (tests conducted on cells in petri dishes have shown a degree of success). Given that our bodies are composed of many different types of cells, he explained that by extending their lifespans, scientists could potentially target specific cell groups for longevity.
5. To encourage the followers to reflect more seriously on the matter, Xian Sheng pointed out that genetic engineering has led to the capability of cloning a human being. He explained that if a man desired for his daughter to look exactly like his wife, scientists could take the

⁶ This means new cells can only replicate themselves 50 times before becoming ineffective, resulting in the ageing process as new cells are no longer being produced to replace old, dead cells.

wife's DNA, insert it into an enucleated egg, and implant the resulting embryo so that the daughter would be a physical replica of the wife.

(V) Higher intelligence could lead to Hitler's mentality.

1. The breakthroughs in human genomics have shifted the scientific importance, elevating biology to a place of greater prominence than physics or chemistry.
2. However, Xian Sheng expressed his hope that researchers would not push genetics too far, entering realms that cross the lines of human ethics and the boundaries of good scientific practice. He cautioned that taking genetic engineering to such extremes could result in the creation of abnormal humans.
3. The article also explores the possibility of enhancing human intelligence. Xian Sheng continued his line of questioning by asking the followers whether they would want their children to be born with high intelligence. While he believes the majority of people would desire this, he noted that polls revealed some are against it, as they prefer intelligence to be developed through the natural learning process.
4. Xian Sheng cautioned that engineering higher intelligence could result in the rise of mentally superior individuals who mirror the traits of Adolf Hitler, believing themselves to be part of a "Master Race". He noted that if the Nazis had suspected other races of possessing greater intelligence than their own, they would have eliminated them. This ideology led to the horrific murder of 6 million Jews through methods such as mass shootings, the use of gas chambers, starvation, and forced labour.
5. Holding up the March 1999 edition of TIME Magazine, Xian Sheng pointed out that scientists are actively investigating how to manipulate human intelligence levels—specifically aiming for either higher or lower intelligence. He cautioned that pushing such studies to extremes could lead to individuals being born with abnormal intelligence, as such modifications are not natural.

(W) The good and bad of genetic engineering.

1. When genetic research focuses on hereditary diseases, it is beneficial, as it allows parents with certain genetic conditions to ensure their children are born free from them. One such gene therapy procedure could involve IVF, where embryos with diseased genes are discarded and only healthy ones are used for insemination, ensuring that the children no longer carry these hereditary diseases.
2. Genetic research aimed at determining the sex of a baby is also beneficial (provided that the sex ratio conforms to the ratio of 1 male to 1.2 females).
3. How would people choose to face their end? Xian Sheng believes that most would prefer to pass away free from pathogens and illnesses, having lived a full life untroubled by disease. He questioned whether such a goal was achievable and admitted that, as of now, the answer remains unknown.

4. As Baitiangong followers, we communicate with the CREATOR through our prayers that genetic engineering is a crucial issue and pray that scientists researching this field do not overstep their bounds, as their work could lead to the creation of humans with various abnormalities. Xian Sheng expressed uncertainty as to whether these researchers truly understand the consequences if genetic research crosses the boundaries of good scientific practice.
5. Xian Sheng finds the mapping of the human genome acceptable; however, he believes that researchers should not patent every gene sequence, as many are critical for medical purposes. If institutions were to patent all of them, we would be unable to access vital genetic information without paying patent fees. Xian Sheng questioned whether it is reasonable for individuals to pay such fees to conduct tests on their own DNA. He asserted that this is clearly wrong, as our genetic sequences belong to us rather than an institution, and we should maintain the right to access our own DNA. In this context, patenting DNA is nonsensical, and those holding patents on the genes of billions of people would reap excessive profits.
6. Xian Sheng provided an example involving forensic scientists who focus on analysing DNA evidence from crime scenes. Such evidence could prove our innocence, but we would remain unaware of this unless we purchased access to the patented genes from the relevant institutions. Only then would we be able to prove that our DNA does not match the evidence found at the crime scene, thereby clearing us as suspects.

(X) An infinite number of humans with different DNA.

1. Xian Sheng explained that the DNA evidence presented in Anwar Ibrahim's first sodomy trial, known as Sodomy I, was highly controversial. He clarified that while Anwar's DNA was used as evidence against him, the process was fraught with dispute because of the many uncertainties surrounding the handling of the samples.
2. In the United States, scientists have begun mapping genetic sequences, with expectations to complete the human genome as early as 2002.
3. Note: Xian Sheng did not fully grasp the technical details of mapping human gene sequences. While the 1999 TIME magazine article suggested that humans might possess up to 100,000 genes, contemporary research has revealed that we only have between 20,000 and 21,000 protein-coding genes—significantly fewer than expected in 1999. It appears that Xian Sheng was actually referring to the potential combinations within human DNA, which are estimated at approximately $4^{3,000,000}$ variations.

Xian Sheng's explanation suggests that the vast number of potential DNA combinations confirms that the total human population—including everyone who has died in the past, the 6 billion people living in 1999, and all future generations—remains significantly lower than the possible DNA combinations of $4^{3,000,000}$.