

Commentary 8: On How the Chinese Communist Party Is an Evil Cult

Foreword

The collapse of the communist bloc headed by the Soviet Union in the early 1990s marked the failure of communism after almost a century. However, the CCP unexpectedly survived and still controls China, a nation with one-fifth of the world's population. An unavoidable question arises: Is the CCP today still truly communist?

No one in today's China, including Party members, believes in communism. After fifty years of socialism, the CCP has now adopted private ownership and even has a stock market. It seeks foreign investment to establish new ventures, while exploiting workers and peasants as much as it can. This completely opposes the ideals of communism. Despite compromising with capitalism, the CCP maintains autocratic control of the people of China. The constitution, as revised in 2004, still rigidly states, "Chinese people of various ethnicities will continue adhering to the people's democratic dictatorship and socialist path under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong's ideology, Deng Xiaoping's theory, and the important thought of the "Three Represents."

"The leopard has died, but its skin is still left." [1] Today's CCP only has "its skin" left. The CCP inherited this skin and uses it to maintain its rule over China.

What is the nature of the skin inherited by the CCP, that is, the very organization of the CCP?

I. The Cultish Traits of the CCP

The Communist Party is essentially an evil cult that harms mankind.

Although the Communist Party has never called itself a religion, it matches every single trait of a religion (see the table below). At the beginning of its establishment, it regarded Marxism as the absolute truth in this world and denied the existence of anything beyond this world. It piously worshipped Karl Marx as its god, and exhorted people to engage in a life-long struggle for the goal of building a "communist heaven on earth."

Religious Traits of the CCP.

	The Basic Forms of a Religion	The Corresponding Forms of the CCP
1	Church or platform (podium)	All levels of the Party committee; the platform ranges from Party meetings to all media controlled by the CCP
2	Doctrines	Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong's Ideology, Deng Xiaoping's Theory, Jiang Zemin's "Three Represents," and the Party Constitution
3	Initiation rites	Ceremony in which oaths are taken to be loyal to the CCP forever
4	Commitment to one religion	A member may only believe in the communist party
5	Priests	Party Secretaries and staff in charge of party affairs on all levels
6	Worshiping God	Slandering all Gods, and then establishing itself as an unnamed "God"
7	Death is called "ascending to heaven or descending to hell"	Death is called "going to see Marx"
8	Scriptures	The theory and writings of the Communist Party leaders
9	Preaching	All sorts of meetings; leaders' speeches
10	Chanting scriptures; study or cross-examination of scriptures	Political studies; routine group meetings or activities for the Party members
11	Hymn (religious songs)	Songs to eulogize the Party
12	Donations	Compulsory membership fees; mandatory allocation of governmental budget, which is money from people's sweat and blood, for the Party's use
13	Disciplinary punishment	Party disciplines ranging from "house arrest and investigation" and "expulsion from the Party" to deadly tortures and even punishments of relatives and friends

The Communist Party is significantly different from any righteous religion. All orthodox religions believe in the divine and benevolence, and their purpose is to instruct humanity about morality and to save souls. The Communist Party does not believe in the divine and opposes traditional morality.

What the Communist Party has done proves itself to be an evil cult. The Communist Party's doctrines are based upon class struggle, violent revolution, and the dictatorship of the proletariat and have resulted in the so-called communist revolution full of blood and violence. The red terror under communism has lasted for over a century, bringing disaster to dozens of countries in the world and costing tens of millions of lives. The communist belief, one that created a hell on earth, is nothing but the vilest cult in the world.

The Communist Party's cultish traits can be summed up by the following six points:

1. Concoction of Doctrines and Elimination of Dissidents

The Communist Party holds up Marxism as its religious doctrine and shows it off as the unbreakable truth. The doctrines of the Communist Party lack benevolence and tolerance. Instead, they are full of arrogance. Marxism was a product of the initial period of capitalism when productivity was low and science was underdeveloped. It didn't have a correct understanding at all of the relationships between humanity and society or humanity and nature. Unfortunately, this heretical ideology developed into the international communist movement and harmed the human world for over a century before the people discarded it, having found it completely wrong in practice.

Party leaders since Vladimir Lenin have always amended the cult's doctrines. From Lenin's theory of violent revolution, to Mao's theory of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to Jiang Zemin's "Three Represents," the Communist Party's history is full of such heretical theory and fallacy. Although these theories have constantly caused disasters in practice and are self-contradictory, the Communist Party still proclaims it is universally correct and forces the people to study its doctrines.

Eliminating dissidents is the most effective means for the evil cult of communism to spread its doctrine. The ridiculousness of this evil cult's doctrines and actions means that the Communist Party has to force people to accept them, relying on violence to eliminate dissidents. After the CCP seized the reins of power in China, it initiated land reform to eliminate the landlord class, socialist reform in industry and commerce to eliminate capitalists, the movement of purging reactionaries to eliminate folk religions and officials who held office before the communists took power, the Anti-Rightist Movement to silence intellectuals, and the Cultural Revolution to eradicate traditional Chinese culture. The CCP was able to unify China under the communist evil cult and achieve a situation where everyone read the Red Book, performed the "loyalty dance," [2] and "asked for the Party's instructions in the morning and reported to the Party in the evening." In the period after Mao's and Deng's reigns, the CCP asserted that Falun Gong, a traditional spiritual practice that believes in truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance, would compete with it for the masses. It therefore attempted to eradicate Falun Gong and initiated a genocidal persecution against it, which continues today.

2. Promoting Worship of the Leader and Supremacist Views

From Marx to Jiang, the Communist Party leaders' portraits are prominently displayed for worship. The absolute authority of the Party leaders forbids any challenge. Mao was set up as the "red sun" and "great liberator." The Party spoke outrageously about his

writing, saying “one sentence equals ten thousand ordinary sentences.” As an ordinary Party member, Deng once dominated Chinese politics like an overlord. Jiang’s “Three Represents” theory is merely a little over forty characters long, including punctuation, but the CCP’s Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee boosted it as “providing a creative answer to questions such as what socialism is, how to construct socialism, what kind of party we are building, and how to build the Party.” The Party also spoke outrageously about the philosophy of the “Three Represents,” claiming that it was a continuation and development of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and Deng Xiaoping theory.

Joseph Stalin’s wanton slaughter of innocent people, the catastrophic Cultural Revolution launched by Mao, Deng’s order for the Tiananmen Square massacre, and Jiang’s ongoing persecution of Falun Gong are the dreadful results of the Communist Party’s heretical dictatorship.

On one hand, the CCP stipulates in its constitution, “All power in the People’s Republic of China belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People’s Congress and the local people’s congresses at different levels.” “No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the constitution and the law.” [3] On the other hand, the CCP Charter stipulates that the CCP is the core of the leadership for the Chinese-featured socialist cause, overriding both the country and the people. The chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress made “important speeches” across the country, claiming that the National People’s Congress, the highest organ of state power, must adhere to the CCP’s leadership. According to the CCP’s principle of democratic centralism, the entire Party must obey the Central Committee of the Party. Stripped to its core, what the National People’s Congress really insists upon is the dictatorship of the general secretary, which is in turn protected in the form of legislation.

3. Violent Brainwashing and Mind Control

The CCP’s organization is extremely tight: One needs two Party members’ references before admission; a new member must swear to be loyal to the Party forever once admitted; Party members must pay membership dues, attend organizational activities, and take part in group political study. The Party organizations penetrate all levels of the government. There are basic CCP organizations in every single village, town, and neighborhood. The CCP controls not only its Party members and Party affairs, but also those who are not members because the entire regime must “adhere to the Party’s leadership.” In those years when class struggle campaigns were carried out, the “priests” of the CCP religion, namely, the Party secretaries at all levels, more often than not, did not know exactly what they were to do other than discipline people.

The “criticism and self-criticism” in the Party meetings serves as a common, unending means for controlling the minds of Party members. Throughout its existence, the CCP has launched a multitude of political movements for purifying the Party members, rectifying the Party atmosphere, capturing traitors, purging the Anti-Bolshevik Corps (AB Corps), disciplining the Party, and periodically testing the sense of Party nature — that is, using violence and terror to test the Party members’ devotion to the Party, while ensuring they keep in step with it forever.

Joining the CCP is like signing an irrevocable contract to sell one’s body and soul. With the Party’s rules being always above the laws of the nation, the Party can dismiss any Party member at will, while the individual Party member cannot quit the CCP without incurring severe punishment. Quitting the Party is considered disloyal and will bring about dire consequences. During the Cultural Revolution when the CCP cult held absolute rule, it was well-known that if the Party wanted you dead, you could not live; if the Party wanted you alive, you could not die. If a person committed suicide, he would be labeled as “dreading the people’s punishment for his crime,” and his family members would also be implicated and punished.

The decision process within the Party operates like a black box, as the intra-Party struggles must be kept in absolute secrecy. Party documents are all confidential. Dreading exposure of their criminal acts, the CCP frequently silences dissidents by charging them with “divulging state secrets.”

4. Urging Violence, Carnage, and Sacrifice for the Party

Mao said: “A revolution is not a dinner party, or writing an essay, or painting a picture, or doing embroidery; it cannot be so refined, so leisurely and gentle, so temperate, kind, courteous, restrained, and magnanimous. A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another.” [4]

Deng recommended “killing two hundred thousand people in exchange for twenty years’ stability.”

Jiang ordered, “Destroy them [Falun Gong practitioners] physically, ruin their reputation, and bankrupt them financially.”

The CCP promotes violence and has killed countless people throughout its previous political movements. It educates people to treat the enemy “as cold as the severe winter.” The red flag is understood to be red for having been “dyed red with martyrs’ blood.” The Party worships red due to its addiction to blood and carnage.

The CCP makes an exhibition of “heroic” examples to encourage people to sacrifice for the Party. When Zhang Side died working in a kiln to produce opium, Mao praised his death as being “heavy as Mount Tai.” [5] In those frenzied years, “brave words” such as “Fear neither hardship nor death” and “Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve; we dare to make the sun and moon shine in new skies” gave aspirations substance amid an extreme shortage of material supplies.

At the end of the 1970s, communist Vietnam dispatched troops and overthrew the Khmer Rouge regime, which was fostered by the CCP and committed unspeakable crimes. Although the CCP was furious, it could not dispatch troops to support the Khmer Rouge, since China and Cambodia did not share a common border. Instead, in the name of self-defense, the CCP launched a war against Vietnam along the China–Vietnam border to punish the Communist Party of Vietnam. Tens of thousands of Chinese soldiers therefore sacrificed blood and life for this struggle between communist regimes. Their deaths had in fact nothing to do with territory or sovereignty. Nevertheless, several years later, the CCP disgracefully memorialized the senseless sacrifice of so many naive and bright young lives as “the revolutionary heroic spirit,” irreverently borrowing the song “The Elegant Demeanor Dyed by Blood.” One hundred and fifty-four Chinese martyrs died in 1981 recapturing Mount Faka in Guangxi Province, but the CCP casually returned it to Vietnam after China and Vietnam surveyed the boundary.

When the rampant spread of SARS threatened people’s lives at the beginning of 2003, the CCP readily admitted many young female nurses. These women were then quickly confined in hospitals to nurse SARS patients. The CCP pushes young people to the most dangerous fronts, in order to establish its “glorious image” according to which one should “fear neither hardship nor death.” However, the CCP has no explanation as to where other tens of millions of Party members were and what image they brought to the Party.

5. Denying Belief in the Divine and Stamping Out Human Nature

The CCP promotes atheism and claims that religion is the opiate of the people. It used its power to crush all religions in China, and then it deified itself, giving absolute rule of the country to the CCP cult.

At the same time that the CCP sabotaged religion it also destroyed traditional culture. It claimed that tradition, morality, and ethics were feudalistic, superstitious, and reactionary, eradicating them in the name of revolution. During the Cultural Revolution, widespread ugly phenomena violated Chinese traditions, such as married couples accusing each other, students beating their teachers, fathers and sons turning against

each other, Red Guards wantonly killing the innocent, and mobs beating, smashing, and looting. These were the natural consequences of the CCP's smothering human nature.

After establishing its regime, the CCP forced minority nationalities to pledge allegiance to the communist leadership, compromising the rich and colorful ethnic culture they had established.

On June 4, 1989, the so-called People's Liberation Army massacred many students in Beijing. This caused the Chinese people to completely lose hope in China's political future. From then on, everyone's focus turned to making money. From 1999 to this day, the CCP has been brutally persecuting Falun Gong, turning against truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance (the fundamental principles of Falun Gong) and thereby causing an accelerated decline in moral standards.

Since the beginning of this century, a new round of illegal land enclosure [6] and seizure of monetary and material resources by the corrupt CCP officials in collusion with profiteers has driven many people to become destitute and homeless. The number of people appealing to the government in an attempt to have an injustice settled has increased sharply, and social conflict has intensified. Large-scale protests are frequent, which the police and armed forces have violently suppressed. The fascist nature of the "Republic" has become prominent, and society has lost its moral conscience.

In the past, a villain didn't harm his next door neighbors, or, as the saying goes, the fox preys far from home. Nowadays, when people want to con someone, they would rather target their relatives and friends, and call it "killing acquaintances."

In the past, Chinese people cherished chastity above all else, whereas people today ridicule the poor but not the debauched. The history of the destruction of human nature and morals in China is vividly summed up in a ballad below:

In the '50s, people helped one another,

In the '60s, people struggled with one another,

In the '70s, people swindled one another,

In the '80s, people cared only for themselves,

In the '90s, people took advantage of anyone they came across.

6. Monopolization of the Economy

The sole purpose of establishing the CCP was to seize power by armed force and then to generate a system of state ownership in which the state holds monopolies in the planned economy. The CCP's wild ambition far surpasses that of the ordinary evil cults who simply accumulate money.

In a country of socialist public ownership ruled by the Communist Party, Party organizations that hold great power (that is, the Party committees and branches at various levels) are imposed upon or possess the normal state infrastructure. The possessing Party organizations control state machinery and draw funds directly from the budgets of the governments at different levels. Like a vampire, the CCP has sucked a huge amount of wealth from the nation.

II. The Damage the CCP Cult Has Wrought

At the mention of incidents like Aum Shinrikyo's killing people with sarin nerve gas, the Solar Temple's members "ascending to heaven" by suicide, or the mass suicide of over nine hundred followers of Jim Jones's People's Temple, everyone trembles with fear and outrage. The CCP, however, is an evil cult that commits crimes a thousand times worse, harming countless lives. This is because the CCP possesses the following unique features that ordinary cults lack.

The Evil Cult Became a State Religion

In most countries, if you do not follow a religion, you can still enjoy a happy life without reading the literature or listening to the principles of a religion. It is impossible to live in mainland China without constant exposure to the doctrines and propaganda of the CCP cult, as the CCP, upon seizing power, turned its evil cult into a state religion.

The CCP begins to instill its political preaching as early as kindergarten and elementary school. One cannot receive higher education or promotion to higher office without passing the Political Examination. None of the questions in the Political Examination allow independent thinking. Those taking the exams are required to memorize the standard answers provided by the CCP in order to pass. The unfortunate Chinese people are forced to repeat the CCP's preaching even when they are young, brainwashing themselves over and over again. When a cadre is promoted to a higher office in the government, even though he is a member of the CCP, he has to attend the Party School. He won't be promoted until he has met the requirements for graduation from the Party School.

In China, where the Communist Party is the state religion, groups with different opinions are not allowed to exist. Even the "democratic parties," which are merely set up by the CCP as a political screen, and the reformed Three-Self Church (self-administration,

self-support, and self-propagation) must formally acknowledge the leadership of the CCP. Loyalty to the CCP is the first priority before entertaining any other beliefs, according to the very cultish logic of the CCP.

Social Controls Go to Extremes

This evil cult was able to become a state religion because the CCP had complete social control and deprived individuals of freedom. This kind of control is unprecedented. The CCP had deprived people of private property, which is one foundation of freedom. Before the 1980s, people in urban areas could only earn a living by working in Party-controlled enterprises. Farmers in the rural areas had to live on the farmland belonging to the communes of the Party. Nobody could escape the CCP's control. In a socialist country like China, the Communist Party organizations are ubiquitous—from the central government to the most grass-roots levels of society, including villages and neighborhoods. Through the Party committees and branches at all levels, the CCP maintains its absolute control over society. Such strict control completely crushes individual freedom—the freedom of movement (residence registration system), freedom of speech (five hundred thousand rightists were persecuted by the CCP because they exercised free speech), freedom of thought (Lin Zhao [7] and Zhang Zhixin [8] were executed for having doubts about the CCP), and freedom to obtain information (it is illegal to read forbidden books or listen to “enemies’ radio stations;” Internet browsing is monitored as well).

One might say that private ownership is allowed now by the CCP, but one should not forget that this policy of reform and openness only came about when socialism reached a point where people did not have enough to eat, and the national economy was on the brink of collapse. The CCP had to take a step back in order to save itself from destruction. Nevertheless, even after the reform and opening, the CCP has never relaxed its control over the people. The ongoing brutal persecution of Falun Gong practitioners could have only occurred in a country controlled by the Communist Party. If the CCP were to become an economic giant as it wishes, it is certain that the CCP would intensify its control over the Chinese people.

Advocating Violence and Despising Life

Almost all evil cults control their followers and resist external pressure through violence. However, few have resorted to the extent the CCP has to violent means without compunction. Even the total number of deaths caused by all other evil cults across the world cannot compare to the number of people killed by the CCP. The CCP cult sees humanity as merely a means to realize its goal; killing is just another means. Thus, the

CCP has no reservations or scruples about persecuting people. Anyone, including supporters, members, and leaders of the CCP, can become a target of its persecution.

The CCP fostered the Cambodian Khmer Rouge, a typical case of the Communist Party's brutality and disregard for life. During its reign of three years and eight months, the Pol Pot-led Communist Party of Cambodia, inspired and guided by Mao's teaching, slaughtered two million people — about one-fourth of this small country's entire population — in order to eliminate the system of private ownership. Among those killed, more than two hundred thousand were of Chinese ethnicity.

To commemorate the crimes committed by the Communist Party and memorialize the victims, Cambodia set up a museum for documenting and exhibiting the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge. The museum is in a former Khmer Rouge prison. Originally a high school, the building was transformed by Pol Pot to the S-21 Prison, which was used specifically for dealing with prisoners of conscience. Many intellectuals were detained there and tortured to death. Displayed along with the prison buildings and various torture instruments are the black and white photos of the victims before they were put to death. There are many horrible tortures documented: throats cut, brains drilled, infants thrown to the ground and killed, and the like. All these torture methods were reportedly taught by the "experts and technical professionals" that the CCP dispatched in support of the Khmer Rouge. The CCP even trained the photographers who specialized in taking pictures, whether for documentation or entertainment, of the prisoners before they were executed.

In this same S-21 Prison a head-drilling machine was devised to extract human brains for making nutritious meals for the Khmer Rouge leaders. Prisoners of conscience were tied to a chair in front of the machine. A rapidly turning drill bit punctured the heads of the terrified victims from behind, quickly and effectively extracting the brains as the victim died.

III. The Communist Party's Cult Nature

What makes the Communist Party so tyrannical and so evil? When the specter of the Communist Party came to this world, it came with a chilling mission. *The Communist Manifesto* has a very famous passage toward the end: "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win."

The mission of this specter was to use violence to openly challenge human society, to smash the old world, to eliminate private ownership, to eliminate the character,

independence, and freedom of the bourgeoisie, to eliminate exploitation, to eliminate families, and to let the proletarians govern the world.

This political party, which openly announced its desire to “beat, smash, and rob,” not only denies that its point of view is evil, but also declared self-righteously in *The Communist Manifesto*, “The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional relations; no wonder that its development involved the most radical rupture with traditional ideas.”

Where do traditional thoughts come from? According to the atheist’s law of nature, traditional thoughts come naturally from the laws of nature and society. They are the result of systematic movements of the universe. According to those who believe in the divine, however, human traditions and moral values are given by the divine. Regardless of their origin, the most fundamental human morality, behavioral norms, and standards of judging good and bad are relatively stable; they have been the basis for regulating human behavior and maintaining social order for thousands of years. If mankind lost the moral norms and standards for judging good and bad, wouldn’t humans degenerate into animals? When *The Communist Manifesto* declares it will bring about “the most radical rupture with traditional relations,” it threatens the basis for the normal existence of human society. The Communist Party was bound to become an evil cult that brings destruction to mankind.

The entire *Communist Manifesto* is permeated with extreme pronouncements, but not a bit of kindness and tolerance. Marx and Friedrich Engels thought they had found the law of social development through dialectical materialism. Hence, with the “truth” in hand, they questioned everything and denied everything. They stubbornly imposed the illusions of communism on the people and did not hold back in advocating the use of violence to destroy existing social structures and cultural foundations. *The Communist Manifesto* had the effect of injecting into the newborn Communist Party an iniquitous specter that opposes the laws of heaven, exterminates human nature, and appears arrogant, extremely selfish, and totally unconstrained.

IV. The Communist Party’s Doomsday Mentality: Existential Fears of Regime Collapse

Marx and Engels endowed the communist movement with an evil specter. Lenin established the Communist Party in Russia and, through thuggish violence, overthrew the transitional government built after the February Revolution, [9] derailed Russia’s bourgeois revolution, took over the government, and obtained a foothold for the communist cult. However, Lenin’s success did not make the proletarians win the world. Quite the contrary, as the first paragraph in *The Communist Manifesto* says, “All the

powers of old Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this specter.” After the Communist Party was born, it immediately faced the crisis of its survival and feared elimination at any time.

After the October Revolution, [10] the Russian communists, or Bolsheviks, did not bring the people peace or bread, but only wanton killing. The front line was losing the war, and the revolution worsened the economy in the society. Hence, the people started to rebel. Civil war quickly spread to the entire nation, and the farmers refused to provide food to the cities. A full-scale riot originated among the Cossacks near the River Don; its battle with the Red Army brought brutal bloodshed. The barbaric and brutal nature of the slaughter that took place in this battle can be seen from literature, such as Sholokhov's *Tikhii Don* and his other Don River story collections. The troops, led by the former White Army Admiral Aleksandr Vailiyevich Kolchak and General Anton Denikin, almost overthrew the Russian Communist Party at one point. Even as a newborn political power, the Communist Party was opposed by almost the entire nation, perhaps because the communist cult was too evil to win the people's hearts.

The experience of the CCP was similar to Russia's. From the Mari incident and April 12 massacre, [11] to being suppressed five times in areas the Chinese communists had controlled, and eventually being forced to undertake a 25,000-kilometer (15,600-mile) “Long March,” the CCP always faced the crisis of being eliminated.

The Communist Party was born with the determination to destroy the old world by all means. It then found itself having to face a real problem: how to survive without being eliminated. The Communist Party has been living in constant fear of its own demise. To survive has become the communist cult's top concern, its all-consuming focus. With the international communist alliance in disarray, the CCP's crisis of survival has worsened. Since 1989, its fear of its own doomsday has become more real as its demise has come nearer.

V. The Communist Party's 'Magic Weapon' for Survival: Brutal Struggle

The Communist Party has constantly emphasized iron discipline, absolute loyalty, and organizational principles. Those who join the CCP must swear: “I wish to join the Chinese Communist Party, to support the Party's constitution, follow the Party's regulations, fulfill the member's obligations, execute the Party's decisions, strictly follow the Party's discipline, keep the Party's secrets, be loyal to the Party, work diligently, dedicate my whole life to Communism, stand ready to sacrifice everything for the Party and the people, and never betray the Party.” [12]

The CCP calls this spirit of cult-like devotion to the Party the “sense of Party nature.” It asks a CCP member to be ready any time to give up all personal beliefs and principles

and to obey absolutely the Party's will and the leader's will. If the Party wants you to be kind, then you should be kind; if the Party wants you to do evil, then you should do evil. Otherwise you would not meet the standard of being a Party member, having not shown a strong sense of Party nature.

Mao said, "Marxist philosophy is a philosophy of struggle." To foster and maintain the sense of Party nature, the CCP relies on the mechanism of periodical struggles within the Party. Through continuously mobilizing brutal struggles inside and outside the Party, the CCP has eliminated dissidents and created the red terror. At the same time, the CCP continuously purges Party members, makes its cult-type rules stricter, and fosters members' aptitude for the "Party nature," all to enhance the Party's fighting capacity. This is the "magic weapon" the CCP uses to prolong its survival.

Among CCP leaders, Mao was the most adept at mastering the magic weapon of brutal struggle within the Party. The brutality of such struggle and the maliciousness of its methods began as early as the 1930s in areas controlled by the Chinese communists, the so-called "Soviet regions."

In 1930, Mao initiated a full-scale revolutionary terror in the Soviet area in Jiangxi Province, known as the purging of the Anti-Bolshevik Corps, or the AB Corps. Thousands of Red Army soldiers, Party and League members, and civilians in the communist bases were brutally murdered. The incident was caused by Mao's desire for despotic control. After Mao established the Soviet area in Jiangxi, he was soon challenged by the local Red Army and Party organizations in southwest Jiangxi led by Li Wenlin. Mao could not stand any organized opposition force right under his nose, and he used the most extreme methods to suppress the Party members he suspected of being dissidents. To create a stern atmosphere for the purge, Mao did not hesitate to start with troops under his direct control. From late November to mid-December, the First Front Red Army went through a "quick military rectification." Organizations for purging counter-revolutionaries were established at every single level in the army, including division, regiment, battalion, company, and platoon, arresting and killing Party members who had complaints or were from families of landlords or rich peasants. In less than one month, among more than 40,000 Red Army soldiers, 4,400 were named as AB Corps elements, including more than 10 captains (the AB Corps captains); all of them were executed.

In the following period, Mao began to punish those dissidents in the Soviet area. In December 1930, he ordered Li Shaojiu, secretary general of the General Political Department of the First Front Red Army and chairman of the Purge Committee, to represent the General Frontier Committee and go to the town of Futian in Jiangxi Province where the communist government was located. Li Shaojiu arrested members

of the Provincial Action Committee and eight chief leaders of the Twentieth Red Army, including Duan Liangbi and Li Baifang. He used many cruel torture methods such as beating and burning the body. People who were tortured like this had injuries all over their bodies, fingers fractured, burns all over, and could not move. According to the documentary evidence at that time, the victims' cries were so loud as to pierce the sky — the torture methods were extremely inhumane.

On December 8, the wives of Li Baifang, Ma Ming, and Zhou Mian went to visit their husbands in detention, but they were also arrested as members of the AB Corps and cruelly tortured. They were severely beaten, their bodies and vulvae burned and breasts cut with knives. Under the cruel torture, Duan Liangbi confessed that Li Wenlin, Jin Wanbang, Liu Di, Zhou Mian, Ma Ming, and others were leaders of the AB Corps and that there were many members of the AB Corps in the Red Army's schools.

From December 7 to the evening of December 12, in merely five days, Li Shaojiu and others arrested more than one hundred and twenty alleged AB Corps members and dozens of principal counter-revolutionaries in the severe AB Corps purge in Futian. More than forty people were executed. Li Shaojiu's cruel acts finally triggered the Futian incident [13] on December 12, 1930, which shocked residents throughout the Soviet region.

From the Soviet area to Yan'an, Mao relied on his theory and practice of struggle and gradually sought and established his absolute leadership of the Party. After the CCP came to power in 1949, Mao continued to rely on this kind of inner-party struggle. For example, in the eighth plenum of the Eighth CCP Central Committee meeting held in Lushan in 1959, Mao launched a sudden attack on Peng Dehuai and removed him from his position. [14] All of the central leaders who attended the conference were asked to take a stand; the few who dared to express different opinions were all labeled the Peng Dehuai anti-Party bloc. During the Cultural Revolution, the veteran cadres at the CCP's Central Committee were punished one after another, but all of them gave in without putting up a fight. Who would dare to speak a word against Mao? The CCP has always emphasized iron discipline, loyalty to the Party, and organizational principles, requiring absolute obedience to the hierarchy's leader. This kind of Party nature has been ingrained in the continuous political struggles.

During the Cultural Revolution, Li Lisan, once a CCP leader, was driven to the limit of his endurance. At 68 years of age, he was interrogated on average seven times per month. His wife Li Sha was treated as a "Soviet revisionist" spy, had already been sent to jail, and her whereabouts were unknown. With no other choice and in extreme despair, Li committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of sleeping pills. Before his

death, Li Lisan wrote a letter to Mao, truly reflecting the sense of Party nature that a CCP member dares not abandon even in his final moments:

Chairman,

I am now stepping onto the path of betraying the Party by committing suicide, and have no means to defend my crime. Only one thing, that is, my entire family and I have never collaborated with foreign powers. Only on this issue, I request the central government to investigate and examine the facts and draw conclusions based on truth. ...

Li Lisan

June 22, 1967 [15]

While Mao's philosophy of struggle eventually dragged China into an unprecedented catastrophe, this kind of political campaign [the Cultural Revolution] and the inner-party struggle, which is widespread once "every seven or eight years," have ensured the survival of the CCP. In each campaign, a minority of 5 percent would be persecuted, and the remaining 95 percent would be brought to an obedient adherence to the Party's basic line, thereby enhancing the Party organization's cohesive force and destructive capacity. These struggles also eliminated those "faltering" members who were not willing to give up their conscience, and attacked any force that dared to resist. Through this mechanism of struggle, those CCP members who have the greatest desire for struggle and are best at using the methods of hoodlums have gained control. The CCP cult leaders are all fearless people rich in the experience of struggle and full of the Party spirit. Such brutal struggle also gives those who have experienced it a "blood lesson" and violent brainwashing. At the same time, it continuously energizes the CCP, further strengthening its desire for struggle, ensuring its survival, and preventing it from becoming a temperate group that gives up the struggle.

This kind of Party nature required by the CCP comes precisely from the Party's cultish character. In order to realize its goals, the CCP is determined to break away from all conventional principles, and use all means to do fierce battle with any force that hinders it. Therefore it needs to train and enslave all its members to become the Party's heartless, unjust, and faithless tools. This nature of the CCP originates from its hatred toward human society and traditions, its delusional self-evaluation, and its extreme selfishness and contempt for other people's lives. In order to achieve its so-called ideal, the CCP has used violence at all costs to smash the world and eliminate all dissidents. Such an evil cult would meet with opposition from people of conscience, so it must eliminate people's conscience and benevolent thoughts to make people believe in its evil doctrine. Therefore, in order to ensure its survival, the CCP first of all must destroy people's conscience, benevolent thoughts, and moral standards, turning people into

tame slaves and tools. According to the CCP's logic, the Party's life and interest override everything else. They even override the collective interest of all Party members, thus any individual Party member must be prepared to sacrifice for the Party.

Looking at the CCP's history, individuals who retained the mindset of traditional intellectuals like Chen Duxiu and Qu Qiubai or who still cared about people's interests like Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang or who are determined to be clean officials and bring real service to the people such as Zhu Rongji —no matter how much they contributed to the Party, and no matter how devoid of personal ambitions they were, they were inevitably purged, cast aside, or restricted by the Party's interests and discipline.

The sense of Party nature or the aptitude for the Party that was fostered in their bones over many years of struggle often made them compromise and surrender in critical moments because in their subconscious, the Party's survival is the highest interest. They would rather sacrifice themselves and watch the evil force within the Party commit murder than challenge the Party's survival by following their conscience and compassion. This is precisely the result of the CCP's mechanism of struggle: It turns good people into its instruments, and uses Party nature to constrict and even eliminate human conscience to the greatest possible extent. Dozens of the CCP's "line struggles" brought down more than ten top-level Party leaders or designated successors. None of the top Party leaders came to a good end. Although Mao called the shots for forty-three years, shortly after he died, his wife and nephew were put in jail, an event cheered by the entire Party as a great victory of Maoism. Is this a comedy or a farce?

After the CCP seized political power, there were unceasing political campaigns, from inner-party fights to struggles outside the Party. This was the case during the Mao era, and is still the case in the post-Mao era of "reform and openness." In the 1980s, when people just began to have a slight bit of freedom in their thinking, the CCP launched the campaign of "Opposition to Bourgeois Liberalization" and proposed the Four Fundamental Principles [16] in order to maintain its absolute leadership. In 1989, the students who peacefully asked for democracy were bloodily suppressed because the CCP does not allow democratic aspirations. The 1990s witnessed a rapid increase in Falun Gong practitioners who believe in truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance, but they were met with genocidal persecution beginning in 1999 because the CCP could not tolerate human nature and benevolent thoughts. It must use violence to destroy people's conscience and ensure its own power. Since the twenty-first century, the internet has connected the world together, but the CCP has spent great sums of money in setting up network blockades to trap online liberals because the CCP greatly fears people freely obtaining information.

VI. The Degeneracy of the CCP's Evil Cult

The CCP evil cult essentially rules in opposition to human nature and the principles of heaven. The CCP is known for its arrogance, self-importance, selfishness, and brutal, unrestrained acts. It consistently brings disasters to the country and the people, yet it never admits its mistakes and would never reveal its true nature to the people. The CCP has never hesitated to change its slogans and labels, which are regarded by the CCP as the means to maintain its control. It will do anything to keep in power with total disregard for morality, justice, and human life.

The institutionalization and socialization of this evil cult are bound to lead to its collapse. As a result of the centralization of power, public opinion has been silenced, and all possible monitoring mechanisms have been destroyed, leaving no force to stop the CCP from sliding into corruption and disintegration.

Today's CCP has become the largest ruling party based on embezzlement and corruption in the world. According to Chinese official statistics as of 2004, among the twenty million officials, officers, or cadres in the Party or government over the previous twenty years, eight million were found guilty of corruption and disciplined or punished based on Party or government regulations. If the unidentified corrupt officials are also taken into account, the corrupt Party and government officials are estimated to be at over two-thirds, of whom only a small portion have been investigated and exposed.

Securing material benefits by means of corruption and extortion has become the strongest coherent force for the unity of the CCP today. The corrupt officials know that without the CCP, they would have no opportunity to connive for personal gain. If the CCP falls, they would not only lose their power and position, but would also face investigation. In *Heaven's Wrath*, a novel that exposes the behind-the-scenes machinations of CCP officials, author Chen Fang spelled out the CCP's top secret using the mouth of Hao Xiangshou, a deputy director of a municipal CCP office: "Corruption has stabilized our political power."

The Chinese people see it clearly: "If we fight corruption, the Party will fall; if we do not fight corruption, the nation will perish." The CCP, however, will not risk its own doom to fight corruption. What it will do is to kill a few corrupt individuals as a token sacrifice for the sake of its image. This prolongs its life for a few more years at the expense of a small number of corrupt elements. Today, the only goals of the CCP evil cult are to keep its power and steer clear of its demise.

In today's China, ethics and morality have deteriorated beyond recognition. Shoddy products, prostitution, drugs, conspiracies between officials and gangs, organized crime syndicates, gambling, bribery — corruption of every kind is prevalent. The CCP has largely ignored such moral decay, while many high-ranking officials are the back-room bosses who are extorting protection fees from fearful people. Cai Shaoqing, an expert

studying mafia and crime organizations at Nanjing University, estimates that the number of organized crime members in China totals at least one million. Each captured syndicate figure always exposes some corrupt communists who are government officials, judges, or police operating out of the public view.

The CCP is afraid the Chinese people might gain a sense of conscience and morality, so it does not dare to allow the people to have faith in religion or freedom of thought. It uses all its resources to persecute the good people who have faith, such as the underground Christians and the Falun Gong practitioners, who seek to be truthful, compassionate, and tolerant. The CCP is afraid that democracy would end its one-party rule, so it does not dare to give people political freedom. It acts swiftly to imprison independent liberals and civil rights activists. It does, however, give people a deviated freedom. As long as people do not care about politics and do not oppose the CCP's leadership, they may let their desires go in any way they want, even if they do wicked, unethical things. As a result, the CCP is deteriorating dramatically, and social morality in China is experiencing an alarmingly sharp decline.

“Blocking the road to heaven and opening the gate to hell” best describes how the evil cult of the CCP has devastated Chinese society today.

VII. Reflections on the Evil Rule of the CCP

What Is the Communist Party?

This seemingly simple question has no simple answer. Under the pretense of being “for the people” and in the guise of a political party, the Communist Party has indeed deceived millions of people. And yet it is not a political party in the ordinary sense, but a harmful, evil cult possessed by an evil specter. The Communist Party is a living being that manifests in this world through the Party organizations. What truly controls the Communist Party is the evil specter that first entered it, and it is that evil specter that determines the evil nature of the Communist Party.

The leaders of the Communist Party, while acting as the gurus of the cult, serve only as the mouthpieces of the evil specter and the Party. When their will and purpose are in line with the Party and can be used by it, they will be chosen as leaders. But when they can no longer meet the needs of the Party, they will be ruthlessly overthrown. The mechanism of struggle of the Party makes sure that only the craftiest, the most evil, and the toughest will hold steadily to the position of guru of the Communist Party. A dozen or so ranking Party leaders have fallen from grace, which proves the truth of this argument. In fact, the top leaders of the Party are walking on a very narrow tightrope. They can either break away from the Party line and leave a good name in history, as

Gorbachev did, or be victimized by the Party, as happened to many of its general secretaries.

The people are the targets of the Party's enslavement and oppression. Under the Party's rule, the people have no right to reject the Party. Rather, they are forced to accept the Party's leadership and fulfill the obligation to sustain the Party. They are also subjected to regular cult-type brainwashing under the threat of coercion from the Party. The CCP forces the whole nation to believe in and sustain this evil cult. This is rarely seen in the world today, and we have to recognize the CCP's unmatched skill in such oppression.

The Party members are a physical mass that has been used to fill up the body of the Party. Many among them are honest and kind and may even be quite accomplished in their public life. These are the people the CCP likes to recruit since their reputation and competence may be used to serve the Party. Many others, out of their desire to become an official and enjoy a higher social status, would work hard to join the Party and aid the evil being. There are also those who chose to join the Party because they wanted to accomplish something in their lives and realized that under the Communist Party rule they could not do so unless they joined the Party. Some joined the Party because they wanted the allocation of an apartment or simply wanted a better image. Thus, among the tens of millions of Party members, there are both good and bad people. Regardless of motive, once you swear your allegiance in front of the Party's flag, willingly or otherwise, that means you have voluntarily devoted yourself to the Party. You will then go through the brainwashing process by participating in the weekly political studies. A significant number of Party members will have little, if any, of their own thoughts left and will be easily controlled by the evil specter of the CCP host body as a result of the indoctrination by the Party. These people will function within the Party like the cells of a human body and work nonstop for the Party's existence, even though they themselves are also part of the population enslaved by the Party. Sadder still, after the bondage of "Party nature" is imposed, it becomes very hard to remove. Anyone who shows a human side will be purged or persecuted. Even if an individual wants to withdraw from the Party, doing so is not allowed. The Party, which one may join but is never permitted to leave, regards withdrawal as an act of treason. That is why people often reveal a dual nature: in their political life, the nature of the Communist Party; in their daily life, human nature.

The Party cadres are a group that retains power among Party members. Though they may have choices between good and bad and make their own decisions on specific occasions, at specific times, and specific events, they, as a whole, have to follow the will of the Party. The mandate dictates "the whole Party obeys the Central Committee." The Party cadres are the leaders at different levels; they are the Party's backbone. They too

are merely tools for the Party. They too have been deceived, used, and victimized during the past political movements. The CCP's underlying criterion is to test whether people are following the right guru and are sincere in their devotion.

Why Do People Remain Unaware?

The CCP has acted viciously and wickedly throughout its decades-long rule over China. But why do the Chinese people lack a realistic understanding of the CCP's evil nature? Is it because the Chinese are dumb? No. The Chinese constitute one of the wisest nations in the world and boast a rich traditional culture and heritage of five thousand years. Yet the Chinese people are still living under the CCP's rule, completely afraid of expressing their discontent. The key lies in the mind control practiced by the CCP.

If the Chinese people enjoyed freedom of expression and could debate openly the merits and demerits of the CCP, we could imagine the Chinese would have long ago seen through the Party's malicious nature and freed themselves from the influence of this evil cult. Unfortunately, the Chinese people lost their freedom of expression and thought over half a century ago with the advent of the CCP's rule. The purpose behind persecution of the rightists among the intellectuals in 1957 was to restrain free expression and to control people's minds. In a society so lacking fundamental freedoms, most of the youth who had wholeheartedly studied the works of Marx and Engels during the Cultural Revolution were ironically labeled an "anti-Party clique" and subsequently persecuted. Discussing the CCP's rights and wrongs was simply out of the question.

Not many Chinese would even dare to think of calling the CCP an evil cult. However, were that assertion made, those who have lived in China would not find it hard to discover strong evidence supporting the argument, from both their own experience and those of their family and friends.

The Chinese people have not only been deprived of freedom of thought, they have also been indoctrinated with the teachings and culture of the Party. Thus, all that people could hear have been the praises of the Party, and their minds have been impoverished to the point of no thoughts other than those which reinforce the CCP. Take the Tiananmen Square massacre for example. When shots were fired on June 4, 1989, many demonstrators instinctively ran to hide in the bushes. Moments later, despite the risks, they came bravely out of hiding and sang "The Internationale" together. These Chinese were indeed courageous, innocent, and honorable, yet why did they sing "The Internationale," the communist anthem, when confronted with the communist killing? The reason is simple. Educated in the Party's culture, all the pitiable Chinese people know is communism. Those in Tiananmen Square did not know any songs other than "The Internationale" and a few others that praise the Communist Party.

What Is the Way Out?

The CCP has been moving toward its complete doom. Sadly, it is still trying to tie its fate to the Chinese nation before its demise.

The dying CCP is apparently weakening and its control over people's minds is loosening. With the advance of telecommunications and the internet, the CCP has found it increasingly difficult to control information and suppress expression. As the corrupt officials increasingly plunder and oppress the people, the public is beginning to wake up from their illusions about the CCP, and many of them have started to exercise civil disobedience. The CCP has not only failed to achieve its goal of increased ideological control in its persecution of Falun Gong, but also further weakened itself while revealing its absolute ruthlessness. This opportune moment has made people reconsider the CCP, paving the way for the Chinese nation to free itself from ideological bondage and completely break away from the control of the communist evil specter.

Having lived under the evil rule of the CCP for decades, the Chinese people do not need a violent revolution; rather, they need redemption of their souls. This can be achieved through self-help, and the first step toward that goal is to become aware of the evil nature of the CCP.

The day will come when people cast aside the Party's organizations that are attached to the state apparatus, allowing the social systems to function independently, backed up by the core forces of the society. With the passing of a dictatorial Party organization, the efficiency of the government will be improved and enhanced. And that day is right around the corner. In fact, as early as the 1980s, the reformers inside the Party advocated the idea of "separating the Party from the government" in an attempt to exclude the Party from the government. The reform efforts from within the CCP have proven to be inadequate and unsuccessful because the ideology of "the absolute leadership of the Party" has not been totally rejected.

The Party culture is the environment necessary for the survival of the communist evil cult. Removing the CCP's possession of people's minds may prove to be more difficult than clearing out the CCP's possession of state administrations, but such a removal is the only way truly to uproot the evil of communism. This can be achieved only through the efforts of the Chinese people themselves. With their minds set right and human nature no longer violated, the public would regain its morality and succeed in a transition to a decent non-communist society. The cure for this evil possession lies in the recognition of the evil specter's nature and harmfulness, eradicating it from people's minds, and clearing it out, so that it has no place to hide. The Communist Party stresses ideological control since it is nothing but an ideology itself. That ideology will dissipate when all Chinese reject the communist falsehood in their minds, actively wipe out the

Party culture, and rid their own mentalities and lives of the influences from the communist evil cult. As people save themselves, the CCP will disintegrate.

Nations ruled by communists are associated with poverty, totalitarianism, and persecution. There are very few such countries left, namely China, North Korea, Vietnam, and Cuba. Their days are numbered.

With the wisdom of the Chinese people, inspired by the historical glory of the Chinese nation, a China freed from the evil possession of communism has a promising future awaiting it.

Conclusion

The CCP no longer believes in communism. Its soul has died, but its shadow remains. It has inherited only the “skin” of communism but still manifests the nature of an evil cult: arrogance, conceit, selfishness, and indulgence in wanton destructiveness. The CCP has inherited the communist denial of the law of heaven, and its rejection of human nature has remained unchanged.

Today, the CCP continues to rule China with the methods of struggle mastered over the years, using its close-knit organizational system coupled with the ruling form of “Party possession,” as well as evil propaganda that functions as a state religion. The six features of the Communist Party outlined above place today’s CCP firmly within the definition of an evil cult; it does no good, only evil.

As it nears death, this communist evil cult is accelerating the pace of its corruption and degeneration. What is most troublesome is that it is stubbornly doing what it can to take the Chinese nation with it into an abyss of corruption and degeneration.

The Chinese people need to help themselves. They need to reflect, and they need to shake off the CCP.

Notes:

[1] “The leopard has died, but its skin is still left” is from the ancient Chinese book of prophecy, the Plum Blossom Poem by Shao Yong (1011–1077). The leopard here refers to the geographic territory of the Soviet Union, which resembled a running leopard in shape. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the essence of the communist system has disintegrated, leaving only the “skin” (the form), which the Chinese Communist Party inherited.

[2] A kind of group dance popular during the Cultural Revolution to show loyalty to Mao and the Party.

[3] Constitution of the People's Republic of China (official translation, 1999).

[4] From *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* (1927) by Mao Zedong.

[5] From a poem by Sima Qian (about 140–87 B.C.), a historian and scholar in the West Han Dynasty. His famous poem says, "Everyone has to die; one dies either more solemn than Mount Taishan or lighter than a feather." Mount Taishan is one of the major mountains in China.

[6] The Land Enclosure Movement relates to a dark side of the economic reforms of China. Similar to the industrial revolution in England (1760–1850), agricultural lands in today's China have been demarcated to build various economic zones at all levels (county, city, provincial, and state). As a result of the land enclosure, Chinese farmers have been losing their land. In the cities, residents in older city and town districts were frequently forced to relocate in order to vacate the land for commercial development, with minimal compensation for the residents.

[7] Lin Zhao (1932–1968), a Peking University student majoring in journalism, was classified as a "rightist" in 1957 for her independent thinking and outspoken criticism of the communist movement. She was charged with conspiracy to overthrow the people's democratic dictatorship and arrested in 1960. In 1962, she was sentenced to twenty years of imprisonment. She was killed by the CCP on April 29, 1968, as a counter-revolutionary.

[8] Zhang Zhixin (1930–1975) was an intellectual who was tortured to death by the CCP during the Cultural Revolution for criticizing Mao's failure in the Great Leap Forward and for being outspoken in telling the truth.

[9] The February Revolution refers to the Russian Bourgeois Revolution in February 1917, which resulted in the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II.

[10] The October Revolution, also known as the Bolshevik Revolution, was led by Vladimir Lenin and occurred in October 1917. During the revolution, the revolutionaries of the capitalist class who had overthrown the Tsar were murdered, thus strangling the Russian Bourgeois Revolution.

[11] Both the Mari incident and the April 12 massacre refer to the Kuomintang's attacks on the CCP. The Mari incident happened on May 21, 1927, in Changsha City, Hunan Province. The April 12 massacre occurred on April 12, 1927, in Shanghai. In both cases, some CCP members and pro-CCP activists were attacked, arrested, or killed.

[12] See the CCP Constitution, Chapter One, Article Six.

[13] Liu Di, a political officer of the Twentieth Red Army who was accused of being a member of the AB Corps, led a revolt in Futian, charging Li Shaojiu as a counter-revolutionary. They took control of Futian City, released more than one hundred people arrested for being members of the AB Corps, and shouted the “Down with Mao Zedong” slogan. For information about the AB Corps purge, see *Gao Hua, Historical Investigation of Mao Zedong’s Purge of the ‘AB Corps’ in the Soviet Area, Jiangxi Province*.

[14] Peng Dehuai (1898–1974) was a Chinese communist general and political leader. Peng was the chief commander in the Korean War, vice-premier of the State Council, Politburo member, and minister of defense from 1954–1959. He was removed from his official posts after disagreeing with Mao’s leftist approaches at the CCP’s Lushan Plenum in 1959.

[15] From *Li Lisan: The Person for Whom Four Memorial Services Have Been Held*.

[16] The four principles are socialist path, dictatorship of the proletariat, the CCP’s leadership, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.