

Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party

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 50 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."

No one in today's China believes in communism.

“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 worshiped 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 (pulpit)	All levels of the Party committee; the platform ranges from

The Communist Party is significantly different from any righteous religion. All orthodox religions believe in God and benevolence, and

		Party meetings to all media controlled by the CCP	<p>their purpose is to instruct humanity about morality and to save souls. The Communist Party does not believe in God and opposes traditional morality.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The red terror under communism has lasted for about a century, bringing disasters to dozens of countries and costing tens of millions of lives. The communist</p>
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 a "god," though not using the name	
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	Hymns (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, investigation, expulsion from the Party, to deadly torture and even punishments of relatives and friends

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 summarized under six headings:

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 Lenin have always amended the cult's doctrines. From Lenin's theory of violent revolution, to Mao Zedong'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. Because the doctrine and behavior of this evil cult are too ridiculous, 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 cultivation practice that believes in truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance, would compete with it for the masses. It therefore intended to eradicate Falun Gong and initiated a genocidal persecution of Falun Gong, which continues today.

2. Promoting Worship of the Leader and Supremacist Views

From Marx to Jiang Zemin, the Communist Party leaders’ portraits are prominently displayed for worship. The absolute authority of the Party leaders forbids any challenge. Mao Zedong was set up as the “red sun” and “big liberator.” The Party spoke outrageously about his writing, saying “one sentence equals 10,000 ordinary sentences.”

As an ordinary Party member, Deng Xiaoping once dominated Chinese politics like an overlord. Jiang Zemin’s “Three Represents” theory is merely a little over 40 characters, long, including punctuation, but the CCP Fourth Plenary Session 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 thought of the “Three Represents,” although in this case, actually mocking it when saying it is a continuation and development of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong thought, and Deng Xiaoping theory.

Stalin's wanton slaughter of innocent people, the catastrophic Cultural Revolution launched by Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping's order for the Tiananmen Square massacre, and Jiang Zemin'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.”

If the Party wanted you dead, you could not live; if the Party wanted you alive, you could not die.

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 did other than disciplining 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 assuring 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 Zedong 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 Xiaoping recommended “killing 200,000 people in exchange for 20 years’ stability.”

Jiang Zemin 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 Zedong 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, the Vietcong 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 Vietcong.

Tens of thousands of Chinese soldiers therefore sacrificed blood and life for this struggle between communist parties. 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 push young people to the most dangerous frontline, 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 the rest of the current 65 million Party members were and what image they brought to the Party.

5. Denying Belief in God and Smothering 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 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 new 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 nationals cherished chastity above all else, whereas people today ridicule the poor but not the prostitutes. The history of the destruction of human nature and morals in China is vividly displayed in a ballad below:

In the 50s people helped one another,
In the 60s people strove 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 ran into.

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 that 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.

[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 former Soviet Union, which indeed resembles a running leopard in shape. With the collapse of the former 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. See a picture of the dance on www.shm.com.cn/yantai/2004-05/13/content_3717.htm.

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

[4] From Mao’s “Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan” (1927).

[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. More information is available at www.uglychinese.org/enclosure.htm