

Another one of Mao's claims that is similarly famous is that the Cultural Revolution should be conducted "every seven or eight years." [5] Repetitive use of force is an important means for the CCP to maintain its ruling in China. The goal of using force is to create terror. Every struggle and movement served as an exercise in terror, so that the Chinese people trembled in their hearts, submitted to the terror and gradually became enslaved under the CCP's control.

Today, terrorism has become the main enemy of the civilized and free world. The CCP's exercise of violent terrorism, thanks to the apparatus of the state, has been larger in scale, much longer lasting, and its results more devastating. Today, in the twenty-first century, we should not forget this inherited character of the Communist Party, since it will definitely play a crucial role to the destiny of the CCP some time in the future.

II. Using Lies to Justify Violence

The level of civilization can be measured by the degree to which violence is used in a regime. By resorting to the use of violence, the Communist regimes clearly represent a huge step backward in human civilization. Unfortunately, the Communist Party has been seen as progressive by those who believe that violence is an essential and inevitable means to societal advancement.

This acceptance of violence has to be viewed as an unrivaled and skillful employment of deception and lies by the Communist Party, which is another inherited trait of the CCP.

"Since a young age, we have thought of the US as a lovable country. We believe this is partly due to the fact that the US has never occupied China, nor has it launched any attacks on China. More fundamentally, the Chinese people hold good impressions of the US based on the democratic and open-minded character of its people."

This excerpt came from an editorial published on July 4, 1947 in the CCP's official newspaper Xinhua Daily. A mere three years later, the CCP sent soldiers to fight American troops in North Korea, and painted the Americans as the most evil imperialists in the world. Every Chinese from Mainland China would be astonished to read this editorial written over 50 years ago. The CCP has banned all publications quoting similar early passages and published rewritten versions.

Since coming to power, the CCP has employed similar artifices in every single movement, including its elimination of counter-revolutionaries (1950-1953), the "partnership" of public and private enterprises (1954-1957), the anti-rightist movement (1957), the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), the Tiananmen Square massacre (1989), and most recently, the persecution of Falun Gong since 1999. The most infamous instance was the persecution of intellectuals in 1957. The CCP called on the



In September of 1976, leaders of the Chinese Communist Party Zhang Chunqiao, Wang Hongwen, Jiang Qing, Hua Guofeng, Mao Yuanxin, Yao Wenyuan, Chen Xilian, Wang Dongxing (from left to right) in a group picture next to Chairman Mao Zedong's coffin. Within a month, Mao Yuanxin, along with the "The Gang of Four" which included Wang, Zhang, Jiang and Yao, were forcefully arrested by Hua, Wang and the Central Military Regiment. In 1980, the other three members in the picture, Hua, Wang and Chen, were consecutively overthrown during the internal disputes with the Chinese Communist Party and were forced to leave office. A report indicated that Hua Guofeng, who had been referred to as a "wise leader" and who governed the party, government and army, had been exceptionally disappointed in the Chinese Communist Party and had officially renounced his party membership.

intellectuals to offer their opinions, but then persecuted them as "rightists," using their own speeches as evidence of their "crimes." When some criticized the persecution as a conspiracy, or "plot in the dark," Mao claimed publicly, "That is not a plot in the dark, but a stratagem in the open."

Deception and lies have played a very important role in the CCP's gaining and maintaining control. China enjoys the longest and most complete history in the world, and Chinese intellectuals have had the greatest faith in history since ancient times. The Chinese people have used history to assess current reality and even to achieve personal spiritual improvement. To make history serve the current regime, the CCP has made a practice of altering and concealing historical truth. The CCP in its propaganda and publications has rewritten history for periods from as early as the Spring and Autumn period (770-476 BC) and the Warring States period (475-221 BC) to as recently as the Cultural Revolution. Such historical alterations have continued for the more than 50 years since 1949, and all efforts to restore historical truth have been ruthlessly blocked and eliminated by the CCP.

When violence becomes too weak to sustain control, the CCP resorts to deception and lies, which serve to justify and mask the rule by violence.

One must admit that deception and lies were not invented by the Communist Party, but are age-old scoundrel acts that the Communist Party has utilized without shame. The CCP promised land to the peasants, factories to the workers, freedom and democracy to the intellectuals, and peace to all. None of these promises has ever been realized. One generation of Chinese died deceived and another generation continues to be

cheated. This is the biggest sorrow of the Chinese people, the most unfortunate aspect of the Chinese nation.

III. Ever-changing Principles

In the 2004 US Presidential Debate on TV, one presidential candidate said that, one could change tactics when one needed to, but one should never change his "beliefs" or "core values," otherwise "he is just not credible." [6] This statement really makes clear a general principle.

The Communist Party is a typical example. For instance, since its establishment 80 years ago, the CCP has held sixteen national representative conventions and modified the Party Constitution 16 times. Over the five decades since it came to power, the CCP has made five major modifications to the Chinese Constitution.

The ideal of the Communist Party is social equality leading to a communist society. Today, however, communist-controlled China has become a nation with the most serious economic inequalities in the world. Many CCP members have become filthy rich, while the country has 800 million living in poverty.

The guiding theories of the CCP started with Marxism-Leninism, to which was added Maoism, and then Deng's thoughts and recently Jiang's "Three Represents." Marxism-Leninism and Maoism are not at all compatible with Deng's theories and Jiang's ideology—they are actually opposite to them. This hodgepodge of communist theories employed by the CCP is indeed a rarity in human history.

The Communist Party's evolving principles have largely contradicted one another. From the idea of a global integration transcending the nation-state to today's extreme nationalism,



Stephen Shaver/AFP/Getty Images

Mao's Shadow: A mother and son walk through the entrance of Beijing's Military Museum and are greeted by a large statue of China's former dictator Mao Zedong.