

est benefit. To supplement its declining power, the CCP has to turn to even more evil measures on a regular basis. The Party's interest is not the interest of any single Party member, nor is it a collection of any individual interests. Rather, it is the interest of the Party as a collective entity which overrides any sense of the individual.

"Party nature" has been the most vicious characteristic of this evil specter. Party nature overwhelms human nature so completely that the Chinese people have lost their humanity. For instance, Zhou Enlai and Sun Bingwen were once comrades. After Sun Bingwen died, Zhou Enlai took his daughter, Sun Weishi, as his adopted daughter. During the Cultural Revolution, Sun Weishi was reprimanded. She later died in custody from a long nail driven into her head. Her arrest warrant had been signed by her stepfather, Zhou Enlai.

One of the early leaders of the CCP was Ren Bishi, who was in charge of opium sales during the anti-Japanese war. Opium was a symbol of foreign invasion at that time, as the British used opium imports to China to drain the Chinese economy and turn the Chinese people into addicts. Despite the strong national sentiment against opium, Ren dared to plant opium in a large area because of his "sense of Party nature," risking universal condemnation. Due to the sensitive and illegal nature of the opium dealings, the CCP used the word "soap" as a code-word for opium. The CCP used the revenue from the illicit drug trade with bordering countries to fund its existence. At the Centenary of the Birth of Ren, one of the new generation of Chinese leaders highly praised Ren's aptitude for the Party or sense of Party nature, claiming that, "Ren possessed superior character and was a model Party member. He also had a firm belief in Communism and unlimited loyalty to the cause of the Party."

An example of good aptitude for the Party was Zhang Side. The Party said that he was killed by the sudden collapse of a kiln, but others claimed that he died while roasting opium. Since he was a quiet person, having served in the Central Guard Division and having never asked for a promotion, it was said, "his death is weightier than Mount Taishan," [12] meaning that his life held the greatest importance.

Another model of "party nature," Lei Feng, was well known as the "screw that never rusts, functioning in the revolutionary machine." For a long period of time, both Lei and Zhang were used to educate the Chinese people to be loyal to the Party. Mao Zedong said, "The power of examples is boundless." Many Party heroes were used to model the "iron will and principle of the Party spirit."

Upon gaining power, the CCP launched an aggressive campaign of mind control to mold many new "tools" and "screws" from the successive generations. The Party formed a set of "proper thoughts" and a range of stereotypical behaviors.

These protocols were initially used within the Party, but quickly expanded to the entire public. Clothed in the name of the nation, these thoughts and actions worked to brainwash people into complying with the evil mechanism of the CCP.

II. The CCP's Dishonorable Foundation

The CCP lays claim to a brilliant history, one that has seen victory after victory. This is merely an attempt to prettify itself and glorify the CCP's image in the eyes of the public. As a matter of



Li De (right), also called Otto Braun, was a military expert sent to China by the Communist International in 1932.

fact, the CCP has no glory to advertise at all. Only by using the nine inherited evil traits could it establish and maintain power.

Establishment of the CCP— Raised on the Breast of the Soviet Union

"With the report of the first canon during the October Revolution, it brought us Marxism and Leninism." That was how the Party portrayed itself to the people. However, when the Party was first founded, it was just the Asian branch of the Soviet Union. From the beginning, it was a traitorous party.

During the founding period of the Party, they had no money, no ideology, nor any experience. They had no foundation upon which to support themselves. The CCP joined the Comintern to link its destiny with the existing violent revolution. The CCP's violent revolution was just a descendent of Marx and Lenin's revolution. The Comintern was the global headquarters to overthrow political powers all over the world, and the CCP was simply an eastern branch of Soviet Communism, carrying out the imperialism of the Russian Red Army. The CCP shared the experience of the Soviet Union's Communist Party of violent political takeover and dictatorship of the proletariat and followed the Soviet Party's instructions on its political line, intellectual line and organization line. The CCP copied the secret and underground means by which an external illegal organization survived, adopting extreme surveillance and control measures. The Soviet Union was the backbone and patron of the CCP.

The CCP constitution passed by the First Congress of the CCP was formulated by the Comintern, based upon Marxism-Leninism and the theories of class struggle, dictatorship of the pro-

letariat and party establishment. The Soviet party constitution provided its fundamental basis. The soul of the CCP consists of ideology imported from the Soviet Union. Chen Duxiu, one of the foremost officials of the CCP, had different opinions from Maring, the representative from the Comintern. Maring wrote a memo to Chen stating that if Chen were a real member of the Communist Party, he must follow orders from the Comintern. Even though Chen Duxiu was one of the CCP's founding fathers, he could do nothing but listen and obey orders. Truly, he and the Party were simply subordinates of the Soviet Union.

During the Third Congress of the CCP in 1923, Chen Duxiu publicly acknowledged that the Party was funded almost entirely by contributions from the Soviet Comintern. In one year, the Comintern contributed over 200,000 yuan to the CCP, with unsatisfactory results. The Comintern accused the CCP of not being diligent enough in their efforts.

According to incomplete statistics from declassified Party documents, the CCP received 16,655 Chinese yuan from October 1921 to June 1922. In 1924, they received USD \$1,500 and 31,927.17 yuan, and in 1927 they received 187,674 yuan. The monthly contribution from the Comintern averaged around 20,000 yuan. Tactics commonly used by the CCP today, such as lobbying, going through the backdoor, offering bribes, and using threats, were already in use back then. The Comintern accused the CCP of continuously lobbying for funds.

"They take advantage of the different funding sources (International Communications Office, representatives for the Comintern, and military organizations, etc.) to get their funds, because one organization does not know that the other organization has already dispersed the funds...the funny thing is, they not only understand the psychology of our Soviet comrades. Most importantly, they know how to treat differently the comrades in charge of dispersing funds. Once they know that they won't be able to get it through normal means, they delay meetings. In the end they use the crudest means to blackmail, like spreading rumors that some grass-root officials have conflicts with the Soviets, and that money is being given to warlords instead of the CCP." [13]

The First KMT and CCP Alliance—A Parasite Infiltrates to the Core and Sabotages the Northern Expedition [14]

The CCP has always taught its people that Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the National Revolution movement [15], forcing the CCP to rise in armed revolt.

In reality, the CCP is a parasite or possessing specter. It cooperated with the KMT in the first KMT-CCP alliance for the sake of expanding its influence by taking advantage of the national revolution. Moreover, the CCP was eager

to launch the Soviet-supported revolution and seize power, and its desire for power in fact destroyed and betrayed the National Revolution movement.

At the Second National Congress of the CCP in July 1922, those opposing the alliance with the KMT dominated the congress, because the party members were anxious to seize power. However, the Comintern vetoed the resolution reached in the congress and ordered the CCP to join the KMT.

During the first KMT-CCP alliance, the CCP held its Fourth National Congress in Shanghai in January 1925 and raised the question of leadership in China before Sun Yat-sen [16] died on March 12, 1925. Had he not died, he, instead of Chian Kai-shek would have been the target the CCP aimed at in its quest for power.

With the support of the Soviet Union, the CCP wantonly seized political power inside the KMT during its alliance with the CCP. Tan Pingshan (1886-1956, one of the early leaders of CCP in Guangdong province) became the minister of the Central Personnel Department of the KMT. Feng Jupao (1899-1954, one of the early leaders of CCP in Guangdong province), secretary of the Ministry of Labor, was granted full power to deal with all labor-related affairs. Lin Zuhan (or Lin Boqu, 1886-1960, one of the earliest CCP members) was the Minister of Rural Affairs, while Peng Pai (1896-1929, one of the CCP leaders) was secretary of this Ministry. Mao Zedong assumed the position of acting propaganda minister of the KMT Propaganda Ministry. The military schools and leadership of the military were always the focus of the CCP: Zhou Enlai held the position of director of the Politics Department of the Huangpu (Whampoa) Military Academy, and Zhang Shenfu (or Zhang Songnian, 1893-1986, one of the founders of CCP who introduced Zhou Enlai to join the CCP) was its associate director. Zhou Enlai was also Chief of the Judge Advocates Section, and he planted Russian military advisers here and there. Many Communists held the positions of political instructors and faculty in KMT military schools. CCP members also served as KMT Party representatives at various levels of the National Revolutionary Army. [17] It was also stipulated that without a Party representative's signature, no order would be deemed effective. As a result of this parasitic attachment to the National Revolution movement, the number of the CCP members increased drastically from less than 1000 in 1925 to 30,000 by 1928.

The Northern Expedition started in February of 1926. From October 1926 to March 1927, the CCP launched three armed rebellions in Shanghai. Later, it attacked the Northern Expedition military headquarters but failed. The pickets for the general strikes in Guangdong province engaged in violent conflicts with the police every day. Such uprisings caused the April 12 purge of the CCP by the KMT in 1927. [18]