

was the CCP that led the great victory in the anti-Japanese war.

Rectification in Yan'an— Creating the Most Fearsome Methods in Persecution

The CCP attracted countless patriotic youth to Yan'an in the name of fighting against the Japanese, but persecuted tens of thousands of them during the rectification movement in Yan'an. Since gaining control of China, the CCP has depicted Yan'an as the revolutionary "holy land," but has not made any mention of the crimes it committed during the rectification.

The rectification movement in Yan'an was the largest, darkest and most ferocious power game ever played out in the human world. In the name of cleansing petty bourgeoisie toxins, the Party washed away morality, independence of thought, freedom of action, tolerance, and dignity. The first step of the rectification was to set up, for each person, personnel archives, which included: 1) a personal statement; 2) a chronicle of one's political life; 3) family background and social relationships; 4) autobiography and ideological transformation; 5) evaluation according to Party nature.

In the personnel archive, one had to list all acquaintances since birth, all important events and the time and place of their occurrence. People were asked to write repeatedly for the archive, and any omissions would be seen as signs of impurity. One had to describe all social activities they had ever participated in, especially those related to joining the Party. The emphasis was placed on personal thought processes during these social activities. Evaluation based on Party nature was even more important, and one had to confess any anti-Party thoughts or behavior in one's consciousness, speech, work attitudes, everyday life, or social activities. For example, in evaluation of one's consciousness, one was required to scrutinize whether one had been concerned for self-interest, whether one had used work for the Party to reach personal goals, whether one had wavered in trust in the revolutionary future, feared death during battles, or missed family members and spouses after joining in the party or the army. There were no objective standards, so nearly everyone was found to have problems.

Coercion was used to extract "confessions" from cadres who were being inspected in order to eliminate "hidden traitors." Countless frame-ups and false and wrong accusations resulted, and a large number of cadres were persecuted. During the rectification, Yan'an was called "a place for purging human nature." A work team entered the University of Military Affairs and Politics to examine the cadres' personal histories, causing Red Terror for two months. Various methods were used to extract confessions, including extemporaneous confessions, demonstrative con-

fessions, "group persuasions," "five-minute persuasions," private advice, conference reports, and identifying the "radishes" (i.e., red outside and white inside). There was also "picture taking"—lining up everyone on the stage for examination. Those who appeared nervous were identified as suspects and targeted as subjects to be investigated.

Even representatives from the Comintern recoiled at the methods used during the rectification, saying that the Yan'an situation was depressing. People did not dare interact with one another. Each person had his own axe to grind and everyone was nervous and frightened. No one dared to speak the truth or protect mistreated friends, because each was trying to save his own life. The vicious—those who flattered, lied, and insulted others—were promoted; humiliation became a fact of life in Yan'an—either humiliate other comrades or humiliate oneself. People were pushed to the brink of insanity, having been forced to abandon dignity, a sense of honor or shame, and love for one another in order to save their own lives and their own jobs. They ceased to express their own opinions, but recited party leaders' articles instead.

This same system of oppression has been employed in all CCP political activities since it seized power in China.

Three Years of Civil War— Betraying the Country to Seize Power

The Russian Bourgeois Revolution in February 1917 was a relatively mild uprising. The Tsar placed the interests of the country first and surrendered the throne instead of resisting. Lenin hurriedly returned to Russia from Germany, staged another coup, and in the name of communist revolution murdered the revolutionaries of the capitalist class who had overthrown the Tsar, thus strangling Russia's bourgeois revolution. The CCP, like Lenin, picked the fruits of a nationalist revolution. After the anti-Japanese war was over, the CCP launched a so-called "War of Liberation" (1946-1949) to overthrow the KMT government, bringing the disaster of war to China once more.

The CCP is well known for its "huge-crowd strategy," the sacrifice of massive casualties and deaths to win a battle. In several battles with the KMT, including those fought in Liaoxi-Shenyang, Beijing-Tianjin, and Huai Hai [20], the CCP used these most primitive, barbarous, and inhumane tactics that sacrificed huge numbers of its own people. When besieging Changchun city in Jilin Province in Northeast China, in order to exhaust the food supply in the city, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) was ordered to forbid ordinary people from leaving the city. During the two months of Changchun's siege, nearly 200,000 people died of hunger and frost. But the PLA did not allow people to leave. After the battle was over, the CCP, without a tinge of shame, claimed

that they had "liberated Changchun without firing a shot."

From 1947 to 1948, the CCP signed the "Harbin Agreement" and the "Moscow Agreement" with the Soviet Union, surrendering national assets and giving away resources from the Northeast in exchange for the Soviet Union's full support in foreign relations and military affairs. According to the agreements, the Soviet Union would supply the CCP with 50 airplanes; it would give the CCP weapons left by the surrendered Japanese in two installments; and it would sell the Soviet-controlled ammunition and military supplies in China's Northeast to the CCP at low prices. If the KMT launched an amphibious landing in the Northeast, the Soviet Union would secretly support the CCP army. In addition, the Soviet Union would help the CCP gain control over Xinjiang in Northwest China; the CCP and the Soviet Union would build an allied air force; the Soviets would help equip 11 divisions of the CCP army, and transport one-third of its US-supplied weapons (worth \$13 billion) into Northeast China.

To gain Soviet support, the CCP promised the Soviet Union special transportation privileges in the Northeast both on land and in the air; offered the Soviet Union information about the actions of both the KMT government and the US military; provided the Soviet Union with products from the Northeast (cotton, soybeans) and military supplies in exchange for advanced weapons; granted the Soviet Union preferential mining rights in China; allowed the Soviet Union to station armies in the Northeast and Xinjiang; and permitted the Soviets to set up the Far East Intelligence Bureau in China. If war broke out in Europe, the CCP would send an expeditionary army of 100,000 plus 2 million laborers to support the Soviet Union. In addition, the CCP promised to merge some special regions in Liaoning province into North Korea if necessary.

III. Demonstrating Evil Traits

Eternal Fear Marks the Party's History

The most prominent characteristic of the CCP is its eternal fear. Survival has been the CCP's highest interest since its inception. Such interest managed to overcome the fear hidden underneath its ever-changing appearance. The CCP is like a cancer cell that diffuses and infiltrates every part of body, kills the surrounding normal cells and grows malignantly beyond control. In our cycle of history, society has been unable to dissolve such a mutated factor as the CCP and has no alternative but to let it proliferate at will. This mutated factor is so powerful that nothing within the level and range of its expansion can stop it. Much of society has become polluted, and larger and larger areas have been flooded with communism or communist elements. These elements

are further strengthened and taken advantage of by the CCP and have fundamentally degraded the morality and society of humankind.

The CCP doesn't believe in any generally recognized principle of morality and justice. All of its principles are used entirely for its own interest. It is fundamentally selfish, and there are no principles that could restrain and control its desires. Based on its own principles, the Party needs to keep changing how it appears on the surface, putting on new skins. During the early period when its survival was at stake, the CCP attached to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the KMT, to the KMT's governing body, and to the National Revolution. After capturing power, the CCP attached itself to various forms of opportunism, to the citizens' minds and feelings, to social structures and means—to anything it could put its hands on. It has utilized every crisis as an opportunity to gather more power and to strengthen its means of control.

Steadfast Pursuit of Evil Is the CCP's "Magic Weapons"

The CCP claims that revolutionary victory depends on three "magic weapons": the Party's construction, armed struggle, and united fronts. The experience with the KMT offered the CCP two more such "weapons": propaganda and espionage. The Party's various "magic weapons" have all been infused with the CCP's nine inherited traits: evil, deceit, incitement, unleashing the scum of society, espionage, robbery, fighting, elimination, and control.

Marxism-Leninism is evil in its nature. Ironically, the Chinese Communists do not really understand Marxism-Leninism. Lin Biao [21] said that there were very few CCP members who had really read the works of Marx or Lenin. The public considered Qu Qubai [22] an ideologue, but he admitted to have only read a very little of Marxism-Leninism. Mao Zedong's ideology is a rural version of Marxism-Leninism that advocates the rebellion of peasants. Deng Xiaoping's theory of the primary stage of socialism has capitalism as its last name. Jiang Zemin's "Three Represents" [23] was pieced together out of nothing. The CCP has never really understood what Marxism-Leninism is, but has inherited from it the evil aspects, upon which the CCP has foisted off its own even more wicked stuff.

The CCP's united front is a conjunction of deceit and short-term pay-offs. The goal of unity was to strengthen its power, to help it grow from a loner to a huge clan and to change the ratio of its friends to its enemies. Unity required discernment—identifying who were enemies and who were friends; who were on the left, in the middle, on the right; who should be befriended and when, and who should be attacked and when. It easily turned former enemies into friends and then back to enemies again. For example, during the period of the