

democratic revolution, the party allied with the capitalists; during the socialist revolution it eliminated the capitalists. In another example, leaders of other democratic parties such as Zhang Bojun [24] and Luo Longji, [25] co-founders of “China Democratic League”, were made use of as supporters of the CCP during the period of seizing state power, but later were persecuted as “rightists.”

The Communist Party Is a Sophisticated Professional Gang

The Communist Party has used two-sided strategies, one side soft and flexible and the other hard and stern. Its softer strategies include propaganda, united fronts, sowing dissension, espionage, instigating rebellion, double-dealing, getting into people’s minds, brainwashing, lies and deception, covering up the truth, psychological abuse, and generating an atmosphere of terror. In doing these things, the CCP creates a syndrome of fear inside the people’s hearts that leads them to easily forget the Party’s wrongdoings. These myriad methods could stamp out human nature and foster maliciousness in humanity. The CCP’s hard tactics include violence, armed struggle, persecution, political movements, murdering witnesses, kidnapping, suppressing different voices, armed attacks, periodic crack-downs, etc. These aggressive methods create and perpetuate terror.

The CCP uses both soft and hard methods concurrently. Sometimes they would be relaxed in some instances while strict in others, or they would be relaxed on the outside while stiff in their internal affairs. In a relaxed atmosphere, the CCP encouraged the expression of different opinions, but, as if luring the snake out of its hole, those who did speak up would only be persecuted in the following period of strict control. The CCP often used democracy to challenge the KMT, but when intellectuals in the CCP-controlled areas disagreed with the Party, they would be tortured or even beheaded. As an example, we can look at the infamous “Wild Lilies incident,” in which the intellectual Wang Shiwei (1906-1947) who wrote an essay “Wild Lilies” to express his ideal of equality, democracy and humanitarianism was purged in the Yan’an rectification movement and hacked to death with axes by the CCP in 1947.

A veteran official who had suffered torments in the Yan’an Rectification movement recalled that when he was under intense pressure, dragged and forced to confess, the only thing he could do was to betray his own conscience and make up lies. At first, he felt bad to be implicating and framing his fellow comrades. He hated himself so much that he wanted to end his life. Coincidentally, a gun had been placed on the table. He grabbed it, pointed it at his head and pulled the trigger. The gun had no bullets! The person who investigated him walked in and said, “It’s good that you admitted what you’ve done was

wrong. The Party’s policies are lenient.” The Communist Party would know that you had reached your limit, know that you were “loyal” to the Party, so you had passed the test. The CCP always first puts one in a deathtrap and then enjoys one’s every pain and humiliation. When one reaches the limit and just wishes for death, the Party would “kindly” come out to show one a way to live. It is said “better a live coward than a dead hero.” One becomes so grateful to the Party as one’s savior. Years later, this official learned about Falun Gong, a Qigong and cultivation practice that started in China. He felt the practice to be good. When the persecution of Falun Gong started in 1999, however, his painful memories of the past revisited him, and he no longer dared to say that Falun Gong was good.

The experience of China’s last Emperor Puyi [26] was similar to this officer’s. Imprisoned in the CCP’s cells and seeing people killed one after another, he thought that he would die soon. In order to live, he allowed himself to be brainwashed and cooperated with the prison guards. Later, he wrote an autobiography *The First Half of My Life*, which was used by the CCP as a successful example of ideological remodeling.

According to modern medical studies, many victims of intense pressure and isolation fall prey to an abnormal sense of dependency on their captors known as the Stockholm Syndrome. The victims’ moods—happiness or anger, joy or sorrow—would be dictated by those of their captors. The slightest favor for the victims will be received with deep gratitude. There are accounts in which the victims develop “love” for their captors. This psychological phenomenon has been long used successfully by the CCP both against its enemies and in controlling and remodeling the minds of its citizens.

The Party Is the Most Wicked

A majority of the general secretaries



Chen Duxiu was a renowned writer during the May Fourth Movement. He established the Chinese Communist Party and took office as the first general secretary. In 1927, he was defeated within the Chinese Communist Party and was subsequently expelled from the party. He was the first of the Chinese Communist members to become a rightist as well as an opportunist.

of the CCP have been labeled anti-communists. Clearly, the CCP has a life of its own, with its own independent body. The party runs the officials and not the other way around. In the “Soviet areas” of Jiangxi province, while the CCP was encircled by the KMT and could hardly survive, it still conducted internal cleansing operations in the name of cracking down on the “Anti-Bolshevik (AB) Corps,” executing its own soldiers at night or stoning them to death to save bullets. In northern Shaanxi province, while sandwiched in between the Japanese and the KMT, the CCP began the Yan’an rectification movement of mass cleansing, killing numerous people. This type of repetitive massacre on such a massive scale did not prevent the CCP from expanding its power to eventually rule all of China. The CCP expanded this pattern of internal rivalry and killing one another from the small Soviet areas to the whole nation.

The CCP is like a malignant tumor: in its rapid development, the center of the tumor has already died, but it continues to diffuse to the healthy organisms on the outer edges. After the organisms and bodies are infiltrated, new tumors grow. No matter how good or bad a person is to start with, after joining the CCP, he or she would become a part of its destructive force. The more honest the person is, the more destructive he would become. Undoubtedly, this CCP tumor will continue to grow until there is nothing left for it to feed upon. Then, the cancer will surely die.

The founder of the CCP, Chen Duxiu, was an intellectual and a leader of the May Fourth student movement. He showed himself not a fan of violence, and warned the CCP members that if they attempted to convert the KMT to the communist ideologies or had too much interest in power, that would certainly lead to strained relationships. While one of the most active in the May Fourth generation, Chen was also tolerant. However, he was the first to be labeled a “right-wing opportunist.”

Another CCP leader, Qu Qiubai, believed that the CCP members should engage in battles and fighting, organize rebellions, overthrow authorities, and use extreme means to return the Chinese society to its normal functioning. However, he confessed before his death, “I do not want to die as a revolutionary. I had left your movement a long time ago. Well, history played a trick, bringing me, an intellectual, onto the political stage of revolution and keeping me there for many years. In the end, I still could not overcome my own gentry notions. I cannot become a warrior of the proletariat class after all.” [27]

The CCP leader Wang Ming, at the advice of the Comintern, argued for unity with the KMT in the war against the Japanese, instead of expanding the CCP base. At the CCP meetings, Mao Zedong and Zhang Wentian [28] could not persuade this fellow comrade, nor could they reveal the truth of their situation: according to the limited military

strength of the Red Army, they would not be able to hold back even a division of the Japanese by themselves. If, against good sense, the CCP would have decided to fight, then the history of China would certainly be different. Mao Zedong was forced to remain silent at the meetings. Later, Wang Ming was ousted, first for a “left wing” deviation and then branded an opportunist of the right wing ideology.

Hu Yaobang, another party Secretary, who was forced to resign in January of 1987, had earned back Chinese people’s support for the CCP by bringing justice to many innocent victims who had been criminalized during the Cultural Revolution. Still, he was kicked out in the end.

Zhao Ziyang, the most recent fallen Secretary [29], wanted to help the CCP in furthering reform, yet his actions brought him dire consequences.

So what could each new leader of the CCP accomplish? Truly to reform the CCP would imply its death. The reformers would quickly find their power taken away by the CCP. There is a certain limit on what the CCP members can do to transform the CCP system. So there is no chance for CCP to succeed in reform.

If the Party leaders have all turned into “bad people,” how could the CCP have expanded the revolution? In many instances when the CCP was at its best—also the most evil, their highest officials failed in their positions. This was because their degree of evil did not meet the high standard of the Party, which has, over and over, selected only the most evil. Many Party leaders ended their political life in tragedy, yet the CCP has survived. The CCP leaders who survived their positions were not those who could influence the Party, but those who could comprehend the Party’s evil intentions and follow them. They strengthened the CCP’s ability to survive while in crisis, and gave themselves entirely to the Party. No wonder Party members were capable of battling with heaven, fighting with the earth, and struggling against other human beings. But never could they oppose the Party. They are tame tools of the Party, or at most symbiotically related to the Party.

Shamelessness has become a marvelous quality of today’s CCP. According to the Party, its mistakes were all made by individual Party leaders, e.g., Zhang Guotao [30] or the Gang of Four [31]. Mao Zedong was judged by the Party as having three parts mistakes and seven parts achievements, while Deng Xiaoping judged himself to have four parts mistakes and six parts achievements, but the Party itself was never wrong. Even if the Party was wrong, well, it is the Party itself which has corrected the mistakes. Therefore, the Party tells its members to “look forward” and “not to be tangled in past accounts.” Many things could change: The Communist paradise is turned into a lowly goal of socialist food and shelter; Marxism-Leninism is replaced by the “Three