



The Chinese Communist Party's establishment and reign rests entirely upon continuous struggles and persecution. The picture shows people being forced to display their allegations as they were paraded down the streets in a truck.

Represents." People should not be surprised to see the CCP promoting democracy, opening up the freedom of belief, abandoning Jiang Zemin overnight, or redressing the persecution of Falun Gong, if it deems doing so necessary to maintain its control. There is one thing that never changes about the CCP: The fundamental pursuit of the Party's goals—survival and maintenance of its power and control.

The CCP has mixed violence, terror and high-pressure indoctrination to form its theoretical basis, which is then turned into the Party nature, the supreme principles of the Party, the spirit of its leaders, the functioning mechanism of the entire Party, and the criteria for the actions of all CCP members. The Communist Party is as hard as steel, and its disciplines are as solid as iron. The intention of all members must be unified, and the actions of all members must completely comply with the Party's political agenda.

## Conclusion

Why has history chosen the Communist Party over any other political force in China? As we all know, in this world there are two forces, two choices. One is the old and evil, whose goal is to do evil and choose the negative. The other is the righteous and good, which will choose the right and the benevolent. The CCP was chosen by the old forces. The reason for the choice is precisely because the CCP has gathered all the evil of the world, Chinese or foreign, past or present. It is a typical representative of the evil forces. The CCP took the greatest advantage of people's inborn innocence and benevolence to cheat, and, step by step, it has prevailed in gaining today's capacity to destroy.

What did the Party mean when it claimed that there would be no new China without the Communist Party? From its founding in 1921 until it took political power in 1949, the evidence clearly shows that without deceit and violence, the CCP would not be in power. The CCP differs from all other types of organizations in that it follows a twisted

ideology of Marxism-Leninism, and does what it pleases. It can explain all that it does with high theories and link them cleverly to certain portions of the masses, thus "justifying" its actions. It broadcasts propaganda every day, clothing its strategies in various principles and theories and proving itself to be forever correct.

The development of the CCP has been a process of the accumulation of evil, with nothing glorious at all. The history of the CCP tells us precisely its illegitimacy. The Chinese people did not choose the CCP; instead, the CCP forced Communism, this foreign evil specter, onto the Chinese people by applying the evil traits that it has inherited from the Communist Party—evil, deceit, incitement, unleashing the scum of society, espionage, robbery, fighting, elimination, and control.

## Notes:

[1] From the Communist Anthem, "The Internationale."

[2] From Mao's "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" (March 1927).

[3] A Chinese folk legend, the White-Haired Girl is the story of a female immortal living in a cave who had supernatural abilities to reward virtue and punish vice, support the righteous and restrain the evil. However, in the Chinese "modern" drama, opera, and ballet, she was described as a girl who was forced to flee to a cave after her father was beaten to death for refusing to marry her to an old landlord. She became white-haired for lack of nutrition. This became one of the most well-known "modern" dramas in China and incited class hatred of landlords.

[4] Lumpen proletariat, roughly translated as slum workers. This term identifies the class of outcast, degenerate or underground elements that make up a section of the population of industrial centers. It includes beggars, prostitutes, gangsters, racketeers, swindlers, petty criminals, tramps, chronic unemployed or unemployables, persons

who have been cast out by industry, and all sorts of declassed, degraded or degenerated elements. The term was coined by Marx in *The Class Struggles in France, 1848-1850*.

[5] Zhou Enlai (March 5, 1898 - January 8, 1976), was second in prominence to Mao in the history of the CCP. He was a leading figure in the CCP and Premier of the People's Republic of China from 1949 until his death.

[6] Gu Shunzhang was originally one of the heads of the CCP special agent system. In 1931 he was arrested by the KMT and assisted them in uncovering many of the CCP's secret agents. All eight members of Gu's family were later strangled to death and buried in the French Concession in Shanghai. See "The CCP's History of Assassinations" for more related information (<http://english.epochtimes.com/news/4-7-14/22421.html>).

[7] The war between the CCP and the KMT in June 1946. The war is marked by three successive campaigns: Liaoxi-Shenyang, Huai-Hai and Beiping-Tianjin, after which the CCP overthrew the rule of the KMT, leading to the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949.

[8] Chiang Kai-shek was leader of the KMT, and later exiled to become ruler of Taiwan.

[9] Hu Zongnan (1896-1962), a native of Xiaofeng County (now part of Anji County), Zhejiang province, was successively deputy commander, acting commander and chief of staff of the KMT's Southwest Military and Administrative Headquarters.

[10] Li Xiannian (1909-1992), one of the senior leaders of the CCP. He was President of China in 1983. He played an important role in helping Deng Xiaoping regain his power in October 1976 at the end of the Cultural Revolution.

[11] When the CCP began land reform, it categorized the people. Among the defined classes of enemies, intellectuals are next to landlords, reactionaries, spies, etc. and ranked Number 9.

[12] From a poem by Sima Qian (about 145-135BC to about 87BC), 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.

[13] Yang Kuisong: "A synopsis of the financial supports that Moscow provided to the Chinese Communist Party from 1920s to 1940s (1)," No. 27, web edition of the 21 Century (June 30, 2004). Website: <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/ics/21c/supplem/essay/040313a.htm> (in Chinese). The author Yang Kuisong was a research fellow of contemporary history in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Currently, he is a professor in the Department of History, Beijing University and adjunct professor at Eastern China Normal University.

[14] The Northern Expedition was a military campaign led by Chiang Kai-shek in 1927 intended to unify China under the rule of the KMT and end the rule of local warlords. It was largely successful in these objectives. During the Northern Expedition, the CCP had an alliance with the KMT.

[15] The revolutionary movement during the CCP-KMT alliance, marked by the Northern Expedition.

[16] Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), founder of the modern China.

[17] The National Revolutionary Army controlled by the KMT, was the national army of the Republic of China. During the period of the CCP-KMT alliance, it included CCP members who joined the alliance.

[18] On April 12, 1927, the KMT led by Chiang Kai-shek initiated a military operation against the CCP in Shanghai and several other cities. Over 5,000 to 6,000 of the CCP members were captured and many of them were killed in Shanghai between April 12 and the end of 1927.

[19] The Jinggangshan Mountain area is considered the first rural revolutionary base of the CCP, and is called "the cradle for the Red Army."

[20] Liaoxi-Shenyang, Beijing-Tianjin, and Huai Hai battles were the three major battles the CCP fought with the KMT from September 1948 to January 1949, which annihilated many of the KMT's crack troops. Millions of lives were lost in these three battles.

[21] Lin Biao (1907-1971), one of the senior CCP leaders, served under Mao Zedong as a member of China's Politburo, as Vice-Chairman (1958) and Defense Minister (1959). Lin is regarded as the architect of China's Great Cultural Revolution. Lin was designated as Mao's successor in 1966 but fell out of favor in 1970. Sensing his downfall, Lin reportedly became involved in a coup attempt and attempted to flee to the USSR once the alleged plot became exposed. During his attempted flight from prosecution, his plane crashed in Mongolia, resulting in his death.

[22] Qu Qiubai (1899-1935) is one of the CCP's earlier leaders and famous leftist writers. He was captured by KMT on February 23, 1935 and died on June 18 the same year.

[23] The "Three Represents" was initially mentioned in a speech by Jiang Zemin in February, 2000. According to this doctrine, the Party must always represent the development trend of China's advanced productive forces, the orientation of China's advanced culture and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people.

[24] Zhang Bojun (1895-1969) was one of the founders of the "China Democratic League," a democratic party in China. He was classified as the Number 1 Rightist in 1957 by Mao Zedong, and was one of the few "rightists" who were not redressed after the Cultural Revolution.