

number of people who practiced Falun Gong exceeded that of the Communist Party members, you could imagine the deep fear and jealousy of the CCP.

In China, the CCP exerts total control over every part of society. In the countryside, there are Communist Party branches in every single village. In urban areas, branch offices of the CCP are found in every administrative office in the neighborhoods. In the army, government and enterprises, the Party branches reach to the very roots. Absolute monopoly and exclusive manipulation are essential measures that the CCP takes to maintain its regime. The Chinese Constitution euphemistically termed this phenomenon as “persisting in the leadership of the Party.” Falun Gong practitioners, on the other hand, were obviously more inclined to take “Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance” as their principles. The CCP saw this as nothing short of denying the leadership of the Party, which was absolutely unacceptable to the Party.

The Communist Party Considers Falun Gong's Theism a Threat to the Legitimacy of the Communist Regime

A true theistic belief is bound to be a significant challenge to the Communist Party. Because the legitimacy of the Communist regime was based upon the so-called “dialectical materialism” and the wish to build a “heaven on earth,” it could only rely on the leadership of the “vanguard in the world,” namely, the Communist Party. Meanwhile, the practice of atheism enabled the Communist Party to interpret freely what is virtuous and what is good or bad. As a result, there has been virtually no morality or distinction between good or bad to speak of. All that people have to remember is that the Party is always “great, glorious and correct.”

However, theism gives people an unchanging standard of good and bad. Falun Gong practitioners evaluate right or wrong based on “Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance.” This obviously hinders the CCP’s consistent efforts to “unify people’s thinking.”

Continuing with this analysis, there are still many other reasons. However, any one of the above five reasons is fatal to the CCP. Actually, Jiang Zemin suppresses Falun Gong for the same reasons. Jiang Zemin started his career by lying about his past, so of course he is afraid of the “truth.” Through suppressing people, he quickly became successful and powerful, so of course he dislikes “compassion.” He maintained his power through political struggles inside the Party, so of course he dislikes “tolerance.”

From a small incident we can tell how extremely petty and jealous Jiang Zemin is. The Museum of Hemudu Cultural Ruins [4] in Yuyao County (now reclassified as a City), Zhejiang Province is a major historical and cultural site under state conservation. Originally, it was Qiao Shi [5] who wrote the signature inscription for the Museum of Hemudu Cultural

Ruins. In September 1992, Jiang Zemin saw Qiao Shi’s inscription when he visited the museum and his face turned dark and gloomy. The accompanying personnel were very nervous, as they knew that Jiang could not stand Qiao Shi and that Jiang liked to show off so much that he would write an inscription wherever he went, even when he went to visit the traffic police division of the Public Security Bureau in Jinan City and the Zhengzhou City’s Retired Engineers Association. The museum staff dared not slight the petty Jiang Zemin. Consequently, in May 1993, under the excuse of renovation, the museum replaced Qiao Shi’s inscription with one of Jiang’s before the re-opening.

Mao Zedong is said to have “four volumes of profound and powerful writing,” whereas the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping has a “cat theory” [9] with a flavor of practicality. Jiang Zemin exhausted his brain but could only come up with three sentences, yet he claimed to have come up with “Three Represents.” It was published into a book and promoted by the CCP through level after level of government organizations, yet it only sold because people were forced to buy it. Nevertheless, the Party members still didn’t respect Jiang Zemin even a little bit. They spread gossip about his affair with a singer, the embarrassing episodes of his singing “O Sole Mio” when he traveled abroad, and combing his hair in front of the King of Spain. When the founder of Falun Gong, Mr. Li Hongzhi, who was born an ordinary civilian, gave a lecture, the lecture hall would be filled with professors, experts and Chinese students studying abroad. Many people with doctorate or masters degrees flew thousands of miles to listen to his lectures. When Mr. Li lectured eloquently on the stage for several hours, he did it without using any notes. Afterwards, the lecture could be transcribed on paper and made into a book to be published. All these things were unbearable to Jiang Zemin, who is vain, jealous and petty.

Jiang Zemin lives an extremely lavish, lustful and corrupt life. He spent 900 million yuan (over \$US 110 million) to buy a luxurious plane for his use. Jiang often drew money from public funds, by the tens of billions, for his son to do business. He used nepotism to promote his relatives and minions to high-ranking posts above the ministerial level, and he resorted to desperate and extreme measures in covering up for his cronies’ corruption and crimes. For all these reasons, Jiang is afraid of Falun Gong’s moral authority, and even more is he afraid that the topics of heaven, hell, and the principle of good and bad being rewarded accordingly, as addressed by Falun Gong, are indeed real.

Although Jiang held the greatest power in the CCP in his hands, since he lacked political achievement and talent, he often worried that he would be forced out of the power amidst the CCP’s ruthless power struggles. He is very sensitive about his status as the “core” of the power. In order to eliminate dissension, he plotted under-

handed schemes to get rid of his political enemies Yang Shangkun and Yang’s brother Yang Baibing. At 15th National Congress of the Communist Party Committee (CPC) in 1997 and the 16th National Congress of the CPC in 2002, Jiang forced his opponents to leave their posts. Yet, he, on the other hand, ignored the relevant regulations and clung dearly to his post.

In 1989, the new Secretary General of the CCP Jiang Zemin held a press conference for both domestic and foreign reporters. A French reporter asked about the story of a female college student who, because of her involvement in the June 4th student movement in Tiananmen Square, was transferred to a farm in Sichuan Province to carry bricks from one place to another and was raped repeatedly by the local peasants. Jiang replied, “I don’t know if what you said is true or not, but that woman is a violent rioter. Even if it were true, she deserved it.” During the Great Cultural Revolution, Zhang Zhixin [10] was subjected to gang rape and her throat was sliced open (to prevent her from revealing the truth) when she was detained in prison. Jiang Zemin would probably also think that she deserved it. We can easily see Jiang Zemin’s scoundrel-like deviant mentality and cruelty.

In summary, Jiang Zemin’s hunger for dictatorial power, cruelty, and fear of “Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance” are the causes for his irrationally launching the campaign to suppress Falun Gong. This is highly consistent with the way CCP operates.

III. Jiang Zemin and the CCP Colluded with Each Other

Jiang Zemin is known for showing off and employing political trickery. His incompetence and ignorance are well known. Although he wholeheartedly intended to “exterminate” Falun Gong out of personal spite, he was incapable of doing much, as Falun Gong is rooted in traditional Chinese culture and has become so popular as to gain a broad social basis. However, the mechanisms of tyranny employed by the CCP, perfected through numerous movements, were in full operation, and the CCP intended to uproot Falun Gong. Jiang Zemin took advantage of his position as the General Secretary of the CCP and personally launched the crackdown against Falun Gong. The effect of collusion and resonance between Jiang Zemin and the CCP was like an avalanche caused by the shouts of a mountain climber.

Before Jiang officially issued orders for the crackdown against Falun Gong, the CCP had already begun its suppression, monitoring, investigation and fabrications for framing accusations against Falun Gong. The evil specter of the CCP instinctively felt threatened by “Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance,” not to mention the unprecedented rapid growth of the practice. Undercover public security personnel in the CCP infiltrated Falun Gong as early as 1994, but they failed

to discover any faults, and some even began to practice Falun Gong in earnest. In 1996, Guangming Daily violated the “Three Restrictions,” a state policy regarding qigong (i.e. that the state does not “advocate, intervene, or condemn” qigong activities), publishing an article denouncing Falun Gong’s ideology. After that, politicians with backgrounds in public security or with the title of “scientists” continually harassed Falun Gong. At the beginning of 1997, Luo Gan, Secretary of the Political and Judiciary Committee of the Central Committee of CCP took advantage of his power and ordered the Public Security Bureau to carry out a nationwide investigation of Falun Gong with the intention of finding charges to justify a ban on Falun Gong. After it was reported from around the country that no evidence was found so far, Luo Gan issued a circular—No. 555—“Notification Regarding Starting an Investigation of Falun Gong” through the First Bureau of the Public Security Ministry (also called the Political Security Bureau). He first charged Falun Gong with being an “evil cult” and then ordered the police departments across the country to investigate Falun Gong systematically, using undercover personnel to collect evidence. The investigation found no evidence to support his accusation.

Before the CCP, an organization of an evil specter, could begin to crack down on Falun Gong, it needed the right person to initiate the mechanisms for suppression. How the head of CCP handled the issue was crucial. As an individual, the CCP’s chief could possess both goodness and evil—two opposite aspects of human nature. If he chose to follow his good side, then he could temporarily restrain an eruption of the vile Party nature; otherwise, the evil nature of the CCP would manifest fully.

During the pro-democracy student movement in 1989, Zhao Ziyang, then General Secretary of the CCP Central Committee, had no intention of suppressing the students. It was the eight party elders controlling the CCP who insisted on suppressing the students. Deng Xiaoping said at that time, “(We would) kill 200,000 people in exchange for 20 years of stability.” The so-called “20 years of stability” actually meant 20 years of rule by the CCP. This idea conformed to the CCP’s fundamental goal of being a dictatorship, so it was accepted by the CCP.

Regarding the Falun Gong issue, out of the seven members of the Standing Committee of Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, Jiang Zemin was the only one who insisted on the suppression. The excuse Jiang provided was that it was related to “the survival of the Party and the country.” This touched the most sensitive nerve of the CCP and provoked the CCP’s tendency toward struggle. Jiang Zemin’s attempt to maintain his personal power and the CCP’s attempt to maintain dictatorship by a single party were highly unified on this point.

On the evening of July 19, 1999, Jiang Zemin chaired a conference of the CCP’s highest-ranking officials. He overrode