

is its consistency in killing for the sake of maintaining power. The CCP has not become lenient. Nor has it laid down its butcher's knife. Conversely, the people have become more obedient. Once the people stand up to request something that goes beyond the tolerance of the CCP, the CCP will not hesitate to kill.

Out of the need to maintain terror, random killing gives the maximum result to achieve this goal. In the large-scale killings that took place previously, the identity, crime and sentencing standard for its targets were kept intentionally vague by the CCP. To avoid being included as the targets for killing, people would often restrict themselves to a "safe zone" based on their own judgment. Such a "safe zone" was sometimes even narrower than the one that the CCP intended to set. That's why in every single movement, people tend to act like "a leftist rather than a rightist." As a result, a movement is oftentimes "enlarged" beyond its intended scale, because people at different levels voluntarily impose restrictions on themselves to ensure their own safety. The lower the level, the crueler the movement became. Such society-wide voluntary intensification of terror stems from the CCP's random killings.

In its long history of killing, the CCP has metamorphosed itself into a depraved serial killer. Through killing, it satisfies its perverted sense of the ultimate power of deciding people's life and death. Through killing, it eases its own innermost fear. Through killing, it suppresses social unrest and dissatisfaction caused by its earlier murders. Today, the compounded bloody debts of the CCP have made a benevolent solution impossible. It can only rely on intense pressure and totalitarian rule to maintain its existence until its final moment. Despite occasionally disguising itself through redressing its murder victims, the CCP's bloodthirsty nature has never changed. It will be even less likely to change in the future.

Notes:

- [1] Mao Zedong's letter to his wife Jiang Qing (1966).
 [2] Superstructure in the context of Marxist social theory refers to the way of interaction between human subjectivity and the material substance of society.
 [3] Hu Feng, scholar and literary critic, was opposed to the doctrinarian literature policy of the CCP. He was expelled from the Party in 1955 and sentenced to 14 years in prison.
 [4] The Analects of Confucius.
 [5] Leviticus 19:18.
 [6] Marx, Communist Manifesto (1848).
 [7] Mao Zedong, The People's Democratic Dictatorship (1949).
 [8] Mao Zedong, "We Must Fully Promote [the Suppression of Reactionaries] So Every Family Is Informed." (March 30, 1951).
 [9] Mao Zedong, "We must forcefully

and accurately strike the reactionaries." (1951)

- [10] The Heavenly Kingdom of Taiping (1851 - 1864), also known as the Taiping Rebellion, was one of the bloodiest conflicts in Chinese history. It was a clash between the forces of Imperial China and those inspired by a self-proclaimed mystic of the Hakka cultural group named Hong Xiuquan, who was also a Christian convert. At least 30 million people are believed to have died.
 [11] From the excerpt of the book published by the Hong Kong based Chengming magazine (www.chengmingmag.com), October issue, 1996.
 [12] The Great Leap Forward (1958 - 1960) was a campaign by the CCP to jumpstart China's industries, particularly the steel industry. It is widely seen as a major economic disaster.
 [13] Published in February 1994 by the Red Flag Publishing House. The quote was translated by the translator.
 [14] Unit of Chinese land measurement. 1 mu = 0.165 acre.
 [15] Peng Dehuai (1898-1974): Communist Chinese general and political leader. Peng was the chief commander in the Korean War, vice-premier of the State Council, Politburo member, and Minister of Defense from 1954-1959. He was removed from his official posts after disagreeing with Mao's Leftist approaches at the CCP's Lushan Plenum in 1959.
 [16] De Jaegher, Raymond J., *Enemy Within*. Guild Books, Catholic Polls, Incorporated (1968).
 [17] The Daxing Massacre occurred in August 1966 during the change of the Party secretary of Beijing. At that time, a speech was made by the Minister of Public Security, Xie Fuzhi, in a meeting with the Public Security Bureau of Beijing regarding no intervention with the Red Guards' actions against the "black five classes." Such a speech was soon relayed to a Standing Committee meeting of the Daxin Public Security Bureau. After the meeting, the Daxin Public Security Bureau immediately took action and formed a plan to incite the masses in Daxin County to kill the "dark five classes."
 [18] Zheng Yi, *Scarlet Memorial* (Taipei: Chinese Television Publishing House, 1993). This book is also available in English: *Scarlet Memorial: Tales of Cannibalism in Modern China*, by Yi Zheng, translated and edited by T. P. Sym (Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1998).
 [19] The "old society," as the CCP calls it, refers to the period prior to 1949 and the "new society" refers to the period after 1949 when the CCP took control over the country.
 [20] The Strait Jacket is a jacket-shaped torture implement. The victim's arms are twisted and tied with a rope on the back and then pulled to the front from over the head; this torture can instantly cripple one's arms. After

that, the victim is forcefully put into the Strait Jacket and hung up by the arms. The most direct consequence of this cruel torture is the fracture of the bones in the shoulder, elbow, wrist, and back, causing the victim to die in unbearable pain. Several Falun Gong practitioners have died from this torture. Visit the following links for more information:

Chinese: <http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/9/30/85430.html>

English: <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/9/10/52274.html>

[21] In 1930, Mao ordered the Party to kill thousands of Party members, Red Army soldiers, and innocent civilians in Jiangxi province in an attempt to consolidate his power in the CCP-controlled areas. Visit the following link for more information:

Chinese: <http://kanzhongguo.com/news/articles/4/4/27/64064.html>

[22] Gao Gang and Rao Shushi were both members of the CCP Central Committee. After an unsuccessful bid in a power struggle, in 1954, they were accused of plotting to split the Party and were subsequently expelled from the Party.

[23] Zhou Enlai (1898-1976) 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.

[24] Wang Xianguan, *Documentary of Supporting Vietnam and Fighting with America*. (Beijing: International Cultural Publishing Company, 1990)

[25] Zhang Zhixin was an intellectual who was tortured to death by the CCP during the Great Cultural Revolution for criticizing Mao's failure in the Great Leap Forward and being outspoken in telling the truth. Prison guards stripped off her clothes many times, handcuffed her hands to her back and threw her into male prison cells to let male prisoners gang rape her until she became insane. The prison feared she would shout slogans to protest when she was being executed, so they sliced open her throat before her execution.

[26] From Laogai Research Foundation October 12, 2004 report: <http://www.laogai.org/news2/newsdetail.php?id=391> (in Chinese).

[27] One of the three tools (means of production, modes of production and relations of production) that Marx used to analyze social class. Relations of production refers to the relationship between the people who own productive tools and those who do not, e.g., the relationship between landlord and tiller or the relationship between capitalist and worker.

[28] From Mencius, Book 3. Penguin Classics series, translated by D.C. Lau.

[29] By Fan Zhongyan (989-1052), prominent Chinese educator, writer and government official from the Northern Song Dynasty. This quote was from his well-known prose,

"Climbing the Yueyang Tower."

[30] By Gu Yanwu (1613-1682), an eminent scholar of the early Qing Dynasty.

[31] From Mencius, Book 7. Penguin Classics series, translated by D.C. Lau.

[32] Three-Family Village was the pen name of three writers in the 1960s, Deng Kuo, Wu Han and Liao Mosha. Wu was the author of a play, "Hai Rui Resigning from His Post," which Mao considered a political satire about his relationship with General Peng Dehuai.

[33] 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. Under the pens of the CCP writers, this was transformed into one of the most well-known "modern" dramas in China to incite class hatred of landlords.

[34] Lin Biao (1907-1971), one of the senior CCP leaders, served under Mao Zedong as a member of the 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 failed coup and attempted to flee to the USSR once the alleged plot was exposed. His plane crashed in Mongolia on his flight from prosecution, resulting in his death.

[35] Yu Luo was a human rights thinker and fighter who was killed by the CCP during the Cultural Revolution. His monumental essay "On Family Background" written on January 18, 1967 was one that enjoyed the widest circulation and the most enduring influence of all the essays reflecting the non-CCP thoughts during the years of the Cultural Revolution. Lin Zhao, a Beijing University student majoring in journalism, was classified as a rightist in 1957 for her independent thinking and outspoken criticism of the communist movement. She was charged with conspiracy to overthrow the people's democratic dictatorship and arrested in 1960. In 1962, she was sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment. She was killed by the CCP on April 29, 1968 as a counter-revolutionary.

[36] From <http://www.laojiao.org/64/article0211.html> (in Chinese).

[37] From "An open letter from Song Meiling to Liao Chengzhi" (August 17, 1982). Source: <http://www.blog.edu.cn/more.asp?name=fainter&id=16445> (in Chinese).