

leadership for the Chinese-featured socialist cause, overriding both the country and the people. The chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress made "important speeches" across the country, claiming that the National People's Congress, the highest organ of state power, must adhere to the CCP's leadership. According to the CCP's principle of "democratic centralism," the entire party must obey the Central Committee of the Party. Stripped to its core, what the National People's Congress really insists upon is the dictatorship of the General Secretary, which is in turn protected in the form of legislation.

3. Violent Brainwashing, Mind Control, Tight Organization and No Quitting Once Admitted

The CCP's organization is extremely tight: one needs two party members' references before admission; a new member must swear to be loyal to the party forever once admitted; party members must pay membership dues, attend organizational activities, and take part in group political study. The party organizations penetrate all levels of the government. There are basic CCP organizations in every single village, town, and neighborhood. The CCP controls not only its party members and party affairs, but also those who are not members, because the entire regime must "adhere to the Party's leadership." In those years when class struggle campaigns were carried out, the "priests" of the CCP religion, namely, the Party secretaries at all levels, more often than not, did not know exactly what they did other than disciplining people.

The "criticism and self-criticism" in the party meetings serves as a common, unending means for controlling the minds of party members. Throughout its existence, the CCP has launched a multitude of political movements for "purifying the Party members," "rectifying the Party atmosphere," "capturing traitors," "purging the Anti-Bolshevik Corps (AB Corps) [3]" and "disciplining the Party," periodically testing the "sense of Party nature"—that is, using violence and terror to test the Party members' devotion to the Party, while assuring they keep in step with it forever.

Joining the CCP is like signing an irrevocable contract to sell one's body and soul. With the Party's rules being always above the laws of the Nation, the Party can dismiss any party member at will, while the individual party member cannot quit the CCP without incurring severe punishment. Quitting the Party is considered disloyal and will bring about dire consequences. During the Great Cultural Revolution when the CCP cult held absolute rule, it was well known that if the party wanted you dead, you could not live; if the party wanted you alive, you could

not die. If a person committed suicide, he would be labeled as "dreading the people's punishment for his crime" and his family members would also be implicated and punished.

The decision process within the Party operates like a black box, as the intra-party struggles must be kept in absolute secrecy. Party documents are all confidential. Dreading exposure of their criminal acts, the CCP frequently tackles dissidents by charging them with "divulging state secrets."

4. Urging Violence, Carnage and Sacrifice for the Party

Mao Zedong said, "A revolution is not a dinner party, or writing an essay, or painting a picture, or doing embroidery; it cannot be so refined, so leisurely and gentle, so temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous. A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another." [4]

Deng Xiaoping recommended "Killing 200,000 people in exchange for 20 years' stability."

Jiang Zemin ordered, "Destroy them (Falun Gong practitioners) physically, defame their reputation, and bankrupt them financially."

The CCP promotes violence, and has killed countless people throughout its previous political movements. It educates people to treat the enemy "as cold as the severe winter." The red flag is understood to be red for having been "dyed red with martyrs' blood." The Party worships red due to its addiction

to blood and carnage.

The CCP makes an exhibition of "heroic" examples to encourage people to sacrifice for the Party. When Zhang Side died working in a kiln to produce opium, Mao Zedong praised his death as being "heavy as Mount Tai [5]." In those frenzied years, "brave words" such as "Fear neither hardship nor death" and "Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve; we dare to make the sun and moon shine in new skies" gave aspirations substance amidst an extreme shortage of material supplies.

At the end of the 1970s, the Vietcong dispatched troops and overthrew the Khmer Rouge regime, which was fostered by the CCP and committed unspeakable crimes. Although the CCP was furious, it could not dispatch troops to support the Khmer Rouge, since China and Cambodia did not share a common border. Instead, the CCP launched a war against Vietnam along the Chinese-Vietnam border to punish the Vietcong in the name of "self-defense." Tens of thousands of Chinese soldiers therefore sacrificed blood and lives for this struggle between Communist Parties. Their deaths had in fact nothing to do with territory or sovereignty. Nevertheless, several years later, the CCP disgracefully memorialized the senseless sacrifice of so many naive and bright young lives as "the revolutionary heroic spirit," irreverently borrowing the song "The elegant demeanor dyed by blood." 154

Chinese martyrs died in 1981 recapturing Mount Faka in Guangxi Province, but the CCP casually returned it to

Vietnam after China and Vietnam surveyed the boundary.

When the rampant spread of SARS threatened people's lives at the beginning of 2003, the CCP readily admitted many young female nurses. These women were then quickly confined in hospitals to nurse SARS patients. The CCP push young people to the most dangerous frontline, in order to establish its "glorious image" of "Fear neither hardship nor death." However, the CCP has no explanation as to where the rest of the current 65 million party members were and what image they brought to the Party.

5. Denying Belief in God and Smothering Human Nature

The CCP promotes atheism and claims that religion is "spiritual opium" that can intoxicate the people. It used its power to squelch all religions in China, and then it deified itself, giving absolute rule of the country to the CCP cult.

At the same time as the CCP sabotaged religion, it also destroyed traditional culture. It claimed that tradition, morality and ethics were feudalistic, superstitious and reactionary, eradicating them in the name of revolution. During the great Cultural Revolution, widespread ugly phenomena violated Chinese traditions, such as married couples accusing each other, students beating their teachers, fathers and sons turning against each other, Red Guards wantonly killing the innocent, and rebels beating, smashing and looting. These were the natural conse-

Table 1. Religious Traits of the CCP.

	The Basic Forms of a Religion	The Corresponding Forms of the CCP
1	Church or platform (podium)	All levels of the Party committee; the platform ranges from Party meetings to all media controlled by the CCP
2	Doctrines	Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong's Ideology, Deng Xiaoping's Theory, Jiang Zemin's "Three Represents", and Party Constitution
3	Initiation rites	Ceremony in which oaths are taken to be loyal to the CCP forever
4	Commitment to one religion	A member may only believe in the communist party
5	Priests	Party Secretaries and staff in charge of party affairs on all levels
6	Worshipping God	Slandering all Gods, and then establishing itself as an unnamed "God"
7	Death is called "ascending to heaven or descending to hell"	Death is called "going to see Marx"
8	Scriptures	The theory and writings of the Communist Party leaders
9	Preaching	All sorts of meetings; leaders' speeches
10	Chanting scriptures; study or cross-examination of scriptures	Political studies; routine group meetings or activities for the Party members
11	Hymn (religious songs)	Songs to eulogize the Party
12	Donations	Compulsory membership fees; mandatory allocation of governmental budget, which is money from people's sweat and blood, for the Party's use
13	Disciplinary punishment	Party disciplines ranging from "house arrest and investigation" and "expulsion from the Party" to deadly tortures and even punishments of relatives and friends