

eliminate exploitation, to eliminate families, and to let the proletarians govern the world.

This political party, which openly announced the desire to “beat, smash and rob,” not only denies its point of view to be evil, but also declared self-righteously in the Communist Manifesto, “The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional relations; no wonder that its development involved the most radical rupture with traditional ideas.”

Where do the traditional thoughts come from? According to the atheist’s law of nature, traditional thoughts come naturally from the laws of nature and the society. They are the results of systematic movements of the universe. According to those who believe in God, however, the human traditions and moral values are given by God. Regardless of their origin, the most fundamental human morality, behavioral norms, and standards of judging good and bad are relatively stable; they have been the basis for regulating human behavior and maintaining social order for thousands of years. If mankind lost the moral norms and standards for judging good and bad, wouldn’t humans degenerate into animals? When the Communist Manifesto declares it will “fundamentally rupture with traditional ideas,” it threatens the basis for the normal existence of human society. The Communist Party was bound to become an evil cult that brings destruction to mankind.

The entire document of Communist Manifesto, which sets forth the guiding principles for the communist party, is permeated with extreme pronouncements but not a bit of kindness and tolerance. Marx and Engels thought they had found the law of social development through dialectic materialism. Hence, with the “truth” in hand, they questioned everything and denied everything. They stubbornly imposed the illusions of Communism on the people and did not hold back in advocating the use of violence to destroy existing social structures and cultural foundations. What was brought along with the Communist Manifesto to the newborn Communist Party was an iniquitous specter that opposes the laws of heaven, exterminates human nature, and appears arrogant, extremely selfish and totally unconstrained.

IV. The Communist Party’s Doomsday Theory—the Fear of the Party Ending

Marx and Engels instilled a wicked spirit into the Communist Party. Lenin established the Communist Party in Russia and, through the violence of scoundrels, overthrew the transitional government built after the February Revolution, [8] aborted the bourgeois revolution in Russia, took over the government, and obtained a foothold for the Communist cult. However, Lenin’s success did not make the proletarians

win the world. Just the contrary, as the first paragraph in the Communist Manifesto says, “All the powers of old Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this specter...” After the Communist Party was born, it immediately faced the crisis of its survival and feared elimination at anytime.

After the October Revolution [9], the Russian Communists, or Bolsheviks, did not bring the people peace or bread, but only wanton killing. The front line was losing the war and the revolution worsened the economy in the society. Hence, the people started to rebel. Civil war quickly spread to the entire nation and the farmers refused to provide food to the cities. A full-scale riot originated among the Cossacks near the River Don; its battle with the Red Army brought brutal bloodshed. The barbaric and brutal nature of the slaughter that took place in this battle can be seen from literature, such as Sholokhov’s “Tikhii Don” and his other Don River story collections. The troops, lead by the former White Army Admiral Aleksandr Vailiyevich Kolchak and General Anton Denikin, almost overthrew the Russian Communist Party at one point. Even as a newborn political power, the Communist party was opposed by almost the entire nation, perhaps because the Communist cult was too evil to win the people’s hearts.

The experience of the Chinese Communist Party was similar to Russia’s. From the “Mari Incident” and “April 12th Massacre,” [10] to being suppressed five times in areas controlled by the Chinese Communists, and eventually to being forced to undertake a 25,000-kilometer (15,600 miles) “Long March” — the CCP always faced the crisis of being eliminated.

The Communist Party was born with the determination to destroy the old world by all means. It then found itself having to face a real problem: how to survive without being eliminated. The Communist Party has been living in a constant fear of its own demise. To survive has become the Communist cult’s top concern, its all-consuming focus. With the international Communist alliance in disarray, the CCP’s crisis of survival has worsened. Since 1989, its fear of its own doomsday has become more real as its demise has come nearer.

V. The Treasured Weapon for the Communist Cult’s Survival—Brutal Struggle

The Communist Party has constantly emphasized iron discipline, absolute loyalty, and organizational principles. Those who join the CCP must swear,

“I wish to join the Chinese Communist Party, to support the Party’s constitution, follow the Party’s regulations, fulfill the member’s obligations, execute the Party’s decisions, strictly follow the Party’s disciplines, keep the Party’s secrets, be loyal to the Party,



The leaders of the Chinese Communist Party during the early stage of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, (from left to right) Mao Zedong, Lin Biao, Liu Shaoqi, etc. Several months later, Liu Shaoqi was stripped of his title, imprisoned, and died in 1969. In 1971, Lin Biao broke off with Mao and died in a plane crash in Mongolia. Zhou Enlai, Mao Zedong, Zhu De, etc. died in 1976 successively.

work diligently, dedicate my whole life to Communism, stand ready to sacrifice everything for the Party and the people, and never betray the Party.” (See the CCP Constitution, Chapter One, Article Six)

The CCP calls this spirit of cult-like devotion to the Party the “sense of Party nature.” It asks a CCP member to be ready anytime to give up all personal beliefs and principles and to obey absolutely the Party’s will and the leader’s will. If the Party wants you to be kind, then you should be kind; if the Party wants you to do evil, then you should do evil. Otherwise you would not meet the standard of being a Party member, having not shown a strong “sense of Party nature.”

Mao Zedong said, “Marxist philosophy is a philosophy of struggle.” To foster and maintain the “sense of Party nature,” the CCP relies on the mechanism of periodical struggles within the Party. Through continuously mobilizing brutal struggles inside and outside the Party, the CCP has eliminated dissidents and created the red terror. At the same time, the CCP continuously purges Party members, makes its cult-type rules stricter, and fosters members’ aptitude towards the “Party nature” to enhance the Party’s fighting capacity. This is a treasured weapon the CCP uses to prolong its survival.

Among CCP leaders, Mao Zedong was the most adept at mastering this treasured weapon of brutal struggle within the Party. The brutality of such a struggle and the malevolence of its methods began as early as the 1930’s in areas controlled by the Chinese Communists, the so-called “Soviet Area.”

In 1930, Mao Zedong initiated a full-scale revolutionary terror in the Soviet area in Jiangxi Province, known as the purging of the Anti-Bolshevik Corps, or the AB Corps. Thousands of Red Army soldiers, Party and League members and civilians in the Communist bases were brutally murdered. The

incident was caused by Mao’s despotic control. After Mao established the Soviet area in Jiangxi, he was soon challenged by the local Red Army and Party organizations in southwest Jiangxi led by Li Wenlin. Mao could not stand any organized opposition force right under his nose and he used the most extreme methods to suppress the Party members he suspected of being dissidents. To create a stern atmosphere for the purge, Mao did not hesitate to start with troops under his direct control. From late November to mid December, the First Front Red Army went through a “quick military rectification.” Organizations for purging counterrevolutionaries were established at every single level in the army, including division, regiment, battalion, company, and platoon, arresting and killing Party members who were from families of landlords or rich peasants and those who had complaints. In less than one month, among more than 40,000 Red Army soldiers, 4,400 were named as AB Corps elements, including more than 10 captains (the AB Corps captains); all of them were executed.

In the following period, Mao began to punish those dissidents in the Soviet Area. In December 1930, he ordered Li Shaojiu, Secretary General of the General Political Department of the First Front Red Army and Chairman of the Purge Committee to represent the General Frontier Committee and go to the town of Futian in Jiangxi Province where the Communist government is located. Li Shaojiu arrested members of the Provincial Action Committee and eight chief leaders of the 20th Red Army, including Duan Liangbi and Li Baifang. He used many cruel torture methods such as beating and burning the body—people who were tortured like this had injuries all over their bodies, fingers fractured, burns all over, and could not move. According to the documentary evidence at that time, the victims’ cries were so loud as to pierce