

people's minds. In a society so lacking fundamental freedoms, most of the youth who had wholeheartedly studied the works of Marx and Engels during the Cultural Revolution have ironically been labeled as an "anti-Party clique" and are subsequently persecuted. Discussing the CCP's rights and wrongs was simply out of the question.

Not many Chinese would even dare to think of calling the CCP an evil cult. However, were that assertion made, those who have lived in China would not find it hard to discover strong evidence supporting the argument, from both their own experience and those of their family and friends.

The Chinese people have not only been deprived of freedom of thought, they have also been indoctrinated with the teachings and culture of the Party. Thus, all that people could hear have been the praises of the Party, and their minds have been impoverished of any thought other than ideas that reinforce the CCP. Take the Tiananmen massacre for example. When shots were fired on June 4th, 1989, many people instinctively ran to hide in the bushes. Moments later, despite the risks, they came bravely out of hiding and sang "The Internationale" together. These Chinese were indeed courageous, innocent and respectable, yet why did they sing "The Internationale," the Communist anthem, when confronted with the Communist killing? The reason is simple. Educated in the Party's culture, all the pitiable people know is Communism. Those in Tiananmen Square did not know any other songs than "The Internationale" and a few others that praise the Communist Party.

What Is the Way Out?

The CCP has been moving towards its complete doom. Sadly, it is still trying to tie its fate to the Chinese nation before its demise.

The dying CCP is apparently weakening and its control over people's minds is loosening. With the advance of telecommunications and the Internet, the CCP is finding it difficult to control information and suppress expression. As the corrupt officials increasingly plunder and oppress the people, the public is beginning to wake up from their illusions about the CCP, and many of them have started to exercise civil disobedience. The CCP has not only failed to achieve its goal of increased ideological control in its persecution of Falun Gong, but also further weakened itself while revealing its absolute ruthlessness. This opportune moment has made people reconsider the CCP, paving the way for the Chinese nation to free itself from the ideological bondage and completely break away from the control of the Communist evil specter.

Having lived under the evil rule of the CCP for over 50 years, the Chinese people do not need a violent revolu-

tion; rather, they need redemption of their souls. This can be achieved through self-help, and the first step towards that goal is to become aware of the evil nature of the CCP.

The day will come when people cast aside the Party's organizations that are attached to the state apparatus, allowing the social systems to function independently, backed up by the core forces of the society. With the passing of a dictatorial Party organization, the efficiency of the government will be improved and enhanced. And that day is right around the corner. In fact, as early as the 1980's, the reformers inside the Party advocated the idea of "separating the Party from the government," in an attempt to exclude the Party from the government. The reform efforts from within the CCP have proven to be inadequate and unsuccessful, because the ideology of "the absolute leadership of the Party" has not been totally rejected.

The Party culture is the environment necessary for the survival of the communist evil cult. Removing the CCP's possession of people's minds may prove to be more difficult than clearing out the CCP's possession of state administrations, but such a removal is the only way truly to uproot the evil of communism. This can be achieved only through the efforts of the Chinese people themselves. With their minds set right and human nature returned to its original state, the public would regain its morality and succeed in a transition to a decent non-Communist society. The cure for this evil possession lies in the recognition of the evil specter's nature and harmfulness, eradicating it from people's minds, and clearing it out, so that it has no place to hide. The Communist Party stresses ideological control, since it is nothing but an ideology itself. That ideology will dissipate when all Chinese reject the Communist falsehood in their minds, actively wipe out the Party culture, and rid their own mentalities and lives of the influences from the communist evil cult. As people save themselves, the CCP will disintegrate.

Nations ruled by Communists are associated with poverty, totalitarianism, and persecution. There are very few such nations left, including China, North Korea, Vietnam, and Cuba. Their days are numbered.

With the wisdom of the Chinese people, inspired by the historical glory of the Chinese nation, a China freed from the evil possession of communism will be a promising nation.

Conclusion

The CCP no longer believes in communism. Its soul has died, but its shadow remains. It has inherited only the 'skin' of communism, but still manifests the nature of an evil cult: arrogance, conceit and selfishness, and indulgence in wanton destructiveness. The CCP has inherited the Communist

denial of the law of heaven, and its rejection of human nature has remained unchanged.

Today, the CCP continues to rule China with the methods of struggle mastered over the years, using its close-knit organizational system coupled with the ruling form of "Party possession," as well as evil propaganda that functions as a state-religion. The six features of the Communist Party outlined previously place today's CCP firmly within the definition of an "evil cult"; it does no good, only evil.

As it nears death, this Communist evil cult is accelerating the pace of its corruption and degeneration. What is most troublesome is that it is stubbornly doing what it can to take the Chinese nation with it into an abyss of corruption and degeneration.

The Chinese need to help themselves; they need to reflect, and they need to shake off the CCP.

Notes:

- [1] "The leopard has died, but its skin is still left" is from the ancient Chinese book of prophecy, the Plum Blossom Poem by Shao Yong (1011-1077). The leopard here refers to the geographic territory of the former Soviet Union, which indeed resembles a running leopard in shape. With the collapse of the former Soviet Union, the essence of the communist system has disintegrated, leaving only the "skin" (the form), which the Chinese Communist Party inherited.
- [2] Constitution of the People's Republic of China (official translation, 1999).
- [3] The "AB Corps" incident refers to the "Anti-Bolshevik Corps" operation in 1930, when Mao ordered the killing of 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.
- [4] From Mao's "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" (1927).
- [5] Mount Tai (Taishan) is the first of five famous mountains in Shandong Province, China. It has been a UN world heritage site since 1987.
- [6] The Land Enclosure Movement relates to a dark side of the economic reforms of China. Similar to the industrial revolution in England (1760-1850), agricultural lands in today's China have been demarcated to build various economic zones at all levels (county, city, provincial and state). As a result of the land enclosure, Chinese farmers have been losing their land. In the cities, residents in older city and town districts were frequently forced to relocate so as to vacate the land for commercial development with minimal compensation for the residents. More information is available at: <http://www.uglychinese.org/enclosure.htm>.

[7] 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.

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 cut off her throat before her execution.

[8] The "February revolution" refers to the Russian bourgeois revolution in February 1917, which took the throne of the Tsar.

[9] The October Revolution, also known as the Bolshevik Revolution, was led by Lenin and occurred in October of 1917. The revolution murdered the revolutionaries of the capitalist class who had overthrown the Tsar, thus strangling Russia's bourgeois revolution.

[10] Both the "Mari Incident" and the "April 12th Massacre" refer to the Kuomintang's attacks on the CCP. The "Mari Incident" happened on May 21, 1927, in Changsha City of Hunan province. The "April 12th Massacre" occurred on April 12, 1927 in Shanghai. In both cases, some CCP members and pro-CCP activists were attacked, arrested or killed.

[11] Liu Di, a political officer of the 20th Red Army who was accused of being a member of "AB Corps," led a revolt in Futian charging Li Shaojiu as a counter-revolutionary. They took over the control of Futian city and released more than 100 arrested for the "AB Corps," and shouted the "Down with Mao Zedong" slogan.

[12] 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.

[13] From "Li Lisan: The Person for Whom Four Memorial Services Have Been Held."

[14] The four principles are: socialist path, dictatorship of the proletariat, the CCP's leadership, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.