

WARNING: BOLD TEXT WRITTEN BY A TEENAGER, SO THIS IS NOT NECESSARILY TRUE

“The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions.”[4] This quote is taken from the concluding paragraph of the Communist Manifesto, the Communist Party’s principal document. Violence is the one and main means by which the Communist Party gained power. This character trait has been passed on to all subsequent forms of the Party that have arisen since its birth.

To achieve a revolution and to govern the country are different. The quote does not demand that violence is used when the revolution is already accomplished.

In fact, the world’s first Communist Party was established many years after Karl Marx’s death. The next year after the October Revolution in 1917, the “All Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)” (later to be known as the “Communist Party of the Soviet Union”) was born. This party grew out of the use of violence against “class enemies” and was maintained through violence against party members and ordinary citizens. During Stalin’s purges in the 1930s, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union slaughtered over 20 million so-called spies and traitors, and those thought to have different opinions.

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) first started as a branch of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the Third Communist International. Therefore, it naturally inherited the willingness to kill. During China’s first Communist-Kuomintang civil war between 1927 and 1936, the population in Jiangxi province dropped from over 20 million to about 10 million. The damage wrought by the CCP’s use of violence can be seen from these figures alone.

The CPC started as a branch of the Communist International, not as a branch of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). If we assume that the CPSU did kill 20 million so-called spies, traitors and those thought to have different opinions, it is still incorrect to say that the CPC’s links to the CPSU made it murderous. If we assume that there was a 10 million reduction in the population of Jiangxi province, it may include natural deaths and deaths caused by the Kuomintang and other groups. Furthermore, the Ministry of Civil Affairs ordered local governments to rehabilitate the dead who were wrongfully purged during this period in 1983.¹ Rummel claims that there were 406,000 deaths caused by battles, 1,524,000 democides by the Kuomintang, 850,000 by the Communists, 350,000 by warlords. Edgar Snow, in *Red Star over China*, 1938, p.188, cites KMT press releases: the KMT admits that 1,000,000 killed or starved in the 5th Campaign, recovering Kiansi (Jiangxi) Soviet.²

Using violence may be unavoidable when attempting to gain political power, but there has never been a regime as eager to kill as the CCP, especially during otherwise peaceful periods. Since

¹ <https://web.archive.org/web/20220120160314/http://temp.pkulaw.cn:8117/chl/47727.html>

² <http://necrometrics.com/20c1m.htm#Nationalist>

1949, the number of deaths caused by CCP's violence has surpassed the total deaths during the wars waged between 1921 and 1949.

Rummel estimates that the number of democides committed by Chiang Kai-shek from 1921 to 1948 is 10,214,000. This number would include the democides during the Chinese Civil War and the Second World War³

Lynch, Michael, in *The Chinese Civil War 1945–49* estimates 6 million deaths caused by the Chinese Civil War from 1945 to 1949.

Most of the deaths caused by violence came from the Cultural Revolution and the Great Leap Forward.

Most of the deaths during the Great Leap Forward were caused by starvation. Frank Dikötter, in his book *Mao's Great Famine*, estimates that at least 2.5 million (2,500,000) people were beaten or tortured to death. No other person has estimated a higher number of deaths caused by violence of the CPC.

The number of deaths during the Cultural Revolution is also lower than the number of deaths caused by wars from 1921-1949. Yongyi Song, in *Chronology of Mass Killings during the Chinese Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)*, wrote:

Owing to difficulties that scholars in and outside China encounter in accessing "state secrets," the exact figure of the "abnormal death" has become a recurring debate in the field of China studies. Estimates by various scholars range from one-half to eight million. According to Rummel's 1991 analysis of, the figure should be around 7.73 million (Rummel, 1991: 253). In the following year, however, Harvard scholar John K. Fairbank arrived at a rough estimate of around one million (Fairbank, 1992: 402). Several years later, Ding Shu, an overseas Chinese scholar, disagreed with Rummel's conclusion by using diverse analyses, and estimated the figure to be around two to three million (Ding, 1999: 214). Recently, Andrew Walder and Su Yang contributed a much more detailed analysis of the death toll in China's rural areas based upon statistics drawn from 1,500 Chinese county annals. In their estimate, "the number killed [was] between 750,000 and 1.5 million, with roughly equal numbers permanently injured" (Walder and Su, 2003). In a newly published biography of Mao Zedong by two UK authors, the estimated totality of death is discussed: "at least 3 million people died violent deaths and post-Mao leaders acknowledged that 100 million people, one-ninth of the entire population, suffered in one way or another" (Chang and Halliday, 2005: 547). Interestingly, the reporter of a Hong Kong-based political journal released the classified official statistics, according to which nearly two million Chinese were killed and another 125 million were either persecuted or "struggled against"(subjected to "struggle sessions") as a result of the state-sponsored killings and atrocities committed during the Cultural Revolution (Cheng Min, 1996: 21-22). The average death toll based on the aforementioned six investigators' figures is nearly 2.95 million.

³ <http://necrometrics.com/20c1m.htm#Nationalist>

These two estimated numbers add up to about 5 million. By comparing the number of deaths caused by violence during the PRC to the number of democides committed by Chiang Kai-shek, the claim that since 1949, the number of deaths caused by the CPC's violence has surpassed the total deaths during the wars waged between 1921 and 1949.

An excellent example of the Communist Party's use of violence is its support of the Cambodian Khmer Rouge. Under the Khmer Rouge a quarter of Cambodia's population, including a majority of Chinese immigrants and descents, were murdered. China still blocks the international community from putting the Khmer Rouge on trial, so as to cover up the CCP's notorious role in the genocide.

During a meeting in August 1975, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai warned Khmer Rouge leaders: "we the Chinese Communists must bear the distressing consequences of our own mistakes. We take the liberty of advising you not to attempt to reach the final stages of Communism with one great leap forward. You must proceed with much caution and proceed slowly with wisdom on the path leading to Communism."⁴ China did not block the trials of the Khmer Rouge. The spokeswoman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said: "The trial of former Democratic Kampuchean leaders is an internal political matter for Cambodia".⁵

The CCP has close connections with the world's most brutal revolutionary armed forces and despotic regimes. In addition to the Khmer Rouge, these include the communist parties in Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Burma, Laos, and Nepal— all of which were established under the support of the CCP. Many leaders in these communist parties are Chinese; some of them are still hiding in China to this day.

Other Maoist-based Communist Parties include South America's Shining Path and the Japanese Red Army, whose atrocities have been condemned by the world community.

By assuming that the other parties have been brutal, the CPC's ties to these groups are still not explicit support for their alleged crimes. Furthermore, the CPC does not continue to have ties with some of these parties. For example, it dissociated with communist insurgency in Southeast Asia.⁶ The Communist Party of the Philippines criticized the Communist Party of China.⁷

One of the theories the communists employ is social Darwinism. The Communist Party applies Darwin's inter-species competition to human relationships and human history, maintaining that class struggle is the only driving force for societal development. Struggle, therefore, became the primary "belief" of the Communist party, a tool in gaining and maintaining political control. Mao's

⁴ https://cross-currents.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/e-journal/articles/jeldres_1.pdf

⁵ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-cambodia-rouge-china-sb-idUSTRE51G33W20090217>

⁶ <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2643647?read-now=1&seq=3>

⁷ <https://cpp.ph/2021/06/28/on-the-communist-party-of-china/>

famous words plainly betray this logic of the survival of the fittest: “With 800 million people, how can it work without struggle?”

Communist states didn’t kill old people, nor birth defects, for societal development. They also allowed leisure and religious freedom (we assume that the latter faced suppression, not because of social darwinism, but because of anti-communist beliefs).

Another one of Mao’s claims that is similarly famous is that the Cultural Revolution should be conducted “every seven or eight years.”⁸ Repetitive use of force is an important means for the CCP to maintain its ruling in China. The goal of using force is to create terror. Every struggle and movement served as an exercise in terror, so that the Chinese people trembled in their hearts, submitted to the terror and gradually became enslaved under the CCP’s control.

Mao’s letter to Jiang Qing in 1966 does claim that the Cultural Revolution should be conducted every seven or eight years. “而且在七八年以后还要有一次横扫牛鬼蛇神的运动”. However, it does not mean that the goal of using force is to create terror. Furthermore, even by assuming that the CPC does use force to rule China, Chinese people did not necessary “[tremble] in their hearts”, “[submit] to the terror” and “[become] enslaved under the CCP’s control”.

Today, terrorism has become the main enemy of the civilized and free world. The CCP’s exercise of violent terrorism, thanks to the apparatus of the state, has been larger in scale, much longer lasting, and its results more devastating. Today, in the twenty-first century, we should not forget this inherited character of the Communist Party, since it will definitely play a crucial role to the destiny of the CCP some time in the future.

Not proven.

The level of civilization can be measured by the degree to which violence is used in a regime. By resorting to the use of violence, the Communist regimes clearly represent a huge step backward in human civilization. Unfortunately, the Communist Party has been seen as progressive by those who believe that violence is an essential and inevitable means to societal advancement.

“The level of civilization can be measured by the degree to which violence is used in a regime” is not proven. The existence of some of the alleged violence is disputed. Some cases of violence are not endorsed by the CPC. Some cases of violence are justified.

This acceptance of violence has to be viewed as an unrivaled and skillful employment of deception and lies by the Communist Party, which is another inherited trait of the CCP.

Not proven.

⁸ Mao Zedong’s letter to his wife Jiang Qing (1966)

“Since a young age, we have thought of the US as a lovable country. We believe this is partly due to the fact that the US has never occupied China, nor has it launched any attacks on China. More fundamentally, the Chinese people hold good impressions of the US based on the democratic and open-minded character of its people.”

This excerpt came from an editorial published on July 4, 1947 in the CCP’s official newspaper Xinhua Daily. A mere three years later, the CCP sent soldiers to fight American troops in North Korea, and painted the Americans as the most evil imperialists in the world. Every Chinese from Mainland China would be astonished to read this editorial written over 50 years ago. The CCP has banned all publications quoting similar early passages and published rewritten versions.

This does not prove the CPC wrong, because the contexts of the two statements were different. One was written after the Second Sino-Japanese War, before the Korean War. The other was written during the Korean War, when China was concerned about its security.⁹

Since coming to power, the CCP has employed similar artifices in every single movement, including its elimination of counter-revolutionaries (1950-1953), the “partnership” of public and private enterprises (1954-1957), the anti-rightist movement (1957), the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), the Tiananmen Square massacre (1989), and most recently, the persecution of Falun Gong since 1999. The most infamous instance was the persecution of intellectuals in 1957. The CCP called on the intellectuals to offer their opinions, but then persecuted them as “rightists,” using their own speeches as evidence of their “crimes.” When some criticized the persecution as a conspiracy, or “plot in the dark,” Mao claimed publicly, “That is not a plot in the dark, but a stratagem in the open.”

Even by assuming that the events listed before the “Tiananmen Square massacre” were wrong, it does not necessarily imply that the CPC had malicious intentions.

⁹ <http://www.inquiriesjournal.com/articles/1069/explaining-chinas-intervention-in-the-korean-war-in-1950>