

Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party

The book that is disintegrating the Chinese Communist Party and changing China

1. *On What the Communist Party Is*
2. *On the Beginnings of the Chinese Communist Party*
3. *On the Tyranny of the Chinese Communist Party*
4. *On How the Communist Party Is an Anti-Universe Force*
5. *On the Collusion of Jiang Zemin with the CCP to Persecute Falun Gong*
6. *On How the Chinese Communist Party Destroyed Traditional Culture*
7. *On the Chinese Communist Party's History of Killing*
8. *On How the Chinese Communist Party Is an Evil Cult*
9. *On the Unscrupulous Nature of the Chinese Communist Party*

Read the full articles at:
www.NineCommentaries.com

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Why Should Americans Read The Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party?

The reach of the Chinese Communist regime has bearing on the lives of all Americans. From the price of products at the local Wal-

Mart to the ways in which China's authoritarian policies are corrupting US policy and US businesses, we are all, in various ways, affected. How influential is the CCP in the lives of Americans, how is this influence possible, and what is the CCP's purpose in exerting this influence? The series of articles titled *The Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party* provides insight into these issues, laying bare for the first time what the CCP is and the intentions it has. **Contained in those pages is information we can't afford not to know.**

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Falun Gong Practitioners Are Killed for Their Organs

Since 2006 witnesses have revealed that Falun Gong practitioners are being killed for their organs, which are transplanted at enormous profit.

In July 2006, David Matas, international human rights lawyer, and David Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State, released a report entitled "Bloody Harvest", concluding that "...the government of China and its agencies ... since 1999, have put to death a large but unknown number of Falun Gong prisoners of conscience."

<http://organharvestinvestigation.net>

They indicate that the source of organs for 41,500 transplants for the six year period 2000 to 2005 is unexplained by official data, and that the only possible explanation is that the organs were harvested from Falun Gong practitioners.

SUPPORTING

THE CHINESE WHO HAVE QUIT THE COMMUNIST PARTY

~~190 Million~~

Chinese people have announced their intention to quit the Communist Party and/or its affiliated organizations on a special website established by The Epoch Times (www.theepochtimes.com)

Many others, unable to break through the Chinese Internet blockage, have posted their withdrawal statements on poles and buildings. Others have written them on Chinese currency.

The World is about to change...

www.NineCommentaries.com

The Chinese Communist Party: **A History of Violence**

From the time the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) came to power in 1949 up through today, between 65 and 80 million people have been killed or died unnatural deaths at the hands of CCP. The following summary highlights several notorious CCP campaigns.

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1) Land Reform, Suppression of Counterrevolutionaries Campaigns *(1950–1952; 2.4–5 million killed)*

Under the guise of “land reform” and suppressing “reactionaries”, within two short years Chinese authorities killed 2.4 million people, according to the CCP’s own figures. Some put the figure at 5 million. With its violence the CCP achieved three goals: 1) the total elimination of village leaders, who were replaced with CCP authorities; 2) obtaining, from those killed, massive personal wealth; and 3) instilling deep, lasting fear of the CCP.

2) The Great Leap Forward *(1959–1961; 30–40 million dead)*

In a terribly ill-conceived plan to double China’s steel production, the CCP essentially turned the nation into one large labor camp. The fanatical drive required all

Chinese to take part in steel-making. Farmers, forced to participate, abandoned their crops to rot in the fields. Local officials meanwhile falsely reported large crop yields, further feeding the zeal. The result: over 30 million starved to death, and the country was plunged into economic depression. In the aftermath CCP propagandists rationalized the calamity as a “natural disaster.” No disasters, however, were recorded at the time.

3) The Cultural Revolution

(1966–1976; 7–8 million killed or driven to suicide)

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution aimed for nothing less than destruction of all traditional Chinese culture and beliefs. The campaign reached such a frenzy that children would beat or even kill parents, teachers, and elders; many turned them in to authorities for torture or public humiliation. Killing became a way to prove one’s “revolutionary” status. So chaotic were the times that rampant cannibalism broke out in multiple regions. “The outside world obtained a glimpse of the violence,” according to China scholar Kenneth Lieberthal, only “when trussed-up corpses, many without heads, began floating down the Pearl River into Hong Kong.”

4) 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre

(June 4th, 1989; 600–3,000 killed)

The CCP leadership brought a violent end to months of student-led sit-ins and hunger strikes on Beijing’s Tiananmen Square by ordering armed military to take the Square by force. The unarmed students were gunned down or crushed under tanks in a horrific bloodbath. To this day the CCP has not apologized or admitted any wrongdoing in the tragedy.

5) The “Eradication” of Falun Gong Campaign

(1999–present; 5–7,000 est. dead, as many as 3 million imprisoned, 100 million persecuted)

In July 1999 then-CCP-Chairman Jiang Zemin, resentful of Falun Gong’s popularity, ordered the peaceful group “eradicated.” The ensuing campaign—violent and brutal—has been seen by many, like CCN Senior Analyst Willy Lam, as “a throw-back to the Cultural Revolution.” Some 30,000 cases of torture and abuse in custody have been documented, while as many as 3 million languish in jails and forced labor camps. Women are subjected to rape, forced abortions, and sexual violations by authorities. The campaign is believed to be the largest, longest, most systematic, and costly campaign ever against a single group of people in China.

Help Stop the Ongoing Persecution

- Sign petitions at www.fofg.org
- Contact your elected officials to show your concern
- Tell your family and friends so they can help spread awareness about the issue

Introduction to the Tuidang movement

Walking down the streets of Pioneer Square or Asian supermarkets in recent years, one may have encountered signs referring to “X million people have quit the Chinese Communist Party.” What does this mean? What does it have to do with Falun Gong? Why has it not been more widely reported?

What is Tuidang?

Signs like the one mentioned above refer to Tuidang, an emerging non-violent movement in China that encourages Chinese citizens to renounce their ties to the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Short for *Tuichu Gongchandang*, Tuidang translates literally as “withdraw from the Communist Party.” Participation in the movement means that a person has made a public declaration that he or she wishes to disavow any previous ties with the CCP or its affiliated organizations, such as the Communist Youth League or Young Pioneers. These statements are typically signed using aliases to protect the identity of participants, and are often accompanied by explanations from the individual about why he or she no longer wishes to identify with the CCP. A majority of Chinese citizens belong to or previously belonged to at least one of these organizations. The term “quit the party” therefore refers to a symbolic denunciation of the CCP or any of these affiliated entities.

How did Tuidang begin?

The Tuidang movement began in late 2004 after the publication of an editorial series in the overseas Chinese language newspaper *Dajiyuan* (*Epoch Times*). The editorials, called the “Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party,” detail the history of the Communist Party in China, with a particular focus on its human rights record and episodes like the Cultural Revolution, the Great Leap Forward, the Tiananmen Square Massacre, and the crackdown on Falun Gong. Beyond mere descriptions of historical events, the series also passes judgment on the nature of the CCP itself as an entity that is inherently inhumane, immoral, and whose philosophy is irreconcilably at odds with traditional Chinese values expressed in Confucianism, Buddhism, and Daoism. The series presents not a political, but a moral vision of China’s future and path to transformation, and exhorts readers to calmly and courageously examine how their own conduct and complicity has contributed to the current state of affairs.

Soon after the editorials’ publication, the *Dajiyuan* website began receiving letters from readers renouncing their affiliations to the CCP. *Dajiyuan* then began compiling the statements, which are available at <http://tuidang.epochtimes.com/>. Within a few months, millions of copies of *Dajiyuan*’s editorial series had been emailed, faxed or mailed to Mainland China. Inspired by their message, thousands soon began visiting the *Dajiyuan* website (with the help of anti-censorship technologies) to post their statements denouncing their ties to the Communist Party, Youth League, or Young Pioneers. Within a year, thousands grew to millions.

“I have witnessed the Communist Party’s inhumane persecution of the kind people who practice Falun Gong. But I was misled by the Communist Party for many years, and believed that the persecution was only committed by a few individuals and not representative of the Communist Party as a whole. I was fortunate to read DaJiYuan’s ‘Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party.’ I have been awakened, and now have a more profound understanding...I declare that I no longer associate with the Communist Party...I would like to move toward a brighter tomorrow, and have a pure conscience.”
– statement by Yin Xianghui

Tens of millions participate

Today, tens of millions of names have been posted to the *Dajiyuan* website renouncing Communist Party organizations. The declarations’ authors range from rural farmers to prominent intellectuals, schoolteachers to retired military personnel, human rights lawyers to plainclothes police. While some use their real names, most sign their statements with aliases because of the risk of retribution. The use of aliases makes independent corroboration of some of the statements difficult. Nevertheless, a look through the statements submitted to *Dajiyuan* clearly reveals a movement of extraordinary size, diversity, and personal and spiritual significance for its participants.

In their statements, many speak of suffering endured under communism, or of being disillusioned by corruption. Some ask forgiveness for past sins committed during the Cultural Revolution, or more recent abuses like land grabs or the persecution of Falun Gong adherents. In many statements, the authors describe a feeling of relief, of being refreshed, or of joy at being free to live their lives according to the dictates of their own conscience.

Is Tuidang's aim to overthrow the Communist Party?

While the Nine Commentaries denounce the Communist Party, they do not prescribe an alternative political system. Thus, while the Tuidang movement implicitly supports regime change in China, it does not advocate an overthrow of the CCP or a coup, nor does it prescribe specific institutional reforms. Rather, the focus is on a rejection of the culture of violence and duplicity propagated by the CCP and on a revival of virtue to bring about a more just and humane future China. The Tuidang movement is, in many ways, less about political revolution or institutional change and more about spiritual and ethical revival.

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What is the connection to Falun Gong?

The *Dajiyuan* newspaper that was originally responsible for catalyzing the Tuidang movement is staffed largely by individuals who practice Falun Gong. Many of the movement's leading proponents also practice Falun Gong, though Falun Gong practitioners comprise only a small percentage of the total number of individuals who have issued Tuidang statements. The Falun Gong activists involved seek to promote the movement not to catalyze regime change per se, but to offer Chinese citizens a chance to understand the CCP's history of violence, and take a principled stand by choosing to no longer associate with it. In this process, Falun Gong practitioners often say they feel they are offering people a chance at moral redemption, healing, and inner peace.

For the first several years of the persecution, Falun Gong practitioners pointed to individual leaders, rather than the CCP as a whole, when citing the perpetrators of the persecution. Yet, it eventually became clear that because of how the CCP shapes the thoughts of Chinese people through education and media control, many Chinese had difficulty believing the reality of what was happening to Falun Gong. Therefore, to open people's eyes to the abuses faced by practitioners, activists felt they first needed to free people from the CCP's mind-control. This was the intended, and indeed actual, impact of the Nine Commentaries' analysis.

As a discipline whose aim is spiritual fulfillment, Falun Gong as a group never has sought and never will seek political power.

Falun Gong practitioners' intent in promoting Tuidang is therefore to help people see clearly the scope and nature of the persecution and to enable them to distance themselves from it. In this process, the movement appears to have aided in curbing human rights abuses. As more Chinese citizens have learned of the CCP's violent and deceptive tendencies by reading the Nine Commentaries, many have vowed to no longer act on its behalf to violate fellow citizens' rights. Anecdotal evidence suggests that numerous labor camp guards and other security agents have lost their will to arbitrarily detain, torture, and threaten Falun Gong adherents. Many now seek to quietly protect Falun Gong practitioners against abuses ordered by higher levels. As a discipline whose aim is spiritual fulfillment, Falun Gong as a group never has sought and never will seek political power.

If this is such an important phenomenon, why haven't I heard of it before?

The Tuidang movement is not created for the consumption of Western journalists or scholars. Unlike some better-known Chinese dissident manifestos or calls for change, Tuidang does not have high-profile Western proponents, it does not speak in the language of liberal democracy, and it does not call for visible public protests. Instead, Tuidang is a quiet phenomenon, rooted in Chinese intellectual traditions, whose aim is to help individuals find personal peace and liberation. Whatever the future governing institutions of China may look like, the Tuidang movement will have laid an essential foundation for greater openness and freedom by reinforcing the commitment of tens of millions of Chinese to honesty, fairness, and compassion in daily life.

Parsons, Susan

From: Amy Nie [oregon.tuidang@gmail.com]
Sent: Saturday, August 13, 2011 9:26 PM
To: Parsons, Susan
Subject: [User Approved] Invitation and speak request at Aug ²⁴27 council meeting

Dear Susan Parson

I just spoke to you on the phone. I am writing to speak at the Aug ²⁴27 council meeting, my topic will be "support 100 million withdraws from the Chinese Communist Party".

Below is the invitation to the city council member to attend our event.
Thanks for your help!

I am writing to invite you to our public celebrating of the significant milestone in Chinese history - 100 million Chinese have chosen to withdraw from the Chinese Communist Party.

Time: 12:30 – 2 p.m. Saturday, August 20, 2011
Who: Quit the Chinese Communist Party Service Center of Oregon
Where: Pioneer Square
Contact: Amy Nie 503-208-6616

Just fifteen years after the Berlin Wall was dismantled, a massive movement for freedom has emerged in China, and its momentum is shocking the world. To date, 100 million Chinese have publicly renounced their membership in the Chinese Communist Party, with the number growing by 60,000 -70,000 each day.

For more information: <http://quitccp.org/cms/>

Best

Amy Nie
503.208.6616
Quit the Chinese Communist Party Service Center of Oregon

8/16/2011


Request of Amy Nie to address Council regarding support for 100 million
withdraws from the Chinese Communist Party (Communication)

AUG 24 2011

PLACED ON FILE

Filed AUG 19 2011

LaVonne Griffin-Valade
Auditor of the City of Portland

By 

| COMMISSIONERS VOTED AS FOLLOWS: | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|
| | YEAS | NAYS |
| 1. Fritz | | |
| 2. Fish | | |
| 3. Saltzman | | |
| 4. Leonard | | |
| Adams | | |