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This issue mainly about the Shakespeare and China problems

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Main Traits of the Marlowe Theory

The theory that Marlowe wrote Shakespeare did not appear in print until 1895 and then in America. The Bacon theory had already flourished for some 80 years while the Oxford- and Derby theories would come later.

The Marlowe theory was immediately denounced as an absurdity by the Stratford league on the grounds that Marlowe was dead and buried already in 1593. Eventually the coroner's report on the death of Marlowe was discovered in 1925, which since then has been debated endlessly mainly since it rather obfuscates than clears up what really happened. In 1955 Calvin Hoffman, a journalist from America, proposed in a spectacular book the idea that this coroner's report must have been constructed as a smokescreen solely to put an end to all further questions about Marlowe, since the details of this report appear more or less preposterous, especially the story of the mortal wound above one eye, which is exactly described and defined in the report but which experts agree on that no man would have died of.

Long before the Marlowe theory was established many had paid attention to the obvious connections and similarities between the texts of Marlowe and Shakespeare in their style and language. Today all Baconians, Oxfordians, Derbyites and Marlovians agree that Marlowe and Shakespeare must have been written by the same person, while only the Stratford league still claim that the differences outweigh the similarities. The differences are easily explained by the fact that the Shakespeare works came later and therefore are more mature.

Many claim though that the greatest argument for Marlowe and Shakespeare being the same person is in their very difference. While Marlowe is continuously boldly experimenting and tries new ways in every play, Shakespeare is fully fledged and well adjusted and seems to have found his own perfect form from the beginning. However, this very mature, perfected, highly developed and very polyphonic form is already found in the last play under Marlowe's name, "Edward II". In Marlowe's works you find the whole developing process to this final form while in Shakespeare you can't find a trace of that development which must have preceded that maturity. No one is born fully educated, and this is perhaps the most valid argument against that William Shakspeare from Stratford could have written Shakespeare.

Could then William Shakspeare from Stratford have written Marlowe? This possibility is out of the question, since we know too much about Marlowe binding him to his works while we know nothing of Shakspeare binding him to his. Marlowe appears quite early a very dynamic, controversial and gifted person, who though a shoe-maker's son is sent with scholarship to Cambridge to be launched on a theological career, which he interrupts to instead embark on adventure in the secret service of Sir Francis Walsingham, landing almost directly in the highest free-thinking circles of England with Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Bacon in the middle. He lives with Thomas Kyd, they succeed almost simultaneously as the leading dramatists of their country, Kyd with "The Spanish Tragedy" and Marlowe with "Tamburlaine the Great", establishing the English drama in blank verse in a flamboyant theatrical style which never has been surpassed. Both dramas are extremely cruel and bloody, but while Marlowe continues to write new plays, Kyd never gets any further. Here you can trace a natural source of envy in Kyd against Marlowe, which could explain Kyd's later treason against his colleague.

Marlowe is frequently in trouble with people, since Kyd is not his only antagonist. On one occasion he is involved in a deadly duel with William Bradley. No one knows who started the fight or how it started, but Bradley's real enemy was Marlowe's colleague Thomas Watson, who interferes in the fight to separate the

combatants (according to his own testimony afterwards), which makes Bradley concentrate on Watson, his true enemy, by whom he is killed. Both Watson and Marlowe have to stand trial for this, but they are acquitted on the grounds of self-defence. Bradley appears to have been a somewhat problematic person, he felt his life was threatened by a number of people, and it's not far-fetched to be reminded of Tybalt in "Romeo and Juliet", where you find a similar triple duel.

But the most serious assault on Marlowe is the denouncement of him by Richard Baines to the Queen's Privy Council, where Marlowe is accused of atheism, homosexuality and coining. Richard Baines worked with Marlowe in France as an agent spying on the English Catholics in Rheims and divulged on one occasion to Marlowe a plan to dispose of all the nuns of a convent by poisoning their drinking water. This intrigue was used by Marlowe in "The Jew of Malta", which might have infuriated Baines enough to motivate him to revenge and treason.

At the same time, Thomas Kyd is arrested for the possession of atheistic pamphlets, which he claims were written by Marlowe. Kyd is tortured and blames Marlowe. Later on he reiterates this even in writing, blaming all he has been accused of on Marlowe.

Another colleague and school fellow of Marlowe's is John Penry, an outspoken presbyterian who dares to criticise the church. He is accused of being the author of the 'Martin Marprelate' pamphlets, criticising the church and causing tremendous uproar, outrage and controversy within the church. The real author has never been found out, but their tendency and style are not far from Marlowe's. John Penry is sentenced to death for his free-thinking in May 1593.

At the same time Marlowe is called on by the authorities as a result of Kyd's and Baines' accusations. He is required to keep in touch daily and keep himself available for questioning, which means he could expect at any time to be brought by the 'Star Chamber', that is the English inquisition, to stand trial. The only possible punishment for atheism was to be burnt at the stake.

John Penry is hanged, and the day after occurs that most mysterious tavern brawl in Deptford between Marlowe and three servants of his protector's, that is Sir Thomas Walsingham, cousin to his former employer, the powerful Sir Francis Walsingham. These four men have a private conference in the house of a certain widow Eleanor Bull (with court connections) which ends up in a quarrel about a small bill, in which Marlowe is killed. The Queen's own coroner comes to investigate the matter and produces that strange report, which then vanishes until 1925, according to which Marlowe died of a wound by a knife above the eye. The corpse vanishes into an unknown grave, which no one ever learns anything about.

So here you find almost any number of motives for Marlowe to vanish 'underground' preferably in a manner to avoid having any questions asked. One clique makes itself noteworthy by triumphing on the death of Marlowe, the puritan clique of bigots, who later on are to close all the theatres in England under the established dictatorship of Oliver Cromwell.

Both Kyd and Baines died the following year, reportedly in poverty, illness and disgrace. Thomas Watson died already in 1592 together with Robert Greene, another of the most important dramatists preceding Marlowe and Kyd. Immediately after the published death of Marlowe, in June 1593, appears a poem, "Venus and Adonis", by a certain William Shakespeare, whose name here appears in print for the first time. The poem has been lying waiting to be published since April. Another poem, "Hero and Leander" by Marlowe, is left unfinished at this time. Careful studies of these poems have resulted in the remark by Richard Norman 1947, who never even touched on the Marlowe theory, that "both poems were written as if both poets knew the other's poem by heart". They are twin poems and yet another argument that Marlowe wrote Shakespeare.

These are the main traits of the Marlowe theory: that Marlowe was forced by circumstances with some help from his influential friends to vanish 'underground' by the means of an extreme intrigue, since the only alternative would have been execution by the English inquisition for atheism, the worst conceivable crime at the period.

The main counter argument is that by his official end he disappears completely without a trace, as if he really was dead. The works published under his name "posthumously" never fail to point out that he is dead. The argument is answered by the explanation that he had no choice but to remain officially dead, since the least hint that he could have got away would have put the friends that helped him at risk of their lives, for instance Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Bacon, the Derby brothers Ferdinando and William Stanley (5th and 6th earl of Derby), Sir Thomas Walsingham, Sir Henry Wriothesley (the earl of Southampton) and many others. Most of these ended up in trouble anyway, while Sir Thomas Walsingham and Sir William Stanley really were the only ones who managed to avoid it – both were extremely cautious and discreet persons.

There has been considerable speculation as to where Marlowe would have gone after his "getaway". According to many, he would most likely have been sent under an agent's name to France, Italy and Spain, while it is equally probable that he would have found a safe haven with the Derby brothers in Lancashire – Sir Ferdinando, another of his school fellows, produced his plays, and after his death in 1594 (probably from poisoning by dissatisfied Catholics who couldn't forgive him his refusal as a cousin of the Queen's to be their Catholic candidate for the throne,) his brother Sir William Stanley was probably the main producer of all the Shakespeare plays, since Shakspeare's theatre company 'The Lord Chamberlain's Men' mainly consisted of the players from Ferdinando's company. In his last letter about Marlowe (which is still extant) Thomas Kyd tells that Marlowe had an intention to go north to Scotland.

The only sign of any life in Marlowe after May 1593 is a strange letter by his publisher Thomas Thorpe, (also the publisher of Shakespeare's Sonnets,) to one of Marlowe's friends, in which he ambiguously drops a hint that Marlowe had been seen among the sellers of books in Saint Paul's Churchyard, as if he had returned.

In brief, this story is in its marvellous web of intricate intrigue such a good one, that it would be pity if Marlowe was not the man. So far though nothing has been able to disprove it.

Christian Lanciai, April 2005

John Bede's Doubts about Bacon

For two hundred years [Bacon] has been accused of three major anomalies:

1) his treason against Essex first of all, which, however, can be excused, since Essex did his utmost himself to put his head under the axe as a most injudicious top politician. Bacon has constantly been freed from that charge.

2) The second is his own downfall, when he was charged by the corrupt king of corruption and proved guilty of about 30 accusations. This mess has never been satisfactorily sorted out. He was hardly guilty of more than minor omissions, his petty offences were certainly not intentional, and his faults in this case might even be attributed to the human factor of his increasing age - he was already 60 at the time.

But the most probable explanation is that the king himself doctored his end by conspiracies through his incompetent favourite the duke of Bickingham. The corrupt

king certainly had every motive to get rid of "the cleverest man in the country" who threatened his monopolies. The king was as corrupt as Bacon probably was not.

3) The third charge is the more serious one. In the case of Sir Walter Raleigh, imprisoned in the Tower since 15 years, the corrupt king asked Bacon to make a case against Raleigh so that the king could be rid of him once and for all, and Bacon actually did this. The only defence for Bacon in this case that I have found consists of disparagements of Raleigh, that he was an incorrigible pirate and other objections against his romantic character. The fact remains that he was never proved guilty in 1603 of high treason, for which he was sentenced to death, which death sentence Bacon helped the king to carry through 15 years later.

This forms my own greatest doubt about Bacon. There is a stunning likeness between the character and poetry of Raleigh and Shakespeare, the poetry of Raleigh sometimes reaches the same kind of abysmal depths as Shakespeare's sonnets, while Bacon's character is more like the opposite to Raleigh's: he was cold, sly, premeditating and cautious, while Raleigh never hid anything, stood for everything, was clearcut in his honesty and forthrightness and naïve in his good-natured trust in any man. Bacon's support of the screaming injustice of the corrupt king appears to me as the only stain on Bacon's honour and credibility and blocks my faith in him as Shakespeare.

The hoards of circumstantial evidence remain, though, and even if Bacon never can be proved to have written Shakespeare, this evidence clearly indicates at least that he must have been the man next to Shakespeare. Also Ben Jonson was very close to Bacon, and through Jonson's hands it's almost obvious that Bacon's hand was at hand in the publishing of "The First Folio", if indeed that hand was not the leading one.

The problem about Raleigh as a poet is he never wrote or published anything under his name. There is plenty of excellent poetry by him, for instance the classical ones "The Lie", "The Passionate Man's Pilgrimage", "The Wood, the Weed, the Wag", "His Epitaph" and the nymph's reply to Marlowe's shepherd, his poetry being often so surprisingly excellent, that it is to be presumed that there is much anonymous things by him that we are not aware of or published under the names of others. Oxfordians tend to confuse Raleigh's poetry with Oxford's, while there is evidence for neither, for instance "The Ocean to Cynthia". We only have to observe the magniloquence of his World History, published in twice as many editions during the 17th century as The First Folio, only the first third part having been finished, to get an idea of Raleigh's qualifications as a writer.

The fact that he had many enemies, who objected to his superior personality, was not a valid reason to commit judicial murder against him, which the king did aided by Bacon the man of law, which contaminates his reputation forever much more than both the Essex and his own case in 1621. Raleigh's guilt in the Arabella Stuart conspiracy could never be proven, the only witness against him being Cobham, a most irrational and unreliable fellow, who never gave any testimony in that affair without withdrawing it afterwards.

(partial quote)

"Significantly, modern historical research - including a close examination of historical records in Madrid - has not uncovered a shred of evidence to support the allegations against Raleigh. Yet, even during Raleigh's lifetime, the case against him was thoroughly exposed as the invention which it plainly was. Following his conviction, and after 13 years in the Tower, Raleigh was released to conduct an expedition to Guiana, in the course of which a Spanish settlement - San Thomé on the

banks of the Orinoco River, in modern-day Venezuela - was attacked. Though Raleigh claimed self-defence against an unprovoked Spanish attack, the Spanish bayed for Raleigh's blood: especially the formidable Spanish Ambassador, the Conde de Gondomar. In a written Apologia sent by Raleigh to King James, Raleigh made the telling point that, if the Spanish Ambassador sought to prove Raleigh's perfidy, nothing could be easier for the Spanish than to produce evidence of Raleigh's alleged conspiracy with them, 15 years earlier. Needless to say, no such evidence was forthcoming." (*unquote*)

This seems to support the legend that Raleigh was sacrificed by James I, who was confronted with a France-Spain catholic alliance threatening invasion, restoration of the Catholic Church, and a catholic monarchy. Understandably, Spain was angry about failure of it invasion fleet, plus accumulated loss of capital and self-image from state supported piracy attacks on ships and colonies by the likes of Drake and Raleigh.

"bookburn"

John Bede:

Coke was his prosecutor and made the worst of it. The king wanted Raleigh executed, but Coke's prosecution was such a disaster there would have been riots and maybe a revolution if the king had had his way. He had to spare Raleigh (and the others, like Nicholas I in Russia with Dostoyevsky and others, granting a pardon and life imprisonment instead in the last moment before the execution, like a very sadistic practical joke).

Bacon had nothing at all to do with the 1603 trial.

Coke had learnt from his mistakes in the first 1603 trial and insisted on a public trial in 1618 and almost appeared in Raleigh's defence. When the king ordered a secret trial, Coke stepped down and would have nothing to do with it. Bacon also wanted an open trial but did not step down when the king insisted on sacrificing Raleigh.

The king might have blackmailed Bacon into carrying through the process, or Bacon might have had no choice but to co-operate. During his Elizabethan heydays Raleigh often rallied against Bacon and made a fool of him, but during Raleigh's time in the Tower Bacon was maybe his best friend. The more wonder that he assisted the king in sacrificing him.

Chris:

There are a number of question marks in this matter. King James expressly sent out Raleigh on his Guiana mission on the condition that he would not disturb the peace with Spain, especially not in South America. We still don't know who disturbed that peace, if the British attacked San Tomé or if the Spaniards attacked the British. Raleigh was not involved in that fight. He stayed behind while the expedition up the river Orinoco was led by his trusted old time friend Laurence Keymis, an Oxford scientist, and his son young Wat Raleigh. At that time this area lawfully belonged to Britain, since Sir Walter Raleigh had claimed it for Britain on his previous journey. As they sailed up the Orinoco they were surprised to find a Spanish settlement there, from which they were attacked from behind - or which they could not pass without attacking it. The result was the devastation of that

Spanish settlement and the death of young Wat Raleigh. But in the quarters of the Spanish governor of San Tomé Laurence Keymis found letters from the Spanish king in which he told his governor all the information King James of England had furnished him with to be able to settle with Raleigh's expedition. It was a kind of Hamlet case: king James sent Raleigh out on his death expedition giving the Spanish king the means to kill him on the way by betraying the whole enterprise. Instead, Raleigh's son was killed, and Laurence Keymis brought the Spanish evidence of the English king's betrayal back to Raleigh.

He was of course devastated by his son's death and held Keymis responsible for the failure. This Keymis took so hard that he shot himself. The bullet stuck in his rib and didn't kill him, so he completed the suicide by stabbing himself to death, locked up in his cabin, where he was found dead by the cabin boy half an hour later.

After the complete failure of his great Guiana expedition, Raleigh knew very well that James would not receive him well back in England. He had many options. He could have gone to America (Virginia, the colony that he had founded,) or he could have gone to France. He would have been welcome anywhere except in England. But he had given his word to his business colleagues to return, and he kept his word. Even back in England, imprisoned with a death sentence, he could have escaped to France but refrained from doing so, preferring to meet his destiny as a man of honour, refusing to spend his old age in exile and dishonour.

One of his business colleagues was Bacon, who had promised him that his death sentence from 1603 would be annulled after his expedition, whether it was successful or not. If Bacon really gave that word, he did not keep it. Evidence is lacking, but it is probable that Bacon upon Raleigh's pathetic return had forgotten all that had been said before.

Chris

Anatomy of Political Communism

*Excerpts from "Nine Commentaries to the Communist Party",
written by Chinese for the Chinese,
published in "Epoch Times" during december 2004.*

These excerpts constitute about 5% of the original texts.

Since these articles were published, more and more Chinese have left the CCP (Chinese Communist Party), and the flight from the party continues by thousands each week.

"Throughout its 80-plus years, everything the CCP has touched has been marred with lies, wars, famine, tyranny, massacre and terror. Traditional faiths and principles have been violently destroyed. Original ethical concepts and social structures have been disintegrated by force. Empathy, love and harmony among people have been twisted into struggle and hatred. Veneration and appreciation of the heaven and earth have been replaced by an arrogant desire to "fight with heaven and earth." The result has been a total collapse of social, moral and ecological systems, and a profound crisis for the Chinese people, and indeed for humanity. All these calamities have been brought about through the deliberate planning, organization, and control of the CCP.

Non-communist societies generally consider humanity's dual nature of good and evil and they rely on fixed social contracts to maintain a balance in society. In communist societies, however, the very concept of human nature is denied, and neither good nor evil is acknowledged. Eliminating the concepts of good and evil,

according to Marx, serves to completely overthrow the superstructure of the old society.

Communism has done many things with absolute cruelty. The CCP promised the intellectuals a "heaven on earth." Later it labeled them "rightist" and put them into the infamous ninth category of persecuted people, alongside landlords and spies. It deprived landlords and capitalists of their property, exterminated the landlord and rich peasant classes, destroyed rank and order in the countryside, took authority away from local figures, kidnapped and extorted bribes from the richer people, brainwashed war prisoners, "reformed" industrialists and capitalists, infiltrated the KMT and disintegrated it, split from the Communist International and betrayed it, cleaned out all dissidents through successive political movements after it came to power in 1949, and threatened its own members with coercion. Everything it did left no leeway.

The above-mentioned occurrences were all based on the CCP's theory of genocide. Its every political movement in the past was a campaign of terror with genocidal intent. The CCP started to build its theoretical system of genocide at its early stage as a composite of its theories on class, revolution, struggle, violence, dictatorship, movements, and political parties. It encompasses all of the experiences it has embraced and accumulated through its various genocidal practices.

The essential expression of CCP genocide is the extermination of conscience and independent thought. In this way a 'reign of terror' serves the fundamental interests of the CCP. The CCP will not only eliminate you if you are against it, but it may also destroy you even if you are for it. It will eliminate whomever it deems should be eliminated. Consequently, everyone lives in the shadow of terror and fears the CCP.

A veteran official who had suffered torments in the Yan'an Rectification movement recalled that when he was under intense pressure, dragged and forced to confess, the only thing he could do was to betray his own conscience and make up lies. At first, he felt bad to be implicating and framing his fellow comrades. He hated himself so much that he wanted to end his life. Coincidentally, a gun had been placed on the table. He grabbed it, pointed it at his head and pulled the trigger. The gun had no bullets! The person who investigated him walked in and said, "It's good that you admitted what you've done was wrong. The Party's policies are lenient." The Communist Party would know that you had reached your limit, know that you were "loyal" to the Party, so you had passed the test. The CCP always first puts one in a deathtrap and then enjoys one's every pain and humiliation. When one reaches the limit and just wishes for death, the Party would "kindly" come out to show one a way to live. It is said "better a live coward than a dead hero." One becomes so grateful to the Party as one's savior. Years later, this official learned about Falun Gong, a Qigong and cultivation practice that started in China. He felt the practice to be good. When the persecution of Falun Gong started in 1999, however, his painful memories of the past revisited him, and he no longer dared to say that Falun Gong was good.

The experience of China's last Emperor Puyi was similar to this officer's. Imprisoned in the CCP's cells and seeing people killed one after another, he thought that he would die soon. In order to live, he allowed himself to be brainwashed and cooperated with the prison guards. Later, he wrote an autobiography *The First Half of My Life*, which was used by the CCP as a successful example of ideological remodeling.

Today the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)'s violence and abuses are even more severe than those of the tyrannical Qin Dynasty. The CCP's philosophy is one of "struggle," and the CCP's rule has been built upon a series of "class struggles," "path struggles," and "ideological struggles," both in China and toward other nations. Mao Zedong, the first CCP leader of the People's Republic of China (PRC), put it bluntly

by saying, "What can Emperor Qin Shihuang brag about? He only killed 460 Confucian scholars, but we killed 46,000 intellectuals. There are people who accuse us of practicing dictatorship like Emperor Qin Shihuang and we admit it all. It fits the reality. It is a pity that they did not give us enough credit, so we need to add to it."

In 2004, the China Information Center analyzed a survey done by the China Sina Net, and the results show that 82.6 percent of Chinese youth agreed that one can abuse women, children and prisoners during a war. This result is shocking. But it reflects the Chinese people's mindset, and especially that of the younger generation, who lack a basic understanding of either the traditional cultural concept of benevolent rule or the notion of universal humanity.

On September 11, 2004, a man fanatically slashed 28 children with a knife in Suzhou City. On the 20th of the same month, a man in Shandong Province injured 25 elementary school students with a knife. Some elementary school teachers forced students to make firecrackers by hand to raise funds for the school, resulting in an explosion in which students died.

Recently, to promote the Forest Law, the State Bureau of Forestry and all its stations and forest protection offices strictly ordered a standard amount of slogans to be put out. Not reaching the quota would be treated as not accomplishing the task. As a result, local government offices posted a large number of slogans, including "Whoever burns the mountains goes to prison." In the administration of birth control in recent years, there have been even scarier slogans such as, "If one person violates the law, the whole village will be sterilized," "Rather another tomb than another baby," or, "If he did not have a vasectomy as he should, his house will be torn down; if she did not have an abortion as she should, her cows and rice fields will be confiscated." There were more slogans that violate human rights and the Constitution, such as "You will sleep in prison tomorrow if you don't pay taxes today."

Was the long-term struggle to keep the CCP members free from corruption? No. 55 years after the CCP has been in power, corruption, embezzlement, unlawful conduct, and acts that damage the nation and the people are still widespread among the CCP officials throughout the country. In recent years, among the total number of approximately 20 million party officials in China, eight million have been tried and punished for crimes related to corruption. Each year, about one million people complain to higher authorities about the corrupt officials who have not been investigated. From January to September of 2004, the China Foreign Exchange Bureau investigated cases of illegal foreign exchange clearance in 35 banks and 41 companies, and found US\$120 million in illegal transactions. According to statistics in recent years, no less than 4,000 CCP officials have escaped China with embezzled money, and their stolen funds from the state add up to tens of billions of U.S dollars.

Engels stated that everything during or before the Middle Ages had to justify its existence before the trial of human rationality. As he made this remark, he regarded himself and Marx to be judges in such a trial. Mikhail Bakunin, an anarchist and friend of Marx, commented on Marx this way, "He appeared to be God to people. He cannot tolerate anyone else as God except himself. He wanted people to worship him as they would God, and pay homage to him as their idol. Otherwise, he would subject them to verbal attack or persecution."

Brutal Acts of Torture and Wanton Killing

The gruesome policy of "destroying [Falun Gong practitioners] physically" has been primarily carried out by the police, procuratorate and the court system in China. Based on statistics gathered by the Clearwisdom website, at least 1,143 Falun

Gong practitioners have died from persecution in the last five years. The deaths have occurred in over 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities under the direct leadership of the central government. By October 1, 2004, the province recording the greatest number of deaths was Heilongjiang, followed by Jilin, Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Sichuan, and Hubei. The youngest to die was only 10 months old, the oldest 82 years old. Women accounted for 51.3%. Those over 50 accounted for 38.8%. CCP officials have admitted privately that the actual number of Falun Gong practitioners who have died from persecution is much higher.

The brutal tortures used on Falun Gong practitioners are many and varied. Beating, whipping, electric shock torture, freezing, tying with ropes, handcuffing and shackling for extended periods, burning with open flame, lit cigarettes or hot irons, being cuffed and hung up, being forced to stand or kneel down for a long time, being jabbed with bamboo sticks or metal wires, sexual abuse, and rape are just a handful of examples. In October 2000, guards at the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp in Liaoning province stripped the clothes completely off 18 female Falun Gong practitioners and threw them into the prison cells for male inmates to rape and abuse at will. All these crimes have been documented in full and are too numerous to list.

Another common form, among many, of inhumane torture is the abusive use of "psychiatric treatment." Normal, rational, and healthy Falun Gong practitioners have been unlawfully locked up in psychiatric facilities and injected with unknown drugs capable of destroying a person's central nervous system. Some practitioners, as a result, have suffered partial or complete paralysis. Some have lost the sight in both eyes or lost hearing in both ears. Some have experienced the destruction of muscles or internal organs. Some have lost part or all of their memory and become mentally retarded. The internal organs of some practitioners have been severely injured. Some have suffered complete mental collapse. Some even died shortly after being injected with the drugs.

Statistics indicate that cases of Falun Gong practitioners being persecuted with "psychiatric treatment" have spread to 23 out of 33 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities under the direct leadership of the central government in China. At least 100 psychiatric facilities at the provincial, city, county or district level have engaged in the persecution. Based on the number and distribution of these cases, it is clear that the abuse of psychiatric drugs on Falun Gong practitioners has been a well-planned, systematically carried out, top-down policy. At least 1,000 mentally healthy Falun Gong practitioners were sent to psychiatric facilities or drug rehabilitation centers against their will. Many of them were forcibly injected or force-fed numerous drugs capable of destroying someone's nervous system. These Falun Gong practitioners were also tied with ropes and tortured with electric shock. At least 15 of them died from excessive abuse alone.

The traditional "scholarly class," exemplars of social morality, was thus obliterated.

Mao Zedong said, "What can Emperor Qin Shi Huang brag about? He only killed 460 Confucian scholars, but we killed 46,000 intellectuals. In our suppression of counter-revolutionaries, didn't we kill some counter-revolutionary intellectuals as well? I argued with the pro-democratic people who accused us of acting like Emperor Qin Shi Huang. I said they were wrong. We surpassed him by a hundred times."

Indeed, Mao did more than kill the intellectuals. More grievously, he destroyed their minds and hearts.

Since 1949, the CCP has persecuted more than half the people in China. An estimated 60 million to 80 million people died from unnatural causes. This number exceeds the total number of deaths in both World Wars combined.

By the end of 1952, the CCP-published number of the executed “reactionary elements” was about 2.4 million. Actually, the total death toll of former KMT government officials below the county level and landowners was at least 5 million.

The capitalists could not possibly afford to pay such “taxes” even with all their fortunes. They had no other choice but to end their lives, but they didn’t dare to jump into the Huangpu River. If their bodies could not be found, the CCP would accuse them of fleeing to Hong Kong, and their family members would still be held responsible for the taxes. The capitalists instead jumped from tall buildings, leaving a corpse so that the CCP could see proof of their death. It was said that people didn’t dare to walk next to tall buildings in Shanghai at that time in fear of being crushed by people jumping from above.

According to *Facts of the Political Campaigns after the Founding of the People’s Republic of China* co-edited by four government units including the CCP History Research Center in 1996, during the “Three Anti Campaign” and “Five Anti Campaign,” more than 323,100 people were arrested and over 280 committed suicide or disappeared. In the “Anti-Hu Fang campaign” in 1955, over 5000 were incriminated, over 500 were arrested, over 60 committed suicide, and 12 died from unnatural causes. In the subsequent suppression of the reactionaries, over 21,300 people were executed, and over 4,300 committed suicide or disappeared.

Facts of the Political Campaigns after the Founding of the People’s Republic of China reported that, “In May 1984, after 31 months of intensive investigation, verification and recalculation by the Central Committee of the CCP, the figures related to the Cultural Revolution were: over 4.2 million people were detained and investigated; over 1,728,000 people died of unnatural causes; over 135,000 people were labeled as counter-revolutionaries and executed; over 237,000 people were killed and over 7.03 million were disabled in armed attacks; and 71,200 families were destroyed.” Statistics compiled from county annals show that 7.73 million people died of unnatural causes during the Cultural Revolution.

Massacre in Northern China during Sino-Japanese War

When recommending the book *Enemy Within* by Father Raymond J. De Jaegher, former U.S. President Hoover commented that the book exposed the naked terror of communist movements. He would recommend it to anyone who was willing to understand such an evil force in this world.

In this book, De Jaegher told stories about how the CCP used violence to terrify people into submission. For instance, one day the CCP required everyone to go to the square in the village. Teachers led the children to the square from school. The purpose for the gathering was to watch the killing of 13 patriotic young men. After announcing the fabricated charges against the victims, the CCP ordered the horrified teacher to lead the children to sing patriotic songs. Appearing on the stage amid the songs were not dancers, but rather an executioner holding a sharp knife in his hands. The executioner was a fierce, robust young communist soldier with strong arms. The soldier went behind the first victim, quickly raised a big sharp knife and struck downwards, and the first head fell to the ground. Blood sprayed out like a fountain as the head rolled on the ground. The children's hysterical singing turned into chaotic screaming and crying. The teacher kept the beat, trying to keep the songs going; her bell was heard ringing over and over in the chaos.

The executioner chopped 13 times and 13 heads fell to the ground. After that, many communist soldiers came over, cut the victims' chests open and took out their hearts for a feast. All the brutality was done in front of the children. The children went all pale due to the terror, and some started throwing up. The teacher scolded the soldiers, and lined the children up to return to school.

After that, Father De Jaegher often saw children being forced to watch killings. The children became used to the bloody scenes and numb to the killing; some even started to enjoy the excitement.

When the CCP felt that simple killing was not horrifying and exciting enough, they invented all kinds of cruel tortures. For example, forcing someone to swallow a large amount of salt without letting him drink any water—the victim would suffer until he died of thirst; or stripping someone naked and forcing him to roll on broken glass; or creating a hole in a frozen river in the winter, then throwing the victim into the hole—the victim would either freeze to death or drown.

De Jaegher wrote that a CCP member in Shanxi province invented a terrible torture. One day when he was wandering in the city, he stopped in front of a restaurant and stared at a big boiling vat. Later he purchased several giant vats, and immediately arrested some people who were against the communist party. During the hasty trial, the vats were filled with water and heated to boiling. Three victims were stripped naked and thrown into the vats to boil to death after the trial. At Pingshan, De Jaegher witnessed a father being skinned alive. The CCP members forced the son to watch and participate in the inhumane torture, to see his father die in excruciating pain and listen to his father's screams. The CCP members poured vinegar and acid onto the father's body and then all his skin was quickly peeled off. They started from the back, then up to the shoulders and soon the skin from his whole body was peeled off, leaving only the skin on the head intact. His father died in minutes.

The Red Terror during “Red August” and the Guangxi Cannibalism

After gaining absolute control over the country, the CCP did not end its violence at all. During the Cultural Revolution, such violence became worse.

On August 18, 1966, Mao Zedong met with the Red Guard representatives on the tower of Tiananmen Square. Song Binbin, daughter of communist leader Song Renqiong, put a Red Guard sleeve emblem on Mao. When Mao learned of Song Binbin's name, which means gentle and polite, he said, “We need more violence.” Song therefore changed her name to Song Yaowu (literally meaning “want violence.”)

Violent armed attacks soon spread quickly to the whole country. The younger generation educated in communist atheism had no fears or concerns. Under the direct leadership of the CCP and guided by Mao's instructions, the Red Guards, being fanatic, ignorant, and holding themselves above the law, started beating people and ransacking homes nationwide. In many areas, all the “five black classes” (landlords, rich farmers, reactionaries, bad elements, and rightists) and their family members were eradicated according to a policy of genocide. A typical example was Daxing County near Beijing, where from August 27 to September 1 of 1966, a total of 325 people were killed in 48 brigades of 13 People's Communes. The oldest killed was 80 years old, and the youngest only 38 days. Twenty-two entire households were killed with no one left.

Beating a person to death was a common scene. On Shatan Street, a group of male Red Guards tortured an old woman with metal chains and leather belts until she could not move any more, and still a female Red Guard jumped on her body and stomped on her stomach. The old woman died at the scene. ... Near Chongwenmeng, when the Red Guards searched the home of a “landlord's wife” (a lonely widow), they forced each neighbor to bring a pot of boiling water to the scene and they poured the boiling water down the old lady's collar until her body was cooked. Several days later, the old lady was found dead in the room, her body covered with maggots. ... There were many different ways of killing, including

beating to death with batons, cutting with sickles and strangling to death with ropes. ... The way to kill babies was the most brutal: the killer stepped on one leg of a baby and pulled the other leg, tearing the baby in half. (*Investigation of Daxing Massacre* by Yu Luowen)

The Guangxi cannibalism was even more inhumane than the Daxing Massacre. Writer Zheng Yi, author of the book *Scarlet Memorial* described the cannibalism as progressing in three stages.

The first was the beginning stage when the terror was covert and gloomy. County annals documented a typical scene: at midnight, the killers tip-toed to find their victim and cut him open to remove his heart and liver. Because they were inexperienced and scared, they took his lung by mistake, then they had to go back again. Once they had cooked the heart and liver, some people brought liquor from home, some brought seasoning, and then all the killers ate the human organs in silence by the light of the fire in the oven.

The second stage was the peak, when the terror became open and public. During this stage, veteran killers had gained experience in how to remove hearts and livers while the victim was still alive, and they taught others, refining their techniques to perfection. For example when cutting open a living person, the killers only needed to cut a cross on the victim's belly, step on his body (if the victim was tied to a tree, the killers would bump his lower abdomen with the knee) and the heart and other organs would just fall out. The head killer was entitled to the heart, liver and genitals while others would take what was left. These grand yet dreadful scenes were adorned with flying flags and slogans.

The third stage was crazed. Cannibalism became a massive widespread movement. In Wuxuan County, like wild dogs eating corpses during an epidemic, people were madly eating other people. Often victims were first "publicly criticized," which was always followed by killing, and then cannibalism. As soon as a victim fell to the ground, dead or alive, people took out the knives they had prepared and surrounded the victim, cutting any body part they could get hold of. At this stage, ordinary citizens were all involved in the cannibalism. The hurricane of "class struggle" blew away any sense of sin and human nature from people's minds. Cannibalism spread like an epidemic and people enjoyed cannibalistic feasts. Any part of the human body was edible, including the heart, meat, liver, kidneys, elbows, feet, and tendons. Human bodies were cooked in many different ways including boiling, steaming, stir-frying, baking, frying and barbecuing ... People drank liquor or wine and played games while eating human bodies. During the peak of this movement, even the cafeteria of the highest government organization, Wuxuan County Revolutionary Committee, offered human dishes.

Readers should not mistakenly think such a festival of cannibalism was purely an unorganized behavior by the people. The CCP was a totalitarian organization controlling every single cell of the society. Without the CCP's encouragement and manipulation, the cannibalism movement could not have happened at all.

The internal fights of communist parties are well known. All members of the Politburo of the Russian Communist Party in the first two terms, except Lenin, who had died, and Stalin himself, were executed or committed suicide. Three of the five marshals were executed, three of the five Commanders-in-Chief were executed, all 10 of the secondary army Commanders-in-Chief were executed, 57 of the 85 army corps commanders were executed, and 110 of the 195 division commanders were executed.

Liu Shaoqi, a former Chinese president who was once the No. 2 figure in the nation, died miserably. On the day of his 70th birthday, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai specifically told Wang Dongxing (Mao's lead guard) to bring Liu Shaoqi a birthday present, a radio, in order to let him hear the official report of the Eighth Plenary Session of the twelfth Central Committee, which said, "Forever expel the traitor, spy,

and renegade Liu Shaoqi from the Party and continue to expose and criticize Liu Shaoqi and his accomplices' crimes of betrayal and treason."

Liu Shaoqi was crushed mentally and his illnesses rapidly deteriorated. Because he was tied to the bed for a long time and could not move, his neck, back, hip, and heels had painful festering bedsores. When he felt great pain he would grab some clothes, articles, or other people's arms, and not let go, so people simply put a hard plastic bottle into each of his hands. When he died, the two hard plastic bottles had become hourglass shaped from his gripping.

By October 1969, Liu Shaoqi's body had started to rot all over and the infected pus had a strong odor. He was as thin as a rail and on the verge of death. But the special inspector from the central Party committee did not allow him to take a shower or turn over his body to change his clothes. Instead, they stripped off all his clothes, wrapped him in a quilt, sent him by air from Beijing to Kaifeng city, and locked him up in the basement of a solid blockhouse. When he had high fever, they not only did not give him medication, but also transferred the medical personnel away. When Liu Shaoqi died, his body had completely degenerated, and he had disheveled white hair that was two feet long. Two days later, at midnight, he was cremated as a person with a highly infectious disease. His bedding, pillow and other things left behind were all cremated. Liu's death card reads: Name: Liu Weihuang; occupation: unemployed; reason for death: disease. The CCP tortured the president of the nation to death like this without even giving a clear reason.

Exporting the Revolution, Killing People Overseas

In addition to killing people within China and inside the Party with great delight and using a variety of methods, the CCP also participated in killing people abroad including the overseas Chinese by exporting the "revolution." The Khmer Rouge is a typical example.

Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge only existed for four years in Cambodia. Nevertheless, from 1975 to 1978, more than two million people, including over 200,000 Chinese, were killed in this small country that had a population of only eight million people.

The Khmer Rouge's crimes are countless, but we will not discuss them here. We must, however, talk about its relationship with the CCP.

Pol Pot worshipped Mao Zedong. Beginning in 1965, he visited China four times to listen to Mao Zedong's teachings in person. As early as November 1965, Pol Pot stayed in China for three months. Chen Boda and Zhang Chunqiao discussed with him theories such as "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," "class struggle," "dictatorship of the proletariat," and so on. Later, these became the basis for how he ruled Cambodia. After returning to Cambodia, Pol Pot changed the name of his party to the Cambodian Communist Party and established revolutionary bases according to the CCP's model of encircling cities from the countryside.

In 1968, the Cambodian Communist Party officially established an army. At the end of 1969, it had slightly more than 3,000 people. But in 1975, before attacking and occupying the city of Phnom Penh, it had become a well equipped and brave fighting force of 80,000 soldiers. This was completely due to the CCP's support. The book *Documentary of Supporting Vietnam and Fighting with America* by Wang Xiangen says that in 1970 China gave Pol Pot armed equipment for 30,000 soldiers. In April 1975, Pol Pot took the capital of Cambodia, and two months later, he went to Beijing to pay a visit to the CCP and listen to instructions. Obviously, if the Khmer Rouge's killing had not been backed by the CCP's theories and material support, it could not have been done.

For example, after Prince Sihanouk's two sons were killed by the Cambodian Communist Party, the Cambodian Communist Party obediently sent Sihanouk to Beijing on Zhou Enlai's orders. It was well known that when the Cambodian Communist Party killed people, they would "even kill the fetus" to prevent any possible troubles in the future. But at Zhou Enlai's request, Pol Pot obeyed without protest.

Zhou Enlai could save Sihanouk with one word, but the CCP did not object to the more than 200,000 Chinese who were killed by the Cambodian Communist Party. At that time, the Chinese Cambodians went to the Chinese embassy for help, but the embassy ignored them.

In May 1998, when a large-scale killing and raping of ethnic Chinese took place in Indonesia, the CCP did not say a word. It did not offer any help, and even blocked the news inside China. It seems that the Chinese government couldn't care less about the fate of overseas Chinese; it did not even offer any humanitarian assistance.

Conclusion

Due to the CCP's information blockade, we have no way of knowing exactly how many people have died from the various movements of persecution that occurred during its rule. At least 60 million people died in the foregoing movements. In addition, the CCP also killed ethnic minorities in Xinjiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan and other places; information on these incidents is difficult to find. The *Washington Post* once estimated that the number of people persecuted to death by the CCP is as high as 80 million.

Besides the number of deaths, we have no way of knowing how many people became disabled, mentally ill, enraged, depressed, or frightened to death through the persecution they suffered. Every single death is a bitter tragedy that leaves everlasting agony to the family members of the victims.

As the Japan-based *Yomiuri News* once reported, the Chinese central government conducted a survey on the casualties inflicted during the Cultural Revolution in 29 provinces and municipalities directly under the Central Government. Results showed that nearly 600 million people were persecuted or incriminated during the Cultural Revolution, which comprises about half of China's population.

Stalin once said that the death of one man is a tragedy, but the death of one million is merely a statistic. When told that many people starved to death in Sichuan province, Li Jingquan, the former Party Secretary of Sichuan Province, remarked, "Which dynasty didn't have people die?" Mao Zedong said, "Casualties are inevitable for any struggle. Death often occurs." This is the atheist communists' view on life. That's why 20 million people died as a result of persecution during Stalin's regime, which constitutes 10 percent of the population of the former USSR. The CCP has killed at least 80 million people, which is also nearly 10 percent of the nation's population [at the end of the Cultural Revolution]. The Khmer Rouge killed two million people, or one quarter of Cambodia's population at that time. In North Korea, the death toll from famine is estimated to be over one million. These are all bloody debts owed by the communist parties.

Today's CCP has become the largest ruling "party of embezzlement and corruption" in the world. According to official statistics in China, among the 20 million officials, officers or cadres in the Party or government over the past 20 years, eight million have been found guilty of corruption and disciplined or punished based on party or government regulations. If the unidentified corrupt officials are also taken into account, the corrupt party and government officials are estimated to be at over two thirds, of whom only a small portion have been investigated and exposed.

While the CCP constantly brags about its economic advancement, in reality, China's economy today ranks lower in the world than during the Qianlong's reign (1711-1799) in the Qing Dynasty. During the Qianlong period, China's GDP accounted for 51 percent of the world's total. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen founded the Republic of China (Kuomintang or KMT period) in 1911, China's GDP accounted for 27 percent of the world's total. By 1923, the percentage dropped, but still was as high as 12 percent. In 1949, when the CCP took control, the percentage was 5.7, but in 2003, China's GDP was less than 4 percent of the world's total. In contrast to the economic decline during the KMT period that was caused by several decades of war, the continuing economic decline during the CCP's reign occurred during peaceful times.

In a tree farm in eastern Sichuan province, upper level authorities distributed 500,000 yuan (approximately US\$ 60,500) for a reforestation project. The leaders of the tree farm first put 200,000 yuan in their own pockets, and then allocated the remaining 300,000 yuan to tree planting. But as the money was taken away when passing through each level of the government, very little was left in the end for local peasants who did the actual tree planting. The government did not need to worry that the peasants would refuse to work on the project because of inadequate funding. The peasants were so impoverished that they would work for very little money. This is one of the reasons that products made in China are so cheap.

As a matter of fact, the Communist Party leaders transmitted empty words when they promulgated the "communist moral quality" or the slogan "Serve the people." The inconsistency between communist leaders' actions and words can be traced all the way back to their founding father Karl Marx. Marx bore an illegitimate son. Lenin contracted syphilis from prostitutes. Stalin was sued for forcing a sexual relationship on a singer. Mao Zedong indulged himself in lust. Jiang Zemin is promiscuous. The Romanian communist leader Ceausescu made his entire family extravagantly rich. The Cuban communist leader Castro hoards hundreds of millions of dollars in overseas banks. North Korea's demonic killer Kim Il Song and his children lead a decadent and wasteful life.

Since this article series was published during December 2004 almost two million party members (out of 65 million, 5% of the population,) have left the party. They continue to leave it by thousands every day.

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