



This is part of a series of articles first published in Mandarin by Dajiyuan. They expose the systematic and brutal destruction of traditional Chinese culture by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and its replacement by the soulless theories of Marx and Lenin.

China Uncensored has translated these articles into English so that our readers can have insight into the insidious 'Party Culture' that enslaves Chinese people today.

2▯ Criticize Buddhism and Taoism

▯ 1▯ ***Deny existence of Divinities and Buddha, Misinform▯ about motives for faith.***

Lao Zi's ideology was regarded by Confucius as the 'Dragon in the Clouds', and today's Western scholars still hold Lao Tzu's ideology highly. "Fortune depends on adversity, and misfortune follows good luck" and "a journey of a thousand miles starts with the first steps". These sayings in the Dao-De-Jing have prolonged influence. From the Han dynasty onwards, rulers of China respected Lao Zi and other great sages immensely.

Emperors often named some monks and sages as National Gurus, Zhuge Liang of Shu-Han period; Yuan Tian gang, Li Chunfeng of Tang Dynasty; Miao Guangyi of Song Dynasty; Liu Bowen of Ming Dynasty were all named as National Gurus by the Emperors of the time. Genghis Khan in his later years, also invited Zi Qiu from thousand of miles away in Changchun, to give lectures in his court.

Sakyamuni meditated under the Bodhi tree for 49 days, finally gained enlightenment, and was able to see the cosmic truth, to teach people virtues and kind deeds; to escape from the cycle of samsara.

Sakyamuni had ten great disciples and all of them had very high supernormal powers. His 28th generation disciple, Bodhidharma, crossed a river on a reed. Then Bodhidharma sat in meditation in Mt Shaosi for nine years, and left his body outline imprinted on the cave wall, where it remains an ancient wonder. The Sixth patriarch of Zen Buddhism, Hui Neng, died more than 1000 years ago, but his body does not decompose, his flesh body still resides in Nanhua Temple in Guangdong.

” The Chinese communist regime, on one hand, propagates the so called “history of social development”, and denies the existence of Divinities, and on the other, its agents are scattered throughout various religious groups and lead worshippers to openly deny religious beliefs.

Buddhists believe that Buddha is the creator of the world of the Kingdom; Elysium is created under the Amida Buddha’s vows. but the Vice President of the Buddhist Association of China, Zhao Puchu, told Indonesian President Sukarno in 1965, when he was visiting China: “Buddha is deified, Buddha is not a creator..... cannot dictate fortune or misfortune of human beings.”

Similarly, Wu Yaozong, Chairman of the Communist Party-controlled, Christian Three-Self Church, also declared that the miracles of Jesus were dramatized, and God had already taken the key to save the human race from the hands of the church, and given it to the communist party.”

Gods and Buddha are the foundation for religions. In Buddhism, Taoism, or other orthodox religions, their followers try to up lift their spiritual status, ultimately, in order to enter the Kingdom of the Gods in which they believe, eg. Buddhist Pure Land followers want to go to Amitabha's Elysium, etc. If you deny the existence of deities, and deny the heavenly world, to religious followers, spiritual cultivation becomes meaningless, and religious groups would collapse.

The Communist Party as the advocate of atheism, describes religion as " being illusionary and are natural and social forces reflected in people's consciousness", and the " fear and despair of labourers whose immense suffering was caused by the system of exploitation of workers".

Based on this propaganda, all teachings relating to Heaven and Hell, and retribution of good and evil, can be negated directly by the Chinese Communist Party.

The Communist Party's propaganda is that: "social misery is the fertile ground for the existence and development of religion", and particularly outlined that those people who entered religion after having been suffering in ordinary society and lost their hope for life, as a normal situation of religious followers.

In fact, the Taoist, Zhang Daoling ,(Zhang Tianshi) was honoured by the then Emperor with highest degree of court official three-times, but Zhang did not accept the offer, and hid away in the mountains in cultivation.

Before becoming a monk, Buddha Shakyamuni was the Prince of Kapilavastu. To prevent him becoming a monk, his father built a large garden, and the magnificent Grand Palace, and provided him with hundreds of beautiful girls, with dance and music to accompany him day and night, and he married the most famous beauty in India. However, the Prince climbed the wall of the palace at midnight and rode into the mountains to cultivate himself.

After his enlightenment, among the first 56 people who obtained his teaching, 51 were young people from the upper classes. When Buddha Shakyamuni returned to his own country, there were more than 500 young followers, all wealthy, well educated and well mannered. Therefore, to become a monk or cultivator, is not the result of escaping suffering, but their Buddha hearts awakened and their wisdom recalling their vows to slash off the mundane earthly bonds.

Before the Communist Party seized power in China, there was an environment of having faith in God among society, cultivators in Buddhism and Taoism are referred to as "Master", "Abbot", "great monk of high virtue" and so on, are revered symbols, are highly respected in society. Even Emperors of the traditional Dynasties would offer courtesy and respect when they meet those monks of high status.

After taking power, the Chinese Communist Party immediately endorse compulsory education on " history of social development", destroyed the environment of faith; described the character of cultivators as ignorant, ill informed, superstitious, or using religion to pocket money, etc. At this point, the cultivators' social status plummet from respected to become the object of public ridicule. Many monks had to give up their cultivation status because they could not stand such mental suppression.

"Man seeks his way up", every one quietly prizes their reputations, hoping to be amongst winners. Chinese communists describe Buddhists and Taoists are losers, or even being part of the "exploitation class."

□ 2) Destroy the cultivation environment

If cultivators did not care about the secular views of them, and continued to practice diligently, then the Chinese communists cut off the source of their food supply.

In general, the food supply of cultivators come from two sources: from public offerings; and the revenues of land production from temple property. As a result of undermining civil faith in God, the first food source was broken; To cut off the second source, the communists introduced a "land revolution policy". [Directives on agricultural land on the old liberated areas] in January 1950, which declared land that included temples and churches to be State-owned. All monks and nuns who were able to work were sent to labour in agriculture, forestry, manufacturing and service industries, such as making sacks, fabric weaving, printing and sewing.

According to tradition in Buddhism, Hinayana followers rely on begging for alms to survive. After being spread into China, the fourth patriarch, Daoxing chose to live in Mount Shuangfeng, with 500 followers. Since it was far from villages, and hard to beg alms, they planted their own crops to support themselves. "Using agriculture to support meditation."

Dao Xing taught his followers: "try hard to sit meditation, that is the groundwork of cultivation"; "work for 3 or 5 years, save enough food to fight off starvation, then close door and sit in meditation. This shows that agricultural production is not an aim, solely in order to support their cultivation, as long as there is a mouth full of food, one shall return to meditation."

Since the communists had a complete monopoly of the supply of production and commercial activities, the nature of work conducted by temples was are not using agriculture to support meditation. It become a working unit of an ordinary company, and was under the economic control of the communist party, it's existence subject to the whims of the communist party. Since its economy relied on the ruling power, religion has lost its independence, it even became a vassal of the Communist Party in politics. This is most destructive to the tradition of religion.

□ 3□ Destroy physical bodies

On July 1, 1955, the CCP Central Committee issued a directive on the fight to eliminate hidden counter-revolutionaries, known to history as the Movement of "counter-revolutionaries". Under the banner of "purifying Buddhist and Daoist ranks", they arrested and killed monks and nuns who were not willing to cooperate with the Communist Party. Under persecution by economic deprivation, political oppression, vilifiication and humiliation in front of thousands of people.... many monks and nuns decided to stand by the Communist Party.

□ 4□ Misinterpret Buddhist classics, vulgarize Buddhism

Buddhism regards "Buddha, Dharma, and monks" as three treasures. The "Dharma" means "law", which are the Buddhist scriptures. The Communist Party rejects the existence of Buddha, and they destroyed many Buddhist scriptures.

In the Mahāyāna Mahāparinirvāṇa Sūtra, Sakyamuni predicted the future situation: there will be devils reincarnated as Buddhist monks, nuns and lay people who claim to be followers, but destroy Buddhist Dharma from within.

In the nineteen twenties and the thirties a monk called Tai-xu proposed "Humanistic Buddhism", and claimed "the three Buddha laws" belong to either "superstitious theocracy", or "negative masquerading".

"Humanistic Buddhism" promotes modernizing the practice of Buddhism, modernizing temples with schools, and developing factories, farms, insurance companies, banks, the so-called 'workers and peasants' trading, and so on. The "Humanistic Buddhism" practice radical secularity, philistinism, and directly contradicts the Buddha's intent, does not meet the requirements of Buddhism for thousands of years: "keep away from earthly desire, seek spiritual uplifting and detachment from mundane society".

The ancestor of Kagyu School of Tibetan Buddhism, Milarepa, told his disciples: "Do not talk about saving sentient beings before fulfilment of one's own enlightenment".

As noted in the introduction of the "party culture" of the third type, the Chinese Communist Party expanded and glorified this existing thought, supported by the national resources that they controlled.

The CCP considered that those paradoxes of "Humanistic Buddhism" could be used to direct those loyal believers' eyes, away from "Heaven" to "Earth", so the CCP can manipulate the thoughts of followers. So, the descendant of "Humanistic Buddhism", disciple of monk Tai-xu, Zhao Puchu, became the ideal candidate of the CCP.

Led by Zhao Puchu, the Buddhist Association of China promoted "Solemn land and Profit happiness possessions and sensations " (Explained by Chinese web: bring heavenly land to human society, and make everyone on earth happy"). In fact, mentioned in the Buddhist scriptures "solemn land" means a solemn Buddhist pure land (such as the Lotus Sutra to lead sentient beings to the shore of the other side, Nirvana. In contrast, the Buddhist Association of China said it means "actively participating in the construction of the motherland, and to serve the people."

□ 5□ The establishment of the Chinese Communist Religious Association, to let disciples criticize orthodox religion from within

In the 1950's, the CCP established the Buddhist and Taoist associations that are fully bound to its wishes, with their agents occupying key positions, becoming political organizations, similar to the so-called eight "democratic parties" that affiliated with the Communist Party. These associations are controlled by the United Front Department in the communist party organizational system, and the Government Jurisdictionary Board of Religious Affairs, under the State Council.

The objective was not to prosper religion, but to control religion.

The Buddhist Association of China warmly eulogizes the Chinese Communist suppression of counter-revolutionaries, and "thanked the leaders of all - our great leader Chairman Mao and the Central People's Government."

Sakyamuni was born as an Indian Prince Siddhartha of Kapilavastu. After Sakyamuni became a monk, King Bimbisara offered Sakyamuni his throne, but Sakyamuni did not accept, He continued to cultivate himself in the mountains thus showing that the true meaning of Buddhism is not about earthly glory and secular politics.

But the Buddhist Association manipulated by communist in China, clearly stated in their charter of establishment to demand Buddhist monks actively participate in the so-called 'construction of socialist spiritual civilization'.

The circumstances of Taoism is not much different. Adopted in 2005, the China Taoist Association written requirements for members in the establishment charter: "to strengthen Policy study on current affairs, improve patriotic consciousness among Taoists, and to adapt to socialist society. Endorsing Taoism to adapt to socialist society, and to contribute to building a harmonious society. " Simply put, the Taoist Association is making the "Tao Te Ching" to be adapted to the CCP's policy, openly changing the meaning of faith.

Religions believe that the world is suffering, that suffering is compared to the wonderful world of Heaven, it is not possible to explain why Shakyamuni had to abdicate the throne to practice. But CCP's religious representatives lied to say, "one cannot say that China under communist rule to be dark and miserable ". Furthermore, to facilitate believers to the secular, the associations have criticized the so-called "pessimistic, escapist religious ideas", and try to force religious believers to believe in the establishment of a paradise on Earth.

These representatives of religious associations criticise religions from within the system, such as promoting the abolition of Buddhist precepts. This internal criticism is more powerful than that of the external CCP vilification.

6 Creating the illusion of pseudo-freedom of religion

China's so-called "freedom of religion" is a premise to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party. Simply put, if people burn incense and kowtow, repent, vow, etc. but when his faith conflicts with the Communist Party, he must obey the Communist Party.

In China, the CCP religious departments are setup for controlling religious groups. Abbots of many monasteries and Taoist temples are also Communist Party cadres, they have administrative levels, collect a salary, participate in Chinese communist political committee meetings and are even allocated with a vehicle, computer, weekly political study. The only difference to other Communist Party cadres is that these people dress in Buddhist or Daoist

robes. Their hearts are not above the mundane, are no longer void of the 4 elements, and temples are just their work unit.

Another manifestation of pseudo-religious freedom is to build large number of temples, organizing various religious Conventions, building Buddha statues, printing Buddhist scriptures, and so on, to give the illusion that the CCP is strongly supporting religion. However, such things truly have no relation with the real essence of religious cultivation.

In [*The Nine Commentaries on the Chinese Communist Party*](#), Part 6: "Temples are meant to be places for people to cultivate, hearing bells in the morning and drums at sunset, worshipping Buddha under burning oil lamps. People in ordinary human society can also confess and worship there. Cultivation requires a pure heart that pursues nothing. Confession and worship also require a serious and solemn environment. However, temples have been turned into tourist resorts for the sake of economic profits. Among the people actually visiting temples in China today, how many of them have come to contemplate their mistakes with a sincere and respectful heart towards Buddha right after taking a bath and changing their clothes? Restoring the semblance but destroying the inner meaning of traditional culture is the tactic that the CCP has taken to confuse people. Be it Buddhism, other religions, or cultural forms derived from them, the CCP deliberately degrades them in this way."

Today, the founding place of Zen Buddhism, the Shaolin Temple, has become a tourist site. The Abbot has traded Shaolin culture for gain. A recent decision was to transfer the tranquil meditating area into a luxurious rest lounge which cost 350 million yuan, The Abbot was named as the CEO of Shaolin Temple. He promotes "the Shaolin Temple should have the mindset of an enterprise," he drives luxury sport cars, travels the world by plane, planning a variety of performing events, juggling daily interviews with business executives, government officials, international guests, etc. The cultivation method passed down by Bodhidharma, required a tranquil environment, now all gone.

In August 2006, the temple monitor in the Huacheng Temple, Jiangxi province, was forced to leave the temple because he conducted a Buddhist ritual for the victims of the Tiananmen Square Massacre. The director of Guiyang County Religious Bureau, Mr. Ho, told him: "you can eat (lavishly), drink, whore or gamble, all are ok, but you cannot against the Communist Party."

This pseudo-freedom of religion has made many people who do not know the truth to join the CCP controlled religious sites where the scripts they are study are distorted by communist propaganda, and their genuine faith is eroded by the CCP's secular interests. This is how the

CCP tries to destroy Buddhism and Taoism systematically.

China has a tradition of praying to Buddha and other Deities since ancient times, but it is important to note that when praying and burning incense, they believed the bad luck of life is caused by bad karma, and made a pious confession and wish to do much good in the future to make up for bad deeds in the hope that the Buddha or Deities would offer a moment of convenience, free of trouble temporarily.

Pseudo religious persons spun the tradition into "if donate money or treasure to temple, you will get help", regardless of whether the money is from theft or corruption. Thus, praying and confession to Buddha or Deities became using money to corrupt Buddha.

The corrupt officials worshipping of Buddha, and monks going "whoring" - such pseudo-religious freedom is destroying orthodox religion. Because of these circumstances, many people criticize religion as hypocrisy, the places for corruption and fornication. Such spontaneous critics have a more profound impact than the CCP's slandering.

It must be stressed that critiques by the CCP of Confucianism, are multidimensional, including criticism on theoretical aspects; promoting science as religion, using "science" to criticize Buddhist and Taoist ideology, incorporation of religious communities, criticizing Confucian and Buddhist religions inside the religion community; conducting self-brain-washing inside party (meetings); demonizing religion. Such criticism running over a long period, through education, everyday life, and strengthened by periodic political movements, leaves no room for people to retain the traditional thinking.

Because of the communist's fanatical ideology of atheism, the promotion of materialism, the demonizing of Buddhism and Taoism, the threats of political violence, today, most Chinese people do not know what Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism really teach.

[Read Part One](#)

20 Criticize Buddhism and Taoism

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1955年7月1日，中共中央发出《关于整顿佛教寺庙的指示》。指示中提出：“佛教寺庙的整顿，是党的一个重要任务。要教育僧尼，使他们热爱祖国，拥护社会主义，遵守国家的法律。对那些不遵守法律，不遵守党的政策的僧尼，要进行批评教育，情节严重的，要依法处理。”

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4. Misinterpret Buddhist Classics, vulgarize Buddhism

“佛、法、僧”三宝。佛“即”如来。如来即释迦牟尼、即佛祖释迦牟尼。

Buddhism regards "Buddha, Dharma, and Monks" as three treasures. The "Dharma" means "law", which are the Buddhist scriptures. Communist Party rejects the existence of Buddha, despite persecuting Monks who has great virtue, their much sinister are displayed on how they destroy Buddhist scriptures.

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in Mahāyāna Mahāparinirvāṇa Sūtra, Sakyamuni predicts the future situation: there will be devil reincarnated as Buddhist monks, nuns and lay people who claim to be followers, but to destroy Buddhist Dharma from within.

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In the fifties of last century, the Chinese Communist Party established the Buddhist and the Taoist associations that fully bound by its manipulation, with their agents occupy key positions, becoming political organizations, similar to the so-called eight "democratic parties" that affiliated with the Communist Party. These associations controlled by the United Front Department in the communist party organization system, in the system of the Government jurisdictionary Board of religious affairs, under the State Council, the objective was not to prosper religion, but to control religion.

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system, such as promoting the abolition of Buddhism precepts and said these institutions is killing many young men and women. This internal criticism is more powerful than the Chinese Communists try to vilified them from the outside.

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“Freedom of religion” is a pseudo-free, it has a premise that is to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party. Simply put, a people burn incense and kowtow, repentance, vow, do whatever you want, but when his faith conflicts with the Communist Party, he must obey the Communist Party.

Manifestations of false religion is secularization religion, commercialize of religious groups and religious sites, and religious leaders became political leader or party cadres.

In China, the Government religious departments is setup for controlling religious groups. Abbots of many monasteries, Taoist temples are also Communist Party cadres, they have administrative levels, collecting salary, participate in Chinese communist political committee meetings and even allocated with a vehicle, computer, weekly political study, the only difference with other Communist Party cadres is, these people dressed in robes of Taoists or Buddhists. Their hearts are not above mundane, no longer void of 4 elements, temples are just their work unit.

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《九评》中“寺庙是供人们修心养性、寄托哀思、祈求平安的地方。人们可以在这里烧香拜佛、诵经念佛。寺庙是佛教徒修行的重要场所。寺庙也是人们进行宗教活动的场所。寺庙是佛教徒进行宗教活动的场所。寺庙是佛教徒进行宗教活动的场所。”

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