

*Review Paper*

**Social Solutions to Control the Powerful Crimes beyond Police**

Zi-Jian Cai\*

CaiFortune TriL Consulting, No. 129, Building 6, Room 404, North Dongwu Road,  
Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province, 215128 PR China

\*Corresponding Author: [18962109902@126.com](mailto:18962109902@126.com)

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**Abstract:** It is crucial to address the powerful crimes that the police are unable to control. Based on recent innovative achievements in the social sciences, this article attempts to provide social solutions to such catastrophic crimes, classified as followings. (a) To overcome autocracy by party rule, Cai initiated and led the practice of democratic law execution in China in 2000, supporting the theory of strengthening armed police. (b) To reduce inhuman massacres under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, it has been suggested that armies be replaced by armed police, as practiced in Mauritius and Costa Rica. (c) To prevent the military from seizing national power, it has been proposed (i) to adopt the dual commanding system in the Chinese Army, in which the president issues one command while congress issues another, and (ii) to strengthen armed police in place of the army. (d) To reduce the risk of inhuman race extermination by a country, it is safer to disperse a human race across several countries, thereby supporting multinationalism. (e) To counter democratic crimes, it has been suggested to adopt the disciplines of specialized parties, with contemporary practices including the “Marx-MingXun calling for competitive election,” which synchronously revived communist parties worldwide in support of poverty alleviation and humanity; the electoral victories of the People’s Justice Party in Malaysia and the Democratic Progressive Party in Taiwan; and the deployment of Turkish peacekeeping forces abroad by the Justice and Development Party. The classification of these social solutions is helpful for the design of human society in overcoming the incapability of police.

**Keywords:** International Criminal Court; armed police; massacre; army dual command; party disciplines

## Introduction

Law is one salient character of civil society of humans, while the police are the main human force to appease violence and execute judicial judgment by force, such as transnational counter-terrorism by International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) (Al-Rikabi, 2021). Occasionally, when the resistance or violence is too large in scale, the army or armed reserves may be called in for help, such as the worldwide famous June 4<sup>th</sup> Incident in 1989 when the Chinese army suppressed the protesters in Beijing (Lee, 2012).

In contrast, in some situations the police are incompetent or even oppressed by the giant or powerful illegal force, such as the army making massacre in large scale during war. Recently, the international law has defined the crimes against humanity as murder, torture, enforced disappearance, and so on, committed in a large-scale manner against civilians irrespective of their nationality (Pillai et al., 2024). As the crimes against humanity are large in scale in definition, the related illegal force must be giant or powerful, beyond the ability of police to control and easily resulting in holocaust.

Because law is critical to the safety, humanity, development and success of individuals, parties and races, without police to realize law control, it would be severely pessimistic to the affected individual persons, parties and races, such as the occurrence of inhuman tortures in history of China (Kong, 2004; Ma, 2010). Therefore, it is necessary for the humans to find every effort and method to realize law control, especially to deal with the powerful crimes against humanity when the police are incompetent in force to deal with. In history, serious attention has been paid to such issue since World War II, with the “Agreement for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis” in 1945 defining the crimes against humanity for the first time in history (Pillai et al., 2024). Up to now, it has evolved to the establishment of international criminal courts (Pillai et al., 2024).

Unfortunately, the international criminal court has not been very successful in practice. Nowadays, in the Gaza Conflict, it is worldwide known that the Israeli army have repeatedly violated the international humanitarian law, especially against civilians (Mahwati & Nanda, 2022). The International Criminal Court (ICC) in Europe accused that Israel committed war crimes and crimes against humanity in Gaza Conflict (Soraya et al., 2024), while South Africa sued the International Court of Justice against Israel to be the genocide to Palestinian (Akbar & Genovés, 2024). However, as the army of Israel is strong beyond the international police able to control, it has been ineffective to stop the action of Israel.

Recently, initiated by the efforts of Zi-Jian Cai to strive for democracy of China since 2000, it has been created many innovative social methods to deal with various powerful illegal situations beyond the ability of human police to deal with. In this review, it is attempted to classify the contemporary powerful crimes the police unable to control in present human society, especially those related to the fate or humanity of people, country and race, while also to classify the recent corresponding efforts and proposals extending the human law forces beyond the ability of police. Hence, they are very much important to the human society.

## Methodology

### 1. Type of Review

To classify the powerful crimes beyond the controlling ability of the police and the corresponding recent social solutions, this extended literature review conducted a comprehensive and interdisciplinary search of related literature. The scope of social raw resources was expanded to include internet-based written news and television or media records, which were then integrated and synthesized for classification purposes.

The comprehensive search across related literature and diverse social raw resources ensured that the classification and conclusions presented in this extended literature review were both accurate and scientific. By incorporating a wider range of sources, the methodological design was enriched with more abundant resources, thereby strengthening the reliability and validity of the study's findings.

### 2. Sources of Data

Comprehensively, this paper collected three types of literature and social raw resources, namely television and media records, internet-based written news, and published papers or books. The social and political contents from television and media during the period 2000–2017 included televised news, as well as artistic and athletic programs, which provided vivid and scientific resources for the study of social and political sciences. Compared to newspapers and conventional literature, such media materials offered more dynamic and illustrative perspectives.

A similar methodological approach was adopted in a paper published in *e-Bangi: Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, which compared the coverage of CNN (United States) and CCTV (China) on the Russian-Ukrainian conflict (Wang et al., 2024). In addition, social and political written contents were collected from internet websites and news portals, while published academic papers and books provided further references and scholarly insights. Together, these three categories of sources formed the foundation for the analysis in this study.

### 3. Search Strategy

The search strategy for this study encompassed multiple categories of social and political resources, including television and media contents, internet-based written news, and published papers. For the period 2000–2017, it was not practical to record and preserve the vast number of videos covering long-term political movements; instead, relevant social and political materials were documented as diaries based on television programs from various domestic and international channels. These records were subsequently accumulated, selected, and compiled into papers and books, where they were further classified, analyzed, and summarized.

To ensure accessibility for researchers through media search engines such as Baidu or CCTV, the selected contents included the famous artistic performance series such as *The Same Song* (同一首歌) and *Happy Travel in China* (欢乐中国行), national and international sporting events such as NBA, CBA, and European football games where expressions of international dominance were often observed, as well as regularly timed television news that evolved continuously alongside world social and political events. In addition, more recent written contents were retrieved from major Chinese internet search engines such as Baidu, Sina, Sohu, and 163.com using keywords including “Justice Party,” “Progressive Party,” “Myanmar coup,” and “Mali coup.” Complementing these were scholarly resources collected from academic databases such as CNKI, Wan Fang, and ResearchGate, using terms such as “Nanjing Massacre,” “Myanmar coup,” and “political commissar.” Together, these sources provided a comprehensive foundation for the extended literature review.

### 4. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The inclusion and exclusion criteria of this study covered three main categories of resources: television and media contents, internet-based written news, and published papers. For television and media contents from 2000 to 2017, only the most prominent news, performances, and games that had been compiled and published in related papers or books were selected. These materials, which underwent additional processes of classification, analysis, and summarization (Cai, 2016, 2017, 2018a), were considered convenient enough for readers to check so as to be cited, and only those successfully published were included in the References of this paper.

For internet-based written contents, only the most updated and relevant news or encyclopedic materials, together with valid links, were selected for inclusion in the References. Finally, for academic publications, the majority of sources consisted of the most updated reviews or analytical papers, with a few exceptions such as survey-based studies on public views (Lee, 2012) and income-related research (Mohamed et al., 2023). These criteria ensured that the study drew upon resources of sufficient credibility, relevance, and academic rigor.

### 5. Content Extraction and Thematic Organization

The searched contents, or those related to the powerful crimes the police unable to control and recent corresponding social solutions, were collected together, and then analyzed by classification on powerful crimes the police unable to control, while the social solutions were corresponded to treat each type of them. This classification could enlighten and educate the design of rational society.

## The Findings

### 1. Democratic Law Execution and Theory of Armed Police

#### *Democratic Law Execution in China*

After the appearance of the United States (US) as the first democratic country without king, revolutions have broken out in many countries around the world against the royal system. Because the royal families cannot lose too many royal lives to war, murder, terror, and so on, the republic system able to suffer losing human lives has become the winner (Cai, 2017, 2018b). Up to now, most big countries such as China, Russia, Brazil and so on have all defeated the royal system and become the republic countries.

However, some republic countries, like China, Vietnam presently, have still been autocratic while ruled by party or religion with army. Because the ruling party or religion can suffer the death of individual leaders, the new republic autocracy is stronger than the royal family. Furthermore, the military army have many members from the ruling party or religion and enthusiastically support the autocratic rules of party or religion in republics by force. As the army being strongest in force, it is certainly necessary to use the tactical social forces to deal with the army and struggle for the democracy of republics.

In the time from late 1999 to early 2000 in Shanghai, with such technologies of satellites as thermoacoustic sound and television network to assist for propagation, Zi-Jian Cai started to lead the struggle for democracy in China (Cai, 2017, 2018b). Very soon later, Cai be thought that the country was sustained by the paid taxes of Shanghai and other developed cities (Cai, 2017, 2018b), while directly cited the modern concept "Property of paid taxes" (Cai, 2017, 2018b).

The national leaders and governmental newspapers in China on that time were indifferent to this democratic advocacy. Therefore, Cai and the Chinese people challenged that it could bring in police to compulsorily enhance the progression of national democracy, while the people could even choose some violent forces to execute the democratic law against autocracy. Cai termed this innovative movement as "Democracy calling for law execution in China" or "Democratic law execution in China". As manifested in television of various sport games in the world since then, the athletes and people were highly enthusiastic on it while shouting for international dominance (Cai, 2017, 2018b), because the democratic situation in China influenced the relative international status of this big country. The movement "Democratic law execution" also overcame the repressive situation in China resulting from the June 4<sup>th</sup> Incident that few if any Chinese dared to speak democracy (Cai, 2018b).

The movement of "Democratic law execution in China" did affect some leaders in provinces and cities in China. Before 2005, KuangDi Xu and LiangYu Chen, the leaders of Shanghai then, admitted the democracy as law for country in television (Cai, 2017, 2018c). In the time of 2008-2014, HuaHua Huang and Yang Wang, as the highest of leaders in GuangDong province, admitted the democracy as the law of republic country (Cai, 2017, 2018c). Later, BenShun Zhou, the leader of HeBei province, encouraged to use the democratic method in working (Cai, 2017, 2018c). In such period of years, the China Central Television in Beijing simultaneously broadcast many art performances, notably like "The Same Song" and "Happy Travel in China" (Cai, 2017, 2018c), in which the artists and audiences considered these mentioned situations in China while spoke the democracy freely and happily.

Significance: The juristic concept that the people owned the country was not new at that time, which had been popular to many socialists. Whereas such juristic concept had not been adopted as human law force to promote democracy. This time Cai newly initiated the movement of democratic law execution in China, and adopted this law force to help the humans struggle legally for democracy, while published the new concept "Democratic law execution" later (Cai, 2017, 2018b).

### *The Support for the Theory of Armed Police*

In 2001 Cai pointed out that the police reacted following law, faster and earlier than the army following command. Accordingly, in peace the police might even keep an eye on the generals and officers of army (Cai, 2017, 2018b).

Because of such advantages of police, it was natural to think of making use of police to control the strong army, mimicking to use the heavy weapons like missiles, rocket artilleries, helicopters, and so on to equip the police like army. Thereby, the army might share a portion of budget with the armed police to increase the efficiency of usage. Later, Cai published a related theoretical book "Weapons, Armed Troops and War-The Armed Police Winning over the Army" (Cai, 2016, 2017, 2018b).

Social Foundation: It is important to note that the democratic law execution supported the theory of armed police, making the provincial and municipal armed police difficult to cause professional autocracy when they are becoming too strong and too many, as the provincial and municipal police leaders being in contact with the local law people. Although Mauritius and Costa Rica had already established armed police to

replace army in their countries, they still needed to support the theory of armed police by democratic law execution.

#### *The Armed Police to Reduce Inhuman Massacre*

The criminal actions from the army may be very inhuman and detrimental. It is known that the army may sometimes kill many people without any control from police. The famous "Nanjing Massacre" made by the Japanese army of invasion killed about 300000 people in Nanjing (Li, 2005; Zhang, 2007). Recently, the Israeli army against civilians in Gaza Conflict have surprised the world and violated the international humanitarian law (Mahwati & Nanda, 2022). Obviously, it is necessary to consider how to control the inhuman massacre in large scale.

As the court of law would sentence and punish the crimes made by army against the people, such as the international criminal courts dealing with the crimes against humanity (Pillai et al., 2024), the Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal sentencing and punishing the Japanese military officials and soldiers killing civilians in war (Jing, 2013). Accordingly, the police more associative to court would perceive more education and punishment from court against crimes on people, which would ameliorate both intention and courage of armed police to make massacre. Therefore, making as many armed police as possible to replace army would reduce inhuman massacre.

#### *The Armed Police to Resist Army Coup*

There have been many events of army coup happening in the world to seize the power of country even up to recent years. In 2021, the army coup in Myanmar threw down the elected president and congress (Thein-Lemelson, 2021). In 2020, the army coup in Mali threw down the elected president Keita (CBS News, 2020). Obviously, the powerful army stronger than police can make coup to seize the power of country, certainly beyond the ability of police to control.

As mentioned above, the new democratic law execution supported the theory of armed police, not afraid of the provincial and municipal armed police to cause the professional autocracy due to their becoming too strong and too many via the provincial and municipal police leaders in contact with the law people. In case the army coup occupies the central capital, the local provincial and municipal armed police would resist the army coup and protect the democracy of local provinces or cities. Therefore, making as many armed police as possible while decreasing the army can reduce the courage of army to make coup.

## 2. The Army Dual Commanding System

#### *The Loyalty of Army and Dual Commanding System in China*

The dual commanding system onto army can also reduce the army to make coup. In present China, the dual commanding system in the People's Liberation Army (PLA), with one command ordered by two commanders together, can guarantee the army both proficient at war with one commander, and loyal to the ruling Communist Party by another. Separation in duties by two commanders is executed in most levels of army such as the division, brigade, regiment and so on (Dai, 2009; Zheng & Wang, 2005). To execute a command in hierarchy, the two commanders must reach consensus to transfer the command altogether to the subordinates.

Whereas, the Chairman of Military Commission, as the highest leader of Chinese army, is not restricted by the dual commanding system. The Chinese army now operate on the responsibility system of the Chairman of Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee (Zhuo, 2020). The Chairman has the right to order the highest military command by himself, not necessary to reach consensus with others.

#### *The Suggestion to Transform the Political Commissars of PLA into People's Representatives*

In the few years after the June 4<sup>th</sup> Incident of 1989, Zi-Jian Cai sometimes bethought to transform the political commissars of PLA into the people's representatives to release their suppression on democracy. The Chinese army would consider their own status. Democracy did not affect the status of soldiers, neither the status of military officers. Whereas the political commissars in Chinese army were assigned to serve the autocratic

Communist Party. Once they were transformed to the people's representatives while served the people and democracy, they could remain in the same on their status. In this way, it would be possible to reconcile the contradiction of interest between the army and democracy, which was the earliest suggestion on this issue published later (Cai, 2018d).

#### *Extension of the Army Dual Commanding System to Congress*

It is the global common knowledge that the US congress owns the power of declaring war which was enacted in War Power Resolution (Grimmett, 2010; Zhu, 2003). Nonetheless, it has not been very successful to restrict the president to war outside, particularly when the presidents war without declaring war (Grimmett, 2010; Zhu, 2005). However, the War Power Resolution makes the people believe that the US army would at least not war against the US people or congress for autocracy.

In analogy to US, the Chinese People's Congress owns the power of declaring war and state of emergency (The Powers of Declaring War, 2024), which are the general commands additionally from the congress onto the army. Nonetheless, the Chinese army operated on the responsibility system of Chairman of Military Commission (Zhuo, 2020) and had been autocratic in culture after the pessimistic June 4<sup>th</sup> Incident of China in 1989 (Cai, 2017; Lee, 2012), so that most people considered the Chinese army as autocratic ruled by the leader of Communist Party.

Very recently in 2021, in the struggle against some autocratic military officers threatening the democratic Taiwan (Huang, 2021), Cai utilized the democratic dictatorship of Chinese army to ameliorate the aggressive energy of PLA. The problem was solved at this time. The Chinese army had already had the dual commanding system (Dai, 2009; Zheng & Wang, 2005), while the People's Congress owned the power of declaring war and state of emergency (The Powers of Declaring War, 2024), accordingly it would be easy for the Chinese army to figure out the strange coup command against the congress. Therefore, along with the democratic dictatorship to continually improve the democracy of Chinese army, it would be realized the aim of transforming the Chinese army into compliance to People's Congress by dual commanding system.

It is interesting to note that, although the US army require the dual approvals from president and congress to war, they do not have the dual military officers to separate the dual execution of approvals. In 2025, US president President Donald Trump ordered military strikes on Iran's nuclear facilities despite lack of congressional approval (Reid et al., 2025). Thus, the congress can not restrict the army to voluntarily execute the command of US president, nor prevent the military generals to make coup. It is noted that the army dual commanding system in China resorts to the political commissars of Communist Party. To extend the army dual commanding system in other countries, it is realistic to adopt law commissars instead.

### 3. Multinationalism to Reduce Inhuman Race Extermination

#### *The Risk of Human Race Extermination by Country*

One of the most dangerous risk of country is the inhuman extermination of minor human race by the force of country. In World War II, the autocratic Nazi Germany initiated the Antisemitic Campaigns and killed more than 5 million Jewish people until they were defeated in 1945 (Herf, 2005; Li, 2006). The German police were controlled by the country and assisted to arrest the Jewish people.

In 1994 in Rwanda in Africa, it happened the huge massacre by race Hutu against race Tutsi (Jiang, 2020), and more than 1 million people of Tutsi were killed by the violent Hutu. The Rwandan police were not able to save the many legal lives of Tutsi.

#### *Multinationalism to Reduce Race Extermination*

However, for any country, it is present the risk of massacre against race by various causes, such as military coup (CBS News, 2020; Thein-Lemelson, 2021), external invasion (Li, 2005; Zhang, 2007), and so on. It is necessary to find methods to avoid such inhuman extermination of minor human race.

For any human race, it is safe if it is distributed in several countries. It is low in possibility for several independent countries to act illegally together to exterminate a minor human race. In this regard, the world

multinationalism would be advantageous. In turn, to realize and maintain the world multinationalism, splittism against the super-giant country is usually considered as the useful force. Accordingly, the minor human races should learn to spread themselves into several countries, and support splittism against the super-giant country.

Historically, splittism has been lasting long. In China, the famous “The History of the Three Kingdoms” recorded the talents and stories about splitting China into several smaller countries about 2000 years ago (Zhang, 2004), which was earlier than the appearance of democratic republics. Later in the new continent, during the War of American Independence, the American army, led by George Washington, defeated the British army and achieved the victory of independence (Guan, 2004; Nie, 1982). Soon, the independent United States (US) wrote the Constitutional Convention of 1787 (McClellan, 2000; Wolfe, 1977), establishing US as the first kingless democratic country in human history.

#### 4. The Struggle against Democratic Crimes by Specialized Parties

##### *The Specialized Parties to Struggle Against the Democratic Crimes*

In the democratic country, if the majority of humans make the illegal or criminal choices, the democratic decisions may thus be illegal or even criminal, becoming democratic crimes. Because the democratic crimes directly influence the national policies and budgets, while the police are controlled by the congress legislation, they are not able to deal with the democratic crimes.

2012 Proposal: On January 15, 2012, in order to deal with the democratic crimes, Zi-Jian Cai and the Chinese in television suggested that the disciplines of specialized party could directly be utilized to struggle against the democratic crimes in congresses at various levels, published by Cai later (Cai, 2017, 2018e).

##### *The Global Movement of “Marx-MingXun Calling for Competitive Election”*

In 2010, Zi-Jian Cai intended to rectify the Communist Party of China to overcome their autocracy, so that began promoting the movement of “Marx-MingXun calling for competitive election” (Cai, 2017, 2018e), resorting to the previous experience of MingXun Cai who had been one of the earliest Communists in China to participate in the electoral competition of plant manager. In the meantime, the Chinese Communists learned that, to let the voters understand and compare the candidates, the electoral competition in candidates was obviously required for the legal and fair election.

In the following period of time, the movement of “Marx-MingXun calling for competitive election” increased the democratic credits of communist parties in various countries while resisted the autocracy of the Communist Party of China from influencing the global communist parties. In this regard, the communist parties in various countries acquired the chance to practice against democratic crimes neglecting poverty and humanity for the first time in history. Because the basic needs such as housing, food, healthcare, and education are most important to human life (Mohamed et al., 2023), the movement of “Marx-MingXun calling for competitive election” recovered the communist parties in various countries in synchrony, such as East Europe with votes, Brazil, and so on (Cai, 2017, 2018e).

On December 3, 2014, due to the importance in the international and historical effects for law to struggle against the democratic crimes, obviously it would be safer to segregate the history of “Marx-MingXun calling for competitive election” away from the influence of autocratic China. Therefore, Zi-Jian Cai declared the movement “Marx-MingXun calling for competitive election” ended successfully (Cai, 2017, 2018e).

##### *The Justice Parties*

The various justice parties in the world can obviously struggle against the democratic crimes with their disciplines. They would naturally become more trusted after the 2012 proposal for law to struggle against the democratic crimes.

The Justice and Development Party in Turkey has been winning election to lead the country for many years (Dönmez, 2010). As Turkey being stronger and more advanced than the neighbouring Moslemic countries, the Justice and Development Party recently sent the Turkish army to several adjacent Moslemic

countries including Libya (Los Angeles Times, 2020) and Syria (EWN, 2020), maintaining peacekeeping and promoting reconstruction.

The People's Justice Party is the justice party in Malaysia. Anwar Ibrahim, as the head of this party (HuaXia, 2024), achieved the victory on general election in Malaysia in 2022 (XinHua, 2022), and he concurrently became the prime minister of the country (XinHua, 2022).

### *The Democratic Progressive Party in Taiwan*

In Taiwan, benefited from the 2012 proposal on specialized parties to struggle against the democratic crimes, Ing-Wen Tsai led the Democratic Progressive Party to achieve the victory of 2016 and 2020 general election of Taiwan, while to become the first female president in Taiwan (Caixin, 2020).

## **Discussion**

The central concerns of this article are the powerful crimes beyond the ability of police to control, which are both horrifying and disturbing. These include inhuman race extermination (Herf, 2005; Li, 2006), army massacres (Li, 2005; Zhang, 2007), autocratic tortures (Kong, 2004; Ma, 2010), army coups (CBS News, 2020; Thein-Lemelson, 2021), and large-scale democratic crimes (Cai, 2017, 2018e), with race extermination being the most detrimental and large in scale. Without police to safeguard public security, societies would easily fall into states of nervousness and fear. Even though the International Criminal Court was established to punish crimes against humanity (Pillai et al., 2024; Soraya et al., 2024), it has not been particularly successful in practice, as seen in the case of the Israeli army's actions against civilians in the Gaza conflict (Mahwati & Nanda, 2022).

Since Zi-Jian Cai initiated efforts to promote democracy in China in 2000, many innovative social methods have been developed to address various powerful illegal situations that surpass the ability of the police to control. This paper reviews these innovative social methods. For clarity, the powerful crimes beyond the control of the police and their corresponding social solutions are classified as follows: (a) world multinationalism can help prevent inhuman race extermination; (b) democratic law execution protects democracy by targeting local leaders in contact with local law people, and supports the theory of strengthening armed police (Cai, 2016, 2017, 2018b); (c) armed police can prevent army coups and reduce inhuman massacres (Cai, 2017, 2018b); (d) a dual commanding system in the army extending up to congress can reduce the risk of coups (Cai, 2018d; Dai, 2009; The Powers of Declaring War, 2024; Zheng & Wang, 2005); and (e) the disciplines of specialized parties can be adopted at various levels of congresses to combat democratic crimes (Cai, 2017, 2018e). Table 1 outlines the classification of powerful crimes beyond police control and the various efforts and proposals developed for human society to address them.

Table 1. Classification of powerful crimes beyond police and their social solutions

Powerful Actions	Police for Law	Social Solutions
Inhuman extermination of minor human race by country	Helpless as controlled by country	Supporting world multinationalism against giant country lest extermination by one country.
Republic autocracy by ruling party and army	Helpless as oppressed by the army	Democratic law execution.
Army inhuman massacre	Helpless as oppressed by the army	More armed police perceiving more education/punishment from court against crimes on people.
Army coup to seize the national power	Helpless as oppressed by the army	(a) Army dual commanding system including congress to reduce army coup; (b) More provincial and municipal armed police than army to reduce army coup over country.
The crimes made by democracy	Helpless as controlled by the country	To use the disciplines of specialized parties at various levels of congresses to struggle against the democratic crimes.

From this classification, it is evident that in order to address powerful catastrophic crimes, the wise design and planning of a well-structured social system plays a central role. With such wisdom instilled in society, people can invest their social efforts toward overcoming humanitarian catastrophes and achieving broader societal success.

The limitations of this research are as the followings: (a) democratic law execution is still a new concept, first initiated in China by Cai in 2000, and requires further social practice and application; (b) armed police forces, which replace traditional armies, have thus far been established only in Mauritius and Costa Rica, and this approach should be propagated more widely; (c) the army dual commanding system, which reduces the risk of military coups, currently exists only in China and the United States, and should be extended further in the future; and (d) it is clearly beneficial to supplement additional new social solutions within human society to overcome the incapability of the police in addressing such crimes.

## Conclusion

In this article, it is classified the powerful crimes beyond the police to control and classified the new corresponding social solutions to deal with them. (a) For the most detrimental inhuman extermination of minor human race by country, the world multinationalism is the most effective method to avoid extermination by one country. (b) For the powerful autocratic republic countries ruled by party with army, which neglect or block many needs of society and humans, the democratic law execution being first initiated in China in 2000, can protect the democracy via the police leaders in contact with the local law people, which can also support the theory of making more armed police than army as in Mauritius and Costa Rica. (c) For control of inhuman massacre, the armed police more associative to the court would perceive more education/punishment from court against crimes on people and would reduce massacre when replacing army. (d) For prevention of army coup from seizing the national power, either the dual commanding system in army including the highest congress, or the armed police more than army, can reduce the army coup over the country. (e) For struggle against the democratic crimes, the 2012 proposal suggested to use the disciplines of specialized parties in congresses at multiple levels, and it has been practiced by the following parties thereafter, including the movement of “Marx-MingXun calling for competitive election” from 2010 to 2014 to increase the democratic credibility of global communists and to restore the communist parties in synchrony across various countries as a response to democratic crimes that neglect poverty and humanity; the Justice and Development Party deployed Turkish peacekeeping forces abroad; the People’s Justice Party won 2022 general election in Malaysia, and the Democratic Progressive Party won 2016 and 2020 election in Taiwan. Looking forward, it is expected that more social solutions will be identified within human society to overcome the incapability of police institutions.

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