

### Critique of Human Rights Record

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[CONTENDING] in Chinese  
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[Article by Ouyang Minglang 2962 7122 2494 2597:  
"The Present Situation and Future Prospects of Human  
Rights in Mainland China"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In recent months, a very small "human rights mania" has been set off in the CPC media, and several newspapers with relatively liberal views, such as the SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao, FAZHI RIBAO, SHEHUI KEXUE BAO, JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO, and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, have run articles about human rights. The views expressed in these articles are extremely lacking in thoroughness, and some have misleading elements, but it requires enormous courage indeed to dare to openly discuss human rights in a nation which does not respect human rights.

The CPC is a political party that believes in the "philosophy of struggle," and its history is a series of illegal, violent struggles; such a political party naturally rejects human nature and humanitarianism, and, naturally, does not respect human rights, either. Therefore, the CPC has consistently stated that "human rights" is a slogan by which the bourgeoisie deceives people; mass criticism of the "bourgeois theory of human nature" was carried out before, during, and after the Cultural Revolution, and a "Wipe Out Spiritual Pollution" movement was started as late as 1983, in which nationwide mass criticism focused on humanitarianism.

Then why is the CPC now assuming the posture of allowing the party's mouthpiece to openly discuss human rights, and seriously "commemorating the 40th anniversary of the birth of the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights'" when it does not recognize this declaration?

The CPC's sudden interest in human rights is by no means due to its sudden discovery of its conscience; rather, it was compelled by strategic considerations, in order to continue its one-party rule, which is in a constantly deepening crisis. This has two factors, one internal and one external.

The emergence of China's human rights issue, like the emergence of the Western world's human rights issue, is an historical process. Although the concept of human rights was put forward in a period of capitalist enlightenment during the dark Middle Ages, it was after World War II that it really attracted the world's attention. The fascist atrocities of the period of World War II caused unprecedented disasters for mankind and aroused the righteous indignation of people throughout the world, who strongly demanded the protection of human rights. [passage omitted]

The CPC has ruled mainland China for 40 years, and the movements it has launched during that time, especially the Cultural Revolution, have brought unprecedented calamity to the nation's people; the vast populace without law and rights has allowed itself to be trampled on and has long lived in fear. Since awakening, the Chinese people have constantly demanded legal protection and an end to the absence of rights.

The CPC's violations of human rights first began with the abuse of the death penalty, which was an important factor, causing cases of injustice and aggravating social contradictions. How many people has the CPC killed? The following are some incomplete statistics:

The October 1950 issue of XINHUA YUEBAO disclosed that 1,206,000 people were shot to death in the eastern, south central, northwestern, and southwestern war zones alone.

After entering the "period of peace," the RENMIN RIBAO disclosed in 1951 that 987 people had been killed in four mass executions alone: on New Year's Day in Shanghai, on 23 May in Beijing, on 15 June in Shanghai, and on 12 July in Tianjin.

According to estimates by some commentators, 10,300,000 people were killed after 1952 in the "Suppress Counterrevolution" and "Wipe Out Counterrevolution" movements.

According to an estimate in an article in the second issue of JINGJI GUANLI in 1981, 20 million people were executed or died of other unnatural causes during the "Anti-right" and "People's Communication" movements.

Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang disclosed to foreign reporters that approximately 10 million people were killed in the Cultural Revolution. [passage omitted]

The CPC's acting in utter disregard for human life did not cease for even an instant after the CPC entered the period of reform; in just one 1983 movement to crack down on crime, several hundred thousand people were arrested, more than 10,000 were shot to death, and all were "quickly and sternly" punished.

For the time being, the world has no way of knowing exactly how many people were killed by mistake in the above slaughter movements, because the CPC is strictly covering it up, but the number would certainly be astounding. In autumn 1985, nationwide student upheavals broke out in mainland China, marking the beginning of a large-scale opposition movement in Chinese society, and voices calling for further liberation of people's thinking and substitution of rule by law for rule by men became increasingly loud. From this time on, each case of human rights violations has been constantly ferreted out by judicial circles and the media: