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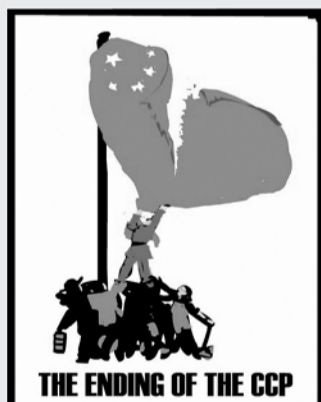
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QUITTING  
THE CCP

Inspired by the 'Nine Commentaries',  
as of 20:47 EST, May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2009

54,254,459

Chinese people have announced their intentions to quit the Chinese Communist Party and its affiliated organizations on a special Web site established by The Epoch Times. Many others, unable to break through the Chinese Internet blockade, have posted their withdrawal statements on poles or buildings. Others have written them on Chinese currency. Read recent statements of Chinese quitting the Party, the latest news on the "Nine Commentaries," and more at

<http://www.NineCommentaries.com>

## A smokescreen for persecution in China

## How the Chinese regime's Human Rights Action Plan undermines human rights

By SHIZONG CHEN

Facing growing international criticism over its severe human rights abuses, on April 13 China released a Human Rights Action Plan that promises, according to People's Daily, to "expand democracy, strengthen the rule of law, improve people's livelihoods, protect rights of women, children, and ethnic minorities, and raise public awareness of human rights." Credulous media saluted this plan as a step forward.

Before the ink on the Action Plan had a chance to dry, the regime demonstrated how it would comply with the stricter requirements of this plan. On April 23, a Chinese spokeswoman at the Foreign Ministry's daily press briefing claimed that, since the regime had handled Falun Gong "in accordance with the law," it had broken no laws.

## Breaking no laws

A few examples show how the regime has gone about not breaking its own laws in the 10-year-long persecution of Falun Gong.

The first example is from the 2007 annual reports of three United Nations Special Rapporteurs: on Violence against Women, on Freedom of Religion or Belief, and on the Question of Torture.

On Dec. 29, 2005, prompted by information submitted by the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group, the three Special Rapporteurs sent a joint intervention to the Chinese government concerning Ms. Liu Jizhi, age 51, and Ms. Han Yuzhi, age 42, both of whom are Falun Gong practitioners: "On the night of 24 November 2005, Liu Jizhi was abducted by an estimated seven policemen. Her home was ransacked and all Falun Gong materials were seized. ... [S]he was interrogated, beaten with rubber clubs and given electric shocks with stun batons.

"At approximately 2 p.m. on 25 Nov. 2005, a police officer called He Xuejian took Liu Jizhi to a room where he lifted her shirt and touched her breasts. He then gave her electric shocks on her breasts with a stun baton. Another police officer called Wang came into the room and encouraged He Xuejian to beat her up.

"After Wang left the room, He Xuejian raped Liu Jizhi. While raping her, he repeatedly slapped her in the face. He then brought Han Yuzhi into the same room and raped her too. Both rapes took place in the presence of another police officer, who made no attempt to intervene or prevent the incidents."

The Chinese government responded on June 28, 2006, to the joint intervention: "The authorities promptly summoned the police officer in question. In the ensuing questioning and investigation, it was ascertained that he was a temporary employee in the Dongchengfang Township Public Security Office. He admitted that in the afternoon of 25 Nov. 2005, he had taken Liu Junhua and Han Yuzhi in turn back to his hostel, where he had indecently assaulted Liu Junhua and had raped Han Yuzhi."

So if the Chinese regime has broken no laws while persecuting Falun Gong, then rape, (not to mention beating and electric baton shocks) must be "in accordance with the law."

The second example, a group case, is from Opinion No.7/2003 adopted by the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. This working group adopts an adversarial court deliberation style as a working method, hearing presentations from both the plaintiffs and the concerned government before adopting its opinion.

Opinion No.7/2003 concerns a group of Falun Gong practitioners incarcerated by the Chinese government and says, "The detention of Chen Gang, Zhang Wenfu, Wu Xiaohua, Liu Junhua, Zhang Jiuhai, and Zhu Xiaofei is arbitrary, being in contravention of articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and falls within

category II of the categories applicable to the consideration of cases submitted to the Working Group."

So if no laws were broken while persecuting Falun Gong, then violating articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights must be "in accordance with the law."

The third example is from a letter by the courageous human rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng. In the letter, Mr. Gao noted what a torturer shouted at him while torturing him, "Didn't you [curse word deleted] say the CCP uses torture? Now we are going to let you [curse word deleted] taste all of the tortures. Torture Falun Gong? Darn right. Every bit of it is true; what we are doing to you, the whole twelve courses, all came from there. Tell you what, who the hell cares if you will write about this. There is no way you are getting out of here alive!" ([www.theepochtimes.com/n2/content/view/11777/](http://www.theepochtimes.com/n2/content/view/11777/))

So if the Chinese regime has broken no laws while persecuting Falun Gong, the whole twelve courses of torture inflicted on Gao must be "in accordance with the law."

## Facade

The Chinese regime persecutes not only Falun Gong, but also the Tibetans, the Uighurs, Christians, democracy activists, human rights defenders, union activists, environmental activists, and anyone who dares to dissent. Yet, some people, looking at the regime's words rather

than its acts, say "China is making progress in the rule of law."

The very words "progress in the rule of law" hide the deterioration in human rights in China. No other regime is as shrewd and shameless as the CCP in putting up an impressive, indeed even praiseworthy facade in words of human rights improvement: passing amendments to its constitution to protect human rights, passing legislation to prevent human rights violations, engaging in human rights dialogues, making promises on human rights improvements, participating in technical collaboration on human rights learning and training, and appearing to consider recommendations on how to protect human rights, as in its most recent endeavor, developing a Human Rights Action Plan.

Many people, particularly in the West, lament, "China has laws; it is just that they are not implemented." Wrong. They have been implemented—as window dressing, to deflect international criticism, and to be able to declare with a straight face, as the thick-skinned spokeswoman did, that everything is done "in accordance with the law."

The Human Rights Action Plan is a law behind which hides lawlessness; it is an essential part of the Chinese regime's strategy for denying the Chinese people their rights.

Shizhong Chen, Ph.D., is president of the *Conscience Foundation* ([www.consciencefoundation.org/](http://www.consciencefoundation.org/)).

## Understanding world Falun Dafa Day's significance

By SUREN RAO

On May 13, millions in over 80 countries will celebrate World Falun Dafa Day for the immense positive impact Falun Dafa (also called Falun Gong) has made in transforming their lives.

To understand and appreciate the significance of Falun Dafa, one has to make a paradigm shift in one's conventional thinking. On the surface it is easy to understand the value attached to the universal principles of Truthfulness, Compassion, and Tolerance that form the backbone of Falun Dafa's philosophy. But when one becomes a genuine practitioner of Falun Dafa, one aspires to live by these virtues in daily life, striving to achieve, over time, a state of kindness, selflessness, and inner balance.

The self-examination that is inherent to Falun Dafa enables a person to naturally give up addictions, desires, and selfish emotions. Comprehension of the principles increases awareness and causes gradual changes, helping people have happy and peaceful minds, which eliminates the primary cause of illness.

The universal principles of Truthfulness, Compassion, and Tolerance as taught by Falun Dafa transcend the boundaries of time and space and have forged a bond in the hearts of people from both East and West. Falun Dafa awakens the benevolent, innate essence of the human race, enabling people to understand the true mean-

ing of life.

Falun Dafa practitioners have upheld principles of non-violence and peaceful resistance since the Chinese regime began persecuting them on July 20, 1999. They are unwavering in believing in and living out Truthfulness, Compassion, and Tolerance. The persecution of Falun Dafa practitioners in China has not only strengthened their resolve, but has tested their fortitude and increased their resilience.

That Falun Dafa practitioners in China enjoy better health and use health care services much less than average is common knowledge. Most governments would be falling over themselves to promote a system that encouraged harmonious, lawful behavior in tens of millions of its citizens and saved money in the national budget. But so many people doing something over which the Chinese Communist Party could not directly exert its authoritarian control made its leaders nervous, even though the regime had earlier honored Falun Dafa with awards.

You can feel the strength of Falun Dafa when faced with the senseless campaign of persecution—ordinary people become extraordinary. Falun Dafa practitioners have demonstrated unyielding courage and peaceful resistance to persecution and the denial of their freedom of belief.

In striving for freedom of belief, they have also brought to the Chinese people a revival of human morality and of hope for China. A group of ordinary people are



**CELEBRATING:** On the morning of May 9, over 6,000 Falun Gong practitioners gathered at the Puding Prairie in Kenting, Taiwan, and lined up to form an image of the book "Zhuang Falun," the basic text for Falun Gong. WU BOHUA/THE EPOCH TIMES

creating a miracle for the world. Mark Palmer, vice chair of Freedom House, said, "Falun Gong is the movement that will define our time, at the beginning of the 21st century."

On this World Falun Dafa Day, everyone is encouraged to embrace the theme "The world needs Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance." A good future awaits the kind-hearted people and or-

ganizations that have shown their support and expressed their good wishes.

Suren Rao is a Falun Gong practitioner living in Mumbai, India.

The 'Nine Commentaries' is the book that is disintegrating the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and changing China. This award-winning Epoch Times editorial series discloses the true history and nature of the CCP. Now it is serialized here.

## Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party

## Commentary Seven

## On the Chinese Communist Party's History of Killing

In the most serious famines in China's history prior to the CCP, there were cases in which families exchanged one another's children to eat, but nobody ever ate his own children. Under the CCP's reign, however, people were driven to eat those who died, cannibalize those who fled from other regions, and even kill and eat their own children.

The writer Sha Qing depicted this scene in his book "Yi Xi Di Di Wan" ("An Obscure Land of Bayou"): In a peasant's family, a father was left with only his son and daughter during the Great Famine. One day, the daughter was driven out of the house by her father. When she came back, she could not find her younger brother, but saw white oil floating in the cauldron and a pile of bones next to the stove.

Several days later, the father added more water to the pot, and called his daughter to come

closer. The girl was frightened, and pleaded with her father from outside the door, "Daddy, please don't eat me. I can collect firewood and cook food for you. If you eat me, nobody else will do this for you."

The final extent and number of tragedies such as this are unknown. Yet the CCP misrepresented them as a noble honor, claimed that the CCP was leading people bravely to fight the "natural disasters," and continued to tout itself as "great, glorious, and correct."

After the Lushan Plenum was held in 1959, General Peng Dehuai was stripped of his power because he spoke out for the people. A group of government officials and cadres who dared to speak the truth were dismissed from their posts, detained or investigated. After that, no one dared to speak the truth.

At the time of the Great Famine, instead of reporting the truth, officials concealed the facts about the deaths from starvation in order to protect their positions. Gansu Province even refused food aid from Shaanxi Province, claiming Gansu had too great a food surplus.

This Great Famine was also a

qualifying test for the CCP's cadres. According to the CCP's criteria, the cadres who had resisted telling the truth in the face of tens

**Officials  
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of millions starving to death were certainly "qualified." With this test, the CCP would then believe that nothing, such as human emotions or heavenly principles, could become a psychological burden that would prevent these cadres from following the Party line.

After the Great Famine, the responsible provincial officials merely participated in the formality of self-criticism. Li Jingquan, the CCP Secretary for Sichuan Province, where millions of people died from starvation, was promoted to be the first secretary of the southwestern district bureau of the CCP.

## From the Cultural Revolution to the Tiananmen Square massacre to Falun Gong

The Cultural Revolution was formally launched on May 16, 1966, and lasted until 1976. This period was called the "Ten-Year Catastrophe" even by the CCP itself. Later, in an interview with a Yugoslav reporter, Hu Yaobang, former General Party Secretary, said, "At that time nearly 100 million people were implicated, which was one tenth of the Chinese population."

"Facts of the Political Campaigns after the Founding of the People's Republic of China" reported, "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 the following: Over 4.2 million people were detained and investigated; over 1.73 million people died of unnatural causes; over 135,000 people were labeled as counter-revolutionaries and executed; over 237,000 people were killed, and over 703 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.

In addition to beating people to death, the beginning of the Cultural Revolution also triggered a wave of suicides. Many famous intellectuals, including Lao She, Fu Lei, Jian Bozan, Wu Han, and Chu Anping all ended their own lives at an early stage of the Cultural Revolution.

The Cultural Revolution was the most frenzied leftist period in China. Killing became a competitive way to exhibit one's revolutionary standing, so the slaughter of "class enemies" was extremely cruel and brutal.

Sha Qing, "Yi Xi Di Di Wan" ("An Obscure Land of Bayou"), 1988.