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Chapter 9: The CCP's History of Killing is Against Human Nature and Conscience

Summary: Those who are not familiar with Party history may find it hard to understand why the Party would start using the military and medical assets to kill Falun Gong practitioners and other prisoners of conscience on such a large scale, and then would continue to do so *even after* credible allegations of mass murder became public. While this report has focused on new evidence that can help determine the scale of what is occurring, it has not focused on *why* it is occurring. This chapter very briefly examines that question and attempts to place forced organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience in a larger historical context.

The "why" of forced organ harvesting

These actions are in fact determined by Chinese Communist Party culture which stresses competition (i.e. the leadership factions compete to demonstrate that they are the most decisive and ruthless), a unified defense of the Party when faced with criticism, particularly from outsiders (and thus, a massive cover-up including organized liquidation of potential witnesses), and an insistence on mass societal complicity (thus the forced involvement of wide swathes of medical personnel, propagandists, and so on).

In short, mass murder is one of the Party's indispensable means of maintaining its rule, and it uses violence, and the threat of violence, to terrorize people into submission. The historical record (as it is laid out in advanced Western research on China and in Chinese texts such as *the Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party*¹) is quite clear on this matter. Since it came to power on October 1, 1949, The Chinese Communist Party has engaged in several high-intensity slaughters of its own citizens. While the West has focused on massive social and economic change in China in recent years, the current massacre being carried out by organ harvesting and the medical establishment actually points to a remarkable continuity within the Party's political culture. Seen in this context, the scale of the murder carried out by organ harvesting is not all that remarkable either. Aggregate numbers are difficult to verify, yet it has been estimated that half of the Chinese population have experienced some form of repression by the Party, and, if one includes campaigns which led to massive neglect and starvation such as "The Great Leap Forward" approximately 60 million people within China died from unnatural causes that can be traced directly to Party decisions.



A brief review of the CCP's killing record of its various political campaigns during its 65-year rule will help provide context to the CCP's massacre of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners.

I. Party campaigns which led to mass murder.

1. "Suppression of the Counter-Revolutionaries and Land Reform"

In March 1950, shortly after the Chinese Communist Party took power in 1949, the Party issued the *Orders to Strictly Suppress the Counter-revolutionary Elements*, which is historically known as the "suppression of the counter-revolutionaries." The CCP even stipulated a killing ratio. Mao instructed in a CCP internal document that "in rural areas, the number of counter-revolutionaries killed should exceed 1/1000 of the total population...in the cities, it should be less than 1/1000 in general."

At the end of 1952, the CCP officially published the number of executed "counter-revolutionary elements" as exceeding 2.4 million. From county magistrates to local *jiazhangs* (leaders of 10-family units in rural China), the actual number of local administrators, public servants and teachers from the former Nationalist Party government and landowners, who perished in this movement, was at least 5 million people.

2. The "Three-Anti Campaign", "Five-Anti Campaign" and "Elimination of the Counterrevolutionaries"

The "Three-Anti Campaign" began in December 1951, and the "Five-Anti Campaign" began in January 1952. According to *Facts of the Political Campaigns after the Founding of the People's Republic of China*, 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 subsequent "Elimination of the Counterrevolutionaries" movement, over 21,300 people were executed, and over 4,300 committed suicide or disappeared.

3. The "Cultural Revolution"

The Cultural Revolution was formally launched on May 16, 1966, and lasted until 1976. This period has been called the "Ten-Year Catastrophe." *Facts of the Political Campaigns after the Founding of the People's Republic of China* reported that, "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 entirely destroyed." Statistics compiled from county annals by experts show that 7.73 million people died of unnatural causes during the Cultural Revolution. According to Japanese media reports, the statistical data collected on the orders of the CCP's Central Committee confirmed that the Cultural Revolution brought disaster to 600 million Chinese people.



4. “The June Fourth Massacre”

From the evening of June 3 to the early morning of June 4, 1989, the CCP ordered its troops to open fire on the peacefully demonstrating citizens and students on Beijing’s Tiananmen Square. The CCP’s military even dispatched tanks to chase the students to compel them to leave the square, which is known as the “June 4th Massacre” or “Tiananmen Square Massacre.”

Till this day, the CCP still hasn’t released information on how many people died during the “Tiananmen Square Massacre.” On December 12, 1996, the US newspaper *Tennessee Tribune’s* editorial quoted the International Red Cross’s estimates that “on the night of June 4, 1989, at least 3,700 people were killed.” On the eve of June 4, 2014, a confidential file at the White House was exposed. It was revealed that through its informant within the CCP’s martial law troops, the U.S. government learned that the CCP’s own internal assessment was about 40,000 casualties, including 10,454 people killed, during the “Tiananmen Square Massacre.”

5. “The Persecution of Falun Gong Practitioners”

This ongoing persecution against Falun Gong practitioners has taken its place as one of the largest-scale persecutions in modern Chinese history. Millions of people’s freedom of faith is suppressed, and hundreds of thousands are illegally detained. And the evil crime of organ harvesting, unprecedented on this planet, is still occurring.

References:

¹*Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party.*
<http://www.ninecommentaries.com/english>