中国自由民主党党纲 (草案)

1、"自由"指的是政治意义和私营业经济上的保守主义。

自由是民主的基础, 自由是人权的根本。

"自由主义"是各种自由主义与责任、人类尊严、社会公正、政治正确自由、宗教信仰自由、民族团结、机会平等、绿色环保、多元文化和多边主义等"普世价值观"。

对内主张: 只有"基督教现代文明"可以拯救中国,立足民主政治,维护自由市场经济体制。

对外强调: 以中美同盟 (G2)为基轴,拓展外交布局。

自由尚未实现... 同志仍需努力。

- 2、 废除集体主义, 树立个体主义。
- 3、 还权干民, 还产干民。
- 4、 保护私有产权, 反对市场垄断, 自由竞争, 维护社会公平正义。
- 5、 废除"仇恨教育", 实行"快乐教育", 普及"基督教信仰"和"普世价值观"教程。
- 6、 要把民族问题与民主运动相互结合起来,关注多民族自治问题,关注新疆、西藏、内蒙古、云南、台湾、香港、澳门等民族矛盾冲突激烈的地区。
- 7、 民主运动的展开,主要依靠国内的政治组织、政治力量;依靠广大觉醒的民众;同时,也要依靠国际社会、国际组织、友好国家给予的道义支持和物质援助。
- 8、 主权在民, 实行全民立宪运动, 普及宪法和法律知识。
- 9、 开展工人运动,组织"独立工会";开展农民运动,组织"独立农会";重视上访维权活动,维护社会各阶层人士的切身利益。
- 10、废除"大陆法系",实行"海洋法系",注重"程序正义"和"陪审团制度",防止 冤案发生。
- 11、政治清算马列邪教黑帮组织——中国共产党。
- 12、平反冤假错案,赔偿受害者损失。
- 13、依靠民主制度,监督和制约政府腐败行为,国家公职人员实行家庭财产公示制度。

- 14、"和平非暴力运动"与"军事斗争行动",文武之道,相互配合,建立"自由中国军团",简称"自由军",按照北约标准建军,军事指挥权由本党领导。
- 15、鼓励具有政治热情的民主人士做一个职业的革命者,职业的政治家,不断的学习提高自身综合素质,以适应日益复杂的工作需要。
- 16、保持开放态度,加强横向联系,与友好国家的友好党派组织进行党际交流,互相 学习借鉴。

Liberal Democratic Party Charter (Draft)

- 1. "Liberal" refers to conservatism in both political and private economic aspects. Freedom is the foundation of democracy, and liberty is the essence of human rights. "Liberalism" encompasses various liberal principles such as responsibility, human dignity, social justice, political correctness, religious freedom, ethnic unity, equal opportunities, environmental protection, multiculturalism, and multilateralism, all of which are universal values. Internally, it advocates that only "Christian modern civilization" can save China, based on democratic politics and the maintenance of a free market economic system. Externally, it emphasizes expanding diplomatic arrangements with the United States (G2) as the axis. Freedom has yet to be fully realized, and comrades still need to strive.
- 2. Abolish collectivism and establish individualism.
- 3. Return power and property to the people.
- 4. Protect private property rights, oppose market monopolies, promote free competition, and uphold social justice and fairness.
- 5. Abolish "hate education" and implement "joyful education", popularize courses on "Christian faith" and "universal values".
- 6. Integrate ethnic issues with democratic movements, pay attention to ethnic autonomy issues, and focus on regions with intense ethnic conflicts such as Xinjiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau.
- 7. The expansion of democratic movements mainly relies on domestic political organizations and forces, awakening the masses, and also depends on moral support and material assistance from the international community, international organizations, and friendly countries.
- 8. Sovereignty lies with the people, implement a nationwide constitutional movement, and promote constitutional and legal knowledge.

- 9. Carry out workers' movements, organize "independent trade unions"; launch peasant movements, organize "independent peasant associations"; attach importance to petitioning and rights protection activities, safeguard the interests of people from all walks of life.
- 10. Abolish the "continental legal system" and implement the "maritime legal system", emphasizing procedural justice and the jury system to prevent miscarriages of justice.
- 11. Politically eradicate the Marxist-Leninist cult gang organization—the Communist Party of China.
- 12. Rectify wrongful convictions and compensate victims for their losses.
- 13. Rely on the democratic system to supervise and restrain government corruption; implement a system of public disclosure of family assets for state officials.
- 14. "Peaceful non-violent movements" and "military struggle" complement each other, establish the "Free China Legion", abbreviated as "Free Army of China", and establish a military according to NATO standards, with military command under the leadership of the party.
- 15. Encourage politically enthusiastic democrats to become professional revolutionaries, professional politicians, and continuously improve their comprehensive qualities to adapt to increasingly complex work requirements.
- 16. Maintain an open attitude, strengthen horizontal connections, and engage in inter-party exchanges with friendly parties from friendly countries for mutual learning and reference.

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