



# An MBA in Human Rights Violations

## The American Assembly of Chinese Schools of Business

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In this paper, the name “American Assembly of Chinese Schools of Business” would stand for a recognized world leader for the accreditation of predominantly American but also prominent Chinese schools of business — a country noted for its cultural genocide of the Uyghurs, incarceration of over a million of its natives, surveillance by face recognition of its 1.4 billion people, imprisonment and execution of dissidents, censorship of the press, international treaty violations and suppression of Hong Kong’s democracy, the climatic destruction with 30% of the world’s carbon emissions coming from its mostly coal-fired electrical power plants — all in all a rogue nation worse than in George Orwell’s (1949) dystopian social science novel entitled “1984.”

And China gave us the second *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome* (SARS) known as Covid-19 by reprimanding its health professionals for warning us about the virus, by keeping it under wraps until it was too late to contain, thereby devastating the entire world’s economies through lock-downs, killing 4.4 million people to this day in August 2021; an “accident” in China’s viral laboratory for the military development of viral weaponry in Wuhan, two or three of whose scientists were the first reported victims of the disease in November 2019 before the government shifted the source’s location to the city’s wet market for wild animals because the entire City of Wuhan and beyond had become infected, the young whistle blowing medical doctor, Li Wenliang, dying.

*Amnesty International* reports (“China 2020”):

Despite constitutional provisions and its international commitments and obligations, China continued its unrelenting persecution of human rights defenders (HRDs) and activists. Throughout the year, they were systematically subjected to harassment, intimidation, enforced disappearance and arbitrary and incommunicado detention, as well as lengthy terms of imprisonment. The absence of an independent judiciary and effective fair trial guarantees compounded such recurrent violations. Many human rights lawyers were denied their right to freedom of movement, as well as to meet and represent defendants and have access to case

materials. HRDs and activists were targeted and charged with broadly defined and vaguely worded offences such as “subverting state power”, “inciting subversion of state power” and “picking quarrels and provoking trouble”.

Dozens of prominent HRDs and activists continued to be arbitrarily detained after attending a private gathering in Xiamen, Fujian province, in December 2019. On 23 March, UN human rights experts expressed grave concerns for former human rights lawyer Ding Jiayi and other HRDs whom they said had been subjected to enforced disappearance. On 19 June, after six months’ incommunicado detention, legal scholars Xu Zhiyong and Ding Jiayi were formally arrested for “inciting subversion of state power” and placed under “residential surveillance at a designated location” without access to their family and lawyers of their choice.<sup>1,2</sup> On 24 February, Hong Kong bookseller Gui Minhai was sentenced to 10 years’ imprisonment on charges of “illegally providing intelligence to foreign entities” following his secret trial.<sup>3</sup> Anti-discrimination activists Cheng Yuan, Liu Yongze and Wu Gejianxiong were tried in secret between 31 August and 4 September on the charge of “subversion of state power” after more than a year of incommunicado detention. The three men were arbitrarily detained solely for advocating for the rights of marginalized groups and at-risk people.

[...]

Human rights lawyer Yu Wensheng was tried in secret and sentenced to four years’ imprisonment for allegedly “inciting subversion of state power” after being held incommunicado for 18 months. Yu was tortured in detention and his health deteriorated drastically, according to his lawyer. Human rights lawyer Jiang Tianyong, released in 2019 after serving a two-year sentence for “inciting subversion of state power”, remained under strict surveillance along with his parents. Human rights lawyer Wang Quanzhang was released from prison on 4 April after more than four years’ imprisonment for “subverting state power” and reunited with his family in late April. According to his lawyer, Wang had been subjected to torture.

[...]

Government censorship obstructed the flow of vital information during the earliest weeks of the COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan. In the early stage of the epidemic, professional and citizen journalists, as well as health workers, were prevented from reporting on the outbreak. The local authorities later admitted that they had withheld information, thus impeding the public’s timely access to necessary information about the virus. By 21 February, there were already more than 5,511 criminal investigation cases against individuals who published information in relation to the COVID-19 outbreak for “fabricating and deliberately disseminating false and harmful information”, according to the Ministry of Public Security. Although health professionals had raised alarms about the virus in late December 2019, the government’s failure to promptly respond and its targeting of those who spoke out delayed a co-ordinated response.<sup>7</sup>



Left: Police officers practise executing supposed prisoners with a shot to the head during a police drill in Nanning, Guangxi, Southern China.

Photograph by AP in “How Many Does China Execute?” by Kate Allen, *liberty central*, 30 March 2010. “The details of the executions of thousands of people a year is a state secret – and it could be worse than *Amnesty International* fears.”

In China, judges, human rights activists and anyone who questions the system is behind bars. China is known as the country with the most widely used death penalty. In addition, the country is completely intransparent. There are hardly any ways to document the human rights violations. And that's a problem for trade and investors, too. The judicial system there does not adhere to the rule of law. *Is This Behemoth Really the Right Place to Do Business?* ("Amnesty zum China-Gipfel: Die EU hat nicht genug getan." Maria Christoph, *Deutsche Welle*, 02.06.2017, translated from German by the Staff.)

The American Assembly of Chinese Schools of Business, governed from its headquarters in the Southeastern United States, has recruited an impressive membership of over thirty candidates and accredited university schools of business in P.R. China, whose Communist party-loyal MBAs to be the country's top managers of China's trillions of dollars of foreign investment in Africa, the construction of its new Silk Road to South Asia, Africa and Europe (the so called \$900 billion "Chinese Belt and Road Initiative") to ensure the unencumbered distribution of its massive manufacturing products, establishing and building military bases claiming possession of nearly the entire South China Sea. China presents a constant and growing threat to world peace, blocking UN resolutions condemning the Myanmar's military government's coup and atrocities against its own people, blocking UN action and cross-border aid to the Syrian people.

The United States of America is not a beacon of democracy, not a role model because it was founded on slavery, deployed the world's first two Atomic bombs on the civilian populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1946 force Japan into unconditional surrender under the guise of "saving American lives," and to this day incarcerates so called enemy combatants at Guantanamo Bay for two decades without charge or trial. Whether the destruction of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, was an inside job by the United States government in order to justify the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq to remove its weapons of mass destruction that never existed, is still debated. One thing is clear, though, the so called mind of 9-11, a son of then president George W. Bush's friends, the Saudi Bin Laden's, namely Osama bin Laden, was a U.S. asset who had built and financed with U.S. funds the Afghan underground and resistance that eventually defeated the Russians and forced their withdrawal. Osama was allegedly killed upon capture in Pakistan by the U.S. Marines, but his body was never presented, and its alleged place of disposal never disclosed under the pretense of preventing his martyrdom.

So why a U.S. university business school accreditation agency is building up China's business schools' reputation by accrediting them who are not accreditable based on the country's unsafe intellectual environment, its political oppression, its human rights violations, is a moral question that in fact undermines the local Chinese population's best interests, even counter-producing the U.S. government's sanctions against Hong Kong's Chinese government officials and oppressors and the Biden administration's renouncement of China's world power grab. (Michael Martina and David Brunnstrom, "U.S. sanctions Chinese officials over Hong Kong democracy crackdown." *Reuters*, 17 July 2021.)

The Association for the Advancement of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) has accredited 30+ university schools of business in China, thereof 7 in Hong Kong and 1 in Macau.

In an article "Chinese Business Schools on the World Stage," published by the AACSB on 18 May 2021, Phil Wang and John Van Fleet (both of Shanghai Jiao Tong University's Antai College of Economics and Management) sing the praises Chinese B-Schools, saying that "top leadership positions at Chinese business schools increasingly have been filled by highly regarded international scholars—individuals who were originally from China and returned to take deanships."

According to the authors, four factors drive the internationalization of Chinese business schools: (1) government policy including the New Silk Road by investing in Asia, Africa and Europe, (2) international recognition through accreditation and partnership programs, (3) financial opportunities through global programs commanding higher tuition levels, and (4) organic development through “dramatic staffing and organizational changes [that] have both driven and reflected the international growth of the schools“ [...] ”managing strategic international initiatives.“ [...] “The top leadership positions at Chinese business schools increasingly have been filled by highly regarded international scholars—individuals who were originally from China and returned to take deanships. Tsinghua, the SJTU Antai College, and 10 other Chinese business schools have appointed dean-level leaders who have come back to China after years abroad.“

Universities are the breeding grounds for innovation, including the destructive innovation of the Communist one-party state by way of a new constitution instead of the one man’s, Xi Jinping’s, elevation to life-long leadership.



Left: Law professor Xu Zhangrun who criticized Xi Jinping was arrested as yet another reminder — as if more were needed — of how easily and willingly the Chinese authorities abuse human rights. („Seized by the Police, An Outspoken Chinese Professor Sees Fears Come True. Xu Zhangrun, who has long taught law at the prestigious Tsinghua University, is one of the few academics in China who have harshly criticized the ruling Communist Party.“ *New York Times* [photo cropped for fair use], 7 July 2020.)

A former university professor, Guo Quan, who published letters to Chinese leaders and advocated multi-party democracy was jailed for 10 years for “subversion of state power“ by a court in eastern coastal Jiangsu province. („China jails ex-professor 10 years for subversion“ *Reuters*, 17 October 2009.)

A business school in P.R. China is accredited by a like-minded authoritarian and anti-democratic organization such as the demonstrable “American Assembly of Chinese Schools of Business“. But only by such a one.