

Clearwisdom Digest

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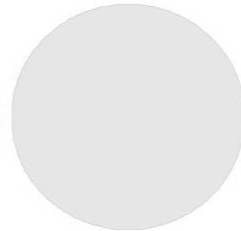
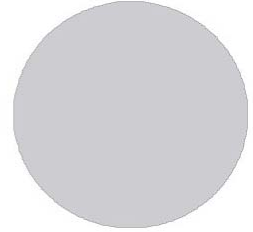
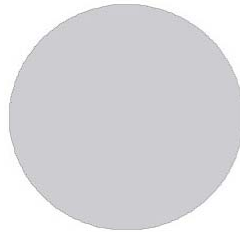
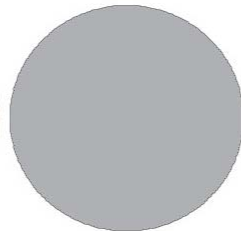
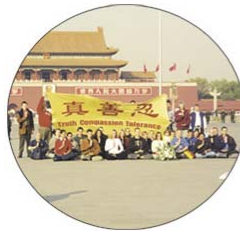
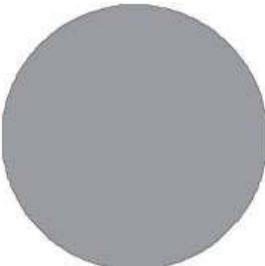


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News and Events from Around the World



Canada: Falun Gong Practitioners' Lawsuit Against Jiang Makes Major Breakthrough

On July 17, 2006, the plaintiffs, who have filed a lawsuit against Jiang Zemin and four other Chinese Communist Party (CCP) officials for torture, requested the court dispense with service to the defendants of the statement of claim and other court materials. The Ontario Superior Court granted their request. Plaintiffs' attorney Kate Kempton said, "The victory clears the way for a default judgment on the civil lawsuit."

The lawsuit accused that the five defendants including Jiang Zemin, Luo Gan, Li Lanqing, Liu Jing and Wang Maolin orchestrated together a systematic and brutal persecution of the six Canadian plaintiffs and hundreds of thousands of other Falun Gong practitioners in China. One of the plaintiffs, Professor Kunlun Zhang, was a Canadian citizen at the time of his detention and torture in China.

The CCP authorities have refused to accept the documents that the plaintiffs delivered through normal legal procedures.

Master Glustein of the Ontario Superior Court said in the five-page decision, "The plaintiffs have done everything in [their] power to effect service of the claim."

He also stated that it is in the interests of justice that service is dispensed with so that the case may proceed. "The plaintiffs will not be able to pursue any of these claims (systematic persecution and violations of genocide, torture and crimes against humanity) unless the Court dispenses with service."

The six plaintiffs were satisfied with the court's decision, and hoped that the court will continue upholding justice in the proceedings later. If the defendants do not respond to the suit, the trial proceed by default.

One of the plaintiffs He Lizhi was illegally detained for three years and six months by the CCP for practicing Falun Gong prior to his arrival in Canada in 2004. He expressed that the court's decision heartened him.

On November 15, 2004, Canadian citizen Kunlun Zhang and five other Ontario residents filed a civil lawsuit with the Ontario Supreme Court against former Chinese leader Jiang Zemin and CCP high-ranking officials including Li Lanqing, Luo Gan, Liu Jing and Wang Maolin. These people are primarily responsible for the torture and persecution imposed upon the six plaintiffs and hundreds of thousands of other Falun Gong practitioners.

This case is one of 54 civil and criminal legal proceedings in 33 countries, against Jiang and other officials. Falun Gong practitioners have won several default judgments around the world.

Falun Gong Group Files Criminal Complaint against Chinese Doctors for Harvesting Organs from Living People

Renowned human rights lawyer Dr. Terri Marsh officially delivered a criminal complaint on July 24, 2006 to the Massachusetts Prosecutor's Office on behalf of all Falun Gong practitioners and their families who are being detained in China's prisons and detention centers, and who have had their organs forcibly extracted against their will. The complaint was submitted during the first World Transplant Congress(WTC) held in late July 2006, in which hundreds of surgeons and medical professionals from China came to Boston to attend. This is the first international human rights lawsuit that Falun Gong has lodged regarding the atrocities related to live organ harvesting, after a Canadian independent investigative report concluded on July 6 that allegations of organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners in China were true.

The defendants in the criminal complaint are the visiting president of Tongji Hospital Transplantation Research Institute in Wuhan City, Chen Zhonghua, and the dean of Zhongshan Hospital Organ Transplantation Center in Shanghai, Zhu Tongyu. They stand accused of violating the United States' "Torture Criminal Statute" (Title 18 USCA Section 2340A) and "Torture Convention" approved and implemented by the United States in 1994. The defendants were accused of harvesting, stealing and selling organs from prisoners, including Falun Gong practitioners in prisons without their consent. They should be held accountable for being chief perpetrators or accessory perpetrators, particularly, regarding live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners. They have not only committed the crime of torture, but also have committed the most serious crimes of genocide according to international criminal law, and violated the "Universal Declaration on Human Rights," the "International Convention on Citizens Rights and Political Rights" and other related regulations. The lawsuit also pointed out that the defendants' behavior has not only violated American law and international conventions, but also violated China's "Temporary Regulations for Utilizing Death Penalty Prisoners' Bodies and Organs" and the United Nations' regulations on principles of medical ethics regarding doctors protecting prisoners from being tortured and other inhuman treatment or punishment.

The two defendants were charged mainly because the doctors in the hospitals where they are directors admitted in recorded telephone conversation that the sources of the hospitals' organ transplants include Falun Gong practitioners.

Therefore, the plaintiffs' lawyer required the prosecutor to immediately investigate the defendants and others who were charged with crimes related to torture and issue arrest warrants and detain the defendants, not allow them to leave the United States, and initiate criminal procedure as soon as possible according to federal law.

In addition to the criminal complaint, over 50 legal notices were served to other Chinese delegates at the WTC by the "Human Rights Law Foundation" established in Washington DC. It warned all professionals who are currently engaging in organ transplant, that if any medical professionals, including surgeons and nurses participate in, support, abet, and assist in the inhuman practice of illegally harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners, they will be held legally responsible. The lawyers of the foundation who have been engaging in international human rights work for years, based on the requirement of the international justice and society's moral principles, will also pay close attention, and look into related criminal acts of any medical staff who may be involved in live organ harvesting.

The Falun Gong group expressed that the charge itself is not the purpose: they hope that all medical staff in China who engage in organ transplants will not be accomplices of the CCP in the persecution of Falun Gong, and immediately withdraw from being involved in the persecution, provide related criminal evidence, and assist putting an end to the inhuman persecution. If they do not repent quickly, Falun Gong practitioners will not only thoroughly expose to the world the inhuman crimes of all medical staff who have participated in organ harvesting but will also file lawsuits against them for their evil deeds around the world.

Boston: CCP Organ Harvesting Gets Attention at the World Transplant Congress

The first World Transplant Congress was held in Boston on July 23, 2006. More than 6,000 doctors and scientists from 85 countries gathered in Hynes Convention Center for the five-day congress. The allegation of organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners for profit drew attention from the attendees.

Chair of the congress Dr. Kecime, Surgical Director of Organ Transplant at Massachusetts General Hospital, expressed that the congress and he have learned about the allegation of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners happening in China and the Canadian independent investigative report. He felt that if the practice of live organ harvesting that is against medical ethics is true, the congress committee and the international organ transplant circle will strongly condemn it.



Display boards and banners protesting the CCP harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners

Falun Gong practitioner Kay Harmon from Orlando, Florida, stood at the entrance to the Hynes Convention Center in Boston early on the morning on July 23rd, passing out copies of the "Report into Allegations of Organs Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China" to every doctor who passed by attending the World Transplant Congress. Many of them had already heard about the atrocities.

George Abouna from Drexel Medical Institute in Philadelphia expressed his support for Falun Gong practitioners, and said he had long learned about the organ removal from prisoners in China's prisons. A group of Japanese doctors also told practitioners that before coming to the United States, each of them had received information regarding the CCP's harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners.



George Abouna said that he has long known about the organ removal in China's prisons



Conference attendees read about the CCP's live organ transplants

There were seminars on a variety of topics, including issues of medical ethics, on the first day of the congress. When being asked if the congress has international standard and related requirement on organ suppliers, and if the congress provides code of medical ethics for the countries including China, Dr. Kathryn J. Wood from the congress agenda committee answered that the congress is negotiating and cooperating with the World Health Organization (WHO) on related matters concerned.

A person-in-charge of scientific research from one of the major sponsoring companies of the congress, *Astellas*, expressed that their company will not establish any cooperation with China regarding human organ transplants, because China does not have law and regulations on organ transplants, and also they do not agree to use the organs from death penalty prisoners as sources of suppliers. The woman in charge who did not want to reveal her name also said that everybody knew the seriousness of the organ transplant problems in China, and no one in the pharmaceutical companies that study to assist the organ transplants is willing to have connections with them.

The "World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong" said on July 23 that among the targets for investigation are Chen Zhishui and Chen Zhonghua from the CCP's Tongji Hospital in Wuhan. They had submitted dissertations to the congress. It is reported that more than 100 people from China attended the congress. They provided over 70 dissertations on organ transplants.

Falun Gong practitioners wore T-shirts exposing the CCP's harvesting and selling of human organs. They attracted attention and interest from doctors and local people in Boston. Doctors who came in and out of the Hynes Convention Center expressed their support for Falun Gong by buying T-shirts. A doctor from New Delhi said, "What we can do now is to prevent Chinese doctors from joining international organ transplantation organizations, because their way of doing things is against the statute of the transplant association."



Doctors buy T-shirts exposing the CCP's harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners

Director of the Italian Careggi Kidney Transplant Center Prof. Maurizio Salvadori said that in Italy, live organ donation only happens among family members. He felt very "sad" for organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners.

Maurizio expressed that after learning that the Canadian independent investigator David Kilgour would hold a press conference on Tuesday July 25, in Boston, that he would lead over 60 people from their group to attend and show support.

Los Angeles: Being Persecuted for Clarifying the Truth, Falun Gong Airline Pilot Seeks Asylum in U.S

Chinese police detained Falun Gong practitioner Yuan Sheng, a veteran airline pilot with China Eastern Airlines based in Shanghai, on August 8, 2006 at Shanghai's Pudong Airport prior to his flight to the United States. He told one of the security personnel about the persecution of Falun Gong. At the insistence of the flight crew, Yuan Sheng piloted the plane and arrived at Los Angeles International Airport at noon on August 8. At present, Yuan Sheng is considering seeking political asylum in the United States.



Yuan Sheng at a brief press conference in Los Angeles on August 9, 2006

Yuan Sheng said Wednesday that he sought asylum in the United States because he is a Falun Gong practitioner, and would be arrested and punished should he return to China.

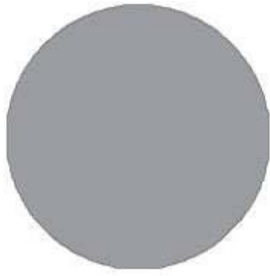
Yuan Sheng said that prior to taking off from Shanghai, he talked about the persecution he and other Falun Gong practitioners have suffered to a security staff member at Shanghai Airport. Yuan Sheng said that the officer reported him to the police, and the police tried to arrest him.

But Eastern Airlines insisted that if Yuan Sheng could not take off with the flight, the flight would be greatly delayed. Therefore, the police agreed to wait until Yuan Sheng returned to Shanghai to investigate him.

According to an Epoch Times report on the same day, Yuan Sheng shared that he has been practicing Falun Gong for eight years, and he takes it as his responsibility to expose the CCP's persecution of Falun Gong to help people learn about the CCP's evil nature. But, he also knew that should he return to China, he would suffer severe persecution. He had previously been thrown into one of the CCP's centers for forcibly brainwashing Falun Gong practitioners.

He said that some people in China have been sentenced to four years in prison simply because they were found in possession of copies of *The Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party*. As of today, nearly 3,000 Falun Gong practitioners have been confirmed killed by the persecution in China, and that is only a small fraction of the persecution. Countless Falun Gong practitioners have been detained, tortured and physically and mentally abused. Some have had their organs extracted while they are still alive, and their murdered bodies were cremated to destroy the evidence.

Facts of the Persecution



*School Teacher Mr. Sun Peichen Dies Soon After Repeated Cruel Torture
in Changlinzi Forced Labor Camp*

Mr. Sun Peichen, 47, a teacher at Yinglan Middle School, Yilan County, Heilongjiang Province, firmly believed in Falun Gong, so he was persecuted repeatedly by the Chinese Communist Party authorities. He was tortured in many cruel ways, including having his testicles crushed by police in Changlinzi Forced Labor Camp. He was tortured until he was near death. On June 7, 2006 he was sent home. Mr. Sun died on July 3, 2006.

Mr. Sun was repeatedly persecuted ever since the persecution began in 1999. On July 25, 1999, because he refused to give up his belief, he was put into administrative detention for fifteen days. On January 16, 2000, he was illegally imprisoned for 100 days.

On May 21, 2001, county police illegally arrested Mr. Sun at his school. He was taken to Changlinzi Forced Labor Camp for a year. Forced to live in a damp environment, his whole body became covered with scabies and he could not stand up or take care of himself. He went on a hunger strike to protest the persecution, and was barbarically force fed, and subjected to cruel torture many times.

On May 26, 2004, Mr. Sun Peichen was arrested again by Jia Lin, Qiao Lijun and others from Dalianhe Town Police Station. While Mr. Sun was taken from Hongxing Village to Dalianhe and then sent to Yilan Prison, he was beaten mercilessly many times by Qiao Lijun. Even during the period of Mr. Sun's illegal imprisonment, Qiao Lijun wore casual attire, smelt of liquor and rushed into the prison cell to mercilessly beat Mr. Sun. This caused bleeding from Mr. Sun's nose and mouth. His chest, abdomen and forehead received serious wounds and he passed out many times.

After not eating or drinking for eighteen days Mr. Sun was extremely weak, but he was nonetheless again taken to the Changlinzi Forced Labor Camp for a three year term and was expelled by his school.

During the period of imprisonment in the forced labor camp, Mr. Sun was mercilessly beaten many times by Chief Ji and Dong Hebin. The methods they used to torture Falun Gong practitioners include "pushing" and "separating." "Pushing" is where someone sits on the practitioner's back and pulls the arms up behind the back to the limit, which makes the joints crack. "Separating" is pulling the legs in opposite directions to the limit. If this did not satisfy the persecutors, they would do even more grotesque and painful things.

One morning around Easter, 2005, Falun Gong practitioners Mr. Sun Peichen, Mr. Li Qingrong, Mr. Zhang Fengtian, and Mr. Xu Guoxiang shouted loudly in the cafeteria,

"Falun Dafa is good." Zhao Shuang and other guards took Mr. Sun away and ordered him to take off all his clothes. With a plastic bag covering his hand Zhao Shuang grabbed Mr. Sun's testicles and crushed them hard. Another guard tortured him with an electric shock baton. When the two became tired, they rested and then again shocked Mr. Sun's testicles and other sensitive parts. After that, Zhao Shuang continued to apply the above-mentioned tortures of "pushing" and "separating" on Mr. Sun until he was tired. The guards then forced Mr. Sun to criticize himself in the workshop in front of other practitioners. Falun Gong practitioner Mr. Song Guohua felt very uncomfortable. He was dragged away right after he stood up. He was ordered to completely undress and was repeatedly shocked. After being subjected to "pushing" and "separating," his leg was badly injured.

On April 12, 2005, guard Zhao Shuang and others persecuted Mr. Sun. They tortured him with electric batons continuously, completely removed his clothes, held him down on the ground and used their elbows to pound his chest and back. They also kicked his chest and back.

Guards at the Changlinzi Forced Labor Camp also forced Mr. Sun and other Falun Gong practitioners to work extremely long hours. They could only sleep for two to three hours each night. They had to get up for work at 5:00 a.m. It was unusual for them to stop working even at 9:00 or 10:00 p.m. Sometimes they worked until 11:00 p.m. or midnight, even the next morning. They frequently took 'resisting management' as an excuse to wantonly beat and scold practitioners, use electric batons to shock them or force them to sit on iron chairs. Zhao Shuang said, "It is alright so long as we do not kill them. Even if we kill them, we just fill out a form. We can report it as a normal death. Anyway, the forced labor camp has a death quota."

Because of the brutal persecution Mr. Sun had lost many teeth and he had difficulty breathing because of chest pain. In the last two years, Mr. Sun was tortured in every possible way. He was painfully thin, sick in bed and was suffocating. In this case, the forced labor camp hastily released him on June 7, 2006. Twenty days later Mr. Sun died on July 3, 2006.

Mrs. Ban Huijuan Mentally Disoriented Due to Severe Torture in Heizuizi Prison

Falun Gong practitioner Ban Huijuan from Huadian City, Jilin Province became mentally disoriented after suffering prolonged persecution in Heizuizi Prison, Changchun City. Half a month ago her mother and son visited her at the prison. She had to be carried to the meeting place by two people and could no longer recognize her family. She spoke only broken words, and kept forgetting what she had just said as she continued to speak. By the end of the meeting, she still barely recognized her family. The guard said she was faking it.

On the surface one could not see any bruises on Ban Huijuan, but one could see that she had become extremely weak. Right now the details of the situation are not very clear.

Police from the Huadian City Police Department arrested Ms. Ban and her husband Xu Guijun were on June 3, 2002. Ms. Ban suffered through brutal interrogations from the political security team of the City Police Department. Three policemen tied her arms and legs to the four corners of a bed and pasted wet paper on her face until she almost suffocated. They tortured her like this repeatedly. When the police saw that Ms. Ban still would not give in, they shouted, "We'll feed you aphrodisiacs, and find two thugs to rape you in the detention center."

Afterwards, another 2-3 policemen entered the room and beat her severely. Ms. Ban quickly passed out. The policemen poured cold water onto her head and then took off some dirty socks and stuffed it into her mouth so that she would not cry out.

Ms. Ban and her husband were illegally sentenced to 12 years in prison. She is illegally detained in the Heizuizi Prison in Changchun City. Because she has been firm in her belief, the guards severely torture her. The guards usually tie steadfast practitioners down on beds, with each limb fixed to each bedpost.

*After Severe Torture, Elderly Woman Ms. Zhang Peiyun is Illegally
Given a Nine and a Half Year Sentence*

On February 24, 2006, the CCP's Court in East District, Panzhihua City opened a session to try Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Zhang Peiyun. During her court appearance, it was seen that Ms. Zhang looked very different from before she was abducted. Her weight had decreased to 88 lbs. from a previous 143 lbs. She was very skinny and trembled all over. Her health condition was critical. The court did not dare to open the session at the previously designated place, so they sent her to a conference room in the detention center. The court illegally sentenced her to nine years and six months' imprisonment. Ms. Zhang was sent to the Longquanyi Women's Prison in Chengdu City in March 2006.

Ms. Zhang, 60 years old, used to live in Zaoziping, Panzhihua City, Sichuan Province. Since she started practicing Falun Gong, the illnesses she suffered for many years disappeared. She enjoyed excellent health and was becoming more and more kindhearted. However, for the past six years, she was repeatedly taken and detained by lawless officials, simply because she insisted on her own belief.

At noon on July 11, 2005, when Ms. Zhang Peiyun was walking in Zaoziping, two persons from the National Security Team illegally arrested her and sent her to the Panzhihua City Police Department. When she arrived the police handcuffed her to a chair. At nightfall, the police covered Ms. Zhang's head with a bag, escorted her to Jingu Restaurant and tortured her. She was hung up for nine days and nine nights. In those nine days, she was not allowed to sleep. As soon as she closed her eyes, policewoman Tian Ping poured cold water on her chest. Her clothing was always wet.

A heavy policeman, about 5.9 feet tall, fiercely beat Ms. Zhang Peiyun about the head giving her a severe headache. Policeman Tian Ping said, "We treat Falun Gong even fiercer than those who commit homicide and arson." Tian Ping pinched Ms. Zhang's wrists and shoulders, causing her even more pain. When Ms. Zhang was hung up on the third day, the police handcuffed from behind and hung her on a window. At that time, she had difficulty breathing. A young policewoman beat her, which caused her mouth to bleed. Ms. Zhang's wrists turned black from the hanging. She was not let down until she fainted.

After that, the police shackled Ms. Zhang Peiyun behind her back, secured her to the back of a chair and forced her to squat. They also restrained her to the death bed for a long time and brutally force fed her and more.

The long-term torture caused Ms. Zhang's high blood pressure and damaged her heart. She fell into critical condition several times. The Panzhihua Detention Center sent her to the hospital for emergency treatment several times. The detention center was afraid of

taking responsibility should she die and requested that she be released several times. However, the 610 Office in Panzhihua City rejected the requests and decided to sentence Ms. Zhang instead.

Mr. Qian Jinsong Suffers Life-Threatening Torture in Gaobeidian Detention Center, Hebei Province

On June 7, 2006, the police from Gaoqiao Police Station, Baoding City arrested Mr. Qian Jinsong and four other Falun Gong practitioners in Baigou. On the afternoon of June 8, Qian was transferred to Gaobeidian Detention Center. The police and inmates, including the chief, tortured him savagely. On June 26, Qian was unable to give blood for a blood test. He then started to vomit blood and lost control over his bowels and bladder. He looked blue and was about to die.

Qian Jinsong, 30 years old, is an engineer at the State Tax Bureau in Beishi District, Baoding City. For practicing Falun Gong, he had been arrested once in October 2003, and was sentenced to three years at forced labor. During his incarceration he was shocked by extremely high-voltage electric batons and subjected to other gross tortures and abuse. He was almost tortured to death in August 2004. His weight dropped to about 65 lbs, so his family was then told to take Qian home. After a long period of time he recovered.

1. Tortured in Gaoqiao Police Station

Qiu Tao and another policeman extorted a "confession" from Qian. He was slapped in the face and suffered other kinds of physical abuses resulting in a heart attack and a stomachache. Even when Qian was in extreme misery, the police continued to torture him. He suffered cigarette burns on his arms, and scratches from metal clubs especially made with spikes as torture devices. He sustained a 10 cm (approximately 3.6 inches) long wound on one of his legs. Some other tortures inflicted on him include being hit in the ribs, knees and other protruding parts with a metal club and being hit in the testicles, earlobes, on the mouth and other sensitive parts with toy gun bullets. The police derived pleasure from torturing him.

2. Brutal Beatings and Extortion in Gaobeidian Detention Center

On the afternoon of June 8, Qian was taken to Gaobeidian Detention Center, where authorities at first refused to admit him. Then, after a request from a high-ranking official, he was admitted.

The second evening in the detention center Qian had a heart attack. The inmates took him inside the restroom and poured cold water on him. After shivering soaked in cold water for a long time, Qian finally stopped shivering. Yet, the prison guard only asked a couple of quick questions and did not care about what had happened to him.

Qian had heart and stomach problems for several days and did not eat; however, he was still forced to do hard labor. The head of the cell assigned to death row prisoners

slapped his face over 100 times. A group of them also put a toothbrush handle with edges in between his fingers, and, while holding his fingers tightly, twisted the handle forcefully. In the meantime, other inmates kept hitting Qian. He had bruises all over his body and was burned with cigarette butts.

Deputy detention center chief Du watched through a small window for ten minutes while all this was happening. The chief was right there supporting the abusers. Hence, the inmates did their very best to torture Qian. A death-row inmate verbally abused and hit him, at the same time saying, "Didn't you say that there were concentration camps? Let me tell you, this is a Nazi concentration camp right here!" The deputy chief even encouraged them.

After all of that, the inmates hit Qian if he leaned on the wall for support, despite the fact that he was too weak to walk. The cell head extorted money from him and demanded his family bring in 500 yuan.

3. Hunger Strike Brings Verbal Abuse, Beatings and Pinching

Qian started a protest hunger strike on June 18. With the onset of his hunger strike, the detention center also escalated their mistreatment of him. He was constantly verbally attacked, brutally beaten and tortured. During the evenings, they arranged for two inmates to keep him from falling asleep. After he met with his family, they strongly protested. Only then did the detention center chief stop the inmates from beating, scolding and threatening Qian.

Qian continued the protest hunger strike. Then, the chief, the guards and the inmates began to threaten him. The inmates were told to torture him. They whipped him. Deputy chief Xu Zhong and guard Tian hit his face, which bled badly. They also pinched his arms until they turned blue and purple. Xu caused at least seven bleeding wounds on Qian's arms.

4. Injected With Unknown Substance Endangers His Life

Qian was injected with an unknown substance after being taken to the 18th Railway Hospital. Qian felt extremely uncomfortable right after the injection. He felt feverish and could not sleep. His mind often had random thoughts.

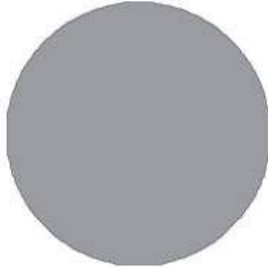
On June 24, 2006, he was sent to the same hospital one more time. The doctors said that Qian had a rapid heartbeat. It beat three times per second. They also found Qian suffering from kidney failure. He required immediate hospitalization. During an infusion, Qian felt more and more uncomfortable. He developed a fever. He told his family members that he felt extremely miserable. He felt more and more uncomfortable. He was on the verge of collapsing. He only felt a little better after the infusion was done. What was in the infusion is unknown.

On June 25, Qian's family members requested that he be transferred to another hospital, but the detention center refused.

On the 26th, Qian was unable to provide blood for a blood test. He started to vomit blood and lost control of his bowels. He looked blue. The hospital issued a certificate of imminent death. The doctors said that Qian's organs were all failing and his life was in danger at any moment.

Some personnel from Gaobeidian District Police Department and from the detention center hastily did some paper work and immediately turned the dying Qian over to his family members, after the persecutors disappeared.

People Awaken to the Truth



Three Stories of People in China Awakening to the Truth

Story 1

A new colleague, Xiao Zhang, was recently transferred to Xiao Yu's workplace. Xiao Zhang is a candid, enthusiastic, and pure-minded individual. But because they had no contact, Xiao Yu didn't have an opportunity to clarify the truth to Xiao Zhang.

One day Xiao Zhang took the initiative to speak to Xiao Yu, and then Xiao Yu clarified the truth to her by chatting about spiritual beliefs. Unexpectedly, Xiao Zhang said, "If I believed in anything, I would believe in Falun Gong!" In surprise Xiao Yu asked why.

"Since my childhood, I have been seeing and hearing the hypocrisy, rank and degeneracy of the CCP," Xiao Zhang explained. "They are worse than criminal gangs, so I refused to join that wicked party." "How do you know that Falun Gong is definitely good?" asked Xiao Yu. Xiao Zhang continued, "It is very simple. I know the CCP so well and Falun Gong is different from them. So Falun Gong must be good!"

In a short period of 20 minutes, Xiao Zhang learned the truth about Falun Gong from Xiao Yu, and happily accepted the suggestion to quit the CCP's affiliated organizations and, moreover, she insisted on using her true name to do it.

Story 2

Before July 1, a Falun Gong practitioner went to clarify the truth in Zhucheng Market. The people around him discussed what he said afterward.

One young woman said, "In our village the party members must go to meetings every night, and they are forbidden to quit the party. Now, it is very easy to join the party with just a signature."

A middle-aged man added, "It looks like the CCP is going to collapse."

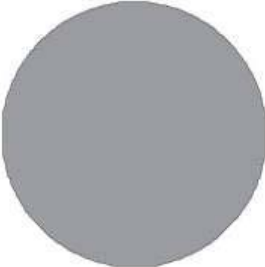
Story 3

In a village near Jilin City, a Falun Gong practitioner was forced to leave home because of the persecution.

One day this Falun Gong practitioner came back home to get some clothing and was seen by villagers assigned to monitor his home. The villagers were told to report as soon as the Falun Gong practitioner appeared and that they would be rewarded for their efforts.

Instead of reporting the Falun Gong practitioner, they went to his home and told him of the situation and helped to keep an eye out for the police. The people in the village all know that Falun Gong is good.

Voice of Justice



UK MP: "I urge China's leaders to ... take note of the international outrage its actions are causing"

British Member of Parliament for Cheadle, Mark Hunter wrote the following statement for a press conference held by UK Falun Gong practitioners to mark seven years of persecution:

I am writing in support of the campaign to end the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners by the Chinese government.

In recent years, mounting credible evidence has been emerging of the shocking treatment meted out to those people who follow what is a peaceful way of life. In particular, the recent report by David Kilgour and David Matas highlights the practice of removing and selling human organs from members of the practice. Evidence of this brutal and obscene practice is just the latest in a series of verifiable human rights violations.

It is estimated that over the past seven years, nearly 3,000 people have been killed as a result of the persecution against Falun Gong practitioners. In addition, 6,000 have been sent to prison and 100,000 sent to forced labor camps. This represents a gross violation of human rights by the Chinese government.

I have stated before that if China is serious about playing an increasingly important role in world affairs, the human rights situation must be addressed as a priority. It is wholly unacceptable that abuse of political dissidents and followers of peaceful spiritual groups such as Falun Gong are persecuted in the ways described.

Whilst this abuse continues, Members from all sides of the House of Commons will press the British government to use its influence to put pressure on the Chinese government to end these abuses.

China is rightly ambitious to become a world leader. Only when the Chinese government accepts its responsibility to human rights at home and abroad, though, will it be ready to take its place as a global power that can gain the respect and credibility of the international community.

I urge China's leaders to listen to today's protest and take note of the international outrage its actions are causing. I join the United Nations, World Health Organization and other humanitarian organizations in condemning the persecution and demanding that the Chinese government cease its maltreatment.

Statement by Dr. Kirk C. Allison During the World Transplant Congress

On July 24, 2006, Dr. Kirk C. Allison, Associate Director of the Program in Human Rights and Medicine, University of Minnesota issued a statement at the Forum On Stopping the Organ Harvesting in China during the World Transplant Congress held in Boston.

Mounting Evidence of Falun Gong Practitioners used as Organ Sources in China and Related Ethical Responsibilities

24 July 2006

Kirk C. Allison, PhD, MS

Associate Director

Program in Human Rights and Medicine

University of Minnesota

The systematic government persecution of nonviolent Falun Gong practitioners in China since July 1999 has constituted the greatest concentration of human rights violations against a single cultural group in China since the Cultural Revolution. It is a program of suppression separated from conventional judicial processes or appeals. This persecution should cease immediately.

Additionally, there is accumulating convincing evidence of the use of Falun Gong practitioners as involuntary sources for organ transplantation in China. This implies a scope of human rights violations involving institutional medicine not documented since the 1940s. Many recipients of such organs are foreign patients from Malaysia, Japan, Europe and the United States.

The July 6 2006, "Report into allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China" by attorney David Matas and Canadian former Asia-Pacific Secretary of State David Kilgour confirms with high likelihood sourcing of Falun Gong organs. Evidence includes interviews and telephone inquiries to specifically identified medical institutions and doctors in China. These interviews identify organs from Falun Gong practitioners as being of high quality, in supply, and usually accessible in a short period of time. This extends concern regarding a system of transplantation already sourced from executed of prisoners.

Between 2000 and 2005 the source of some 41,500 organs remains ambiguous. Family donors or non-family brain-dead donors account for less than 10 donations in China. A national voluntary donor program is undeveloped. Kidney transplants nearly tripled in the same period. Liver transplants increased nationwide from about 135 in 1998 to over

4,000 in 2005. Various advertised organ prices ranged widely from about \$24,000 (200,000 yuan) for Chinese to \$98,000 or more U.S. dollars for foreigners.

Various transplantation websites have promised a liver within an average of one week, a month, or guaranteed by two. A kidney is promised within two weeks, with a second in one week should the first prove "unsuitable". This time frame requires a large pool of donors pre-typed for blood group and HLA matching. Systematic blood testing of arrested Falun Gong practitioners is known. Given a 12-24 hour window for kidney transplantation, and a 12-hour window for liver, scheduled matching cannot be assured on a random-death basis. Heart or whole liver transplantation requires donor death, either prior to or directly by taking the organs.

Recorded telephone inquiries to transplant sites and even detention centers repeatedly identify Falun Gong practitioners as "live", "healthy" and consistently available as sources of organs. Physicians have indicated selecting live prisoners to ensure compatibility.

While reform of the transplantation system has been promised in a new "temporary" regulation taking effect on 1 July 2006, the regulation has not been published verbatim for scrutiny. It reportedly requires that a local hospital ethics committee approve transplants and confirm legal sources. However, there is no indication of less reliance on execution in the transplantation system of China, and certainly no less persecution of Falun Gong.

Given the prominence of the transplantation institutions reflected in the inquiries, it cannot be claimed that such human rights abuses are isolated rogue occasions, unknown or incidental to China's "unique" system of organ procurement. Concern applies both to civilian hospitals ultimately accountable to the Ministry of Health and to military hospitals which are not.

Given a transplantation system relying on executed prisoners generally, and strong evidence of Falun Gong practitioners as sources in particular, the following ethical principles and policy implications apply:

1. An organ transplantation system relying on execution, to which China admits, cannot embody non-coercive informed consent. An option between immediate execution or execution at an arbitrary future time, when blood group type and HLA matches a prospective recipient, makes free, uncoerced, informed consent impossible - if sought at all.
2. The advent of 'organ transplantation tourism' as a source of foreign medical income, and the confluence execution-related organ sourcing and high organ demand increases the likelihood of execution for marginal offenses. Capital offenses in China range from

murder, to economic corruption, to nebulous anti-state activity - as leveled against Falun Gong practitioners.

3. What, then, are the human rights responsibilities of the international medical and research community?

a. Professional associations, such as The Transplantation Society, should place a moratorium on research support and collaboration with transplantation in China given that such collaboration tacitly facilitates the continuance of a gross violation of human rights.

b. Academic journals and educational venues, such as the World Transplant Congress, must reject papers and presentations relying on data derived from practices violating standards described in Helsinki Declaration of the World Medical Association Ethical Principles Regarding Medical Research Involving Human Subjects and International Instruments.

i. The Helsinki Declaration states: "Concern for the interests of the subject must always prevail over the interests of science and society."

ii. It is unethical to publish research data generated by unethical research processes. Data derived from a transplantation system violating the canons of informed consent clearly falls within this category. This applies to papers based on transplantation data involving procedures where organs are obtained by illicit means. An ethical review of past publications is in order.

iii. It is unethical for tenure or review committees to consider publications or presentations derived from such data as a basis for advancement - despite any technical merit.

iv. While there is a *scientific, professional, and even personal* cost to ethical and moral consistency, the human rights cost of its generation and underlying practices, and the tendency of after-the-fact legitimating of such data by rationalization and use, is much higher.

1. The publication of unethically generated data, or results based on this data, is also unethical, as it violates the canons of consent. Doing so creates additional demand and allowances for such data, here irrespective of the deaths of non-voluntary donors.

c. Academic institutions should review and suspend research collaborations involving transplantation, and transplantation data sourced from the Peoples

Republic of China. This also applies to practice collaborations or demonstration procedures.

i. While not all transplant surgeons within the Chinese system approve of state practices, the practices in this area are pervasively in violation of fundamental human rights and canons of medical ethics.

d. There is an ethical obligation for funding agencies and foundations to direct or redirect funding to projects with licit sources of data.

4. Given the evidence at hand, international transplant patients who obtain organs in China do so at the cost of benefiting from, and tacitly supporting, the continuance of an ongoing lethal violation of human dignity and human rights. Prospective patients should be informed of this fact and actively discouraged from pursuing this avenue of treatment.

Kirk C. Allison, PhD, MS

Associate Director

Program in Human Rights and Medicine

University of Minnesota

Director of Medical Affairs for The Transplantation Society Expresses Organization's Concerns about Organ Harvesting in China

Dr. Francis Delmonico, Director of Medical Affairs for The Transplantation Society (International) said that the association is concerned about allegations that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners. He said that he already passed Falun Gong practitioners' concerns to the World Health Organization (WHO).



According to a report from Sound of Hope Radio on July 27, Dr. Delmonico is a transplant surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital. He is a member of the Committee of Ethics and Economics at the World Transplant Congress. During an interview on July 26, Dr. Delmonico emphasized that organ transplants must be conducted with the donor's permission. He said that it is the policy of the association and it is also the rule that people need to follow as we are living on this planet together.

He said that the association has already passed its concerns about the organ harvesting in China to the WHO. The WHO also has received sufficient information. He said that the WHO would be the major organization that will conduct the investigation, but that when the investigation will begin is uncertain.

Dr. Delmonico especially emphasized that the association's policy is very clear. In June 2006, the association released a public announcement strongly condemning the Chinese Communist Party for allowing the harvesting of organs from executed criminals.

Irish & European Parliament Member Condemns CCP Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners



Mr. Simon Coveney, Member of Irish Parliament, Member of European Parliament

Coveney Calls on Irish Government to Condemn Organ Harvesting of Chinese Civilians as a Crime Against Humanity

July 20, 2006

Fine Gael MEP Simon Coveney TD is calling on the Irish Government, and other administrations, to publicly condemn the organ harvesting of Chinese people. Today is the seventh anniversary of the persecution of Falun Gong Practitioners.

Coveney's comments come in the wake of a recent report confirming allegations that Falun Gong practitioners and other prisoners in China have had their organs removed in a deliberate and systematic way for resale to others awaiting transplants.

On 6 July, David Kilgour, former Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific) for Canada and David Matas, international human rights lawyer, released their report into allegations of organ harvesting on Falun Gong practitioners. The report is the result of a two-month independent investigation including interviews with witnesses, research into websites of transplantation centers and transcripts of telephone inquiries.

Coveney, who is EPP-ED spokesman for human rights, met with David Kilgour last week in the European Parliament to discuss the issue.

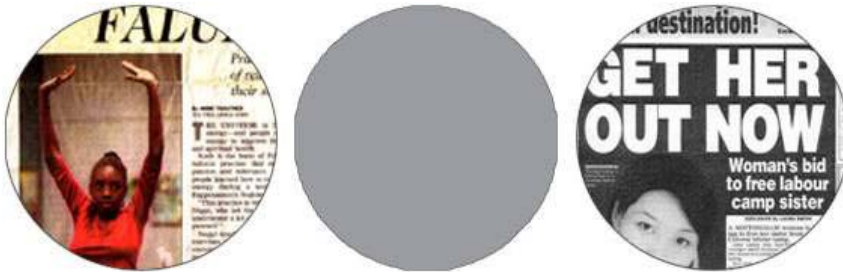
He has since tabled parliamentary questions to the European Council and Commission along with his colleagues Edward McMillan-Scott MEP, Vice President of the European Parliament, and Charles Tannock MEP, Vice Chair of the Human Rights Committee.

The three MEPs have also written to the Chinese Ambassador in Brussels to ask him to respond to the aforementioned report's findings. Coveney plans to hold a hearing on illicit organ harvesting of Chinese people in the European Parliament, in September.

Speaking today Coveney said, "Organ harvesting of unwilling donors is a crime against humanity. The investigation was carried out by two reputable individuals who have no affiliation with Falun Gong. Their findings are damning and almost incredulous. The source of 41,000 transplants for the six-year period from 2000 to 2005 cannot be explained in China.

"Apart from any moves I am pursuing on this issue in Europe, I would also call on the Irish Government today, the seventh anniversary of the persecution of Falun Gong, to publicly condemn the organ harvesting of these practitioners."

Media Reports and Opinions



TV Station RTBF, Belgium: The CCP is Accused of Harvesting Organs for Sale

On July 13, 2006, as part of their evening news broadcast, RTBF, a Belgian TV station broadcasting in French, reported about the Chinese Communist Party being accused of harvesting organs for sale:

A report released on July 6th by two Canadian senior experts has confirmed the CCP's practice of large-scale organ harvesting from living people. The conclusion of this report is supported by the Vice President of the European Parliament. The victims of organ harvesting are Falun Gong practitioners. Falun Gong was banned by the CCP in July 1999.

In the 1990s, Falun Gong was practiced by many people in China. But since July 1999, the government started to arrest these peaceful practitioners because it claimed they were a threat to "the stability of society and the political situation." Then the practice was banned and the Chinese authorities also banned the publishing and sale of Falun Gong books. More and more practitioners were condemned to terms of imprisonment.

Seven years later, on Thursday the 13th of July 2006, a news broadcast about the independent investigation report pointed out the horrendous fact that thousands of Falun Gong practitioners were killed for their organs, and these organs were traded in China in an organized international organ trading system.

According to the report, Falun Gong practitioners were killed so that their organs could be supplied for the organ transplant trade.

Witness Chen Ying stated that when she was illegally detained in China, she was forced to have a cardiogram, blood samples were taken and her whole body including her eyes were examined. She said, "When I first saw the news on the Internet about organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners at the Sujiatun Concentration Camp, tears ran down my cheeks, I was so sorrowful."

Former Canadian Parliament Member David Kilgour has collected much evidence, especially the confession from the ex-wife of a doctor involved in organ harvesting operations, who has alleged that over two thousand Falun Gong practitioners' organs have been plundered. David Kilgour said, "They killed thousands of people for this trade. This practice is a crime against humanity. Even in the Nazi's time, we did not see any crime as cruel as this crime against innocent Chinese citizens." David Kilgour is not the only person who revealed the CCP's crime of organ harvesting; Amnesty International also showed concern over this issue, however, the seriousness of this issue was not immediately recognized.

*Kamloops Daily News (British Columbia, Canada): Falun Gong:
'Overwhelming evidence' of organ harvesting*

The SOS National Car Tour arrived at City Hall Wednesday to raise awareness and urge the Canadian government at all levels to help stop the alleged organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners.

"We are here to urge every Canadian resident to condemn horrific organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners in China and help stop the persecution and mass killing of Falun Gong practitioners," said Car Tour member April Zhu.

A recently released report showing evidence of organ harvesting in China should initiate action from the Canadian government, she said.

"An independent report by the Hon. David Kilgour, former secretary of state for Asia Pacific, and Mr. David Matas, renowned international human rights lawyer, was released on July 6," Zhu said.

"(The report) shows overwhelming evidence of organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners by the Chinese communist party."

The Car Tour wants Canadians to write to city councilors and local MPs along with the Prime Minister and minister of foreign affairs to "condemn the Chinese communist party for committing crimes against humanity," Zhu said.

It is alleged that Falun Gong practitioners are being arrested and held in labor camps for unknown lengths of time for sharing information about the belief.

The allegation is that, while being held in what are being called "concentration camps," the practitioners unwillingly have their organs removed while they are still alive, which are later sold for organ transplants.

The Kilgour/Matas report concluded that the allegations are true and that a number of Falun Gong prisoners have had their vital organs, including hearts, kidneys, livers and corneas, unwillingly removed to be sold at high prices to people, including foreigners, who face long waits for voluntary donations of such organs.

The conclusion comes from piecing together all the evidence and once put together, the report states: "they paint a damning whole picture."

Falun Gong, also known as Falun Dafa, was founded in northeastern China in 1992 and includes elements of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. It essentially teaches meditation through exercise intended to improve physical and spiritual health and is

sometimes referred to as Chinese yoga. *[Editor's note: Falun Gong is a standalone cultivation system with its own unique principles and methods.]*

The practice is estimated to have 70 to 100 million followers and is perceived as a threat to the Chinese government and was banned in 1999 by the CCP, said Zhu.

"The Chinese government wants to defame their reputation, bankrupt them financially and destroy them physically," Zhu said of Falun Gong practitioners.

The Falun Gong movement is not political, but rather promotes truth, tolerance and compassion for people of all race and cultures, she said.

The Car Tour members are traveling to major B.C. cities to spread their message.

Christian Science Monitor: Organ harvesting and China's openness

The Monitor's View

China is scurrying to welcome the world when it hosts the 2008 Olympic Games. That event will bring thousands of visitors with laptops and video cameras, along with TV networks. What kind of country will these foreigners find? Will it be one whose government respects its own citizens' rights?

Two paths lie ahead for President Hu Jintao and his unelected regime. One is to accelerate openness and reform and present an admirable track record of improved human rights to the world two years hence. The other is to try to hide huge discontent bubbling near the surface by cracking down on dissidents. The Hu government seems to be committed to the latter.

Much has been said about the government's attempts to limit what its people can learn about China and the world by blocking access to Internet sites.

This year alone, China has shut down more than 700 online forums, and eight search engines have been ordered to block searches of about 1,000 banned words, including "Falun Gong" and "Tiananmen Square," according to the South China Morning Post in Hong Kong.

Now allegations that China is executing prisoners from the outlawed Falun Gong spiritual movement, and harvesting their organs for transplant, add to the possibility that unless China changes, it may find itself squirming uncomfortably when the world comes calling in 2008.

A report from two respected Canadian human rights activists, featured in today's Monitor and widely elsewhere, charges China with putting to death "a large but unknown number of Falun Gong prisoners of conscience" since 1999 and selling their organs - hearts, kidneys, livers, corneas - at high prices to foreigners. China quickly dismissed the charges.

The report's evidence is circumstantial, but persuasive. It includes a sharp rise in transplants that parallels massive arrests of Falun Gong members, websites listing organs for sale, officials at Chinese hospitals and clinics admitting by phone that they have Falun Gong organs on hand, and a shocking secondhand account from the wife of a transplant surgeon.

The Canadians, David Kilgour, a former Member of Parliament and cabinet minister, and David Matas, a human rights lawyer, have put their own considerable reputations on the line to stand behind their report. Neither is a member of Falun Gong.

China has tried to change the subject by painting Falun Gong as a [*slanderous words deleted*] whose members hold beliefs at odds with the Communist Party's worldview. But it ought to be more concerned about conducting an honest investigation into these possible atrocities, whether they are the result of Beijing-directed repression, local corruption, or a combination of both.

Falun Gong protests are just one visible edge of a discontented Chinese society that longs to be pluralistic, with citizens able to openly explore China's own traditional cultures and foreign influences, from Western commercialism to various forms of Christianity and other religions.

To gain the credibility it seeks for 2008, China should provide transparent evidence to prove to the world that such outrageous practices are not being conducted.

Finnish Newspaper Hufvudstadsbladet: "A New Kind of Evil on this Earth"

On July 18, 2006, the Finnish capital's newspaper *Hufvudstadsbladet* published an article called "A new kind of evil on this Earth."

The report reads: In the last few years the Chinese Communist Party has been continuously trading the organs of detained practitioners of the Falun Gong meditation movement and profiting themselves in the meanwhile. This has been pointed out by two Canadians in their report.

Canadian human rights lawyer David Matas and Canadian Foreign Ministry's former Asia-Pacific Commissioner David Kilgour are the authors of this report published on July 6th.

Matas and Kilgour wrote in this report: "According to what we have found out so far, we come to the regrettable conclusion that the allegations are true. We believe there was organ harvesting on a large scale, and that huge numbers of Falun Gong practitioners have had their organs removed without their consents."

During a press conference on July 6th in Ottawa, while announcing the publication of his report, David Matas said, "This is a new kind of evil that has never been seen on this Earth."

Matas and Kilgour made it clear that they did not work for anyone. It is shown through recording of telephone conversations to Chinese hospitals, detention centers and courts, asking about Falun Gong practitioners' organs, that tens of organizations admitted that they could provide these in a very short period of time. Some places said that the waiting time here would be longer, but suggested going to other places, cities and organizations where the organs could be obtained quicker.

The "other places" means that they are "top national secrets."

Inside the report of investigation Matas and Kilgour made reference to official figures, however at the same time they also felt that many conclusions can only be reached by analyzing the previous findings. They also mentioned that between 2000 and 2005 there were 41,500 transplant operations where the sources of the organs are unexplained.

During the investigation it was very hard to obtain true evidence. The authors also brought up the consequences of people from the United Nations and Amnesty International who gave witness accounts or validated facts about China's human rights.

Nevertheless they feel that the interviews made by Kilgour and others who have really helped with this case are highly reliable. One of the most concerned witnesses is the wife of a doctor who used to operate and remove corneas from Falun Gong practitioners. His wife actually isn't a Falun Gong practitioner.

Kilgour asked in the interview: "After he removed corneas from them what would happen to the victims?"

The doctor's wife replied, "They would be sent to other operating tables to have their hearts, livers and kidneys removed. In one operation my husband cooperated with another doctor. At that time he got to know that these were Falun Gong practitioners, furthermore they were still alive when their organs were harvested. Not only were corneas removed, there were lots of other organs also."

Danish News Agency (Ritzau): CCP Harvests Organs for Sale

The mainstream media in Denmark reported on the independent Canadian investigation into organ harvesting. On July 13th, 2006, Danish news agency *Ritzau* released news about the investigation. The title of the report is 'China is selling Falun Gong practitioners' organs'.

This report was reprinted by other mainstream media. Major Danish newspapers *Berlingske Tidende*, *Jyllands-Posten* and the Danish TV Channel 2 all put this news as their headlines on the same day.

This report said that according to the recently released report by the Canadian independent investigation group, Falun Gong practitioners' organs were sold in China. An MEP suggested abolishing China's right to host the 2008 Olympic Games. As the writers of the report said, in recent years, thousands of Falun Gong practitioners were killed in China and they were not protected by any law. Then practitioners' organs were sold to the people who need corneas, livers, kidneys, lungs or hearts at the price of hundreds of kroner.

The Communist regime in China is selling executed prisoners' organs; this is one issue. Their killing of a person is to provide a kidney to another person, for example, a Scandinavian, is another issue altogether. One of the authors of the report, former Canadian diplomat David Kilgour condemned this practice in a press conference.

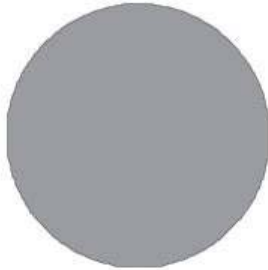
Another author of the report is respected human rights lawyer David Matas. They could not tell the exact number of people murdered, however, Kilgour pointed out that it had been affirmed that this is genocide committed by the Chinese government.

This investigation concludes that thousands of people are being murdered. The investigation was done through interviewing government officials, doctors and people who were once detained in prison. The report pointed out that in China there are at least thirteen concentration camps and hospitals claiming to sell organs. On Wednesday July 12th, *Ritzau* visited the English website of a Chinese hospital. On the website, the price of a kidney is labeled at 363,000 kroner.

The investigation report states that prisoners were subjected to torture and medical checks, which means that unwilling organ donors are kept alive in concentration camps until their organs match a willing patient. European Parliament Vice-President Edward McMillan-Scott said that he made a trip to China to investigate this issue and one of the Falun Gong witnesses he met was caught by the Chinese authorities soon afterwards. He was indignant at this.

During Thursday's press conference, McMillan-Scott urged the United Nations to investigate this issue. He thought that China's right to host 2008 Olympic Games should be abolished.

Falun Gong Practitioners' Personal Experiences



Falun Dafa Saved My Sister

My second eldest sister is an honest, kind-hearted person who never makes trouble for anyone. She has done human resource work for many years. In 1997, I started to practice Falun Gong and introduced it to her as well. However, she had a barrier that curbed her desire to practice until a later time.

In 1999, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) started to fabricate lies and stigmatize Falun Gong. Because I stepped out to appeal for Falun Gong, I was illegally arrested and sentenced to three years in a forced labor camp. During my term of forced labor, this sister was the only one who came to visit me regularly. When I was close to finishing my prison term, she was diagnosed with cirrhosis and tuberculosis, and was bedridden for more than half the year. Her hospital bill was more than forty thousand yuan, and the doctor had given the medical prognosis to her family that she would live four months at most. I went to see my sister after I was released. By then, she was already reduced to skin and bones. I told her to recite in her heart: "Falun Dafa is good. Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance are good." And so, she did.

I went to see her two days later, and her spirits were much better. She told me happily, "When I recited 'Dafa is good,' I felt things turning around and around in my stomach. It was very comfortable. Teach me how to practice." I lent her a copy of *Zhuan Falun*, which she read while lying in bed. She continued learning the exercise movements over the next ten days, and her condition was markedly improving.

Then, an acquaintance told her, "You will get arrested if you practice Falun Gong; come with me to the temple and learn a qigong." And so, she did in fact go to the temple. She burned incense, kowtowed, and paid for such a privilege. She spent more than a thousand yuan in just one week. However, her condition began to deteriorate. It was then she was awakened, "Falun Gong did not ask a penny from me, and I got better. Why did I even bother to look for those other things that are not genuine? Falun Gong teaches me to cultivate my character. Falun Gong is righteous!" After this understanding, she started to practice Falun Dafa wholeheartedly. Her family also supported her after they noticed that her condition and spirit had taken a turn for the better.

Slowly, my second eldest sister's dose of Chinese herbal medicine soup decreased from several bowls a day to one bowl a day. Then it decreased from one bowl to a small cup. In less than four months, she stopped taking medicine completely. It has been eight months; her weight went from 30 kg (66 lbs) to about 100 lbs, and her complexion is glowing. My sister always sighs with a feeling, "I should have practiced Falun Dafa earlier".

The CCP's lies fall on deaf ears based on the changes in my sister. Today, her relatives, friends, and neighbors all call Falun Gong wonderful and miraculous.

Glossary

Falun Gong (also called **Falun Dafa**) is an ancient form of *qigong*; the practice of refining the body and mind through special exercises and meditation. Like *tai chi*, *qigong* is a vital part of many people's lives in Asia; almost every Chinese park is brimming by the break of dawn with people practicing these arts.

Only a few years after its public introduction in 1992, Falun Dafa quickly grew to become the most popular form of *qigong* ever in Chinese history. The major reason for this is that Falun Dafa distinguishes itself from other *qigong* practices by emphasizing not only physical cultivation, but also cultivation of one's moral character in daily life according to higher principles taught by Mr. Li Hongzhi, Falun Dafa's founder. The practice involves slow, gentle movements and meditation. It is easy to learn, enjoyable to practice, and free of charge. Its principles are based on Truth, Compassion, and Tolerance. Falun Gong is practiced by over 100 million people in 60 countries. The main works of Falun Gong are available in over 30 languages.

Zhuan Falun: This book comprises the principal teachings of Falun Dafa.

"April 25": This refers to the "sensitive" anniversary of April 25, 1999, on which date ten thousand Falun Gong practitioners peacefully gathered outside the Zhongnanhai compound (China's central government building) and successfully appealed for the release of forty-five practitioners who had been illegally arrested in Tianjin City.

Clarifying the Truth: Because of the persecution in China and the unrelenting hate campaign carried out by China's state-controlled media, Falun Gong practitioners have been actively "clarifying the truth" -- explaining to the public the facts about Falun Gong and exposing the persecution. Truth clarification activities include face-to-face conversations with people, posting notices and posters, handing out flyers, and hanging banners. Outside of China, where Falun Gong is freely practiced, practitioners further expose the persecution through anti-torture reenactments, art exhibits, Internet websites, books, magazines, newspapers, movies and letter writing. The goal of clarifying the truth is to help people understand Falun Gong, to dispel the lies of the communist regime in China and to raise public support to end the persecution. (Variations: "clarifying the truth", "truth clarifying", "truth-clarifying", "truth clarification", "truth-clarification", "clarifying the facts", "clarified the truth", and "clarified the facts")

Death Bed torture: A practitioner is restrained on a bed with his hands handcuffed above his head to the bed rails, and his legs tied with thin nylon ropes. A rope is then

tightly wrapped around the practitioner's body and the bed, from his legs to his chest. The rope is wrapped so tightly that the practitioner has difficulty breathing and eventually loses consciousness.

The 610 Office is an agency specifically created to persecute Falun Gong, with absolute power over each level of administration in the Party and all other political and judiciary systems. It was established on June 10th hence it's name.

Illegally arrested: Contrary to what former Chinese leader Jiang Zemin, who initiated the persecution, and the Chinese Communist Party would like the world to believe, practicing Falun Gong is NOT illegal in China. Although the Public Security Department issued an unconstitutional set of restraints on the practice at the onset of the persecution in 1999, no laws have been passed by the only legislative body in China, the People's Congress, banning Falun Gong or granting the police the authority to arrest Falun Gong practitioners for practicing the exercises or distributing flyers.

The Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party is a series of essays published in late 2004 that reveal the true nature of the Communist Party. The *Nine Commentaries* have led millions of people to renounce their membership in the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). It is "A book that has shocked all Chinese around the world. A book that is disintegrating the Communist Party." (<http://ninecommentaries.com>)

"Reform or Transform": Implementation of brainwashing and torture in order to force a practitioner to renounce Falun Gong. (Variations: "**reform**", "**transform**", "**reformed**", "**reforming**", "**transformed**", "**transforming**", and "**transformation**")

Three Statements: Practitioners are coerced under brainwashing and torture to write a "Repentance Statement," "Guarantee Statement" or "Dissociation Statement" as proof that they have given up their belief. In the statement, the practitioner is forced to admit remorse for practicing Falun Gong, promises to give up Falun Gong, and never again associate with other practitioners or go to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong.

Yuan is Chinese currency; 500 yuan is equal to the average monthly income of an urban worker in China.