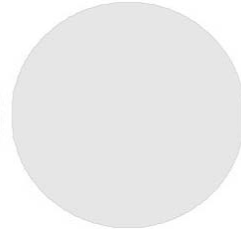
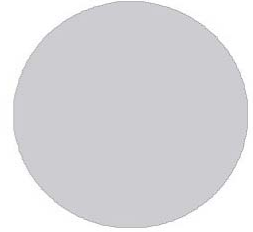
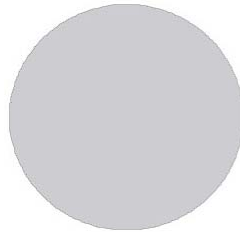
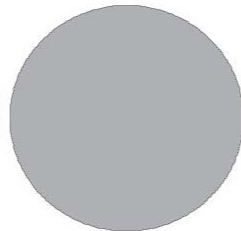


# Clearwisdom Digest

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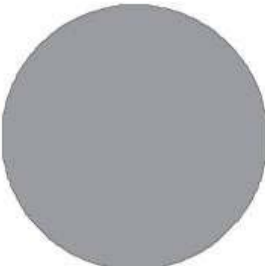
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# News and Events from Around the World



## *US Congress Holds Hearing on CCP's Organ Harvesting from Living Falun Gong Practitioners*

At noon on September 29, 2006, the United States Congress held its first hearing on allegations that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is harvesting organs from live Falun Gong practitioners. Four witnesses testified at the hearing. More than 100 people, including House representatives, legislative assistants, officials and advisers from the U.S. government, and reporters attended the hearing. Chair of the Subcommittee of Oversight and Investigations of the House Committee on International Relations and senior congressman Dana Rohrabacher urged the U.S. government to take further action to stop these crimes.



Four witnesses testify at the hearing

Congressman Rohrabacher said during an interview after the hearing, "What we have learned today is that there is a monstrous crime going on in this world. Just repression of people's religious freedom is bad enough. But for the government of China, they take those religious practitioners, who are no threat to anyone else in their own country, but then to take them to prison, and execute them in order to get their body parts to sell for profit. This is a new level of evil. And today we heard the evidence that this evil exists, and now it's up to us to put pressure on the Chinese government to end this evil."

Congressman Rohrabacher said that facing such evil in the world, we cannot keep silent. We should not ignore such evil just because of commercial interests from such a totalitarian regime.

David Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific, David Matas, International Human Rights Lawyer, Erping Zhang, Falun Gong spokesperson and Executive Director of the Association for Asian Research, and Kirk C. Allison, Ph.D., Director of the Program in Human Rights and Health, School of Public Health and

Associate Director of the Program in Human Rights and Medicine at the Medical School of the University of Minnesota testified at the hearing.

Mr. Kilgour and Mr. Matas introduced their "*Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China*", which aroused attention in many European countries. They called on the international community to stop these crimes against humanity.

Mr. Kilgour mentioned the situation of human rights attorney Gao Zhisheng, who has been detained by CCP since August 15, "I must also give credit to Amnesty International for putting out an emergency bulletin recently about the arrest of China's most courageous lawyer, Gao Zhisheng. Indeed, it was Gao who invited David Matas and me to come to China to investigate the matter of organ seizures from Falun Gong prisoners, although we were not granted visas by the government of China."

Mr. Matas said that under CCP rule, people cannot defend themselves. The victims have no other choice but to rely on the international community. The international community cannot be controlled. The United States cannot be controlled. The U.S. and other countries must step forward to speak for the victims.

Congressman Rohrabacher said that the report by Mr. Kilgour and Mr. Matas caught the attention of media across the world. He hopes through this hearing, the U.S. and Congress will pay more attention to this report.

The four witnesses called on the U.S. Congress and administrative branch to take every opportunity to raise the organ harvesting issue to Chinese government leaders and take concrete steps to stop the atrocities and the persecution.

### *Sweden: Bo Xilai Sued for Murder, Torture, and Abduction*

On September 15, while Bo Xilai was visiting Sweden, Falun Gong practitioners filed a lawsuit against the Chinese Minister of Commerce for murder, torture, and abduction.

At about 10:00 a.m., practitioners submitted an indictment to the Swedish Police, charging Bo for murder, torture, and abduction. The Stockholm Police Department accepted the document.

A practitioner later told reporters, "When Bo Xilai was Mayor of Dalian from 1999 to 2001 and governor of Liaoning Province from 2001 to 2004, Dalian City and Liaoning Province were among the cities and provinces that most severely persecuted Falun Gong. Reportedly, at least 357 practitioners were persecuted to death in Liaoning. During his tenure as governor, Bo funneled more than 10 million dollars into renovating prisons to persecute Falun Gong practitioners. In October 2000, staff at the notorious Masanjia Labor Camp stripped the clothes off 18 female Dafa practitioners and threw them naked into the male criminals' cells. In addition, the most recent evidence suggests that Bo was involved in harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners. Because of his role in persecuting Falun Gong, Bo has been sued in nine countries including the U.S., the U.K., Germany, Ireland, Russia, Australia, Korea and Spain.

Another practitioner added, "Sweden is a democratic country. It is a disgrace for our government to allow a notorious criminal to come to our free land. We have the right to sue him, even though he is now the Chinese Minister of Commerce. He must be held accountable for the crimes he has committed and he is not eligible for immunity. Our government and the royal family do not know of Bo's crimes. We wouldn't have allowed him to enter Sweden if we knew he was coming. However, his visit will be a good lesson for him. He should know that good is rewarded with good and evil meets with retribution."

The practitioners said that they would hold several activities to expose Bo Xilai's crimes to the public, media and the government.



## *David Kilgour Testifies about Organ Harvesting Atrocities at UN Human Rights Commission*

On September 20, Manfred Nowak, United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on Torture, spoke to the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva and described what he sees as the widespread use of torture in the People's Republic of China (PRC). During the discussion time after Mr. Manfred's speech, David Kilgour, coauthor of the Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China," spoke to the audience and pointed out that the Chinese Communist regime's brutal persecution of Falun Gong is appalling.



Kilgour spoke to U.N. Human Rights Council

Kilgour said: "...about whether the government of China is harvesting the vital organs of Falun Gong practitioners... Human rights lawyer David Matas and I released a report in July that came to the conclusion, to our regret and horror, that the claims were indeed true. We examined every avenue of proof and disproof available to us, eighteen in all."

Kilgour said that, "Falun Gong practitioners in Chinese prisons are systematically blood tested and medically examined. Because they are also tortured and abused viciously, this testing cannot be motivated by concerns over their health."

Kilgour also highlighted the fact that "Waiting times for organ transplants in China are incredibly short, a matter of days and weeks. Everywhere else in the world, waiting times are measured in months and years, pointing to the existence of a large living organ bank in China. "

The Canadian independent investigation report has raised widespread attention from the international community, and many human rights organizations and renowned public figures have expressed their support to further investigation into these atrocities.

## *Falun Gong Practitioners Expose the Persecution and Refute Singapore Delegate's Argument at the UN Human Rights Meeting*

During the Second Session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Ng Chye Huey from Singapore introduced to the attendees the brutal persecution of Falun Gong in China, and the discrimination and unfair treatment she has been subjected to in Singapore. After Ms. Ng's speech, the Singapore delegate immediately made a speech to defend his government. Many delegates contacted Singapore practitioners after the meeting to learn more about the situation.



Venue of the Second Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council

After Ms. Yakin Erturk, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, presented her annual report at the September 20, 2006 meeting, Ms. Ng Chye Huey asked to address the delegates and was given the chance. Ms. Ng first expressed her appreciation for the Special Rapporteur's help and support, and then she said that the Singapore government discriminates against and persecutes Falun Gong practitioners under the coercion of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) regime. Last year, when Ms. Cheng Lu Jin and she were put into a women's prison in Singapore, they went on a hunger strike to protest the authorities' unfair treatment, but she was force-fed and threatened by the government. Ms. Ng said, "Later, when I learned that the Special Rapporteur negotiated with the Singapore government about my case, my gratitude was beyond words. But what I want to say is, all victims of human rights violations share the same gratitude for what the special rapporteur has done for them."

Ms. Ng Chye Huey and Ms. Cheng Lu Jin were once charged and tried in 2004 by the police for distributing materials informing the public about the brutal persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China at a tourist spot in Singapore. The charge against them was "assembly without permit." They were then found guilty, but there were serious insufficiencies in the evidence. They were put into a prison, where they went on a hunger strike to protest the unfair treatment against them. Ms. Yakin Erturk once urgently appealed to the Singapore government to release them.

After Ms. Ng made her speech, the Singapore delegate immediately requested an opportunity to respond. The Singapore delegate avoided the issue of the CCP's

persecution of Falun Gong, but argued about the Falun Gong practitioners' accusations against the Singapore government. The delegate claimed that Singapore has never persecuted Falun Gong.

Regarding the Singapore delegate's argument, the reporter interviewed the spokesperson for the Singapore Falun Dafa Society Dr. Wang Yuyi. Dr. Wang refuted the Singapore delegate's statement. She said that the reason that the Singapore government charges Falun Gong practitioners in court is not because the practitioners' actions violated the law. Even in Singapore's rigid environment, what Falun Gong practitioners have done, such as distributing flyers on the streets, and the free distribution of self-made VCDs, are common occurrences in Singapore society. However, the Singapore government only brings charges against Falun Gong practitioners, but not others. This is a serious form of discrimination against Falun Gong practitioners. Their motive is to gain favor and economic gain with the Chinese Communist regime.

Dr. Wang gave an example to illustrate this point, "'Assembly without permit' is the most frequently cited charge made against Falun Gong practitioners by the Singapore government. It has been invoked three times to date, including a candlelight vigil that practitioners held in 2001, doing Falun Gong exercises and distributing materials at a tourist spot in 2004, and distributing materials in the downtown area in 2005. The excuse was that the activity exceeded five persons, but other activities with five or more people participating, such as picnicking, shopping, distributing commercial materials, etc do not require a permit from the police."

Regarding the case in 2004, one of the practitioners involved, Ms. Ng Chye Huey, said in the interview, "We persistently followed through with the case to the end, because we wanted to prove that we were innocent through the open trial. The court trial indeed proved that the police's charges against us were unreasonable, but the judge, following orders from higher authorities, found us guilty and levied the highest fine on us. When our application for appeal was accepted, the judge denied our families' request to bail us out and instead put us into prison. We had no choice but to start a hunger strike in protest. At that critical moment, the whole world sent out urgent appeals, but the Singapore government published a threatening article through the state-controlled media *The Straits Times*, saying that Singapore prisons will severely deal with hunger strikers, including throwing them into 'small cells.'"

Ms. Ng Chye Huey said in conclusion, "The Singapore government often claims to be honest and fair. I hope that when dealing with the Falun Gong issue, they will live up to that. The United Nations Council meeting is after all not in Singapore, where the government can close the doors, hide the truth from the masses and deceive the public. I hope that they will learn to face up to reality, and won't avoid the above-mentioned basic facts in future discussions."

## ***New York: Parade and Rally Held in Manhattan's Chinatown Celebrates 13 Million People Quitting the CCP***

The New York Service Center for Quitting the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and Falun Gong practitioners held a parade on the morning of September 10, 2006. The parade procession traversed the famous Brooklyn Bridge in New York and reached Roosevelt Park in Chinatown, where they celebrated more than 13 million Chinese people quitting the CCP and its affiliated organizations. They also expressed their support for Yuan Sheng and Gao Zhisheng.



Rally supporting 13 million Chinese people quitting the CCP is held in Roosevelt Park

Participants in the parade held a variety of display boards and banners supporting quitting the CCP. The waist drum troupe vigorously performed, and tourists on the Brooklyn Bridge took photos to record these precious moments.

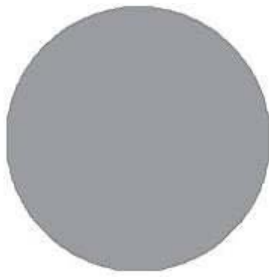
When the parade procession passed Fuli Square in Manhattan, the Divine Land Marching Band joined the parade. Majestic music permeated the sky over Chinatown. Business people, vendors and passersby all stopped to watch. When the procession finally arrived in Roosevelt Park, they held a rally for about two hours. Many people congregated and watched.

Spokesperson for the Global Service Center for Quitting the CCP Dr. Li Dayong, representative of the Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners Mr. Xiao Jin, deputy chief-editor of the Epoch Times Dr. Huang Wanqing, Auntie Tang, a victim whose family was brutally persecuted by the CCP and some people who love freedom and democracy from some communities made speeches at the rally, to celebrate more than 13 million brave Chinese people quitting the CCP and its affiliated organizations.

During the rally, the Divine Land Marching Band and waist drum troupe gave performances several times to congratulate the 13 million Chinese people on breaking away from the control of the CCP's evil specter. One young man who was watching the

rally immediately wrote a statement, "I want to quit the Youth League and Young Pioneers."

## Facts of the Persecution



### ***August 2006- Another 18 Falun Gong Practitioners Confirmed Dead as a Result of Persecution***

Sources confirmed in August 2006 that another 18 Falun Gong practitioners in Mainland China died as a result of persecution. Ten of these practitioners were women, which accounts for 56% of the total deaths. Nine practitioners were above the age of 50, making up 50% of the total deaths. The youngest practitioner was 30-year-old Mr. Lei Ming from Changchun City, Jilin Province, while the oldest was 72-year-old Ms. Liu Baorong, an engineer at the Jiaozuo Coal Mine Machinery Factory.

The deaths took place in 11 different provinces and cities. Five of the practitioners lived in Jilin Province; two in Heilongjiang Province; two in Hebei Province; two in Hunan Province; and one each in Liaoning Province, Shandong Province, Sichuan Province, Beijing, Henan Province, Jiangsu Province, and Shanxi Province. Seven died in August 2006, and five from January to July 2006. According to statistics published on the Minghui website (Chinese version of Clearwisdom), the deaths of at least 110 Falun Gong practitioners were verified between January and August 2006.

In the past seven years of persecution of Falun Gong by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), 2,949 deaths resulting from persecution have been verified through civil channels by breaking through the CCP's information blockade.

## *Mr. Yin Anbang Died as a Result of Persecution in Tailai Prison in August 2006*

Mr. Yin Anbang, a Falun Gong practitioner from Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, died as a result of persecution in Tailai Prison, Qiqihar City.



Mr. Yin Anbang

Mr. Yin was born in 1968, a former teacher at the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP School. After the Jiang regime started the persecution on July 20, 1999, Mr. Yin persisted in practicing Falun Gong. As a result, he was repeatedly detained by officials from his workplace. In February 2001, when he was at work, he was arrested and taken to a Drug Rehabilitation Center and required to attend the so-called 'Provincial Subsidiary Mandatory "Transformation Class."' He was brainwashed and cruelly persecuted there. Later he was illegally sentenced to Changlinzi Forced Labor Camp. In April 2001, he was violently beaten.

On August 10, 2001, in the dining room of Changlinzi Forced Labor Camp, seventeen practitioners from the 4th Group including Mr. Yin, Mr. Zhang Lin and Mr. Wei Hongwei were tightly bound and forced to sit on the ground in a line. Political Instructor Wang Yu'ou and two wardens Wang Baofeng and Wang Lei, along with other prisoners, severely beat the practitioners. Mr. Zhang Lin was injured most seriously. His two front teeth were knocked out, both eyes were swollen and he could no longer see, an eardrum was perforated, and he sustained injuries all over his body.

When Mr. Yin Anbang was released from the forced labor camp, to avoid being further persecuted, he did not return to his previous job teaching at a private school. In October 2005 when he was [clarifying the truth](#) about Falun Gong to his students in a class at the Far East College of the University of Technology in Harbin City, he was reported to police. A Party staff member with the university fired him. Ten days later he was reported to the local [610 Office](#). He was [illegally arrested](#) from his home by the National Security Unit in Daoli District, Harbin City on the evening of November 12, 2005.



Mr. Yin was detained at the Detention Center of the Daoli District Police Department. He proclaimed his innocence and went on a hunger strike for twenty days to protest the persecution. As a result, his life was in danger, and his family members repeatedly asked for his release. The officials in the [Procuratorate](#) sent fabricated records to the court to prosecute him. On February 5, 2006, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) court in Daoli District illegally and secretly tried Mr. Yin. He was sentenced to four years in Hulan Prison.

In late April 2006, Mr. Yin was transferred from Hulan Prison to Tailai Prison in Qiqihar City, where he was persecuted further. He went on a hunger strike at Tailai Prison for a long time to protest the persecution. By August 15, 2006, he passed away.

## *Tianjin University Graduate Liu Yongwang Endures 103-Day Hunger Strike in Jidong Prison*

Mr. Liu Yongwang, a Falun Gong practitioner from Beijing, was illegally sentenced in May 2006 by Xinshi District Court in Baoding City, Hebei Province. He is detained in the First Team at Jidong Prison, Tangshan City where he is suffering torture. Liu Yongwang started a hunger strike that went on for 103 days. Every day he was forced twice. His weight is less than 50 kg. (110 lb.) The prison refuses to let his family members visit him. Every day they force him to "sit on a board" from 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Six people monitor him around the clock.

Mr. Liu Yongwang, 34, graduated from Tianjing University. He was [illegally arrested](#) in Shanghai on September 13, 2001 for practicing Falun Gong. He had been illegally detained in a detention center in Shanghai and later in Baoding City Detention Center, Hebei Province for over eighty days.

On December 10, 2001 he was sent to the Baoding City Forced Labor Camp. On October 13, 2002 the police dragged him into a room that was often used to torture and punish Falun Gong practitioners. The police used all kinds of brutal punishments to try to force him to give up Falun Gong practice. They used electric batons and rubber clubs to beat him. They put the "tightening rope" on him and tightly wrapped his arms. Then they used rubber clubs and leather belts to beat his face. His front tooth was knocked out. They used an electric baton to beat his sensitive spots, such as the top of his head and the inside of his thigh, for a very long time, until the smell of charred flesh permeated the room. The brutal beating lasted for three days. After that, they left him tied spread-eagle to a metal bed for 21 consecutive days. His back was wounded from the prickly metal barbs on the bed and it had started to bleed. Finally the torture crippled Liu Yongwang's left leg.

Then he was transferred to Tangshan City Forced Labor Camp. In early May 2004, he was diagnosed with "neurological damage in both lower limbs," which could progress to paralysis, so he was on medical parole in mid-June, 2004.

On August 24, 2005, Liu Yongwang was arrested again by Beijing City National Security Bureau. He was first detained in the bureau, and then transferred to the Hebei Province National Security Department's Detention Center and Baoding City Detention Center.

In September, his feet began hurting. He was sent to the 252nd Army Hospital on October 25, 2005 and was found to have dislocated vertebra. Despite his condition, the Special Case Team openly tortured him in Baoding City Detention Center Library from November 7 through November 13. They immobilized him in the interrogation chair,

shined high-intensity flashlights into his eyes and shocked him with electric batons for seven days, depriving him of sleep.

On May 11, 2005 he was illegally sentenced with false charges. He was sent to the Jidong Prison in Tangshan City on June 16, 2006. His life is in constant danger.

### *Authorities Prevent Family From Seeing Mr. Yang Jianpo after 220 Day Hunger Strike in Jidong Prison*

The family of Falun Gong practitioner Mr. Yang Jianpo went to the 4th Detachment in Jidong Prison, Tangshan City to visit him at 3:00 a.m. on September 11, 2006. The family was told by prison authorities to wait for approval in the front hall. More than two hours passed. The family was then told that the visit had been denied. The family went to detachment leader Hao Baoxin's office and requested a meeting with Yang Jianpo.

Hao Baoxin told the family to wait in the conference room, saying he was in the middle of a meeting in his office. When the family went back to his office at a little before 11:00 a.m., however, Hao Baoxin had left his office. The family had no choice but to wait in the car for the officials to return to work.

The family went back to Hao Baoxin's office at around 2:00 p.m. and demanded their loved one's immediate release. They said, "Yang Jianpo is on the brink of death and doesn't fit the requirements of a prison detainee." Hao Baoxin said, "You didn't come here to ask for Yang Jianpo, you came here to attack me. You called me a 'vicious official,' and said that I persecuted Yang Jianpo. Before you came over this morning, I got phone call(s) saying Yang Jianpo's wife would come here and that I shouldn't give you a hard time. So many people in the world may support you, but I'm telling you, all the support is in vain because China has its own laws."

Yang Jianpo's family said, "Yang Jianpo shouldn't have been brought here in the first place if you really follow China's laws." Hao Baoxin said, "Don't you give me that. Now I can't even leave China because the whole world knows about me. You did it all to me. Are you trying to publish what I said today on the Internet? Go ahead and publish it on the Minghui website. I'm telling you, Yang Jianpo is now on the brink of death and you are trying to attack me online. I'm not afraid! This is what I do. You won't do Yang Jianpo any good by publishing all those things because it won't work, even if you let the whole world know about it!"

The family said, "So many Falun Gong practitioners have asked you to act kindly. We are doing it for your own good. Yang Jianpo did not violate any laws. He is protesting the illegal detention with his life! If you continue your ways, you will not be offered salvation. We have constantly asked you to be good and stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. Look at the Cultural Revolution - what happened to those who persecuted innocent people? No one can escape justice, and no one can shoulder your responsibilities for you!"

Hao Baoxin claimed, "What I say doesn't count. I have to ask my superiors. If my superiors don't let you see him, you should go home and stop bugging me."

The family asked, "Who are your superiors? Can we talk to them face-to-face?"

Hao Baoxin replied, "My superiors are Beijing and the central government, go and talk to them!"

The family member said, "Just tell me where I can go so I can get him released! I'll go anywhere for Yang Jianpo, including to the central government. You told me to go to the central government. If anything happens to me, you'll be responsible."

Hao Baoxin said, "I didn't tell you to go to the central government. I never said that. My superior won't let you see him, so just go home."

They refused to let the family see Yang Jianpo. At 4:00 p.m, Yang Jianpo's wife let the taxi leave while she and her daughter stayed. They were determined to see Yang Jianpo and they would not go home.

It was time for the prison officials to go home. They saw that Yang Jianpo's family was still there, so they reluctantly allowed Yang Jianpo's daughter to go and see him.

The daughter went to a ward at the prison central hospital. When she saw her father lying on a bed, he was barely breathing. Yang Jianpo told her, "Remember, your dad didn't do anything wrong. I absolutely will not eat. I will appeal with my body. I didn't commit any crimes! Your dad will not compromise, even if he dies!"

His daughter said, "Dad, are you doing the right thing? You must come out alive! There are lots of things to do out there. Our relationship hasn't ended yet, and my grandparents, mom, and brother and me are waiting for you to take care of us! All kind-hearted people are helping you!"

Yang Jianpo's face was ashen. His teeth were loose and his gums were bleeding. It was difficult for him to open his eyes, and he was only skin and bones. He had been on the hunger strike for more than 220 days. Prison Dr. Bi, who treated Yang Jianpo, claimed the authorities would not take responsibility for anything. He also said that a hunger strike was an act of defiance against the government and therefore disqualified Yang Jianpo from medical parole.

## *The Persecution in Qianjin Prison, Beijing City*

### **An Immense Human Purgatory**

Qianjin Prison of Beijing, also called the Seventh Reform Labor Farm, is located in Ninghe County of Tianjin City. It is about 49 km along Jinhan Highway and was formed by merging the original Qianjin Prison, Qianwei Prison and Yongyuan Prison on November 20, 2001. It's under the jurisdiction of the Qianhei Branch of Beijing City Prison Management Office. The Qianhei Branch Office is in charge of five prisons and more than 300 prison guards. The five prisons are Jinzhong Prison, Chaobai Prison, Qianjin Prison, Liulin Prison, and Qingyaun Prison. Qianjin Prison is the largest and covers 70 acres including 20,594 square meters of building space. It is designed to accommodate 2,000 prisoners.

Qianjin Prison has imprisoned large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners since 2000. Practitioners sentenced in Beijing to five or more years of prison were mainly sent here. The following practitioners were sentenced to Qianjin Prison in 1999: Li Chang, Ji Liewu and Wang Zhiwen from Falun Gong Research Association; Yu Chao, Meng Jun and Wang Weiyu from Qianhua University; Liang Minghua, Wu Jun, Gao Jianming, Qin Wei, Xu Huaquan, Wu Chao, Wu Yinchang, Deng Huaiying, Li Yeliang, Zhang Yanbin, Wang Zhiwen and Yu Chao are imprisoned in the Ninth Prison Section. Zhang Yanbin is imprisoned in the Fourteenth Prison Section. There are Christians and other prisoners of conscience imprisoned here.



The main entrance of Qianjin Prison, where a large number of Falun Gong practitioners are imprisoned

Qianjin Prison is run differently than other prisons and forced labor camps. Prisoners' family members cannot bring daily necessities or visit. They can only deposit money into prisoners' accounts. Former inmates report that Qianjin Prison is managed ruthlessly and serves the worst food compared to the other prisons. Qianjin Prison uses the most severe physical, mental and financial persecution against steadfast Falun Gong practitioners.

Qianjin Prison issued an announcement in the 147th issue of *Fenghuang Weekly*. It states that each prisoner is allowed buy 40 to 200 yuan of daily necessities in the prison

supermarket. The amount the prisoner can spend depends on the prisoner's behavior. They use a prisoner's behavior to deprive them of daily necessities as a means of effective control. Such means are widely used in the Chinese prisons and forced labor camps. The prison uses unscrupulous means in treating Falun Gong practitioners. When Falun Gong practitioners resist their vicious persecution, the prison considers the behavior as disobeying reform and thus wantonly reduces their spending privileges.

Each group has a visiting day once a month on alternate days. Visiting areas are divided into three sections and range from relaxed to very restrictive.

Section A: Family members are allowed to have face-to-face conversations and dine in the so called "affection restaurant."

Section B: Family members are allowed to have conversation face-to-face.

Section C: This is the most restricted section. Prisoners are not allowed any face-to-face conversations. A glass panel separates the visitors from the prisoners and conversations are held through telephone lines. The conversations are monitored and recorded. Three cameras on the ceiling monitor the visiting rooms. Prison guards walk back and forth behind family members. Phone conversations are disconnected if they touch on a topic considered sensitive. Frequently, families are forced to leave before the visiting hour ends. Section C contains most of the Falun Gong practitioners. Practitioners considered "reformed" are considered to be no problem and are allowed to receive visitors in section A.

According to the prison regulations, only the newly arrived prisoners (prisoners for less than two years) are sternly managed. Falun Gong practitioners are treated as the most dangerous of criminals and are always under stern management regardless of their length of stay.

Qianjin Prison staff keeps a close watch on Falun Gong practitioners' activities. They open and read mail, tap phone calls and listen to visitor conversions. Prison authorities are often in a panic when they find out scandalous news that was uncovered by Falun Gong practitioners or when reliable news on the Fa-rectification is delivered by friends or relatives. Many letters thus disappeared forever. Prison guards fear messages from overseas. Prison telephones are all equipped with caller ID and calls from overseas are not answered. All overseas letters are intercepted by the prison. These letters are later used as evidence to condemn Falun Gong practitioners or their families. Light penalties include denying visits and phone calls, or reducing monthly spending allowances for daily necessities. Heavy penalties are being locked up in isolation, being beaten or other severe forms of punishment.

Steadfast Falun Gong practitioners receive the heavy penalties. Some practitioners have not had a visitor for more than six months.

### **Physical examinations and drawing blood samples warrant international attention**

Not too long ago, Qianjin Prison staff started doing physical examinations on Falun Gong practitioners and other prisoners. Please note that all of them had blood samples taken. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is suspected of harvesting of organs from live Falun Gong practitioners. We must be alert. People need to pay close attention to this matter and call for an investigation.

### **Falun Gong practitioners enduring long-term torture**

At this moment more than one hundred Falun Gong practitioners are still imprisoned in Qianjin Prison. Most of them are being held in the first, eighth, ninth and twelfth prison sections.

Falun Gong practitioners are usually locked up in a small cell (three meters by one and half meters in size) when they first arrive. They are under constant surveillance by criminal prisoners working with the guards. Prison guards try to "[reform](#)" them by carrying on long conversations with them for extended lengths of time. They deprive them of sleep, beat them and humiliate them through the use of abusive language. They force Falun Gong practitioners to sit on a bench that is only a dozen centimeters high and not let them move, except to eat or go to the restroom.

The prison deals with steadfast Falun Gong practitioners by beating, cursing, sleep deprivation severing family connections and torture that makes them appear to be abnormal. Prison guards use several electric batons simultaneously to shock them, kick and beat them into unconsciousness or deformity. Practitioners who went on hunger strikes in protest were forced to wear restraint outfits. Falun Gong practitioners Zhu Hening, Yang Jie, Li Jinpeng, Li Baoshu, and Lin Shusen were all tortured with the electric batons. Lin Shusen told others that he was shocked many times in sensitive places with the electric batons. As a result, he suffered from a mental breakdown for several months.

At the beginning of 2006, Falun Gong practitioners Liang Minghua, Wu Jun, Gao Jianming, Qin Wei, Xu Huaquan, Wu Chao, Meng Jun, Wang Weiyu, Wu Yinchang and Deng Huiying began to practice again in resistance to the persecution. Prison guards panicked. Prisoners considered to be the most steadfast in Falun Gong were moved to the 8th Group to be closely watched in March 2006. In the meantime, they strictly guarded against any messages coming into the prison and the prison guards isolated newly arrived Falun Gong practitioners from others. The other practitioners are

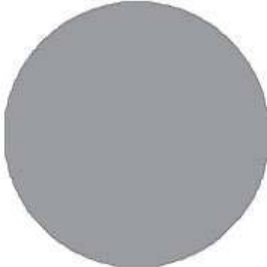


therefore unable to learn about the current Falun Gong situation due to the severe isolation.

Several practitioners, including Zhang Jian and Wang Weiyu, were sent to the 8th Group for ruthless persecution. Several prison monitors are assigned to watch over each practitioner. They abuse and insult the practitioners constantly to make them suffer mentally and physically. Forty-eight common criminals from the 12th Group are watching over these seven practitioners.

Since prison guards fear retribution, they incite behavior of criminal prisoners to persecute Falun Gong practitioners. The enthusiastic participation of criminal prisoners in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners is rewarded with reduction of their prison terms and not having to work. In order to be released early, these criminal prisoners sell their consciences and willingly persecute Falun Gong practitioners. Falun Gong practitioners are beaten and abused whenever the monitors are slightly dissatisfied. Prison guards order these monitors to keep a high degree of surveillance on the Falun Gong practitioners. If there is any communication between practitioners, even glancing at each other, there will be frenzied retaliation. A practitioner that had to face the wall for a long period of time said he found that more painful than being beaten.

# Voice of Justice



## *Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Criticizes Human Rights in China*

On September 28, Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Mckay harshly criticized China over human rights and democracy. As reported by the BBC, this was one of the bluntest comments that the Conservative party made since it won a federal election in January. According to Reuters, when asked what Canada would do about the aid it gives to China to develop democratic institutions, MacKay replied: "That is something we are reexamining but I would suggest that there is still a contribution Canada can make on that front."



Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs raps China over human rights and democracy

(AFP/By: SHAH MARAI)

On September 26, at a rally to expose the Chinese Communist regime's atrocities of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners, the Chairman of Organ Donation Committee of the Kidney Foundation for Eastern Ontario Reuven Bulka called on the public not wait to take action to help stop these atrocities. During the rally, eight Canadian Members of Parliament attended the rally and spoke out. They called on the Canadian government and people to act together to end this crime.

Shortly after an independent investigative report was published by former Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific David Kilgour and human rights lawyer David Matas, the Canadian government publicly stated that it will investigate the organ harvesting case.

## *European Commissioner Concerned about Organ Harvesting in China*

*By European Friends of Falun Gong*

Member of the European Parliament John Bowis replied to the European Friends of Falun Gong about the issue of organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners in China. He said in his letter:

"I have received from Commissioner Benita Ferrero-Waldner [a letter] concerning the points which you raised with me about the alleged harvesting of organs from prisoners in China. I thought you would like to see this recent letter and to know that the European Commission is continuing to make its concerns known to the Chinese government."

Benita Ferrero-Waldner, European Commissioner for External Relations, shows her concern about the issue of organ harvesting in China. She wrote in her letter:

"I am aware of the report on organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners which you refer to, and this report is being carefully considered by my officials.

"For the moment I can assure you that the European Commission attaches the utmost importance to the issue of organ harvesting. It is clear that the legislation on this recently adopted by the Chinese government does not adequately address the issue of donor consent, particularly for those who have died in custody or have been executed. We have made our concerns known to the Chinese government both through our human rights dialogue and wider political channels, urging them in strong terms to take measures to address these concerns as a matter of urgency. We will continue to do so.

"The problems faced by Falun Gong are well documented, and as you know, have also long been raised by the EU and the Commission in particular. The issues of religious freedom and freedom of association have been a particular focus in recent dialogue with the Chinese, and both are areas where we shall continue to push for progress."

***Canada: Winnipeg Resolution Condemns Chinese Communist Regime for Harvesting Organs from Falun Gong Practitioners***

On the morning of September 27, Manitoba capital Winnipeg's city council unanimously passed a resolution to call on the Government of Canada to condemn the crime of harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners and other involuntary donors in China, requested of the provincial government and to tighten Manitoba laws against organ trafficking. For example, doctors should be required to report to their respective authorities any evidence that a patient has received an organ from a trafficked person abroad.

On July 26, city councilor Jenny Gerbasi raised a motion to address the organ harvesting atrocities happening in China. The motion was passed unanimously at the council on September 27. During the meeting, Ms. Gerbasi first elaborated on the background of the motion, several councilors then in succession gave speeches, requesting the council to pass the motion unanimously. The first councilor said that the motion was unexpected and yet he was willing to proceed as an exception because this issue was very important.

Several councilors stood up to thank Ms. Gerbasi for bring up this motion. One councilor commented that the council had discussed human rights issues twice: The first discussion was regarding establishment of a human rights monument in Winnipeg and such a discussion paved the way for this motion. Two practitioner representatives attended the meeting.

After the resolution was passed unanimously, Winnipeg City Council will send a letter of concern about the treatment of Falun Gong practitioners to its sister city of Chengdu.

The City of Burnaby and the City of Vernon passed a similar resolution on September 11 and August 30, respectively.

***Michigan State Representative Lee Gonzales Supports the Efforts to Stop CCP's Atrocities of Live Organ Harvesting in China***

*On September 12, 2006, Michigan State Representative Lee Gonzales wrote a letter to Falun Gong practitioners in support of the efforts to stop CCP's atrocities of live organ harvesting from defenseless prisoners in China. Below is the text of the letter.*

House of Representatives

State of Michigan

September 12, 2006

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter in support of the Michigan and California Falun Gong practitioners and their efforts to stop live organ harvesting from defenseless prisoners in China. The practice of removing organs from unwilling live participants is a monstrosity and needs to be immediately addressed by the Chinese Government and acknowledge by the rest of the world.

I urge the Chinese Government to do everything in their power to calm these horrific allegations by eliminating this outrageous practice. Working together, I am hopeful the citizens of Michigan and the people of the United States will be successful in persuading the Chinese Government to do what is best for the interest of its people, including their prisoners.

Once again, I support the efforts of the Michigan and California Falun Gong practitioners and I applaud them for bringing these crimes against humanity to the forefront.

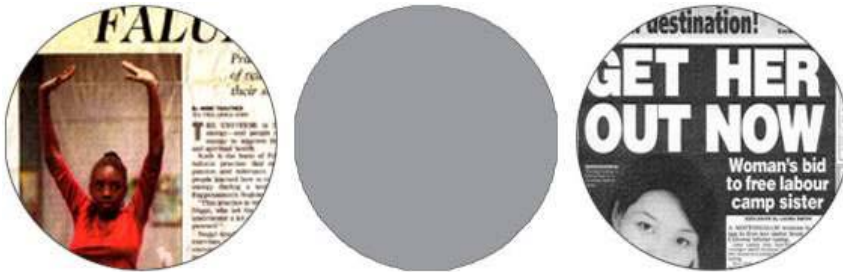
Sincerely,

Lee Gonzales

State Representatives,

49<sup>th</sup> House District

## Media Reports and Opinions



### ***CNA: UN Special Rapporteur Reports Inhumane Torture is Widespread in China***

On September 21, Central News Agency (CNA) reported that United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur Manfred Nowak stated today that torture is still widespread in China and political dissidents, Falun Gong practitioners and minority groups are torture victims.

Nowak is the first UN Special Rapporteur who was allowed to enter China to investigate. He submitted a report to the "Human Rights Council" yesterday, which documented the communist regime's systematic human rights persecution through torture.

According to CNA, Nowak stated in a press conference today that torture is a crime that severely violates human rights and inflicts physical and mental pain as well as fear upon victims. During his two-week investigation and interviews, he found that torture is still widespread in China.

Nowak said, "I was particularly concerned about the continuing practice of forced re-education of persons with dissident or non-conformist opinions, aiming at changing their personality and breaking their will, both in special re-education through labor camps, regular prisons, and even in pre-trial detention facilities."

In 2005, Nowak visited Tibet, Xinjiang and Beijing from November 21 to December 2. He said that minority groups, Falun Gong practitioners, dissidents, human rights activists and religious members are the principal victims of torture in China.



## *Brooklyn Graphic, New York: Falun Gong Activists Decry Chinese Atrocities*

*By Charles Hack*



Frank Yu of Brooklyn speaks in front of Brooklyn's Courthouse about the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China while Yu Sheung Chiu (right) and Chao Feng Chiu, (second from right) meditate.

Doing the same thing in China could lead to their detention, and even having their organs removed for transplant for western patients, protesters say.

Chao Feng Chiu, 57, who lives on East 14th Street and Kings Highway, protests five days a week outside the Chinese Consulate on 42nd Street in Manhattan, according to Quan Sha, who translated for her since Chiu does not speak English.

"Whether it's raining, snowing or hot, she is there every day," said Sha.

Chiu, who arrived in the United States from China in 1982, learned about Falun Gong from doctors as she was looking for treatment for diabetes, Sha said. After her condition improved in 1998, Chui started to follow Falun Gong teachings, Sha said.

Chiu's husband, Yu Sheung Chiu, 69, who was seated next to her, also joins her outside the consulate, Sha said.

Protestors say that Falun Gong practitioners are harassed, jailed and sent to concentration and labor camps. Allegations that the government is now executing people and harvesting hearts, livers, kidneys, skin and other organs emerged earlier this year.

"We are trying to bring awareness of the atrocities that are going on in China," said Clearine Hunter of Crown Heights who practices Falun Gong in Prospect Park. "We want the public to be aware that even though it is happening on the other side of the world, it shouldn't be allowed to happen."

A spokesperson from the Chinese Embassy declined to comment.

Protesters say that the Communist government welcomed Falun Gong when it emerged in 1992 from the teachings of Li Hongzhi. But as its popularity increased, the government became threatened. Practitioners have been persecuted since 1999 when the Chinese government declared the practice illegal, they say.

Frank Yu, a Brooklyn resident, said his 83-year-old grandmother, who practiced Falun Gong in the Jiangsu Province in China, had to quit after being routinely harassed and intimidated.

Hunter says that Falun Gong is not a religion or political practice, but practitioners are trying to raise awareness of the persecution of those who practice it.

Falun Gong, aims to teach moral values including truth, compassion and tolerance through spiritual enlightenment and five exercises -- four standing and one meditating in the sitting position, she said.

According to reports, a person caught practicing Falun Gong in China may be arrested, taken to concentration camps and assigned a new name and number, according to Hunter.

At these camps, their organs may be removed while they are still alive, before their bodies are incinerated, Hunter alleges.

"They have websites advertising how to get heart and liver transplants," Hunter said. "How can you do that unless you have a stockpile?"

In 2000 Amnesty International called on the Chinese government to stop the crackdown on the Falun Gong, which resulted in "mass arbitrary detentions, unfair trials and other human rights violations."

A report in May from the U.S. Congressional Research Service states that the U.S. State Department has acknowledged that there were credible reports that Falun Gong practitioners who refuse to recant their beliefs have been detained, sent to labor camps, and tortured - sometimes to death.

But the report said they found no evidence of organ harvesting. Following reports in March 2006 that a hospital in [Sujiatun], near Shenyang, had been used as a detention

center where thousands of Falun Gong prisoners have had their organs removed for transplants, American diplomats visited the site twice. Once they went unannounced. They "found no evidence" that the site was being used for anything other than a "normal public hospital"

Hunter was not impressed, saying that there are reports of at least 36 such sites and that the West has failed to take seriously reports of genocide before.

"China is going to take you wherever they want you to go," Hunter said. "It's the same thing that was going on in WWII. They came back saying everything was fine to learn later that people were being exterminated."

### *Global Perspectives: Organ Harvesting from Live People in China?*

This is a report we don't want to believe. We will let you be the judge.

Dr. Dana Churchill, M.D. in Santa Monica, California reports that the practice of harvesting organs from live humans is a growing problem in China. The former director of the Asian Pacific Division of Canada's Foreign Affairs Ministry and a member of the Canadian Parliament, Mr. David Kilgore also released a report that documented that vital organs are being seized from Falun Gong practitioners in China. He said: "We have come to the regrettable conclusion that the allegations are true."

Organs, including hearts, kidneys, livers and corneas were taken, to be sold at high prices, often to foreigners. A heart was reportedly sold for \$130,000, kidneys for \$50,000, and corneas for \$30,000. The wife of one Chinese surgeon testified that her husband had removed corneas of more than 2000 people (all of them Falun Gong practitioners), in China. Sujiatun Hospital recently revealed to the media that live organ removal operations were performed at the hospital. The surgeons knew all the victims were Falun Gong practitioners but were told that killing the practitioners was helping the Chinese Communist Party to do "cleansing." The doctors would not have to bear any consequences due to the central government's policy that "no one would be held accountable for killing Falun Gong practitioners." Falun Gong practitioners were kept at this facility, given blood tests, and killed as the need for specific organs arose.

A military doctor reported that the Sujiatun Hospital was only one of 36 such facilities in China used for organ harvesting. Currently most Falun Gong practitioners are still being held in jails, labor camps and detention centers. A detailed list of labor camps is available upon request. Only when there is a need for organs for transplant are practitioners transferred on a large scale to the special facilities. Currently, the major areas where Falun Gong practitioners are detained are the northeastern provinces: Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning. The largest camp, codenamed "672-S," is said to hold over 120,000 people, including Falun Gong practitioners and other prisoners of conscience.

While the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has denied the allegations, it has also prohibited outside individuals from interviewing victims. In spite of this, several victims have been able to provide first hand evidence. Wang Xiaohua, who is now in Montreal, testified about the unusual practices in China, and the subsequent disappearance of individuals when they were taken away for surgery in China.

Ben B. Boothe

Economic Consultant

### *El Dorado Times, KS: Group Details Chinese Persecution*

This week sixteen Kansas cities heard from three Kansas residents about what they say is an ongoing campaign of oppression with one of America's main trading partners.

Falun Gong (also known as Falun Dafa), used as a way to improve the body and mind, consists of exercise, meditation and teachings rooted in ancient Chinese culture.

El Dorado was one of the stops for the Falun Dafa Association's "SOS Car Tour."

According to information provided by tour members, the practice of Falun Gong has been banned by the Chinese Communist Party since July of 1999.

That, said the association, is because of its popularity, with the number of practitioners (10 million) *[editor: actual number is closer to 100 million]* exceeding the number of card-holding party members.

According to the association, practitioners in China are being sent to brainwashing centers, prisons and forced labor camps in an attempt to make them give up their beliefs.

So far, the group said, nearly 3,000 practitioners have been confirmed to have died from torture, with thousands taken to mental hospitals to be injected with nerve-damaging substances and more than 100,000 believed to be in forced labor camps.

On March 9 of this year, according to the association, a journalist escaped from China after providing the world with the first information about Falun Gong practitioners being locked up in a concentration camp and their organs being harvested for transplant operations. *[Editor's note: In March this year, a Chinese journalist stationed in Japan came to the U.S. and told newspaper Epoch Times about the organ harvesting.]*

"That has a lot to do with the principles of the Chinese Communist Party," said Falun Gong practitioner Felice Boeue of Leawood about why practitioners are being persecuted in China.

She was born in China and came to this country from Thailand.

Accompanying her were Jane Huang, who was also born in China and grew up in Taiwan, and Gary Du, who was born and raised in China.

All three are Falun Gong practitioners.

In America, Boeue said, people will see the phrase "In God We Trust" on their money.

However, she said, "The Chinese Communist Party does not want you to trust, to believe this God," because it is an atheist party.

"Here we talk about compassion, love and tolerance," Boeue said, but in China fighting seems to be at the center of the societal theme imposed by the Chinese Communist Party.

"The Mafia times one million" is how she described the party.

"If you talk to them you assume they are honest," Boeue said of the Chinese Communist Party, but normally that is not the case.

"They lie because that is how they gain power," she said.

"We are not the only group they persecute," Boeue said, adding there are more than 100,000 people in jail in China because they are Christians.

Catholics, Buddhists, followers of the Dalai Lama, people in the democratic movement and political dissidents are also being persecuted, she said.

If a group does "not obey and follow everything the party says," Boeue said, "they become enemies" of the Chinese Communist Party.

Actually, she said, "in China, if you have a group of 100 people you're in trouble."

If the people in Mainland China could live exactly as they would like to, Boeue said, that would be a reflection of the way people live in Taiwan.

Taiwan people are free to do whatever they want to, she said, and they also maintain the traditional Chinese culture.

Boeue said the Chinese people would love to have their Chinese culture back.

However, she said, during the Cultural Revolution that occurred after communism took over China the Communist Party eliminated everything that was part of the actual Chinese culture.

"They want the people to buy into whatever is in Communism," Boeue said.

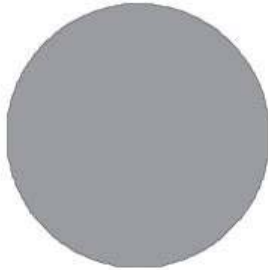
In China, she said, there is a "party culture."

That, she said, means that from a "very young age" children are taught to say "they do not love their father or their mother," but instead the Communist Party or a figurehead like Chairman Mao.

"They want people to grow up thinking the Communist Party is the country, it's the race," she said. "It's not."

What it comes down to, she said, is the imposing of a dictatorship and a one-party system that does "not allow anybody to say anything different from what the party says."

## Falun Gong Practitioners' Personal Experiences





## *Falun Gong Cured My Niece's Deformed Hand and Healed Her Broken Spirit*

*By a Falun Gong practitioner in Taiwan*

My niece Nongnong works in a bank, and is a very independent city girl. In the past three years, due to the high pressure from her career and lifestyle, she started to appear depressed.

About three months ago, she tried to commit suicide due to this depression, but was rescued and taken to the hospital. Upon her release she came back to her hometown in the south. Her speech and physical motion seemed slow and her left hand was twisted, and she could not make a fist or grasp anything with this hand. How sad it was for a young woman to be like this. Fortunately, she obtained Falun Gong during that time.

Summer vacation began in July, and the County Government Education Bureau held two Falun Gong seminars as part of their Life Science Education program. I took Nongnong to attend one of them. The class included watching the video of Master Li's Nine-day Lecture Series, learning the five exercises, and listening to practitioners' experience-sharings. Nongnong attended every day, and listened very carefully. On the afternoon of the third day, she had lots of loose bowel movements when she returned home. We knew that her body was being cleansed.

The doctor had no way to straighten her twisted hand, but it straightened itself out one week after she finished the Falun Gong seminar. Friends and family were all amazed by the miracle - having her beautiful hand back again! More importantly, Nongnong began to practice Falun Gong. Her sad mood and slowness in speech and movement completely disappeared within one month. We had that beautiful, happy young girl back.

Before she started the cultivation practice, Nongnong had a tense relationship with her father. After she began cultivating, she has been showered with the mercy of the Buddha's light every day. Not only has she regained her physical health, but her mind is calm and happy, and her relationship with her father has greatly improved. Our family members have all witnessed her changes, and are very grateful to the miraculous Falun Gong. Two weeks ago, Nongnong went back to work in the north, taking [Zhuan Falun](#) with her, and started a new life.

## 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 tied to a bed with his hands handcuffed above his head to the bed rails, and his legs tied with thin nylon ropes. The 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

***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, promise to give up Falun Gong, and never again associate with other practitioners or go to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong.

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