

Clearwisdom Digest

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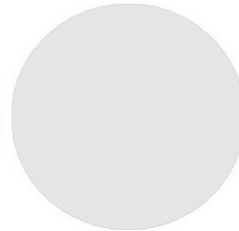
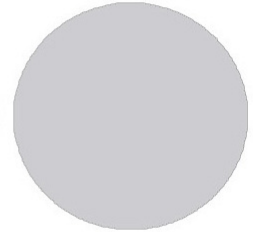
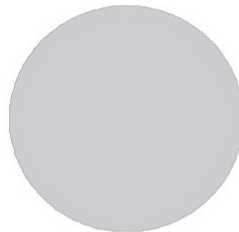
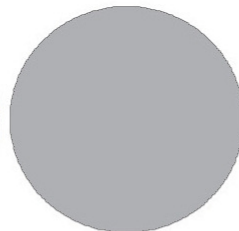
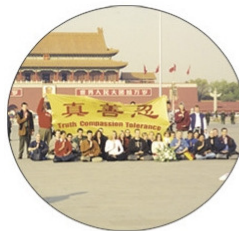
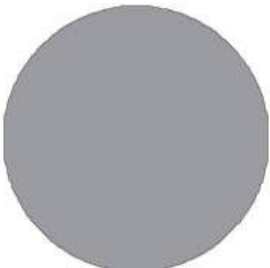


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News and Events from Around the World



New York: Protest in front of the Russian Consulate Asking Russia to Respect International Laws

On May 14, 2007, dozens of Falun Gong practitioners went to the Russian Consulate in New York to protest the Russian government's assistance to the CCP in its persecution of Falun Gong. Practitioners submitted a letter asking the Russian government to get rid of the influence of communism, respect international laws, and to protect Falun Gong practitioners in Russia.



Falun Gong practitioner, Mr. Gao Chunman

Gao Chunman was kidnapped and deported back to China.

The Falun Dafa Information Center has reported the case of 73-year old Mr. Gao Chunman, a Falun Gong practitioner and a professor at Tsinghua University, also a United Nation's refugee. Mr. Gao's wife, a Russian citizen, said that at 11:30 am on May 13, several officials from the Federal Immigration Bureau of Russia lied that they wanted to rent Mr. Gao's house, and entered the room. Without showing any legal documents, they cut the phone line and kidnapped Mr. Gao. She pointed out that the whole procedure was similar to what happened to Ma Hui, a practitioner recently kidnapped and deported back to China by the Russian government.

Covering the persecution

The Minghui website reports that on the day of the deportation, May 14, Mr. Gao Chunman went to his son's house in Beijing. Mr. Gao didn't see any Chinese government officials at the airport when he arrived in Beijing.

Russian police are trying to collect more information about Chinese Falun Gong practitioners now living in Russia. Mr. Gao Chunman pointed out that there might be a contract between the Russian and Chinese government--the Russian government kidnaps and deports Chinese Falun Gong practitioners, and to deceive Western society and cover the eight-year long persecution of Falun Gong, the Chinese Government doesn't publicly arrest them.

Since more and more persecution cases have been exposed, the CCP tries to perpetuate the persecution in a sneaky way. According to Falun Gong practitioners in China, Chinese police often kidnap and jail practitioners secretly nowadays.

Practitioners hope that Western society pays attention to the Russian government's assistance to the CCP's persecution of Falun Gong.

The protest in front of the Russian Consulate drew a lot of attention. Many people came and asked what was going on. Lemaitre, an American, expressed that the Russian Government's behavior is too horrible.

Lidiya Talaizadeh, an American citizen from Russia, submitted a letter to the Russian Consulate. The official from the consulate was surprised by the incident. He asked if Mr. Gao is a UN refugee. Lidiya told him that Mr. Gao became a UN refugee in 2003. She also told the official that Ma Hui and her daughter, who were deported back to China several weeks ago, are also UN refugees, so the Russian Government's action contravenes international laws protecting refugees.

Mrs. Talaizadeh said that even some small countries can protect refugees, and that as a big country, Russia should respect international law and not bow to pressure from China. The official from the consulate promised to transfer all the materials to the ambassador.

Mrs. Talaizadeh expressed that the Russian government should know the CCP is about to collapse. She hopes that the Russian government can make the correct choice and not assist the CCP.

Australia: Rationally Opposing the Persecution, Ms. Dai Zhizhen and Her Daughter Win Humanitarian Award in Melbourne

The Australian Altruism Foundation, headquartered in Melbourne, Australia issued the "The Turtle Award," the award for humanitarianism for 2006 to Ms. Dai Zhizhen and her daughter, Chen Fadu, on the evening of May 3, 2007. The award commends their courage and spirit in their trips to 45 countries around the world in the past few years to call for help for those practitioners and their children who have been persecuted. They are the first Chinese winners since the foundation was established.



Ms. Dai Zhizhen and her daughter Chen Fadu



Shane Holst, founder of the the Australian Altruism Foundation calls on people to help Ms. Dai Zhizhen by all means in the banquet and to relay her story to more people

Nearly 200 people attended the award ceremony and charity banquet held in Leonda by the Yarra, a renowned restaurant on the bank of the Yarra River in Melbourne. There were three winners of the Award for Humanitarianism, and six individuals won the Turtle Award. "The Turtle Award" is named after the turtle's characteristics of "sticking out its neck" to advocate more people step up and call for public benefit. Shane Holst, the founder of the Australian Altruism Foundation said, "We advocate care, compassion and courage."

Ms. Dai Zhizhen won the Turtle Award in the category of belief. Her husband was tortured to death in 2001 by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) for practicing Falun Gong. Her daughter had just been born at that time. The host of the ceremony gave Ms. Dai six minutes for a speech, while other winners were given the normal two minutes. Ms. Dai said, "There are many many families, and many many children who suffered the same as what my daughter has suffered. But they don't get a chance to speak out. I took my daughter and traveled around the world. I decided to let the entire world know about my husband's death due to the CCP's persecution."

Many were moved by Ms. Dai's speech. Bruce Carney, the winner next to Ms. Dai, was particularly moved. He said, "I don't have much to say, especially after Ms. Jane Dai. I have to say that I don't know why I am here. But anyway, thanks for the award."

The host of the ceremony also changed his normally easy and humorous character, and felt sorrow.

Shane Holst, the founder of the foundation, noticed the host's emotion and said, "He is very worried because he's so moved by Ms. Dai's story. He thinks his humor a few minutes ago may have been inappropriate."

An independent judge of The Australian Altruism Foundation, Susan Barton, was deeply touched by Ms. Dai's accomplishment. Ms. Barton said, "It's surprising that she has done so many things as a woman. She has been traveling around the world, after going through this profound hardship. She is a great example to women around the world."

Ms. Dai indicated that she didn't think the award should only be for her. She believes it's a commendation of Falun Gong, because Falun Gong promotes the principles of "Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance." Falun Gong practitioners follow the principles to improve themselves to be selfless and altruistic people. During the past eight years of persecution, in order to help people recognize the CCP's lies, practitioners have tried their best to clarify the facts around the world. This award also reflects that more and more people in the world have come to understand Falun Gong practitioners' rational behavior in opposing the persecution. She expressed her appreciation to people from all over the world who provide their help and support to Falun Gong practitioners.

At the end of the banquet, the founder of the foundation reminded people that they should help Ms. Dai in any way possible, and let more people know her story.

The Australian Altruism Foundation is a nonprofit charity organization. Its positive vision is for an ethically, spiritually and psychologically healthy Australia. It strives to reverse the negative vision, which manifests as dishonesty, greed, manipulation,

exclusivity, divisiveness, opportunism and self-serving. Its purpose is to be a catalyst for positive social change in the Australian community.

Wu Guanzheng Sued in Spain for Persecution of Falun Gong

On the morning of April 17, 2007, while on a trip to Spain Wu Guanzheng, member of Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP and Secretary of Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CCP was charged by Falun Gong practitioners for his crimes of torture and genocide.

From 1997 to November 2002, Wu Guanzheng was Secretary of Shandong Provincial Committee of the CCP. During that time, he participated in and executed Jiang Zemin's persecution order of Falun Gong. At least one hundred Falun Gong practitioners were tortured to death in Shandong Province, the worst area for persecution in China.

Currently, Spain's judicial department is investigating the CCP's genocide of Falun Gong practitioners. In June 2006, the Spanish national court accepted a lawsuit against Jia Qinglin, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP and Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The judicial department started formal investigation procedures on his criminal acts in the persecution of Falun Gong.

The judge asked for related literature from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and Amnesty International. In addition, the judge asked for related information about the CCP's persecution of Falun Gong through Spain's Foreign Ministry and applied for an international arrest warrant to arrest Jia Qinglin when he visits European countries and extradite him to Spain for trial.

In addition, the main culprits of the inhumane persecution, former CCP head Jiang Zemin and current member of Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Luo Gan, are under special attention of the Spain judicial system. Recently Spain's Supreme and Constitution Courts collected evidence from the lawyers on the persecution of Falun Gong.

CCP Secretary in Guangdong Province Sued in Australia, Plaintiffs Request A Trial by Default

The New South Wales High Court in Australia held a hearing on April 17, 2007 regarding Falun Gong practitioners Li Fuying and Xie Yan's lawsuit against Chen Shaoji, the head of Guangdong Provincial [610 Office](#), and the former secretary of the CCP Political and Judiciary Committee in Guangdong Province.

The court listened to the plaintiffs' statements and evidence proving that the subpoena had been delivered to the defendant. After the court procedure verified that the defendant did not appear in court to respond to the charge, the plaintiffs requested to conduct a trial against the defendant by default. The court approved the plaintiffs' submitted written statement for this action. After the hearing, the plaintiffs held a press conference in front of the High Court regarding the case.



Mr. John Dale says officials who persecute Falun Gong practitioners should not be allowed to enter Australia

Legal counsel of the plaintiffs first introduced at the press conference the cause and development of the lawsuit. She said that in December 2006, Falun Gong practitioners Li Fuying and Xie Yan filed a lawsuit in the NSW High Court against Chen Shaoji. They accused him of illegal detention, torture and other crimes. The plaintiffs successfully delivered the subpoena to the defendant who was leading a Guangdong Province delegation to visit in Sydney. Since Jiang's group persecuted Falun Gong from July 20, 1999 to October 2005, it has been verified that 64 Falun Gong practitioners from Guangdong Province have died as a result of persecution, ranking No.8 across China. The persecution methods used to persecute Falun Gong practitioners were cruel and severe.

During that period of time, Chen Shaoji was the secretary of the CCP Political and Judiciary Committee in Guangdong Province and the head of the provincial police department. He was directly in charge of the "610 Office," and ordered or supervised, controlled, assisted and instigated the police to intensify the brainwashing, "[reforming](#)" and assault of Falun Gong practitioners.

The counsel said that since the subpoena had been delivered and the defendant did not respond to the charge in court, she requested on behalf of the two plaintiffs to conduct a trial against the defendant by default. The court agreed that the plaintiffs could submit a written statement requesting the default trial.

At the press conference, the two plaintiffs, Li Fuying and Xie Yan, talked about the brutal persecution that they and their relatives in Guangdong Province had been subjected to. Li Fuying, who is nearly 80 years old, was illegally detained twice in Guangzhou City for believing in Falun Gong. Her daughter Yan Haiyu was sentenced to two years of forced labor for practicing Falun Gong, and detained in Guangzhou City's Chatou Women's Forced Labor Camp, where she was subjected to physical and mental torture. She staged a protest hunger strike and was force-fed numerous times. After Ms. Yan's term expired, she was once again forced into Guangzhou City Law School Brainwashing Center where she suffered from more torture methods and despicable brainwashing methods. Ms. Yan was extremely traumatized. Ms. Li Fuying could not hold back her grief and cried several times while recalling the persecution that she and her daughter had suffered, and the brutal persecution that countless Falun Gong practitioners in China are still suffering.

The other plaintiff, Xie Yan, said that she was illegally detained for three months in a forced labor camp for distributing Falun Gong truth clarification materials. She suffered brutal torture during the detention. She said that they filed the lawsuit today not only for themselves, but for hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners who are being persecuted.

Xie Yan said, "The law in China is trampled upon, and Falun Gong practitioners, like us, who are persecuted do not have a place to redress justice. So in Australia, a country that is free and respects human rights, we want to use the law to voice grievances for ourselves and all persecuted Falun Gong practitioners (in China), and bring Chen Shaoji and other persecutors to justice."

The Coordinator of the NSW Falun Dafa Association John Dale made a speech at the press conference. He felt satisfied and grateful to the Australian court for taking a righteous position on the human rights lawsuit filed by Falun Gong practitioners. He also said that more and more Australian people have realized that they cannot sacrifice righteousness and human rights for the sake of trade with the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

Former ballet teacher Ms. Colleen hosted the press conference. Ms. Colleen said that the CCP's persecution of Falun Gong practitioners is still on going in Guangdong Province and other areas in China. Only in March, Amnesty International released an urgent action notice for eight Falun Gong practitioners in Guangdong Province who were illegally sentenced to forced labor, calling upon the international community to help

rescue these Falun Gong practitioners. Colleen hoped more Australian people would support these human rights lawsuits and be concerned about and help stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China.

New York: Falun Gong Group Rally in front of CCP Consulate to Commemorate the Eighth Anniversary of April 25 Appeal

Eight years ago, on April 25, 1999, more than 10,000 Falun Gong practitioners held a peaceful appeal in downtown Beijing to request the release of 45 practitioners arrested in Tianjin, protection of their practice environment, and permission to publish Falun Gong books. The then Prime Minister talked with the representatives of the practitioners and the issues were resolved. This was the well-known April 25 peaceful, large-scale appeal. The international community expressed admiration for the practitioners' rationality, confidence, self-discipline and high social ethics. For the first time, Falun Gong practitioners were reported on by the international media. Then on July 20, the CCP's Jiang and Luo faction suddenly initiated open persecution against Falun Gong and used all their propaganda tools to slander Falun Gong, filling China and the whole world with lies.



The persecution has lasted eight years, and its continuous persecution of Falun Gong has caused its own coming disintegration. Facing the brutal persecution, Falun Gong practitioners keep clarifying the facts with compassionate and kind-hearted attitudes.

On April 25, 2007, Falun Gong practitioners in New York gathered in front of the Chinese Consulate to explain the facts of the April 25 appeal, commemorate fellow practitioners tortured to death and condemn the persecution. More than ten practitioners gave speeches. Two non-practitioner Chinese people announced their withdrawal from the CCP on the spot and exposed the CCP's persecution. The speeches were conveyed to the Chinese Consulate with a loud speaker and resounded clearly.

It was rainy with a cold wind in front of the Chinese Consulate in New York.

Dr. Shi Caiwei, who participated in the appeal in 1999 and met the then Prime Minister, said, "On April 25 eight year ago, we went to the National Appeals Office with great sincerity and kindness and requested the Chinese government respect the basic rights of freedom of belief stipulated in the constitution. The Prime Minister, Zhu Rongji, dealt with our appeal properly and ordered the release of the practitioners arrested in Tianjin. He also wished to further resolve our other reasonable requests through discussion."

Dr. Shi said, "Under that condition, especially facing a group of sincere, kind-hearted, and rational practitioners, he was given an opportunity to do a beneficial thing for people with his own conscience. But such an open-mind solution was quickly denied by the evil CCP led by Jiang Zemin."

Western practitioner Ben Zgoudny said, "Falun Gong teaches me to be a good man. I have benefited physically and mentally. The persecution is brutal and has lasted eight years. The CCP even harvests organs from live Falun Gong practitioners. The CCP regime is evil. Twenty million Chinese people have renounced the CCP. I hope all Chinese people quit the CCP and all western people come to know about the brutal persecution and killing of innocent people in China."

Ms. Cherrie Yang from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology told of the arrest of her mother, Yan Ling, on March 26 in China. She said, "My mother was arrested at home in Tianjin for distributing three hundreds copies of *Minghui Weekly*, a truth-clarification paper. The police beat my father for trying to put a coat on my mother. My mother did not commit a crime. She was taken away for more than one month. No one can tell how my mother is being treated in the detention center. To this day, the CCP denies the persecution. My family's suffering is evidence and confirms that the CCP tells lies. Today, I demand the CCP regime release my mother and let her return home."

Ms. Jin Yudan renounced the CCP on the spot. She said, "I announce my withdrawal from the CCP today for many reasons. The number of people persecuted by CCP is too many."

"The CCP will be on historical trial," said spokesperson Wang Zhiyuan of the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG), "WOIPFG is supported by many righteous people from all circles and has obtained much evidence of the CCP's crimes. Preparations for a grand trial have been accomplished. The staff in the Chinese Consulates have been involved in the CCP's persecution, whatever your purpose for working here. Working for the people and helping to stop the persecution is your only hope for a good future."

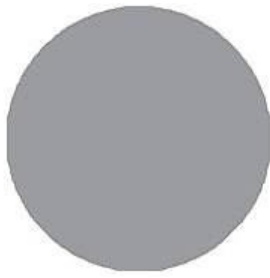
Mr. Wang Yuanqing, Vice President of Business Development of the *Epoch Times*, said, "Falun Gong practitioners have kept clarifying the facts peacefully and rationally for eight years. CCP officials, are you not touched? Actually, you know the CCP is

inhumane. I hope that people with conscience will help stop the persecution. The day that the CCP disintegrates is near. Don't follow the CCP and sacrifice yourselves for it."

Falun Gong practitioner Li Jinyu condemned the CCP, saying, "On November 10, 2006, Shanghai Putuo Court sentenced my brother-in-law, Mr. Lin Mingli, to a six-year term of imprisonment without any evidence on suspicion that he spread the *Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party*. Another practitioner, Shao Hongzhen, is a well-known good mother and wife in her neighborhood and was sentenced to three years in a labor camp for persisting in practicing Falun Gong. Even her child was sentenced to a labor camp for one and a half years. Recently, Ms. Shao was unlawfully sentenced to seven years of imprisonment for distributing CDs of the *Nine Commentaries*. Ms. Shao's parents passed away in 2002 and 2006 due to harassment by the police. These are just a few cases of countless brutal persecution. The CCP always stays above law and uses the law as a tool to suppress dissidents. The *Nine Commentaries* have spread to every country. Ms. Shao has a right to distribute this book. Why is the CCP so afraid of it? Because the CCP is so evil that it cannot allow any criticism. Therefore, the great tide of twenty million withdrawals has occurred." Ms. Yi Rong, worked on staff in the Chinese Foreign Ministry and later went to study at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. She said, "We Falun Gong practitioners keep protesting the persecution and clarifying the facts and hope people stand on the side of righteousness. We don't hope the CCP will change since its evil nature cannot change. The number of withdrawals from the CCP now stands at twenty million. We hope that those people with a conscience in the consulate will be clear-minded and quit the CCP for a safe future."

At the end of the rally, practitioners spoke out together, "Falun Dafa is good", "Spread the Nine Commentaries" and "Heaven will destroy the CCP".

Facts of the Persecution



In April 2007, Twenty-One Confirmed Deaths of Falun Gong Practitioners Due to Torture

In April 2007, an additional twenty-one deaths of Falun Gong practitioners in China due to torture were confirmed. Among them, sixteen practitioners died between January and March in 2007 and five died in April 2007. Eight practitioners, 38 percent, were females, and thirteen, 67 percent, were seniors over fifty years old.

To date, the Clearwisdom website has collected 3030 confirmed deaths of Falun Gong practitioners in China due to abuse and torture since the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and Jiang Zemin's minions began persecuting Falun Gong in July 1999. These numbers were confirmed through unofficial channels, as the CCP keeps tight control over the information about the persecution. The actual death count is estimated to be much higher. During the close to eight years of this unprecedented persecution, many practitioners were arrested, illegally imprisoned, and many disappeared. More than a year ago, the CCP's harvesting organs from live Falun Gong practitioners was exposed to the international community. Facing worldwide condemnation, the CCP, specialized in sophistry for its crimes, only publicly acknowledged that the organs for transplant were all from executed criminals, an allegation that the CCP had denied in the past. An independent international investigation committee discovered that according to official data from China, there were over sixty thousand organ transplants but only over one thousand executed criminals during the past few years. The CCP has not responded.

The twenty one deaths confirmed in April 2007 were found in the following provinces, cities, and Autonomous Regions (ARs): Jilin Province (four deaths), Heilongjiang Province (three deaths), Hubei Province (three deaths), Shandong Province (three deaths), Liaoning Province (two deaths), Sichuan Province (one death), Inner Mongolia AR (one death), Tianjin City (one death), Jiangxi Province (one death), Shanxi Province (one death), and Shaanxi Province (one death).

Many of these practitioners had serious illnesses (some were even fatal diseases) before they practiced Falun Gong. After they practiced Falun Gong and lived by the principles of Truthfulness, Benevolence, and Forbearance, they regained their health and improved their moral standards. Falun Gong provides hundreds of benefits and brings no harm to the public and the nation. When Falun Gong was slandered, these people held onto their beliefs and kept clarifying the truth. The CCP treated them as a political enemy and carried out an unprecedented and inhuman political persecution.

When practitioner Ms. Sun Houlian from Xiayu Village, Gaoling Town, Mouping District, Yantai City, Shandong Province, was imprisoned at the Zibo City Number Two Women's Forced Labor Camp, Wang Village, Zibo City, Shandong Province, she was forced to watch other practitioners being hung and beaten. That left a deep

psychological scar on her mind. She was tortured to death on March 16, 2007, at the age of 57.

Practitioner Mr. Yang Pingshen, 64, died due to torture at the Nanchang Prison, Jiangxi Province, in March 2007. The family received no more than a box of his ashes after being notified of his death.

CCP Court Sentences Hong Kong Practitioner Ms. Zeng Aihua to Prison Without Notifying Her Family or Attorney

In March of 2007, Hong Kong Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Zeng Aihua was tried and sentenced to three years in prison. She appealed, but the 1st Middle People's Court of Shanghai rejected her appeal. She was tried a second time, but the court did not notify her family or attorney. Ms. Zeng was taken to Shanghai Women's Prison on April 16.

To conceal their criminal act, the Shanghai [610 Office](#) and the police secretly manipulated Zeng Aihua's second trial. One month after the second trial her family and attorney were still kept completely in the dark and did not know anything about it.

Ms. Zeng Aihua's family and attorney saw her in court in February 2007 during the first trial, but they were unable to see her or get any information about her after that. The police deliberately arranged her first trial to be before the New Year (February 12) so that her 10-day-appeal period would fall on the holidays. The court was closed during this time, and on-call personnel would not answer anything related to her case. Since it has to be the defendant who initiates the appeal, her family and attorney were very worried that Zeng Aihua might not know this and they could not deliver the message to her. After the New Year, they found out that Zeng Aihua had indeed filed her appeal to the court.

Ms. Zeng's attorney, Wen Haipo requested that personnel at the Shanghai Pudongxinqu Court, where she was sentenced, send the case material and all the related letters to him at the 1st Middle People's Court. His request was unjustifiably rejected.

During the next two months, attorney Wen Haipo had no choice but to keep calling the 1st Middle People's Court, which was handling the case. Each time he was told that they did not receive the case, so Zeng Aihua lost the chance for her attorney to defend her.

On April 20, Zeng Aihua's family received a letter from Zeng at the Shanghai Women's Prison. It was the first letter her family had received since she was arrested on May 23, 2006. They realized that she had been sent to prison several days earlier.

Her family called the court and inquired about the case. They were told that the second trial was over, and the Judge's name was Chen Li. Chen Li admitted that the court decided not to open the court, and that she just read through the case, without seeing Zeng Aihua or the witness. She claimed that during the week of March 7-15, no attorney had contacted them about the case, so they did not notify her attorney. The defense was only from Zeng Aihua's written appeal. Chen Li claimed that she had no choice but to reject the appeal and keep the original verdict.

When Zeng's family asked Chen Li on what grounds she kept the original verdict, she was ambiguous and vaguely stated that it was based on the law written by the people's delegate, but could not tell the family which exact law. Chen Li asked the family to look it up themselves online. Her family asked why they never received any notification even one month after the verdict. Chen Li stated that the verdict had been sent on March 15 to the local Puxing Road Police Station, which handles the district where Zeng's temporary address is, Pudongxinqu 780 Wulian Road. The police were supposed to deliver the verdict in person to the family.

When Zeng's family called the police station, they spoke to several officers, all of whom seemed quite nervous and they kept changing their story. First they refused to answer any questions over phone, then they told her family they could come to the police station in person to inquire. They repeatedly stated that the policeman who should have delivered the letter was named Qiu Lin and he was out on business, so they would have to wait until he returned from the trip, while in actuality he was at the police station when the phone call took place. The next day, police at the station gave their final answer: They never received the verdict. The court insisted that they had sent out the verdict, yet the police station denied that they received it. No one would take responsibility for the verdict from the second trial.

The entire event was a big blow to Zeng Aihua's family. They could not believe that their loved one was deprived of her right of defense. Since the evil Chinese Communist Party (CCP) did not notify them of the verdict, they only knew of the results because of her letter from prison. They raised a strong protest against the illegal trial and the secret cover-up.

Zeng Aihua is being held in Group 5, Ward 1, Shanghai Women's Prison. Many Falun Gong practitioners are jailed there.

Mr. Luan Fusheng Died as a Result of Torture and Mistreatment in Jinzhong Prison, Shanxi Province

On March 21, 2007, after being tortured almost to death, Falun Gong practitioner Luan Fusheng was escorted by four policemen from Jinzhong Prison in Shanxi Province to a police station on Weiming Street, in the Pian area of Shijiazhuang. He was then taken to relevant departments in Shanxi Province to complete some so-called paperwork. The police were so frightened by Luan Fusheng's physical appearance after the torture and subsequent mistreatment, that they sent Mr. Luan home.

After being at home for 19 days, Luan Fusheng passed away on the 8th of April, 2007.



Luan Fusheng's tortured body

Mr. Luan Fusheng was 56 years old. He resided in Shijiazhuang, Shanxi Province, and used to work in the Shanxi government. In 1995 he started to practice Falun Gong and gained many benefits, both physically and mentally. His severe diabetes and hypertension were cured without any medication.

In October 1999, Luan Fusheng went to Beijing to [clarify the truth](#) about Falun Gong. However, he was beaten terribly by a policeman named Wei Ming from the Xinhua Street Police Station in Qiaoxi, Shijiazhuang City. Mr. Luan was handcuffed to a railing on the second floor balcony and was subjected to torture intended by authorities to extract a so-called confession. Mr. Luan was then locked up in the Beijiao Detention Center for 30 days.

In early December 2000, Luan Fusheng tried again to make a formal appeal according to the law in Beijing. After being [illegally detained](#), he did not comply with the persecution by withholding his name and address from the police [*ed. note -- due to the Chinese Communist Party's policy of implicating and harassing family members and work units, Falun Gong practitioners often refuse to give their name and address when they are*

arrested]. Mr. Luan was released after several days of abuse and then arrested again when he was out of town, at his friend's home. He was locked up in the Shijiazhuang First Detention Center for more than 60 days and illegally sentenced to one year in a labor camp. Because his hypertension had recurred, his sentence was executed outside the prison and the Xinhua Police Station extorted 1,000 [yuan](#) from him.

In 2001, as the Xinhua Police Station planned to imprison him again in the labor camp, Luan Fusheng left home and became homeless in Shanxi Province.

In October 2002, Luan Fusheng was illegally arrested because he practiced Falun Gong and printed truth-clarification information. There were 24 other Falun Gong practitioners who were also taken away during that period of time. Ding Lihong, a Falun Gong practitioner from Shijiazhuang, was tortured to death during an interrogation.

On July 7 2003, Luan Fusheng was illegally sentenced to 11 years in prison by the Wanbolin Court in Taiyuan City. Mr. Luan knew he was innocent of any crime so he appealed to the secondary court of Taiyuan. After being denied by the court in October 2003, he was illegally sent to Cell 13 in Jinzhong Prison, Shanxi Province in early November 2003.

He was tortured horribly, both mentally and physically under inhuman living conditions. Luan Fusheng's health deteriorated. At the end of 2005, his diabetes and hypertension flared. He became very ill and emaciated. It was impossible for him to walk without assistance, and he became short of breath when talking. The first notice of his critical illness and he was released by the 109th Military Hospital of Taiyuan.

In February 2006, Luan Fusheng suffered from another critical illness. He had complex diabetes syndrome, together with hypertension and pleurisy. He looked like a skeleton, with both legs severely swollen and he could hardly breathe while talking. Mr. Luan was sent to the emergency department of the 109th Military Hospital in Taiyuan. A second notice of his critical illness was released. Mr. Luan's family repeatedly requested his release, but the prison denied all requests, claiming, "Falun Gong practitioners are not eligible for medical parole."

On February 3, 2007, Luan Fusheng's family saw during a visit that Mr. Luan was being carried on the back of another prisoner. His physical condition appeared to be extremely bad; he could not speak at all. His family requested medical parole again, but a guard told them that the application had been handed to his superiors and there was nothing he could do.

On the 26th of February, Luan Fusheng was sent to the emergency department of the 109th Military Hospital where he was diagnosed with complex diabetes syndrome and

tuberculosis. On the morning of February 28, 2007, a third notice of critical illness was released by the hospital.

On the 21st of March 2007, Luan Fusheng was so close to death that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) finally released him from the hospital because they did not want to be held responsible for his death. An ambulance was finally approved by the 120th Prison to carry him back home, but only after a serious request was made by his family.

Luan Fusheng was sent from Jinzhong Prison to Weiming Police Station under the custody of four policemen. The policemen at Weiming Police Station were so shocked after they saw Luan's terrible appearance that they took him home directly.

After being home for 19 days, Luan Fusheng left this world, his death a tremendous injustice.

Ms. Chuai Cuijun Sentenced to Five Year Prison Term for Passing Out Flyers - Four Family Members Arrested for Appealing

On April 16, 2007, four family members of Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Chuai Cuijun, from Qianxi Town, Tangshan City, Hebei Province, along with some of Chen Baihe's family members, went to the Qianxi Court to appeal for justice regarding the issue of Ms. Chuai and Chen being illegally sentenced. They asked for their release, but instead were all arrested by the National Security Team and illegally detained.

On April 16, at around 9:00 a.m., Ms. Chuai Cuijun's husband, Chuai Zhiwu, along with her brother-in-law, Chuai Zhigang, sister-in-law, Chai Junxia, and her mother-in-law, all went to the Qianxi Court to ask for Ms. Chuai's release. The chiefs of the National Security Team, Zhu Zhengang, Xu Zhigang, and Wang Wei, immediately dragged Chuai Zhiwu out of Chen Zhigang's office without any reason when they arrived at the court. Later, the remaining people were also dragged out. During that time, Wang Wei and Zhu Zhengang ordered Qi Guiliang to begin persecuting the relatives. He stepped on Ms. Chuai's mother-in-law's hair and dragged her from the second to the first floor, holding her head to the ground. This poor old lady, over sixty years old, was brutalized by Qi Guiliang. One of the court police officers also beat Chuai Zhiwu.

Later, the National Security Team sent many agents over in a vehicle. They dragged all of the family members into the vehicle without giving a reason. Because Chuai Zhigang had refused to go, they brutally stepped on his head, causing his nose to bleed. The police even hurt Chen Baihe's daughter and son as they pushed them into the vehicle. These young school children were frightened and didn't know what to do.

The police forcibly sent Ms. Chuai's family members to the police department, where they were handcuffed for the entire day. They also did not get anything to eat. The police charged them with "disturbing the court's normal working order," and threatened that they could be detained for fifteen days. Chuai Zhigang, Chua Zhiwu, and Chuai Cuijun's mother-in-law, were all sent to the Qianxi Detention Center.

It was said that the authorities from the [610 Office](#) had planned to detain Ms. Chuai Cuijun and Chen Baihe until late 2008 in the name of "securing the safety of the Olympic games in 2008." According to inside sources, last Friday, (April 13) the politics and law committee of the party had a meeting. The secretary, Bai Xingyuan, threatened that they needed to deal harshly with Falun Gong practitioners.

On May 13, 2006, Falun Gong practitioners Ms. Chuai Cuijun, Chen Baihe, and others were passing out [truth-clarifying](#) materials in Yuhuzhai Township when they were reported to the authorities by people who didn't know the truth about Falun Gong. The local police, together with the Qianxi National Security Team and officials Zhu Zhengang and others, took them to the Chengguan Police Department in Qianxi. They

were later transferred to the Qianxi Detention Center. Their houses had been searched and Chen's computer and other belongings were confiscated. During the time that they were detained, they were all forced to have blood drawn. On April 12, 2007, Ms. Chen and Ms. Chuai were sentenced to four and five years in prison, respectively.

CCP Police Remove Lawyer from Court During the Second Trial of Ms. Wang Bo's Case

On April 27, 2007, Shijiazhuang Intermediate Court held a second trial for Ms. Wang Bo's case. During the trial, four police agents forcibly removed one of Ms. Wang Bo's attorneys from the court. Many residents passing by witnessed the event and were outraged about this anarchic action.

The Wang Bo family simply perseveres in cultivating Falun Gong and following the teachings of "Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance" to be virtuous people. Their pursuits would be legal and considered admirable in any non-communist society, yet in China they were illegally imprisoned and forced to stand trial.

The second trial started at 8:30 a.m., and ended at around 2:00 p.m.. Six attorneys from Beijing were openly defending Ms. Wang Bo's family. During the trial, however, police agents forcibly carried one of them out of the courtroom. After the second trial finished, Ms. Wang's family was taken away in a police van so heavily curtained that people couldn't see anything from outside. According to the attorneys, there was no sentence in the second trial and they are waiting for further news.

The judges deployed several dozen police agents for special duties around the court, and they didn't allow anyone to come near the court gate. Many police vans were parked around the court gate, and plainclothes undercover police agents were on site, along with four policemen patrolling with batons.

Ms. Wang Bo and her parents, Mr. Wang Xinzhong and Mrs. Liu Shuqin, all practice Falun Gong, which has helped them both physically and mentally. Before starting Falun Gong practice, Wang Bo's parents were planning to divorce. After they cultivated in Falun Gong, they changed their minds and the family became harmonious and happy again. However, in the CCP's persecution of Falun Gong, Wang Bo's family has been repeatedly arrested, beaten, detained, and forcibly brainwashed. In the end they were sentenced to three years in a forced labor camp. After Wang Bo's family had been torn apart for over six years, they were finally reunited. After Wang Bo openly exposed the unlawful persecution by the [610 Office](#) officials on the Clearwisdom website, Wang Bo's family had to become homeless and live in exile to avoid further persecution.

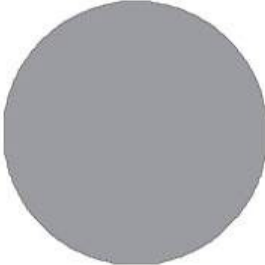
On the evening of July 27, 2006 police agents from Dalian City National Security Bureau, 610 Office officials, Dalian City police, and Shijiazhuang police all climbed over the wall and broke into Wang Bo's family's temporary apartment in Dalian and illegally arrested Wang Bo and her mother, who were in their underwear. On the morning of July 28 they [illegally arrested](#) her father, Mr. Wang Xinzhong. On November 10, 2006, Chang'an District Court in Shijiazhuang City and the [Procuratorate](#) illegally put Wang Bo's family on trial, charging them with the so-called "crime of using cult to destroy implementation of the law." On February 2, 2007, Wang Bo was sentenced to a term of five years' imprisonment without any legal justification. Her parents, Mr. Wang Xinzhong and Ms. Liu Shuqin, were also sentenced to terms of four years'

imprisonment on the same charge. Since no one was notified of the initial trial, Wang Bo's family members couldn't hire anyone to defend them.

After Ms. Wang Bo's whole family was sentenced, relatives and friends of the family managed to hire attorneys to defend them. They contacted dozens of law offices, repeating to many attorneys the story of relentless persecution that Wang Bo's family suffered. Finally six righteous attorneys in Beijing were motivated to defend Wang Bo's case. When they submitted their appeal, however, the Beijing Judicial Bureau contacted the attorneys' offices and expressed concern over the case. After that, the National Security Bureau police in Beijing City threatened the attorneys, and some of them were even threatened with termination from their jobs.

Under such pressure, on the morning of March 12 the attorneys submitted appeal letters cosigned by all of them to the Shijiazhuang Intermediate Court and Procuratorate, and requested an open second trial. In the appeal letters they emphasized that the initial trial process had seriously violated established legal procedures, the evidence was not sufficient and their case didn't meet the definition of a "crime" in legal terms or in point of fact. They requested a retrial at the Chang'an District Court and the Shijiazhuang Intermediate Court accepted the appeal. However the Shijiazhuang City Procuratorate refused the appeal using the excuse that the Procuratorate was not responsible for monitoring a case that was not openly tried. After interviewing the parties involved in the case, the six attorneys unanimously found that their clients' versions of the events differed greatly from the charges. According to the law, if the client's version of the event was greatly different from the charge or if there was new witnesses and evidence, an open retrial must be held for the case.

People Awaken to the Truth



Three Examples of People's Reactions to Falun Gong

- **An Understanding Mother Persuades Her Son to Act Compassionately**

A Falun Dafa practitioner from Taian City, Shandong Province, went door to door to distribute “truth clarifying” materials. One day, she came upon a house and the person who opened the door happened to be a police officer. He held her wrist with one hand and tried to contact the police station on his mobile phone with the other hand.

Just then, the officer's mother came out to find out what the commotion was about. The practitioner then explained to both of them that she was distributing truth-clarifying materials.

“Everything written on the handouts is true,” she said. “It also explains the reward of good and retribution of evil. All the crimes done will bring disaster to the next generations.”

After she heard this, the older woman told her son to let the practitioner go. When the officer let go of her hand, the girl did not leave. Instead, she continued to clarify the truth to them.

Getting worried, the older woman said, “Young lady, please leave. I don't want to see the police come and apprehend you.” After thanking her for her kindness, the practitioner finally left and arrived home safely.

Today, the world is awakening. Those people who are still not clear-headed should realize that it is time to wake up. They should get a copy of the “*Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party*” and read through it. They will understand the truth. They have to make the correct choices for their lives.

- **If you Don't Listen, You will be Sorry for the Rest of Your Life**

While shopping at a store in Taian City, a practitioner took the opportunity to clarify the truth to a shopkeeper. The following day, when passing the shop again, the shopkeeper warmly invited the practitioner in and asked him to sit down and tell him more.

Shortly afterwards, two friends of the shopkeeper arrived. The shopkeeper quickly invited them to sit down and listen as well. Then a third one came in, but did not want to sit down. The keeper said to him, “If you don't listen, you will be sorry for the rest of your life.”

After listening, all his friends quit the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

- **Emerging from the Stormy Water**

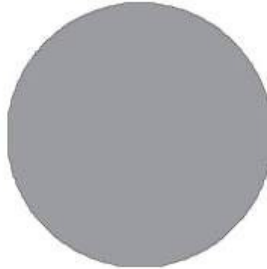
Zheng Yuan was a driver working for Tai An Enterprises. Around the time that the persecution of Falun Gong began in July 1999, he was traveling on business and staying in a hotel. When he turned on the TV in the evening, he noticed that all the TV channels were broadcasting the banning of the practice of Falun Gong. The announcers were somewhat tense, like the time during the Tiananmen Square massacre. Feeling puzzled and bored, he was wondering what Falun Gong had done to cause the CCP to get so worked up. He reminded himself to find out the truth from a practitioner at work when he got back to his office.

On getting back to the office, he told the practitioner what he had seen and asked to borrow a book to find out more. After explaining, the practitioner lent him a copy of "*Zhuan Falun*" and told him to read it carefully.

A few days later, Zheng returned the book to the practitioner and said, "This book is very well written. Do you have more?" This is how Zheng was introduced to Falun Gong. After reading the book, he found that the book was tremendous. He told the practitioner that he could not understand why the Chinese government would ban the Falun Gong practice, as it was nothing like any of the bad things said on the TV. Zheng said that he would like to learn and the practitioner taught him the five exercises.

It is amazing to see how someone, instead of being influenced by the media propaganda like many others, personally read the books and found out the truth for himself.

Voice of Justice



*UK Member of Parliament's Statement from London Activities to
Commemorate April 25th:*

**"The suffering which Falun Gong practitioners have experienced is not
conceivable in the 21st Century"**

I believe that respect for human rights in China continues to be a matter of serious concern. The detention and harassment of democracy activists, religious practitioners and Falun Gong adherents runs contrary to international human rights standards, and I am aware that religious beliefs, freedoms of association, expression and of media are systematically curtailed in the People's Republic. Since Falun Gong was declared illegal by the Chinese authorities in 1999, I know that large numbers of its practitioners have been detained and their leaders given punitive sentences. Whilst the government does not take a view on the nature of Falun Gong as an organization, we are concerned by reports of human rights abuses against its members.

The case of Ms. Feng Yang has come to my attention, and her experience in one of the forced labor camps seems deplorable for this day and age. She was deprived of her standard rights such as moving, eating and washing, which is unimaginable. She spent two years at this camp and the aftermath of long term malnutrition and physical persecution have been severe. Various methods of torture were described in her statement, and yet, when an international human rights organization came to visit the camp, all signs of persecution and torture were covered. This feeling of being trapped with no help is still being experienced today by many other prisoners and therefore it is essential that we raise public awareness.

The government has regularly urged the need for the fundamental rights of all Chinese citizens, particularly the most vulnerable, to be respected in accordance with international human rights standards. The suffering which Falun Gong practitioners have experienced over the past eight years is not what one would describe as civil or conceivable in the 21st Century. Mistakes of the past are in effect being repeated today in China and it is vital that this persecution is stopped. Books and tapes have been destroyed, Internet websites prohibited and the public have been severely pressurized. Individuals are unable to stand against it alone; therefore it is necessary that we, who live in a privileged, democratic country, give our support to those who do not have freedom.

For nations with democratically elected governments, freedom of belief appears to be the most basic of human rights, and I hope that something shall be done to help those in need.

Mark Lancaster MP

USA: Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry Calls for an Emergency Meeting to Address Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners in China

On April 14, 2007, Abraham L. Halpern, MD, Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry, New York Medical College, wrote a letter to Kgosi Letlape, MD, President of the World Medical Association, Pilaneberg, South Africa, requesting that President Letlape call an emergency meeting of the Council of the World Psychiatric Association to address organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners in China immediately, and initiate action to save many lives. Below is the text of the letter.

14 April 2007

Kgosi Letlape, MD
President
World Medical Association
Pilaneberg, South Africa

Dear Dr. Letlape,

Re: Crimes Against Humanity in the People's Republic of China

You will recall, I am sure, the letter I sent you on 27 September 2006, in which I proposed that the World Medical Association demand that the People's Republic of China allow a WPA investigative team to look into the extremely serious allegations that physicians are involved in the killing of Falun Gong practitioners and removing various body organs for sale to desperate patients whose names are on long waiting lists for organ transplantation. I strongly recommended that the Chinese Medical Association be faced with expulsion from the World Medical Association if permission was not granted for this urgent investigation.

Reports are rampant throughout the world that the organ-harvesting program in China continues without interruption, notwithstanding the denials of the Chinese government and the enactment of a law that went into effect last July to regulate organ transplants in hospitals.

It has come to my attention that Dr. Chen Zhonghua, the Deputy Committee Director of the Chinese Medical Association, Organ Transplant Division, may actually be involved in these blatantly pernicious violations of the codes of medical ethics of all the countries of the world, especially that of the World Medical Association adopted in October, 1975, and, I believe, not attenuated by any subsequent revisions: "A doctor must have complete clinical independence in deciding upon the care of a person for whom he or she is medically responsible. The doctor's fundamental role is to alleviate the distress of his or her fellow men, and no motive-whether personal, collective or political-shall

prevail against this higher purpose." [Bold italics mine.] It is indicated in a website [<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/12/77940p.html>] that Dr. Chen Zhonghua is also head of the Organ Transplant Research Institute at Huazhong University of Science and Technology's Tongji Medical School. The Institute is reported to have performed more than 1,000 kidney transplants in February 2005 alone. Dr. Chen Zhonghua is said to have admitted through phone conversations that some transplant organs had come from living Falun Gong practitioners. In my opinion, the possible participation of this doctor, a senior member of the Chinese Medical Association, makes it all the more urgent that the WMA take immediate action.

Waiting until protests can be organized at the 2008 Olympics or until efforts by diplomats come to fruition will not save the lives of many innocent people during the coming months. I believe that only action by the World Medical Association can bring these crimes against humanity to an end. As I mentioned in my letter last year, the type of step recommended above is one that has proven effective in the past in the Soviet Union and even in China itself in connection with stopping the wrongful incarceration, in maximum security forensic institutions, of non-mentally-ill dissidents in the Soviet Union and Falun Gong adherents in China.

I respectfully request that you call an emergency meeting of the Council of the WPA to address this problem immediately and act to save many lives.

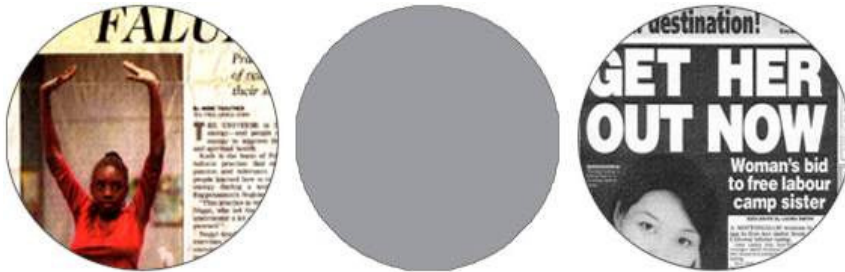
Sincerely yours,

Abraham L. Halpern, MD, FACP

Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry,

New York Medical College

Media Reports and Opinions



German Daily Newspaper Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung: "Unfortunately, the Conclusion Indicates That the Allegations Are True."

On April 5, 2007, the daily newspaper *Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung* in Germany's northern Baden area carried a special report on the Chinese Communist regime's systematic harvesting of organs from living Falun Gong practitioners, with the headline "Harvesting Organs is Lucrative in China."



"Unfortunately, the conclusion indicates that the allegations are true."

Invited by the Heidelberg Branch of the International Social Association, renowned international Canadian human rights lawyer Mr. David Matas gave a presentation at the Germany American Institute in Heidelberg to introduce the report of the independent investigation conducted by him and Mr. David Kilgour, Canada's former Secretary of State for the Asia Pacific Region, on the allegations of the Chinese Communist regime's harvesting organs from live Falun Gong practitioners for profit. The report has widely attracted the attention of the German government and media.

The article, in a question and answer format, explicitly explained how the atrocity was exposed. It quoted what Mr. Matas mentioned: "Organs of the criminals in China's prisons, and of a large number of Falun Gong practitioners, are harvested for transplantation. The organ harvesting is carried out systematically, without the convicts' consent, and the victims were killed during or shortly after the operations. After repeated investigation, unfortunately, the conclusion indicated that the allegations are true." "No survivors! I've never heard of any convicts who survived the organ harvesting. Their remains were cremated. We also found that some internal organs of the bodies of those who were subjected to cruel torture were missing."

When asked what evidence they had discovered, Mr. Matas said: "Our conclusion was based on ten to eleven kinds of evidence, among others, the testimony provided by the ex-wife of a former Chinese surgeon who had participated in organ-harvesting operations. Some Falun Gong practitioners also testified that they were forced to undergo blood tests during their incarceration, but other inmates weren't. And the origin of organs for transplantation was regarded as a state secret."

Mr. Matas told reporters the reasons why most of the victims are Falun Gong practitioners: "Falun Gong practitioners constitute the largest group of inmates in Chinese prisons. They are subjected to the most brutal torture because the Chinese Communist regime regards them as a threat to its power. Since many Falun Gong practitioners refused to reveal their identities, it was very easy for the regime to count them as 'missing.' Another reason was that most Falun Gong practitioners are young and their physical condition is better than ordinary inmates due to their healthier life style." "If people made phone calls directly to the Chinese military hospitals, it would be easy for them to find compatible organs. Because it is lucrative to sell organs, many hospitals have received instructions to do it. Due to the economic gains, they won't halt the practice easily."

The Conservative Voice, North Carolina (USA): Triple anniversaries in related causes (Excerpt)

The CSN [*China Support Network*] is now marking simultaneous anniversaries in causes including the Chinese democracy cause, the Tibetan cause, and the Falun Gong cause.

The Falun Gong Cause

In the Falun Gong cause, "[April 25](#)" was the date in 1999 when over 10,000 Falun Gong adherents appeared in Beijing, staging the "Zhongnanhai appeal." (Zhongnanhai refers to the compound where the government leaders reside.) [*Editor's note: The practitioners were waiting to appeal at the State Council Appeals Office, which is close to Zhongnanhai. The police directed them to stand around Zhongnanhai, which made it look as if they had purposefully come to Zhongnanhai to lodge their appeal.*] While the appeal was for the government to allow Falun Gong, this was taken by then-President Jiang Zemin to be a jarring occasion, which became the catalyst for the full-blown crackdown of persecution, which ramped up in July 1999. [*Note: The practitioners gathered in Beijing to appeal for the release of 45 practitioners who had been arrested in Tianjin while peacefully protesting an injustice, as well as to petition the government to guarantee their constitutional right to practice freely and without interference.*]

Hence, the Zhongnanhai appeal of April 25, 1999 was the key event precipitating a vicious crackdown of historic proportions. To date, 3,013 people are confirmed dead, and the killing goes on to this day. In 2006, it was revealed that the Chinese government practices the wanton (and carefully timed) killing of Falun Gong practitioners for their organs, which become harvested and used in transplant surgery, for which desperate patients are charged large amounts of money. As a human rights abuse, this ranks right up there with Nazi medical experiments, performed on prisoners during World War II.

While Falun Gong faces its holocaust, U.S. news anchors apply a happy face, in essence echoing the song, "Don't Worry, Be Happy," and preparations continue for the 2008 Olympics, as awarded to Beijing China. The Chinese regime has been, and continues to be, rewarded for bad behavior. And, anchormen continue to accept paychecks for corporate cheerleading to the exclusion of public interest. While they have turned their backs to the sea of humanity including the Chinese people, others have shown more bravery.

In the past week, a doctor and professor emeritus at New York Medical College wrote an open letter urging that China be expelled from the World Medical Association. Abraham L. Halpern, MD said -- "Reports are rampant throughout the world that the organ harvesting program in China continues without interruption, notwithstanding the denials of the Chinese government and the enactment of a law that went into effect

last July to regulate organ transplants in hospitals." He termed China's to be "blatantly pernicious violations of the codes of medical ethics of all the countries of the world," and noted that "Waiting until protests can be organized at the 2008 Olympics or until efforts by diplomats come to fruition will not save the lives of many innocent people during the coming months." Hence, he is urging the World Medical Association to action immediately.

The China Support Network calls upon the Chinese government to cease persecution of Falun Gong. When all Falun Gong practitioners are free, then they will not become the source of organs for transplant. CSN also calls for the cessation of the Falun Gong organ harvesting practice; but as noted, that is included in the cessation of Falun Gong persecution.

[...]

RFA: The US Commission on International Religious Freedom Re-designated China as a "Country of Particular Concern"

Radio Free Asia (RFA) reported on May 2, 2007, that the US Commission on International Religious Freedom released its 2007 Annual Report on May 2. The report takes the Chinese Communist Party regime as a government of "particularly severe violation of religious freedom," and re-designated China as a CPC (country of particular concern) in 2007.

The report said that the CCP regime continued suppressing the Falun Gong spiritual movement in the past year. "Beginning with the banning of Falun Gong in 1999, the Chinese government has conducted a violent campaign against [*slanderous words omitted*]. Tens of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been sent to labor camps without trial or sent to mental health institutions for reeducation. Falun Gong practitioners claim that nearly 6,000 practitioners have been sent to prisons [*note: the number is much higher*] and over 3,000 have died while in police custody. Some human rights researchers estimate that Falun Gong adherents comprise up to half of the 250,000 officially recorded inmates in reeducation through labor camps. The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture reported that Falun Gong practitioners make up two-thirds of the alleged victims of torture. Given the lack of judicial transparency, the number and treatment of Falun Gong practitioners in confinement is difficult to confirm."

Commissioner of the US Commission on International Religious Freedom Ms. Prodromou said at the press conference that the CCP regime continued to "engage in systematic and egregious violations of freedom of religion or belief" in the past year.

This year, the US Commission on International Religious Freedom designated China as a "country of particular concern," or CPC. Since 1999, the Commission has recommended that China be designated as a "country of particular concern," or CPC. The State Department has followed the Commission's recommendations and named China a CPC. The basis of their decision is that "Every religious community in China continues to be subject to serious restrictions, state control, and repression. The most severe religious freedom abuses are directed against Tibetan Buddhists, Uighur Muslims, "underground" Roman Catholics, house church and unregistered Protestants, and spiritual groups such as the Falun Gong. These abuses involve imprisonment, torture, and other forms of ill treatment. Prominent religious leaders and others continue to be confined, imprisoned, tortured, "disappeared," and subjected to other forms of ill treatment on account of their religion or belief."

The Commission's report said that in recent years, the CCP regime has strengthened its strike on some independent religious organizations, and continued a campaign to root out what it has viewed as "foreign infiltration," a campaign that has, in some cases,

targeted individuals and religious organizations that attempt to maintain affiliation with co-religionists abroad.

The report said that in the past year, the CCP regime began "a crackdown targeting human rights activists, lawyers and others who attempted to use the Chinese legal system to defend the rights of Chinese citizens, including those who sought to manifest their right to freedom of religion. For example, prominent civil rights attorney Gao Zhisheng was arrested on August 15, 2006 and held without charges for over a month. Gao was well known for his defense of religious leaders, his criticism of the crackdown on Falun Gong, and his outspoken open letters appealing to Chinese leaders to respect measures of their own law that protect human rights. On December 12, 2006, Gao Zhisheng, who had not been permitted to meet with his lawyer for the duration of his detention period, was tried in secret and forced to plead guilty on charges of incitement to subvert state power. His three-year sentence was eventually suspended and he was placed on probation for five years. During which time he will remain deprived of his political rights and under tight surveillance." Other human rights activists who have been subjected to harassment, imprisonment, interrogation and arrest included Guo Feixiong, Fan Yafeng, Teng Biao and Li Jingsong and others.

Fu Xiqu, in charge of Christian China Aid Association headquartered in Midland Texas, said that exchange activities between China's domestic religious people and religious organizations abroad were seriously interfered with in the past year. A well-known missionary from North America, a former Beijing University professor named Feng Bingcheng was arrested around April 25, 2006, when he gave a sermon in Beijing, and subsequently deported.

Mr. Fu also said that there occurred violent incidents of destroying underground churches in Zhejiang and other places in the past year. On July 29, 2006, a relatively large church in the Xiaoshan area was dismantled. Several thousand armed police, local police, people from judicial system and Bureau of Religious Affairs committed the violent act. More than 30 people were arrested, and some even had their ribs fractured. Six of them were sentenced to prison, three of them are still serving the term, because they were in charge of the church.

The US Commission on International Religious Freedom is an independent body that was set up according to the U.S. 1998 International Religious Freedom Act. It aims to investigate the state of religious freedom in other countries, and make the best possible recommendations for improvement to the U.S. President and the Congress.

Columbia Spectator: Organ Harvesting: an Unbelievable Reality

By Suman Srinivasan

David Matas and David Kilgour wrote a recent report on organ harvesting from living Falun Gong members in China, knowing full well the challenges-moral and visceral-the report might pose for its readers and legislatures in the free world. Matas, an international human rights attorney, and Kilgour, a former Secretary of State from Canada, are not ones to make such statements lightly.

What comprises this story, then? Falun Gong is a meditation practice that originated in China in the early 1990s. Owing to its positive effects on health and the fact that it was free, throngs of people in mainland China took up the practice. Within seven short years, an estimated 70 million-plus were practicing.

China's ruling Communist Party operates above the law, and the growing popularity of Falun Gong unsettled certain members of the Party. In 1999, the Party-state banned Falun Gong and commenced a campaign of unlawful arrests and often-brutal persecution, which continues today. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners languish in Chinese labor camps today without the most basic of human rights. Amnesty International has labeled these detainees "prisoners of conscience," given that they are "imprisoned solely for the peaceful expression of their beliefs."

While the maltreatment of Falun Gong prisoners has long been known, the Matas-Kilgour report has given credence to the worst fears: that the regime, having so dehumanized Falun Gong, might go one step further. The report finds that the CCP regime is carving up-literally-the bodies of living Falun Gong adherents for their organs, which are then transplanted or sold for immense sums of money.

The report includes transcripts of conversations by investigators with Chinese doctors who flippantly reveal that they have Falun Gong members on hand, ready for mutilation. (Matas and Kilgour have made public the audio recordings.) "Is the organ from a healthy Falun Gong practitioner?" asks the undercover investigator. "Correct," replies the physician. "We will choose only a good one, because we guarantee the quality of our transplants."

So carefully researched and argued is the report, and so terrible its findings, that it has prompted Manfred Nowak, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, to begin probing the matter. The initial response of the Chinese regime has only served to deepen concerns, however: a curt, two-page dismissal of the whole affair. Perhaps it's no coincidence then that the state hastily banned the commercial trade of organs on May 1, 2006-less than a month after the

report was published. Whether or not the law will be enforced is another matter, of course. Even before the Matas-Kilgour report, the investigations of human rights bodies had determined that China's regime was unlawfully harvesting organs from prisoners.

Then is our own "disbelief" an acceptable response, however natural? The history of the past century suggests that we must instead muster the courage to consider the reality of it all, gruesome as it may be. In the 20th century, there has been a haunting legacy for this sort of thing. But today's China is very much economically interwoven with our country--consider the number of items which bear the label "Made in China." A vast array of powerful institutions want, or believe they "need," China to be a normal, prosperous, uneventful place.

And indeed, U.S. corporations have gone so far as to sell Internet surveillance technology to China's communist leaders, who use it to arrest democracy advocates and members of various religious faiths. Meanwhile, those same leaders spend tens of millions each year on sophisticated international PR firms to foster the image of normality abroad. It's easier to dream about striking gold in China rather than think about kidneys being carved out of living prisoners of conscience.

When the Olympics were awarded to Nazi Germany, the regime turned the event into a tremendous publicity stunt, reassuring the world all was well. Many suggest that the 2008 Beijing Olympics is history repeating itself.

Matas and Kilgour have traveled the world to raise awareness of their findings, yet remain barred from perhaps the country that matters most: China. CCP officials have refused them, as with others, entry to investigate.

One is left to wonder: if the organ harvesting were indeed unreal, and the regime so confident of this, why would it fear independent investigation rather than welcome it? Or, even if the harvesting were taking place, what government wouldn't want dearly to rein in such abominable acts if occurring in its own land and to its own people? The answer to the latter, of course, is a government that is complicit in those acts. The CCP's response is a portrait of guilt.

Matas, who speaks at Uris Hall (Room 301) today at noon, gets my applause. One day, when the camps of China are liberated, we can only imagine it will be the people of China--oppressed on account of simply who they are--who will offer their applause.

The Spartan Daily (California, U.S.A.): Falun Dafa Artists Bring Work, Tales or Torture from China



The Falun Dafa Association of San Jose State University held an art exhibit on Tuesday and Wednesday on the Seventh Street Plaza to showcase the work of Falun Dafa practitioners.

Some of the artists personally experienced the torture depicted in their artwork, while one remains jailed, according to Falun Dafa Association member Tuan Lam.

Falun Dafa is a traditional self-cultivation practice that has been banned in China, where those who continue to practice it allegedly face torture and persecution.

In an oil painting titled "Lotus Candle" by Xiaoping Chen, a woman sits with her legs crossed above scenes of torture.

The figures below face torture by way of physical and mental torment.

As what can be seen as political commentary, the men and women being tortured have rings of light painted over their heads - representative of the halos that can be found in western style paintings of saints and martyrs.

Oscar Gutierrez, a first-year occupational therapy graduate student, appreciated the overarching impact of the paintings on display.

"The message they're trying to communicate to people is very important," Gutierrez said. Gutierrez said he was aware of the government and social policies that negatively affect those living in parts of eastern Asia, but feels many students are not.

"The average person doesn't know that there's torture going on," Gutierrez said, "and forced labor camps."

Zhiping Wang's "Like a Stone" shows the steadfastness of Falun Dafa practitioners who experience torture.

In the pastel on paper painting, a man dressed in yellow is shown having nails bored into the fingers on his right hand, while his left arm is being twisted behind his back.

His oppressors are dressed all in black.

"From my first time looking at them," Gutierrez said, "I can gather a lot. The color they're using, the guys wearing black, and then there's the guy wearing yellow. Maybe it symbolizes hope."

Joseph Cordova, a senior majoring in art, practices Falun Dafa. He said he was not surprised by anything he saw at the exhibit.

"The government wants to persecute the practitioners," Cordova said. "They don't like that there's more practitioners than communists."

Chen and Yixiu Zhou's "Coming for you" is oil on canvas that shows the face of the Falun Dafa practitioner is international, not exclusively Chinese or Asian.

"These paintings are depicting what's actually happening in China right now," said civil engineering senior Khang Vo.

Vo is a member of the Falun Dafa Association. He said the plight of Falun Dafa practitioners is more publicized and recognized in Europe.

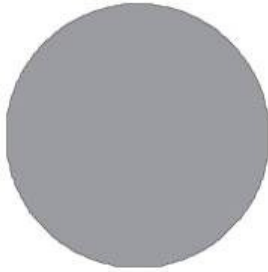
David Kilgour, a former member of the Canadian Parliament, conducted an independent investigation along with attorney David Matas into the human rights violations of Falun Dafa practitioners in China.

According to Kilgour's Web site www.organharvestinvestigation.net, the report revealed that practitioners of Falun Dafa in China were having their organs harvested by the Chinese government.

The artwork showcased at the exhibit was straightforward and realistic in style. There were no hidden meanings or complicated symbols to decipher.

The scenes of torture were shocking, but the truth behind them is unimaginable.

Falun Gong Practitioners' Personal Experiences



“Incurable” Brain Tumors Disappear after Practicing Falun Gong

By a new Falun Gong practitioner in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, China

I am a Falun Gong practitioner from Heilongjiang Province. I want to share how Falun Gong cured my cancer and made me a better person. Falun Gong is indeed righteous and is beyond the scope of modern science.

In 2003, I had two open-brain operations due to pituitary brain tumors. The operations cost me tens of thousands of yuan and did not cure the disease. I lived in pain and despair every day. One day a friend told me about Falun Gong and how it can improve people's morality and help people heal illnesses and keep fit. At that time, I had already read some “truth-clarification” materials and understood that Falun Dafa is good. I thus began my cultivation path with the purpose of getting rid of my illnesses.

Since the tumors pressed on the optic nerves, it was difficult for me to see anything, so I listened to Teacher's lecture audiotapes instead. I also practiced the exercises. However, deep in my heart, I still did not believe that Falun Gong could cure my diseases, so I was very slow in improving my “*xinxing*”. I couldn't get rid of my attachment to sickness for a long time. I even used eye patches, thinking they might help my eyes get better.

In December 2005, the tumors came back. My head hurt so much that I was rolling on the ground in unbearable pain. I failed to pay attention to my *xinxing* and asked my family to take me to the Emergency Room. After the doctors examined me, they told my family that my condition was beyond treatment. My head was filled with tumors. They even found tumors in my nose. Even if they operated on me, they could only take out several large tumors. Besides, it was very likely that I would die on the operating table. The doctor told me to go home and get some rest, that is, I should just wait for my life to end.

I went home and could only lie in bed. I couldn't take care of myself anymore, nor could I eat or drink. I also couldn't control my bladder. Many of my co-workers came to visit and left in tears, thinking that I would die soon. At that time, the friend who introduced Falun Gong to me came to my home. He told me that only Falun Gong could save me. He asked me to sincerely repeat in my heart, “Falun Dafa is good. Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance is good.” I followed his instruction and repeated the sentences over and over. Miraculously, I could eat liquid food again. Several days later, I could sit up, and then walk. All my family members were overjoyed.

This encouraged me to truly believe in Falun Gong. I began to diligently study the principles and finally understood what it meant to cultivate. I gradually let go of my bad temper and stopped saying foul words. I don't think too much about my personal

interests anymore, and I have also gotten rid of my attachment to sickness. In short, I focused on improving my *xinxing*. People noticed the positive changes and mentioned that I had changed. I also felt that my diseases were gone. My weight dropped from 165 pounds to 145 pounds. My vision also began to improve. I was able to do housework and go to the Farmers' Market to buy groceries in the morning.

When I was diligently improving my *xinxing*, I truly experienced the miraculous power of Falun Gong. For example, one day my daughter started to yell at me about a small matter. I didn't get angry, but instead forbore her behavior. That night when I went to use the restroom, all of a sudden I could see everything clearly. I was so excited. I knew that Teacher was encouraging me. This state lasted for some time.

In February, I went to the hospital with a co-worker to have a check up. The doctors looked at the MRI image and told me that all the tumors had disappeared. My co-worker was very shocked and said that it was a miracle. Actually, I knew that they had been gone for quite some time. I only went to have the check up at the hospital because my family and friends kept insisting that I go. I used this opportunity to validate Falun Gong. Since the hospital visit, my family, friends, and neighbors all know that my brain tumors disappeared after I practiced Falun Gong. They were surprised. As a result, some of them also started to practice.

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 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.

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.

Collaborators: Former practitioners who have turned against Falun Gong under brainwashing and torture. They are then made to assist in brainwashing and torturing practitioners.

Sensitive Dates: National holidays or political meetings, or dates that hold significance to Falun Dafa; the authorities are afraid that practitioners will publicly appeal on these dates.

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