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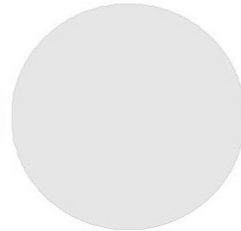
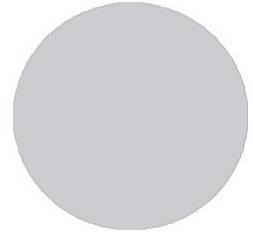
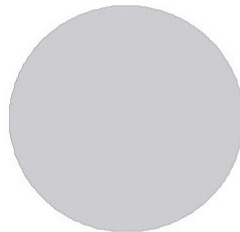
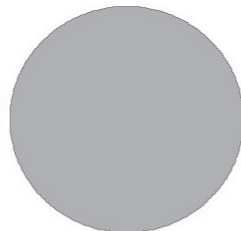
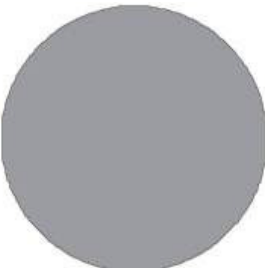


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News and Events from Around the World



WOIPFG Releases Investigation Statement Regarding CCP Interference with NTDTV New Year Spectacular

On January 11, the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) decided to initiate an investigation on related Chinese government institutions and individuals for their interference with the Chinese New Year Spectacular. Below is the WOIPFG investigation statement:

WOIPFG has learned that the Chinese Communist regime has been purposefully and systematically sabotaging the New Tang Dynasty TV's (NTDTV) 2006 Holiday Wonders and 2007 Chinese New Year Spectacular shows. Regarding such interference, WOIPFG issues the following statement:

NTDTV is an independent Chinese language TV station based in New York City and transmits its programs worldwide via satellite. Starting in 2004, the station introduced a show called "Chinese New Year Global Gala" to promote authentic traditional Chinese culture. This annual event has received wide support from all over the world. In December 2006, the station introduced a new show called "Holiday Wonders" with great success. Many westerners who watched the show highly commended it and Chinese audiences felt very proud for having traditional Chinese culture programs performed on Broadway.

NTDTV is independent and bravely reports news objectively: It is the first TV station which exposed the real situation of SARS in China; it has been focusing on the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners, especially the CCP's atrocities of harvesting organs from detained practitioners; it has carried a series of reports on the detention, house arrest and unlawful trial of renowned rights lawyer Gao Zhishen; it has paid high attention to the worldwide movement of quitting the CCP, which was triggered by the Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party. Since the station started to prepare for the first Chinese New Year Gala in 2003, the Chinese Communist regime has spent huge amounts of taxpayers' money to interfere with and sabotage the show.

Starting from late 2006, the Chinese Communist regime has employed many despicable measures to interfere with the show. The measures include: Chinese diplomats threatening sponsors of the show and forcing them to terminate their sponsorship; using national relations, commercial interest, and cultural exchange to coerce government officials, professors, and others not to participate in the show, receive media interviews or give comments regarding the show, or issue proclamations or congratulatory letters; Chinese government institutions directly pressured related foreign government institutions to force theaters under its management to cancel contracts with the NTDTV show; unlawfully withheld props made in China which were under special order for the show; and systematically dispatched cultural performance groups to regions where the NTDTV show were to be performed. In an overlapping

time slot, the regime rented the same theater or a nearby theater to hold a show in order to distract the audience. Those shows were unsuccessful and wasted huge amounts of money and resources. Meanwhile, most of the content of such shows were to praise the Chinese Communist regime and distort Chinese culture, which in fact damaged the image of the Chinese people and Chinese culture.

On December 16, 2003, when NTDTV was preparing for its first Chinese New Year Global Gala, the State Administration of Radio Film and Television (SARFT) issued a coded telegraph to all its provincial branches and gave direction on how to sabotage the Chinese New Year Global Gala. In a 2003 meeting, Wang Lili, director of Discipline Examination and Supervision of SARFT, mentioned the First Chinese New Year Global Gala presented by NTDTV and said that the satellite transmission of the show is to compete with the Chinese Central TV's (CCTV) New Year Gala; the SARFT-controlled CCTV repeatedly pressured the company which it rents satellite time from not to commit to a long-term contract with NTDTV; Chinese Communist embassies and consulates in many countries have written to local government officials, scholars and public figures, requesting them not to send congratulatory letters/greetings to the Chinese New Year Global Gala or receive media interviews; in addition, the Chinese Communist regime has also attacked NTDTV through local newspapers and public assemblies, and demanded local people, especially Chinese, not to support NTDTV. It also uses overseas Chinese associations that are under its control to attack the station and the show.

In addition, the Chinese Ministry of Information Industry has also pressured a European satellite company in order to interfere with NTDTV's signal transmission. WOIPFG has previously released an investigation statement and report on this topic.

Based on these facts, WOIPFG has decided to carry out an investigation on responsible institutions and individuals in order to verify their interference and pursue legal action against the following people:

Zeng Qinghong, member of the CCP Politburo Standing Committee

Li Zhaoxing, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other involved officials from the ministry, embassies and consulates

Su Jiazheng, Minister of Culture, and other involved officials from the ministry

Wang Taihua, Director of State Administration of Radio Film and Television, and other involved officials from the Administration

Xu Yongyue, Minister of National Security, and other involved officials from the ministry

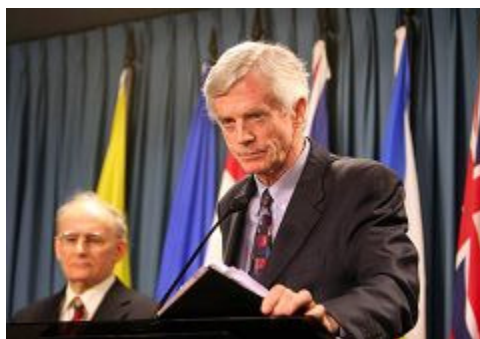
Canada: New Evidence in Revised Report Supports Allegation of CCP's Live Organ Harvesting

After nearly half a year's continuous investigation, Canadian investigators Mr. David Matas and Mr. David Kilgour have more evidence to support the allegation of the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners. On the morning of January 31, the two investigators released their revised report, "Bloody Harvest - Revised Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China". The revised report expanded the previous 18 considerations to 33.

The revised report contains 16 new items of proof and disproof, including interviewing organ recipients, the large number of practitioners tortured to death or missing, large-scale construction of organ transplantation centers in China after the persecution, profit-making by China's military and medical system, the difference in ethics and law between China and other countries, the development of organ transplantation technology, and the large numbers of unidentified Falun Gong practitioners in detention.



Mr. Wang Xiaohua provides testimony with his own experience that CCP doctors conduct physical examination of Falun Gong practitioners in detention



Mr. David Kilgour and Mr. David Matas release their revised report, which further confirms CCP's organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners

Organ transplantation: Advances in transplant surgery provide new means for old cadres

The report states, "More advanced techniques in transplant surgery do not mean a more advanced Chinese political system. The Chinese Communist system remains. Developments in transplant surgery in China fall prey to the cruelty, corruption, and repression that pervade China. Advances in transplant surgery provide new means for old cadres to act out their venality and ideology."

In their recent visits to 30 countries, the two investigators interviewed many organ recipients. "When we were in Asia promoting our report, we met a man who in 2003 flew to Shanghai to obtain a new kidney for the RMB 20,000 price negotiated before his departure. He was admitted to the No 1 Peoples' Hospital-a civilian facility-and during the ensuing two weeks four kidneys were brought for testing against his blood and other factors. None proved compatible because of his anti-bodies; all were taken away. He subsequently went to his home country, returning to the hospital about two months later. Another four kidneys were similarly tested; when the eighth proved compatible, the transplant operation was successfully completed. His eight days of convalescence was done at No 85 hospital of the Peoples' Liberation Army. His surgeon was Dr. Tan Jianming of the Nanjing military region, who wore his army uniform at times in the civilian hospital."

"The survival period for a kidney [*after harvesting*] is between 24-48 hours and a liver about 12 hours. The presence of a large bank of living kidney-liver donors must be the only way China's transplant centers can assure such short waits to customers. The astonishingly short waiting times advertised for perfectly-matched organs would suggest the existence of a large bank of live prospective 'donors'."

The report stated that the source of 41,500 transplants for the six-year period from 2000 to 2005 is unexplained. The report inferred that the organs came from Falun Gong practitioners. The new report contains evidence including admissions of doctors (during telephone investigation) that the organs are from Falun Gong practitioners, organs missing from corpses of practitioners tortured to death, the fact that practitioners often do not disclose their names in detention (to prevent the CCP's persecution and implication of their family members and work units), the large number of practitioners missing, and family members not being allowed to see the corpses of practitioners tortured to death. Last November, Vice Minister of Health Huang Jiefu admitted that death-row prisoners were the source of organ transplants. The revised report pointed out, "The Falun Gong constitutes a prison population who the Chinese authorities vilify, dehumanize, depersonalize, marginalize even more than executed prisoners sentenced to death for criminal offences."

Organ transplantation and huge profit for military and health systems

The report stated, "The sale of organs became for hospitals a source of funding, a way to keep their doors open, and a means by which other health services could be provided to the community.

There is, for instance, the Organ Transplant Center of the Armed Police General Hospital in Beijing. This hospital boldly states:

"Our Organ Transplant Center is our main department for making money. Its gross income in 2003 was 16,070,000 yuan. From January to June of 2004 income was 13,570,000 yuan. This year (2004) there is a chance to break through 30,000,000 yuan.

Military involvement in organ harvesting extends into civilian hospitals. Recipients often tell us that, even when they receive transplants in civilian hospitals, those conducting the operation are military personnel."

The report pointed out that organ transplant surgeons in China can do any surgery if the government does not interfere since there is no independent inspection system to control them. The organ transplantation practices in China are unlawful in any other country.

The report also pointed out that many countries are selling anti-rejection drugs related to organ transplantation surgeries performed in China. Those patients receiving organ transplants in China could not get aftercare upon returning to their home countries due to the unknown source of organs.

Response of Chinese Government

The report uses the response of the Chinese government as a consideration: "The Government of China has responded to the first version of our report in an unpersuasive way. Mostly, the responses have been attacks on the Falun Gong. The fact that the Government of China would make attacks on Falun Gong the focus of their responses to our report reinforces the analysis of the report. It is these sorts of attacks that in China make possible the violation of the basic human rights of Falun Gong practitioners.

"The responses have identified only two factual errors in the first version of our report. In an appendix, in a caption heading, we placed two Chinese cities in the wrong provinces. These errors have nothing to do with the analysis or conclusions of our report."

Witness testifies that practitioners in detention undergo blood tests and health examinations

Witness Wang Xiaohua from Montreal attended the press conference and provided testimony on health examinations including blood testing and organ examination, such as liver and kidney, administered to practitioners in detention. This information was included in the report.

Mr. Wang was imprisoned several times for persisting in his belief in Falun Gong. He and other practitioners were tortured physically and mentally in prison, but received comprehensive health examinations in January 2002.

Public should be warned not to receive organ transplants in China

The two investigators gave an example showing that the cases of organ transplantation recipients in Canada have increased. Receiving organ transplants in China is conducted through hospitals and businessmen. It has been confirmed that hospitals in Toronto, Vancouver, and Calgary send patients to China for organ transplants. Based on incomplete estimates, on average there is one case each month from Vancouver hospitals and 20 cases from Toronto hospitals.

The total number of organ transplantation in Australia is decreasing as the government has warned patients about the possibility of organ removal from living Falun Gong practitioners in China.

The report includes recommendations to foreign governments. The recommendations include:

1. Foreign states should enact extra-territorial legislation penalizing participation in organ harvesting without consent.
2. State medical funding systems should deny reimbursement for commercial organ transplants abroad and aftercare funding for those benefiting from such transplants.
3. Any person known to be involved in trafficking in the organs of prisoners in China should be barred entry by all foreign countries.
4. Until China stops harvesting organs from prisoners of any sort,
 - i) Foreign governments should not issue visas to doctors from China seeking to travel abroad for the purpose of training in organ or bodily tissue transplantation,
 - ii) Foreign medical transplant personnel should not travel to China for training or collaboration in transplant surgery,
 - iii) Contributions to scholarly journals on transplant research drawn from the Chinese experience should be rejected,

iv) Medical professionals abroad should actively discourage their patients from traveling to China for transplant surgery,

v) Pharmaceutical companies should not export anti-rejection drugs or any other drugs solely used in transplantation surgery to China,

vi) Foreign states should ban the export of anti-rejection drugs or any other drugs solely used in transplantation surgery to China.

5. The onus should be on foreign professionals to determine beyond any reasonable doubt that the source of organ donation in China is voluntary before there is any referral to China or any cooperation with China relating to organ transplants.

6. The medical profession in every foreign country should set up a voluntary reporting system to accumulate aggregate data about patients who have traveled to China for transplants.

7. Foreign states should issue travel advisories warning its population that organ transplants in China are sourced almost entirely from non-consenting prisoners, whether sentenced to death or Falun Gong practitioners.

Using Olympic Games as a lever to stop live organ harvesting

In receiving media interviews, Mr. Kilgour said that International Olympic Committee, each government, sponsor, and athlete should ask themselves, "Should we interact with a government committing such a crime of live organ removal?"

In such a way, pressure will be formed to stop the crime. He suggested using the Olympic games as a lever to exert pressure on the CCP to stop the crime.

Mr. Kilgour indicated that the CCP's response to the report was unwise and that it would be better for the CCP to consider stopping the persecution of Falun Gong. Otherwise, the facts will be exposed before the people throughout the world during the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing.

Mr. Kilgour was confident about the investigation report during the interview. He called for an end to these crimes against humanity. He said, "Falun Gong is respected in all 69 of the 70 countries in which it exists. In only one of 70 countries, are practitioners persecuted and killed for their organs, and that's China." He said that young and healthy Falun Gong practitioners are killed for organs because of their belief and their remains are cremated by the CCP to destroy the evidence. Those patients to receive organ transplants in China should think it over. Others should not consent to such crimes.

Singapore: Falun Gong Practitioners Boycott Trial and Are Imprisoned, Resulting in Great Attention

Six Falun Gong practitioners in Singapore were put on trial at 9:30 a.m. on January 22, 2007, at the Singapore Subordinate Court for an event that occurred over two years ago. The practitioners involved had been distributing flyers telling about the persecution of Falun Gong in China and supporting the Chinese people who had withdrawn from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and its affiliated organizations on November 23, 2005, along Orchard Road in Singapore. They were charged by the Singapore police with "assembling without a permit."

The case actually concerns the Singapore authorities' deliberate suppression of Falun Gong practitioners who [clarify the truth](#) about the persecution of Falun Gong in China. Singapore authorities do this in order to appease the CCP, therefore, arousing concerns from the international community. Many practitioners and supporters from different countries and regions came to the court, hoping to observe the trial proceedings. However, despite the defendant practitioners repeated requests for a bigger courtroom, the trial in this case was still conducted in room No. 35, which is the smallest courtroom in the Subordinate Court, allowing for only eight chairs.

The presiding judge refused to bring additional chairs into the court, as had been done in a previous hearing, and refused to move the trial to another courtroom. As a result, no family members, media, or supporters were allowed access to the courtroom, leading to the practitioners' protest. The judge found the practitioners guilty of contempt of court and sentenced them to two days in prison without possibility of bail or visitation. In a surprising move, the practitioners were released after one night in prison. The trial resumed on Wednesday, January 24.

"A Rare Occurrence for a Singapore Court to Deny Observations in an Open Trial"

The case of the "October 23 Assembly without Permit" is a criminal case involving six Falun Gong practitioners. At 9:30 a.m. on January 22, after the six defendant practitioners entered the courtroom, their family members and the media outside who had requested to observe the proceedings were refused admittance. Police explained that the room had only eight chairs and all seats were occupied. According to seasoned court observers, for a Singapore court holding an open trial to deny observation by family members and media is very rare.

About 40 minutes later, the police instructed the supporters outside the courtroom to back off, claiming that the judge had decided to detain all six defendants. When the police escorted the six defendants in handcuffs out of the courtroom, they were asked why the practitioners had been taken away, the police replied, "They did not cooperate."

A family member of defendant Dr. Wang Yuyi asked to meet with her before she was taken away, but his request was rejected, as had been his repeated requests to observe the trial. When he asked for an explanation, the police told him, "It is the judge's instructions."

Practitioners Boycott Their Trial and Are Sentenced to Imprisonment

At 2:30 p.m., the court resumed the trial, but until the end of the trial session at around 4:30 p.m, none of the accused practitioners could be seen. It was later learned that they had been led into the courtroom by another passageway. After the trial, the police announced that the six practitioners had been sentenced to two days in prison, where no bail or visitation rights were allowed. The case of "assembly without permit" will resume in two days. It is only through repeated requests from family members that the six practitioners were allowed to make phone calls to their family members or friends before going to prison. This is how the reporter learned about what happened inside the courtroom.

According to Dr. Wang Yuyi and the rest of the defendants, before the trial commenced, they had written a request to the pre-trial conference judge for a bigger courtroom so that observers could witness the proceedings. The judge, however, turned down their request. On the morning of January 22, when the trial started, they once again asked the judge to switch to a big courtroom. The judge again refused and said there was no bigger courtroom. This had prompted Wang Yuyi to ask the judge, "Are you sure?" The judge did not answer. The practitioners requested that the trial not commence until there was a proper courtroom. They suggested that, should the courtroom remain unchanged, more movable chairs be added. (The preceding trial had taken place in the comparatively spacious No. 36 courtroom.) They also demanded that the right of their family members and the media to observe the trial be met before they would agree to the commencement of the trial.

The judge ignored the practitioners' requests and started the trial. Consequently, the practitioners turned their backs on the judge to boycott the trial. The prosecution witness for the "23 October Orchard Road" case was the police officer who filmed the entire episode. When he arrived and was cross-examined by the Deputy Public Prosecutor, the defendant practitioners started reciting [Lunyu](#). The judge asked them to stop, but the practitioners continued. The judge then charged them with "Contempt of Court." The practitioners said that boycotting a secret trial was not equal to "contempt of court" and refused to plead guilty. The judge then sentenced the six practitioners to two days imprisonment. No bail or visitation was allowed.

Monday's trial for "assembly without permit" will resume on Wednesday morning. All the defendants have told their family members that if their requests to allow media and family members to attend should not be granted, they will continue to boycott the trial.

After one night in prison, the Singapore officials, in an apparent move to save face, claimed that the practitioners had already served two days (Monday night and Tuesday morning) and released them. Family members of the defendants believe that the Singapore government reversed itself due to intense international pressure.

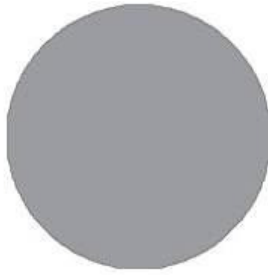
Unfair Treatment Brings about Extensive Attention

Singapore claims to be a country with rule by law. In this case, it has broken its norms and frequently treated Falun Gong practitioners unfairly. Practitioners and their supporters around the world have paid great attention to this case, going to Singapore's embassies and consulates in their respective countries to protest.

Since the CCP started the persecution of Falun Gong in 1999, the Singapore authorities, including Lee Kuan Yew and some other officials, have bowed to the CCP's coercion and enticements and repeatedly restricted Falun Gong practitioners' legal practice and truth clarification activities. They directly participated in the persecution of Falun Gong in the cases of "MacRitchie" and "Esplanade Park." Around June 2006, a series of incidents of forcing practitioners to leave Singapore or bringing charges against practitioners took place. All those incidents were related to the visit of former head of the CCP's [610 Office](#) Li Lanqing in July 2006 at the invitation of Lee Kuan Yew. In the process of conducting these trials in Singapore's courts, the authorities have not maintained impartiality of the law and have constantly created difficulties for Falun Gong practitioners. The authorities are patently suppressing Falun Gong to appease the CCP.

Falun Gong practitioners around the world have expressed grave concern over the current situation in Singapore, and people with a sense of justice have called upon the Singapore authorities to immediately stop following the CCP in the persecution of Falun Gong and called upon the international community to extend its support. The same day of the Singapore trial on January 22, Hong Kong practitioners went to the Singapore Consulate General to protest. They admonished the Singapore authorities to "Cherish Your Future by Treating Falun Gong Fairly" on the large banner they held during the protest.

Facts of the Persecution



216 Persecution-Related Deaths of Falun Gong Practitioners Verified in 2006

According to an incomplete estimate based on information published on Clearwisdom.net, 216 deaths of Falun Gong practitioners as a result of persecution were verified through civil channels through 2006. Among them, 99 were women practitioners, accounting for 46 percent of these deaths. One-hundred-and-sixty-five practitioners died in 2006, and the remainder died before 2006.

The 216 deaths reported in 2006 were distributed across 26 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions. The highest death toll 35 deaths was recorded in Heilongjiang Province, followed by 31 deaths in Jilin Province, 25 in Liaoning Province, 20 in Hebei Province, 18 in Shandong Province, 12 in Sichuan Province, 10 in Hubei Province, 9 in Chongqing City, 8 in Hunan Province, 6 in Gansu Province, 6 in Henan Province, 5 in Beijing, 5 in Shanxi Province, 5 in Jiangsu Province, 3 in Inner Mongolia, 3 in Jianxi Province, 2 in Guangdong Province, 2 in Tianjin City, 2 in Guizhou Province, 2 in Xinjiang, 2 in Shanxi Province, and 1 in Shanghai, 1 in Zhejiang Province, 1 in Guangxi Province, 1 in Anhui Province and 1 in Fujian Province.

During the seven-and-a-half years of genocide-style persecution of Falun Gong between July 20, 1999, and December 31, 2006, by the Chinese Communist regime, a total of 3,010 Falun Gong practitioners' deaths have been verified. Among them, women practitioners account for 1,631, or 54 percent. Eight practitioners were between ages 10 and 19, and 115 practitioners were between 20 and 29. An average of 33 practitioners died from persecution every month.

These statistics were smuggled out of China by Falun Gong practitioners and other conscientious people, despite tight restrictions on information and the Communist regime's best efforts to hide the truth. The incidents published on Clearwisdom.net represent only a very small percentage of what is really happening in this brutal persecution. A stunning number of practitioners and their families have been persecuted in the past seven-and-a-half years. Many others are missing. The harvesting of organs from living practitioners by the Communist regime was exposed in March 2006, and official data by the Chinese regime shows a rapid increase in organ trade in China during the past few years. The number of deaths of practitioners from persecution far exceeds what we are currently able to verify and publish because of the regime's brutal policies: "Ruin [Falun Gong practitioners'] reputations, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically" and "Beating [Falun Gong practitioners] to death is counted as suicide."

After the regime's harvesting of organs from living practitioners, "a new form of viciousness to this planet," was exposed to the international community in March 2006, ("Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners in China" by

David Kilgour and David Matas") the Communist regime shamelessly denied this practice while refusing to allow independent investigators to enter China to conduct on-site independent investigations. At the same time, the regime launched another round of arrests and killing of practitioners in an attempt to silence witnesses and destroy evidence. Many of the practitioners who died in 2006 were killed soon after being arrested. The regime savagely tortured to death many practitioners inside labor camps and other facilities. The regime also turned the practitioners over to their families only when the practitioners were at the brink of death, and the practitioners died soon after being released. Some practitioners were killed through "medical means." The situation confronting Falun Gong practitioners in Mainland China is still quiet perilous and demands urgent attention.

Mr. Yang Jianpo at the Brink of Death; Family Visits Refused

Falun Gong practitioner Yang Jianpo from Langfang, Hebei Province has been on a hunger strike in Jidong Prison for 350 days since he was arrested under the persecution. A few days ago, Hao Baoxin, the leader of the 4th Detachment, again refused to permit family visits, citing the "new regulations of 2007."

In the afternoon on January 16, 2007, Yang Jianpo's family members came to the 4th Detachment of Jidong Prison in Tangshan City, requesting to see Yang Jianpo. Their earlier attempts at visiting had been denied with the excuse that they did not have their ID cards on them. This time, all his family members had brought their ID cards and asked the prison to allow them to see Yang Jianpo. After the reception room duty officer contacted the authorities, he told the family members that the authorities did not approve their visit. They were not allowed to see him.

Mr. Yang's family members argued, "We have been through all the required procedures and are immediate family! Why can't we see him?"

The officer claimed, "You'd better go and sort it out with our superiors. We can't help you."

The family members then went to see the prison authorities. However, the division leaders and heads of various sections were not in their offices. They had hidden somewhere else in the prison compound and refused to see Mr. Yang's family members.

There was nothing the family could do except wait outside, hoping that they could talk to the leaders when they were on their way home. Later on, Education Section deputy head Wu Likun emerged. Mr. Yang's family members asked him why they were prevented from seeing Yang Jianpo. Wu said, "Yang Jianpo shouted 'Falun Dafa is good' in prison, and when relatives came to see him he always talked about how wonderful Falun Gong is. That's why you are not allowed to see him. If you want to see him, you'll have to go and see division leader Hao!"

When it was nearly 3:00 p.m., the family members saw prison doctor Bi Jixiang come out. They asked him about Yang Jianpo's health. Bi said, "It's still the same."

The family members asked him what he meant by "the same."

Bi replied, "You'd better wait to ask the leaders. I can't help you with this matter."

They waited until 4:00 p.m., when they saw the 4th Detachment leader Hao Baoxin and others come out to go home. Mr. Yang's family members walked up to him and asked to see Yang Jianpo. Hao Baoxin not only refused their request but also threatened Mr.

Yang's son. When he saw that Yang's son was not afraid of him he said, "Go back home and get a letter from your local police station to certify that you are Yang Jianpo's family members; then you can come back with your ID cards. This is the new regulation for 2007."

Yang Jianpo's family members argued, "We have come here more than ten times. Surely you know we are Jianpo's family members."

Hao Baoxin said, "This is the new regulation."

Yang Jianpo has suffered repeated persecution over the past few years. On February 20, 2004, he was [illegally arrested](#) by agents from the Guangyang Police Precinct in Langfang and sent to the Kaiping Forced Labor Camp for persecution. When he was released on June 8, 2004, his weight had dropped to just over 40 kilos (88 pounds), and he was emaciated. Yang Jianpo, Cao Baoyu and other Falun Gong practitioners were arrested once more during the 2006 Chinese New Year when they had gone to [clarify the truth](#) to government officials in order to rescue other fellow practitioners.

Mr. Yang suffered severe abuse until he was at the brink of death. Both Langfang City Hospital officials and officials at the Chinese Medicine Hospital issued critical condition notices, and the Langfang Detention Center also issued his release notice. However, persecutors at the [610 Office](#) in the Guangyang District withheld the notices and sent Mr. Yang to Guangyang District People's Hospital for further persecution. On the evening of April 27, 2006, Cao Baoyu died at the same hospital as a result of the persecution. Yang Jianpo was then unlawfully sentenced and locked up in the 4th Detachment at the Jidong Prison. Yang Jianpo has been on a hunger strike since February 5, 2006 to protest the illegal detention and persecution.

Former PLA Lt. Colonel Detained in a Mental Hospital for the Third Time

Falun Gong practitioner Mr. Zhang Deyao, from Qingdao City, Shandong Province, was once a Lieutenant Colonel in the armed forces at the garrison near Qingdao City. Because he persists in his belief in Falun Gong, he has suffered mistreatment many times. Mr. Zhang is currently imprisoned at the Mental Hospital of Qingdao City. This is the third time he has been sent to a mental hospital under this persecution.

When the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) started persecuting Falun Gong in July 1999, Mr. Zhang went to the municipal government to appeal and was illegally imprisoned by the army for a month. During this period he suffered greatly, resulting in a mental collapse. He was then sent to the Mental Hospital of Qingdao City (the Mental Health Center of Qingdao City, also called the Seventh People's Hospital in Qingdao). At that time he already had the honor of being ranked fifth in the career-change test and had been assigned to the Qingdao Municipal Police Department. However, because he was a Falun Gong practitioner, he was forced by the relevant organization of the CCP to work at the First Middle School of Qingdao City.

Later, because Mr. Zhang went to Beijing to appeal, the school officials and the CCP again sent to him the Mental Hospital of Qingdao City. Afterwards Mr. Zhang Deyao walked away from his detention with righteous thoughts and has been destitute and homeless ever since. This year when he was [clarifying the truth](#) publicly, he fainted by the roadside due to hunger and exposure to the cold. The "120 Emergency Service" took him to the hospital where he revealed his home address. His wife and the related personnel from the school sent him to the mental hospital once again.

This is the third time Mr. Zhang Deyao has been illegally imprisoned at the mental hospital where he is suffering inhuman torture. He told his child who came to see him that the doctors there injected him with unknown drugs. His wife realized this was not right and went to the mental hospital to demand her husband's release. But Sun Pijian (male), the physician-in-charge of the mental hospital, refused to release Mr. Zhang using the excuse that a consent from Mr. Zhang's employer, the First Middle School, was needed for Mr. Zhang's release. Zhang Deyao's wife found the principal and Li Guoguang (male), the teaching affairs section director of the First Middle School, and asked them to cooperate with her by going to the hospital and negotiating for her husband's release. The principal and Li Guoguang each directed the responsibility to the other; however, Li Guoguang is the main person in charge in this case. He said Mr. Zhang's case was handled by his predecessor and he had nothing to do with it so he would not agree to help release Mr. Zhang.

New Pudong District Court in Shanghai Refuses to Allow Mr. Zeng Aihua's Lawyer to Review Case Files

On January 20, under instructions from the [610 Office](#), the CCP Court in New Pudong District, Shanghai City broke the law and refused Mr. Zeng Aihua's lawyer the right to look up his case files. Mr. Zeng is a Falun Gong practitioner from Hong Kong and was illegally charged. The judge in charge of his case also refused to answer phone calls from Zeng Aihua's lawyer and family members.

On November 1, 2006, the [Procuratorate](#) in New Pudong District brought an illegal action against Mr. Zeng in the name of "using a [*slanderous words omitted*] to disrupt the administration of law." The case was tried by New Pudong District Court. The judge in charge of this case is Shi Yaohui. According to Rule 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedures, a lawyer has the right to look up, extract and copy case files once the court accepts a case. However, under orders from the Shanghai 610 Office, the court did not inform Mr. Zeng's lawyer and family members when they first put forward the charges, which meant Zeng's lawyer lost the opportunity to look up the case files initially.

On December 28, 2006, two months after accepting Mr. Zeng Aihua's case, Judge Shi Yaohui contacted Mr. Zeng's family for the first time. However, at that time, the case had been transferred to the New Pudong Procuratorate for additional investigation, and at that point a lawyer is not able to look up the relevant documents.

On January 12, 2007, Mr. Zeng's lawyer called Judge Shi Yaohui and asked to meet with him, to look up the case files and to meet his client, Zeng Aihua. He made the call after he heard the procuratorate had finished the additional investigation and New Pudong District Court had resumed trying Zeng's case. Shi Yaohui refused to meet Mr. Zeng's lawyer, and he said that the lawyer could not look up the case files at that time because Zeng's case was "relatively special." Furthermore, a lawyer has to wait for notification from the court about the time to look up case files.

Zeng Aihua's family members called Shi Yaohui many times to inquire as to the situation of Mr. Zeng's case. However, the phone calls never went through. Although the personnel of the relevant departments verified Shi Yaohui was at the courthouse, Shi Yaohui still would not answer phone calls from Zeng Aihua's family.

Before Mr. Zeng's family made phone calls, Zeng Aihua's lawyer had also called Shi Yaohui many times. However, no one answered the phone calls. The lawyer wrote to the court and called other court departments to leave his phone number and asked Shi Yaohui to call back and contact him. But he also did not get a reply from Shi Yaohui. On January 12, 2007, when the lawyer went to the reception office of the court in person and made an internal call, he was able to contact Shi Yaohui. From that time to the time of this article, Shi Yaohui has never answered any other phone calls from the lawyer.

The court's action has directly infringed on Mr. Zeng Aihua's legal rights, which made it impossible for his lawyer to prepare his defense. The court did not allow the lawyer to look up the case files, using the excuse of it being a "special case," but they could not specify why the case was special. It is not acceptable to deprive a person of their legal rights. As a judge, Shi Yaohui intentionally refused to answer the phone calls from Mr. Zeng's lawyer and family members, which directly interfered with the lawyer's ability to handle the case. Zeng Aihua's family raised a strong protest to this behavior. They will appeal and complain to higher authorities.

Mr. Tian Yunhai on the Brink of Death from Five-Month Hunger Strike in Panjin Prison in Liaoning Province

Falun Gong practitioner Mr. Tian Yunhai from Dalian City, Liaoning Province has been persecuted by Communist Party officials many times. He was [illegally sentenced](#) to prison in 2006 and was later sent to Panjin Prison to be further persecuted. He has been on a hunger strike in Panjin Prison for five months to protest the persecution and his current health is critical. Several days ago his father saw him being carried out when he visited his son at the prison. Tian Yunhai could neither stand up nor sit up straight and didn't even have the strength to speak. He could only slightly move his lips and could barely sit through the visit that was only a few minutes long.

Tian's father petitioned the authorities to release him on medical parole, but the officials said they couldn't make that decision. The father was also prevented from seeing the prison head when he requested it. Infirmary Ward doctor Gao Junman and head Zhang Yawei said they could not guarantee Mr. Tian's life and safety. When Mr. Tian's family asked for medical parole, no one said they could take the responsibility [should anything happen to him]. The local court and [procuratorate](#) evaded responsibility.

About one month into Mr. Tian Yunhai's hunger strike, his friend called Hu Meifa, the head of the Prison Administration Division. Hu replied in a nonchalant tone, "We didn't follow the law when banning Falun Gong. Why are you talking to me about the law now?"

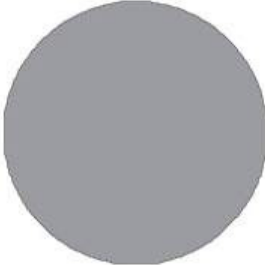
When Tian Yunhai's friend subsequently called Hu Meifa, he didn't answer or hung up immediately. One time Hu claimed, "Tian Yunhai is dead."

Mr. Tian Yunhai, 34 years old, lived in Dalian City. He has a Bachelor's degree and is originally from Changchun City. He worked in the 1st Division of the 13th Bureau of the Railway System. He was kind, honest, and helpful to others. Officers from the National Security Group in Dalian City headed by Chen Xin and Dong Jian arrested Mr. Tian in broad daylight on July 1, 2005, and brutally beat and tortured him.

Wang Jian, from the Ganjingzi District Procuratorate in Dalian City, and Judges Chen Jing and Wang Lijuan from the Ganjingzi District Court, fabricated charges against Tian Yunhai. They illegally tried him and sentenced him to ten years in prison without notifying his family. He was jailed in the 6th Group of the 1st Ward of Panjin Prison.

While in prison, Mr. Tian stopped the guards from savagely beating other practitioners. In return, the guards tortured him with the [tiger bench](#) and electric batons. He went on a hunger strike to resist the persecution and is now in the infirmary in Ward 5.

People Awaken to the Truth



A Usually Quiet Classroom Seethes

By a high school student from China

I am a high school student. Today I was very excited during one of my classes. In the past, whenever the teacher taught in front of the class, nobody would respond. The students just sat there with poker faces and with little or no emotion at all. Today, however, it was different. When the teacher brought up a certain topic, the students began participating one after another. They disapproved, argued, and analyzed the topic that had been brought up, and the teacher had a hard time answering the questions. The following is what actually happened in the classroom.

The bell rang and the teacher came in as usual, with a notebook and a textbook under his arm. He started to talk and the students were either listening or thinking. All of a sudden, the teacher changed the subject and said, "Let us talk about science. How do we believe in science? In my opinion, Falun Gong does not believe in science."

Once he completed what he had to say, one student stood up and said, "Sir, what you said is not right. Falun Gong is great and Falun Gong practitioners are good people. The Tiananmen Square 'Self-Immolation' incident is fake."

Another student added, "Yes, the 'Self-Immolation' incident was not real. Liu Siying, a 12-year-old girl, was burned badly in this incident. Her wounds from the burns should have been treated by exposing the wounds rather than covering them with a bandage that would cause infection."

Another student joined the conversation, "I knew it was fake. Wang Jindong's whole body appeared to be badly burned, but the plastic bottle that he had used for gasoline remained miraculously intact in his hands."

More students joined in. They talked with each other in groups of three to five. The more they talked, the more suspicious points were identified, such as the video showing a woman's death being caused by a policeman at the scene striking her; why were there so many fire extinguishers on hand; how could Liu Siying talk when she had had a tracheotomy; etc. Many students had watched the step-by-step de-construction of the incident on a DVD and they knew the truth: it was staged and Falun Gong practitioners had nothing to do with it.

One questioned and the other answered. The usually quiet classroom was seething.

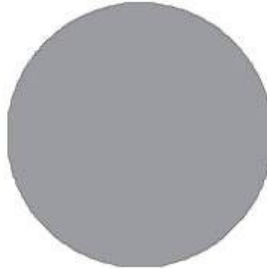
The teacher asked, "Where did you get the DVD?"

The students replied, "You can easily find one at the door." "Someone constantly sends over Dafa flyers and posters to us." "We know a lot about Falun Gong."

It started with one student talking, then two, and then three students. In the end, more than half the class was involved in the discussion.

Witnessing all this in my classroom, I must say that this time the teacher was not able to stuff his ideas into the students' minds.

Voice of Justice



***Press Conference Address by Director of Czech NGO, Human Rights
without Borders***

On November 17, 2006, Falun Gong practitioners joined a march to Prague Castle in protest against organ harvesting in China, particularly the 2006 revelation that thousands of living Falun Gong practitioners have had their organs harvested and their bodies cremated on the orders of the Chinese Communist Party. A press conference was held to accompany the march. The following speech was given at the press conference by Miss Jana Novotna, Director of the Czech NGO [non-governmental organization] Human Rights without Borders.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I'm glad to see you all here.

It has been just seventeen years since the keys were ringing in this place. Those keys weren't the keys of just one person, or keys of two people. Thousands of people were ringing their keys for just one sole reason:

They believed that they and communism did not have anything in common. Only they had to live in it. So people who didn't know each other but who were connected with just this one beautiful thought decided they would all ring their keys together, and that way, together, they would ring communism out from our country, out of our country forever.

Today we are standing here to ring out in a symbolic way another totalitarian regime, namely the communist regime in China, which in its desperate struggle to maintain its power doesn't hesitate to commit the worst crimes against humanity.

What you will hear from our guest of honor, Mr. David Kilgour, who is an independent Canadian investigator, rings similar to that which could be heard in human history once before, in the forties of the last century. Then it was information about planned liquidation of people who today are called "prisoners of conscience." Such people for some "specific" reason always present a "perceived" threat for that totalitarian regime. The nature of that information remains woefully the same; just the actors have today changed. Now, the victims are no longer Jews, but people from the Chinese spiritual movement Falun Gong and the persecutor is not the Nazi regime in Germany, but the communist regime in today's China.

Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of Human Rights without Borders, I invite you to symbolically ring the keys once again, this time to support all the Chinese people who were not as lucky as we were seventeen years ago and who couldn't successfully finish their own "Tiananmen Velvet Revolution." Together, let us help all the people in concentration camps in China whom I believe we can still rescue. We can learn from

history that in these issues time plays the most important role and to hesitate even a little bit might mean an irretrievable loss of human life.

I would also like to invite you to our protest rally against the large scale and forcible organ harvesting from the Chinese prisoners of conscience. Our rally will start at 12 a.m. and we shall march to the Prague Castle where our event will conclude.

Thank you for your attention.

Jana Novotna

Director of the Czech NGO Human Rights without Borders

Letter of Support from Amnesty International in Czech Republic

On November 17th 2006, Czech people rallied and marched to Prague Castle to protest organ-harvesting atrocities in China. Falun Gong practitioners joined the march. A press conference was held afterward. The following is a letter of support from Amnesty International for the visit of Mr. David Kilgour who co-wrote a report highlighting the harvesting of organs from living Falun Gong practitioners.

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

We call on you on the occasion of the visit by David Kilgour, Canada's former State Secretary for Asia-Pacific, to Czech Republic where he will introduce his report with information about organ harvesting from Falun Gong adherents in the Peoples Republic of China.

Amnesty International takes the allegations of harvesting body organs from Falun Gong believers in the People's Republic of China very seriously and is taking steps to further investigate this information. But the fact, that China is closed to international human rights organizations makes it extremely hard for us.

For some time now, Amnesty has been bringing attention to the persecution of followers of the Falun Gong movement in China and has devoted several reports to that issue. In its report presented to the UN during the election of members for the Human Rights Council, Amnesty stated: "The suppression of Falun Gong spiritual movement intensified after February 2005. Many Falun Gong practitioners are allegedly detained and in serious danger of torture and mal-treatment." Amnesty is also greatly alarmed by the media campaign of slander by the Chinese regime, which is apt to incite hatred against Falun Gong adherents.

In the face of the seriousness of the human rights violations in PRC, we recommend public discussion and discussion among lawmakers on this issue.

We believe that publicizing information about human rights abuses in China will promote their proper investigation and redress.

With great respect,

Amnesty Czech Representative.
Eva Dobrovolná
Spokesperson,
Amnesty International Czech Republic.

***Australia: Mayor Joe Natoli Issues Statement in Support of the CIPFG
Going to China***

On December 19, 2006, Mayor CR Joe Natoli of Maroochy Shire Council, Australia, wrote a statement in support of the Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong in China (CIPFG) and its investigative teams formed around the world to go to China. Mayor Natoli said in the statement of support: "I pledge to support the Coalition and its investigative teams formed around the world to go to China. We/I strongly demand that the People's Republic of China implement the Matas-Kilgour recommendations with haste and arrange unrestricted access for the CIPFG teams to all detention facilities including labour camps, mental institutions, brainwashing classes, camps run by the militaries, and hospitals. Such access should be made available immediately without delay." Below is the statement in full.

Maroochy Shire Council

CR Joe Natoli

Mayor

Maroochy Shire

19 December 2006

Statement of Support

I have been alerted to the allegations that organs from a large but unknown number of Falun Gong prisoners of conscience are harvested for profit since 2000, killing them in the process.

There is great concern that the practice of removing organs from living Falun Gong practitioners held as prisoners of conscience in jails or labor camps, and selling them at huge profit to unsuspecting victims worldwide is occurring.

Mr. David Matas and Mr. David Kilgour of Canada have said in their investigative report published on July 6th 2006 "We have come to the regrettable conclusion that the allegations are true."

I have noted that Falun Gong is a peaceful spiritual belief, its core principles being the universal values of truth-compassion-forbearance, persecuted most severely in China among other repressed non-government-registered religious groups including the family and underground churches.

I have noted that Amnesty International has "appealed to the Chinese authorities to stop the campaign of persecution of Falun Gong, including releasing all those detained solely on account of their peaceful religious or spiritual beliefs and practices."

I have noted that the Matas-Kilgour report has made 17 constructive recommendations including "the repression, imprisonment and severe mistreatment of Falun Gong practitioners must stop immediately" and "all detention facilities ... must be opened for international community inspection" and "hospitals should keep records of the source of every transplant" "organ harvesting from executed prisoners should stop immediately" and "commercialization of organ transplant should cease".

I have noted that CIPFG is a global alliance initiated by Falun Dafa Association around the world and Minghui.net; the Coalition's members are concerned and responsible citizens of the world community and the Coalition's commitment is to uncover the truth of the persecution of Falun Gong and particularly the organ harvesting.

I pledge to support the Coalition and its investigative teams formed around the world going to China. We/I strongly demand that the People's Republic of China implement the Matas-Kilgour recommendations with haste and arrange unrestricted access for the CIPFG teams to all detention facilities including labour camps, mental institutions, brainwashing classes, camps run by the militaries, and hospitals. Such access should be made available immediately without delay.

Yours sincerely,

CR Joe Natoli

Mayor



Human Rights Law Foundation Statement -- "In Defense of the Singapore Six"

I would have you know that, if you kill such a one as I am, you will injure yourselves more than you will injure me. I do not deny that [you] may, perhaps, kill [me], or drive [me] into exile, or deprive [me] of civil rights. ... [But] the evil of ... of unjustly taking away another man's life [or injuring another] is greater [far than that of being injured unjustly]. Socrates, Plato's Apology

Six women have been held in contempt of court in a country that has been noted by many for its use of the apparatus of the Internal Security Department (ISD) to deprive political opponents and critics of Lee Kuan Yew and his regime of their personal liberties and other due process rights. As several third party reports make clear, the judicial branch of government does not always operate independently in Singapore, but often serves as an arm of the far more powerful executive branch. Thus, the Singapore Institute of International Affairs observed in its "Freedom of Speech Report" for 2006 (available at URL http://www.siaonline.org/freedom_speech), "Singapore courts have held that [even] speech questioning the integrity and independence of the judiciary is not allowed as it is "harmful to the public interest" and will "lower the authority of the courts." According to the United States Department of State, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2003, defamation suits against political opponents of the PAP and its leadership are always decided in favor of government plaintiffs. According to the same report, this indicates to many that PAP and its leadership use the judicial system for political purposes. *Id.*

Asian Human Rights Watch similarly notes in their 2005 report, titled, *The Absence of the Rule of Law and the Actualization of Human Rights: a Contradiction that Must be Resolved, in Singapore*, that "the ruling party [the People's Action Party] is also virtually the state...The capacity to assert one's rights does not exist in this environment at all. The absolute denial of rights makes it impossible for the realization of any ... rights."

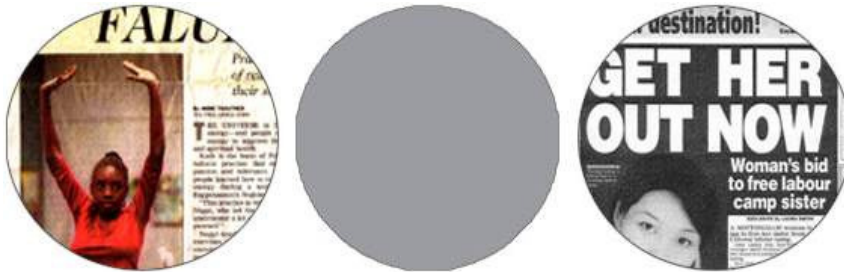
Against this backdrop, the six women who had the courage to follow their conscience and do the right thing for their fellow citizens and for Singapore have been held in contempt of court and placed in a Singapore jail, for insisting on their right to a fair trial. This has occurred after they were deprived of their right to legal counsel of their choice, a courtroom open to the public, and the right to cross-examine witnesses in support of their own defense.

What about the charges filed against them? In this regard, it is important to recall that sometimes a law is just on its face and unjust in its application. For instance, these women have been arrested on a charge of assembling without a permit. Now, there is nothing wrong in having an ordinance that requires a permit for an assembly. But such

an ordinance becomes unjust when it is used, as it is in this case to deny citizens their constitutional privilege of peaceful assembly and protest.

Writing to us from the Birmingham jail where he was imprisoned for his acts of civil disobedience, Martin Luther King made clear to the American public that the question is not "Why am I in jail?" But rather, "why are all good people not in jail with me"? HRLF commends those who, like Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, took the high road to justice in Singapore, accepting and enduring the ordeal of jail for the sake of a far grander cause " moral integrity and virtue.

Media Reports and Opinions



U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom: Religious Freedom in China Is Deteriorating

Radio Free Asia (RFA) reported on February 1, 2007 that the Chair of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) Felice D. Gaer said recently that the condition of religious freedom in China has become worse and worse in the past one or more years. She called on the United States government and other Western countries to urge the Chinese Communist regime to end its violation of human rights prior to the 2008 Olympic Games to be held in Beijing. Several people who are concerned about religious freedom in China supported Gaer's viewpoint with facts.



Chair of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) Felice D. Gaer (RFA)

Ms. Gaer said that religious freedom and other human rights conditions in China have obviously deteriorated in the past one and a half years. Almost every week, they receive reports that the Chinese Communist regime's police assaulted gatherings of house churches, arrested, detained and harassed religious leaders, reporters, human rights lawyers and other activists.

Gaer's allegation received support from several witnesses at the hearing, including Fu Xiqu, President of the USA-based China Aid Association, Gong Minquan, Director of the Cardinal Kung Foundation, Falun Gong spokesperson Zhang Erping, arrested Muslim Uighur Cellier's wife, Camilla, a director of the International Campaign for Tibet and others.

Fu Xiqu said in his speech that based on their statistics, at least 650 priests and believers belonging to house churches were arrested last year. He said the number was far lower than the 2005 figure. It means that the authorities have changed its strategy, specifically attacking house church leaders and dismantling church buildings.

Fu Xiqu cited an incident as an example. The authorities sent 3,000 police to forcibly dismantle a church in Xiaoshan, Zhejiang Province in July last year. During the incident, more than 50 followers were arrested and later released. But eight church leaders were sentenced to one to three years in prison, charged with "inciting violence to resist the implementation of the law."



Falun Gong spokesperson Zhang Erping (RFA)

Another witness who testified at the hearing was Zhang Erping. He briefed the situation of Falun Gong practitioners being persecuted in China. He highlighted how Shenyang police tortured Ms. Gao Rongrong to death. In addition, he also mentioned that some Falun Gong practitioners in the US have also been under harassment by the Chinese Communist regime.

Zhang Erping presented some examples; in Chicago, a Falun Gong practitioner's car was burnt, and a practitioner was beaten. The police arrested the assailants who beat the Falun Gong practitioner and the court handled the matter according to law. (Reporter: "Did they have something to do with the Chinese Communist regime? ") They confessed in the affirmative in court.

Chair of the USCIRF Ms. Gaer also expressed her expectation that the U.S. government should do more. She said that with the 2008 Olympic Games approaching, the international community has focused more and more attention on China. The United States and its allies should ask the Chinese Communist regime to actively end the organized and egregious violation of human rights, so that China will not be able to hide such violations of human rights behind the beautiful symbol of the Olympics.

VOA: Two Canadian Investigators Urge Public Not to Go to China for Organ Transplants

Two Canadians, the former Secretary of State for the Asia-Pacific region and a well-known human rights lawyer, recently called on countries around the world to discourage their citizens from going to China for organ transplants because such organs may be seized from unwilling Falun Gong practitioners or detained prisoners.

According to an article from Voice of America (VOA) on February 2, Canadians David Kilgour and David Matas released 16 items of additional material to their report that was published last summer. With these new materials, they are attempting to tell the public that organ harvesting is a widespread phenomenon in China. The additional materials include the following: the total number of medical facilities in China which are capable of performing liver transplant has increased from 22 in 1999 to 5,000 in 2006; and the 2004 income from organ transplant operations for the Armed Police General Hospital in Beijing nearly doubled compared to its 2003 income.

The VOA report said that the two called on the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to warn Canadians not to go to China for organ transplants. In addition, they also hope that Canada and other countries will enact legislation to ban citizens from going to China for organ transplants.

Matas said that in China most organs used for transplant are from executed prisoners and Falun Gong practitioners who have not agreed to donate their organs after death.

Former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific David Kilgour believed that the prisoners were not willing volunteers even if they signed a will to donate their organs after execution. He said that the Chinese Communist regime often executes prisoners to obtain organs. Therefore, going to China for an organ transplant means that someone will be executed and thus the organ recipient in fact becomes an accomplice to murder. He believed that given the situation in China, the international community should boycott the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing to express their protest.

Kilgour said that they hope that the Canadian Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Committee as well as many others, including governments, athletes and sponsors should all consider this question: Should we interact with such a government that has done such horrific things to its own citizens?

Bayerwald Echo (Germany): Human Rights Day Report

--Falun Gong Workshop on the Situation in China

(CHAM) A movie was shown as part of the Falun Gong workshop to commemorate International Human Rights Day on Sunday. Dr. Reinhold Kiehl talked about human rights violations in China.



Dr. Kiehl, a member of the "Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong," talked about repression, persecution and genocide of the Tibetan people, as well as the persecution of Christians and Falun Gong practitioners by the Communist party of China. For example, he stated that it is not possible to account for the origin of 41,000 organs used for transplantation in China between 2000 and 2005.

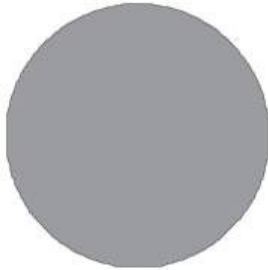
Kiehl talked about an investigative report on organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners published on July 6, 2006 by David Matas, a respected international human rights lawyer from Canada, and David Kilgour, a former Member of Parliament. Their conclusion was that many of the organs were taken from Falun Gong practitioners who are regarded as 'enemies of the state' by the communist regime.

David Kilgour is critical of the fact that the 2008 Olympic Games will be held in a country whose government is killing a group of people to sell organs. Dr. Kiel said that he shares this opinion.

The Canadian movie "Sandstorm," which relates the story of a Chinese policeman, who is involved in the persecution of the spiritual movement Falun Gong, was shown after his talk. Memories of torturing a Falun Gong practitioner are haunting the man.

Utz-Rainer Römer of the International Society for Human Rights asked the participants of the workshop to sign a petition for various causes. For example, the Christian attorney, Gao Zhisheng has been imprisoned since August because he supported Falun Gong practitioners. Römer offered the opinion that there should be more support for human rights.

Falun Gong Practitioners' Personal Experiences



It Is a Miracle That I Survived

By a Falun Gong practitioner in Shandong Province

I was born in 1938 in a small village on the Shandong Peninsula. By 1988, my health had badly deteriorated. I was tired, ran a high fever, and had no appetite. The hospital diagnosed me with hepatitis leading to scerosis of the liver.

I stayed in a hospital and was bedridden in 2003. I had 17 cm of fluid in my abdomen. I would breathe in bitter clove powder when I could not stand the pressure in my abdomen. Then yellow fluid would flow out of my nostrils for 30 hours. I also had severe liver and kidney problems. The tests showed that my protein count was only 18. I often had a fever close to 102 degrees. My upper respiratory track also gave me a lot of pain. When it was too unbearable, I breathed in water through my nostrils and spit it out of my mouth. My nose was infected, swollen, and bleeding. My mouth was full of cold sores. My eustacean tubes were blocked, and the water had to be suctioned out many times. I had headaches, nausea, and a badly infected growth on my back. I also had a severe urethral infection. Every few days I passed bloody urine, with 15-cm-long blood filaments in it. Urinating was extremely painful. Also I coughed up blood, and my pulse was extremely irregular. My blood pressure was 40 over 60. The cramps were most unbearable. They would start from my toes and spread to my neck. Then my whole body would cramp all at once, and the excruciating pain was killing me. I was dying. My daughters were preparing for my departure, and relatives all came to see me for the last time.

July 20, 2003, was a special day. It was a day that I will never forget for my entire life. Song Laifa, a friend whom I had not seen for a long time, came to see me. I suddenly remembered that his daughter, Yingzi, had had a very serious heart problem a few years before. If she had died, it would have happened three to four years ago. But I had never heard of her death. I carefully asked him, "How is your daughter now?"

His reply surprised me, "She is very well now. This is exactly what I want to tell you."

"She is fine now?"

"Yes, she is very fine."

"How did it happen?" I felt it was unbelievable.

After staring at me for a while, he said in a serious manner, "It was Falun Gong that cured her. Falun Gong can cure the incurable."

His answer caused me to think. "What exactly is Falun Gong? Can it truly cure illness?" I began to deliberate the question.

Falun Gong was declared illegal by the government in 1999. Numerous practitioners had their homes ransacked and were fined and put in forced labor camps and prisons. But people are still practicing it. Under this single-party totalitarian regime, everyone knows how tough the party is. Why was Falun Gong suppressed? Why does it still exist after four years of suppression? Was the information on Falun Gong that appeared in the media true?

"Falun Gong can cure the incurable." Mr. Song's words reverberated in my ears. I felt as if I had caught a life-saving straw.

I wanted to see Mr. Song and his daughter again. Was it indeed true? If it was possible, I wanted to learn Falun Gong. Strangely, with this thought, I felt better already. I became less sick and could eat a bit of food. I was even able to walk a little.

With the help of my friends, I finally met with Mr. Song and his daughter again. They did not treat me as a patient. In the previous few years, I never ate with other people. I was extremely reclusive. The way Mr. Song acted moved me to tears, which seldom happened to me.

I learned Falun Gong from them. It lit the light of cultivation on my path of life. I spent three days with them.

From then on, I pulled myself out of this most miserable state. A dying person began her new life.

A New Life

With tears in my eyes, I finished reading the entire book [*Zhuan Falun*](#). I realized many principles of a human life, and I truly understood the real meaning of life.

I was very devoted in studying the books and doing the exercises. Within one year, all my illnesses were gone and I had a true taste of being healthy. I was very agile when I walked and was able to walk ten miles without stopping. I could climb five flights of stairs with 20 pounds of stuff in each hand and not feel tired or out of breath. My dark, swollen face and my swollen abdomen both returned to normal. My waist measurement went from 42 inches to 29 inches, and my humped back had straightened. The black spots on my face all disappeared. I was no longer afraid of eating certain foods, including ice cold watermelons.

Thus I miraculously survived. A dying person turned into a healthy person. I was happy, content, and full of hope.

It is Falun Gong that Gave Me a Second Life

Seeing the big change in me, all my children began to cultivate in Falun Gong. But the path of cultivation was not without incident. Twice I almost died in car accidents. One time it was on a lunch break. An imported sedan rushed toward me as I was walking. I was hit and sent into the air and then slammed to the ground. The drunk driver woke up all of a sudden and was scared, with sweat all over his face. He apologized profusely and wanted to take me to the hospital. I said calmly, "It is OK. I am fine. You can go now." Surprisingly, my new walking shoes were crushed, but my feet were not hurt. The back of my clothes were torn but there was not a trace of an injury to my body. The onlookers who were worried about me all said, "That old lady was truly lucky."

There are countless examples of Falun Gong curing illnesses that I also experienced. Falun Gong not only saved me physically, it also caused my inner world to change in a fundamental way. It made me more tolerant and kinder, and I now have more integrity. I keep all my thoughts and behavior aligned with "Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance." I do my best to treat people nicely.

Falun Gong Changed Me Completely

I treated my parents-in-law as my own parents, and I taught them Falun Gong. They also experienced the miraculous power of Falun Gong in improving their health. Now my husband, my children, and my parents-in-law are all practicing Falun Gong.

Falun Gong is a cultivation method that divine beings taught to humans. It not only improves people's health, what is more important is that it requires people to elevate their moral standards. Practitioners use Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance to guide their lives. They use a peaceful and tolerant heart to treat others. They have created a pure land in human society, and it is a clear stream in this murky world.

I want to do all I can to let people know the goodness of Falun Gong. I took some gifts with me to see the doctors and nurses who had treated me. When they saw me, they all were puzzled and surprised. I told them what had happened and asked them by all means to remember, "Falun Dafa is good. Falun Dafa is righteous. Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance is good." I told them that only in this way could they have a nice future.

A nurse held my hand in pleased amazement and said to me earnestly, "If I did not see you with my own eyes, I would never have believed that you were still alive..."

I held her, and with tears in my eyes, I told her lovingly, "Lady, I have canceled my will. I am going to a place that is far nicer. Tell your parents and all your relatives that Falun Dafa is good."

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.