

BLOODY HARVEST

Revised Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China

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The report is also available at

<http://organharvestinvestigation.net>

Table of Contents

A. INTRODUCTION	- 1 -
B. THE ALLEGATION	- 1 -
C. WORKING METHODS	- 2 -
D. DIFFICULTIES OF PROOF	- 3 -
E. METHODS OF PROOF	- 5 -
F. ELEMENTS OF PROOF AND DISPROOF	- 6 -
a) General considerations	- 6 -
1) Human rights violations	- 6 -
2) Health financing	- 8 -
3) Army financing	- 9 -
4) Corruption	- 11 -
b) Considerations specific to organ harvesting	- 12 -
5) Technological development	- 12 -
6) Treatment of prisoners sentenced to death	- 13 -
7) Organ donations	- 14 -
8) Waiting times	- 15 -
9) Incriminating Information on Websites	- 16 -
10) Donor recipient interviews	- 19 -
11) The money to be made	- 20 -
12) Chinese transplant ethics	- 21 -
13) Foreign transplant ethics	- 22 -
14) Chinese transplant laws	- 23 -
15) Foreign transplant laws	- 24 -
16) Travel Advisories	- 24 -
17) Pharmaceuticals	- 25 -
18) Foreign state funding for care	- 26 -
C) Considerations specific to Falun Gong	- 27 -
19) A perceived threat	- 27 -
20) A policy of persecution	- 29 -
21) Incitement to hatred	- 30 -
22) Physical persecution	- 31 -
23) Massive arrests	- 33 -
24) Deaths	- 34 -
25) Unidentified	- 35 -
26) Blood testing and organ examination	- 38 -
27) Sources of past transplants	- 39 -
28) Sources of future transplants	- 43 -
29) Corpses with missing organs	- 45 -
30) Admissions	- 47 -
31) A confession	- 54 -
32) Corroborating studies	- 55 -
33) Government of China responses	- 56 -

G. FURTHER RESEARCH	- 57 -
H. CONCLUSIONS	- 58 -
I. RECOMMENDATIONS	- 59 -
J. COMMENTARY	- 62 -
APPENDIX 1. LETTER OF INVITATION FROM CIPFG	- 64 -
APPENDIX 2. BIOGRAPHY OF DAVID MATAS	- 65 -
APPENDIX 3. BIOGRAPHY OF DAVID KILGOUR	- 68 -
APPENDIX 4. LETTER TO THE EMBASSY OF CHINA	- 70 -
APPENDIX 5. THE RECIPIENT EXPERIENCE	- 71 -
APPENDIX 6. ETHICS OF CONTACT WITH CHINA ON TRANSPLANTS	- 82 -
APPENDIX 7. STATEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA	- 85 -
APPENDIX 8. EDMONTON POLICE REPORT OF WILLFUL PROMOTION OF HATRED BY CHINESE CONSULAR OFFICIALS AGAINST FALUN GONG	- 98 -
APPENDIX 9. PHYSICAL PERSECUTION OF FALUN GONG	- 124 -
APPENDIX 10. NAMES OF THE DEAD	- 144 -
APPENDIX 11: WITNESS STATEMENTS ON THE UNIDENTIFIED	- 164 -
APPENDIX 12. NAMES OF THE MISSING	- 177 -
APPENDIX 13. BLOOD TESTING OF FALUN GONG PRISONERS	- 188 -
APPENDIX 14. TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONE INVESTIGATIONS	- 203 -
APPENDIX 15. CANADA, US AND JAPAN TRANSPLANT STATISTICS IN 10 YEARS	- 212 -
APPENDIX 16. SUJIATUN	- 214 -

APPENDIX 17. MATAS-KILGOUR RESPONSE TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS - 218 -

APPENDIX 18. A CONFESSION - 223 -

APPENDIX 19. AI'S RECORDS OF NUMBER OF EXECUTED PRISONERS IN CHINA EACH YEAR - 233 -

APPENDIX 20. CORPSES WITH MISSING ORGANS - 234 -

A. Introduction

The Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of the Falun Gong in China (CIPFG), has asked us to investigate allegations of organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners in China. The coalition is a non-governmental organization registered in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. with a branch in Ottawa, Canada. The request came formally by letter dated May 24, 2006 attached as an appendix to this report.

The request was to investigate allegations that state institutions and employees of the government of the People's Republic of China have been harvesting organs from live Falun Gong practitioners, killing the practitioners in the process. In light of the seriousness of the allegations as well as our own commitment to respect for human rights, we accepted the request.

David Matas is an immigration, refugee and international human rights lawyer in private practice in Winnipeg. He is actively involved in the promotion of respect for human rights as an author, speaker and participant in several human rights non-governmental organizations.

David Kilgour is a former member of Parliament and a former Secretary of State of the Government of Canada for the Asia Pacific region. Before he became a parliamentarian, he was a Crown prosecutor. The biographies of both authors are attached as appendices to this report.

B. The Allegation

It is alleged that Falun Gong practitioners are victims of live organ harvesting throughout China. The allegation is that organ harvesting is inflicted on unwilling Falun

Gong practitioners at a wide variety of locations, pursuant to a systematic policy, in large numbers.

Organ harvesting is a step in organ transplants. The purpose of organ harvesting is to provide organs for transplants. Transplants do not necessarily have to take place in the same place as the location of the organ harvesting. The two locations are often different; organs harvested in one place are shipped to another place for transplanting.

The allegation is further that the organs are harvested from the practitioners while they are still alive. The practitioners are killed in the course of the organ harvesting operations or immediately thereafter. These operations are a form of murder.

Finally, we are told that the practitioners killed in this way are then cremated. There is no corpse left to examine to identify as the source of an organ transplant.

C. Working Methods

We conducted our investigation independently from the Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of the Falun Gong in China, the Falun Dafa Association, any other organization, and any government. We sought to go to China unsuccessfully, but would be willing to go even subsequently to pursue the investigation.

When we began our work, we had no views whether the allegations were true or untrue. The allegations were so shocking that they are almost impossible to believe. We would have much rather found the allegations to be untrue than to be true. The allegations, if true, represent a disgusting form of evil which, despite all the depravities humanity has seen, are new to this planet. The very horror made us reel back in disbelief. But that disbelief does not mean that the allegations are untrue.

We were well aware of the statement of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter 1943 to a Polish diplomat in reaction to being told by Jan Karski about the Holocaust. Frankfurter said:

"I did not say that this young man was lying. I said that I was unable to believe what he told me. There is a difference."

After the Holocaust, it is impossible to rule out any form of depravity. Whether an alleged evil has been perpetrated can be determined only by considering the facts.

After the first version of our report was released, on July 7, 2006 in Ottawa, we travelled extensively, publicising the report and promoting its recommendations. In the course of our travels, and as a result of the publicity surrounding the first version, we acquired substantial additional information. This second version incorporates this new information.

Nothing we subsequently discovered shook our conviction in our original conclusions. But much which we later discovered reinforced it. This version presents, we believe, an even more compelling case for our conclusions than the first version did.

D. Difficulties of Proof

The allegations, by their very nature, are difficult either to prove or disprove. The best evidence for proving any allegation is eye witness evidence. Yet for this alleged crime, there is unlikely to be any eye witness evidence.

The people present at the scene of organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners, if it does occur, are either perpetrators or victims. There are no bystanders. Because the victims, according to the allegation, are murdered and cremated, there is no body to be found, no autopsy to be conducted. There are no surviving victims to tell what

happened to them. Perpetrators are unlikely to confess to what would be, if they occurred, crimes against humanity. Nonetheless, though we did not get full scale confessions, we garnered a surprising number of admissions through investigator phone calls.

The scene of the crime, if the crime has occurred, leaves no traces. Once an organ harvesting is completed, the operating room in which it takes place looks like any other empty operating room.

The clampdown on human rights reporting in China makes assessment of the allegations difficult. China, regrettably, represses human rights reporters and defenders. There is no freedom of expression. Those reporting on human rights violations from within China are often jailed and sometimes charged with communicating state secrets. In this context, the silence of human rights non-governmental organizations on organ harvesting of unwilling Falun Gong practitioners tells us nothing.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is not allowed to visit prisoners in China. Nor is any other organization concerned with human rights of prisoners. That also cuts off a potential avenue of evidence.

China has no access to information legislation. It is impossible to get from the Government of China basic information about organ transplants - how many transplants there are, what is the source of the organs, how much is paid for transplants or where that money is spent.

We did seek to visit China for this report. Our efforts went nowhere. We asked in writing for a meeting with the embassy to discuss terms of entry. Our letter is attached as an appendix to this report. Our request for a meeting was accepted. But the person who met with David Kilgour was interested only in denying the allegations and not in

arranging for our visit.

E. Methods of Proof

We have had to look at a number of factors, to determine whether they present a picture, all together, which make the allegations either true or untrue. None of these elements on its own either establishes or disproves the allegations. Together, they paint a picture.

Many of the pieces of evidence we considered, in themselves, do not constitute ironclad proof of the allegation. But their non-existence might well have constituted disproof. The combination of these factors, particularly when there are so many of them, has the effect of making the allegations believable, even when any one of them in isolation might not do so. Where every possible element of disproof we could identify fails to disprove the allegations, the likelihood of the allegations being true becomes substantial.

Proof can be either inductive or deductive. Criminal investigation normally works deductively, stringing together individual pieces of evidence into a coherent whole. The limitations our investigation faced placed severe constraints in this deductive method. Some elements from which we could deduce what was happening were, nonetheless, available, in particular, the investigator phone calls.

We also used inductive reasoning, working backwards as well as forwards. If the allegations were not true, how would we know it was not true? If the allegations were true, what facts would be consistent with those allegations? What would explain the reality of the allegations, if the allegations were real? Answers to those sorts of questions helped us to form our conclusions.

We also considered prevention. What are the safeguards that would prevent this sort of activity from happening? If precautions are in place, we could conclude that it is less likely that the activity is happening. If they are not in place, then the possibility that the activity is happening increases.

F. Elements of Proof and Disproof

a) General considerations

1) Human rights violations

China violates human rights in a variety of ways. These violations are chronic and serious. Besides Falun Gong, other prime targets of human rights violations are Tibetans, Christians, Uighurs, democracy activists and human rights defenders. Rule of Law mechanisms in place to prevent human rights violations, such as an independent judiciary, access to counsel on detention, habeas corpus, the right to public trial, are absent in China. China, according to its constitution, is ruled by the Communist Party. It is not ruled by law.

Communist China has had a history of massive, jaw dropping cruelty towards its own citizens. The Communist regime has killed more innocents than Nazi Germany and Stalinist Russia combined¹. Girl children are killed, abandoned and neglected in massive numbers. Torture is widespread. The death penalty is both extensive and arbitrary. China executes more people than all other countries combined. Religious belief is suppressed².

This pattern of human rights violations, like many other factors, does not in itself prove the allegations. But it removes an element of disproof. It is impossible to say of these

¹ *The Black Book of Communism*, Harvard University Press (1999), Jung Chand and Jon Halliday *Mao: The Unknown Story*, Knopf, 2005.

² See Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch annual reports for China.

allegations that it is out of step with an overall pattern of respect for human rights in China. While the allegations, in themselves, are surprising, they are less surprising with a country that has the human rights record China does than they would be for many other countries.

When there are so many violations of human rights in China, it is invidious to point to only one victim. We nonetheless draw the attention to the victimization of human rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng as an example or a case study. It was Gao who wrote to us last summer, inviting us to come to China to investigate the stealing of vital organs from Falun Gong prisoners of conscience. No visa was subsequently issued by its embassy in Ottawa to do so; he was detained not long afterwards.

Gao wrote three open letters to President Hu and other leaders, protesting a range of abuses against the Falun Gong, including specific cases of torture and murder. Gao also wrote about and condemned the extraction and sale of organs from Falun Gong practitioners. He expressed his willingness to join the Coalition to Investigate Organ Harvesting from Still Alive People³.

He was convicted of inciting subversion and on December 2, 2006 given a three-year prison sentence. His removal to custody, however, was suspended for five years; his political rights were removed for a year by the Beijing court. This repression of someone whose only concern is respect for human rights in general and the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in particular in itself reinforces his concerns and ours.

The International Olympic Committee, in 2001, awarded Beijing the 2008 Olympics. Liu Jingmin, Vice President of the Beijing Olympic Bid, in April 2001, said: "By allowing Beijing to host the Games you will help the development of human rights."

³ "The CCP Should Be Condemned for Criminalizing Gao Zhisheng for Writing to The Epoch Times" The Epoch

Yet, the result has been just the opposite. Amnesty International, in a statement released September 21, 2006 said:

"In its latest assessment of the Chinese government's performance in four benchmark areas of human rights ahead of the Olympics, Amnesty International found that its overall record remained poor. There has been some progress in reforming the death penalty system, but in other crucial areas the government's human rights record has deteriorated."

The international community, by carrying on with the Olympics in Beijing despite the deterioration of human rights in China in crucial areas, sends to China a message of impunity. The impression China must get is that it does not matter how much it violates human rights; the international community seems not to care.

2) Health financing

When China moved from a socialist to a market economy, the health system was part of the shift. From 1980, China began withdrawing government funds from the health sector, expecting the health system to make up the difference through charges to consumers of health services. Since 1980, government spending dropped from 36% of all health care expenditure to 17%, while patients' out-of-pocket spending rocketed up from 20% to 59%.⁴ A World Bank study reports that reductions in public health coverage were worsened by increases in cost by the private sector⁵.

According to cardiovascular doctor Hu Weimin, the state funding for the hospital where he works is not enough to even cover staff salaries for one month. He stated: "Under the current system, hospitals have to chase profit to survive." Human Rights in China reports: "Rural hospitals [have had] to invent ways to make money to generate

Times, December 24, 2006

⁴ "The high price of illness in China", Louisa Lim, BBC News, Beijing, 2006/03/02

⁵ "Public Health in China: Organization, Financing and Delivery of Services". July 27, 2005, Jeffrey P. Koplan

sufficient revenue".⁶

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. One could see how this dire need for funds might lead first to a rationalization that harvesting organs from prisoners who would be executed anyways was acceptable and second to a desire not to question too closely whether the donors wheeled in by the authorities really were prisoners sentenced to death.

3) Army financing

The military, like the health system, has gone from public financing to private enterprise. The military in China is a conglomerate business. This business is not corruption, a deviation from state policy. It is state sanctioned, an approved means of raising money for military activities. In 1985, then President Deng Xiaoping issued a directive allowing the People's Liberation Army units to earn money to make up the shortfall in their declining budgets.

Many of the transplant centres and general hospitals in China are military institutions, financed by organ transplant recipients. Military hospitals operate independently from the Ministry of Health. The financing they earn from organ transplants does more than pay the costs of these facilities. The money is used to finance the overall military budget.

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

⁶ "Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights in the People's Republic of China", April 14, 2005, paragraph 69, page 24.

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."⁷

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.

Here is one example. 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 \$20,000 USD 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.

Tan carried sheets of paper containing lists of prospective "donors", based on various tissue and blood characteristics, from which he would select names. The doctor was observed at various times to leave the hospital in uniform and return 2-3 hours later with containers bearing kidneys. Dr. Tan told the recipient that the eighth kidney came from an executed prisoner.

⁷ <<http://www.309yizhi.com/webapp/center/intro.jsp>>. This page was available in early July, 2006 and has been removed afterwards. The archived page is at <http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.309yizhi.com%2Fwebapp%2Fcenter%2Fintro.jsp&x=0&y=0>.

The military have access to prisons and prisoners. Their operations are even more secretive than those of the civilian government. They are impervious to the rule of law.

4) Corruption

Corruption is a major problem across China. State institutions are sometimes run for the benefit of those in charge of them rather than for the benefit of the people. Occasionally, China engages in "Strike Hard" against corruption.

But, in the absence of rule of law and democracy, where secrecy holds sway and public accounting of public funds is absent, these anti-corruption campaigns seem to be more power struggles than true anti-corruption drives. They are attempts to placate public concern about corruption, politicized public relations drives.

The sale of organs is a money driven problem. But that is different from saying that it is a corruption problem. The sale of organs from unwilling donors combines hatred with greed. A state policy of persecution is acted out in a financially profitable way.

Former Chinese president Deng Xiaoping said: "To get rich is glorious". He did not say that some ways of getting rich are shameful.

Profiteering hospitals take advantage of a defenceless captive prison population in their regions. The people are in prison without rights, at the disposition of the authorities. The incitement to hatred against prisoners and their dehumanization means that they can be butchered and killed without qualms by those who buy into this official hate propaganda.

b) Considerations specific to organ harvesting

5) Technological development

Albert Einstein wrote:

"The release of atom power has changed everything except our way of thinking...the solution to this problem lies in the heart of mankind. If only I had known, I should have become a watchmaker."

Technological developments do not change human nature. But they do change the ability to inflict harm.

The development of transplant surgery has done much to improve the ability of humanity to cope with failing organs. But these developments in transplant surgery have not changed our way of thinking.

There is a tendency to think of any new medical development as a benefit to humanity. That is certainly the intent of its developers. But medical research, no matter how far advanced, comes face to face with the same old capacity for good and evil.

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, the corruption, the repression which pervades China. Advances in transplant surgery provide new means for old cadres to act out their venality and ideology.

We do not suggest that those who developed transplant surgery should instead have become watchmakers. We do suggest that we should not be so naive as to think that just because transplant surgery was developed to do good, it can do no harm.

On the contrary, the allegation made against the development of transplant surgery in China, that it is being used to harvest organs from unwilling Falun Gong practitioners, would be just the acting out, in a new context, of the lesson Albert Einstein was teaching. We have seen before that modern technologies developed for the benefit of humanity have been perverted to inflict harm. We should not be surprised if this has also happened to transplant surgery.

6) Treatment of prisoners sentenced to death

Deputy Health Minister Huang Jiefu, speaking at a conference of surgeons in the southern city of Guangzhou in mid November 2006 acknowledged that executed prisoners sentenced to death are a source of organ transplants. He said: "Apart from a small portion of traffic victims, most of the organs from cadavers are from executed prisoners." Asia News wrote:

"'Under-the-table business must be banned,' Mr Huang said cognizant that too often organs come from non consenting parties and are sold for high fees to foreigners."

China has the death penalty for a large number of offences including strictly political and economic crimes where there is no suggestion that the accused has committed a violent act. To go from executing no one to killing Falun Gong practitioners for their organs without their consent is a large step. To go from executing prisoners sentenced to death for political or economic crimes and harvesting their organs without their consent to killing Falun Gong practitioners for their organs without their consent is a good deal smaller step.

It would be difficult to believe that a state which killed no one, which had no death penalty, which harvested the organs of no one else without their consent, would harvest the organs of Falun Gong practitioners without their consent. It is a good deal easier to believe that a state which executes prisoners sentenced to death for economic

or political crimes and harvests their organs without their consent would also kill Falun Gong practitioners for their organs without their consent.

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. Indeed, if one considers only the official rhetoric directed against the two populations, it would seem that the Falun Gong would be a target for organ harvesting even before prisoners sentenced to death.

7) Organ donations

China has no organized system of organ donations.^{8 9} In this it is unlike every other country engaged in organ transplant surgery. Donations from living donors are allowed for family members.

We are told that there is a Chinese cultural aversion to organ donation. Yet, Hong Kong and Taiwan, with essentially the same culture, have active organ donation programs.

The absence of an organ donation system in China tells us two things. One is that organ donations are not a plausible source for organ transplants in China.

Because of the culture aversion to organ donation in China, even an active organ donation system would have difficult supplying the volume of transplants now occurring in China. But the problem is compounded when there is not even an active effort to encourage donations.

⁸ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2006-05/05/content_582847.htm (2006-05-05, China Daily) English Archived page:

http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2006-05/05/content_582847.htm

⁹ <http://www.transplantation.org.cn/html/2006-04/467.html> Life weekly, 2006-04-07 Archived page:

[http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.transplantation.org.cn%2Fhtml%2F2006-04%2F467.html+%26x=26&y=11](http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.transplantation.org.cn%2Fhtml%2F2006-04%2F467.html+%26x=26%26y=11)

Donations matter in other countries because donations are the primary source of organs for transplants. We can conclude that from the absence of a serious effort to encourage donations in China that, for China, donations do not even matter. China has such a plethora of organs available for transplants without donations that encouraging organ donations becomes superfluous.

The absence of a serious effort to encourage organ donations in combination with short waiting times for transplant surgery in China and the large volume of transplants tells us that China is awash in living organs for transplant; people the authorities have ready on hand to be killed for their organs for transplants. That reality does nothing to dispel the allegation of organ harvesting of unwilling Falun Gong practitioners.

8) Waiting times

Hospital web sites in China advertise short waiting times for organ transplants. Transplants of long dead donors are not viable because of organ deterioration after death. If we take these hospital's self-promotions at face value, they tell us that there are a large number of people now alive who are available on demand as sources of organs.

The waiting times for organ transplants for organ recipients in China are much lower than anywhere else. The China International Transplantation Assistant Centre website says, "It may take only one week to find out the suitable (kidney) donor, the maximum time being one month..."¹⁰. It goes further, "If something wrong with the donor's organ happens, the patient will have the option to be offered another organ donor and have the operation again in one week."¹¹ The site of the Oriental Organ Transplant Centre in early April, 2006, claimed that "the average waiting time (for a suitable liver) is 2

¹⁰ <http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/ga2.htm>, Archived page:
<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fen.zoukiishoku.com%2Flist%2Fga2.htm&x=19&y=11>

¹¹ <http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/volunteer.htm> Archived at:
<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fen.zoukiishoku.com%2Flist%2Fvolunteer.htm+&x=8&y=9>

weeks."¹² The website of the Changzheng Hospital in Shanghai says: "...the average waiting time for a liver supply is one week among all the patients".¹³

In contrast, the median waiting time in Canada for a kidney was 32.5 months in 2003 and in British Columbia it was even longer at 52.5 months.¹⁴ The survival period for a kidney is between 24-48 hours and a liver about 12 hours.¹⁵ The presence of a large bank of living kidney-liver "donors" must be the only way China's transplant centres 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'.

9) Incriminating Information on Websites

Some of the material available on the websites of various transplant centres in China before March 9, 2006 (when allegations about large-scale organ seizures resurfaced in Canadian and other world media) is also inculpatory. Understandably, a good deal of it has since been removed. So these comments will refer only to sites that can still be found at archived locations, with the site locations being identified either in the comments or as footnotes. A surprising amount of self-accusatory material was still available as of the final week of June, 2006 to web browsers. We list here only four examples:

(1) China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre Website

(<http://en.zoukiishoku.com/>)

(Shenyang City)

¹² The front page has been altered. The archived page is at:

http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special_images/ootc1.png

¹³ <http://www.transorgan.com/apply.asp> Archived at :

<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.transorgan.com%2Fapply.asp&x=15&y=8>

¹⁴ Canadian Organ Replacement Register, Canadian Institute for Health Information, (http://www.cihi.ca/cihiweb/en/downloads/CORR-CST2005_Gill-rev_July22_2005.ppt), July 2005

¹⁵ Donor Matching System, The Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN) <http://www.optn.org/about/transplantation/matchingProcess.asp>

This website as of May 17, 2006 indicated in the English version (the Mandarin one evidently disappeared after March 9) that the centre was established in 2003 at the First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University "...specifically for foreign friends. Most of the patients are from all over the world." The opening sentence of the site ¹⁶ introduction declares that "Viscera (one dictionary definition: "soft interior organs...including the brain, lungs, heart etc") providers can be found immediately!" On another page ¹⁷ on the same site is this statement: "...the number of kidney transplant operations is at least 5,000 every year all over the country. So many transplantation operations are owing to the support of the Chinese government. The supreme demotic court, supreme demotic law - officer, police, judiciary, department of health and civil administration have enacted a law together to make sure that organ donations are supported by the government. This is unique in the world."

In the 'question and answer' section of the site are found:

"Before the living kidney transplantation, we will ensure the donor's renal function...So it is more safe than in other countries, where the organ is not from a living donor." ¹⁸

. "Q: Are the organs for the pancreas transplant(ed) from brain death (sic) (dead) patients?"

"A: Our organs do not come from brain death victims because the state of the organ may not be good." ¹⁹

(2)Orient Organ Transplant Centre Website

(<http://www.ootc.net>)

¹⁶ The original page has been altered. Older versions can still be found at Internet Archive:

<http://web.archive.org/web/20050305122521/http://en.zoukiishoku.com/>

¹⁷ <http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/facts.htm> or use archived version at:

<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fen.zoukiishoku.com%2Flist%2Ffacts.htm&x=24&y=12>

¹⁸ <http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/qa.htm> or use archived version:

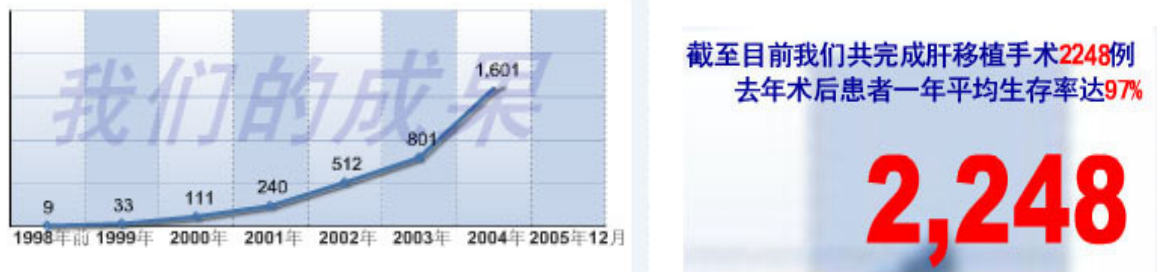
<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fen.zoukiishoku.com%2Flist%2Fqa.htm&x=27&y=10>

¹⁹ <http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/qa7.htm> or use archived version:

<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fen.zoukiishoku.com%2Flist%2Fqa7.htm&x=35&y=10>

(Tianjin City)

On a page we were informed was removed in mid-April (but can still be located as an archive ¹²) is the claim that from "January 2005 to now, we have done 647 liver transplants - 12 of them done this week; the average waiting time is 2 weeks." A chart also removed about the same time (but archive still available²⁰) indicates that from virtually a standing start in 1998 (when it managed only 9 liver transplants) by 2005 it had completed fully 2248²¹.



In contrast, according to the Canadian Organ Replacement Register ¹⁴, the total in Canada for all kinds of organ transplants in 2004 was 1773.

(3) Jiaotong University Hospital Liver Transplant Centre Website

(<http://www.firsthospital.cn/hospital/index.asp>)

(Shanghai - This is #5 in the list of telephoned centres)

In a posting on April 26, 2006,²²

(<http://www.health.sohu.com/20060426/n243015842.shtml>), the website says in part:

"The liver transplant cases (here) are seven in 2001, 53 cases in 2002, 105 cases in

²⁰ The front page has been altered. Archived at:

http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special_images/ootc_achievement.jpg

http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special_images/ootc2.png

²¹ The front page has been altered. Archived at:

http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special_images/ootc_case.jpg

http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special_images/ootc1.png

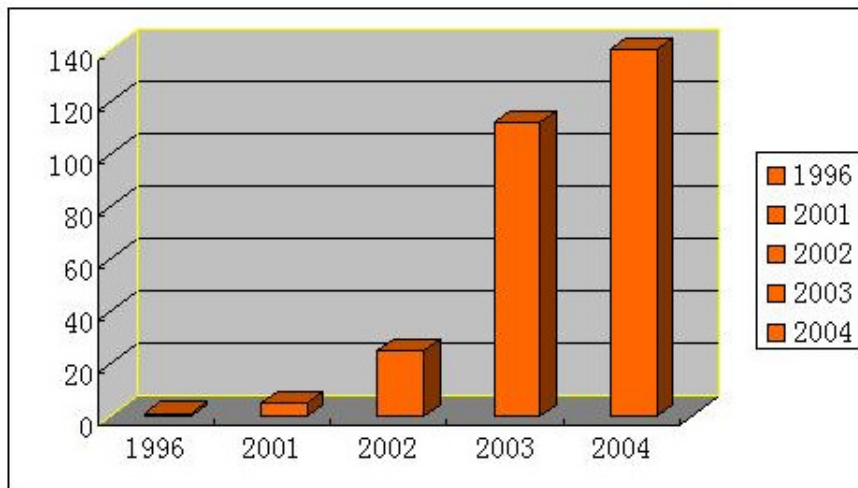
²² <http://www.health.sohu.com/20060426/n243015842.shtml> Archived at:

<http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://health.sohu.com/52/81/harticle15198152.shtml>

2003, 144 cases in 2004, 147 cases in 2005 and 17 cases in January, 2006," .

(4) Website of Changzheng Hospital Organ Transplant Centre, affiliated with No. 2 Military Medical University
(<http://www.transorgan.com/>)
(Shanghai)

A page was removed after March 9, 2006. (Internet Archive page is available.²³) It contains the following graph depicting the number of liver transplant each year by this Centre:



我院器官移植研究所历年肝移植例数

In the "Liver Transplant Application" form ²⁴, it states on the top, "...Currently, for the liver transplant, the operation fee and the hospitalization expense together is about 200,000 yuan (\$66,667 CND), and the average waiting time for a liver supply is one week among all the patients in our hospital...."

10) Donor recipient interviews

²³ The URL of the removed page as of March 2005 in the Internet Archive is http://web.archive.org/web/20050317130117/http://www.transorgan.com/about_g_intro.asp

For the first version of our report, we did not have time to engage in donor recipient interviews, people who went to China from abroad for transplants. For this version, we engaged in extensive interviews of a number of these recipients and their family members. Summaries of their experience are attached as an appendix to this report.

Organ transplant surgery, as described by the recipients and their relatives, is conducted in almost total secrecy, as if it were a crime which needed cover up. As much information as possible is withheld from the recipients and their families. They are not told the identity of the donors. They are never shown written consents from the donors or their families. The identity of the operating doctor and support staff are often not disclosed, despite requests for this information. Recipients and their families are commonly told the time of the operation only shortly before it occurs. Operations sometimes occur in the middle of the night. The whole procedure is done on a "don't ask, don't tell" basis.

When people act as if they have something to hide, it is reasonable to conclude that they have something to hide. Since organ sourcing from prisoners sentenced to death is widely known and even acknowledged by the Government of China, Chinese transplant hospitals can not be trying to hide that. It must be something else. What is it?

11) The money to be made

In China, organ transplanting is a very profitable business. We can trace the money of the people who pay for organ transplants to specific hospitals which do organ transplants, but we can not go further than that. We do not know who gets the money the hospitals receive. Are doctors and nurses engaged in criminal organ harvesting paid exorbitant sums for their crimes? That was a question it was impossible for us to

²⁴ <http://www.transorgan.com/apply.asp> , Archived at : <http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.transorgan.com%2Fapply.asp&x=15&y=8>

answer, since we had no way of knowing where the money went.

China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre Website

(<http://en.zoukiishoku.com/>)

(Shenyang City)

Before its indicated removal from the site ²⁵ in April, 2006, the size of the profits for transplants was suggested in the following price list:

Kidney US\$62,000

Liver US\$98,000-130,000

Liver-kidney US\$160,000-180,000

Kidney-pancreas US\$150,000

Lung US\$150,000-170,000

Heart US\$130,000-160,000

Cornea US\$30,000

A standard way of investigating any crime allegation where money changes hands is to follow the money trail. But for China, its closed doors mean that following the money trail is impossible. Not knowing where the money goes proves nothing. But it also disproves nothing, including these allegations.

12) Chinese transplant ethics

Chinese transplant professionals are not subject to any ethical strictures separate from the laws which govern their work. Many other countries have self governing transplant professions with their own disciplinary systems. Transplant professionals who violate ethical guidelines can be ejected from their profession by their colleagues without any state intervention.

²⁵ Yet, one can still go to the Internet Archive to find the information on this website from March 2006:
<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fen.zoukiishoku.com%2Flist%2Fcost.htm+%&x=16&y=11>

For transplant professionals in China, we found nothing of the sort. When it comes to transplant surgery, as long as the state does not intervene, anything goes. There is no independent supervisory body exercising disciplinary control over transplant professionals independent of the state.

The Wild West system of transplant surgery in China makes it easier for abusive practices to occur. State involvement and criminal prosecution are inevitably less systematic than professional discipline. Because the penalties for criminal prosecution are greater than the penalties for professional discipline - potential jail time rather than just barring someone from the profession - prosecution cases are more rare than discipline cases.

The absence of a functioning transplant professional discipline system does not mean that abuses are occurring. But it certainly makes it more likely that they will occur.

13) Foreign transplant ethics

There are huge gaps in foreign transplant ethics. In many of the countries from which transplant tourism to China originates, transplant professionals have organized ethical and disciplinary systems. But it is rare for these systems to deal specifically with either transplant tourism or contact with Chinese transplant professionals or transplants from executed prisoners. The watch words here seem to be "out of sight, out of mind".

On transplant tourism, the Professional Code of Conduct of the Medical Council of Hong Kong has two principles, in particular, worth emphasizing. One is that, "if there is doubt" as to whether the consent is given freely or voluntarily by the donor, the profession should have nothing to do with the donation. And, the very least one can say about China, in light of the fact that "almost all" transplants come from prisoners, is that there is doubt in almost every case whether the consent is given freely or voluntarily by the donor.

The second is that the onus is on the foreign professionals to ascertain the status of the Chinese donor. The foreign professional is not acting ethically as long as he or she makes no inquiries or only cursory ones. The foreign professional, after investigation, has to be satisfied beyond any doubt before referring a patient to China that consent was given freely or voluntarily by the donor.

The organ harvesting market in China, in order to thrive, requires both a supply and a demand. The supply comes from China, from prisoners. But the demand, in large part, in big bucks, comes from abroad.

In an appendix, we present a critical analysis of the ethics of contact with China on transplants. The Hong Kong principles are the exception rather than the rule. Global professional ethics do little or nothing to staunch the foreign demand for organs from China.

14) Chinese transplant laws

Until July 1st, 2006, the practice of selling organs in China was legal. A law banning their sale came into effect on that date.

In China there is a huge gap between enacting legislation and enforcing it. To take one example, the preamble of the Constitution of China promises for China a "high level" of democracy. But, as the Tiananmen square massacre demonstrated, China is not democratic.

Indeed from what we can tell, the law on organ transplants is not now being enforced. Belgian Senator Patrik Vankrunkelsven, in late November 2006, called two different hospitals in Beijing pretending to be a customer for a kidney transplant. Both hospitals offered him a kidney on the spot for 50,000 euros.

As noted earlier, Deputy Health Minister Huang Jiefu in November 2006 decried the selling of organs from executed prisoners sentenced to death saying "Under-the-table business must be banned". Yet, it was already banned, on July 1. His speech must be taken as an official acknowledgment that the ban is not working.

15) Foreign transplant laws

The sort of transplants in which the Chinese medical system engages is illegal everywhere else in the world. But it is not illegal for a foreigner in any country to go to China, benefit from a transplant which would be illegal back home, and then return home. Foreign transplant legislation everywhere is territorial. It does not have extraterritorial reach.

Many other laws are global in their sweep. For instance, child sex tourists can be prosecuted not just in the country where they have sex with children, but, in many countries, back home as well. This sort of legislation does not exist for transplant tourists who pay for organ transplants without bothering to determine whether the organ donor has consented.

There have been some legislative initiatives. For instance, Belgian Senator Patrik Vankrunkelsven is proposing an extraterritorial criminal law which would penalize transplant tourists who purchase organs abroad where the donors are prisoners or missing persons. But these legislative proposals are still in an early stage.

16) Travel Advisories

Many states have travel advisories, warning their citizens of the perils in travel to one country to another. The advisories often warn of political violence, or even weather related problems. But no government has posted a travel advisory about organ transplants in China, warning its citizens that, in the words of The Transplantation

Society, "almost all" organs in China come from prisoners.

Some, and we would hope, many would-be recipients of organ transplants would hesitate to go to China for transplants if they knew that their organs were coming from people who were non-consenting prisoners. But right now there is no systematic communication to would be recipients of the source of organs in China, either through governments or the medical profession

For instance, the Canadian travel advisory for China, posted on the Foreign Affairs web site gives extensive information, almost 2,600 words, and has a section about health. But organ transplants are not mentioned.

17) Pharmaceuticals

Organ transplantation surgery relies on anti-rejection drugs. China imports these drugs from the major pharmaceutical companies.

Transplant surgery used to require both tissue and blood type matching for the transplant to succeed. The development of transplant anti-rejection drugs has allowed for transplant surgery to circumvent tissue matching. It is possible, with heavy use of anti-rejection drugs, to transplant from a donor to a recipient whose tissues do not match. Only blood type matching is essential. Tissue matching is preferable, to avoid heavy reliance on anti-rejection drugs, but no longer essential. The Chinese medical system relies heavily on anti-rejection drugs.

International pharmaceutical companies behave towards the Chinese transplantation system the same way everyone else does. They ask no questions. They have no knowledge whether their drugs are being used in recipients who received organs from involuntary donor prisoners or not.

Many countries have export control acts, forbidding the export of some products altogether and requiring state permission for the export of other products. But no state, to our knowledge, prohibits export to China of anti-rejection drugs used for organ transplant patients.

For instance, the Canadian Export and Import Permits Act provides:

"No person shall export or attempt to export any goods included in an Export Control List or any goods to any country included in an Area Control List except under the authority of and in accordance with an export permit issued under this Act."²⁶

But anti-rejection drugs for transplants are not included in the Area Control list for China.

18) Foreign state funding for care

Some state administered health plans pay for health care abroad in the amount that would be paid if the care were administered in the home country. Where that happens, there is not, to our knowledge, in any country a prohibition of payment where the patient obtains an organ transplant in China.

Transplant tourists need aftercare in their home country. They continue to need prescription and administration of anti-rejection drugs. States which provide government funding for health services typically provide funding for this sort of after care.

Again here, to the funders how the organ recipient got the organ is a matter of indifference. The fact that the organ may have come from an unconsenting prisoner in China who was killed for the organ is simply not relevant to foreign state funding of aftercare for the recipient.

²⁶ Section 13.

C) Considerations specific to Falun Gong

19) A perceived threat

The overwhelming majority of prisoners of conscience in Chinese prisons are Falun Gong. An estimated two thirds of the torture victims in Chinese prisons are Falun Gong. The extremes of language the Chinese regime uses against the Falun Gong are unparalleled, unmatched by the comparatively mild criticisms China has of the victims the West is used to defending. The documented yearly arbitrary killings and disappearances of Falun Gong exceed by far the totals for any other victim group.

Why does the Chinese government denounce so viciously and repress so brutally this one group, more so than any other victim group? The standard Chinese refrain about the Falun Gong is that it is an evil cult.

Falun Gong has none of the characteristics of a cult. It has no memberships, no offices and no officers.

David Ownby, Director of the Centre of East Asian studies at the University of Montreal and a specialist in modern Chinese history, wrote about the Falun Gong in a paper prepared six years ago for the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. He stated that unlike cults, Falun Gong has no mandatory financial obligations, isolation of practitioners in communes or withdrawal from the world. He says:

"Falun Gong members remain within society. In a vast majority, they live within nuclear families. They go to work; they send their kids to school."²⁷

²⁷ "Falun Gong and Canada's China policy". David Ownby, vol. 56, International Journal, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Spring 2001.

There is no penalty for leaving the Falun Gong, since there is nothing to leave. Practitioners are free to practice Falun Gong as little or as much as they see fit. They can start and stop at any time. They can engage in their exercises in groups or singly.

Li Hongzhi, the author of the books which inspired Falun Gong practitioners, is not worshipped by practitioners. Nor does he receive funds from practitioners. He is a private person who meets rarely with practitioners. His advice to practitioners is publicly available information - conference lectures and published books.

The Chinese government labelling of the Falun Gong as an evil cult is a component of the repression of the Falun Gong, a pretext for that repression as well as a defamation, incitement to hatred, depersonalization, marginalization and dehumanization of the Falun Gong. But this labelling does not explain why that repression arose. The "evil cult" label is a manufactured tool of repression, but not its cause. The cause lies elsewhere.

In order to enforce conformity, Chinese exercise regimes or qigong in all their variations were suppressed in 1949 after the Chinese Communist Party seized office. By the 1990s, the police state environment had become less oppressive for all forms of qigong, including Falun Gong.

Falun Gong includes elements of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. In essence, it teaches methods of meditation through exercises intended to improve physical and spiritual health and fitness. The movement has no political platform; its followers seek to promote truth, tolerance and forbearance across racial, national and cultural boundaries. Violence is anathema.

Li registered his movement with the government's Qigong Research Association. At a time when the movement was falling into official disfavour but before it was banned, in early 1998, Li moved to the United States. But Falun Gong continued to flourish. The

Jiang government estimated in 1999 that there were 70 million adherents. That year, the Communist Party of China membership was an estimated 60 million.

Before Falun Gong was banned in July, 1999, its adherents gathered regularly throughout China to do their exercises. In Beijing alone there were more than 2000 practice stations.

The Communist Party, in April 1999, published an article in the magazine Science and Technology for Youth, which singled out Falun Gong as a superstition and a health risk because practitioners might refuse conventional medical treatments for serious illnesses. A large number of Falun Gong adherents demonstrated against the contents of the piece outside the Tianjin editor's office. Arrests and police beatings resulted.

To petition the Government Petition Office in Beijing about these arrests, on April 25th, 1999, 10,000-15,000 Falun Gong practitioners gathered from dawn until late at night outside the Communist Party headquarters at Zhongnanhai next to Beijing's Forbidden City. The gathering was silent, without posters²⁸. Jiang was alarmed by the presence of these petitioners. The ideological supremacy of the Communist Party was, in his view, in danger.

20) A policy of persecution

If organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners were widespread across China, one would expect some governmental policy directive to that effect. Yet, the secrecy of policy formulation in China prevents us from determining whether such a policy exists.

Nonetheless, we do know that persecution of Falun Gong exists as an official policy. There are some very strong policy statements, attached as an appendix to this report, by the Government of China and the Communist Party of China, calling for the

²⁸ Danny Schechter, *Falun Gong's Challenge to China*, Akashic Books, 2000, pages 44 to 46.

persecution of the Falun Gong, including physical persecution.

The Government of China set up a dedicated bureaucracy assigned with the task of repressing the Falun Gong. This dedicated bureaucracy has representatives throughout China. Because it was established on the tenth day of the six month of 1999, it is called, in shorthand, the 610 office. The 610 office has representatives in every province, city, county, university, government department and government-owned business in China.

According to Li Baigen, then assistant director of the Beijing Municipal Planning office who attended the meeting, during 1999 the three men heading the 610 office called more than 3,000 officials to the Great Hall of the People in the capital to discuss the campaign against Falun Gong, which was then not going well. Demonstrations were continuing to occur at Tiananmen Square. The head of the 610 office, Li Lanqing, verbally announced the government's new policy on the movement: "defaming their reputations, bankrupting them financially and destroying them physically." Only after this meeting were the deaths of adherents at police hands recorded as suicides.

21) Incitement to hatred

The Falun Gong in China are dehumanized both in word and deed. Policy directives are matched by incitement to the population at large both to justify the policy of persecution, to recruit participants, and to forestall opposition. This sort of vocabulary directed against a particular group has become both the precursor and the hallmark of gross human violations directed against the group.

According to Amnesty International, the Chinese Government adopted three strategies to crush Falun Gong: violence against practitioners who refuse to renounce their beliefs; "brainwashing" to force all known practitioners to abandon Falun Gong and renounce it,

and a media campaign to turn public opinion against Falun Gong.²⁹

Local governments were authorized to implement Beijing's orders to repress the Falun Gong. Implementation meant, in part, staged attempts to demonstrate to China's population that practitioners committed suicide by self-immolation, killed and mutilated family members and refused medical treatment. Over time this campaign had the desired effect and many, if not most, Chinese nationals came to accept the Communist Party view about Falun Gong. The National People's Congress then passed laws purporting to legalize a long list of illegal acts done by Falun Gong practitioners against other practitioners.

This incitement to hatred is most acute in China. But it exists worldwide. Chinese officials, wherever they are posted, engage in this incitement as part and parcel of their official duties. In Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, this behaviour became the subject of a police recommendation for prosecution of two Chinese consular officials in Calgary for wilful promotion of hatred against the Falun Gong. The police report is attached as an exhibit to this report³⁰.

Incitement to hatred is not specific enough to indicate the form that persecution takes. But it promotes any and all violations of the worst sort. It is hard to imagine the allegations we have heard being true in the absence of this sort of hate propaganda. Once this sort of incitement exists, the fact that people would engage in such behaviour against the Falun Gong - harvesting their organs and killing them in the process - ceases to be implausible.

22) Physical persecution

²⁹ <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/engASA170282001>

³⁰ Despite the police recommendation, the Attorney General decided not to prosecute.

Former president Jiang's mandate to the 610 office³¹ was to "eradicate" Falun Gong³². An appendix gives extensive detail about this attempt at eradication through persecution.

The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture's recent report³³ noted that

"Since 2000, the Special Rapporteur and his predecessors have reported 314 cases of alleged torture to the Government of China. These cases represent well over 1,160 individuals." And "In addition to this figure, it is to be noted that one case sent in 2003 (E/CN.4/2003/68/Add.1 para. 301) detailed the alleged ill treatment and torture of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners."

Furthermore, the report indicated that 66% of the victims of alleged torture and ill-treatment in China were Falun Gong practitioners, with the remaining victims comprising Uighurs (11%), sex workers (8%), Tibetans (6%), human rights defenders (5%), political dissidents (2%), and others (persons infected with HIV/AIDS and members of religious groups 2%).

Part of a wire story from the Beijing bureau of the Washington Post fully two summers later (5 Aug 2001)³⁴ illustrates the severity of the ongoing methods of the 610 office and other agents of the regime against Falun Gong practitioners:

"At a police station in western Beijing, Ouyang was stripped and interrogated for five hours. 'If I responded incorrectly, that is if I didn't say, 'yes,' they shocked me with the electric truncheon,' he said. Then, he was transferred to a labour camp in Beijing's western suburbs. There, the guards ordered him to stand

³¹ Appendix 6, (June 7, 1999) "Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech at the meeting of the Political Bureau of CCCCPC regarding speeding up the dealing with and settling the problem of 'FALUN GONG'"

³² H. CON. RES. 188, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, U.S <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c107:hc188>:

³³ U.N. Commission on Human Rights: Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Manfred Nowak, on his Mission to China from November 20 to December 2, 2005 (E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.6), March 10, 2006. (<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/docs/62chr/ecn4-2006-6-Add6.doc>)

³⁴ *Washington Post Foreign Service*, "Torture Is Breaking Falun Gong: China Systematically Eradicating Group," John Pomfret and Philip P. Pan, August 5, 2001. (<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn?pagename=article&node=&contentId=A33055-2001Aug4>)

facing a wall. If he moved, they shocked him. If he fell down from fatigue, they shocked him..."

"(Later) he was taken before a group of Falun Gong inmates and rejected the group one more time as the video cameras rolled. Ouyang left jail and entered the brainwashing classes. Twenty days after debating Falun Gong for 16 hours a day, he 'graduated'. 'The pressure on me was and is incredible,' he said. 'In the past two years, I have seen the worst of what man can do. We really are the worst animals on Earth.'"

Ownby noted that human rights organizations

"have unanimously condemned China's brutal campaign against the Falungong, and many governments around the world, including Canada's, have expressed their concern."

He cited Amnesty International's report of 2000 which noted that 77 Falun Gong practitioners had "died in custody, or shortly after release, in suspicious circumstances since the crackdown began in July 1999."

23) Massive arrests

Massive arrests of practitioners are a form of physical persecution which deserves separate attention because of its potential link to organ harvesting. Any person organ harvested against his or her will has to be detained first.

Repression of Falun Gong included sending thousands upon thousands of its practitioners to prisons and labour camps beginning in the summer of 1999. The US State Department's 2005 country report on China ³⁵, for example, indicates that its police run hundreds of detention centres, with the 340 re-education-through-labour

³⁵ U.S. Department of State 2005 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – China, March 8, 2006. (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61605.htm>)

ones alone having a holding capacity of about 300,000 persons. The report also indicates that the number of Falun Gong practitioners who died in custody was estimated to be from a few hundred to a few thousand.

Hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners travelled to Beijing to protest or to unfold banners calling for the group's legalization. People came almost daily. Author Jennifer Zeng, formerly of Beijing and now living in Australia, informs us that by the end of April 2001 there had been approximately 830,000 arrests in Beijing of Falun Gong adherents who had been identified. There are no statistics available of practitioners who were arrested but refused to self identify. From our interviews with released Falun Gong practitioners we know that the number of those who did not self identify is large. But we do not know how large.

Large numbers of Falun Gong adherents in arbitrary indefinite secret detention alone do not prove the allegations. But the opposite, the absence of such a pool of detainees, would undermine the allegations. An extremely large group of people subject to the exercise of the whims and power of the state, without recourse to any form of protection of their rights, provides a potential source for organ harvesting of the unwilling.

24) Deaths

As of December 22, 2006, we have identified 3006 Falun Gong practitioners who died as a result of persecution. These identified victims can be gathered into six groups.

One group is the victims who died from stress related causes precipitated by constant harassment and threats from the authorities. A second is those mistreated in detention and then released alive to their families, but who died subsequently of their mistreatment. The third group is the victims who died in detention of torture and whose bodies were released by the authorities to the family for cremation. The fourth

is the victims who died in detention of mistreatment and were cremated while still detained, but whose families got to see the bodies in between death and cremation. The fifth is the victims who died and were cremated in detention without the families ever seeing the bodies. The sixth is the victims who died in detention but we do not have enough information to determine whether the families saw the bodies before cremation.

The bulk of the possible Falun Gong victims of organ harvesting are, from what we can tell, those whose families were not notified of the deaths of their loved ones. This failure to notify had two causes. One was that the practitioners refused to identify themselves to the authorities. The other was that the authorities, though they knew who the practitioners were, refused to notify the families of their detention; as well, these practitioners were not, before death, allowed to contact their families.

However, we can not exclude the possibility that the fifth and sixth group of the identified dead were also victims of organ harvesting. This group numbers about 300. The fifth group in particular raise suspicions. Their names are listed in an appendix.

The large number of Falun Gong practitioners killed by the authorities through torture supports the allegation we are investigating. When the life of Falun Gong practitioners is cheap, there is no particular reason to rule out one cause of death. If the Government of China is willing to kill large number of Falun Gong practitioners through torture, it is not that hard to believe they would be willing to do the same through organ harvesting.

25) Unidentified

Falun Gong detentions, though in some ways they are just Chinese repression as usual with the Falun Gong being the unlucky targets, present an unusual feature. Falun Gong practitioners who came from all over the country to Tiananmen Square in Beijing to

appeal or protest were systematically arrested. Those who revealed their identities to their captors would be shipped back to their home localities. Their families would be implicated in their Falun Gong activities and pressured to join in the effort to get the practitioners to renounce Falun Gong. Their workplace leaders, their co-workers, their local government leaders would be held responsible and penalized for the fact that these individuals had gone to Beijing to appeal or protest.

To protect their families and avoid the hostility of the people in their locality, many detained Falun Gong declined to identify themselves. The result was a large Falun Gong prison population whose identities the authorities did not know. As well, no one who knew them knew where they were.

Though this refusal to identify themselves was done for protection purposes, it may have had the opposite effect. It is easier to victimize a person whose whereabouts is unknown to family members than a person whose location the family knows. This population is a remarkably undefended group of people, even by Chinese standards.

Those who refused to self identify were treated especially badly. As well, they were moved around within the Chinese prison system for reasons not explained to the prisoners.

Was this a population which became a source of harvested Falun Gong organs? Obviously, the mere existence of this population does not tell us that this is so. Yet, the existence of this population provides a ready explanation for the source of harvested organs, if the allegations are true. Members of this population could just disappear without anyone outside of the prison system being the wiser.

For the authors, the investigations which led to this report had many chilling moments. One of the most disturbing was the discovery of this massive prison/detention/labour camp population of the unidentified. Practitioner after practitioner who eventually was

released from detention told us about this population. A collection of some of their statements is attached as an exhibit.

What these practitioners told us was that they personally met the unidentified in detention, in significant numbers. Though we have met many Falun Gong practitioners who were released from Chinese detention, we have yet to meet or hear of, despite their large numbers, a practitioner released from detention who refused to self identify in detention from the beginning to the end of the detention period. What happened to these many practitioners? Where are they?

The problem of enforced disappearances is distinguishable from the problem of the unidentified, because, in the case of enforced disappearances, families know that the state is involved. For the unidentified, all the families know is that they have lost track of a loved one. For those victims of enforced disappearances, the families or witnesses know more. They know that the person was at one time in the custody of the state. The state either refuses to acknowledge that the person was ever in their custody or conceals the fate or whereabouts of the person³⁶.

There are some Falun Gong practitioners who have disappeared, abducted by the authorities. However, the only disappearances case of which we know are people who were subsequently released and then spoke of their abduction. We know that these victims were made to disappear only after the fact, once they reappeared. It is likely that there are other such practitioners who were never released.

For the unidentified, because family members know only that they have lost contact with a loved one, they do not necessarily turn to the state to ask if the person has been detained. When the person who is missing is the adherent to a practise which is brutally repressed by the state, the tendency of the family to avoid the government is

³⁶ International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, Article 2.

heightened. Nonetheless a few have sought out Chinese government help to find a missing Falun Gong practitioner family member. Some of those cases are listed in an appendix to this report.

26) Blood testing and organ examination

Falun Gong practitioners in detention are systematically blood tested and organ examined. Other prisoners, who are not practitioners, sitting side by side, with practitioners are not tested. This differential testing occurs in labour camps, prisons and detention centres. We have heard such a large number of testimonials to this effect that this differential testing exists beyond a shadow of a doubt. These tests and examination happen whether practitioners are held at labour camps, prisons or detention centres. Interview statements testifying to systematic blood testing and organ examination of Falun Gong practitioners to the exclusion of other prisoners are attached as an appendix to this report.

The practitioners themselves are not told the reason for the testing and examination. It is unlikely that the testing and examination serves a health purpose. For one, it is unnecessary to blood test and organ examine people systematically simply as a health precaution. For another, the health of the Falun Gong in detention is disregarded in so many other ways, it is implausible that the authorities would blood test and organ examine Falun Gong as a precautionary health measure.

Blood testing is a pre-requisite for organ transplants. Donors need to be matched with recipients so that the antibodies of the recipients do not reject the organs of the donors.

The mere fact of blood testing and organ examination does not establish that organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners is taking place. But the opposite is true. If there were no blood testing, the allegation would be disproved. The widespread blood testing

of Falun Gong practitioners in detention cuts off this avenue of disproof.

27) Sources of past transplants

The numbers of organ transplants in China is huge, up to 20,000 in 2005 according to China Daily. China has the second largest number of operations done in the world, just after USA.

The large volumes coupled with the short waiting times means that there has to be a large number of potential donors on hand at any one time. Where is and who is this large donor population?

There are many more transplants than identifiable sources. We know that some organs come from prisoners sentenced to death and then executed. Very few come from willing donor family members and the brain dead. But these sources leave huge gaps in the totals. The number of prisoners sentenced to death and then executed and willing sources come nowhere close to the number of transplants.

The number of prisoners sentenced to death and then executed is itself not public. We are operating only from numbers provided by Amnesty International sourced from Chinese public records. Those numbers, when one considers global execution totals, are large, but nowhere near the estimated totals of transplants.

At least 98% of the organs for transplants come from someone other than family donors.⁹ In the case of kidneys, for example, only 227 of 40,393 transplants - about 0.6% - done between 1971 and 2001 in China came from family donors. ³⁷

³⁷ <http://www.chinapharm.com.cn/html/xxhc/2002124105954.html> China Pharmacy Net, 2002-12-05

Archived page:

<http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.chinapharm.com.cn/html/xxhc/2002124105954.html>

The government of China admitted to using the organs of prisoners sentenced to death and then executed only in 2005^{38 39}, although it had been going on for many years. The regime has had no barriers to prevent marketing the organs of "enemies of the state".

According to tabulations constructed from the Amnesty International reports⁴⁰ of publicly available information in China, the average number of prisoners sentenced to death and then executed between 1995 and 1999 was 1680 per year. The average between 2000 and 2005, was 1616 per year. The numbers have bounced around from year to year, but the overall average number for the periods before and after Falun Gong persecution began is the same. Execution of prisoners sentenced to death can not explain the increase of organ transplants in China since the persecution of Falun Gong began.

According to public reports, there were approximately 30,000⁴¹ transplants in total done in China before 1999 and 18,500^{42 41} in the six year period 1994 to 1999. Shi Bingyi, vice-chair of the China Medical Organ Transplant Association, says there were about 90,000⁴³ transplants in total up until 2005, leaving about 60,000 transplants in

³⁸ "China to 'tidy up' trade in executed prisoners' organs," The Times, December 03, 2005

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,25689-1901558,00.html>

³⁹ "Beijing Mulls New Law on Transplants of Deathrow Inmate Organs",

<http://caijing.hexun.com/english/detail.aspx?issue=147&sl=2488&id=1430379> Caijing Magazine/Issue:147, Nov 28, 2005

⁴⁰ Index of AI Annual reports: <http://www.amnesty.org/ailib/aireport/index.html>, from here one can select annual report of each year.

⁴¹ <http://www.biotech.org.cn/news/news/show.php?id=864> (China Biotech Information Net, 2002-12-02)

<http://www.chinapharm.com.cn/html/xxhc/2002124105954.html> (China Pharmacy Net, 2002-12-05)

Archived page:

<http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.chinapharm.com.cn/html/xxhc/2002124105954.html>

<http://www.people.com.cn/GB/14739/14740/21474/2766303.html> (People's Daily, 2004-09-07, from Xinhua News Agency)

⁴² "The Number of Renal Transplant (Asia & the Middle and Near East)1989-2000," Medical Net (Japan),

http://www.medi-net.or.jp/tcnet/DATA/renal_a.html

⁴³ <http://www.transplantation.org.cn/html/2006-03/394.html> (Health Paper Net 2006-03-02)

Archived page:

<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.transplantation.org.cn%2Fhtml%2F2006-03%2F394.html+%&x=32&y=11>

the six year period 2000 to 2005 since the persecution of Falun Gong began.

The other identified sources of organ transplants, willing family donors and the brain dead, have always been tiny. In 2005, living-related kidney transplants consisted of 0.5% of total transplants⁴⁴. The total of brain dead donors for all years and all of China is 9 up to March 2006^{44 45}. There is no indication of a significant increase in either of these categories in recent years. Presumably the identified sources of organ transplants which produced 18,500 organ transplants in the six year period 1994 to 1999 produced the same number of organs for transplants in the next six year period 2000 to 2005. That means that the source of 41,500 transplants for the six year period 2000 to 2005 is unexplained.

Where do the organs come from for all the transplants in China? The allegation of organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners provides an answer.

Again this sort of gap in the figures does not establish that the allegation of harvesting of organs from Falun Gong practitioners is true. But the converse, a full explanation of the source of all organ transplants, would disprove the allegation. If the source of all organ transplants could be traced either to willing donors or executed prisoners, then the allegation against the Falun Gong would be disproved. But such tracing is impossible.

Estimates of executions in China of prisoners sentenced to death are often much higher than the figures based on publicly available records of executions. There is no official Chinese reporting on overall statistics of executions, leaving totals open to estimation.

⁴⁴ “CURRENT SITUATION OF ORGAN DONATION IN CHINA FROM STIGMA TO STIGMATA”, Abstract, The World Transplant Congress, <http://www.abstracts2view.com/wtc/> Zhonghua K Chen, Fanjun Zeng, Changsheng Ming, Junjie Ma, Jipin Jiang. Institute of Organ Transplantation, Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College, HUST, Wuhan, China.

⁴⁵ <http://www.transplantation.org.cn/html/2006-03/400.html> , (Beijing Youth Daily, 2006-03-06)

One technique some of those involved in estimating executions have used is the number of transplant operations. Because it is known that at least some transplants come from executed prisoners and that family donors are few and far between, some analysts have deduced from the number of transplants that execution of prisoners sentenced to death have increased.

This reasoning is unpersuasive. One cannot estimate execution of prisoners sentenced to death from transplants unless executions of prisoners sentenced to death are the only alleged source of transplants. Yet, Falun Gong practitioners are another alleged source. It is impossible to conclude that those practitioners are not a source of organs for transplants because of the number of executions of prisoners sentenced to death where the number of executions of prisoners sentenced to death is deduced from the number of transplants.

Can the increase in transplants be explained by increased efficiency in harvesting from prisoners sentenced to death and then executed? The increase in transplants in China paralleled both the persecution of the Falun Gong and the development of some transplant technology. But the increase in transplants did not parallel the increase of all transplant technology. Kidney transplant technology was fully developed in China long before the persecution of Falun Gong began. Yet kidney transplants shot up, more than doubling once the persecution of Falun Gong started. There were 3,596³⁷ kidney transplants in 1998 and nearly 10,000 in 2005⁴³.

A second reason that multiple organ harvesting from executed prisoners sentenced to death does not explain the increase in organ transplants is overall disorganization of organ matching in China. There is no national network for the matching and sharing of organs.⁴⁶ Doctors decry the wastage of organs from donors, bemoaning the fact that

⁴⁶ <http://www.100md.com/html/DirDu/2004/11/15/63/30/56.htm> , China Pharmaceutical Paper, 2004-11-15

“only kidneys were used from donors, wasting of other organs”⁴⁶. Each hospital manages its own organ supply and waiting list. Patients go from one hospital where there are no ready organs for transplants to other hospitals where transplant surgery takes place at once.⁴⁷ Hospitals refer patients from their own hospital where they say they have no readily available organs for transplant to another hospital which they say does have organs for transplant.⁴⁸ This disorganization diminishes the efficient use of organs.

A third reason that multiple organ harvesting from executed prisoners sentenced to death does not explain the increase in organ transplants is the experience elsewhere. Nowhere has transplants jumped so significantly with the same number of donors, simply because of a change in technology. Year by year statistics for Canada, the United States and Japan are set out in an appendix.

The increase in organ transplants in China parallels the increase in persecution of the Falun Gong. These parallel increases of Falun Gong persecution and transplants, in themselves, do not prove the allegation. But they are consistent with the allegation. If the parallel did not exist, that hypothetical non-existence would undercut the allegations.

28) Sources of future transplants

Organ transplant surgery in China is a booming business. There were only 22 liver transplant centres⁴⁹ operating across China before 1999 and 500 in mid - April, 2006⁸⁵⁰. The number of kidney transplantation institutions increased from 106⁵¹ in 2001 to

⁴⁷ Please see case #7 in appendix 5.

⁴⁸ Please see case#4 in appendix 14.

⁴⁹ <http://unn.people.com.cn/GB/channel413/417/1100/1131/200010/17/1857.html>

(People's Daily Net and Union News Net, 2000-10-17). Archived at:

<http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://unn.people.com.cn/GB/channel413/417/1100/1131/200010/17/1857.html>

⁵⁰ According to Deputy Minister of Health, Mr. Huang Jiefu, <http://www.transplantation.org.cn/html/2006-04/467.html> (Lifeweekly, 2006-04-07). Archived at:

368⁵² in 2005.

The money to be made has led to the creation of dedicated facilities, specializing in organ transplants. There is the Peking University Third Hospital Liver Transplantation Centre ⁵³ founded in October 2002, the Beijing Organ Transplantation Centre ⁵⁴ established in November 2002, the Organ Transplant Centre of the People's Liberation Army Number 309 Hospital ⁵⁵ established in April 2002, the People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Research Institute ⁵⁶ (Organ Transplant Centre of the Shanghai Changzheng Hospital) established in May 2004 and the Shanghai Clinical Medical Centre⁵⁷ for Organ Transplants established in 2001. The Oriental Organ Transplant Centre ⁵⁸ in Tianjin began construction in 2002. It is fourteen floors above ground and two floors underground with 300 beds. It is a public facility, built by Tianjin City. It is the largest transplant centre in Asia.

The establishment of these facilities is both an indicator of the volume of organ transplants and a commitment to their continuation. The creation of whole facilities dedicated to organ transplants bespeaks long term planning.

Yet, the organ source for virtually all Chinese transplants is prisoners. There is a debate which this report addresses whether these prisoners have all previously been sentenced to death or whether some of them are detained Falun Gong practitioners who have been sentenced to jail terms only or not sentenced at all. But there is no debate over whether the sources of organs are prisoners; that much is incontestable. The

<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.transplantation.org.cn%2Fhtml%2F2006-04%2F467.html+%&x=26&y=11>

⁵¹ <http://www.transplantation.org.cn/#html/2004-10/38.html> (Life Weekly, 2004-10-18)

⁵² http://www.cq.xinhuanet.com/health/2006-04/04/content_6645317.htm (Xinhua News Agency, Chongqing branch, 2004-04-04)

⁵³ <http://www.liver-tx.net/EN/PressEN.htm>

⁵⁴ <http://www.bjcyh.com.cn>

⁵⁵ <http://www.309yizhi.com/>, Located in Beijing

⁵⁶ <http://www.transorgan.com/about.asp>

⁵⁷ <http://www2.sjtu.edu.cn/newweb/chinese/web3/school20/hospital1/01.htm>

⁵⁸ <http://www.ootc.net/>

establishment of dedicated organ transplant facilities in China is an overt assertion of the intent to continue organ harvesting from prisoners.

Yet, the Government of China has, both in law and through official statements, said that it would cease organ harvesting from prisoners sentenced to death who do not consent to organ harvesting. And, as set out elsewhere in this report, there is no such thing as meaningful consent to organ harvesting from a prisoner sentenced to death.

The creation of these dedicated facilities raises the question not only what has been the source for so many organs transplanted in the past, but, as well, what will be the source for so many organs which China intends to transplant in the future? From whom will these organs come? The source of prisoners sentenced to death will presumably disappear or diminish substantially if China is genuine in applying to this population its law and stated policy about requiring consent of donors.

The Chinese authorities, to build these dedicated organ transplant institutions, must have the confidence that there exists now and into the foreseeable future a ready source of organs from people who are alive now and will be dead tomorrow. Who are these people? A large prison population of Falun Gong practitioners provides an answer.

29) Corpses with missing organs

A number of family members of Falun Gong practitioners who died in detention reported seeing the corpses of their loved ones with surgical incisions and body parts missing. The authorities gave no coherent explanation for these mutilated corpses. Again the evidence about these mutilated corpses is attached as an appendix to this report.

We have only a few instances of such mutilated corpses. We have no official

explanation why they were mutilated. Their mutilation is consistent with organ harvesting.

In the first version of our report, appendix twelve had a photo of a person with stitches after his body was cut open to remove organs. One comment we received back is that the stitches the photos show are consistent with an autopsy.

We observe that organs may indeed be removed for autopsies in order to determine the cause of death. A corpse which has been autopsied may well have stitches similar to those shown in the photo. Outside of China, except for organ donors, that is likely the reason why organs would be removed from a corpse. Similarly, outside of China, when people are blood tested, typically, the test is done for their own health. However, the suggestion that Falun Gong practitioners who are tortured to the point of death are blood tested for their health or that practitioners who are tortured to death are autopsied to determine the cause of death belies the torture experience.

The corpse whose photo we reproduced was that of Wang Bin. Beatings caused the artery in Mr. Wang's neck and major blood vessels to break. As a result, his tonsils were injured, his lymph nodes were crushed, and several bones were fractured. He had cigarette burns on the backs of his hands and inside his nostrils. There were bruises all over his body. Even though he was already close to death, he was tortured again at night. He finally lost consciousness. On the night of October 4, 2000, Mr. Wang died from his injuries.

The purpose of an autopsy report is to determine the cause of death when the cause is otherwise unknown. But in the case of Wang Bin, the cause of death was known before his organs were removed. The suggestion that Wang Bin would be autopsied to determine the cause of death after he was tortured to death is not plausible. There was no indication that the family of Wang Bin was asked for consent before the organs of the victim were removed nor provided an autopsy report afterwards. The suggestion of

an autopsy is not a tenable explanation for the stitches on Wang Bin's body.

30) Admissions

Mandarin speaking investigators called in to a number of hospitals and transplant doctors to ask about transplants. The callers presented themselves as potential recipients or relatives of potential recipients. Phone numbers were obtained from the internet. These calls resulted in a number of admissions that Falun Gong practitioners are the sources of organ transplants. Since our last report, there are further calls with admissions set out in an appendix.

If the phone numbers was a general number of a hospital, the callers usually started with asking to be connected to the transplant department of the hospital and they first spoke with whoever picked up the phone for some general information of transplant operations. Usually the person would help to locate a doctor or the chief-physician of the transplant department to speak to the caller. If the doctor was not available, the caller would then call back to look for this specific doctor or chief-physician next time she called and speak to the doctor, or chief physician.

Usually hospital staff talked to people (or family members) wanting organ transplants, and actively located relevant doctors for them.

Although callers always began by speaking to a hospital or a doctor, sometimes they were referred to prisons or courts, because these were the distribution points for harvested organs. It may seem strange to call a court about organ availability; but systematic organ harvesting in China began with executed prisoners sentenced to death even if it did not end there. It seems that the distribution point for organs from people in the prison system remained the same after China moved on from harvesting organs from prisoners sentenced to death to other prisoners.

One of the callers, "Ms. M", told one of us that in early March, 2006 she managed to get through to the Public Security Bureau in Shanxi. The respondent there told her that healthy and young prisoners are selected from the prison population to be organ donors. If the candidates could not be tricked into providing the blood samples necessary for successful transplants, the official went on with guileless candour, employees of the office take the samples by force.

On March 18 or 19, 2006 M spoke to a representative of the Eye Department at the People's Liberation Army hospital in Shenyang in north-eastern China, although she was not able to make a full recorded transcript. Her notes indicate that the person identifying himself as the hospital director said the facility did "many cornea operations", adding that "we also have fresh corneas." Asked what that means, the director replied "...just taken from bodies".

At Army Hospital 301 in Beijing in April, 2006, a surgeon told M that she did liver transplants herself. The surgeon added that the source of the organs was a "state secret" and that anyone revealing the source "could be disqualified from doing such operations."

In early June, 2006, an official at the Mishan city detention centre told a telephone caller that the centre then had at least five or six male Falun Gong prisoners under 40 years of age available as organ suppliers. A doctor at Shanghai's Zhongshan hospital in mid March of 2006 said that all of his organs come from Falun Gong practitioners. A doctor at Qianfoshan hospital in Shandong in March implied that he then had organs from Falun Gong persons and added that in April there would be "more of these kinds of bodies..." In May, Dr. Lu of the Minzu hospital in Nanning city said organs from Falun Gong practitioners were not available at his institution and suggested the caller call Guangzhou to get them. He also admitted that he earlier went to prisons to select healthy Falun Gong persons in their 30s to provide their organs.

In mid - March of 2006, Dr. Wang of Zhengzhou Medical University in Henan province agreed that "we pick all the young and healthy kidneys..." Dr. Zhu of the Guangzhou Military region hospital in April of 2006 said he then had some type B kidneys from Falun Gong, but would have "several batches" before May 1 and perhaps no more until May 20 or later. An official at the first detention centre in Qinhuangdao city in Liaoning province told a caller in mid May 2006 that she should call the Intermediate People's court to obtain Falun Gong kidneys. The same day, an official at that court said they had no Falun Gong live kidneys, but had had them in the past, specifically in 2001. Finally, the First Criminal Bureau of the Jinzhou people's court in May of 2006 told the caller that access to Falun Gong kidneys currently depended on "qualifications".

Director Song at the Tianjin city central hospital in mid March 2006 volunteered that his hospital had more than ten beating hearts. The caller asked if that meant "live bodies" and Song replied, "Yes it is so." An official at the Wuhan city Tongji hospital two weeks later tells the caller that "(i)t's not a problem" for his institution when the caller says, "...we hope the kidney suppliers are alive. (We're) looking for live organ transplants from prisoners, for example, using living bodies from prisoners who practise Falun Gong, Is it possible?"

The map of China which follows indicates the regions where detention or hospital personnel have made admissions to telephone investigators:



Most of the excerpted phone call texts are in an appendix. For illustration purposes, excerpts of three conversations follow:

(1) Mishan City Detention Centre, Heilongjiang province (8 June 2006):

M: "Do you have Falun Gong [organ] suppliers? ..."

Li: "We used to have, yes."

M: "... what about now?"

Li: "... Yes."

...

M: "Can we come to select, or you provide directly to us?"

Li: "We provide them to you."

M: "What about the price?"

Li: "We discuss after you come."

...

M: "... How many [Falun Gong suppliers] under age 40 do you have?"

Li: "Quite a few."

...

M: "Are they male or female?"

Li: "Male"

...

M: "Now, for ... the male Falun Gong [prisoners], How many of them do you have?"

Li: "Seven, eight, we have [at least] five, six now."

M: "Are they from countryside or from the city?"

Li: "countryside."

(2) Nanning City Minzu Hospital in Guangxi Autonomous Region

(22 May 2006):

M: "...Could you find organs from Falun Gong practitioners?"

Dr. Lu: "Let me tell you, we have no way to get (them). It's rather difficult to get it now in Guangxi. If you cannot wait, I suggest you go to Guangzhou because it's very easy for them to get the organs. They are able to look for (them) nation wide. As they are performing the liver transplant, they can get the kidney for you at the same time, so it's very easy for them to do. Many places where supplies are short go to them for help..."

M: "Why is it easy for them to get?"

Lu: "Because they are an important institution. They contact the (judicial) system in the name of the whole university."

M: "Then they use organs from Falun Gong practitioners?"

Lu: "Correct..."

M: "...what you used before (organs from Falun Gong practitioners), was it from detention centre(s) or prison(s)?"

Lu: "From prisons."

M: "...and it was from healthy Falun Gong practitioners...?"

Lu: "Correct. We would choose the good ones because we assure the quality in our operation."

M: "That means you choose the organs yourself."

Lu: "Correct..."

M: "Usually, how old is the organ supplier?"

Lu: "Usually in their thirties."

M: "... Then you will go to the prison to select yourself?"

Lu: "Correct. We must select it."

M: "What if the chosen one doesn't want to have blood drawn?"

Lu: "He will for sure let us do it."

M: "How?"

Lu: "They will for sure find a way. What do you worry about? These kinds of things should not be of any concern to you. They have their procedures."

M: "Does the person know that his organ will be removed?"

Lu: "No, he doesn't."

(3) Oriental Organ Transplant Centre (also called Tianjin City No 1 Central Hospital),
Tianjin City, (15 March 2006):

N: Is this Director Song?"

Song: Yes, please speak."

...

N: Her doctor told her that the kidney is quite good because he
[the supplier,] practises ...Falun Gong."

Song: Of course. We have all those who breathe and with heart beat...Up until now, for
this year, we have more than ten kidneys, more than ten such kidneys."

N: "More than ten of this kind of kidneys? You mean live bodies?"

Song: "Yes it is so."

Caller M called about 80 some hospitals. When calling hospitals in some cases M asked for specific doctors in the called hospitals, and was able to speak to transplant doctors. 10 hospitals admitted they use Falun Gong practitioners as organ suppliers. M also called back to talk to the doctors. 5 hospitals said they can obtain Falun Gong practitioners as organ suppliers. 14 hospitals admitted they use live organs from prisoners. 10 hospitals said the source of organs is a secret and they could not reveal it over the phone.

Caller N made calls to close to 40 hospitals in China, out of which 5 admitted to using Falun Gong practitioner organs. N also called back to talk to the doctors who made these admissions. They were still reachable at the hospitals. N also made calls to 36 various detention centres and the Courts in China, out of which 4 admitted to using Falun Gong practitioner organs.

When calling hospitals, in some cases N would ask for specific doctors in the hospitals called and was able to speak to transplant doctors. N's style was to ask directly the called party, the doctors in the hospitals etc, if they use Falun Gong practitioners' organs.

The typical response she got was that the caller did not expect this question at all, and would pause for a while to think how to respond. After the pause, about 80% did not admit that they used Falun Gong practitioners' organs. About 80% of those who did not admit to using Falun Gong practitioners' organs did admit that they use live bodies who are prisoners. Less than 10 people simply hung up the phone once they heard the question about Falun Gong practitioners.

One of us has listened with a certified Mandarin-English interpreter to the quoted recorded telephone conversations between officials and callers on behalf of the Falun Gong communities in Canada and the United States. Certified copies of the relevant

transcripts in Mandarin and English were provided to us.

The accuracy of the translations of the portions of them used in this report is attested to by the certified translator, Mr. C. Y., a certified interpreter with the Government of Ontario. He certified that he had listened to the recording of the conversations referred to in this report and has read the transcripts in Chinese and the translated English version of the conversations, and verifies that the transcripts are correct and translations accurate. The original recordings of the calls remain available as well. One of us met with two of the callers in Toronto on May 27th to discuss the routing, timing, recording, accuracy of the translations from Mandarin to English and other features of the calls.

We conclude that the verbal admissions in the transcripts of interviews of investigators can be trusted. There is no doubt in our minds that these interviews did take place with the persons claimed to be interviewed at the time and place indicated and that the transcripts accurately reflect what was said.

Moreover, the content of what was said can itself be believed. For one, when weighed against the recent international uproar about alleged organ seizures as the 2008 Beijing Olympics approach, the admissions made at the various institutions are contrary to the reputational interests of the government of China in attempting to convince the international community that the widespread killing of Falun Gong prisoners for their vital organs has not occurred.

31) A confession

A woman using the pseudonym Annie told us that her surgeon husband told her that he personally removed the corneas from approximately 2,000 anaesthetized Falun Gong prisoners in Sujiatun hospital in Shenyang City in northeast China during the two year period before October, 2003, at which time he refused to continue. The surgeon made

it clear to his wife that none of the cornea "donors" survived the experience because other surgeons removed other vital organs and all of their bodies were then burned. Annie is not a Falun Gong practitioner.

Annie had earlier told the Epoch Times in a story published in its March 17 issue:

"One of my family members was involved in the operation to harvest Falun Gong practitioners' organs. This brought great pain to our family."

Her interview led to a controversy about whether or not she was telling the truth. For the first version of our report, released on July 7, 2006, we sidestepped the controversy that had arisen about the credibility of her testimony. We interviewed Annie even for our first report. However, the detail she provided posed a problem for us because it provided a good deal of information which it was impossible to corroborate independently. We were reluctant to base our findings on sole source information. So, in the end, we relied on what Annie told us only where it was corroborative and consistent with other evidence, rather than as sole source information.

For this version of our report, we engage the controversy directly. We accept that what Annie says her husband told her was not only told to her but also is credible. Annie's testimony goes a long way to establish, all on its own, the allegation. In an appendix about Sujiatun, we go in detail through the various points in dispute generated by her March 17 interview with the Epoch Times.

32) Corroborating studies

There have been two investigations independent from our own which have addressed the same question we have addressed, whether there is organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners in China. Both have come to the same conclusion we did. These independent investigations corroborate our own conclusion.

A study by Kirk Allison, associate director of the program in human rights and medicine at the University of Minnesota, was undertaken before our report was released. Though his study was released shortly after our own, on July 25, 2006, Dr. Allison had reached his conclusions earlier, before we released our report. He too concluded that organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners was happening.

The other investigation was undertaken by European Parliament Vice President Edward McMillan-Scott. Unlike Dr. Allison and ourselves, Mr. McMillan-Scott was actually able to go to China on a fact finding mission on May 19-21, 2006. There he interviewed two witnesses Cao Dong and Niu Jinping. About his meeting with Cao Dong, Mr. McMillan-Scott reports that he

"enquired whether he was aware of any organ harvesting camps in China. He said he definitely knew of them and knew people who had been sent to them. He had seen the cadaver of one of his friends, a Falun Gong practitioner, with holes in his body where the organs had been removed."

After Cao Dong left his meeting with McMillan Scott, he was arrested. The authorities in September transferred him to Gansu province and issued an arrest warrant. He was prosecuted in December on four charges. The judges ruled that the case could not go to trial because the case fell within the jurisdiction of the 610 Office in Beijing [the office charged with repression of the Falun Gong.

33) Government of China responses

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 which, 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.

In an appendix we go into greater detail about the Chinese responses and our reactions to them. Here we note that the fact the Government of China, with all the resources and information at its disposal, resources and information we do not have, was not able to contradict our report in any other way than this suggests that our conclusions are accurate.

G. Further Research

We do not consider even this second version to be the final word on this subject. There is much that we ourselves, given the opportunity, would rather do before we completed this version of the report. But it would mean pursuing avenues of investigation which are not now open to us. We will welcome any comments on its contents or any additional information individuals or governments might be willing to provide.

We would like to see Chinese hospital records of transplants. Are there consents on file? Are there records of sources of organs?

Donors can survive many forms of transplant operations. No one can survive a full liver or heart donation. But kidney donations are normally not fatal. Where are the surviving donors? We would like to do a random sampling of donations to see if we could locate the donors.

Family members of deceased donors should either know of the consents of the donors. Alternatively, the family members should have given the consents themselves. Here,

too, we would like to do a random sampling of immediate family members of deceased donors to see if the families either consented themselves to the donations or were aware of the consent of the donor.

China has engaged in a major expansion of organ transplant facilities in recent years. This expansion likely would have been accompanied by feasibility studies indicating organ sources. We would like to see these feasibility studies.

H. Conclusions

Based on our further research, we are reinforced in our original conclusion that the allegations are true. We believe that there has been and continues today to be large scale organ seizures from unwilling Falun Gong practitioners.

We have concluded that the government of China and its agencies in numerous parts of the country, in particular hospitals but also detention centres and 'people's courts', since 1999 have put to death a large but unknown number of Falun Gong prisoners of conscience. Their vital organs, including kidneys, livers, corneas and hearts, were seized involuntarily for sale at high prices, sometimes to foreigners, who normally face long waits for voluntary donations of such organs in their home countries.

How many of the victims were first convicted of any offence, serious or otherwise, in legitimate courts, we are unable to estimate because such information appears to be unavailable both to Chinese nationals and foreigners. It appears to us that many human beings belonging to a peaceful voluntary organization made illegal eight years ago by President Jiang because he thought it might threaten the dominance of the Communist Party of China have been in effect executed by medical practitioners for their organs.

Our conclusion comes not from any one single item of evidence, but rather the piecing together of all the evidence we have considered. Each portion of the evidence we have considered is, in itself, verifiable and, in most cases, incontestable. Put together, they paint a damning whole picture. It is their combination that has convinced us.

I. Recommendations

a) General

1) The current form of dialogue between Canada and China over human rights should cease. In hindsight, the Government erred in agreeing to the talk fests in exchange for Canada no longer co-sponsoring the yearly motion criticizing China's government at the then UN Human Rights Commission.

2) All detention facilities, including forced labour camps, must be opened for international community inspection through the International Committee for the Red Cross or other human rights or humanitarian organization.

3) The sentence against Gao Zhisheng should be lifted. His right to practise his profession should be restored.

4) China and every other state now party to the Convention against Torture, including Canada, should accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

b) Organ Harvesting

5) Organ harvesting in China from prisoners should cease.

- 6) The military in China should get out of the organ transplant business.

- 7) Organ harvesting of unwilling donors where it is either systematic or widespread is a crime against humanity. Criminal authorities in China should investigate the charge of organ harvesting from unwilling donors for possible prosecution.

- 8) Foreign states should enact extra-territorial legislation penalizing participation in organ harvesting without consent.

- 9) State medical funding systems should deny reimbursement for commercial organ transplants abroad and aftercare funding for those benefiting from such transplants.

- 10) Any person known to be involved in trafficking in the organs of prisoners in China should be barred entry by all foreign countries.

- 11) 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 issue 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 travelling 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.

12) 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.

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

14) Chinese hospitals should keep records of the source of every transplant. These records should be available for inspection by international human rights officials.

15) Every organ transplant donor should consent to the donation in writing. These consents should be available for inspection by international human rights officials.

16) The Government of China should promote voluntary organ donation from its own population.

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

C) Falun Gong

18) The repression, imprisonment and mistreatment of Falun Gong practitioners should stop.

19) The harvesting of organs of Falun Gong practitioners should cease.

20) Governmental, non-governmental and inter-governmental human rights organizations should take seriously the charges this report addresses and make their own determinations whether or not they are true.

J. Commentary

To accept the recommendation that the harvesting of organs of unwilling Falun Gong practitioners should cease would mean accepting that the allegations are true. All the other recommendations we make do not require accepting that the allegations are true. We suggest adoption of these other recommendations in any case.

Most of the recommendations make sense and could be implemented whether the allegations are true or false. Several recommendations are addressed to the international community, asking the community to promote respect within China of international standards about organ transplants.

We are well aware that the Government of China denies the allegations. We suggest that the most credible and effective way from the Government of China to assert that denial is to implement all of the recommendations addressed to it which could be implemented whether the allegations are true or false. If these recommendations were implemented, the allegations considered here could no longer be made.

To all those are sceptical about the allegations, we ask you to ask yourself what you would suggest to prevent, in any state, allegations like these from becoming true. The common sense list of precautions to prevent the sort of activity here alleged have pretty much all been missing in China.

Every state, and not just China, needs to lay in its defences in order to prevent the harvesting of organs from the unwilling, the marginalized, the defenceless. Whatever one thinks of the allegations, and we reiterate we believe them to be true, China is remarkably undefended to prevent the sorts of activities here discussed from happening. Until the recent legislation was in force, many basic precautions to prevent the abuses here discussed from happening were not in place. That legislation does not fill the gap unless and until it is comprehensively implemented.

There are many reasons why the death penalty is wrong. Not least is the desensitization of the executioners. When the state kills defenceless human beings already in detention for their crimes, it becomes all too easy to take the next step, harvesting their organs without their consent. This is a step China undoubtedly took. When the state harvests the organs of executed prisoners without their consent, it is another step that becomes all too easy and tempting to take to harvest the organs of other vilified, depersonalized, defenceless prisoners without their consent, especially when there is big money to be made from it. We urge the government of China, whatever they think of our conclusions about organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners, to build up their defences against even the slightest possibility of the harvesting of organs from the unwilling.

All of which is respectfully submitted,



David Matas

Ottawa 31 January 2007



David Kilgour

Appendix 1. Letter of Invitation from CIPFG

May 24, 2006

To: Mr. David Matas and Mr. David Kilgour

The Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of the Falun Gong in China (CIPFG), a non-governmental organization registered in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. with a branch in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, respectfully asks for your assistance in investigating allegations that state institutions and employees of the government of People's Republic of China have been harvesting organs from live Falun Gong practitioners, killing the practitioners in the process. The Coalition has received evidence to substantiate these allegations, but also is aware that some people are unsure whether or not these allegations are true and that others deny them.

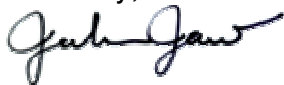
The Coalition understands that you will conduct your investigation independently from the Coalition or any other organization/government. You are free to report your findings or come to any conclusion based on the evidence collected.

The Coalition will pay for all your expenses upon presentation of receipts. We understand that you will not charge a fee for your work.

Your working methods are entirely of your own choosing. We understand that you will provide us with your report, at the latest, by June 30, 2006.

Thank you for agreeing to undertake this important task.

Sincerely,



John Jaw, Ph.D.

President, The Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of the Falun Gong

Address: 106 G St. SW, Washington, DC USA 20024

Web: www.cipfg.org.

Tel: (781) 710-4515. Fax: (202) 234-7113.

Email: info@cipfg.org

Appendix 2. Biography of David Matas

Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, 29 August 1943; son of Harry and Esther (Steiman) Matas; home address: 1146 Mulvey Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3M 1J5; office address: 602-225 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 1T7; tel: 204-944-1831; fax: 204-942-1494; e-mail: <dmatas@mts.net>.

Education: University of Manitoba Bachelor of Arts 1964; Princeton University Masters of Arts 1965; Oxford University Bachelor of Arts (Jurisprudence) 1967 and Bachelor of Civil Law 1968.

Professional qualifications: Middle Temple United Kingdom Barrister 1969; called to Bar of Manitoba 1971.

Employment: Law Clerk to the Chief Justice Supreme Court of Canada 1968-69; member of the Foreign Ownership Working Group, Government of Canada 1969; articulated with Thompson, Dorfman & Sweatman 1970-71; special assistant to the Solicitor General of Canada 1971-72; associate of Schwartz, McJannet, Weinberg 1973-79; private practice in refugee, immigration and human rights law 1979-.

Supreme Court of Canada cases: Canada (Human rights commission) v. Taylor [1990] 3 S.C.R. 892; Reference Re Ng Extradition (Can.) [1991] 2 S.C.R. 858; Kindler v. Canada (Minister of Justice) [1991] 2 S.C.R. 779; Canadian Council of Churches v. Canada (Minister of Employment and Immigration) [1992] 1 S.C.R. 236; Dehghani v. Canada (Minister of Employment and Immigration) [1993] 1 S.C.R. 1053; R. v. Finta [1994] 1 S.C.R. 701; Reza v. Canada [1994] 2 S.C.R. 394; Ross v. New Brunswick School District No. 15 [1996] 1 S.C.R. 825; Canada (Human Rights Commission) v. Canadian Liberty Net [1998] 1 S.C.R. 626; Pushpanathan v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) [1998] 1 S.C.R. 982; R. v. Sharpe [2001] 1 S.C.R. 45; United States v. Burns [2001] 1 S.C.R. 283; Suresh v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) [2002] 1 S.C.R. 3; Chieu v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) [2002] 1 S.C.R. 84; Schreiber v. Canada (Attorney General) [2002] 3 S.C.R. 269; Gosselin v. Québec (Attorney General) [2002] 4 S.C.R. 429; Syndicat Northcrest v. Amselem [2004] 2 S.C.R. 551; Mugesera v. M.C.I. 2005 SCC 40; Esteban v. M.C.I. 2005 SCC 51.

Government appointments: member Canadian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly 1980; Task Force Immigration Practices & Procedures 1980-81; member Canadian delegation to the United Nations Conference on an International Criminal Court 1998; member Canadian Delegation to the Stockholm International Forum on the Holocaust, 2000; Director of the International Centre for Human Rights & Democratic Development which became Rights and Democracy 1997-2003; Canadian delegation to the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe Conferences on Antisemitism Vienna 2003 and Berlin 2004.

Academic appointments: Lecturer in Constitutional Law, McGill University 1972-73; Lecturer in Introductory Economics, Canadian Economic Problems 1982, International Law 1985, Civil Liberties 1986-88, Immigration & Refugee Law 1989-, University of Manitoba.

Volunteer activities: Director of the International Defence & Aid Fund for South Africa in Canada 1990-91;
Director of Canada-South Africa Cooperation 1991-93;
Co-chair Canadian Helsinki Watch Group 1985-;
Director Manitoba Association of Rights & Liberties 1983-87;
Board member Winnipeg chapter, Canadian Friends of Hebrew University, 1993-;
Beyond Borders, founding member and legal counsel,
Moderator, International Assembly, ECPAT (End Child Pornography, Child Prostitution and Trafficking) 2002 Bangkok, 2005 Rio de Janeiro.

Amnesty International: Member of the Standing Committee on Mandate of the International Executive Committee, 1993-1999, Legal Co-ordinator Canadian Section (English speaking branch) 1980-; member of the anti-impunity working group 2002-2005;

B'nai Brith Canada: Chair League for Human Rights, 1983-85, Senior Honourary Counsel 1989-, Vice-President 1996-1998;

Canadian Bar Association: member of the Committee on the Constitution 1977-78, chair of the Constitutional & International Law section 1979-82, chair of the Immigration Law section 1996-97, member of the Working Group on Racial Equality in the Legal Profession 1994-2000, chair of the Working Group on the Review of the Canadian Human Rights Act 1999, member of the Federal Court Bar Bench Liaison Committee 1999-, chair 2004-, member of the Racial Equality Implementation Committee 2000-2004, and chair 2002-2004, member of the Standing Committee on Equity 2004 -.

Canadian Council for Refugees: Chair of the Working Group on Overseas Protection 1989-1991, Member of the international Expert Group on Carrier Sanctions, 1990-91; Chair of the Task Force on Overseas Protection, 1992; President 1991-95.

Canadian Jewish Congress: Chair Legal Committee on War Crimes 1981-84; Co-Chair, Race Relations and the Law Project 1985-7;

International Commission of Jurists: Councillor Canadian Section 1983-94, Vice-President 1994-2003;

Trial observations - prosecution of Eddie Carthan, Lexington, Mississippi, for Amnesty International October and November 1982; sentencing of Dennis Banks, Custer, South Dakota, for Amnesty International, October, 1984; prisoners' lawsuit against Marion, Illinois prison, for Amnesty International, January and June 1985; sanctuary trial, Tucson Arizona for International Commission of Jurists, November

1985, April 1986; prosecution of Filiberto Ojeda Rios, San Juan, Puerto Rico, for Amnesty International, August 1989; prosecution of Enhadda, Tunis, Tunisia for Human rights Watch and International Human Rights Law Group August 1990; prosecution of claimed conscientious objectors, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, for Amnesty International, June 1991; sentencing of Grenada seven, Grenada, for Human Rights Watch; civil suit for compensation of torture victims of Marcos against the Marcos estate, Honolulu Hawaii for International Commission of Jurists, August 1992.

Election experience: Parliamentary candidate - Winnipeg South Centre, Liberal Party, 1979, 1980, 1984; election observer - South Africa 1994 for Canadian Bar Association; Ukraine December 2004 for Canada Corps; Haiti February 2006, International Election Observation Mission.

Party experience: Chair of the policy committee of Manitoba and member of the national policy committee Liberal Party of Canada 1973 - 1978; member of the platform committee, 1980 election.

Honours: Governor-General's Confederation Medal 1992; Jewish War Veterans Victory in Europe Fifteenth Anniversary Medal 1995; Outstanding Achievement Award, Manitoba Association of Rights & Liberties 1996; Honourary Doctorate of Law, Concordia University 1996; Dr. Percy Barsky Humanitarian Award Canadian Shaare Zedek Hospital Foundation 1997; Centennial Community Service Award of the National Council of Jewish Women (Winnipeg Section) 1997; Lord Reading Law Society of Montreal Honouree 1997; League for Human Rights of B'nai Brith Canada Midwest Region Human Rights Achievement Award 1999; Community Legal Education Association Manitoba Human Rights Achievement Award 1999; B'nai Brith Canada Presidential Citation 2004, 2005; Vancouver Interfaith Brotherhood Person of the Year 2006.

Books: "Canadian Immigration Law" 1986; "Justice Delayed: Nazi War Criminals in Canada" 1987 with Susan Charendoff; "The Sanctuary Trial" 1989; "Closing the Doors: The Failure of Refugee Protection" 1989 with Ilana Simon; "No More: The Battle Against Human Rights Violations" 1994; co-editor "The Machinery of Death" Amnesty International USA 1995; "Bloody Words: Hate and Free Speech" 2000, "Aftershock: anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism", 2005.

Manuscripts: "Bringing Nazi War Criminals in Canada to Justice" B'nai Brith Canada 1985; "Renaissance in Tunis" 1990; "Nazi War Criminals in Canada: Five Years After" B'nai Brith Canada, 1992; "Refugee Protection in New States: The Kyrgyz Republic" Canadian Helsinki Watch Group, 1998; "What Happened to Raoul Wallenberg" 1998, "Preventing sexual abuse in a polygamous community" April 2005.

Appendix 3. Biography of David Kilgour

For the purposes of this report, the following details appear to be relevant:

Like David Matas, I was raised in Winnipeg. My maternal grandfather, Daniel Macdonald, practiced law in Portage La Prairie for many years and then served as Chief Justice of the province of Manitoba for about 18 years. My paternal grandfather, Fred Kilgour, practiced in Brandon before becoming a justice of the province's court of Queen's Bench. My father, David E. Kilgour, was the President and CEO of Great West Life Assurance Company for 16 years.

My Juris Doctor (JD) is from the University of Toronto in 2000, when the university reissued its LLB degrees, including mine from 1966. I entered the Doctorat de l'universite program in constitutional law at the Universite de Paris in 1969, but did not complete the degree.

I have been admitted to practise law in British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta and practiced as follows:

British Columbia

- Articled with the Vancouver law firm of Russell, DuMoulin under the later Hon. Michael Goldie of the BC Court of Appeal in 1966-67.
- Practiced as an assistant Vancouver City prosecutor until 1968 federal election, when ran for Parliament in Vancouver Centre.

Ontario

- Joined federal Department of Justice in Ottawa in 1968 in Civil Litigation Section and later moved to Tax Litigation.

Manitoba

- On returning to Canada from studies in France, joined Winnipeg law firm of Pitblado Hoskin in 1970, doing litigation and criminal defence work.
- Was later appointed Crown Attorney for Dauphin Judicial District in western Manitoba.

Alberta

- In 1972 was appointed a senior agent of the Alberta attorney General, doing mostly criminal and environmental prosecutions until elected to the House of Commons in the Edmonton area in 1979.

House of Commons

- Served on Justice Committee in the 1980-84 period.
- Served on Joint House-Senate Committee on Statutory Instruments.
- Crime prevention critic for the Official Opposition in the 1980-83 years.
- Deputy Speaker and Chair, Committees of the Whole House, 1993-97.
- Chair, Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Development(2004-2005).

Government of Canada

- Secretary of State, Latin America and Africa, 1997-2002
- Secretary of State, Asia-Pacific, 2002-2003

Additional biographical material is available on my website (<http://david-kilgour.com>) through the icon "About David" on the header page.

Appendix 4. Letter to the Embassy of China

David Kilgour

Former Secretary of State (Asian Pacific)

David Matas

Barrister & Solicitor

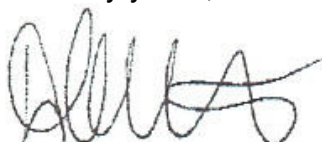
May 31, 2006,
Chinese Embassy
515 St. Patrick Street,
Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 5H3

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

We wish to visit China within the next month to pursue an investigation into allegations that state institutions and employees of the Government of China have been harvesting organs from live Falun Gong practitioners, killing the practitioners in the process. Prior to submitting formal visa applications, we considered it appropriate in the circumstances to ask you if we could meet with you or one of your staff to discuss this possible visit and the terms according to which we might be allowed to pursue our investigation within China.

We enclose a letter from the Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of the Falun Gong asking us to investigate the allegations.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Matas', written in a cursive style.

David Matas

Appendix 5. The Recipient Experience

(To protect identities of organ recipients, their real names were removed)

Case 1

Ms. T, in her fifties, female, from Asia.

She was observed to have chronic renal insufficiency in 2000 and started to have dialysis in July 2003.

Ms. T got in touch with a local organ broker in November, 2005. She had the pre-transplant evaluation and the immunological evaluation at a local hospital and gave the evaluation document, etc to the broker in early December.

The broker asked her to prepare 26 thousand US dollars, and told Ms. T that it usually took one week to find the matching organs, and it was also preferred that the patient could go to mainland China to wait for the matched organ. But Ms. T expressed that she would like to wait for a matched organ was located before leave for Mainland China.

Ms. T was informed on January 4, 2006 that the organ supplier had been found and the air ticket was ready. On January 6, 2006, the broker took Ms. T and another organ transplant patient and flew to Wuhan in Hubei province.

The same day (January 6, 2006), Ms. T arrived at the hospital and was hospitalized at 2 p.m. in Land Force General Hospital of Wuhan, and had blood test immediately. She was sent into the operation room at 5 p.m. and got spinal anesthesia. She was sent out of the operation room at about 8 p.m. The doctor in charge of her case was Ligong Tang. There were 3 rooms for transplant patients and each room had 3 patients and there were 9 beds in total. She was told by a doctor in the hospital that she got a HLA 3 matched organ.

No families were allowed to go to visit the patients. She was out of the hospital on January 19, 2006 and was back to Taiwan.

Total payment: \$26,000 USD cash.

Ms. T really didn't know the source of the organ. The broker said it was from an executed prisoner. Note: The broker was not the one who picked up organs, so it was obviously hearsay.

In addition, the Mainland hospital would always only say organ suppliers were executed prisoners.

Note: Land Force General Hospital of Wuhan where Ms. T had her transplant was a military hospital. It was said only military hospitals or doctors working at the army

hospitals could easily obtain organs.

Case 2

Ms. R.Z., Sex: female, Blood Type: AB, Age: about 50 years old, from Asia.

Ms. R.Z. has been diagnosed as having chronic renal insufficiency in 1986. By December 2004, her situation deteriorated, and she developed renal failure and required dialysis.

In early December of 2004, she was suggested to go to mainland China for a transplant. She was told that many patients had traveled to China for transplants in recent years and were mostly doing well, including a patient who had received a kidney six months ago. Ms. R.Z. was introduced to broker.

The broker took Ms. R.Z.'s blood sample to mainland China on December 17, 2004.

Two days later, on December 19, Ms. R.Z. was notified that a matching organ supplier has been found and she could travel immediately to Guangzhou for the transplant.

As Ms. R.Z. had a bad cold at the time, she was only able to travel to Guangzhou with her husband and younger sister on December 24.

The name of the hospital was the Economy and Technical Development Hospital of Guangzhou. It was situated far away from the city and was very desolate. There were not as many patients as her home country. The transplant department was on the tenth floor and had 13 rooms with three beds each. Each hospitalized patient can also have their family members live in the room as well. The physician-in-chief was Minzhuan Lin, chief of the transplant department. There were at least ten other patients waiting for the transplant or were recovering from the operation. Ms. R.Z. saw that there were Taiwanese, Malaysian and Indonesian etc.

The cost of the operation was USD \$27,000 (including hospitalization, food and transportation). The money was paid in cash to Minzhuan Lin's younger brother (the chief administrator) right before the operation. No receipt was issued at the time when money was paid, but under the request of Ms. R.Z.'s husband, a simple note indicating that US\$27,000 was issued.

Ms. R.Z. entered the operation room at 5:00 p.m. on December 30, 2004. The hospital staff went to fetch the kidney for her in the morning on the same day that morning. The operation lasted approximately four hours under spinal anesthesia. There were four other patients receiving kidney transplants on the same day. She does not know who the organ supplier for her was. She was told by a doctor in the hospital that she got a HLA 5 matched kidney.

In the next five days, she was hospitalized in an isolated care unit (the unit had six beds and monitored by staff 24 hours a day, with only one staff at night). After that, she lived in an ordinary room for seven days. She returned home after the stitches were removed on January 11, 2005. A booklet was handed to her with some information about her transplant operation, and what special attention was needed.

The doctors in the hospital did not reveal the source of organ for her. The broker told Ms. R.Z. the organ supplier was an executed prisoner.

Note: The broker was not the one who picked up organs, so it was obviously hearsay. In addition, the Mainland hospital would always only say organ suppliers were executed prisoners.

Note: Economy and Technical Development Hospital of Guangzhou where Ms. R.Z. had transplant was not a military hospital, however, the physician-in-chief of the transplant department Minzhuan Lin also held responsible positions at the Transplant Department of Zhujiang Hospital affiliated to the No. 1 Military Medical University⁵⁹. It was said only military hospitals or doctors working at the army hospitals could easily obtain organs.

Case 3

Mr. H.X., Sex: male; in his mid-thirties, Blood type A, from Asia.

In 1999, he was found chronic renal insufficiency. In year 2000 he went to several hospitals in Taiwan waiting to have a kidney transplant.

About July/August 2003, he decided to go to mainland China to have a kidney transplant. At the time, a peritoneal dialysis care-giver introduced Mr. H.X. to go to visit a broker for transplantation in Mainland China. In September 2003, the broker informed him that a HLA 3 matched kidney was found for him, so he went to Mainland China for kidney transplant.

First Transplant Trip to China:

Accompanied by his wife, Mr. H.X. arrived in Shanghai. Shanghai No.1 People's Hospital (also called Affiliated Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University) arranged to have him picked-up and he was hospitalized right away.

He was found microlymphocytotoxicity cross-match positive, when the fresh kidney from the organ supplier was delivered to this hospital for him and an anti-body cross-match test was done. Mr. H.X. could not use this organ.

He continued to be hospitalized waiting for a matching organ for two weeks. During this period of time, fresh kidneys had been taken from the suppliers' bodies and transported to this hospital for a total of 4 times for him (including the one mentioned above). Every time, after the kidney arrived, an anti-body cross-matching test was performed. However, each time the test results was positive like the first time, so he could not use the organ even though it had already been taken out from the supplier's body.

Two weeks later, on October 1st, Mr. H.X. went back home due to commitment at his

⁵⁹ <http://www.shenyounet.com/article.asp?id=548&keyword=%E8%8D%AF%E7%89%A9%E6%B5%93%E5%BA%A6>

work place.

Second Transplant Trip to China:

Mr. H.X. decided he was not in hurry to do the transplant, and wanted to take some time to rest and recover himself physically. It was not until March 2004, He wanted to have the transplant again.

He was notified again that a matching organ was found and was asked to go to Mainland China. Again he was hospitalized in Shanghai No.1 People's Hospital. He was told by a doctor that a HLA 5 matched organ was found for him. This time, the microlymphocytotoxicity cross-match test result was again positive after the matching kidney had been delivered to the hospital and the test was done. Mr. H.X.'s blood sampling had shown that his PRA Class 2 is more than 30% (when PRA Class 2 is too high, it can easily cause cross-match positive). The doctor in mainland China suggested him to receive plasmapheresis but the doctor in Taiwan recommended him no to receive plasmapheresis and just waited for a cross-match negative organ. Mr. H.X. continued to wait at the hospital. Two more matching-organ were found and brought in for his transplant operation on two separate occasions, but again these kidneys could not be used due to anti-body cross-match positive. It was not till late April when a HLA 4 matched kidney was found for him. This time the anti-body cross-match was negative. Mr. H.X. received the transplant operation on April 23, 2004.

The doctor in charge was Dr. Jianming Tan. After the operation, the patient stayed at the isolation ward for one week before he was transferred and stayed for eight days at the Overseas Chinese Department of the NO.85 Hospital of the People's Liberation Army. He returned to Taiwan on May 8, 2004.

Mr. H.X. said that the Shanghai No. 1 People's Hospital mainly did organ transplant for the wealthy people coming from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. For the local people and people coming from Malaysia and Indonesia, they would mainly go to the NO.85 Hospital of the People's Liberation Army for organ transplant. These two hospitals were also under the supervision of Dr. Tan's group; Dr. Tan came from Fuzhou General Hospital of the Nanjing Military Area.

Mr. H.X.'s wife saw around 20-sheets of papers with relevant info of organ suppliers and their HLA info. The doctor picked a few from the list and put them in order. Once the organ arrived, a cross-match would be performed. If the test result was positive, the transplant operation had to be cancelled, and if it is negative, the operation would proceed.

The residents (doctors) told Mr. H.X. that the organ came from unwilling executed prisoner.

Note: Shanghai No.1 People's Hospital where Mr. H.X. had transplant is a civilian hospital, but the chief physician of the Transplant Department Jianming Tan was also director of the Organ Transplant Center of the Whole Army, the director of Urinary

Department and also the deputy head of Fuzhou General Hospital of the Nanjing Military Area⁶⁰. It was said only military hospitals or doctors working at the army hospitals could easily obtain organs.

Case 4

Ms. Rou.Z. Blood Type: B, female; in her forties, from Asia.

Ms. Rou.Z. was diagnosed as having chronic renal insufficiency in May 2000. After undergoing kidney dialysis, Ms. Rou Z. was recommended to go to mainland China for a kidney transplant.

On May 11, 2001, the broker obtained her health record and was told to stay at home to wait for further notice.

Approximately two weeks later, Ms. Rou.Z. got a notice that a matched organ supplier was located and she can go to China for the transplant. At that time, Ms. Rou.Z. was not mentally prepared, for she did not expect a matching organ to be found so quickly, and she was not psychologically prepared. So she gave up this opportunity. After another two weeks, the broker called again saying that another matching organ supplier had been found. This time Ms. Rou.Z. agreed to travel to mainland China for the transplant and an operation was scheduled in late June.

A group of 7 patients went to China together for organ transplant. Everyone was asked to bring 200,000 HK\$.

The broker received them on June 25, 2001 at the airport and took them on a bus ride (approximately two hours long) to Humen, Dongguan City. On the same day, they were hospitalized in the Taiping People's Hospital in Dongyuan (in Humen District, Dongyuan City). A health check up was also performed (blood test, X-ray and supersonic rays).

On the same day (June 25, 2001), a hospital staff collected from them 140,000 to 150,000 Hong Kong dollars. A simplistic receipt was also handed out. (Patients with blood type O and those above 60 years old had to pay an extra 20,000 Hong Kong dollars). The entire transplant centre was headed by Professor Wei Gao, but Ms. Rou.Z. did not know who her doctor (the doctor who did operation for her) was.

All seven of them had kidney transplant operations the second day (June 26, 2001). Three operation rooms were used simultaneously. Spinal anesthesia was applied. Ms. Rou.Z. was sent into the operation room at approximately 8:00 p.m. and the operation was completed at 12:00 midnight. Ms. Zhuang was told by a doctor in the hospital that she got a HLA 4 matched organ.

Other patients who received the transplant on the same day included an Indonesian, a French Chinese as well as a local Chinese. Deputy Chief Jiahua Xu of the hospital had told them earlier that as long as a patient performed kidney dialysis within the hospital

⁶⁰ <http://info.med.hc360.com/2006/12/25102993093.shtml>

for five years, the patient could get a free kidney transplant.

The seven patients stayed in the isolation room for seven days, and return to home on July 3.

Nobody has told Ms. Rou.Z. any information of the organ supplier. The doctors in the hospital did not reveal this information to her. Nor did Ms. Rou.Z. know anything about who was the doctor operated on her. The doctor did not come to Ms. Rou.Z. to introduce him/her-self, nor did Ms. Rou.Z. ask this information.

The broker told them that the organs were from executed prisoner.

Note: Taiping People's Hospital of Dongyuan (in Humen District, Dongyuan City, Guangdong Province) was not a military hospital, however, the physician-in-chief of the transplant department Wei Gao was also a professor of and physician-in-chief at the Zhujiang Research Institute of No.1 Military Medical University⁶¹. Some other responsible people of this transplant department were also from the military hospitals. Wei Gao etc also did transplant operations at Guangdong Province Border Patrol Armed Police Central Hospital (See case 6 as an example). It was said only military hospitals or doctors working at the army hospitals could easily obtain organs.

Case 5

Mr. C

Ms. C was from Asia.

Mr. C died in China summer of 2005 after a failed liver transplant.

Mr. Chen was hospitalized in Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital in Beijing in early August due to an abdomen-ache when traveling with wife and son in China. He was diagnosed as having a tumor in the liver. He was persuaded into having an operation by the hospital, and the operation proceeded on September 7, 2005. Mr. C was in a critical condition after the operation.

At the critical condition, the president of the hospital suggested the patient to transfer to the Beijing Armed Police Hospital and have a liver transplant operation.

Within 24 hours of admittance to the Beijing Armed Police Hospital, a matched whole liver was found and the transplant operation was immediately performed.

The patient died 4 days after the operation in the military hospital.

Note: Liver transplant was performed at Beijing Armed Police Hospital, and a liver was available within 24 hours. It was said only military hospitals or doctors working at the army hospitals could easily obtain organs.

⁶¹ <http://www.kmszbby.com/china/doctor-1.htm>

Case 6

Mr. J.C.

Mr. J.C., in his fifties, was diagnosed with chronic renal insufficiency. In January 2005, the patient suddenly had trouble breathing, and had rapid heartbeats. He was diagnosed with acute renal failure. He did a pre-transplant evaluation. He was found to have no hepatitis B antibodies. He must have hepatitis B antibodies before kidney transplant. So he began to have hepatitis B vaccine injection in March and waited for the antibodies to produce. Until September, the hepatitis B antibodies were produced. He was told by then he could do organ transplant in mainland China.

The patient received notification of organ match on October 19, 2005. The patient attended a pre-trip seminar on October 20, 2005. At the seminar, Mr. J.C. and other patients were informed of the cost involved. The patients were also informed that the organs had all been matched, so there is no need to worry.

On October 26, the group of 8 patients arrived at the Guangdong Province Border Patrol Armed Police Central Hospital in Shenzhen at 4:10 p.m. After arriving at the hospital, Professor Wei Gao gave a pre-surgery seminar that evening. Surgery fee of 150,000 Hong Kong dollars in cash was collected from the patient. At the time, there were patients asking how the condemned criminals were executed. Dr. Gao said they were not shot. They were given 2 injections, 1 for anesthetic, and 1 for pain-killer, and then the organs were taken.

The patient paid 2,700 yuan for accommodation, 12,800 Hong Kong dollars for medicine, 700 yuan for hemodialysis. The entire operation cost in mainland China was 169,019 Hong Kong dollars. According to the interviewee, the transplant hospitals in Mainland China do not issue receipts of payment for medical treatment. The Hospital only gives out the proof of medical treatment when deemed absolutely necessary. They would provide the proof of the last two dialyses done before surgery. This was for patients to apply for the public health insurance reimbursement when returned to Taiwan. All expenditure was paid in cash with Hong Kong dollars to and through the handyman.

Total amount of cost for the patient is about US\$29,000, including red pack money, airline ticket, etc. The time stayed in China was only 3 days.

Mr. J.C. entered the operation room at about 4:00 p.m. in the afternoon of October 28. The kidneys for transplant arrived at the hospital at about 2:10 p.m. the same day. The location where organ were obtained must be not far from the hospital. The nurses, riding in an ambulance and carrying cooler boxes, came back with 8 harvested kidneys.

Mr. J.C. was out of the operation room at about 8:30 p.m.. Afterwards, the 8 transplant patients were hospitalized in the Supervision Unit where family members were not allowed to come in.

The patient left the hospital on November 4, and went back home.

The doctors in the Hospital were all military doctors.

The medical certificate was given in the name of the Auxing Group Junhui Company (translated by sound of name), and the type of hospitalization was registered as self-paid locals.

The patient said that the group before them was from Indonesia. One day after they left, a group from Singapore would come to the hospital for organ transplants.

Note: This transplant was done at Guangdong Province Border Patrol Armed Police Central Hospital. It was said only military hospitals or doctors working at the army hospitals could easily obtain organs.

Case 7

Mr. K.Z.

Mr. K.Z. was in his forties at the time of operation and died. Blood type A, hepatitis B, suffered from diabetes.

This patient started to have the symptoms of feeling exhausted and jaundice in June 2005 for two weeks. He was diagnosed as acute hepatitis B (GOT, GPT was around 2000-3000, Bil:16). He was hospitalized for treatment for three weeks. On June 27, 2005, his illness was deteriorated to be fulminant hepatitis (GOT: 163, Bil:23PT/PTT:30/78sec). As a result, he was transferred to the Hospital attached to Taiwan University in Taipei for the liver transplant assessment and waiting for liver transplant. The assessment found that he couldn't find a matching donor from within three generations of him, he could only wait for the patient whose brain already died.

The patient waited till August and thought that there was little hope waiting. The patient's situation kept deteriorating, and for several times, the patient loss consciousness (hepatic coma). As a result, the patient's family member decided to go to mainland China for liver transplant.

This patient had a friend working in Shanghai who helped to send his medical record to the hospitals in Shanghai. This friend told Mr. K.Z. that he should choose from three hospitals: Huashan Hospital affiliated with Fudan University in Shanghai, Changzheng Hospital in Shanghai, and Shanghai No.1 People's Hospital. Mr. K.Z. and the family thought that the university hospital probably was better equipped and decided to go to Huashan Hospital affiliated with Fudan University. The friend then made inquires to the Huashan Hospital about doing a liver transplant, and was told that if the patient came right away, they had liver supply for him. And the patient could just come any time.

The patient went to Shanghai on August 11, 2005 (at that time, the patient still had

clear consciousness), he arrived at Huashan Hospital. The doctor in charge is chief physician Jianmin Qian. Because he arrived at the hospital one day later than expected, the hospital told him that the type A liver had been used by someone else, so he had to wait for the arrival of a new liver. At that time, the patient was told that August 13/14 were holidays, and he had to wait till Monday.

At the same time, doctor Qian told the patient that according to the law and regulation at the time, they were not allowed to do organ transplants for people coming from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and the foreigners. Also the health department would come to inspect the medical institutes and hospitals. So on the first day, instead of going through the procedure for getting the patient hospitalized, the patient was requested to go to the hotel opposite the hospital to meet with Director Qian instead of going to the hospital to go through the procedure for hospitalization. Also the patient had to enter the hospital through the side door (instead of the front door).

Doctor Qian told the patient: First the patient had to say that he was a Fujianese, and that was why his family members spoke Taiwan dialect (the same as Minnan dialect). Secondly the patient had to tell people that he came to treat hepatitis instead of telling people that he came to do liver transplant. Thirdly all the details related to the liver transplant had to be discussed secretly.

Things were handled covertly. In fact, all the hospital staffs and the other patients were aware that he came from Taiwan to do liver transplant.

At Huashan Hospital, the patient was asked to pay a deposit of 200, 000 RMB. Only after the deposit was paid, Mr. and Mrs. K.Z. were notified there were no liver at the moment. Mr. and Mrs. K.Z. were informed by the hospital that they should be prepared to pay for the medical needs including equipments. Everyday, all kinds of unnecessary equipments were brought over, yet, these equipments had to be paid even after the deposit was paid, including even a thermometer. Without money, there would be no medical action or treatment to you at all. Doctors from various departments came almost like in order to see Mr. K.Z. and every doctor seemed wanting to get something out of them. But Mr. K.Z. does not have a doctor who was in charge of Mr. K.Z. There were numerous documents that the patient had to sign and he was asked to pay the fees immediately. As a result, Mrs. K.Z. always carried cash with her to pay for the fees. At the same time, there were doctors from other hospitals (from Kunming and Guangdong province etc) asked him if he would like to be transferred to their hospital etc. it a matching liver cannot be found here. Also there were doctors telling him that his kidney did not function well either, and if he wanted he could have his kidney transplanted at the same time when he had his liver transplant. It was all like a trading or money-making business, and Mr. and Mrs. K.Z. felt they allowed themselves to be trampled upon because Mr. K.Z. wanted the transplant to save his life.

Mr. K.Z. waited till Monday. The hospital still could not find the proper organ supply. So chief physician Qian asked the Mrs. K.Z. to discuss about the patient's situation in the hotel across the street from this hospital. Director Qian told Mrs. K.Z. that they could not

find the organ supply and indicated that he needs money to open the channel for obtaining the organ supply. So Mrs. K.Z. gave him 10,000 RMB. Tuesday came, they still could not find the supply. Chief physician Qian also suggested that the patient be transferred to a military hospital called Changzheng Hospital because he could not find the organ supply. They got in touch with Doctor Wang from Changzheng Hospital in Shanghai through a friend, who expressed that they could find the supply. In the morning on Wednesday, the patient was transferred to Changzheng Hospital.

When Mr. and Mrs. K.Z. arrived at Changzheng Hospital, they realized that the patients on the whole 9th floor were all waiting for liver transplant. He also realized that it was the military hospital that could get the organs easily. The difference between the Changzheng Hospital and Huashan Hospital is that Changzheng Hospital didn't need to worry about the inspection by the health department because as an army hospital, it was allowed to do transplant operations for the overseas people.

At 2:00pm on the same day, the organ supply arrived at the hospital (Type A liver). Right after that, the patient was operated in the operation room. At midnight 12 o'clock, Mrs. K.Z. was notified that the patient's situation deteriorated and died after the rescue failed. Hepatitis B is infectious and the body had to be cremated and the ashes were taken back home.

The whole process was helped by the patient's friend, who is doing business in mainland. It is estimated that the total expense was about 800,000 RMB.

None of the relevant documents and certificates regarding Mr. K.Z.'s this trip for liver transplant had mentioned anything about the fact this trip was for liver transplant.

Note: This liver transplant was done at a military hospital: Changzheng Hospital in Shanghai. It was said only military hospitals or doctors working at the army hospitals could easily obtain organs.

Case 8

Mr. L, male, 57-years-old, Blood Type: O, chronicle Kidney function failure.

In January 2001, Mr. L expressed wish for going to China for an organ transplant. Mr. L had his blood drawn. About 4-5 days later, Mr. L got a phone call from the clinic that a matching kidney had been located in China, and he could start to prepare for his trip. Mr. L was hesitating at the beginning, and wondered how a matching organ could be found so swiftly. After discussing with his family members, he decided to go any way and left for China on Feb. 1, 2001. A delegation of 9 people, with 5 male and 4 female, went together.

All 9 people were hospitalized in Taiping Hospital of Dongyuan. Mr. L paid 130, 000 HK Dollars, and was given the details of the spending. The kidney transplant were operated

2 days later, together with another 4 patients from south-eastern Asia, total 13 transplants. All 13 transplants finished within 2 days. Mr. Lin was hospitalized for 7 days, before returning home. There were also patients hospitalized for 14 days before returning home.

Mr. L didn't get to know who was the doctor operated on him, and nobody mentioned the source of the organ.

Mr. L said clearly Mainland China hospitals were doing organ traffic business.

Note: Taiping People's Hospital of Dongyuan (in Humen District, Dongyuan City, Guangdong Province) was not a military hospital, however, the physician-in-chief of the transplant department of this hospital Wei Gao was also a professor of and physician-in-chief at the Zhujiang Research Institute of No.1 Military Medical University⁶². Some other responsible people of this transplant department were also from the military hospitals. Wei Gao etc also do transplant operations at Guangdong Province Border Patrol Armed Police Central Hospital (See case 6 as an example). It was said only military hospitals or doctors working at the army hospitals could easily obtain organs.

⁶² <http://www.kmszbby.com/china/doctor-1.htm>

Appendix 6. Ethics of contact with China on Transplants

The Transplantation Society, an international non-governmental organization, opposed the transplantation of organs from executed prisoners, but only in July 2006. Their statement said:

"Because of the restrictions in liberty in a prison environment it is impossible to ascertain whether prisoners are truly free to make independent decisions, and thus an autonomous informed consent for donation cannot be obtained. Therefore, The Transplantation Society is opposed to any use of organs from executed prisoners."

The Society recognized that in China, executed prisoners are a major source of organs. Indeed, their statement called executed prisoners "the major source".

The Society, in November 2006, then issued a letter to all its members about interaction with China on transplants which said in substance that contact with China on transplants is acceptable as long as there is no reference to the source of the transplants. So, the Society says about the presentation of transplant studies from China at Transplantation Society meetings:

"presentations of studies involving patient data or samples from recipients of organs or tissues from executed prisoners should not be accepted".

But then the Society also says

"Experimental studies that do not involve the use of material from executed prisoners or material from recipients of organs or tissues of executed prisoners should be considered for acceptance on scientific merits."

The November letter treats collaboration on studies the same way. It states:

"Collaboration with experimental studies should only be considered if no material derived from executed prisoners or recipients of organs or tissues from executed prisoners is used in the studies."

But it also states collaboration with clinical studies can be considered if:

"the study does not violate the Helsinki Declaration of the World Medical Association: Ethical Principles For Medical Research Involving Human Subjects and does not violate the Policy and Ethics Statement of The Transplantation Society for example through the involvement of recipients of organs or tissues from executed prisoners."

This November letter is even more categorical on the source of organs in China. The letter is "almost all" organs are "likely" to have been obtained from executed prisoners.

There is a mismatch between the factual conclusions of the letter and the policy. It would seem that, if almost all organs are from executed prisoners, then almost all patient data or samples on which studies are based involve recipients of organs from executed prisoners. It would further seem that, in consequence, no experimental

studies from China should be considered for acceptance or collaboration. But the policy does not say that.

Studies from China do not source the organs to executed prisoners sentenced to death or Falun Gong practitioners. How are outsiders to know the source of those organs when there is no Chinese disclosure? Are outsiders expected to assume that organs are properly sourced unless Chinese professionals admit otherwise? That seems to be what the November letter is suggesting. But surely that suggestion is foolish.

This blind eye to the Society's own factual conclusions is evident from the policy of contact. The Society will permit doctors from China to become members of the Society if they "sign the Statement of The Transplantation Society for Membership agreeing to conduct clinical practice according to The Transplantation Society policy". Does not the Society care whether or not its members actually conduct clinical practice according to The Transplantation Society policy? It seems that for the Society mere agreement is enough. If actual conduct, rather than mere agreement mattered, the Society would ban all Chinese doctors from membership as long as "almost all" transplants in China come from prisoners.

Contact between transplant professionals outside of China and in China, in a context where "almost all" Chinese transplants come from prisoners, can only facilitate continuing transplantation from prisoners. Yet, the Society actively encourages this contact. The Society policy states:

"Giving lectures or sharing expertise through visiting colleagues and transplant programs in China should provide an excellent opportunity for dialogue and for sharing our positions on standards of care, acceptable sources for organs and transplantation ethics."

Put another way, this policy encourages professionals to go to China and say, in one breath, "do not harvest organs from prisoners", and in the next breath, "here is how to be better at the work of harvesting you are now doing". The Society invites its members to join in its ambiguity.

The policy towards trainees is even more blatant. The answer the Society gives to the question:

"Should members of The Transplantation Society accept clinical or pre-clinical trainees from transplant programs that use organs or tissues from executed prisoners?"

is a plain and simple "Yes." The fact that such trainees will go back to China to harvest organs from prisoners is treated all too lightly. The policy states that

"Care should be taken to ensure, as far as possible, that it is their intention that their clinical career will comply with the standards of practice outlined in The Transplantation Society Policy & Ethics Statement".

But, as long as "almost all" organs in China come from prisoners, that compliance is impossible. The only intention which would be relevant in this context would be an intention not to engage in transplant surgery.

The third element of policy or ethics, on transplant tourism, is still being developed by the Society. On transplant tourism, the Professional Code of Conduct of the Medical Council of Hong Kong has these common sense provisions:

"27.1 Doctors should observe the following principles and familiarise themselves with the provisions of the Human Organ Transplant Ordinance (Cap. 465) particularly section 4 of the Ordinance which is reprinted at Appendix D.

Commercial dealings in human organs are prohibited, both inside and outside the HKSAR.

27.2 The benefit and welfare of every individual donor, irrespective of whether he is genetically related to the recipient, should be respected and protected in organ transplantation.

27.3 Consent must be given freely and voluntarily by any donor. If there is doubt as to whether the consent is given freely or voluntarily by the donor, the doctor should reject the proposed donation.

27.4 In the case of a referral for an organ transplant outside the HKSAR from any donor, a doctor would be acting unethically if he made the referral without ascertaining the status of the donor or following these principles."

If one applies these principles to The Transplantation Society Chinese contact policy, one would have to conclude that it fails to meet the ethics test. The Transplantation Society policy does not put the onus on foreign professionals to determine the source of donor organs in China. Their policy, furthermore, does not reject any contact with Chinese transplant professionals as long as there is some doubt about the source of organs. Indeed, quite the contrary, despite the fact that "almost all" organs are sourced from prisoners, the policy nonetheless contemplates contact in a wide variety of ways.

The point of this analysis here is not so much to suggest ways in which The Transplantation Society policy can be improved, although our recommendations do address this issue. Rather here we analyze this policy to show the state of foreign global transplants ethics. We believe that The Transplantation Society ethics are a fair reflection of global national ethics.

Appendix 7. Statements of the Government of China

Policies and Directives on Falun Gong

7.1 Jiang Zemin, Former Chairman of China, former Secretary General of the CPC Central Committee, Chairman of the China Central Military Committee (1993-2004)

- Quote from “Comrade Jiang Zemin’s Letter issued to the standing members of the Political Bureau of CCCCPC [Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party],” April 25, 1999:

“[We] must use right world-views, philosophy, value to educate the massive cadres and mass. Can’t the Marxism our communists have, the materialism, atheism we believe in really win over that suit of stuff aired by FALUN GONG? If that were the case, would it be a thumping joke? Our leading cadres at all levels especially high-level officials should become sober now!”⁶³

- Quotes from directive issued by Jiang Zemin, June 7, 1999:

“The central committee has already agreed to let comrade Li Lanqing be responsible for establishing a leadership group that will deal with problems of “FALUN GONG” specifically. Comrade Li Lanqing will be the director and comrades Ding Guangen and Luo Gan will be vice directors, comrades in charge of related departments will be the members of the group. [The group] will study the steps, methods and measures for solving the problem of “FALUN GONG” in a unified way. All CCP central departments, administrative organs, all ministries, commissions, all provinces, self-governing districts, all cities directly under central government must cooperate with the group very closely.

[...]

After the leading group dealing with “FALUN GONG” problems has established at CCCCPC, it should immediately organize forces, find out the organization system nationwide of “FALUN GONG” ASAP, constitute the battling strategies, get fully prepared for the work of disintegrating [FALUN GONG], [we] should never launch a warfare without preparations.

[...]

The major responsible comrades in all areas, all departments must solidly take the responsibilities, carry out the tasks [of crushing Falun Gong] according to the CCCCPC’s requirements with the area’s or department’s actual situations taken into consideration.”⁶⁴

⁶³ Jiang, Zemin, Comrade, to standing members of the Political Bureau of the CCCCPC, 25 Apr. 1999. <<http://beijingspring.com/bj2/2001/60/2003727210907.htm>>

⁶⁴ China. Chinese Central Politburo Meeting. Directive from Comrade, Jiang Zemin, regarding an urgent and fast way to solve the Falun Gong problem 7 Jun. 1999. <<http://beijingspring.com/bj2/2001/60/2003727210907.htm>>

- Quotes from a World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong report:

“On June 10, 1999, bypassing procedures required by the Chinese constitution among other codes of law, and under direct orders from the then leader of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), Jiang Zemin, the CCP Central Committee formed the “610 Office,” an organization with the sole mission of cracking down on Falun Gong.

[...]

Besides its central office in Beijing, the “610 Office” has branches in all the Chinese cities, villages, governmental agencies, institutions, and schools. In terms of its establishment, structure, reporting mechanism, and operation and founding mechanism, it is an organization that is allowed to exist outside the established framework of the CCP and the Chinese government. The power it has far exceeds that which is officially authorized under the Chinese constitution and other laws, furthermore, it is free from budgetary constraints. The “610 Office” has full control over any issue that has to do with Falun Gong, and has become an organization that Jiang Zemin uses, personally and privately, to persecute Falun Gong. This organization does not have any legal basis. It is an organization that is very similar to Nazi Germany’s Gestapo and the “Central Committee of the Cultural Revolution” during the Chinese Cultural Revolution.

[...]

The official crackdown on Falun Gong was marked on several documents released around July 20, 1999. These documents are: "The announcement of the CCP central committee on July 19, 1999"⁶⁵, "The announcement of the Chinese Ministry of Civil Affairs"⁶⁶, "The announcement of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security on July 22"⁶⁷, "The announcement of General Administration of Press and Publication [reiterating the processing opinion about the publication of Falun Gong literature] on July 22"⁶⁸, and others."⁶⁹

- Quote from The Washington Post, November 1999:

“Communist Party sources said that the standing committee of the Politburo did not unanimously endorse the crackdown and that President Jiang Zemin alone decided that Falun Gong must be eliminated. [...] It was Jiang who ordered that Falun Gong

⁶⁵ On July 19, 1999, the Central Committee issued a notice stating Party members are not allowed to practice Falun Gong <http://www.zhengqing.net.cn/2001-12/03/content_262406.htm>

⁶⁶ The Ministry of Civil Affairs’ Decision to Ban Falun Dafa Research Association (July, 22 1999) <<http://past.people.com.cn/GB/other6902/2834/>>

⁶⁷ On July 30, 1999, the Ministry of Public Security issued an arrest warrant (Warrant No. 19990102) on Falun Gong founder Mr. Li Hongzhi. <<http://www.pladaily.com.cn/item/flg/wjgd/13.htm>>

⁶⁸ On July 22, 1999, the Ministry of Public Security stated that hanging, posting banners, posters, badges or other logos that advocate Falun Dafa (Falun Gong) was prohibited <<http://www.people.com.cn/GB/channel1/10/20000706/132280.html>>

⁶⁹ “Investigation Report on the ‘610 Office’” World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong <http://www.upholdjustice.org/English.2/investigation_of_610.htm>

be labeled a 'cult,' and then demanded that a law be passed banning cults, a party source said. 'This obviously is very personal for Jiang,' said one party official. 'He wants this organization crushed.'"⁷⁰

- Quote from South China Morning Post, April 2000:

"A security source in Beijing said despite President Jiang Zemin's repeated orders to devote 'whatever resources are needed' to crush the Falun Gong movement, the police were unable to prevent frequent demonstrations in Beijing and other cities. "Departments such as the Ministries of Public Security and State Security have boosted staff to handle the Falun Gong," the source said."⁷¹

- Quotes from U.S. House Resolution No. 188 unanimously passed in July 2002:

"Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has forbidden Falun Gong practitioners to practice their beliefs, and has systematically attempted to eradicate the practice and those who follow it;

Whereas this policy violates the Constitution of the People's Republic of China as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Whereas Jiang Zemin's regime has created notorious government '610' offices throughout the People's Republic of China with the special task of overseeing the persecution of Falun Gong members through organized brainwashing, torture, and murder;

[...]

Whereas Official measures have been taken to conceal all atrocities, such as the immediate cremation of victims, the blocking of autopsies, and the false labeling of deaths as from suicide or natural causes."⁷²

7.2 Luo Gan, Member of Standing Committee of Political Bureau of Chinese Communist Party, and General Secretary of Political and Judiciary Committee of Chinese Communist Party; also the Deputy Director of the "610 Office".

- Luo Gan in a speech at the National Political and Legal Conference in December 2000:

"[During 2000], under the close cooperation of various political and law enforcement

⁷⁰ Pomfret, John. "Cracks in China's Falun Gong Crackdown" The Washington Post 12 November 1999; Page A1 <<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn?pagename=article&contentId=A54486-1999Nov11¬Found=true>>

⁷¹ Wo-Lap Lam, Willy. "Failure admitted in crackdown on sect" South China Morning Post 22 April 2000

⁷² U.S. House Concurrent Resolution 188, Expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of the People's Republic of China should cease its persecution of Falun Gong practitioners, passed unanimously by a 420-0 vote on July 24, 2002. ([http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c107:hc188:](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c107:hc188;), <http://faluninfo.net/DisplayAnArticle.asp?ID=5983>)

agencies, [we] delivered a severe blow against the sabotage of hostile forces [against China], under the law. [We] have promptly handled and delivered a blow against the illegal activities of the Falun Gong cult and [We] have educated and transformed many Falun Gong criminal offenders...We need to continue to intensify the fight against the Falun Gong cult and strike hard at their illegal activities.”⁷³

- In a speech at the national “Strike Hard” meeting in January 2001:

Luo Gan, a member of the Political Bureau Committee and the Director of the Central Social Public Security Management Committee (CSPSMC), [...] emphasized: “Fighting Falun Gong is an important matter that is related to consolidating state power, maintaining social stability, and ensuring that people have a good, prosperous life.”

Luo Gan also said: “The key to fighting the Falun Gong cult is to mobilize the people. The task of social public security management requires the participation of many departments and a relatively comprehensive network of grassroots organizations. It has a unique advantage in organizing social forces, mobilizing people, and utilizing various methods to maintain social stability. The social public security management committees at all levels should fully display their advantage in comprehensive management and firmly fighting with the Falun Gong cult.

Luo Gan said, “[We] must fully utilize legal weapons and increase [our] strength to fight the illegal activities of the Falun Gong cult. [We] must thoroughly expose and criticize Li Hongzhi’s evil doctrine, Falun Gong’s cultish essence and enhance the education and transformation work of Falun Gong practitioners. [We] need to promptly discover and handle the activities of the Falun Gong cult and never allow Falun Gong [to have a] backbone of diehard members to connect, gather, and cause trouble.”⁷⁴

- In a speech delivered at the Third Plenary Session of Fourteenth Session of 9th National Political Consultation held in Beijing on June 28, 2001:

“The state’s Political and Law departments of the Government ... should intensify and broaden the political struggle against the Falun Gong cult [sic] in a comprehensive manner, [and] strike hard against the illegal activities of Falun Gong cult [sic], through the law.”⁷⁵

- In a speech given at the National Political and Law Working Conference held in Beijing on December 5, 2001:

⁷³ People’s Daily 2 December 2000; page 2

<<http://www.zhoucun.gov.cn/dangjian/xinwen/2000/2000120202.htm>>

⁷⁴ Luo, Gan, “speech at the national ‘Strike Hard’ meeting.” 20 January 2001.

<<http://news.eastday.com/epublish/gb/paper148/20010121/class014800018/hwz296660.htm>>

⁷⁵ Luo, Gan. “Speech at the Third Plenary Session of the 9th National Political Consultative.” Beijing:

<<http://www.chinese.com/n/newspage/20010628122229.htm>>

<<http://photo.eastday.com/epublish/gb/paper148/20010628/class014800003/hwz423153.htm>>

“[We] have to deliver severe blows to the infiltration and sabotage of the Falun Gong cult [sic].”⁷⁶

- At the First General Meeting of the Central Law and Order Committee held on Jan 18, 2002:

“[We must] continue to strike hard against the sabotage of the Falun Gong cult [sic].”⁷⁷

- During a March 2002 Central Political and Judiciary Committee nationwide teleconference:

“[We] must strike hard against the infiltration and sabotage of the Falun Gong cult”⁷⁸

- At the national TV-teleconference of the CCP Political and Judiciary Committee:

Luo Gan gave orders to “guard against and strike hard on enemy forces in and outside of China” and Falun Gong was on top of the list.⁷⁹

- In a speech during the First Meeting of The Integrated Management Committee on Law and Order held in Beijing on January 17, 2003:

“[We must] remain vigilant against the sabotage of the Falun Gong cult.”⁸⁰

7.3 Li Lanqing, Director of the Central “610 Office”; Former Member of Standing Committee of Political Bureau of Chinese Communist Party.

- Quote from People’s Daily, February 2001:

“Chinese Vice Premier Li Lanqing has called on Party organizations, officials at various levels and the general public to carry on with the determined fight against the Falun Gong cult, in order to create a favorable environment for social and economic development. He made the call at a grand gathering Monday in Beijing organized by seven Party and government departments to commend 110 organizations and 271 individuals that have distinguished themselves in the fight against the Falun Gong

⁷⁶ Luo, Gan. “Speech at the National political and Judiciary Work Meeting.” Beijing. 5 December 2001. <<http://life.eastday.com/epublish/gb/paper148/20011205/class014800003/hwz552036.htm>>

⁷⁷ Luo, Gan. “Speech at the 1st Plenary Session of the Central Comprehensive Management Committee.” 19 January 2002. <<http://life.eastday.com/epublish/gb/paper148/20011205/class014800003/hwz552036.htm>> <http://www.legaldaily.com.cn/gb/content/2002-01/19/content_30710.htm>

⁷⁸ Beijing Review 25 March 2002 <<http://www.beijingreview.com.cn/2002-14/flg14-1.htm>>

⁷⁹ Luo, Gan. “Speech given at the national TV-teleconference of the CCP Political and Judiciary Committee” 16 September 2002. <<http://news.21cn.com/domestic/guoshi/2002-09-16/769785.html>>

⁸⁰ Luo, Gan. “Speech at the Central Comprehensive Management Committee Meeting” 17 January 2003 <http://www.zhengqing.net.cn/2003-01/17/content_1897223.htm>

cult.”⁸¹

- Quote from People’s Liberation Army Daily, February 2001:

“Finally, Li Lanqing required the leaders and the cadres and the masses to become fully aware of the seriousness of the ‘Falun Gong’ problem and the complexity, intensity and the long-term nature of this struggle, further improve their understandings, take effective measures, and continue to do all the jobs well in the struggle against the ‘Falun Gong’ evil cult.”⁸²

- Quote from Legal Daily, July 2001:

“Comrades, we must make persistent efforts, follow up our victory, and reveal the evil cult ‘Falun Gong’ at a deeper level to ensure the long-term stability and security of the country.”⁸³

- Quotes from CNN, June 2001:

“Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing has made an implicit link between Beijing's winning Games bid and the Western world's endorsement of its tough tactics to maintain social stability. While touring an official exhibition of the activities of evil cults on Monday, Li said Communist Party authorities had scored a "major victory" over the Falun Gong. Li added the Olympic nod for Beijing was "the international community's affirmation of our country's social stability, social progress, economic prosperity and the people's healthy lives." The vice premier then called upon Chinese to "redouble their efforts" in combating the Falun Gong to ensure the country's long-term peace and stability.”⁸⁴

“Beijing has classified the campaign against the Falun Gong quasi-Buddhist sect as a "long-term struggle." Sources close to the security establishment said this was the party leadership's indirect admission that the Falun Gong movement could not be exterminated in the foreseeable future. In recent internal briefings to officials nationwide, senior law-enforcement cadres said significant headway had been made in combating the "cult." However, the cadres pointed out that while the Falun Gong had been prevented from holding high-profile demonstrations in Tiananmen Square, it had gone underground and remained a big threat to stability.

[...]

A Beijing security source said in order to wage an effective "long-term struggle," party authorities had set up a 'Leading Group on Combating Cults', which is headed by

⁸¹ “Vice Premier Calls for Determined Fight Against Falun Gong Cult” People’s Daily 26 February 2001 <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/200102/26/eng20010226_63448.html>

⁸² People’s Liberation Army Daily Xinhua News Agency. 27 Feb 2001 <http://www.pladaily.com.cn/gb/pladaily/2001/02/27/20010227001010_TodayNews.html>

⁸³ “Li Lanqing Stresses Revealing “Falun Gong” at a Deeper Level to Ensure National Security” Xinhua News Agency 16 July 2001. <http://www.legaldaily.com.cn/gb/content/2001-07/17/content_21031.htm>

⁸⁴ “China draws get-tough message” CNN News <<http://edition.cnn.com/2001/WORLD/asiapcf/east/07/17/china.falungong.willy>>

senior Politburo member Li Lanqing. The leading group has established anti-cult offices in every province and major city. Moreover, in regional administrations, one vice-governor and vice-mayor will be held personally responsible for controlling and clamping down on cult activities. "The vice-governor or vice-mayor will be penalized if Falun Gong activities in his province or city are not contained, or if practitioners from his jurisdiction are able to sneak to Beijing to hold demonstrations there," the source said. State security and intelligence operatives, including those based overseas, are asked to spend on resources on collecting information about active sect members."⁸⁵

7.4 Directives from Other Chinese Government Sources

- Order to Shoot Falun Gong Practitioners "On Sight," March 11, 2002:

"Prior to Jiang Zemin's orders on March 5th to "kill [Falun Dafa practitioners] without pardon," reports from inside China indicate that police had been ordered to shoot "on sight" Falun Gong practitioners caught putting up banners, posters or distributing flyers."⁸⁶

- Quotes from "Notification: Be Strictly On Guard Against 'Falun Gong' Followers Coming To Beijing Creating Disturbance And Engaging In All Kinds Of Illegal Criminal Activities In The Sensitive Period Around July 22nd" (July 16, 2002) – Confidential notification letter "To All Second Tier 610 Offices of xxx [name of city deleted to protect the source]"

"All units should take the assigned responsibility determinedly to carry out the education in a systematic way, assigning the responsibility to each organization and individual to educate and make sure that Falun Gong followers will not leave their work-unit, thus, stopping up any loophole in keeping the tight control.

Furthermore, we should strengthen the interception effectively to capture those on their way to Beijing. We should increase the sense of duty in preventing "Falun Gong" followers from travelling to Beijing to create disturbance by carrying out the policy of assigning responsibility to leaders, as well as the policy for linking responsible leaders to consequences. For those companies whose employee went to Beijing for Falun Gong related activities, not only those who went to Beijing will be punished, but also those who lost control in the process. The source and the person responsible will both be investigated; and consequences be positioned."

- Secret Order to Persecute Falun Gong States "Delete after Reading," July 2003:

"In China, the authorities in Zhoukou City, Henan province were told to start a new

⁸⁵ Lam, Willy. "China set for long battle against Falun Gong" CNN News 6 June 2001 <http://www.rickcross.com/reference/fa_lun_gong/falun227.html>

⁸⁶ Falun Dafa Information Center. "Top Level Chinese Officials Give Orders to Shoot Falun Gong Practitioners 'On Sight,'" March 11, 2002. <<http://faluninfo.net/DisplayAnArticle.asp?ID=5414>>

cycle of persecution against Falun Gong. Many related organizations passed on the request for supporting and carrying out the latest command to persecute Falun Dafa practitioners. It was reported that the higher levels received the secret order via e-mail from the top that stated, "delete after reading". Then they relayed the order verbally down the chain of command. When the secret order came to the working troops, it was said that, "Previously we were busy dealing with SARS, now we have time so we should take care to punish Falun Gong." Another implication of the order was, "No need to follow any laws in dealing with Falun Gong."⁸⁷

7.5 United Nations and Other Third-Party Reports

- The 2005 U.N. report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers notes that on October 15, 2004 the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal along with six other U.N. Special Rapporteurs to the Government of China to "express their concern at reports of systemic repression against the Falun Gong and other 'heretical organizations' ('xiejiao zuzhi')." The six other U.N. Special Rapporteurs were:
 - The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture;
 - The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression;
 - The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief;
 - The Special Rapporteur on the right to everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;
 - The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial summary or arbitrary executions; and
 - The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its cause and consequences.

The report stated:

"Over the past five years, hundreds of cases of alleged violations of the human rights of Falun Gong practitioners have been brought to the attention of the Special Rapporteurs.

[...]

The Special Rapporteurs are concerned that reports of arrest, detention, ill-treatment, torture, denial of adequate medical treatment, sexual violence, deaths, and unfair trial of members of so-called 'heretical organizations,' in particular Falun Gong practitioners, are increasing. They expressed concern that these allegations may reflect a deliberate and institutionalized policy of the authorities to target specific groups such as the Falun Gong.

⁸⁷ Clearwisdom.net. "Secret Order to Persecute Falun Gong States "Delete After Reading" July 3, 2003. <<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/7/12/38033.html>>

An analysis of reports indicates that the alleged human rights violations against Falun Gong practitioners, including systematic arrest and detention, are part of a pattern of repression against members of this group. Most of those arrested are reportedly heavily fined and released, but many are detained and ill-treated in order to force them to formally renounce Falun Gong. Those who refuse are sent to re-education through labour camps, where torture is reportedly used routinely and in many cases has resulted in death.

When charges are laid they reportedly include allegations such as ‘disturbing social order,’ ‘assembling to disrupt public order,’ ‘stealing or leaking State secrets,’ or ‘using a heretical organization to undermine the law.’ According to the information received, those prosecuted have been unfairly tried and many have received lengthy prison sentences. In this respect it is reported that on 5 November 1999, a notice issued by the Supreme People’s Court instructed all local courts to do their ‘political duty’ in bringing to trial and punishing ‘severely’ those charged with ‘heretical organization crimes,’ ‘particularly Falun Gong,’ and to handle these cases ‘under the leadership of the Party committees.’”⁸⁸

- The 2005 U.N. report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief:

“56. Reports indicated that the campaign against Falun Gong continued unabated across China. According to information received, practitioners of Falun Gong continued to be subject to ill-treatment and torture by State officials in their attempts to force the practitioners to renounce their belief in Falun Gong. It was also reported that individual practitioners who had been subjected to torture and other inhuman and degrading treatment whilst detained had not been provided appropriate and effective remedies. In particular, the system of administrative detention, re-education through labour (RTL), reportedly continued to be imposed on Falun Gong practitioners. It was reported that RTL involves detention without charge or trial, and without judicial review, for between one and three years—which can be further extended by one year. People receiving terms of RTL allegedly have no right of access to a lawyer and there is no hearing for them to defend themselves.

[...]

61. According to information received, on 10 June 1999, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party established an office for dealing with Falun Gong, commonly referred to as the ‘610 Office’ (for the date of its establishment), and officially later as the State Council Office for the Prevention and Handling of Cults. This institution reportedly was given a mandate to repress Falun Gong and other ‘heretical organizations,’ and is operating outside of the rule of law. Reports indicate that the Falun Gong was officially banned on 22 July 1999 through a

⁸⁸ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Leandro Despouy. (E/CN.4/2005/60/Add.1, March 18, 2005) (http://www.falunhr.org/reports/UN2005/lawyer_chn.pdf)

decision of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and since then several decisions, notices, regulations and other judicial interpretations have been issued by the Government and judicial authorities to legitimize the official repression against 'heretical organizations,' including the Falun Gong.

[...]

63. Further reports indicate that in February 2001, the Central Committee of the Communist Party called for a Central Work Conference of high-level party officials. The purpose of this meeting was reportedly to adopt a plan calling for the formation of local 'anti-cult task forces' in all universities, State enterprises and social organizations, to reinforce the '610 Office' and strengthen local control over the Falun Gong."⁸⁹

- Quotes from the U.S. Department of State's International Religious Freedom Report 2005 on China:

"The Government continued its repression of groups that it categorized as "cults" in general and of small Christian-based groups and the Falun Gong in particular. Arrest, detention, and imprisonment of Falun Gong practitioners continued, and there have been credible reports of deaths due to torture and abuse. Practitioners who refuse to recant their beliefs are sometimes subjected to harsh treatment in prisons, reeducation-through-labor camps, and extra-judicial "legal education" centers. Falun Gong adherents engaged in few public activities within China during the period covered by this report, perhaps due to the strength of the Government's campaign against the group. However, there were continuing revelations about the extra-legal activities of the Government's '610 office,' implicated in most alleged abuses of Falun Gong practitioners.

[...]

Section II. Status of Religious Freedom

Legal/Policy Framework

The Government has banned all groups that it has determined to be "cults," including [...] the Falun Gong, [...] After the revised Criminal Law came into effect in 1997, offenses related to membership in unapproved cults and religious groups were classified as crimes of disturbing the social order. A ban on cults, including the Falun Gong spiritual movement, was enacted in 1999. Under Article 300 of the Criminal Law, "cult" members who "disrupt public order" or distribute publications may be sentenced to from 3 to 7 years in prison, while "cult" leaders and recruiters may be sentenced to 7 years or more in prison.

Restrictions on Religious Freedom

During the period covered by this report, the Government's respect for religious

⁸⁹ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Asma Jahangir. (E/CN.4/2005/61/Add.1, March 15, 2005)

freedom and freedom of conscience remained poor, especially for members of many unregistered religious groups and spiritual movements such as the Falun Gong. [...]

The Government makes political demands on the clergy or leadership of registered groups. For example, authorities have required clergy to publicly endorse government policies or denounce Falun Gong. In other areas, including Xinjiang and the Tibetan Autonomous Region, authorities require clergy to participate in patriotic education. The Government continued its harsh repression of the Falun Gong spiritual movement and of "cults" in general.

During the period covered by this report, government repression of the Falun Gong spiritual movement continued. At the National People's Congress session in March 2004, Premier Wen Jiabao's Government Work Report emphasized that the Government would "expand and deepen its battle against cults," including Falun Gong. There were credible reports of torture and deaths in custody of Falun Gong practitioners.

Abuses of Religious Freedom

[...]

According to Falun Gong practitioners in the United States, since 1999 more than 100,000 practitioners have been detained for engaging in Falun Gong practices, admitting that they adhere to the teachings of Falun Gong, or refusing to criticize the organization or its founder. The organization reports that its members have been subject to excessive force, abuse, detention, and torture, and that some of its members, including children, have died in custody. For example, in 2003, Falun Gong practitioner Liu Chengjun died after reportedly being abused in custody in Jilin Province. Some foreign observers estimate that at least half of the 250,000 officially recorded inmates in the country's reeducation-through-labor camps are Falun Gong adherents. Falun Gong places the number even higher. Hundreds of Falun Gong adherents were also incarcerated in legal education centers, a form of administrative detention, upon completion of their reeducation-through-labor sentences. Government officials denied the existence of such "legal education" centers. According to the Falun Gong, hundreds of its practitioners have been confined to psychiatric institutions and forced to take medications or undergo electric shock treatment against their will.

In December 2004, a Beijing attorney sent an open letter to the National People's Congress highlighting legal abuses in cases involving Falun Gong. The letter focused on the April 2004 detention and subsequent administrative sentencing of Huang Wei of Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province. It described how Falun Gong cases are handled outside normal legal procedures by a special Ministry of Justice office, known as the 610 office. The letter alleged that mistreatment is typical of the ongoing campaign against Falun Gong. After the open letter was published, Huang's wife disappeared, and her whereabouts remain unknown. The asylum request of a Chinese diplomat

and other former government officials allegedly involved in the Government's campaign against Falun Gong overseas brought additional scrutiny and negative attention to the extra-legal activities of the 610 office, including allegations that it sought out Falun Gong practitioners abroad and forcibly returned them to the country."⁹⁰

- Quotes from the U.S. Department of State's 2005 Country Report on Human Rights Practices in China:

"Section 2 Respect for Civil Liberties, Including:

c. Freedom of Religion

The government's respect for religious freedom remained poor [...] The government continued its repression of groups that it determined to be "cults" and of the Falun Gong spiritual movement in particular.

[...]

The law does not prohibit religious believers from holding public office; however, party membership is required for almost all high-level positions in government, state-owned businesses, and many official organizations. During the year Communist Party officials again stated that party membership and religious belief were incompatible. Government and CCP officials reiterated that religious believers should resign their party membership. The Routine Service Regulations of the People's Liberation Army state explicitly that service members "may not take part in religious or superstitious activities." CCP and PLA personnel have been expelled for adhering to Falun Gong beliefs.

[...]

Since the government banned the Falun Gong in 1999, the mere belief in the discipline (even without any public manifestation of its tenets) has been sufficient grounds for practitioners to receive punishments ranging from loss of employment to imprisonment. Although the vast majority of practitioners detained have been released, many were detained again after release (see section 1.e.), and thousands reportedly remained in reeducation-through-labor camps. Those identified by the government as "core leaders" were singled out for particularly harsh treatment. More than a dozen Falun Gong members have been sentenced to prison for the crime of "endangering state security," but the great majority of Falun Gong members convicted by the courts since 1999 have been sentenced to prison for "organizing or using a sect to undermine the implementation of the law," a less serious offense. Among them, Yuan Yuju and Liang Hui in Luzhou, Sichuan Province, faced such criminal charges during the year. Most practitioners, however, were punished

⁹⁰ U.S. Department of State International Religious Freedom Report 2005 – China, November 8, 2005. (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2005/51509.htm>)

administratively. Liu Yawen of Beijing and Zheng Ruihuan and Liu Yinglan of Shandong Province were among those reportedly detained administratively for Falun Gong activity. In addition to being sentenced to reeducation-through-labor, some Falun Gong members were sent to detention facilities specifically established to "rehabilitate" practitioners who refused to recant their belief voluntarily after release from reeducation-through-labor camps. In addition hundreds of Falun Gong practitioners have been confined to mental hospitals, according to overseas groups (see section 1.d.).

During the year allegations of abuse of Falun Gong practitioners by the police and other security personnel continued to be made. Groups based abroad estimated that as many as two thousand practitioners have died in custody (see section 1.c.) Police continued to detain current and former Falun Gong practitioners and place them in reeducation camps. Police reportedly had quotas for Falun Gong arrests and targeted former practitioners, even if they were no longer practicing. The government continued its use of high-pressure tactics and mandatory anti-Falun Gong study sessions to force practitioners to renounce Falun Gong. Even practitioners who had not protested or made other public demonstrations of belief reportedly were forced to attend anti-Falun Gong classes or were sent directly to reeducation-through-labor camps, where in some cases beatings and torture reportedly were used to force them to recant."⁹¹

- Quote from Intelligence Online, January 9, 2006:


“China’s deputy public security minister Liu Jing has been handed the job of stamping out the Buddhist-Taoist Falun Gong [spiritual group] before the Olympic Games in 2008. [...]

The Communist Party has issued a directive demanding that all of the country’s security services lend a hand to 610 Office.”⁹²

⁹¹ U.S. Department of State 2005 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – China, March 8, 2006. (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61605.htm>)

⁹² intelligenceonline.com, “How Beijing is Preparing for Olympics,” January 9, 2006. (http://www.fofg.org/news/news_story.php?doc_id=1225)

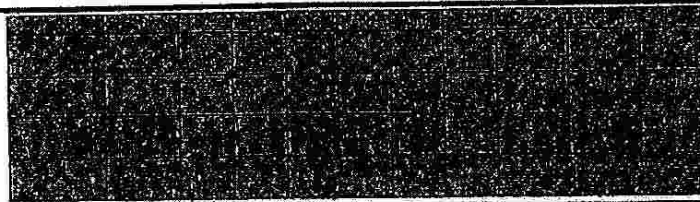
Appendix 8. Edmonton Police Report of Willful Promotion of Hatred by Chinese Consular Officials against Falun Gong

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Subjects



Case File Number
04-166657
Master File Number
Cross Reference

Initial Report
 Follow-Up

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OCURRENCE LOCATION	INVESTIGATION DATE	INVESTIGATION TIME
University of Alberta, Lister Hall	Ongoing	n/a hrs

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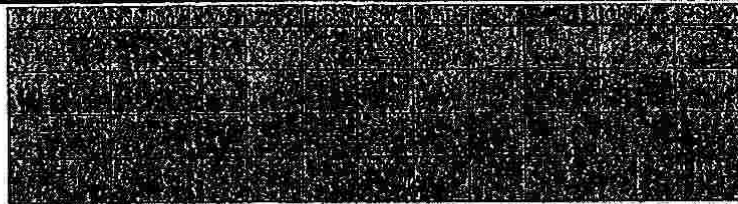
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Subjects



Case File Number
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Initial Report
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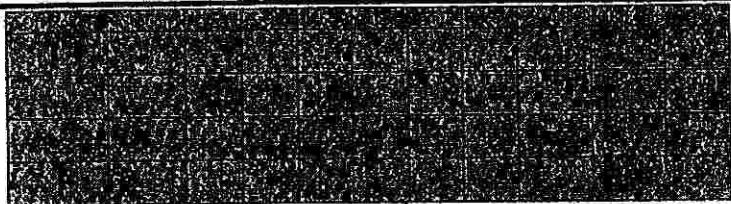
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Subjects



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Willful Promotion of Hatred, Sec. 319 (2) CCC	2004 Jun 11	hrs

OCURRENCE LOCATION	INVESTIGATION DATE	INVESTIGATION TIME
University of Alberta, Lister Hall	2004 Jun 11	hrs

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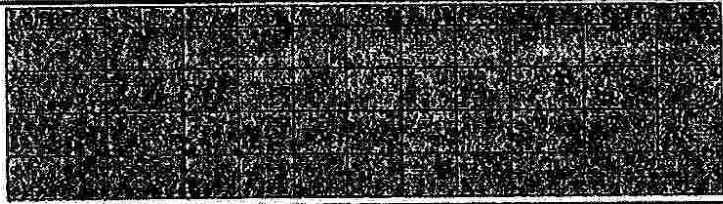
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Subjects



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Initial Report
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[Redacted]

INVESTIGATOR: Reg # 1766 Cst. CAMP	DUTY ASSIGN: /Hatecrimes	DATE: 2004 Jan 15
DATE: 2005 June 16	COPIES TO:	SPOUSAL VIOLENCE RELATED <input type="checkbox"/>
VIEWED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>		PAGE: 4 OF 25

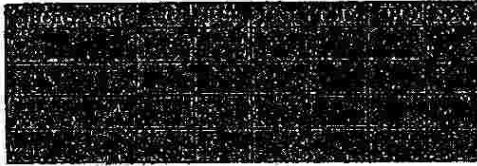
COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT

REV Feb/2003



R-2

- Continuation
- Follow-up
(If a "Subject" was added, then an R-1 is required on page 1 of the follow-up.)
- Police Witness
(All members who have any involvement and are not submitting a Follow-Up Report.)
- Y.O.



FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

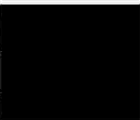
Narrative

OCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004 Jun 11
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 0 N C 6 / A U G 05

Accused:



Charge(s):



Section 319 (2) CCC, Wilful Promotion of Hatred

Section 319 (2) CCC, Wilful Promotion of Hatred

Member i/c Case:

Cst Stephen CAMP
EPS, Hate Crimes Section

Summary:



Count:

On June 11, 2004 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada did by communicating statements by distributing hate literature in the form of pamphlets and booklets at the AFF Conference at the University of Alberta did willfully promote hatred against an identifiable group to wit practitioners of the religion of Falun Gong.

On June 11, Falun Gong practitioners who were attending an AFF Conference observed [redacted] place a bundle of hate literature on a table outside a conference room at Lister Hall at the University of Alberta. This occurred during a American Family Foundation Conference, 2004. The table was used for conference material to be distributed to participants. The hate literature is targeted at practitioners of the religion of Falun Gong.

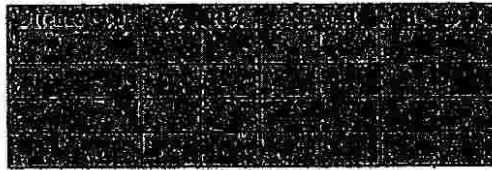
REPORTING OFFICER #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005 June 16	COPIES TO	PAGE 5 of 25

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REV 04/2001



- Continuation
- Follow-up
(If a "Subject" was added, then an R-1 is required as per 1 of the Follow-up.)
- Police Witness
(All members who have any involvement and are not submitting a Follow-Up Report.)
- Y.O.



FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative

OCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004Jun
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 01/06/05

On June 11, 2004 [redacted] was observed in possession of large amount of this hate literature and was observed handing it out to Falun Gong practitioners from inside a vehicle.

Count:

On June 11, 2004 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada did by communicating statements by distributing hate literature in the form of pamphlets and booklets, at the AFF Conference at the University of Alberta did willfully promote hatred against an identifiable group to wit practitioners of the religion of Falun Gong.

On June 11, 2004 [redacted] was observed to be in possession of a large amount of hate propaganda directed at practitioners of Falun Gong. He was also observed handing out this literature to practitioners of Falun Gong from inside a vehicle.

Bail:

Not opposed to PTA release with an undertaking which prohibits:

- 1/ the accused from attending any Falun Gong function in Canada.
- 2/ the accused from possessing any literature that promotes hatred towards the religion of Falun Gong; or violates Alberta or Canada Human Rights legislation.

Police Witness Evidence:

1/ Cst. Stephen CAMP
EPS, Hate Crimes Unit

- Will state that he researched Falun Gong and arrived at the opinion that Falun Gong is a religion.
- Will state that he reviewed the literature and concluded that it breached section 319 (2) CCC
- Will state that he reviewed the witness statements and concluded that [redacted] and [redacted] distributed the aforementioned literature.

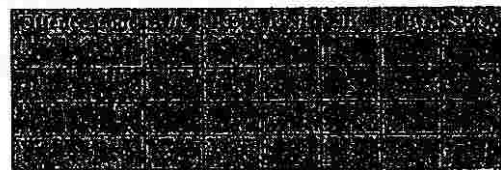
2/ [redacted] RCMP National Security
Can state that Falun Gong is not listed as a security threat.

INVESTIGATOR A. #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005 June 16	COPIES TO	PAGE 6 of 25

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT



- Continuation
- Follow-up
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- Police Witness
(All members who have any involvement and are not submitting a Follow-Up Report.)
- Y.O.



FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative

OCURRENCE TYPE Willful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004Jun
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 04/06/2005

Will state that CSIS does not consider Falun Gong as a security threat.

Civilian Witness Evidence:

1/ [Redacted]

Will state:
 She attended the AFF conference at U of A from June 11-12.
 Observed accused [Redacted] put hate propaganda on a table for public distribution
 Reviewed the literature that [Redacted] laid on the table.
 Recognized him as Chinese Consulate Official, [Redacted]
 Recognized [Redacted] and [Redacted] from the Chinese Color Pages Alberta 2004-2005

[Redacted]

Will state:
 She attended the AFF Conference at U of A Lister Hall on June 11-12.
 Observed literature she believed to be hate propoganda on a table for public distribution at the conference.
 She spoke to the two accused at the conference, near the table who admitted to being consulate officials
 She can identify [Redacted] as the person who told her he was from the Calgary the consulate office.

3/ [Redacted]

Will state:
 She attended the conference from June 11
 She observed literature displayed on the table for public distribution outside the conference room.
 She collected the literature and gave it to complainant [Redacted] (see witness #4)

4/ [Redacted]

Will state:
 That complainant [Redacted] gave him the hate literature.
 That he contacted BPS Hate Crimes Unit, and handed the said literature over to Cst. CAMP.

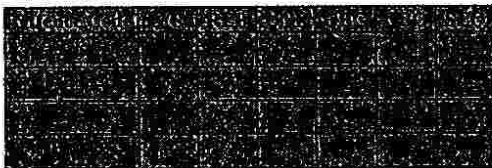
INVESTIGATOR #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005 <i>June 16</i>	COPIES TO	PAGE 7 of 25

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R-2

- Continuation
- Follow-up
(If a "Subject" was added, then an R-1 is required as page 1 of the Follow-up)
- Police Witness
(All members who have any involvement and are not submitting a Follow-Up Report)
- Y.O.



FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative

OCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004Jun2
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 2005 JUN 16

5/

Will state:

She attended the conference June 11 at U of A, Lister Hall
 She observed and can recognize [redacted] and [redacted] as the consulate officials.
 She observed hate literature on the table outside the conference room for public distribution
 Observed [redacted] and [redacted] distribute hate literature to her and a colleague.
 Observed copies of "The Truth" and "Press Release" in the vehicle that [redacted] and [redacted] were in.
 That she would recognize them if she saw them again.

6/

Will state:

She attended the AFF Conference at U of A Lister Hall on June 11-12
 She observed one male in possession of hate literature targeting Falun Gong (News Release)
 She confronted the two males and followed them to their vehicle.
 She observed both males in possession of large bundles of hate propaganda ("The Truth", and "New Release")
 She observed as both males handed out the literature to them.
 She observed numerous publications of hate propaganda on the conference table
 She recognized both accused as consulate officials and identified both to Edmonton Police Hate Crimes

7/

Will state:

Can recognize [redacted] as a Calgary consulate official who he met and spoke with in Spring of 2004
 That [redacted] handed out hate propaganda to [redacted] during that visit, and that it was the same material being handed out at the AFF Conference at U of A in June of 2004.

8/

Will state:

He will identify [redacted] or [redacted] at the AFF Conference.
 He can identify him as a Chinese Consulate Official
 He observed the hate literature on the table for public distribution(see exhibits)
 He removed some of the hate literature

REPORTING OFFICER Sgt #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005 June 16	COPIES TO	PAGE 8 of 25

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT

R-2



- Continuation
- Follow-up
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- Police Witness
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- Y.O.

FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative

OCURRENCE TYPE	OCURRENCE DATE
Wilful Promotion of Hatred	2004 Jun.
OCURRENCE LOCATION	INVESTIGATION DATE
U. of A., Lister Hall	04/6/05

9/

Will state:
 He attended the AFF Conference
 Observed the hate literature on the table for public distribution
 He took some of the copies of the literature
 Was confronted by a male that he may be able to recognize as [redacted] or [redacted]

10/

Will testify as an expert on Falun Gong
 Will state that Falun Gong is a religion
 and explain the history of Falun Gong
 Can explain the persecution of Falun Gong in Canada and abroad.

11/

Will testify as an expert on Religion
 Will testify that Falun Gong is a religion

Exhibits:

- Copies of "Press Release, The Cult Nature of Falun Gong" These copies were handed out by the two accused to our complainants at the AFF Conference on June 11, 2004. The copies were handed to [redacted] and [redacted]
- Copy of "The Truth, Cases of Falungong Victims". This booklet was handed to complainants from the two accused on June 11, 2004 at the AFF Conference. These copies were handed to [redacted] and [redacted]

(It should be noted that this literature was seen at the AFF Conference on a table by all our complainants, and that both accused were also seen close to the literature.)

- Copy of "Poppies" book that was on the table for distribution at the AFF conference

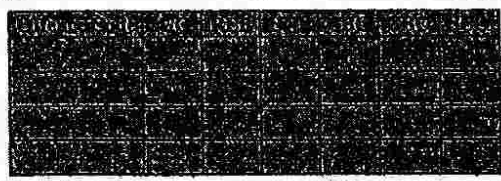
REPORTOR	SIGNATURE	DUTY ASSIGNMENT	DATE
Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP		/Hate Crimes	2005
APPROVED BY	DATE	COPIES TO	PAGE
Staff Sgt. McCann	2005 June 16		9 of 25

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT



Narrative

- Continuation
- Follow-up
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FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

<small>OCURRENCE TYPE</small> Wilful Promotion of Hatred	<small>OCURRENCE DATE</small> 2004Jun
<small>OCURRENCE LOCATION</small> U. of A., Lister Hall	<small>INVESTIGATION DATE</small> 2004Jun

- Copy of the pamphlet, "What is Falun Gong" which was found at the AFF conference.
- Two Picture of the Chinese Consulate officials. Accused [redacted] and [redacted] are circled in ink and identified by both witnesses [redacted] and [redacted] on one of the pictures that was mailed.
- Copy of the 2003 Chinese Color pages
- Copy of the 2004 Chinese Color pages

Falun Gong is a religion:

A Criminal Intelligence Service Alberta executive summary on the subject of Falun Gong, which describes it as a religion.

Article from The Center for Religious Freedom, Freedom House that describe Falun Gong as a religion. It is ed "Chinese-Oppressed Religious Groups Receive Freedom House Award". The article describes Falun Gong as a religion.

The Annual Report of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, May 2003. This article lists China as a country that oppresses the religion of Falun Gong.

A publication from The Center for Religious Freedom titled "Report Analyzing Seven Secret Chinese Government Documents", Feb. 2002. The article examines China "repressing religion" and describes the oppression of Falun Gong practitioners.

An advertisement of a 2001 Annual Meeting of religious scholars where Craig A. Burgdoff from Syracuse University describes Falun Gong as an emerging religion.

A Center for Religious Freedom article titled "U.S. Must Protest China's Deadly Abuse of Religious Prisoners" The article describes Falun Gong practitioners as religious prisoners.

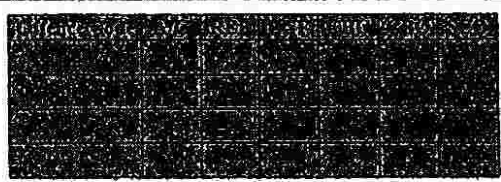
A Center for Religious Freedom article titled, "Secret Official Chinese Documents Reveal Widespread Campaign of Religious Persecution, Christians, Falun Gong Targeted."

<small>INVESTIGATOR</small> #1766 Cst. CAMP	<small>SIGNATURE</small> 	<small>DUTY ASSIGNMENT</small> /Hate Crimes	<small>DATE</small> 2005
<small>APPROVED BY</small> Staff Sgt. McCann	<small>DATE</small> 2005 June 16	<small>COPIES TO</small>	<small>PAGE</small> 11 of 25

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- Continuation
- Follow-up
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FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative

OCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004Jun
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 04/06/05

A university textbook titled "World Religions Today" John Esposito, Darrell J. Fasching, Todd Lewis, Oxford University Press, 2002 describes Falun Gong as one of them. It describes Falun Gong as a "powerful new Chinese Religion"

A United Nations General Assembly publication from session 57: Human Rights questions. In the text titled, "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, Note by Secretary-General it describes China and its practices against the religion of Falun Gong. (page 5)

A United Nations General Assembly publication from session 58: Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance; which refers to China's practice of suppressing Falun Gong.

In the publication "The Falun Gong in the New World" by Doctor David OWNBY who describes Falun Gong as a new religion.

In the publication "What is falungong?" in the International Journal Volume LVI No. 2, Spring 2001, Doctor David Ownby describes Falun Gong as a religion.

In the publication Religion Doctor David Ownby published an article "A History of Falun Gong: Popular Religion and the Chinese State Since the Ming Dynasty"; April 2003.

Falun Gong is not a security threat

The following organizations have report Falun Gong as a peaceful religion, and that it is not a security threat. They are attached as exhibits.

- Edmonton Police Service
- Amnesty International
- United Nations
- The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong.
- Freedom House

It should be noted here that CSIS, FBI RCMP National Security have explained verbally that Falun Gong does not pose a security threat to Canada. This information is mentioned further in the file.

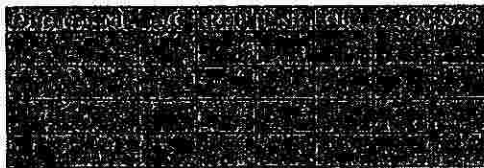
INVESTIGATOR #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005 June 16	COPIES TO	PAGE 1 of 35

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT



Narrative

- Continuation
- Follow-up
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FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

OCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004Jun
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 2005 Jun 22

Investigations:

Wilful Promotion of Hatred is defined in the Criminal Code under Section 319 (2) as "Everyone who, by communicating statements, other than in private conversation willfully promotes hatred against any identifiable group. In this investigation it will be proven that:

- The accused were wilful in their promotion of hate, and that it was there conscious purpose. Although wilful blindness is included in this component, it is a factor that does not need to be relied upon.
- That the accused promoted hate by indicating active support or instigation of their views.
- That the accused used hate, and that the hate communicated an "emotion of an intense and extreme nature that is clearly associated the vilification and detestation." (R. v KEEGSTRA)
- That the propaganda targets Falun Gong, an emerging religion practiced in Canada, and an identified group as described in the Criminal Code under religion.
- That Falun Gong is a religion practiced in Canada.
- That the propaganda was communicated and done so through public dissemination where the public has access by right.
- That both accused are Chinese Consulate Officials in Calgary, however their alleged actions of distributing hate propaganda fall outside their consular functions, therefore liquidating their limited consular immunity. Consulate Immunity only goes as far as arrest and detention, but not a criminal charge.

What is Falun Gong?

Falun Gong is considered by western academics and scholars as an emerging religion. It was founded in the early 1990's by Li HONGZHI from China, and was considered by the Chinese government to be an established and positive practice. LI HONGZHI was nominated three times for the Nobel Peace Prize and was coveted and praised by the Chinese government for bringing an alternative to spiritual and physical well being to the collective society. Li HONGZHI has performed at least 60 large lectures in China at the encouragement of the Chinese Government prior to 1997.

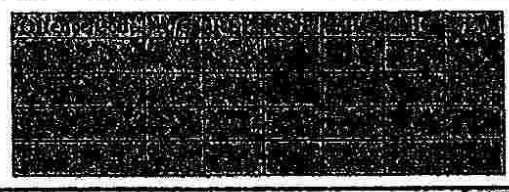
Falun Gong has its roots in the ancient Chinese practice of Qigong. This is a practice of exercise and meditation that increases ones physical and spiritual well being. It does so by the individual channeling the life energy called "qi" through meditation and exercise. However, Li HONGZHI enhanced this belief system to

REPORTING OFFICER Sgt #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005	COPIES TO	PAGE 12 of : 25

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT



- Continuation
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FILE NUMBER
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MASTER FILE NUMBER
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Narrative	
OCCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCCURRENCE DATE 2004Jun
OCCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 04/06/05

include a philosophical component. This is the inclusion of the philosophy of truth, benevolence and forbearance. He called this Falun Gong.

Falun Gong became outlawed in 1999 by the Chinese Government. There are a number of theories as to why. Some examples:

- Some of them explain that the religion exploded in popularity, and that this was a direct threat to the Chinese Communist Collective. Why? Because the tenants of the religion that espouse individual, spiritual and physical enhancement.
- Another theory is that Li HONGZHI did not tow the Communist Party line which upset the leaders of China.
- Another insists that Li HONGZHI was contributing to the physical destruction of individuals involved in Falun Gong, which at times denounces medicine and depends upon the life force of "qi" to heal the sick.
- And finally, when rumors began that the Chinese Government was going to ban Falun Gong a protest of 10,000 Falun Gong practitioners descended upon the Chinese Communist Party Headquarters. This caught the government by surprise and threatened the Communist rule of law. That week the Chinese Government prohibited the practice of Falun Gong.

Since the prohibition of Falun Gong, China has advocated for its Consular Officials to spread the message of hate to Chinese communities throughout the world; Canada is no exception. The documentation is included in the file and this testimony can be confirmed by expert witnesses.

Falun Gong is a religion

Expert testimony offered by _____ and _____ will describe Falun Gong as an emerging Canadian religion.

Also, International publications describe Falun Gong as a religion. Please see Exhibits Section and subsection "Falun Gong as a religion."

Falun Gong is not a security threat

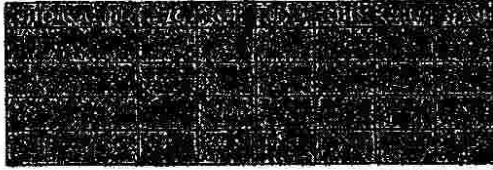
China is the only country in the world which prohibits Falun Gong. There are over fifty countries where Falun Gong is practiced. There are over 100 million people who practice Falun Gong world wide. Canada security,

REPORTING OFFICER Sgt #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005	COPIES TO	PAGE 13 of 25

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT

R-2
 Continuation
 Follow-up
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Narrative



FILE NUMBER 04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

OCURRENCE TYPE Willful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004 Jun 11
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 06/06/05

law enforcement and non government agencies and organizations have identified Falun Gong as a peaceful religion that pose no threat to the security of the country. The only concern by law enforcement and intelligence agencies is the fact that Falun Gong practitioners protest the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in communist China. Some examples of organizations that confirm this verbally and through documentation are:

- Canada Service Intelligence Service (verbal)
- Edmonton Police Service (exhibit)
- RCMP, National Security Investigative Services
- FBI (verbal)
- Amnesty International
- United Nations
- The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong.
- Freedom House

academics consider Falun Gong as a peaceful, although eccentric religion.

Diplomatic Immunity?

The two accused are Consular officials. It should be noted that consular officials have a less immunity when compared to diplomats. Consular officials can be prosecuted for any crime. The only limitation is that they cannot be arrested or detained pending trial, except for grave crimes. They can be charged.

Complaint

In July of 2004 I received a phone call from complainant [REDACTED]. He described the dissemination of hate propaganda against Falun Gong by two Chinese Consulate Officials at the AFF Conference on June 14, 2004 at the University of Alberta. He explained that he has kept copies of the material that handed out at the conference. He explained that he got the copies from persons that were at the conference. He explained he was not at the conference, but his associates were. I told him to drop the materials off for my review. I received copies of the following in July 2004:

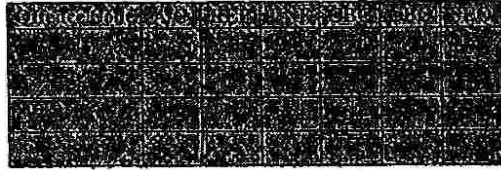
1. Press Release, The Cult Nature of Falun Gong
2. The Truth, Cases of Falungong Victims
3. Poppies of Modern Society, Stories of Falun Gong
4. What is Falun Gong

REPORTING OFFICER Det. #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005 June 16	COPIES TO	PAGE 14 of 25

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT



- Continuation
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MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

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OCURRENCE TYPE Willful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004 Jun 11
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 02/01/06

On August 11, 2004 a meeting was convened at North Division Police Station between [redacted] and myself. A verbal description of the events of June 11 and 12 were relayed to me by [redacted] who was at the conference. She described how she saw consulate officials [redacted] and [redacted] in possession of the publication, "The Truth" and the article "Press Release". She also described how they were observed handing them out and that they had numerous copies of the two publications in the car they were seen driving. She also described how she saw the same materials on a table at the AFF Conference. She also explained how she entered into a discussion with them regarding opposing views on Falun Gong. Later she provided a statement outlining these issues. She also viewed a picture in the Chinese Color Pages of the Chinese Consulate Officials and identified [redacted] and [redacted] as the two accused.

[redacted] explained that they were a number of practitioners that were at the AFF conference on June 11/12, 2004. She said she would be in contact with them and would forward me names of witnesses that observed the literature, observed the Consulate officials at the conference, and/or observed the Consulate officials handing out the literature.

Over the subsequent months I came into contact with witnesses. Each explained the events they witnessed at the AFF Conference. I advised each to prepare a statement in writing and send it to me. As described in the aforementioned section of this report titled "Civilian Witness Evidence" the following information was sent to me via email, letter or fax by all witnesses:

1/ [redacted]

Will state:
 She attended the AFF conference at U of A from June 11-12.
 Observed accused [redacted] put hate propaganda ("Press Release" on a table for public distribution
 Reviewed the literature that [redacted] laid on the table.
 Recognized him as Chinese Consulate Official, [redacted]
 Spoke to [redacted] at the conference about Falun Gong
 Recognized [redacted] and WU from the Chinese Color Pages Alberta 2004-2005 as the two Consulate Officials she engaged at the conference.

2/ [redacted]

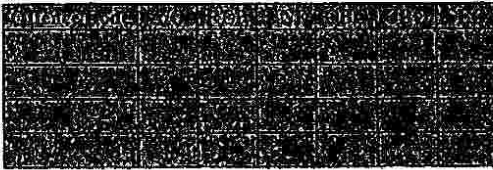
Will state:
 She attended the AFF Conference at U of A Lister Hall on June 11-12.
 Observed literature she believed to be hate propaganda ("Press Release" and "The Truth") on a table for public distribution at the conference.

REPORTING OFFICER Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005	COPIES TO	PAGE 15 of 725

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT



- Continuation
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- Police Witness
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04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative

OCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004 Jun 11
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 04/16/05

She spoke to the two accused at the conference, near the table who admitted to being consulate officials. She can identify [redacted] as the person who told her he was from the Calgary the consulate office.

3/ [redacted]

Will state:
She attended the conference June 11
She observed hate literature ("Poppies", "The Truth" and "Press Release", "What is Falun Gong") displayed on the table for public distribution outside the conference room.
She collected the literature and gave it to complainant [redacted] (see witness #4)

4/ [redacted]

Will state:
That complainant [redacted] gave him the hate literature.
That he contacted EPS Hate Crimes Unit, and handed the said literature over to Cst. CAMP. (See exhibits)

5/ [redacted]

Will state:
She attended the conference June 11 at U of A, Lister Hall
She observed and can recognize [redacted] and [redacted] as the consulate officials at the conference.
She observed [redacted] and [redacted] holding hate literature (Press Release) at the conference.
She observed hate literature ("The Truth" and "Press Release") on the table outside the conference room for public distribution.
She entered into a discussion with [redacted] and [redacted] regarding Falun Gong.
Observed [redacted] and [redacted] distribute this literature to her and a friend [redacted].
Observed copies of "The Truth" and "Press Release" in the vehicle that [redacted] and [redacted] were in.
That she would recognize them if she saw them again.

6/ [redacted]

Will state:
She attended the AFF Conference at U of A Lister Hall on June 11-12
She observed the accused in possession of hate literature targeting Falun Gong (News Release)

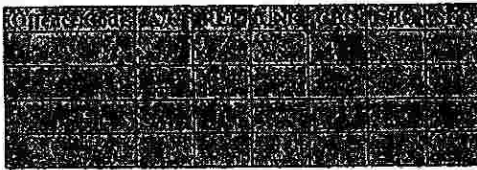
REPORTOR Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005 June 16	COPIES TO	PAGE 16 of 25

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Narrative

- Continuation
- Follow-up
(If a "Subject" was added, then an R-1 is required as page 1 of the follow-up.)
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- Y.O.



FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

OCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004Jun-11
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 20050610

She confronted the two males and followed them to their vehicle.
 She observed both males in possession of large bundles of hate propaganda ("The Truth", and "New Release")
 She observed as both males handed out the literature to them.
 She observed numerous publications of the same hate propaganda on the conference table
 She recognized both accused as consulate officials from the picture in the Chinese Color pages and identified both to Edmonton Police Service Hate Crimes

7/ [Redacted]

Will state:

Can recognize [Redacted] as a Calgary consulate official who he met and spoke with in Spring of 2004
 That [Redacted] handed out hate propaganda to [Redacted] during that visit, and that it was the same material being handed out at the AFF Conference at U of A in June of 2004.

8/ [Redacted]

Will state:

He can identify him as a Chinese Consulate Official
 He observed the hate literature on the table for public distribution(sec exhibits)
 He removed some of the hate literature
 He cannot identify [Redacted] or [Redacted] from the picture of the Consulate officials in the Chinese Color pages.
 He may be able to identify [Redacted] or [Redacted] in court.

9/ [Redacted]

Will state:

He attended the AFF Conference
 Observed the hate literature ("Press Release" and "The Truth") on the table for public distribution
 He took some of the copies of the literature
 Was confronted by a male that he may be able to recognize as [Redacted] or [Redacted]

INVESTIGATOR Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005	COPIES TO	PAGE 17 of 25

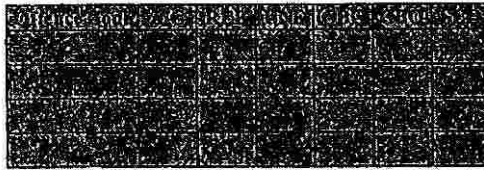
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Narrative

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- Follow-up
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FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

OCURRENCE TYPE Willful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004 Jun 11
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 06/06/06

How the literature constitutes hate propaganda:

Hate is defined as in R. v KESTRA as:

Emotion of an intense and extreme nature that is clearly associated with vilification and detestation...It is an emotion that, if exercised against members of an identifiable group, implies that those individuals are to be despised, scorned, denied respect and made subject to ill-treatment on the basis of group affiliation.

The following excerpts from each of the pieces of hate literature at the conference, in totality, will constitute a breach of Section 319 (2). In these publications pictures are juxtaposed with the literature. The pictures portray immolations, murders and suicides. The pictures are used to intensify the emotion with the propaganda.

1/ Press Release:

Title: The Cult Nature of Falun Gong.

"Falun Gong is an evil cult" is the opening sub-title

"What kind of illegal organization is Falun Gong?" (page 1, first paragraph)

Paragraph 2:

In speaking about the founder of Falun Gong, Li HONGZHI the literature states, "To achieve his ulterior aims, he plotted behind the scenes." (para. 2)

He, "incited Falun Gong practitioners to gather and harass people..

The Falun Gong practitioners, as if bound by a magic spell, blindly obeyed his order. Thousands of them ended up with broken families, mental disorders and even death, ...

What kind of illegal organization is Falun Gong, which has such a bewitching and mind-controlling power?

Paragraph 3

Such power can only be wielded by a cult. A host of facts prove that the Falun Gong organization is not an ordinary illegal group, but is a typical cult.

Sub title: Fame Gained by Deceiving the Public and Worship of the Cult Founder

Page 2, Paragraph 1

When explaining Li HONGZHI, "...trying to control the minds of Falun Gong practitioners, order them about and collect wealth from them. Deceived and bewitched by him, Falun gong practitioners ...

Page 2, paragraph 2

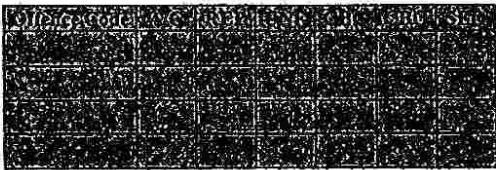
Falun Gong practitioners can be divided into three stages; luring, brainwashing and intimidation.

INVESTIGATOR Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005	COPIES TO	PAGE 18 of 25

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT



- Continuation
- Follow-up
(If a "Subject" was added, then an R-1 is required as page 1 of the follow-up.)
- Police Witness
(All members who have any involvement and are not submitting a Follow-Up Report.)
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FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILM NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative

OCURRENCE TYPE	OCURRENCE DATE
Wilful Promotion of Hatred	2004Jun21
OCURRENCE LOCATION	INVESTIGATION DATE
U. of A., Lister Hall	01/06/2006

Page 2, paragraph 2

..he filled the practitioners with awe and fear toward him. Such mind control made the practitioners low-spirited and uncommunicative. They lost their sense of responsibility for the society and their families, and become fanatically addicted to cultivation and propagating the fa. Li HONGZHI was fond of saying, You can come and go at will, but he knew that his spiritual fetters would keep practitioners chained to him in spite of themselves, and compel them to propagate the fa and recruit more people.

Page 3, Sub title

Fabricating False Theories to Delude People.

Page 3 paragraph 2

Doomsday and explosion of the earth so as to produce panics and an atmosphere of fear, and to ensure that practitioners follow him passionately and blindly. In recent years, there have been many cases in which Falun Gong practitioners committed suicide, suffered mental disorders or did harm to their families, friends or other people, being frightened by the theories of doomsday and destruction of the earth.

Page 3, paragraph 3

Relying on the trickster's philosophy that the greater the exaggeration the more people believe it. Li HONGZHI fabricated a fallacy that practicing Falun Gong and obtaining Falun Dafa could substitute for treatment by doctors and medication.

Page 3, paragraph 3

...urged practitioners to daily remind each other that believing and practicing would do the work. The deluded victims at first started to cultivate themselves..

Page 4

Sub title

Harming Lives and Trampling on Human Rights

Li HONGZHI attracted people to practice Falun Gong by deception, and exercised mind control over them, which is a serous encroachment on the legitimate rights of citizens.

Page 4, paragraph 2

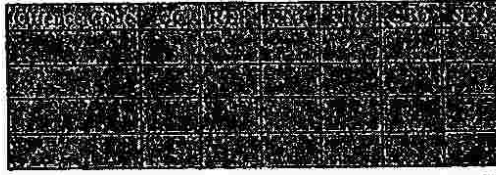
With this deliberately designed deception, he lured innocent people, ..In fact, the last thing Li HONGZHI and his Falun gong organization care about is practitioners health.

INVESTIGATOR	SIGNATURE	DUTY ASSIGNMENT	DATE
Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP		/Hate Crimes	2005
APPROVED BY	DATE	COPIES TO	PAGE
Staff Sgt. McCann	2005		191 of 125

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT



- Continuation
- Follow-up
(If a "Subject" was added, then an R-1 is required on page 1 of the follow-up.)
- Police Witness
(All members who have any involvement and are not submitting a Follow-Up Report.)
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FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative

OCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004 Jun 11
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE <i>05/01/06</i>

...they frightened practitioners into believing that seeing doctors or taking medication would press the karma back into them,..
Poisoned by his false theories, few Falun Gong practitioners dare to see doctors or take medication.

Page 4, paragraph 3

Li HONGZHI and his Falun Gong organization also tried, by hook or by crook, to keep practitioners from normal family and social lives. Enmeshed by his false theories, many Falun gong practitioners abandoned their family and career responsibilities, and their pursuits in life. Their homes lost their previous warmth and happiness. Some practitioners even regarded their family members who tried to dissuade them from practicing Falun Gong as devils, and were ready to abandon or even kill them. In short, the false theories Li HONGZHI and his Falun gong pursue and the serious harm Falun gong has caused to practitioners families and social lives have fully demonstrated the inhuman nature of Falun Gong.

Page 5: Subtitle

A Secret, Compact Organization

Page 5, paragraph 2

The Falun Gong organization is so secretive in structure, ways of contact, operations and organization of disturbances that no ordinary Falun gong practitioners know the details, not to mention outsiders.

Page 5, paragraph 3

Depending on such a close organization as well as modern communication means such as the internet, a secret order issued by Li HONGZHI anywhere outside the country can reach all the Falun gong practitioners within a few days. The heads and key members of the Falun Gong organization often hatched their plots in moving vehicles to escape police detection.

Page 6, paragraph 2

A host of facts prove that the Falun Gong organization is not anything but a cult as Li HONGZHI would have people believe. It propagates false theories, operates in crooked ways, and has formed a force for evil. It is a downright illegal cult organization.

2/ The Truth, Cases of Falungong Victims

This 92 page publication is divided into four parts. The publication attempts to describe case studies of individuals lives that become a tragedy due to their practice of Falun Gong. It is evident that this book is a serious attempt to portray Falun Gong as an evil religious practice and to consciously change the public opinion of Falun Gong into one that would bring scorn, disrespect, and vilification to anyone practicing this religion.

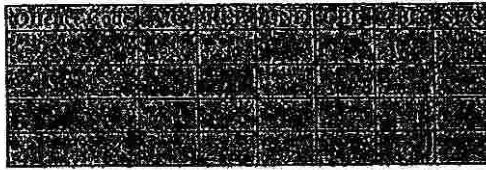
INVESTIGATOR Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005	COPIES TO	PAGE 20 of 25

COMBATED CRIMINALS REPORT



Narrative

- Continuation
- Follow-up
(If a "Subject" was added, then an R-1 is required on page 1 of the follow-up.)
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(All members who have any involvement and are not submitting a Follow-Up Report)
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FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

OCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004 Jun 11
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 04/06/05

Part 1: "more than 1400 Falun Gong practitioners have died because of their refusal to see a doctor or take medicine."

This section describes 24 alleged incidents of Falun Gong practitioners succumbing to disease or injury, and their inevitable death by not taking medication due to their belief in Falun Gong. It is written in a case study format and includes a synopsis of the event and the picture of the alleged victim. It is an obvious emotional manipulation to propagate against Falun Gong.

Some examples of the diseases are cancer, diabetes, heart attack, tumors, hypertension, stomach disease, heart disease, hepatitis, pneumonia, cerebral hemorrhage.

Part 2: More than 300 Falun Gong practitioners committed suicide

This section describes 39 individuals lives before practicing Falun Gong as successful and happy. It subsequently describes the horrible events that occur after the subject begins to practice Falun Gong which eventually leads to the individual committing suicide. It blames the suicide on Falun Gong.

Some of the methods of suicide include immolation, stabbing oneself, jumping from a moving train, jumping out a hotel window, poisoning.

Part 3: There are over 20 people killed or injured by Falun Gong practitioners.

This section describes how Falun Gong practitioners have killed or injured other people due to Falun Gong. The methods employed include a mother suffocating her daughter, husband stabbing his wife to death, mother stabbing her daughter to death, a son using a hammer and knives to kill his parents, axing a neighbor to death.

Part 4: There were many families broken up by Falun Gong.

This chapter is devoted to exposing the reader to 9 allegations of family and friends fracturing due to the fact that Falun Gong has become an obsession by their loved one's.

3/ The pamphlet titled, "What is Falun Gong?"

It is evident that this pamphlet is a serious attempt to portray Falun Gong as an evil religious practice and to consciously change the public opinion of Falun Gong into one that would bring scorn, disrespect, and vilification to anyone practicing this religion. The pamphlet does this by dividing its content into four parts:

1/ Why did more than 300 practitioners commit suicide?

This section reads, "Over 300 practitioners killed themselves by such means as burning or hanging themselves, jumping from high buildings, slashing their wrists or jumping into rivers."

INVESTIGATOR Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005 June 06	COPIES TO	PAGE 21 of 25

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT

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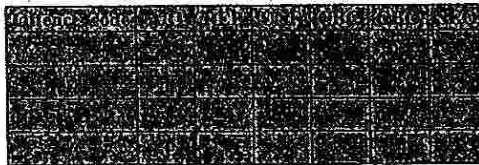
Follow-up

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Police Witness

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FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative

OCCURRENCE TYPE Willful Promotion of Hatred	OCCURRENCE DATE 2004 Jun 3 //
OCCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 06/06/05

It also shows examples of Falun Gong practitioners who killed themselves once they began to practice Falun Gong.

2/ Why were over ten innocent practitioners murdered?

It describes a mother and Falun Gong practitioner killing her daughter to rid her of the devil, and send her to Nirvana for the Falun Gong cause, and the founder Li HONGZHI. The article quotes HONGZHI with the following:

"Human beings are deteriorating, devils are everywhere. With disturbance by devils, you cannot practice. These devils should be killed."

This portrays the mother as being influenced by Falun Gong and the founder HONGZHI.

3/ Who made these families break up?

This section starts with the following:

"Family harmony is the most ideal happiness in Chinese tradition. However, families of Falun Gong practitioners have been hurt, and there have been no exceptions."

It also states:

"Li JINZHONG, a retired worker in Tunliu county in Shanxi province, used to have a happy family, but he died of suicide by burning because he practiced Falun Gong and wanted to reach "heaven" "

This section attempts to correlate family tragedy and breakup to the practice of Falun Gong.

4/ Who dares criticize Falun Gong?

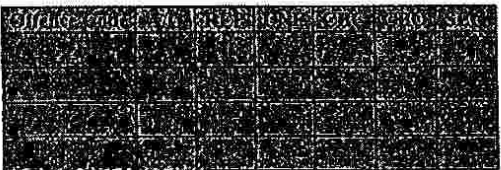
This section quotes Li HONGZHI as attempting to incite followers to collectively rebel from the society rule of law. It then goes on to show Falun Gong practitioners protesting in front of government institutions and then calling it a "siege". It portrays practitioners as evil persons attempting to refute laws of society, and that they are reckless in their endeavor.

4/ The booklet titled, "Poppies of Modern Society, Stories of Falun Gong"

INVESTIGATOR Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005	COPIES TO	PAGE 22 of 25



- o Continuation
- o Follow-up
(If a "Subject" was added, then an R-1 is required on page 1 of the follow-up.)
- o Police Witness
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FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative

OCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004 Jun 18
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 04/06/04

This publication achieves it goals to propagate hate against Falun Gong practitioners by the following:

On pages 1-4 the literature espouses positive reviews of the ancient practice of Qigong. On page 5 it begins to explain how the founder of Falun Gong, Li HONGZHI, attempts to enhance Qigong with his own interpretation. The literature becomes scornful of the practice.

On page 5 it explains:

"In the early 1990's a sham Qigong emerged."

It also goes on to say, " Its founder, who has only received primary education and knows virtually nothing about Qigong, calls himself the founder of human civilization."

"In order to make learners believe in Falun Gong, Li lied to them..."

"He told his cronies: when you talk big, do it in most fantastic terms, or no one will believe you."

On page 7

Title: As his classes were getting bigger, Li found that he could hardly sustain his lied of treating illness with Falun Gong.

It goes on to describe the death of a Falun Gong practitioner who would not receive medical attention due to his Falun Gong Beliefs.

On page 10

It argues that HONGZHI was only after financial gain through Falun Gong.

On page 11

The opening sentence states: "Falun Gong practitioners are such a group of people who see no value of life."

"Some of them even regard it as a good deed to harm others lives..."

The next two paragraphs state that 1700 practitioners have died due to their Falun Gong obsession. It also claims that practitioners have murdered others because they regarded their actions as to get rid of devils. It

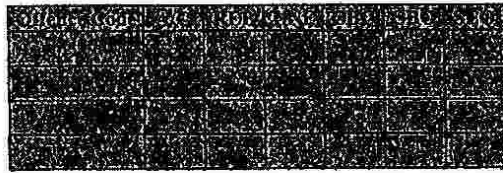
INVESTIGATOR Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005 June 16	COPIES TO	PAGE 23 of 25

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT

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- Continuation
- Follow-up
(If a "Subject" was added, then an R-1 is required as page 1 of the follow-up.)
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FILE NUMBER
04-166657
MASTER FILE NUMBER
CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative

OCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCURRENCE DATE 2004 Jun 11
OCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 6/10/05

states that, " In the eyes of Falun Gong practitioners all those actions that cause deaths are normal because they are done on the calling of their master, Li HONGZHI."

Pages 13-25 titled "Lost Lives"

This section describes how lives have been beset by tragedy if one practices Falun Gong. It describes occurrences to make the reader fearful of Falun Gong and its practitioners. Some examples:

Persons who have died because Falun Gong believers will not take medication for sickness
Examples of persons who have committed suicide for the cause of Falun Gong. There are graphic examples with pictures of persons who have self immolated themselves, jump out of buildings and mountains.
Falun Gong practitioners who have murdered family members and friends for the Falun Gong cause.

Pages 27-32 titled "A Challenge to the Law and Civilization"

This section portrays Li HONGZHI and Falun Gong as a security threat to the rule of law and civilized society. It does so by the following:

Page 28 states:

"Li HONGZHI has brainwashed his followers with fallacies that go directly against the Chinese traditions of cherishing life, loving the family and enjoying family relationships. And yet he started himself up as a representative of the traditional Chinese culture.
Indeed, no person with a right mind will ever believe his nonsense. Today, in China, nearly everyone knows what Falun Gong is all about."

Page 29 explains how Falun Gong practitioners eschew science. It goes on to show the deadly consequences of individuals who practice Falun Gong. It portrays three examples of persons who committed suicide and explains this is a direct result of Falun Gongs criticism of science.

Pages 30/34


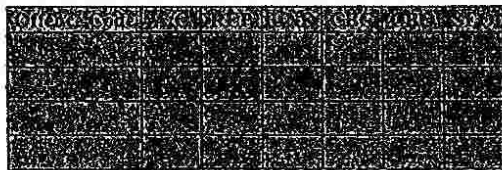
Portrays what happens to people who criticize Falun Gong. It explains that persons will be harassed, and that institutions will be besieged by practitioners, and that the rule of law will not be respected.

Page 43/44

It states, " In the 1990's there emerged a small group of people in China, who treated family and kinship as "evil" and encouraged people to neglect their families and abandon kinship. This has violated the Chinese people's right to pursue happiness. This small group is Falun Gong."

INVESTIGATOR Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005 Jun 16	COPIES TO	PAGE 24 of 25

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT

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		MASTER FILE NUMBER
		CROSS REFERENCE

Narrative	
OCCURRENCE TYPE Wilful Promotion of Hatred	OCCURRENCE DATE 2004Jun11
OCCURRENCE LOCATION U. of A., Lister Hall	INVESTIGATION DATE 03/20/06


The two pages have examples that portray Falun Gong as the root of family breakup, suicide and death. Pages 47-50

This section portrays case studies of individuals that were involved in Falun Gong, and the tragedies that were inflicted on their lives as a direct result of the religion. It goes on to state that these individuals have since been de-programmed, and are now denouncing Falun Gong. It portrays that love, family, career, responsibility and wisdom all come back once the religion is denounced. It attempts to portray a renewal for life that was gone while in the grasp of Falun Gong.

Page 54
 States: "Among the people offering help to Falun Gong practitioners, some are former Falun Gong addicts themselves who had fallen victims to the cult and are now using their own bitter experiences as a warning to others."

Recommendations:

It is in my professional opinion that the literature being disseminated by the accused does constitute hate as indicated by the Supreme Court in the Keegstra decision, and that a charge of Wilful Promotion of Hatred under section 319 (2) CCC is warranted.

INVESTIGATOR Reg #1766 Cst. CAMP	SIGNATURE 	DUTY ASSIGNMENT /Hate Crimes	DATE 2005
APPROVED BY Staff Sgt. McCann	DATE 2005	COPIES TO	PAGE 25 of 25

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT

Appendix 9. Physical Persecution of Falun Gong

9.1 United Nations Reports

- December 2003 U.N. Special Rapporteur on extrajudiciary, summary or arbitrary executions:

“The Special Rapporteur continues to be alarmed by deaths in custody in China. Reports describe harrowing scenes in which detainees, many of whom are followers of the Falun Gong movement, die as a result of severe ill-treatment, neglect or medical attention. The cruelty and brutality of these alleged acts of torture defy description. In this connection, the Special Rapporteur wishes to reiterate her call to the Government of China, voiced in so many letters of allegations and urgent appeals, to take immediate steps to protect the lives and integrity of its detainees in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners approved by the Economic and Social Council by its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977.”⁹³

- 2003 U.N. report of the Opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention:

“29. As there is no evidence that Falun Gong is a violent belief, as far as the cases under consideration are concerned [of Falun Gong practitioners detained in connection with the practice of Falun Gong], its free exercise should be protected by article 18 on freedom of belief and article 19 on freedom of opinion and expression of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

30. Even though the sentence of re-education-through-labour is, as claimed by the [Chinese] Government, a more favourable measure offering better possibilities to the person concerned than a prison sentence imposed by a court judgement, it still constitutes, in the opinion of the Working Group, administrative deprivation of liberty that may be arbitrary in character, as found by the Group in its deliberation 04 of 1993 (see E/CN.4/1993/24, chap. II).

31. In its report on its visit to China (E/CN.4/1998/44/Add.2, para. 95), the Working Group stated that the measure of re-education through labour should not be applied to any person exercising his or her fundamental freedoms as guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the cases at hand [Falun Gong practitioners], detention does constitute a coercive measure designed to undermine the freedom of those persons to adopt beliefs of their own choosing.”⁹⁴

⁹³ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudiciary, summary or arbitrary executions, Asma Jahangir (E/CN.4/2004/7), December 22, 2003.

⁹⁴ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (E/CN.4/2004/3/Add.1), November 26, 2003. (Found in the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group “2004

- 2005 U.N. report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers⁹⁵: Please see Appendix A – Policies and Directives of the Government of China on Falun Gong and Appendix C.4 – Persecution of Lawyers Defending Falun Gong Practitioners.
- 2005 U.N. report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief⁹⁶: Please see Appendix A – Policies and Directives of the Government of China on Falun Gong.
 - 2005 Mission to China Report of the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture:

“10. The Special Rapporteur feels, however, compelled to point out that security and intelligence officials attempted to obstruct or restrict his attempts at fact-finding, particularly at the outset of the visit when his team was followed in their Beijing hotel and its vicinity. Furthermore, during the visit a number of alleged victims and family members, lawyers and human rights defenders were intimidated by security personnel, placed under police surveillance, instructed not to meet the Special Rapporteur, or were physically prevented from meeting with him.

40. The Special Rapporteur recalls that over the last several years his predecessors have received a number of serious allegations related to torture and other forms of ill-treatment in China, which have been submitted to the Government for its comments. He cautions that such information does not necessarily illustrate the state of torture and ill-treatment in a given country, but rather reflects the state of information brought to the attention of the Special Rapporteur. Nevertheless, over a period of time, the number and consistency of the allegations received may be informative.

United Nations Reports on China’s Persecution of Falun Gong”:

<http://www.falunhr.org/reports/UN2004/UN2004.pdf>

⁹⁵ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Leandro Despouy. (E/CN.4/2005/60/Add.1, March 18, 2005) (http://www.falunhr.org/reports/UN2005/lawyer_chn.pdf)

⁹⁶ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Asma Jahangir. (E/CN.4/2005/61/Add.1, March 15, 2005)

41. Since 2000, the Special Rapporteur and his predecessors have reported 314 cases of alleged torture to the Government of China. These cases represent well over 1,160 individuals.” [Endnote 49: “In addition to this figure, it is to be noted that one case sent in 2003 (E/CN.4/2003/68/Add.1 para. 301) detailed the alleged ill treatment and torture of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners.][...]

42. The following table indicates the typology of the victims of alleged torture and ill-treatment.

Table 1 Victims of alleged torture

Victims	Percentage
Falun Gong practitioners	66
Uighurs	11
Sex workers	8
Tibetans	6
Human rights defenders	5
Political dissidents	2
Other (persons infected with HIV/AIDS and members of religious groups)	2

[...]

45. The methods of torture alleged include, among others: beatings with sticks and batons; use of electric shock batons; cigarette burns; hooding/blindfolding; guard-instructed or permitted beatings by fellow prisoners; use of handcuffs or ankle fetters for extended periods (including in solitary confinement or secure holding areas); submersion in pits of water or sewage; exposure to conditions of extreme heat or cold; being forced to maintain uncomfortable positions, such as sitting, squatting, lying down, or standing for long periods of time, sometimes with objects held under arms; deprivation of sleep, food or water; prolonged solitary confinement; denial of medical treatment and medication; hard labour; and suspension from overhead fixtures with handcuffs. In several cases, the techniques employed have been given particular terminologies, such as the ‘tiger bench,’ where one is forced to sit motionless on a tiny stool a few centimetres off the ground; ‘reversing an airplane,’ where one is forced to bend over while holding legs straight, feet close together and arms lifted high; or ‘exhausting an eagle,’ where one is forced to stand on a tall stool and subjected to beatings until exhaustion. Several of these forms of torture have been corroborated by studies carried out by Chinese academics. [Endnote 51: *Chen Yunsheng, Towards Human Rights and the Rule of Law - Anti-torture Analysis, China Social Science Publishing House, September 2003, first edition.*] On the basis of the information he received during his mission, the Special Rapporteur confirms that many of these methods of torture have been used in China.

[...]

Appendix 2: Places of Detention – Individual Cases

III. Beijing Municipal Women’s Re education Through Labour (RTL) Facility (Visited on 24 November 2005)

10. The Special Rapporteur observed that the general conditions of the facility seemed

satisfactory. However, he is deeply concerned by the prolonged periods for which detainees are held in solitary confinement. During his visit, he inspected the 'Intensive Training' section which houses 10 small solitary confinement cells and was informed by the prison authorities that the maximum duration in solitary confinement was seven days. However, on consulting the registry the Special Rapporteur noted that of the six people held in solitary confinement between 1 January 2005 and 24 November 2005, three had been held for 60 days and one for 27 days. Detainees also stated that Falun Gong practitioners who had not renounced their beliefs after six months in detention were placed in the Intensive Training section until they were 'reformed'. Falun Gong practitioners formerly detained at this facility mentioned that they would refer to this section as the "Intensive Torture Section".

11. The Special Rapporteur notes that a number of detainees declined to speak to him, and others requested absolute confidentiality. The only person willing to speak openly with the Special Rapporteur was the following:

12. Ms. Yang Yu Ming, a Falun Gong practitioner. Since 14 April 2005, she has been detained for "disrupting social order." She described her treatment in detention as 'quite good'. She said that she is allocated study time and sometimes is able to do physical exercise. It is her first time in RTL and she has had no encounter with ill treatment to date. She said that the majority of detainees are Falun Gong practitioners."⁹⁷

Other U.N. reports documenting cases of torture and ill-treatment of Falun Gong practitioners and expressing concern that these reports are increasing include (but are not limited to):

- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, February 2, 2005.

"9. [...] Mr. Tian, 40 years old, was reportedly detained in Huazi Prison in Liaoyang City, and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by the Pingshan District Court, allegedly for being a Falun Gong practitioner. According to the information received, Mr. Tian began a hunger strike on 20 July 2003 and was forcibly fed and denied medical treatment. Cao Jiguang, 35 years old, was reportedly detained in Guangyuan Jail in Sichuan Province, serving a five-year sentence, allegedly for being a Falun Gong practitioner. It was reported that during a hunger strike, Cao Jiguang was force fed by the jail's doctor, who inserted a plastic tube into his trachea and pulled it out repeatedly with the apparent intention of hurting him, and that before force-feeding him guards opened his mouth with an instrument, which caused severe injuries inside his mouth.

[Four other Falun Gong practitioners' case summaries follow.]"⁹⁸

- Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, March 30, 2005.

⁹⁷ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Manfred Nowak, on his Mission to China from November 20 to December 2, 2005 (E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.6), March 10, 2006. (<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/docs/62chr/ecn4-2006-6-Add6.doc>)

⁹⁸ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Paul Hunt (E/CN.4/2005/51/Add.1), February 2, 2005. (http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/article_images/Health_chn.pdf)

“226. [...] allegations concerning Z.Y., age 4. On 1 January 2004, she was taken from her home in Zitong Town, Tongnan County, Chongqing City, by four police officers from the Tongnan County National Security Team (one of whom is known to the Special Rapporteurs). Both of her parents had been arrested previously because they are practitioners of Falun Gong. In February 2002, her father, Zhang Hongxu was sent to Xishanping Labor Camp, where he was tortured, and suffered a broken nose, missing teeth, and injured ribs. He is now detained at an undisclosed location. On 23 December 2003, Z. her mother, Wu Yongmei, was detained and tortured. She was released after being on a hunger strike for 54 days. Upon release, she began to search for her daughter and her current whereabouts are unknown.

[...]

234. Shen Lizhi, age 33, Shenyang City, and his wife Luo Fang, Leshan City, Sichuan Province. On 1 February 2002, they were arrested on Bus No. 75 by police officers from Yingmenkou Police Station, Chengdu City. The police claimed that at the time of their arrest the two persons had in their possession materials relating to the persecution of Falun Gong. They were detained at the Chengdu Detention Centre. Shen Lizhi was tortured after his arrest and died on the afternoon of 3 March 2002 at Qingyang District People’s Hospital. The police notified his parents one year later, on 3 March 2003. Luo Fang was eight months pregnant at the time of her arrest, and an official of the ‘610 Office’ forced her to have an abortion. On 8 May 2002, she was released but was arrested again on 5 December. She was tortured and sentenced to 12 years in prison. Since August 2003, she has been held at the Chuanxi Prison, Hongan Town, Longquan, Chengdu City.

[Approximately 40 other Falun Gong practitioners’ case summaries listed.]”⁹⁹

- Report on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, March 29, 2005.¹⁰⁰
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Yakin Ertürk, March 18, 2005.¹⁰¹

9.2 U.S. State Department, Amnesty International, and Other Third-party Reports

- U.S. Department of State’s 1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – China:

“On November 30, Vice Premier Li Lanqing reportedly stated in a speech to Communist Party members that over 35,000 detentions of Falun Gong practitioners were made by the authorities between July 22 and October 30.”¹⁰²

⁹⁹ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Theo van Boven (E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1), March 30, 2005. (http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/article_images/torture_chn.pdf)

¹⁰⁰ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (E/CN.4/2005/64/Add.1), March 29, 2005. (http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/article_images/Expression_chn.pdf)

¹⁰¹ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Yakin Ertürk (E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.1), March 18, 2005. (http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/article_images/Violence_against_Woman_chn.pdf)

¹⁰² U.S. Department of State 1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – China, February 23, 2000. (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/1999/284.htm>)

- July 2001 Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) news report:

“Human rights groups are calling for China to scrap its network of more than 300 labour camps following what authorities say is another mass suicide by Falun Gong practitioners. At least 15 women are believed to have died. The reported death of Falun Gong followers in a Chinese labour camp has again seen the issue of human rights rise in China. [...] Members of a Falun Gong support group, based in Hong Kong, say that an information blackout is now in place on this latest [tragedy]. They claim the deaths were the result of torture by guards inside the camp in Heilongjiang Province. Family members of some of the 15, who died two weeks ago, say the bodies were cremated shortly after death, before anyone could see them. One family says the guards handed them a jar containing their mother's ashes when they arrived at the camp. Falun Gong practitioners make up close to half the number of Chinese people being held in labor camps, a process that requires no legal or judicial ruling.”¹⁰³

- U.S. Department of State's 2005 Country Report on Human Rights Practices – China:

“Section 1 Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom From:

c. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

After a November visit, UN Special Rapporteur on Torture Manfred Nowak concluded that torture remained widespread, although the amount and severity decreased. He reported that beatings with fists, sticks, and electric batons were the most common tortures. Cigarette burns, guard-instructed beatings by fellow inmates, and submersion in water or sewage were also reported. Nowak further found that many detainees were held for long periods in extreme positions, that death row inmates were shackled or handcuffed 24 hours per day, and that systematic abuse was designed to break the will of detainees until they confessed. Procedural and substantive measures to prevent torture were inadequate. Nowak found that members of some house church groups, Falun Gong adherents, Tibetans, and Uighur prisoners were specific targets of torture.

[...]

Since the crackdown on Falun Gong began in 1999, estimates of Falun Gong adherents who died in custody due to torture, abuse, and neglect ranged from several hundred to a few thousand (see section 2.c.). In October Falun Gong adherents Liu Boyang and Wang Shouhui of Changchun, Jilin Province, reportedly died in custody after being tortured by police.

[...]

During the year there were reports of persons, including Falun Gong adherents, sentenced to psychiatric hospitals for expressing their political or religious beliefs (see section 1.d.). Some were reportedly forced to undergo electric shock treatments or forced to take psychotropic drugs. [...]

Prison and Detention Center Conditions

The Ministry of Justice administered more than 700 prisons with a population of over 1.5 million inmates, according to official statistics. In addition some 30 jails for juveniles housed approximately 22 thousand juvenile offenders. The country also operated hundreds of

¹⁰³ *Australian Broadcasting Corporation*, “Calls for End to China’s Falun Gong Re-Education Camps,” July 4, 2001. (<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/7/5/11922p.html>)

administrative detention centers, which were run by security ministries and administered separately from the formal court system (see section 2.d.).

[...]

Conditions in penal institutions for both political prisoners and common criminals generally were harsh and frequently degrading. . . Conditions in administrative detention facilities, such as reeducation-through-labor camps, were similar to those in prisons.

[...]

Officials confirmed that executed prisoners were among the sources of organs for transplant. No national law governed organ donations nor were there reliable statistics on how many organ transplants using organs from executed prisoners occurred, but a Ministry of Health directive explicitly states that buying and selling human organs and tissues is not allowed. Transplant doctors stated publicly in 2003 that "the main source [of organ donations] is voluntary donations from condemned prisoners," but serious questions remained concerning whether meaningful or voluntary consent from the prisoners or their relatives was obtained.

[...]

Sexual and physical abuse and extortion were reported in some detention centers. Falun Gong activists reported that police raped female practitioners, including an incident in November at the Dongchengfang police station in Tunzhou City, Hebei Province, in which two women were raped while in detention. Forced labor in prisons and reeducation-through-labor camps was common. Juveniles were required by law to be held separately from adults, unless facilities were insufficient. In practice, children sometimes were detained without their parents, held with adults, and required to work (see sections 1.d. and 6.c.).

The government generally did not permit independent monitoring of prisons or reeducation-through-labor camps, and prisoners remained inaccessible to most international human rights organizations. [...]

d. Arbitrary Arrest or Detention

[...] According to published SPP [Supreme People's Procuratorate] reports, the country's 340 reeducation-through-labor facilities had a total capacity of about 300 thousand persons. In addition the population of special administrative detention facilities for drug offenders and prostitutes grew rapidly following a campaign to crack down on drugs and prostitution. In 2004 these facilities held more than 350 thousand offenders, nearly three times as many as in 2002. The government also confined some Falun Gong adherents, petitioners, labor activists, and others to psychiatric hospitals.

Among those specially targeted for arbitrary detention or arrested during the year were current and former China Democracy Party activists, Falun Gong practitioners, domestic and foreign journalists, unregistered religious figures, and former political prisoners and their family members.

[...]

Arrest and Detention

[...]

The reeducation-through-labor system allows non-judicial panels of police and local authorities, called Labor Reeducation Committees, to sentence persons to up to three years in prison-like facilities. The committees have authority to extend an inmate's sentence for an additional year. Defendants were legally entitled to challenge reeducation-through-labor sentences under the Administrative Litigation Law through the court system (see section 1.e.). They could appeal for a reduction in, or suspension of, their sentences; however,

appeals rarely were successful. [...] A special form of reeducation center was used to detain Falun Gong practitioners who had completed terms in reeducation through labor, but whom authorities decided to continue detaining.

[...]

According to foreign researchers, the country had 20 anfang institutions (high-security psychiatric hospitals for the criminally insane) directly administered by the Ministry of Public Security. Some dissidents, persistent petitioners, and others were housed with mentally ill patients in these institutions. Patients in these hospitals were reportedly given medicine against their will and forcibly subjected to electric shock treatment. The regulations for committing a person into an anfang psychiatric facility were not clear. Credible reports indicated that a number of political and trade union activists, underground religious believers, persons who repeatedly petitioned the government, members of the banned China Democratic Party, and Falun Gong adherents were incarcerated in such facilities during the year.”¹⁰⁴

- Amnesty International's Report 2005 on China:

“Violence against women

Women in detention, including large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners, remained at risk of torture, including rape and sexual abuse.

Repression of spiritual and religious groups

The Falun Gong spiritual movement remained a key target of repression, which reportedly included many arbitrary detentions. Most of those detained were assigned to periods of “Re-education through Labour” without charge or trial, during which they were at high risk of torture or ill-treatment, particularly if they refused to renounce their beliefs. Others were held in prisons and psychiatric hospitals. According to overseas Falun Gong sources, more than 1,000 people detained in connection with the Falun Gong had died since the organization was banned in 1999, mostly as a result of torture or ill-treatment.

Torture, arbitrary detention and unfair trials

Torture and ill-treatment continued to be reported in a wide variety of state institutions despite the introduction of several new regulations aimed at curbing the practice. Common methods included kicking, beating, electric shocks, suspension by the arms, shackling in painful positions, and sleep and food deprivation.”¹⁰⁵

- U.S. House Concurrent Resolution No. 188 on Falun Gong:

“Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has forbidden Falun Gong practitioners to practice their beliefs, and has systematically attempted to eradicate the practice and those who follow it;

[...]

Whereas the campaign of persecution has been generated by the Government of the People's Republic of China, is carried out by government officials and police at all levels, and

¹⁰⁴ U.S. Department of State 2005 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – China, March 8, 2006. (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61605.htm>)

¹⁰⁵ Amnesty International's Report 2005. (<http://web.amnesty.org/report2005/chn-summary-eng>)

has permeated every segment of society and every level of government in the People's Republic of China;”¹⁰⁶

- Agence France Presse (AFP) article:

“A 28 year-old Chinese lawyer vowed Sunday to continue to protest the Falungong ban, despite being arrested four times in the last year for his allegiance to the outlawed "evil cult." "I am not afraid. I know that if they arrest me I will spend two or three years in a re-education through labor camp, but it is absolutely necessary to protest to show that we are not bad," the lawyer, who called himself Zak, told AFP. Zak was detained Sunday in Beijing's Tiananmen Square along with some 1,000 members of the Buddhist-inspired group, but escaped when fellow adherents stormed the police van he was in releasing him into the National Day crowds... Zak said the government had recently set up two detention camps solely for Falungong followers in northwest and northeast China capable of holding up to 50,000 people each. Many Falungong followers were now incarcerated with ordinary criminals, he said, adding that police routinely beat followers as a method to crack down on the group.”¹⁰⁷

- In a series of open letters to CCP top leaders, renowned Chinese human rights lawyer Mr. Gao Zhisheng publicized findings from his investigation into the persecution. The government shut down his law firm after his second open letter was published in November 2005. The following excerpts are from his third open letter, ¹⁰⁸ written in December 2005:

“...the policemen burned my back with cigarettes and the unbearable pain made me lose consciousness. Then they poured cold water on me to wake me up. Finally they lit candles and used them to burn my back. After they scorched the flesh on my back, they poured the hot wax on it. The pain made my body endlessly shiver and jump....”

“Because there was not any good skin remaining on my body (after one night torture), the policemen started to shock my private parts with electric batons and pierced my penis. Afterwards they used an iron stick to smash my penis. I passed out.....”

“Police pushed the longest electric baton they could find into his bottom and gave his organs electric shocks. Liu Haibo died immediately on the site.”

“...The head police then ordered inmates to jab her swollen vagina with the thorny end of a broken mop stick. This torture caused Ms. Wang's vagina to bleed profusely. Her abdomen and vagina were so swollen that she could not pull up her pants, or sit, or urinate. Ms. Wang still could not sit upright two months after the sexual torture. Her legs were also disabled. I also witnessed these inmates applying this same torture on a virgin....”

¹⁰⁶ U.S. House Concurrent Resolution 188, Expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of the People's Republic of China should cease its persecution of Falun Gong practitioners, passed unanimously by a 420-0 vote on July 24, 2002. ([http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c107:hc188](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c107:hc188;);
<http://faluninfo.net/DisplayAnArticle.asp?ID=5983>)

¹⁰⁷ Clearwisdom, Crisis News Bulletin #61, “CHINESE LAWYER DECRIES CHINA'S POLICY AS ILLEGAL; WARNS OF DETENTION CAMPS BEIJING, Oct 1 (AFP),” October 3, 2000. (<http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/10/3/6639.html>)

¹⁰⁸ *The Epoch Times*, “Why One of China's Top Attorneys Broke with the Communist Party: Gao Zhisheng's third open letter to Hu Jintao and Wen Jiabao,” December 16, 2005. (<http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/5-12-16/35876.html>)

9.3 Clearwisdom and Other Falun Gong Reports

- Quote from the TA2-27040, April 21, 2005 ruling by Judge Tom Pinkney of the Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board (Refugee Protection Division):

“In general, FG [Falun Gong] and Falun Dafa websites such as ‘Clearwisdom’ [a.k.a. Minghui] are credible in that they are consistent with what respected non-government organizations (NGOs) such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch report. While specific details are not easily verified because of ongoing human rights abuses by Chinese authorities, the FG websites and NGOs often provide credible and verified detailed reports.”

* (original foot note number is 20) Supra, footnote 10, Exhibit R-7, items 2.3 and 2.2 respectively. (Copy of document available.)

- Quotes from Falun Gong website Clearwisdom Net:

“According to incomplete statistics, within the past [seven] years beginning on July 20, 1999, more than 2898 practitioners have been verified as being tortured to death in over 30 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. However, according to the government's official internal statistics, the actual number of practitioners who died after being arrested had reached 1,600 by the end of 2001. In addition, there are at least 6,000 Falun Gong practitioners who have been illegally sentenced to prison. Over 100,000 practitioners have been sentenced to forced labor camps. Thousands of practitioners have been forcefully sent to psychiatric hospitals to be tortured with injections that are damaging to the central nervous system. Large groups of Falun Gong practitioners have been forcefully sent to local brainwashing classes, where they have been subjected to both physical and mental torture. Many more practitioners have been severely beaten and had large sums of money extorted from them by so-called "law-enforcement officials." When large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners are beaten to death, injured, and their families are broken up, when they have to leave home and go from place to place because of the persecution, millions of Falun Gong practitioners' families, relatives, good friends and colleagues are also implicated and brainwashed to varying degrees.”¹⁰⁹

“It is said that the Public Security Department had an internal communication on Oct 4, saying there will be about 10,000 people going to Tiananmen Square on Oct 5, all levels of police shall be alert for it. Practitioners arrested on Oct. 5 in Tiananmen Square were jailed in a drug-detox center in Beijing. Internal sources said those practitioners will later be sent to a newly built "Concentration Camp" for Dafa practitioners in Xinjiang province [a remote and isolated region].”¹¹⁰

“The guards at the Longshan Labor Camp in Shenyang City shocked 36-year-old Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Gao Rongrong's face and other parts of her body for nearly seven

¹⁰⁹ Clearwisdom. (http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/special_column/death_cases/death_list.html#outline)

¹¹⁰ Clearwisdom, “[Beijing] Practitioners arrested on Oct. 5 in Tiananmen Square jailed in a drug-abstention center, and then will be sent to a newly built "Concentration Camp" in Xinjiang province,” October 6, 2000. (<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/10/9/6568.html>)

hours with electric batons, which severely disfigured her face.”¹¹¹

- Quotes from Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group:

“In June 2000, 18 female practitioners at the Masanjia Labor Camp were stripped naked and thrown into prison cells with violent male criminals who were encouraged to rape and abuse them. Practitioners were forced to stand naked in front of video monitors as a form of humiliation, and to stand naked in the snow for extended periods of time.

Female practitioners in the Masanjia Labor Camp are constantly subject to being stripped and shocked on their genitals with electric stun batons. They are sexually degraded and humiliated while being interrogated - all in an effort to force them to renounce Falun Gong.”¹¹²

“The laogai system [the system of “education and rectification through forced labor”] is a machine of corporate fascism. With no worry about the source and availability of slaves, the captive workforce is driven to the limit, regardless of whether the prisoners are sick, disabled from being beaten, or weakened by the intolerable conditions.

There is no living condition to consider in labor camps and detention centers, as any improvement in conditions will subtract from profit. Prisoners are simply treated as objects from which to extract the maximum amount of labor, to be released when half-dead, and replaced with new ones.”¹¹³

9.4 Persecution of Lawyers Defending Falun Gong Practitioners

- Quote from the 2005 U.N. report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers:

“On 27 August 2004, the Special Rapporteur sent an allegation letter concerning the situation of Wei Jun, an attorney from the Baicheng law firm in Baise city, Guangxi province, who had allegedly been threatened and harassed for defending Liang Changying, a Falun Gong practitioner. Ms. Liang was sentenced to 5 ½ years in prison. After the court adjourned, the public prosecutor allegedly asked about the existence of a regulation stating that lawyers cannot defend Falun Gong practitioners who plead ‘not guilty.’ The same day Mr. Wei’s home phone, cell phone and office phone were put under surveillance, and several days later police officers asked the Judiciary Bureau to suspend Mr. Wei’s license to practice law and to sentence him to three years of forced labour. After the director of the Judiciary Bureau refused their request, the police reportedly warned Mr. Wei that in the future he would not be

¹¹¹ Clearwisdom, “Dafa Practitioner Ms. Gao Rongrong’s Face Is Severely Disfigured by Seven Hours of Electric Baton Torture in the Longshan Labor Camp,” July 2004.
(<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/7/12/50141.html>)

¹¹² Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group, “Sexual Violations and Torture of Female Falun Gong Practitioners: 6. Massive Sexual Abuse in Masanjia Labor Camp.”
(<http://www.flghrwg.net/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=1325&Itemid=0>)

¹¹³ Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group, “Overview of Enslavement.”
(<http://flghrwg.net/index.php?option=content&task=category&id=273§ionid=60&Itemid=>)

allowed to defend Falun Gong practitioners, and confiscated all of his materials regarding Ms. Liang's case."¹¹⁴

- Lawyer Gao Zhisheng wrote to the National People's Congress in December 2004 on behalf of his client Huang Wei,¹¹⁵ and in 2005 wrote three open letters to Chinese President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao calling for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong.^{116 117 118} The Chinese authorities responded by threatening him and even making an attempt on his life.

"Gao Zhisheng has stated that he has been threatened and harassed by the authorities since October 2005, when he sent an open letter to the Chinese President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao, urging them to respect religious freedom and end the 'barbaric' crackdown on the Falun Gong spiritual movement in China. Gao Zhisheng claims that police officers have warned him that he has 'crossed the line' and put himself in a 'difficult position.' He was briefly detained by the police in Beijing on 13 January 2006, reportedly after he noticed police officers filming him. This prompted him to start filming the police himself, which led to him being detained. He claims police officers warned him while he was detained: 'You know if we wanted to kill you, it would be as easy as killing an ant!'¹¹⁹

- Attorney Guo Guoting was detained and had his computer and law licence confiscated by the Shanghai Judicial Bureau for defending Falun Gong practitioners, human rights defenders, and others.

"Around 9 a.m. on February 23, 2005, more than 10 men from the Shanghai Law Bureau went to the office of Mr. Guo Guoting, an attorney of Tian-Yee Law Group, Shanghai City. They confiscated Mr. Guo's attorney's certificate and personal computer. Mr. Guo is one of a few attorneys who dare to help Falun Gong practitioners like Qu Yanlai, Chen Guanghui, Lei Jiangtao, Huang Xiong and other's who have different opinions from the Chinese government. Mr. Guo tried four times to visit practitioner Qu Yanlai who had been on a hunger strike for 780 days while in Shanghai Tilanqiao Prison, but he was refused. In early February 2005, he published

¹¹⁴ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Leandro Despouy. (E/CN.4/2005/60/Add.1, March 18, 2005)

(http://www.falunhr.org/reports/UN2005/lawyer_chn.pdf)

¹¹⁵ *The Epoch Times*, "An Open Letter to China's National Peoples' Congress: Gao's First Letter to CCP's Leaders," December 31, 2004. (<http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/6-3-25/39696.html>)

¹¹⁶ *The Epoch Times*, "Stop Persecuting Believers of Freedom and Mend Your Ties with the Chinese People: Renowned Chinese lawyer sends open letter to President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao," October 18, 2005. (<http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/5-10-24/33667.html>)

¹¹⁷ *The Epoch Times*, "Gao Zhisheng Sends Another Open Letter Protesting Unjust Treatment: Hu Jintao and Wen Jiabao, Please Answer the Following Questions," November 22, 2005. (<http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/5-11-24/34962.html>)

¹¹⁸ *The Epoch Times*, "Why One of China's Top Attorneys Broke with the Communist Party: Gao Zhisheng's third open letter to Hu Jintao and Wen Jiabao," December 12, 2005. (<http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/5-12-16/35876.html>)

¹¹⁹ Amnesty International, "Take Action – China: Human Rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng survives attempt on his life," February 6, 2006. (http://www.amnesty.ca/take_action/actions/china_gao_zhisheng.php)

the following article on the Internet to expose what happened to Falun Gong practitioners in prison. Mr. Guo also sent an application letter for practitioner Chen Guanghui to be released for medical treatment. Chen was tortured into a coma, in which he has remained since July 2004 in Suzhou Prison, Jiangsu Province.”¹²⁰

9.5 Incitement of Hatred against Falun Gong

- Quote from CNN News, July 29, 1999:

“Chinese authorities said that, since last week, they had confiscated or destroyed more than 1.55 million publications of the mystical sect. [...] The ‘enemy of ... civilization’ In Beijing, some 300,000 Falun Gong books were turned into pulp Wednesday, and more were to be destroyed throughout China, state media said. In Shanghai, authorities fed 45,000 books into a pulping machine Thursday at a ceremony led by city propaganda chief Jin Binghua, the newspaper Xinmin Evening News said.

State officials and media outlets have kept up a steady stream of attacks on Falun Gong. “Falun Gong literature is the enemy of science, civilization, atheism and dialectical materialism,” said Gui Xiofeng, director of the National Anti-Pornography Office, which removes materials deemed offensive to the Communist Party. On television, former members are shown denouncing Li, and newspapers quote officials criticizing its doctrines. National TV newscasts have been expanded to a full hour from their usual 30 minutes and are devoted almost completely to attacks on the sect. Communist Party members, thousands of whom openly practiced Falun Gong before the crackdown, have been ordered to quit or be expelled from the party.”¹²¹

- Quote from an Associated Press report, September 1999:

“AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) -- As China and the United States sought to mend recently damaged ties, President Jiang Zemin gave President Clinton an unusual gift: a book defending China's ban on a popular meditation sect. [...] Titled “Li Hongzhi and His ‘Falun Gong:’ Deceiving the Public and Ruining Lives,” the book's 150 pages in English is a relentless barrage of propaganda from China's entirely state-run media. The book contains gruesome photographs of Chinese allegedly made so crazy by practicing Falun Gong that they committed suicide, were killed or mutilated their family members. It claims 1,404 people have died, mostly for refusing medical treatment as instructed by Falun Gong teachings. [...] Documentation and attribution are sketchy”.¹²²

¹²⁰ Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group, “Chinese Attorney Exposes Human Rights Abuses in Shanghai Prison.” (<http://falunhr.org/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=1150&Itemid=50>)

¹²¹ CNN News July 29, 1999 report: “China orders arrest of Falun Gong leader, destroys books”

<<http://www.cnn.com/WORLD/asiapcf/9907/29/falun.gong.02/>>

¹²² “Clinton Given Falun Gong Book” Associate Press 12 September 1999

- Quote from a Chinese embassy news release, October 1999:

“In a written interview with the French newspaper La Figaro on October 25, 1999, Jiang said that according to incomplete statistics, Falun Gong has claimed the lives of more than 1,400 practitioners, with many others becoming insane and families ruined.”¹²³

- Quote from The Washington Post, November 1999:

“Jiang's concern over Falun Gong runs so deep that during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit in New Zealand in September, he handed out a book attacking the group to many of the participants at the meeting, including President Clinton. The move stunned diplomats, reinforcing concerns that party leaders have become fundamentally divorced from everyday reality and that Jiang is either unwilling or unable to engage in substantive discussions with Western leaders.”¹²⁴

- An Associated Press article reports on the penalty for not adhering to the Chinese government's propaganda campaign against Falun Gong, November 1999:

“As part of the crackdown, state media censors suspended the business license of the government-run Qinghai People's Publishing House in western Qinghai province for printing four books on Falun Gong in January, the official Xinhua News Agency reported today. It said ‘those responsible’ have been fired or demoted.”¹²⁵

- Quotes from Amnesty International, March 2000:

“The government banned Falun Gong on 22 July 1999 and launched a massive propaganda campaign to denounce its practice and the motivation of its leaders, in particular Li Hongzhi. Since then, the government's accusations against the group have been repeatedly publicized by the state media and government officials.

[...]

Another important part of the government's propaganda campaign has been to publicize statements from people identified as former Falun Gong practitioners who denounce the Falun Gong movement and its leader, speak of the damage that the movement has brought to Chinese society, and praise the government for its firm action against the movement. Such denunciations, whose authenticity cannot be verified, are a typical feature of the political campaigns periodically launched by the authorities in China. These denunciations are encouraged by the authorities with promises that those who leave the "heretical organization" and perform "meritorious service" will not be punished.

¹²³ Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United States of America October 25, 1999 news release: “President Jiang Zemin Comments on Falun Gong's Harms” <<http://www.china-embassy.org/eng/zt/ppflg/t36565.htm>>

¹²⁴ Pomfret, John. “Cracks in China's Falun Gong Crackdown” *The Washington Post* 12 November 1999 <<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn?pagename=article&contentId=A54486-1999Nov11¬Found=true>>

¹²⁵ “China Said to Hold 35,000 Sect People” *Associated Press*, 29 November 1999

Throughout China, local government authorities have also been carrying out "study and education" programmes to purge their provinces of Falun Gong practice. This can take the form of reading newspapers and listening to radio programmes, as well as having office cadres visit villagers and farmers at home to explain "in simple terms the harm of Falun Gong to them". "Study and education" can also be a euphemism for detention for "re-education". Numerous reports indicate that the authorities have used detention, fines, threats and other means to "persuade" followers to renounce their Falun Gong beliefs and practice.

[...]

According to information published by the government,⁽⁷⁾ Falun Gong 'caused over 1400 deaths', most of which concerned people who died from illnesses allegedly because they refused medical treatment due to their Falun Gong beliefs. In the current climate of censorship and repression in China, this allegation cannot be independently verified. In view of the government's political crackdown and massive propaganda campaign against Falun Gong, the impartiality of the government's information is questionable. Furthermore, the information published by the government leaves many essential questions unanswered. It fails for example to demonstrate any direct connection between the alleged deaths and Falun Gong leaders or organizers. Under international law, criminal responsibility is determined case by case, on an individual basis. In the case of leaders or local organizers of Falun Gong who have been prosecuted on charges of "causing deaths", the government has not presented evidence of a direct link between the alleged deaths and the defendants. Nor has the government presented evidence that the defendants had full knowledge that the philosophy they were promoting might cause deaths. Evidence of this direct link and of "knowledge" is essential to determine criminal responsibility, but such evidence is lacking in these cases.

Furthermore, the government published this and other accusations as 'facts' before leading members of Falun Gong were prosecuted. In the context of the political crackdown on the movement, it instituted a presumption of guilt against those to be prosecuted. The official documents issued for the crackdown in themselves show that the judicial process was biased from the outset against the defendants. This violates international standards in several respects, notably the right of detainees to be presumed innocent until proven guilty through a fair and open trial by an independent tribunal. This also goes against new provisions introduced in Chinese law in 1996 to make the judicial process fairer."¹²⁶

- Quote from a speech by Li Lanqing praising various government institutions and segments of society for their participation in the persecution of Falun Gong:

"Among them, [...] there are scientific workers who safeguard science and the truth, and bravely reveal and refute the crooked remarks by Li Hongzhi and the true nature of 'Falun Gong' as an evil cult; there are news and propaganda workers who have

¹²⁶ Amnesty International, "People's Republic of China: The crackdown on Falun Gong and other so-called 'heretical organizations,'" 23 March 2000. <web.amnesty.org/ai.nsf/Index/ASA170112000>

been revealing the nature of the evil theories of Li Hongzhi and the true nature of 'Falun Gong' as an evil cult, giving timely reports on the struggle against the evil cult 'Falun Gong', and mobilizing the masses to resist the harm of the evil cults, and actively carrying out struggles in propaganda; there are diplomatic workers who have been actively explain the righteous and serious standpoint of our government on 'Falun Gong', introducing the true situation, and winning understanding and support from the international community, and carrying out tit-for-tat struggles against overseas organizations of the 'Falun Gong' evil cult; [...]"¹²⁷

- In a CNN News report Willy Lam describes some of the methods Li Lanqing used to carry out the propaganda campaign against Falun Gong, June 2001:

"Moreover, anti-cult education campaigns will be held in schools, factories and government units in an apparent bid to generate a Mao-style mass movement against the Falun Gong."¹²⁸

- A Xinhua News Agency report describes Li Lanqing's support of the distortion and defamation of Falun Gong while visiting the anti-Falun Gong exhibition in Beijing, July 2001:

"He pointed out that this exhibition was organised very well. With its lively and vivid form, it revealed the ugly nature of 'Falun Gong', which harms lives, tramples upon human rights, damages the rule of law, harms the society, betrayed the motherland, fabricates rumours to deceive people the world, and it helps cadres and the masses understand the true nature of evil cults and it arouses the people's hatred towards 'Falun Gong', and make them value the stability and unity of the country."¹²⁹

- Quotes from a Washington Post Foreign Service article, August 2001:

"The government's campaign against Falun Gong, launched in July 1999, struggled at first, hampered by uneven enforcement and a split between central government leaders, who viewed the group as a threat to the party's rule, and local officials, who did not. But over the past six months, China's security forces have regrouped and devised an approach they say is producing results.

That approach has three ingredients, according to another government adviser.

The first, he said, is violence. The crackdown has always been associated with police

¹²⁷ People's Liberation Army Daily Xinhua News Agency 27 Feb. 2001.

<http://www.pladaily.com.cn/gb/pladaily/2001/02/27/20010227001010_TodayNews.html>

¹²⁸ Lam, Willy. "China set for long battle against Falun Gong" CNN News 6 June 2001

<http://www.rickcross.com/reference/fa_lun_gong/falun227.html>

¹²⁹ "Li Lanqing Stresses Revealing "Falun Gong" at a Deeper Level to Ensure National Security" Xinhua News Agency 16 July 2001.

<http://www.legaldaily.com.cn/gb/content/2001-07/17/content_21031.htm>

and prison brutality, but the adviser said it was only this year that the central leadership decided to sanction the widespread use of violence against Falun Gong members. Citing government reports, he said practitioners who are not beaten generally do not abandon the group.

The adviser said the second element, a high-pressure propaganda campaign against the group, has also been critical. As Chinese society turned against Falun Gong, pressure on practitioners to abandon their beliefs increased, and it became easier for the government to use violence against those who did not. The self-immolation of five purported members in Tiananmen Square on Jan. 23 was a turning point. A 12-year-old girl and her mother died, and the party made the incident the centerpiece of its campaign to discredit Falun Gong. By repeatedly broadcasting images of the girl's burning body and interviews with the others saying they believed self-immolation would lead them to paradise, the government convinced many Chinese that Falun Gong was an "evil cult."

Finally, the security apparatus has begun forcing practitioners to attend intense study sessions in which the teachings of the Falun Gong leader are picked apart by former followers. These brainwashing classes have been key to persuading members to quit practicing Falun Gong, the government adviser said.

"Each aspect of the campaign is critical," he said. "Pure violence doesn't work. Just studying doesn't work either. And none of it would be working if the propaganda hadn't started to change the way the general public thinks. You need all three. That's what they've figured out."¹³⁰

- Quote from International Education Development's statement at the U.N., August 2001:

"The government, in exercise of the right to reply, attempted to justify its State terrorism against the group by calling it an "evil cult" that has caused deaths and the break-up of families. In our investigation, the only deaths have been at the hands of the Chinese authorities; families have been broken up because family members have been killed by the regime; people have been broken down, not by Falun Gong, but by extreme torture, incarceration in mental hospitals with brutal treatment, hard labour in labour camps and other such practices. As was reported in the International Herald Tribune on August 6, 2001, the regime admits that it has officially sanctioned violence against practitioners in order to wipe out Falun Gong. The regime points to a supposed self-immolation incident in Tiananmen Square on January 23, 2001 as proof that Falun Gong is an "evil cult". However, we have obtained a video of that incident that in our view proves that this event was staged by the government."¹³¹

¹³⁰ *Washington Post Foreign Service*, "Torture Is Breaking Falun Gong: China Systematically Eradicating Group," John Pomfret and Philip P. Pan, August 5, 2001. (<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn?pagename=article&node=&contentId=A33055-2001Aug4>)

¹³¹ Falun Dafa Information Center, "International Education Development Statement in the United Nations," August 2001. <http://www.faluninfo.net/mediacontrol/IED_UN_Statement.htm>

- The Canadian Broadcast Standards Council (CBSC) received complaints in December 2001 when Chinese-language broadcaster Talentvision aired a CCTV news story on a man accused of killing his wife and father. The news item was typical of anti-Falun Gong materials produced by China's state-controlled media. The CBSC ruling, issue May 2002, stated:

"The story, as broadcast, is tightly linked to the Falun Gong background of Fu Yi-bin, the alleged (and apparently self-confessed) murderer. It begins by identifying Fu Yi-bin in the first sentence of the report as "a Falun Gong follower". It concludes by stating that Fu had been "a caring and loving son and husband", which "changed when he started practicing Falun Gong in 1998." It then adds that his "[march] toward the edge of criminality" was the result of his being "spiritually controlled by Li Hong-zhi [the founder of Falun Gong] and the Falun Gong evil cult organization." The Panel considers that this approach to a news story is highly unusual and irregular. If in any news context, generally speaking, there were a link between any individual and a group or association, it would only be mentioned if it either assisted in identifying the individual in the mind of the public or established a causal relationship between the link and the event. [...] The connection will not, however, be woven into every section of such a story, even where that news item relates to a criminal activity. Nor would such judgmental words as "evil" be used to describe a motorcycle gang or an organized criminal family.

[...]

It must also be admitted that it would be most unusual, in a North American judicial environment, to have an accused making such confessions in a television interview as Fu Yi-bin made on this news segment. [...] The language in the sentence, his "[march] toward the edge of criminality" was the result of his being "spiritually controlled by Li Hong-zhi [the founder of Falun Gong] and the Falun Gong evil cult organization" is not journalism; it is nothing more or less than a biased attack on Falun Gong by the producer of that news item.

[...]

The Canadian Broadcast Standards Council has found that Talentvision breached the Canadian Association of Broadcasters' Code of Ethics and Violence Code and the Radio and Television News Directors Code of (Journalistic) Ethics in its broadcast of a news item on December 16, 2001. The Council has found that the news item relating to murders committed in Mainland China was unfair and improper in its method of linking the murderer to Falun Gong, as required by Article 1 of the RTNDA Code of (Journalistic) Ethics and Clause 6, paragraph 3, of the CAB Code of Ethics. It also found that the repetitive use of video clips of the blood-soaked location of the murders constituted a breach of the requirement of broadcasters to use appropriate editorial judgment in the selection of video depictions and caution in the repetition of such footage, contrary to the requirements of Articles 6.1 and 6.2 of the CAB Violence Code."¹³²

¹³² Canadian Broadcast Standards Council, "Talentvision re a News Report (Mainland China Murders)," CBSC Decision 01/02-0416+, Decided May 3, 2002. <http://www.cbcs.ca/english/decisions/decisions/2002/020816.htm>

- Quote from a January 2002 Human Rights Watch report:

“The means [Chinese leaders] use show . . . that they wanted to thoroughly discredit Falungong in the process of dismantling it and that they employed rule of law and justice rationales as a cover and as an excuse. . . . The charge that Falungong threatens the stability of China does not hold up . . . Its claim that belief in Falungong is a public health menace is equally bogus. The danger to health comes from the treatment its practitioners receive at the hands of the police and prison officials.”¹³³

- Quotes from U.S. House Resolution No. 188 unanimously passed in July 2002:

“Whereas Falun Gong is a peaceful and nonviolent form of personal belief and practice with millions of adherents in the People’s Republic of China and elsewhere;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China has forbidden Falun Gong practitioners to practice their beliefs, and has systematically attempted to eradicate the practice and those who follow it;

[...]

Whereas propaganda from state-controlled media in the People’s Republic of China has inundated the public in an attempt to breed hatred and discrimination;

[...]

Whereas the campaign of persecution has been generated by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, is carried out by government officials and police at all levels, and has permeated every segment of society and every level of government in the People’s Republic of China”¹³⁴

- Quote [translation] from a report from the website of China Police Report, December 2003:

“On the evening of December 23, 2003, a performance party with the theme ‘Promote Science and Be Against Cult’ that strengthen the construction of socialist spiritual civilization was held in Wuhan City police station assembly hall. Liu Jing, Chinese Communist Party Central Committee member and Deputy Minister of Public Security, He Zuoxiu, a famous scientist, and provincial and municipal leaders including Huang Yuanzhi, Chen Xunqiu, Li Xiansheng, Zhao Ling, Liu Shanbi, Cheng Kangyan, Yin Zengtao, Huang Guanchun, Wang Chengyu, Yang Xiangling, Hu Xukun and Liang Shoushu watched the performance. [...] The primary intention for this performance evening party was to promote science, opposing evil cult, and push

¹³³ Human Rights Watch, “Dangerous Meditation: China’s Campaign Against Falungong,” January 2002. (<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/china/>)

¹³⁴ U.S. House Concurrent Resolution 188, Expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of the People’s Republic of China should cease its persecution of Falun Gong practitioners, passed unanimously by a 420-0 vote on July 24, 2002. (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c107:hc188:>, <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?c107:3:/temp/~c107D8QM2F:>)

the whole city's battle against 'Falun Gong' forward to a deeper degree.”¹³⁵

- The 2005 U.N. report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief:

“62. In addition, according to reports, a media campaign was launched against the Falun Gong and Falun Gong practitioners in June 1999.”¹³⁶

¹³⁵ Chinese Police Website 23 Dec. 2003

<http://www.china110.com/police/plnews/gdjs/hub/item/2003_12/746271.shtml>

¹³⁶ U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Asma Jahangir. (E/CN.4/2005/61/Add.1, March 15, 2005)

Appendix 10. Names of the Dead

As of December 22, 2006, we have identified 3006 Falun Gong practitioners who died as a result of persecution. These identified victims can be gathered into six groups.

The fifth is the victims who died and were cremated in detention without the families ever seeing the bodies. The sixth is the victims who died in detention but we do not have enough information to determine whether the families saw the bodies before cremation.

We can not exclude the possibility that the fifth and sixth group of the identified dead were also victims of organ harvesting. This group numbers about 300. The fifth group in particular raise suspicions. Their names are listed below.

Case Number/ Name	Source link
12、杨学勤 Yang Xueqin	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/4/17/47038.html
15、李惠希 Li Huixi	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/5/2/9081.html
18、王秀英 Wang Xiuying	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/6/18/8776.html
19、梅玉兰 Mei Yulan	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/5/27/8961.html http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/6/16/8782.html
22、田世强 Tian Shiqiang	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i23.htm http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/6/17/8778.html
24、缪群 Miao Qun	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/11/27/16263.html
26、李建斌 Li Jianbin	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i27.htm
27、李再吉 Li Zaiji	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/10/23/53757.html
32、龚宝华 Gong Baohua	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/8/5/7386.html http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/7/28/7579.html
34、夏卫 Xia Wei	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/8/3/7396.html
35、余香美 Yu Xiangmei	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/8/3/7397.html
39、邵世升 Shao Shisheng	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i40.htm
45、张铁燕 Zhang Tieyan	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i46.htm
56、郑君淑 Zheng Junshu	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i57.htm

57、闫惠芹 Yan Huiqin	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/6/21/11604.html http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/6/19/11561.html
61、玄成喜 Xuan Chengxi	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/1/2/43721.html
63、钟恒杰 Zhong Hengjie	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i65.htm
71、崔媛媛 Cui Yuanyuan	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i73.htm
72、石女士 Ms. Shi	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i74.htm
75、古家红 Gu Jiahong	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i78.htm
77、杨桂真 Yang Guizhen	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i80.htm
81、孔庆黄 Kong Qinghuang	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/6/27/11730.html
82、马艳芳 Ma Yanfang	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/4/12/6989.html
88、柳连义 Liu Lianyi	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/10/31/15261.html
90、孙瑞健 Sun Reijian	http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2000/12/16/4707.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/12/19/9197.html
93、赵其英 Zhao Qiyang	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/special_column/death_cases/death_list_100.html#93
114、杨桂宝 Yang Guibao	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/3/1/5931.html
124、王炎 Wang Yan	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/2/13/6706.html http://clearwisdom.net/emh/special_column/death_cases/death_list_200.html#124
126、于文江 Yu Wenjiang	http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/2/10/4681.html
133、王先友 Wang Xianyou	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/8/3/12706p.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/6/16/37018p.html
136、大法弟子 A Practitioner	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/2/21/4487p.html
137、汤红 Tang Hong	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/2/21/4487p.html
138、房翠芳 Fang Cuifang	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/2/21/4487p.html
141、周凤林 Zhou Fenglin	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/7/8/12019p.html
143、朱华 Zhu Hua	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/8/18/12994p.html
144、大法弟子 A Practitioner	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/2/25/4412p.html

151、徐广道 Xu Guangdao	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/3/5/5868p.html
157、大法弟子 A Practitioner	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2001/3/19/9160.html#1
160、一年轻女弟子 A young female practitioner	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/4/5/3546.html
170、大法弟子 A Practitioner	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/4/20/6837.html
177、张付珍 Zhang Fuzhen	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/6/7/48981p.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/5/1/9172.html
179、从玉娥 Cong Yue	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/1/6/5404.html
185、陈德文 Chen Dewen	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2002/2/7/18492p.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/11/13/15725p.html
187、李莹秀 Li Yingxiu	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/5/18/10181p.html
188、胡秀英 Hu Xiuying	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/5/24/10279.html
189、刘晓玲 Liu Xiaoling	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/5/28/10440p.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/5/24/10308p.html
192、李军 Li Jun	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/12/24/17082.html
194、赖志军 Lai Zhijun	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/11/20/54753p.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/1/22/44308p.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/5/13/35593p.html
197、张女士 Ms.Zhang	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/6/6/11036.html
203 张生范 Zhang Shengfan	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/9/10/13752.html http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2001/9/6/16085.html http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2001/6/19/12241.html http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2001/6/22/12357.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/6/21/11602.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/8/6/12767.html http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2001/8/3/14231.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/9/12/13805.html http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2001/9/10/16162.html
211 李学春 Li Xuechun	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/8/5/12748.html http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2001/8/1/14077.html

214 任金焕 Ren Jinhuan	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/6/29/11784.html http://library.minghui.org/victim/i222.htm
218 陈家福 Chen Jiafu	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/7/5/11905.html http://library.minghui.org/victim/i226.htm
219 宋延昭 Song Yanzhao	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/7/6/11931.html http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2001/7/5/12891.html http://library.minghui.org/victim/i227.htm
223 张文亚 Zhang Wenya	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/7/15/12282.html http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2001/7/14/13407.html
228 吴庆斌 Wu Qingbin	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/8/6/12766.html http://www.minghui.cc/mh/articles/2001/8/2/14165.html
230 曾宪娥 Zeng Xiane	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/8/8/12789.html http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2001/8/7/14403.html http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2001/8/11/14634.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/27/74862.html http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/5/19/128235.html
232 崔玉兰 Cui Yulan	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/12/19/43285.html http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/12/5/61835.html http://library.minghui.org/victim/i980.htm
236 杨瑞玉 Yang Ruiyu	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/8/22/13104.html http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2001/8/19/15008.html
239 陈秋兰 Chen Qiuhong	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/8/27/13279.html http://minghui.cc/mh/articles/2001/8/26/15371.html
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853、宋世杰 Song, Shijie	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/2/27/45555p.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/2/19/45262p.html
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1010 王作殿 Wang Zuodian	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/8/7/51114p.html http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/7/31/80698.html
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1045 女大法弟子	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/9/16/52484.html http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/9/12/84009.html
1047 高连义 Gao Lianyi	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/9/24/52750.html http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2004/9/21/84697.html
1048 杨丽荣 Yang Lirong	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/9/25/52796.html http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2004/9/22/84758.html no accurate English translation

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1096 周清田 Zhou Qingtian	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/10/31/54050.html http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2004/10/28/87807.html
1111 娄艳 Lou Yan	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/11/21/54798.html http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2004/11/11/88882.html
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1174 赵文瑜 Zhao Wenyu	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/1/11/56442.html http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2004/12/20/91843.html
1179 刘朝晖 Liu Zhaohui	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/12/27/55995.html http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2004/12/21/91871.html
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1415 王秋玲 Wang Qiuling	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/3/5/58158.html http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/2/23/95994.html
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1348 张保旺 Zhang Baowang	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/2/5/57193.html http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/2/2/94723.html
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2113、张江	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/5/11/101573.html
2139、林跃喜	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/16/101958.html http://library.minghui.org/victim/i11831.htm
2565、王学金 Wang Xuejin	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/7/28/107158.html
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2625、李丽茂 Li Limao	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/7/29/63386p.html http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/7/27/107093.html
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2645、大法弟子 A Practitioner	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/8/18/64031.html
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2677、王殿仁 Wang Dianren	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/8/25/64253p.html
2711、王仕泽 Wang Shize	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/9/17/64990p.html
2745、彭庚 Peng Geng	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/10/15/65899p.html
2776、陈建生	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/11/13/66813p.html

Chen Jiansheng	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/12/10/80745.html
2790、刘植芳 Liu Zhifang	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/12/21/68165p.html
2798、叶莲萍 Ye Lianping	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/12/30/68472.html
2799、廖友元 Liao Youyuan	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/1/3/68631.html http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/12/31/117655.html
2815、廖世凯 Mr. Liao, Shikai	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/2/2/69566.html
2834、李宪明 Li Xianming	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/3/2/70445p.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/17/75577p.html
2841、王学军 Wang Xuejun	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/21/72235.html
2846、朱云芳 Zhu Yunfang	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/1/72689.html http://library.minghui.org/victim/i22536.htm
2854、邓文杰 Deng Wenjie	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/24/72365p.html
2857、江炳生 Jiang Bingsheng	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/25/72417.html
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2928、如小段 Ru Xiaoduan	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/12/76727p.html
2930、杨乾生 Yang Qiansheng	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/12/76743.html http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/12/76743.html
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2963、曹化山 Cao Huashan	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/10/8/78770p.html
2975、赵师卿 Zhao Shiqing	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/10/24/79263p.html
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2987、刘永春 Liu, Yongchun	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/11/25/80293.html
2991、张桂芹 Zhang Guiqin	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/12/9/80715.html
2995、史宝齐 Shi Baoqi	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/12/14/144658.html

Appendix 11: Witness Statements on the Unidentified

1. Testimony of LUAN, Shuang, Melbourne, Australia

My name is Shuang Luan, I am a Falun Dafa practitioner from Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, China. I am living in Melbourne, Australia now. On the 1st of January 2001, I went to Beijing and appealed for Falun Gong, with the hope of stopping the persecution of Falun Gong. For that, Beijing Police in Tian'anmen Square arrested me.

I found that a lot of other Falun Gong practitioners also went to appeal that day. The police forced me into a police van that was full of Falun Gong practitioners. We were taken to a temporary detention place where there were about 200 Falun Gong practitioners being held. Several hours later, the back door opened and armed military men pushed us into police cars. We were taken to No. 1 detention Centre in Chaoyang district of Beijing. We were forced to sit on the ground in the yard, there were about several hundreds of practitioners sitting there. Then they divided us into small groups. I was sent into a small cell, holding 27 people of which, 23 were Falun Gong practitioners. Later I heard that all the prisons and detention centres in Beijing were full because so many Falun Gong practitioners had been arrested during that time.

I was held for 22 days at this detention centre. The police officers kept asking us where we were from; but no one ever told them. The purpose of these officers was to send us back to where we came from, so that the local police could continue the persecution. The Beijing police couldn't deal with such a large number of practitioners. Because we hadn't done anything wrong, we didn't cooperate with their demands. Every day we were interrogated. One policeman said, "Why did so many practitioners come to Beijing? (Don't you know that) the video surveillance cameras in Tian'anmen Square recorded everything? After 20 days of interrogation the police had learned nothing from us. After that, the police began their cruelty and summoned more police. Those who still wouldn't tell their names were tortured. Falun Gong practitioners in my cell were tortured severely and some of them had their fingers nipped by pincers, and the faces of some were deformed from the beatings. There was one practitioner, who was severely beaten by 21 policemen (she would be brought back to the cell just a short time and then would be taken out to be beaten again. Police also worried that we might know her situation.) Practitioners still kept their mouths shut in spite of the severe tortures One time, a practitioner returned to our cell and told us that the police had threatened her by saying, "If you continue to refuse to tell us your name you will be sent to the North East." (We did not know what that meant then.) Just before the Chinese New Years a lot of practitioners were given code number and were taken away, with their belongings, during the night. We still don't know where they were taken or where they are now.

Later I was deceived by police and ended up disclosing my name. Beijing police called the police in my hometown. Thus, I was taken back for on-going persecution.

2. Testimony of Mr. LI, Baoqing, Sydney Australia.

On January 9, 2000, I went to the Standing Committee of The People's Congress, which is next to the Hall of People's Congress at Tiananmen Square, to deliver my letter of appeal to Li Peng, Chairman of the People's Congress of Mainland China. In the letter I asked for Congress to stop persecuting Falun Gong. However, the gate guard called for the police who then took me to the Tiananmen Police Station and locked me in an iron cage. There were already over 10 Falun Gong practitioners detained there for the same reason. The room opposite the iron cage was where the police brought those Falun Gong practitioners who came to Tiananmen Square to appeal and registered their names, occupations, ages, addresses, their work units, their activities at Tainanmen, etc. Then, the police body searched the practitioners and pushed them into the iron cage to wait for the Beijing Deputy Office of The Public Security Bureau from other provinces to take them back to their respective provinces for further detention.

I arrived at 10 O'clock in the morning, more and more Falun Gong practitioners were brought in throughout the day. Most of them were young male practitioners and some were elderly or children. I could often hear the police shouting questions at practitioners and beating them, just to get practitioner's names and addresses. We would then shout: "Stop beating people."

As the number of detainees increased, the police supervision began to loosen a bit. We could then talk to each other secretly and the main topic was whether we should provide our names and addresses. I thought that as a practitioner, we should be dignified and we had nothing to hide, so why not report our names and addresses? Some other practitioners said that we came to Beijing to tell the government what is wrong and provide our opinion, so we should provide our real names and addresses.

As I was from Beijing and I am an elderly intellectual, everyone was willing to talk to me. A young man from Qinhuangdao City, Hebei Province said "Last time I came to Beijing, I reported my name straight away when asked by the police. As a result, I was sent home before I could do anything. This also affected my whole family; adults were fired from their jobs and children weren't allowed to attend school, not to mention the fact that the police beat me. Nobody was happy with me. So this time, I am determined not to provide my name and address."

A teacher from Guansu province or Xinjiang said: "It was not at all an easy thing for me to come to Beijing. I had to prepare for the long journey and had to go through various

checkpoints at bus stations and train stations. So I wanted to do more when I arrived in Beijing. However, I was arrested immediately when I laid out the banner that said, "Falun Dafa is good" on Tiananmen Square. If I provide my name and address, I will be sent back straight away, that would be very bad. So I just insisted on not reporting my name and address. I did nothing wrong, and eventually I will be released."

One person with a Henan accent and a cadre-like appearance said: "The Chinese communist regime has linked Falun Gong with everything in society. When the city or province that Falun Gong practitioners found in Beijing are from is identified, that city or province will be in trouble. So I won't provide my name and address to anyone for the sake of other people's safety."

One person with a strong Shandong accent said: "The fact that we don't provide our names and addresses is the result of the persecution. One man should be able to take full responsibility for his actions even if it means torture and beatings. If I report my name and address, it will definitely affect others. I have a strong accent; they would know where I come from once I opened my mouth, so I refuse to speak. I was able to maintain this despite the shouting and beatings; I just wouldn't cooperate with them."

I was transferred to the police station of the Asia Games Village in Beijing at around 2:00 PM that day. There were still about 50 Falun Gong practitioners inside the iron cage, apart from those who were already transferred elsewhere. A lot of them didn't provide their names and addresses.

I have seen many Falun Gong practitioners who went to Beijing to appeal not revealing their names and addresses. This was completely a result of the persecution of the Jiang and Luo regime. The Chinese communist regime has been harvesting organs from these Falun Gong practitioners. This is indeed "a form of evil yet to be seen on this planet."

3. Testimony of Ms. SHU, Junyan, 51, Perth, Australia

I was a Beijing local living in the Xu Wu District. I have been granted a protection visa by the Australian Government and am now living in Perth, Western Australia.

In October 1999, I was detained with 4 or 5 other practitioners in an unknown detention centre in Beijing after being arrested for "illegally gathering." I and the other practitioners refused to reveal our identities for fear of to the CCP harming our work units or family members. However, one policeman from the detention facility said to us: "If you don't report your identities, there will be places to send you." And another

policeman said to us: "If you don't report your names, you will never leave here." So eventually I gave my name.

However, a male practitioner who was not a Beijing local never revealed his identity when I was there and I do not know what happened to him. Also, prisoners told me about Falun Gong practitioners from other regions (outside of Beijing), who were being detained in other cells, also refused to reveal their identities.

I was detained several other times and each time I was recognized readily as I was arrested for practicing the exercises at my local practice site. So local police knew me.

In June 2000, I unfurled a banner on Tiananmen Square with 4 or 5 other practitioners. Before we went there, we all decided to not reveal our identities. After we were arrested and taken to the Tiananmen Police Station, one of the practitioners eventually revealed the group's identity and so I was transferred to my local police station. But before I left, I was taken into a room where I witnessed a female practitioner being tortured to reveal her identity. Practitioners who refused to reveal their identities would be tortured at that facility by having their hands handcuffed behind their backs.

It was very common for Falun Gong practitioners to refuse to reveal who they were. We often identified ourselves as "Dafa Disciples" or "Dafa Practitioners."

4. Testimony of Ms. CHEN, Hong, 42, Canberra, Australia

My name is Chen Hong and I lived in Ninghe County of Tianjin, China before I came to Australia.

While in China, I was arrested 5 times because I practice Falun Gong. On 25 April, 2000 I was illegally sentenced to one year of "education-through-labour" by Ninghe Branch, Tianjin Public Security Bureau.

I also remember that one day a female practitioner was sent to our labour camp. While talking with her, I noticed that her palms were dark and asked what had happened. She said that she was tortured with electric batons while being detained in an unknown place, along with a lot of other practitioners. In order for their families and workplaces not to be implicated, a lot of practitioners refused to say their names, including her. She was transferred to my labour camp because she couldn't tolerate the torture and eventually gave her name.

I am very worried about the safety of those practitioners detained in that unknown place.

5. Testimony of Ms. LIU, Jinghang, 55, Sydney, Australia

My name is Liu Jinghang. I am a former associate research fellow in the Remote Sensing Application Research Institute of the Chinese Science Academy. Because I practice Falun Dafa, I was arrested by the communist regime six times. I was sentenced to three years in jail and detained in as many as 10 different places, during which time I came to know a lot of Falun Dafa practitioners who were severely tortured because they refused to provide their names and addresses to the police.

From June to November 2000, I was illegally detained at the detention centre of the Xicheng District Police Department in Beijing. During this period, a lot of Falun Gong practitioners were held there, and most of them refused to report their names and addresses. Around July 20th 1999, as there were too many female practitioners detained inside the women's cell, the police temporarily used a larger male cell to house women. I was transferred into this cell. Over 20 female practitioners were detained there; most of them were from outside Beijing. They didn't provide their names and addresses. In less than two week, I was transferred back to cell 107 because the temporary cell was removed, but I don't know what happened to the practitioners who refused to give their names and addresses. The police numbered all the practitioners as "Falun Gong # xxx." After one or two weeks, each person was transferred out and then a new group of practitioners were brought in and assigned numbers.

In October, three Falun Gong practitioners in my cell (cell 107) identification labels with numbers greater than 200 as they also refused to provide their names and addresses. They told me that the reason they didn't report their names and addresses was that the CCP will persecute everyone associated with them, including their family members, relatives, and colleagues. These people might be fired or forced to quit school. As practitioners do not want to bring trouble to others, they refused to provide their names and addresses. I was greatly touched by their compassion.

There was a 20-year-old female practitioner with fair skin and a long braid. She was a painter. An officer tried to force her to paint his portrait and sign it. She did a quick Cartoon sketch instead and refused to sign her name. The officer became very angry and shouted at her: "How could you draw me like this and not provide your name?" The police beat and kicked her severely. In order not to implicate her family members, she still did not tell her name and address.

One day, she was called out of the cell and did not come back. I hoped she was released back home. But a person who was detained at the detention centre and had the chance to work outside the room said, "It is not possible. The police do not know her name and address. How could they send her back home? I saw the police handcuff her with another Falun Gong practitioner and take them away."

Another young healthy practitioner with a Northeast accent was beaten and kicked by the police as she refused to provide her name and address. She did this to help protect her parents and her work unit so that they wouldn't get into trouble. As there was no contact from her family, she couldn't receive any financial or material assistance from them. She had only one pair of thin trousers to wear in mid-October. One day when she was asked to pack her things up, I gave her a pair of inner wear.

From January 2001 to February 2003, I was detained at Beijing Juvenile Detention Centre. The centre was further divided into four prison divisions. I was locked up at the fourth division, ninth subdivision. During my time there, the Xicheng District Police Department in Beijing continuously transferred Falun Gong practitioners into this juvenile centre and used force to try to get them to renounce the practice.

In winter 2001, another group of five practitioners in their twenties were transferred into the Juvenile centre. As they held hunger strikes for several days in protest of their illegal arrest, they were in very poor health and couldn't walk. Other criminals in the prison had to carry them. They were constantly harassed, tortured by a group of perpetrators every day for the purpose of transforming them. The police still tortured them when they were very weak from not eating. The police named three of them according to the colour of their clothes. Little White fainted every other day; the police said they sent her to the police hospital (Binhe Hospital). Little Red and Little Black were also transferred elsewhere two days later, and their whereabouts are unknown. Group after group of Falun Gong practitioners were taken away to unknown places because they refused to report their names and addresses. Their whereabouts are not known and whether they are still alive or not is not clear. I believe this kind of Falun Gong practitioner is likely to be the victim of organ harvesting.

This is my testimony.

Note:

1. One policewoman in the detention centre of the Xicheng District Police Department in Beijing was surnamed Zhao and the other one was Su during my time there.
2. During my time at Beijing Juvenile Detention Centre, the perpetrators responsible for persecuting Falun Gong practitioners were Deputy Director Jinhua, head of the fourth prison division Huang Qinghua, and Zheng Yumei, head of the Ninth subdivision.

6. Testimony of Ms. ZENG, Jennifer Zeng, Australia (blood tested as well)

My name is Jennifer Zeng. I come from China. I graduated from Beijing University with a Master of Science degree. I came to Australia in 2001 and was granted refugee status in 2003.

I began to practice Falun Gong in 1997. After the crackdown on Falun Gong began, I was arrested four times and then sentenced without trial to one year of reform by labour in 2000.

Inmates of the labour camp were not allowed to exchange contact details, so there was no way to trace each other after we were released. When anyone disappeared from the camp, I would assume that she was released and had gone home. But in reality that cannot be confirmed, as I had no way to trace other inmates after my release.

While I was held in the detention house, unnamed Falun Gong practitioners would often arrive, be detained for a few days, and then disappear. On May 11, 2000 alone, 20-plus unnamed Falun Gong practitioners arrived at the labour camp. One of them was numbered D3. She was detained in the same cell as me. Twelve or thirteen days later she died as a result of force-feeding. We never did know her name, we only knew that she was 45 years old, and came from Heilongjiang province. I equally have no knowledge of the fate of all the other unnamed Falun Gong practitioners.

There were about 1000 inmates in the camp. Ninety-five percent were Falun Gong practitioners. Apart from long hours of forced labour, I suffered from inhumane physical torture, mental torture, and verbal abuse. I was forced to squat and stay motionless under the scorching sun when the temperature of the ground was over fifty degrees Celsius. The longest time I was forced to do this was fifteen hours. When I insisted on my right to ask for a review of my sentence I was beaten, dragged along the floor, and shocked with two electric batons until I lost consciousness. I was forced to stand motionless with my head bowed, looking at my feet for sixteen hours every day, while repeatedly reciting the labour camp regulations. If I failed to comply the police and the criminal inmates would shock me, curse at me, or force me to squat. As a Falun Gong practitioner, I was under endless pressure to sign a statement denouncing Falun Gong. This started as soon as I arrived at the labour camp. Criminal inmates, who were given the power to do anything they liked to me in order to make me sign, watched me twenty-four hours a day. Almost every day I was forced to watch and listen to negative propaganda that slandered and lied about Falun Gong. I then had to write "thought reports" to the police after each session.

Because of and the constant anti-Falun Gong propaganda that was broadcast in regular society for several years, Falun Gong practitioners were feared and alienated. This prevented us from gaining understanding from members of our families. Hostile attitudes toward Falun Gong practitioners existed everywhere in society.

7. Testimony of LI, Shuqiang, 41, Rome, Italy.

My name is Li Shuqing, a Falun Gong practitioner from Shenzhen city, currently living in Italy.

I went to Tiananmen Square in Beijing to clarify the truth on December 25, 2000. I told people Falun Dafa is good, and that it is righteous Fa. Officers of the Beijing public security arrested me. Many practitioners did not reveal their names to the police, including me. We were numbered and sent to different detention centers. I was detained in Dongcheng Detention Center in Beijing.

On December 30 or 31, 2000, Falun Gong practitioners who didn't give their names were sent to Liaoning (including practitioners who were detained in other detention centers). About 75 vehicles, including buses, vans, and different kinds of cars, were used to transport us. All the roads were blocked along the way. At Jinzhou city, we were sent to different areas in Liaoning province. About ten other practitioners and I were sent to a county detention center administered by Panjin city.

About 500 (just an estimate, not very accurate) practitioners were transferred at this time. It was said that before us, those who didn't report their names were sent to ShanXi. I and practitioners that I knew all reported our names after we were transported to Panjin. Then we were picked up by our local police and transferred to our local facilities. I was the second to last one to leave the detention center in Panjin. The last person had also revealed his name when I left.

I was transferred to Shenzhen re-education center (i.e. brainwashing class) and was detained there until September 2002.

8. Testimony of Ms. ZHU, Xiaoyan, Germany

In the noon of October 11, 34 Falun Gong practitioners (including my mother and I) were transferred from Tiananmen Square Police Station to Mentougou Detention Center located west of Beijing. After one afternoon's isolated interrogation, 34 Falun Gong practitioners were all detained in the detention center; 13 of the female practitioners refused to tell their names and where they were from. These 13 people (including me and my mother) were detained in the same cell. Within a month, I was taken back to my hometown, Shenyang city, by staff from the Shenyang 610 office in Beijing and was continuously detained at Longshan Reeducation Center Brainwashing class in Shenyang city. My mother was brought back 10 days after me.

I still remember 7 of the 11 Falun Gong practitioners who refused to tell their names.

1. From one woman's accent I could tell she was from Shandong. She was about 30 years old. I saw purple bruises on her legs, from the beating she received at the Tiananmen Square Police Station. She told us that her whole body was beaten really badly. During the time she was at Mentougou Detention Center she had a high fever. After 9 days of hunger striking, on October 20, she was recognized by one of her colleagues (who had come to Beijing looking for her) and was taken away.

2. One woman was from Siping city, Jilin province. I even remember she worked in medical affairs. She looked to be over 40 years old. After 5 days of being on a hunger strike, she was relocated to another cell. By the time I left there I hadn't seen her again.
3. There was a person from Hainan province that we only knew as "Yani." Eventually she was transferred to another cell after she had been hunger striking for 5.
4. Two others were from Dalian, and both were 29 years old. Later they were identified by the Dalian city judicatory bureau in Beijing and were taken away at approximately 11 pm one night.
5. I also remember an older lady from Sichuan province, probably in her sixties. She and her son had come to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. At the Tiananmen Square Police Station, the police had beaten her son in front of her and then beat her very heavily on her head. Consequently, she always felt dizzy. She was separated from her son by the police and didn't know where he had been taken. I cannot remember exactly how the woman left Mentougou Detention Center; my recollection is that the police from her hometown picked her up.
6. There was another woman who had a Henan accent; I don't quite remember where she went.

9. Testimony from Ms. CHE, Ying, Paris, France

Between February 2000 and March 2001 I was held at the Chaoyang Detention Centre in Beijing three times. I met many Falun Gong practitioners from all parts of the country there. They came to Beijing only to tell the government, "Falun Dafa is good! Falun Dafa has brought countless benefits and has not done an ounce of harm to society. We hope that the government can learn the truth and restore Falun Gong's good name!" These practitioners refused to tell their names after they were arrested. They had numbers put on their backs after arrived in the detention center. In the evening the guards called them out of the cell and interrogated them. It was obvious that they had been beaten. Those who told their names were kept in labour camps in Beijing, and many of those who didn't tell their names just disappeared!

During that time, the guards frequently would call the numbers of the practitioners late at night and tell them to pack up their things. We hoped that those practitioners were being released, but it didn't seem like that. The inmates said, "It is better to bring all your things. It seems that people are being sent to a place far, far away." The practitioners were called again in the early morning at about 4:00 a.m. There was an emergency gathering in the yard. The guards were quite nervous and were fully armed. The guards returned after a quiet few days. I heard that those practitioners had been sent to a concentration camp that holds only Falun Gong practitioners.

I remember the guards said to us, "If you continue to practice, if you still don't tell your names, we will send you to an uninhabited desert that's isolated from the world. You will never be able to get out, and you can practice all you want over there!"

The guards and the inmates talked about the CCP building bases (concentration

camps), in Xinjiang, Hebei, and Northeast China that were used just for detaining Falun Gong practitioners. They said, “Don't be stubborn by clinging to your practice! Otherwise you'll face a terrible situation if you are sent over there...”

10. Testimony of Ms. NA Gan, Toronto, Canada

My name is Na Gan and I'm a Falun Gong practitioner. For the past 7 years, I've suffered much by the inhumane treatment of the Chinese communist authorities. Just because I was persistent in defending my rights to have my belief, when I lived in China, I was arrested without a warrant, detained several times, and underwent unbearable torture both physically and mentally.

To give you some specific information, I am now sharing with you another disturbing experience.

From 2001 to 2002, I was held in a detention center during the Chinese New Year. During that time, the authorities detained lots of Falun Gong practitioners who went to Beijing to appeal. There were about 9 cells and each is supposed to hold about 20 people. Instead, 30-40 female Falun Gong practitioners had been crammed into them. Many were not local practitioners. In order to escape further persecution, of both themselves and their family members, many of practitioners did not tell their real names and where they were from. Each practitioner was identified with a 4-digit number. In each cell, at least 12 people were given a number. One night, I was awoken by some noises. All the Falun Gong practitioners who were numbered were being dragged out of the prison cells, and none of them came back.

In Feb. 2000, during my detention, I got to know a Falun Gong practitioner from Xinjiang Province. She mentioned to me that her husband and child were also Falun Gong practitioners, but she did not know their whereabouts after they were arrested. Two years later, I got in touch with her. I asked her if she had chance to contact her husband and son, she told me that she still had not found them.

11. Ms. ZHANG Shuhua, Japan

I was arrested and detained in Beijing Chongwen detention center between February and March of 2002 for 18 days.

I met 5 Falun Gong practitioners who did not reveal their names, one lady and 4 gentlemen.

Just before I left the detention centre, another female Falun gong practitioner who did not reveal her name was carried in.

I do not know what happened to any of them after I left.

12. Testimony of Mr. CHU, O Ming, Hong Kong

I am a Hong Kong resident. I was secretly sentenced to five years in prison for suing former leaders of the Communist regime, Jiang Zemin and Luo Gan for their illegal persecution of Falun Gong. I was tortured by different means, including being shocked by nine electric batons [tazers] simultaneously. Most of my teeth were knocked out. I witnessed other practitioners being tortured to disability or to death, including Mr. Jie Wang, who had also sued Jiang Zemin and Luo Gan. Eventually he was persecuted to death.

Since the Jiang regime began to persecute Falun Gong, many practitioners from other provinces continuously went to the Beijing Tiananmen Square, Appeals Office under the State Council, to appeal to the government. The majority of practitioners from other provinces didn't want to reveal their names or where they were from. One practitioner just said that his name was Dafa. The reason for not revealing their identities is that if practitioners from other provinces reported their names in Beijing, their local police stations would be penalized, their managers from their workplaces would be penalized, and so would their family members. They would lose everything including housing, jobs, and benefits—the impact would be tremendous.

From what I saw, the majority of practitioners who went to Beijing to appeal to the government didn't reveal their identities. I don't know where they were sent to by the police officers.

When I was detained at Beijing Haidian Detention Center, I came across some Falun Gong practitioners who didn't want to reveal their identities. They said that revealing their identities would only bring trouble.

In addition, at that time, every province had a liaison office set up in Beijing. When the persecution began, in order to arrest Falun Gong practitioners, many local police officers were deployed to the liaison offices so they could identify Falun Gong practitioners who had been arrested on Tiananmen and other places, by listening to their accents. When practitioners were identified, the police officers would escort them back to their home towns. Eventually they were sent to local detention centres, and then sentenced to labour camps.

Most of the practitioners from other provinces didn't want to involve their families; many families didn't even know that practitioners had gone to Beijing. If their families went to ask local police officers about the whereabouts of the missing practitioners, they would be cursed. The police officers would say, "If your relative is arrested, we will notify you." So the practitioner's families had nothing further to say.

13. Ms. CHEN, Jin, Malaysia

My name is Chen Jin. I am from Guangdong Province in China. I now have asylum under the United Nations. I was [illegally sentenced](#) to three and a half years in prison by Chinese authorities because of my belief in and spreading the facts about Falun Gong.

After July 20, 1999, many people who had benefited from Falun Gong went to Beijing to appeal to the government on its behalf. From 1999 through 2002, every day a large number of people went to Tiananmen Square and the Appeals Bureau in Beijing to appeal to the authorities. These practitioners, carrying nothing but a peaceful hope, were arrested and taken to the local police station. As a practitioner, I also went to Tiananmen at the end of 1999. At the time, plainclothes and uniformed police were everywhere. I was picked up and forced into a police van that was filled with other practitioners. We were taken to a local police station. A few dozen practitioners were locked in a big cage, while more practitioners were being pushed in. The police interrogated them in small batches, mainly wanting to get their names and where they were from. Most practitioners would not reveal their names because they thought they would be sentenced to prison or forced labor if they did. I do not know where those who refused to identify themselves were sent. I saw over a hundred practitioners that day who would not disclose their identities.

On April 17, 2001, the national security bureau and the local police arrested me because I was spreading the facts about Falun Gong.

In jail I met a practitioner who would not disclose her name. She probably didn't get out of there alive.

In September 2001, I was held in Hall #37 in Zhuhai City Jail. There were three female halls connected to each other. It had been peaceful until that day. I could hear cursing and shouting from the guards in Hall #35, followed by the sound of inmates being beaten. It was very noisy. Listening closer, I knew that a practitioner who would not disclose her identity (later the police and other inmates called her "No-name") had arrived. I also knew that she was on a hunger strike in protest. There were two other practitioners in the hall that I was in, one named Zhang Qingyun, the other Wang Zhijun. After a quick discussion among ourselves, we yelled: "Stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners!" Things calmed down the next day. Two to three months later, an inmate named Ahong came to our hall. After we became familiar with each other, she told me things about "No-name." She said: "Since you yelled at the police, No-name was moved to Hall #14, lest she affect Li Chunyan (who was a student from Tsinghua University, also in Hall #35). She kept on with her hunger strike. The police tortured her with a method called "ride the airplane." A few others and I were asked to monitor her. After her hunger strike, the police opened another hall (Hall #34) and put her there to make it easier to the "administration" of her. This is what Ahong told me at that time.

During the Chinese New Year 2002, the guards sent me to post some pictures at each female hall, since I had been an art teacher. I went to Hall #34. At first I did not know who was "No-name." A good-looking lady of about 30 brought me a chair. It was a very ordinary thing to do, but immediately a few inmates pushed her away, and the head of the inmates warned me not to talk to her. I sensed right away that she was "No-name," so I watched her more closely and got an impression of her. Around June 2002, I heard

from other inmates that “No-name” had been let out. I thought that she had been released.

In November 2002 I was sent to Shaoguan Prison in Guangdong Province. Because I refused to declare that I was a criminal, I was put in solitary confinement for a month. Afterwards I was put in Team #14, where Ahong happened to also be. The shower facility in the prison was an open room big enough for over 100 people. It was a market-like atmosphere during shower time. Because of our past relationship, Ahong looked for opportunities to chat with me. I asked her about “No-name. I knew that Ahong’s family was rather well-off financially and often bribed the guards, including one female guard named Ms. Wu. Ahong called Ms. Wu “Aunt Wu” and was often called out to chat with her. The guards unwittingly let Ahong in on some news. I asked Ahong if “No-name” had been allowed to return home. Ahong said that because she did not disclose her name, they could not sentence her to forced labor or a prison term, and she was indeed sent out and not in jail anymore. But Aunt Wu was certain that “No-name” had not been sent home, but rather had been sent to a “special place.” Ahong said with a sympathetic tone: “You are quite lucky. You will be released when your term is up. Aunt Wu told me that “No-name” probably would never get out of the place to which she had been sent.” I thought she was referring to the local brainwashing center and therefore did not pay much attention.

I was released in October 2004. I was not allowed to go home because I had not been "[transformed](#)". The [610 Office](#) in Zhuhai City sent me directly to the local brainwashing center. I did not see "No-name" there. On December 25, Christmas Day, I was temporarily released to my family because I was extremely weak. At home No-name's mother was introduced to us. She brought a photo with her that I recognized right away. Her mother told me: “My daughter’s name is Yuan Zheng. She came here to see me right after she was released from Masanjia Forced Labor Camp. She went to Tiananmen Square in September 2001 and has not returned since.” I told her that her daughter had been brought to the jail in September 2001. I also shared with her the things that Ahong told me. I told her to go to the 610 Office to ask for Yuan Zheng's release. Later, I met her a few more times. She wanted me to go and visit the 610 Office with her, but I was preparing to escape from China at the time and did not want to get into trouble; so I did not go. I kept looking for information about Yuan Zheng after I came abroad, especially after the news about the CCP’s organ harvesting broke out. I kept contacting Falun Gong practitioners in China, but uncovered no news on Yuan Zheng. I am concerned about her safety. Perhaps she was killed for her organs.

Appendix 12. Names of the Missing

Name	Gen.	Age	Home Address	Place where last seen	Date of Disappearance	Responsible Authorities	minghui.org (Chinese)	clearwisdom.net (English)
Li Ruihuan	F	60	No. 42-5-301 Huaxing Community, City of Shuangzhuang, Hebei	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Jan 2002	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/30/123785.html#2006-3-29-sz-3	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/8/71718.html
Qi Aigui	F	39	Dongli District, Haerbin City, Heilongjiang Province	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Aug. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2002/2/1/24198.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2002/2/1/18620.html
Bi Yunting	F			Haerbin Women Prison, Heilongjiang Province	Second Part of Oct. 2002	Haerbin Women Prison	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/9/24/84924.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/10/5/53165.html
Zhang Min	F	29	CCP School Huoju Village, Daqing City before missing	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Chinese New Year 2002	Beijing Police Dept.	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/13/99500.html#2005-4-12-shizong3-3	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/22/61061.html
Lin Xiumei	F	34	Qingan County, Heilongjiang Province		May 2004	Qingan Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/14/99496.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/3/60286.html
Li Weizhi	M	53	9-10 FL, 7th Bldg, Rang District, Daqing		Dec. 2000		http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/24/100333.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/8/60465.html
Li Lifang	F	40			Summer 2003		http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/25/100389.html#2005-4-24-ss-2	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/17/60852.html
Xu Yuexian	F	48	4th Unit, 35 District, Qianjin Community, Jiamusi, Heilongjiang Province		Oct. 2002	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/29/100568.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/10/61704.html
Tan Guangfeng	M	39	Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province	went out to pass Falun Gong materials and never returned	May 2004	Haerbin Police Dept.	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/2/123536.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/10/71807.html
Teng Houxue	M	28			Beginning of 2002		http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/3/9/46077.html#chinanews-20030305	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/3/20/33528.html
Fu Guiwu	M		Houpania village, Jinzhou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province		July 1999	Anshan Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/8/31/83009.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/24/72381p.html
Tian Zhenyang	F	28	Fushun City, Liaoning Province	Shanghai	Feb. 2004	Shanghai Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/12/21/91804.html#2004-12-21-ch-7	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/1/6/56297.html
Xu Qiang	M	32	No. 1-52 Bldg, Keyanli Street, City of Jinzhou, Liaoning Province	Beijing	June 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/1/18/93705.html#2005-1-18-ch-6	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/2/5/7105.html
Shi Yongshun	M	50	Anshan District, Liaoning Province		Sept. 2004	Anshan Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/3/23/97877.html#2005-3-22-ch-20	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/4/4/59147.html
Zhou Fengchun	F	39	same village, Yangan County, Xingcheng City, Liaoning Province	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	July 1999	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/5/101129.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/2/61428.html
Zhao Lixuan	F	34	No. 48 Tengfei Road, Teixi District, Shenyang City	Her Mother's Home (Huludao)	Oct. 2000	Huludao Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/7/101232.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/11/61745.html
Zhang Wei	M	36	Wencui Road, Shenhe District, Shenyang City	Community under Mengjiatun Police Station Jurisdiction	2002	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/12/101638.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/7/61595.html
Xu Hongbo	M		3rd FL, 5th Unit, 5th Bldg, Lodging House of Bus Company, Changchun	Changchun City	Beginning of 2003	Changchun Police Dept.	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/2/13/67365.html#chinanews-20040213-2	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/2/28/45574.html
Liu Yi	M			Qingnian Road Police Station	March 2002	Changchun Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/10/8/86086.html#2004-10-7-ch-14	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/11/11/54072.html
Yang Chunyong	M		City of Yushu, Jilin Province	Back to Changchun from Beijing under the Police Custody	Aug. 18, 1999	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/1/13/93407.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/2/1/57080.html
Wang Zilin	M	39	Longtan District, Jilin City, Jilin Province	Traveled to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong		Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/1/124157.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/10/71808.html
Wu Shijing	F	30	Baishan City, Jilin Province	Tiananmen	Sept. 1999	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/7/99073.html#2005-4-6-sz-3	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/4/20/59890.html
Xu Haifu	F	55	Yanji City, Jilin Province	Traveled Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	July 1999	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/21/99963.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/4/60330.html
Li Xiuying	F	39	No.342, 4th FL, 3rd Unit, Bldg 2, Furong Community, Kuancheng District, Changchun City		May 2004	Changchun Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/29/100568.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/10/61704.html
Li Yumei	F	51	Minzi Village, Qianan County, Jilin Province	Beijing Tiananmen	Feb. 2001	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/5/101129.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/2/61428.html
Dong Guirong	F	N/A	Jilin City	Beijing	End of 2004	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/20/102240.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/3/61456.html
Yu Dongxian	M	45	Dezhou City, Shandong Province		May 2003	Zibo Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/9/23/84827.html#2004-9-22-ch-5	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/10/11/53362.html
Zhang Yunhe	F		City of Qingdao, Shandong Province		Reported Missing on Nov. 27, 2004	Qingdao Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/1/17/93675.html#2005-1-17-chnews-16	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/1/27/56949.html
Chen Fengjun	F	60	wengjia village, Xiangjia Town, Longkou City, Shandong Province			Longkou Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/11/99259.html#2005-4-10-missing-1	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/5/60346.html
Gao Deyan	F	41	Beima Town, Longkou City, Shandong Province		Spring of 2001	Longkou Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/11/99368.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/8/60470.html
Yu Chunhua	F	56	Quegzhuan Village, Laixi City, Shandong Province	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Feb. 2001	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/24/100333.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/8/60465.html

Jiang Xiuxiang	F	42	City of Rongcheng, Shandong Province		June 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/12/101638.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/7/61595.html
Zhang Cuirong	F	70				Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/4/13/48316.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/4/28/34991.html
Mei Hanying	F	40		Wuhan	Oct. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/10/25/59486.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/11/4/1953.html
Hu Xiumei	F		Xiaochi Town, Hubei Province	Jiujiang	July 2003	Jiujiang Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/2/9/67014.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/2/25/45458.html
Ma Caizao	F	50	Xihe Town, Suizhou, Hubei Province		July 1999	Hubei Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/7/29/80406.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/9/7/52176.html
Yan Chunmu	M	71	Longganmu Farm or Huangmei County, Hubei Province	City of Xian	Nov.2000	Xian Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/8/23/82402.html#2004-8-22-ch-15	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/9/12/52362.html
Wang Jun	M	37	Hanqudajia Street, Wuhan City, Hubei Province	Wuhan	Sept. 2001	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/7/99073.html#2005-4-6-sz-1	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/4/20/59890.html
Sun Biao	M	55	Lodging House or the Second Drink Water Factory, Huocao, Sanxia Town, Xiaogan Community, Xiaogan City, Hubei Province	Travelled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Sept. 1999	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/3/13/46387.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/3/26/33817.html
Zhang Hui	M	22		Tiananmen Square	Dec. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/17/99803.html#2005-4-17-sz-1	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/1/60221.html
Ci Baosen	M	40			Second half of 2001	Yuelianghu Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/1/100843.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/18/60909.html
Li Yuling	F	40			First Half of 2002	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/1/100843.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/18/60909.html
Shi Xiaolan	F	30	Zhenzhuji Village, Futu Street, Huangshi City, Hubei Province		March 2004	Huangshi Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/5/101129.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/2/61428.html
Yu Yimin	F	40	City of Wuhan, Hubei Province		June 2003	Wuhan Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/5/101129.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/2/61428.html
Wang Guihuan	F		City of Tianmen, Hubei Province		June 2005	Hubei Tianmen Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/12/101638.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/7/61595.html
Yang Aijin	F		Jinxixiang village, Zhongfang County, Hunan Province	Hannan Province	2003	Hainan Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/2/6/66759.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/2/23/45391p.html
Ma Lingyun	F	70	Hunan Province	Dezhou Xincun, Shanghai Province	Feb. 2004	Shanghai Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/3/28/71068.html#chinanews-20040328-26	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/4/10/46918.html
Li Xiaoying	F	43	Xinping village, Anren County, Linzhou City, Hunan Province	Back to Hunan from Beijing on board the train	Jan. 2001	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/4/98855.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/11/60644.html
Li Zhibang	M	62	Huangshan Village, Pingjiang County, Hunan Province	Travelled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Chinese New Year of 2001	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/12/99440.html#2005-4-12-sz-2	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/8/61641.html
Wu Hongwen	M	37	Lodging House of Hunan Province Administration		Chinese New Year of 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/10/27/113244.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/1/8/66656.html
Deng Shiyang	F	56	Hunan Province	Travelled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Feb. 2002	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/29/100568.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/10/61704.html
Hu Zhenfeng	F	20	City of Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province	Travelled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Oct. 1999	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/5/28/75836.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/6/11/49106p.html
Liu Xifeng	M				Sept. 2002	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/8/8/81288.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/8/28/51818.html
Wang Xiaodong	F				Sept. 2002	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/8/8/81288.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/8/28/51818.html
Xu Lishan	F		Chao-chou City, Guangdong province	Travelled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Dec. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/1/100843.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/18/60909.html
Xiao Zengyi	M		Dayidun County, Szechwan Province			Sichuan Dayixinchang Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/9/28/58090.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/5/26/36162.html
Li Yi	F		Chengdu		May 1, 2003	Zizhongnanmusi Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/3/30/76016.html#chinanews-05302004-2	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/6/10/49064p.html
Wu Mingzhong	M	40	Yilong County, Szechwan Province			Chendu Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/9/23/84838.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/appx/eng/search.aspx
Li Donghua	M			Travelled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Oct. 2004	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/24/100333.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/8/60465.html
Yao Wu	F	42	Fuqin Residential Area or Jinniu District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province	Travelled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Sept. 1999	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/2/123536.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/10/71807.html
Chen Linyu	F	26	City of Nanchang, Jiangxi Province		2001	Suzhou Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/23/100268.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/6/60391.html
Zhan Xingmao	M	41	Bimtu Town, City of Jiandou, Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province	Ran off from Jiandou City Asylum	Second half of 2004	Yangzhou Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/21/99963.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/4/60330.html
Sun Yufeng	M	32	Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province	Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province	Jan. 2002	Lianyungang Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/15/101884.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/27/61237.html
Zhang Long	M	42	Sanhe Village, Jingyuan County, Gansu Province	Went to Beijing to clarify the truth	July 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/4/3/71568.html#chinanews-04032004-33	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/4/19/47183.html
Yu Guiping	F	60	City of Lanzhou, Gansu Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Jan. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/17/99803.html#2005-4-17-sz-2	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/1/60221.html
Chai Qiang	M	42		Public internet Access Bar, City of Baotou, Gansu	Jan. 2004	Lanzhou Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/5/101891.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/27/61237.html
Xi Lilin	F	60	City of Lanzhou, Gansu Province	Hu County, Shanxi Province	Oct. 2002	Shanxi Huxian Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/15/101891.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/27/61237.html
Dang Jilai	M	32	Rural of Gansu Province	City of Chongqing	June 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/20/102240.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/3/61456.html

Zhang Ruifang	F	50	Huaiyang County, Henan Province	Passing out Falun Gong materials around Xinyang	Oct. 2003	Xinyang Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/11/18/60808.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/11/27/42635.html
He Ziyang	F		Sanmenxia City, Henan Province	At her work place	March 2004	Sanmenxia Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/4/18/72628.html	N/A
Jiang Xiurong	F	65	City of Zhengzhou	went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Dec. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/11/99259.html#2005-4-10-missing-3	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/6/60346.html
Zhang Xiulan	F	49	Zhengzhou City, Henan Province	Beijing	Dec. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/13/99500.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/22/61061.html
Li Yingge	F	40		Beijing	June 2002	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/15/101884.html	N/A
Xu Xiujun	F		City of Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province	City of Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province	June 2003	Shijiazhuang Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/7/20/79868.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/8/6/51072p.html
Wang Xingjun	F	55	ranu village, Bingcao County, Shenzhou City, Hebei Province	went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Late 1999	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/8/24/82479.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/9/9/52221.html
Yu Shihong	M		Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province	City of Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Aug. 2003	Shenzhen Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/1/31/94550.html#2005-1-30-ch-27	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/2/15/57571.html
Li Xianghong	F	42	Loonging House or Construction Bureau, City of Shenzhen	City of Baoding	July 1999	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/4/12/99440.html#2005-4-12-sz-1	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/8/61641.html
Wang Junhua	F	43	Chaigoubao town, Huaian County, City of Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province			Gaoyang Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/11/101583.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/23/62171.html
Guo Dongxiang	M		Chaoyang District, Beijing	Beijing		Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/2/14/67458.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/3/2/45653p.html
Gao Ju	M	40	Guilou, Dongcheng District, Beijing	City of Beijing	Christmas, 2005	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/8/101360.html#2005-5-7-ch-7	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/5/22/61059.html
Zhang Meimei	F	60	City of Chengdu, Sichuan Province	City of Chongqing	April 2003	Chongqing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/9/6/83499.html	N/A
Wei Xingyan	F	28	Graduate Student of Chongqing University			Chongqing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/7/2/53308.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/24/72381p.html
Zhou Qunying	F		Hechuan, Chongqing			Chongqing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/2/10/95206.html#2005-2-9-ch-15	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/4/2/59123.html
Xu Xiaoqiang	F					Guiyang Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/5/15/101884.html	N/A
Zhang Gonghua	F		graduate student at Fudan University, Shanghai; forced to leave school in 2000 and went to Shenyang	Joined a hunger strike to protest the prison's persecution	May 13, 2004	Detained in Shenyang No.2 Prison	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/1/124157p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/10/71808p.html
Lin Xijie	F	37	"No. 597 Farm", Heilongjiang Province	Went to Beijing to appeal, abducted in Shanhaiguan and disappeared	July 5, 2000		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/1/124157p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/10/71808p.html
Yue Yueming	M	42	in the countryside of Yichun, Heilongjiang Province	disappeared and came home at the countryside in Yichun	2001		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/1/124157p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/10/71808p.html
Gong Kun	M		a university student in Beijing; hometown is Nanchang County, Jiangxi Province	No.2 Division of Tuanhe Labor Camp	Feb. 2003		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/4/124429p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/18/72116p.html
Ding Lei and sister	F		Laiyang, Shandong Province	went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	2001		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/4/124429p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/18/72116p.html
Zhang Jiang	M		Laiyang, Shandong Province	went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	2001		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/4/124429p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/18/72116p.html
Lu Hongjiang	M		Laiyang, Shandong Province	went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	2001		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/4/124429p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/18/72116p.html
Li Suyun	F		Qidong County, Hunan Province	Was forced to leave home to avoid persecution	Feb. 26, 2000		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/5/124480p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/27/72518p.html
Lu Yonghua	F	51	Qixia in Yantai, Shandong Province	Went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	Dec. 24, 2000		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/5/124480p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/27/72518p.html
Shen Jihua	F	42	Caozhuang Village, Liyuan Town, Kaiping District, Tangshan, Hebei Province	Her consciousness became unclear and she left home and disappeared	Oct. 2003		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/5/124480p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/27/72518p.html
Gong Yechi	M	45	Lijia Village, Shunwang St. in Zhucheng, Shandong Province; used to work in the military police in Bijing	Went to Beijing on September 7, 2004; checked in Beijing Military Police 14th Team Hostel on Sep. 22, contacted family	Sep. 26, 2004		http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/3/18/97543.html#2005-3-18-ch-26	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/4/5/59287.html
Wu Jing	F	35	baishang, Jilin Province	Being constantly harassed by police station and neighborhood committee, left home	2001		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/8/124738p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/16/72012p.html
Gao Yuanxin	M	62	a university student in Beijing		2001		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/8/124738p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/16/72012p.html
Yu Quan	F	55	Employees' residence of Factory 250, Jilin, Jilin Province	Went to a fellow practitioner's home on one morning and told the practitioner the same			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/8/124738p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/16/72012p.html
Liang Zhili	F	35	Lianzhou Town, Qingyuan, Guangdong Province	kidnapped by police	2000		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/8/124738p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/16/72012p.html
Tao Shangzhen	F	65	Lianzhou Town, Qingyuan, Guangdong Province	kidnapped by police, escaped and disappeared	2000		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/8/124738p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/16/72012p.html
Zhao Lijun	F		within the Beixinqiao Police Station's functional range, Dongcheng District, Beijing		Nov. 20, 2005		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/8/124738p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/16/72012p.html

Zhang Yuhua	F		Liqi Town, Fushun County, Fushun, Liaoning Province	Kidnapped by police at home in Liqi Town, Fushun County, Fushun, Liaoning Province	April 25, 2005		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/8/124738p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/16/72012p.html
Sun Fenghua	F	44		Kidnapped by police in Harbin.	May 15, 2003		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/8/124739p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/26/72450p.html
Li Shaojun	M	35	Ezhou, Hubei Province	Went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	between July and Aug. 1999		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/8/124740p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/26/72451p.html
Ma Zhenyu	M		Chief assistant, Falun Gong Nanjing Assistance Center, before 1999	Suzhou Prison			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/9/124784p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/12/71865p.html
Yu Jianshe	M		Deputy chief assistant, Falun Gong Nanjing Assistance Center, before 1999				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/9/124784p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/12/71865p.html
Zhang Aihong	F		Nanjing Industrial University		2004		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/9/124784p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/12/71865p.html
Xia Jufen	F		Xiaguan District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province	Has been jailed in Nantong Women Prison at the beginning and no more information			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/9/124784p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/12/71865p.html
Huang Jiangang	M						https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/9/124784p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/12/71865p.html
Xu Jun	M		Xuanwu District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province	Kidnapped by the "610 Office" and disappeared	First half of 2002		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/9/124784p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/12/71865p.html
Du Maomin	M	36	Tancheng County, Linyi, Shandong Province	Huaibei Prison			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/9/124793p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/24/72369p.html
Wang Xiaosheng	M		Jilin, Jilin Province; used to work in the Railway Station				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/15/125261p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/26/72463p.html
Li Yongzhe	M		Tieli, Heilongjiang Province; of Chaoxian ethnic group		July 1999		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/15/125261p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/26/72463p.html
Zhang Yong	M	34	Yongji County, Jilin Province	Yimane Labor Camp in Jioutai, Jilin Province			http://library.minghui.org/victim/i121700.htm	N/A
Lin Shusen	M	32	Xicheng District, Beijing. His hometown is Qing'an County, Heilongjiang	Beijing	May 2005	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/5/29/102918.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/27/62314.html
Chen Wei	M		Feng County, Jiangsu Province	Feng County, Jiangsu Province	May 2005	Feng County Police Dept.	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/6/4/103313.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/21/62079.html
Xia Taiming	M	50	Gongnong Village, Deyang City, Sichuan Province	N/A	June 2005	Gongnong Village Police., Deyang City, Sichuan Province	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i13558.htm	N/A
Chen Maoya	M	40	N/A	N/A	June 2005	610 Office in Deyang City, Sichuan Province	http://library.minghui.org/victim/i13559.htm	N/A
Yu Jianhua	M	63	Qiting Township, Macheng City in Hubei Province	Qiting Township, Macheng City in Hubei Province	Aug. 23, 2001	Qiting Police, Macheng City in Hubei	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/6/18/104181.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/30/62415.html
Du Shangbing	M	32	Anhui Province	Tiananmen Square, Beijing	Sept. 24, 2001	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/6/18/104181.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/30/62415.html
Zhao Shouhong	M		Anhui Province	Tiananmen Square, Beijing	Nov. 7, 2002	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/6/18/104181.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/6/30/62415.html
Xia Aixiang	F	42	Qiujiashan Village in Wutu Town of Changle County in Weifang City, Shandong Province	Wutu town of Changle County in Weifang City, Shandong Province	Aug. 16, 2001	Qiaoguan Police, and Wutu Police	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/8/18/108648.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/9/7/64659.html
Yang Lijuan	F	50	Jilin Railway Residential District, Jilin City, Jilin Province	Jilin Railway Residential District, Jilin City, Jilin Province	Aug. 24, 2005	Jilin Provincial National Security Police	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/8/25/109133.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/9/1/64476.html photo: http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/images/2005-8-17-xiaaixiang.jpg
Sun Liangsheng	M	40	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	2005	Taocheng District Police, Hengshui City	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/8/25/109110.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/9/2/64517.html
Kang Yanxiang	M	39	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	2005	Taocheng District Police, Hengshui City	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/8/25/109110.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/9/2/64517.html
Han Guiping	F	30	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	July 1999	local authorities	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/8/29/109382.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/9/23/65203.html
Guiping's son Wang	M	10	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	July 1999	local authorities	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/8/29/109382.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/9/23/65203.html
Zhang Ruirong	F	59	second brigade of Liansheng Village, Dongfeng Town, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province	second brigade of Liansheng Village, Dongfeng Town, Harbin City	2001	local authorities	http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/9/2/109521.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/10/11/65769.html
Zhang Ruirong's daughter-in-law	F		Liansheng Village, Dongfeng Town, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province	Hebei Province	July 1999	local authorities	http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/9/2/109521.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/10/11/65769.html
Geng Cuifang's son	M		Lanzhou City, Gansu Province	Lanzhou City, Gansu Province	Aug. 2002	local authorities	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/9/4/109749.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/10/11/65771.html
Wang Yuanju	M	39	Suizhong County, Huludao City, Liaoning Province	Longgang District, Huludao City, Liaoning Province	Sept. 18, 2005	local authorities	http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/9/21/110890.html	N/A
Li Dongmei	F	48	Huludao City, Liaoning Province	Huludao City, Liaoning Province	2003	local authorities	http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/9/21/110890.html	N/A
Qu Tonglin	M	36	Jinzhou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province	Jinzhou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province	Sept. 21, 2005	local authorities	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/9/24/111134.html	N/A
Ru Lixiang	F		Heping District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province	Heping District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province	Sept. 23, 2005	local authorities	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/9/28/111384.html	N/A
Xie Fengming	F		Baizhuang Village of Huangzhuang Town, Sanhe City, Hebei Province	Baizhuang Village of Huangzhuang Town, Sanhe City, Hebei Province	Oct. 26, 2005	Huangzhuang Police, Sanhe City, Hebei Province	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/11/6/113903.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/12/1/67429.html

Hu Zhiming	M		Chaoyang City, Liaoning Province	Produced by Beijing Polices & Beijing National Security			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/9/124496p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/25/72260p.html
Huang Xiong	M	28	Furong Town, Wanan County, Jiangxi Province	Shanghai	April 2003		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/9/124496p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/25/72260p.html
Little Junjun	F	10	City of Zhoukou, Henan Province		July 1999		http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2001/9/15/16594.html#chinanews0915-3	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/9/30/14275.html
Granddaughter of Zhu Yuezhan	M		Lives in Jinan, Shandong Province.		July 1999		http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/2/14/120756.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/3/2/70436.html
Wang Guijin's son	M	4	Huzhuang Executive Village, Lutai Town, Huaiyang County, Zhoukou City, Henan Province		July 1999		http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/12/9/91014.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/1/9/56304.html
Daughter of Liu Limei	F	12	Medical College of Northeast Agriculture University, Xiangfang District, Haerbin		July 1999		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/9/124496p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/25/72260p.html
Wei Xianhui	F	50	Sixth Village, Fuqiao Town, Chuanshan District, Suining City, Sichuan Province	Sixth Village, Fuqiao Town, Chuanshan District, Suining City, Sichuan Province	July 2003	local authorities	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/6/22/104591.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/7/5/62568.html
Son of Geng Cuifang	M	16	Lanzhou City, Gansu Province	Lanzhou City, Gansu Province	August 2002	local authorities	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/9/4/109749.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/3/2/70436.html
Huang Hongqi	M	35	Dalian City, Shandong Province	on the way from Shenzhen City (or Guangzhou City), Guangdong Province	Feb. 2006		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/2/6/120246.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/3/24/71132p.html
Zhang Huipu	M	35	East Apartment, Floor 6, Unit 1, Building 15, No. 10 Institute of Telecommunication Science, Xi'an City, Shanxi Province	Xi'an City, Shanxi Province	March 2005	Yanta District Police and Yanta District "610" Office, Xi'an City.	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/2/8/120369.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/2/26/70327p.html
Yang Zhenlin	F	70	Ganjiakou, Xicheng District, Beijing	Ganjiakou, Xicheng District, Beijing	Feb. 16, 2006	local authorities	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/2/23/121457.html	N/A
Yang Shili	M		Beijing, used to practice Falun Gong at Gaojiayuan area in the Chaoyang District, Beijing	Beijing	Feb. 18, 2006	local authorities	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/1/121866.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/3/24/71140p.html
Wang Anlin	F	60	Beijing	Beijing	Early 2006	local authorities	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/1/121866.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/3/24/71140p.html
Jin Yan	F	48	Jilin City, Jilin Province	Beijing	April 1, 2002	Beijing local authorities	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/3/0/123785.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/8/71718p.html photo link: https://www.minghui.org/mh/article_images/2006-3-26-jinyan.jpg
Zhang Wenliang	M	61	Zunhua City, Hebei province	Beijing	Nov. 2000	Beijing local authorities	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/3/0/123785.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/8/71718p.html
Liu Bogang	M		Fularji District in Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province	Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province	Dec. 7, 2004	local authorities of Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/3/0/123785.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/8/71718p.html
Yang Lijun	F		Fularji District in Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province	Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province	Dec. 7, 2004	local authorities of Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/3/0/123785.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/8/71718p.html
Mao Cuihan	F		Fengcheng Public Transportation Apartment Complex in the Dadong District in Shenyang City, Liaoning Province	Shenyang City, Liaoning Province	Feb. 20, 2006	Xindong Police, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/3/0/123785.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/8/71718p.html
Lu Jianqiang	M		Pudong District, Shanghai	Shanghai	Dec. 2005	local authorities	http://library.minghui.org/victim/zz2819.htm	N/A
Sun Zhaohai	M	40	Youyi Suger company in Jiamusi city of Heilongjiang Province	Jiamusi city of Heilongjiang Province			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/2/126706p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72885p.html
Yang Yuru	M	49	Wupai District in Jiaoxi town of Yindong Nanzhouzhenyuan County	Jiaoxi Elementary School			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/3/126782p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/4/74071p.html
Wei Shuhua	F	30	Yanhua distict of Yuncheng city in Shanxi province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/3/126782p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/4/74071p.html
Yao Zhongyuan	M	65	Zibo in Shangdong	Shandong Zibo Food Machine Factory			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/3/126782p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/4/74071p.html
Ni Hong	F	39	Beijing Dongcheng District Donghuamen				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/3/126782p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/4/74071p.html
Lu Yanju	F	39	Shenjawan village or Hanchuan city in Hubei				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/4/126847p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/12/73170p.html
Wang Zhenyun	F	52	Choujiazui village or Hanchuan city in Hubei				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/4/126847p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/12/73170p.html
Wang Aiyun	F	56	Choujiazui village or Hanchuan city in Hubei				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/4/126847p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/12/73170p.html
Yu Xinyu	F	35	Xi'er tiao Street or Xisantiao Street in Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province			Admission Office of Yangguang Foreign Languages	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/4/126847p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/12/73170p.html
Wang Jianhui	M	35	Shaoying villege of Dahe Town in Shijiazhuang Luquan city, Hebei province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/5/126918p.html	N/A
Liu Yudong	M	41	Lingdi villege of Tongzhi Town in Shijiazhuang Luquan city, Hebei province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/5/126918p.html	N/A
He Lihua	F		Ranghulu District of Daqing city, Heilongjiang province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/5/126942p.html	N/A

Xu Chengben	M	54	Happy Valley on Fuyuan Street in the Zhibu District of Yantai City			Yantai City Ocean Fishery Company	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/11/127431p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/31/73940p.html
Deng Yongchun	F	30	Sishe in Xiaonanyi village of Guanghan city, Sichuan province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/12/127486p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/10/74300p.html
Unknown	N/A	30	Bijie District of Guizhou province			Guizhou Province Bijie District	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/12/127486p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/10/74300p.html
Wu Xiurong	M	70	Zhengzhou, Henan province			Former staff member of the Henan Provincial Government	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/12/127486p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/10/74300p.html
Yang Guimei	F		Jilin Province			Moldawadawoerdawoer Ethnic Autonomous	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/12/127486p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/10/74300p.html
Diao Youyi	M	40	Dandong, Liaoning				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/16/127937p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/3/11/70696.html
Jiang Dafen	F	39	Jing Sixth Team of Hannan in Wuhan city				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/18/128096p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/20/74636p.html
Kang Shuling	F	63	Benxi Liaoning			Benxi City FRP Plant	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/18/128096p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/20/74636p.html
Chen Chunguang	M	N/A	Doumen District of Zhuhai city				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/18/128096p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/20/74636p.html
Chen Jixiu	F	30	6th team of Siping village in Yuanyang Town of Yubei district, Chongqing				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/18/127938p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/3/74040p.html
Ding Yan	F	46	Transferring Company in Laiyang, Shandong			Haier Platform in Laiyang	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/18/127938p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/3/74040p.html
Hu Wei	M	27	ninth organization of Hongshi Village in Jianguan Town, Congchou city of Sichuan Province			Student of Haerbin Industry university	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/18/127938p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/3/74040p.html
Wei Tongtong	F	N/A	Chengdu City, Sichuan Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/20/128290.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/23/73667.html
Yang Su	F	30	Chongqing city			Government of Jiangbei District in Chongqing	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/20/128290.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/23/73667.html
Song Zhining	M	30					http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/20/128290.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/23/73667.html
Liu Ying	F	45	2-6-12 Jinlong Neighborhood, Shashi District, under the Nanhu Residence Administration			Shashi District Industrial and Trading Corp in Jinzhou City	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/20/128290.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/23/73667.html
Xia Aijun	M	37					http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/9/127276.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/24/73693.html
Wang Wei	M	N/A	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/9/127276.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/24/73693.html
Liu Chunxia	F	20	Wafangdian, Dalian				http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/9/127276.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/24/73693.html
Xu Menglan	F	60					http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/9/127276.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/24/73693.html
Liu Fengzhen	F	55	Guiyang, Guizhou Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	End of 1999		http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Tang Shirong	F	63	Jingkou Farm, Shapingba District, Chongqing	Home	Sept 3, 2005		http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Liu Qingxiang	M	70	Lianggezhuang Village, Shigezhuang Town, Wuqing District, Tianjin	was forced to leave home to avoid	Spring of 2001		http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Wei Xiaoping	F	30	Suizhou, Hubei Province	kidnapped by police at Hunan Province and disappeared	Spring of 2005		http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/24/125928.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/29/72609.html
Bai Jinliang	M	42	Flax Factory Employee Living Community, Bayan County, Helongjiang Province	Disappeared after jumping off the train on the way being kidnapped by the police	July 2000		http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/24/125928.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/29/72609.html
Sun Yu	M	27	Dalian, Liaoning Province	Disappeared after being kidnapped by the police when clarifying Truth in Dalian Aquatic	Late 1999		http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/25/126062.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/29/72610.html
Cai Jun	M	30	Qiaokou District, Wuhan, Hubei Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Late 1999		http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/25/126062.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/29/72610.html
Lin Jinfeng	F	50	Daqing City, Helongjiang Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	2000		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/27/126236p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72886p.html
Zhao Lixuan	F	20	Shenyang, Liaoning Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	2001		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/27/126236p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72886p.html
Li Jisheng	M	N/A	Gangxi Community, Development District, Dalian, Liaoning	Already disappeared for 2 years			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/27/126236p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72886p.html
Zhang Lijing	F	20	Panjin, Liaoning Province	Already disappeared			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/27/126236p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72886p.html
Zhang Shuxia	F	48	Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province	Already disappeared for several years			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/27/126236p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72886p.html
Liang Wei	M	N/A	Huojiatang, Xinmin City, Liaoning Province	Disappeared after 1999/7/20	July 20, 1999		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/27/126236p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72886p.html

Li Jun	F	40	Dalian, Liaoning Province	Disappeared in Masanjia House of Correction		Masanjia House of Correction	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887p.html
Wang Ling	F	50	Tieling, Liaoning Province	Taken out by police from the Masanjia House of Correction and disappeared	2004	Masanjia House of Correction	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887p.html
Su Youqing	M	36	No. 12 Group, Meishan Village, Shizi Town, Jiujiang County, Jiangxi Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong. Arrested and disappeared	2000		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887p.html
Zhou Fuquan	M	N/A	Hongshi Town, Shuangliu, Sichuan Province	Disappeared after 2001	2001		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887p.html
Cheng Yaping	F	50	Chaoyang, Liaoning Province	Illegally detained in Masanjia House of Correction and disappeared in 2004	2004		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430p.html	N/A
Shu Weijun	F	55	Meiyan Community, Fushun, Liaoning Province	Kidnapped by police at PLA General Hospital. Disappeared since being illegally out into			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887p.html
Chen Qiuxiang	F	49	Liangjiazui Town, Zhangwu County, Fuxin, Liaoning Province	Was forced to leave home to avoid persecution since 2002 and	2002		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887p.html
Chen Yanxiang	F	42	Liangjiazui Town, Zhangwu County, Fuxin, Liaoning Province	Was forced to leave home to avoid persecution since 2002 and	2002		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887p.html
Wu Bo	M	36	Taohongpu, Jiaokou County, Shanxi Province	Disappeared after going out with the book "Zhuan Fa Lun" 1999/7/27	July 27, 1999		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887p.html
Xiong Zhiying	F		Daohe Town, Li County, Hunan Province	Disappeared after going to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong in 2001	2001		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887p.html
Lei Xiankang	M	64	No. 5 Gongshe, 16 Village, Chadian Town, Yongchuan City, Chongqing	Disappeared after going to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong for the 2nd time in 2000	July 5, 2000		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/2/126705p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/2/126705p.html
Hou Yinshu	M	42	Dalian, Liaoning Province	Disappeared after going out home in March 2006	Disappeared in 2000		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/22/128447p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/29/73887p.html
Hu Yulan	F	20	Beipei District, Chongqing	Disappeared after being	2000		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/22/128447p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/29/73887p.html
Yao Jinheng	M	26	Dengzhuangzi village, Cui County, Cangzhou, Hebei Province	Disappeared after travelling out on May 1, 2001	May 1, 2001		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/22/128447p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/29/73887p.html
Wang Wenqiang	M	30	Signal Village, Wujiatang Town, Cang County, Cangzhou, Hebei Province	Disappeared after going to Shijiazhuang in 2003	2003		https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/22/128447p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/29/73887p.html
Chang Ming	N/A	N/A					https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/22/128447p.html	N/A
Guo Huankang	M	40	Guizhou		2001	Guizhou Province	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/24/128618p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/14/74445p.html
Zhang Lijie	F	46	Huanggu District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province	April, 2001		Worker at Glass Knife Factory in	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/24/128618p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/14/74445p.html
Liu Hongquan	M	N/A	Shiyan City, Hubei Province	2002			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/24/128618p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/14/74445p.html
Xie Ping	F		Shenyi Group, Xinmin Village, Baiguo Town, Henshan County, Hunan Province	28-Dec-02			https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/24/128618p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/14/74445p.html
Fang Dongyi	F	38	Anle Pond, Bantangpu, Xiangtan City	July, 1999		Textile Printing and Dying Factory at	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/24/128618p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/14/74445p.html
Chen Jinchun	F		Wuhan City, Hubei Province			First Center of Wuhan Police Station	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/24/128623p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/9/74278p.html
Yao Yaocai	M	39	Niaowei Village, Guling Town, Jiedong County, Jieyang City, Guangdong Province	Home	December 25th, 2000	Guangdong Province Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/26/128846p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/20/74629p.html
Zhang Chunying	F	42	Fongjiazhuang village, Qiulong Town, Haocheng County, Hebei Province		Year of 2001	Beijing Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/26/128846p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/20/74629p.html
He Xueyu	F	67	No.5 Team in Dafan Village, Hongyuan Village, Ji	Home	Year of 2002	Sichuang Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/26/128846p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/20/74629p.html
Zhang Qin	M	50					https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/26/128843p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/9/74271p.html
Zhang Zuoin	M	56	No.71 Huanghe Street, Xiguang District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province	Workplace	March, 2002	Huilian Motel nearby where Tiger Beach in Zhongshan District, Dalian	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/29/129095p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/17/75575p.html
Cui Xiangjun	M	30	Changping District, Beijing		7/1/2003	Police Station, Beijing	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/29/129095p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/17/75575p.html
Zhou Chunfeng	F	50	Baite Village, Yangan town, Xingcheng City, Liaoning Province		7/24/1999	Beijing Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/29/129095p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/17/75575p.html
Li Shuhui	F	53	Haidian District, Beijing			Army resided at Beijing 507 Institute	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/29/129119p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/23/74734p.html
Xu Qianan (by Pronunciation)	M						https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/29/129119p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/23/74734p.html
Li Lanfeng	F	28	Dair Village, Sunji town, Shouguang City, Shandong Province		Sep. 2001	Shouguang City Agriculture Bureau	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/3/129545p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/21/74666p.html

Fan Xiu	F		Huichun City, Yanbian District, Jilin Province			Jilin Province Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/3/129545p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/21/74666p.html
Li Xiangping	F		Henjiaobao village, Yongquanhuang Town, Mai County, Heilongjiang Province	Year of 2001		Hepei Province Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/3/129545p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/21/74666p.html
Liu Hongbo	M	29	Dalian City, Liaoning Province	Year of 2000		Liaoning Province Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/3/129545p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/21/74666p.html
Wang Daofa	M	54	Heguang City, Heilongjiang Province	8/29/2003		Heilongjiang Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/3/129545p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/21/74666p.html
Liu Yuhua	F		Sanjingzui, Xiaojiaoan, Chifeng City, Inner Mongolia	2000 to 08/2001		Beijing Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/3/129545p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/21/74666p.html
Zhou Guangxiang	M	65	Yuchuan Town, Wuxiu City, Hubei Province	Year of 2005		The First Detention Center of	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/3/129550p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/2/75011p.html
Liu Yaya	F	24	No.7 Group, Guanmiao Village, Zhengchang Town, Xiatao City, Hubei Province	May, 2001		Beijing Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/4/129590p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/15/74489p.html
Fan Zhiqiang	M	35		Year of 2002		Office Clerk at Maocaopu Machinery	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/4/129590p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/15/74489p.html
Sun Liping	F	39	Gongzhuling in Jilin Province	March-April of 2006		Assistant Women Center of Masanjia	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/13/130299p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/25/74795p.html
Zhang Mingliang	M	56	Tangshan, Hebei Province	20-Feb-00	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Gao Tianfeng	M	30	He Nan Province	20-Feb-00	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Yuan Boyou	M	42	No.3 Gongshe, Lalatun Village, Zhenchai Town, Nongan County, Jilin Province	Year of 2001	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Zhou Fengxian	F	40	No.3 Gongshe, Lalatun Village, Zhenchai Town, Nongan County, Jilin Province	Year of 2001	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Yuan Jing	F	19	No.3 Gongshe, Lalatun Village, Zhenchai Town, Nongan County, Jilin Province	Year of 2001	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Huang Liping	F	39	Wumiao Street, Guanghan, Sichuan Province	Year of 2000	was forced to leave home to avoid	Guanghan Police Dept	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Liu Fengzhen	F	55	Guiyang, Guizhou Province	Year of 1999	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Tang Shirong	F	63	Jingkou Farm, Shapingba District, Chongqing	03-Sep-05	Home		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Liu Qingxiang	M	70	Lianggezhuang village, Shigezhuang Town, Wuqing District, Tianjin	Year of 2001	was forced to leave home to avoid	No. Jinggang of Shigezhuang Police Station	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/21/125726.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/3/72782.html
Wei Xiaoping	F	30	Suizhou, Hubei Province		Kidnapped by police at Hunan Province and disappeared.		http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/7/29/80406.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/9/7/52176.html
Bai Jinliang	M	42	Flax factory Employee Living Community, Bayan County, Heilongjiang Province		Disappeared after jumping off the train on the way being kidnapped by the police.		http://minghui.cc/mh/articles/2006/4/24/125928.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/29/72609.html
Sun Yu	M	27	Dalian, Liaoning Province	Year of 2002	Disappeared after being kidnapped by the police when clarifying Truth in Dalian Aquatic	Dalian City Fishery Institute	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/25/126062.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/29/72610.html
Zhang Baoshu	M	50	Panjin city, Liaoning Province	Year of 2002	Disappeared after being put into jail in 2002	Dabei Prison	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/25/126062.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/29/72610.html
Cai Jun	M	30	Qiaokou District, Wuhan, Hubei Province	Year of 1999	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong		http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/25/126062.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/29/72610.html
Zhu Limin	M	30-40		Year of 2000	Disappeared after being illegally put into jail in Hangzhou for 4 years	Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/25/126062.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/29/72610.html
Lin Jinfeng	F	50	Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province		Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong		N/A	N/A
Li Jisheng	M	N/A	Gangxi Community, Development District, Dalian, Liaoning	Year of 2004	Already disappeared for 2 years		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/27/126236.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72886.html
Zhang Lijing	F	20~	Panjin, Liaoning Province	Year of 2003	Already disappeared		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/27/126236.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72886.html
Zhang Shuxia	F	48	Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province		Already disappeared for several years		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/27/126236.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72886.html
Liang Wei	M	N/A	Huojiatang, Xinmin City, Liaoning Province		Disappeared after 1999/7/20		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/27/126236.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72886.html
Wang Ling	F	50~	Tieling, Liaoning Province		Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong and disappeared		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887.html
Su Youqing	M	36	No. 12 Group, Meishan Village, Shizi Town, Jiujiang County, Jiangxi Province	Year of 2000	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong. Arrested and disappeared.		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887.html
Zhou Fuquan	N/A	N/A	Hongshi Town, Shuangliu, Sichuan Province	Year of 2001	Disappeared after 2001		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887.html

Cheng Yaping	F	50	Chaoyang, Liaoning Province	Illegally detained in Masanjia House of Correction and disappeared in 2004	Year of 2004	Masanjia Forced Labor Camp	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887.html
Shu Weijun	F	55	Meiyan Community, Fushun, Liaoning Province	Disappeared since being illegally out into home to avoid persecution since 2002 and was forced to leave home to avoid persecution since 2002 and disappeared after going out with the book "Zhan Fa Lun" 1999/7/27			http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887.html
Chen Qiuxiang	F	49	Liangjiazhi Town, Zhangwu County, Fuxin, Liaoning Province	Disappeared after going out with the book "Zhan Fa Lun" 1999/7/27			http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887.html
Chen Yanxiang	F	42	Liangjiazhi Town, Zhangwu County, Fuxin, Liaoning Province	Disappeared after going out with the book "Zhan Fa Lun" 1999/7/27			http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887.html
Wu Bo	M	36	Taohongpu, Jiaokou County, Shanxi Province	Disappeared after going to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong in 2001	2001		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/4/29/126430.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/5/72887.html
Lei Xiankang	M	64	No. 5 Gongshe, 16 Village, Chadian Town, Yongchuan City, Chongqing	Disappeared after going to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong for the 2nd time in 2000	July 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/2/126705.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/26/73755.html
Xu Lishan	F	42	Chaozhou City, Guangdong Province	Disappeared after going to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong in 2000	2000		http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/2/126705.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/26/73755.html
Hou Yinzhū	M	42	Dalian, Liaoning Province	Disappeared after going out home in March 2006	March 2006	Dalian Police Dept.	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/22/128447.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/29/73887.html
Hu Yulan	F	20~	Beipei District, Chongqing	Disappeared in 2000 after being kidnapped by 610	2000	Chongqing Police Dept.	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/22/128447.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/29/73887.html
Yao Jinheng	M	26	Dengzhuangzi Village, Cimg County, Cangzhou, Hebei Province	Disappeared after travelling out on May 21, 2001	May 1, 2001		http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/22/128447.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/29/73887.html
Wang Wenqiang	M	30~	Shiqiao Village, wuqiangtang Town, Cang County, Cangzhou, Hebei Province	Disappeared after going to Shijiazhuang in 2003	2003		http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/22/128447.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/29/73887.html
Liu Yong	M	32	Group 5, Wayao Village, Chongyang Town, Chongzhou City, Sichuan Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/22/133658p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/10/8/78749.html
Chu Liwen	M		Taibao Village, Changyi City, Shandong Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/26/134015p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/14/76823p.html
Chi Yongwan	F		Longjing City, Jilin Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/2/134557p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/3/77602p.html
Zhao Jun	M	~30~	Wuqia Street, Changyi District, Jilin City, Jilin Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/2/134557p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/3/77602p.html
Dang Yanhua	F	~50~	Fushun City, Liaoning Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/2/134557p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/3/77602p.html
Zhang Qingyuan	M		Ximua Street, Jiangbei District, Wuhan City, Hubei Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/2/134557p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/3/77602p.html
He Weidong	F	50~	in Baizhifang area, Xuanwu District, Beijing				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/2/134557p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/3/77602p.html
Mr. Bao	M	50~	in Jiaomendongli, Fengtai District, Beijing; local police station is the Yangqiao police station				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/2/134557p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/3/77602p.html
Liu Chaichong	M	40~	Indaojaying Village, Qianying Town, Xinhai City, Hebei Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/9/135180p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/29/77444.html
Li Yafeng	M	27~28	suburb of Shijiazhuang City				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/9/135180p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/29/77444.html
He Xiuchun	F	56	Ningxiang City, Hunan Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/9/135180p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/29/77444.html
Huang Jiabi	F	74	Dalian City, Liaoning Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/12/135364p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/27/7359p.html
Li Yumei	F	40~	Minzijing in Ganan County, Jilin Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/12/135364p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/27/7359p.html
Guo Sanchun	M	50~	Zanwang Village, wangjiang Town, Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/12/135364p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/27/7359p.html
Dong Fuyun	F	~70~	Changde City, Hunan Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/12/135364p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/27/7359p.html
He Yuhong	F	N/A	Wafangdian City, Liaoning Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/12/135364p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/27/7359p.html
Liu Shihong	M	33	Guojiaoping in Shuangong Village, Jiahe County, Chenzhou, Hunan Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/12/135364p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/27/7359p.html
Liang Zhili	M	~40~	Lianzhou Town, Lianzhou City, Guangdong Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/12/135364p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/27/7359p.html
Peng Ligao	M	60	Xingzi Town, Lianzhou City, Guangdong Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/12/135364p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/27/7359p.html
Chen Jizhong	M	63	Yongqing Village, Daotaiqiao Town, Yilan County, Heilongjiang Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/17/135760p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/10/77833p.html
Xu Changbao	M	50~	Group 6 of Shiqiao Village, Brogade, Guangludao Town, Chenzhou, Hunan Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/21/136024p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/19/78140p.html
Xiao Guangrong	M	44	Shiqiao Town, Jiaye County, Chenzhou, Hunan Province				https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/21/136024p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/19/78140p.html

Sun Zhigang	M	37	Xiangshui Vehicle Team, Tianqiaoling Forestry Bureau, Wangqing County, Jilin Province					https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/21/136024p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/19/78140p.html
Li Yan	M	64	Shengyang City, Liaoning Province					https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/23/136229p.html	N/A
Cao Qiongfeng	F	40~	Daye City, Huangshi, Hubei Province					https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/31/136783p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/13/77958p.html
Xie Menge	F	48						https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/31/136783p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/13/77958p.html
Yin Fengcai	F	~50~						https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/8/31/136783p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/9/13/77958p.html
Li Jun	M	N/A				10-22-2005		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/6/15/130497.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/25/74799p.html
Ming Ming	F	55	Zhongshan District, Dalian City					http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/6/15/130497.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/25/74799p.html
Wu Haiyan	F	30	Gaunupuzi Village, Hongqi Township, Faku County, Liaoning Province			Aug, 2002		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/6/20/130921.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/26/74839p.html
Luo Bin (also called Luo Xiaoming)	N/A	N/A				2001	Sichuan Province	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/6/20/130921.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/26/74839p.html
Huang Bin	M	~33~	Dayuan First Group, Guixi Township, Gaoxin District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province			2001		http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/6/20/130921.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/26/74839p.html
Dong Linlin	F	30 up	Fushun City, Liaoning	Ma San Jia Labor Camp		January 2006	Ma San Jia Labor Camp	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/2/131952.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/20/75700.html
Gu Xudong	M	~40~		Beijing		Year of 1999	Beijing Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/14/133007p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/12/76723p.html
Li Fei (Anonym)	N/A	N/A		Shenyang		12-26-2005	Shenyang Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/19/133413p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/7/76440p.html
Li Xiaochun	F	45	Shehong County, Suining City, Sichuan Province	Sichuan Province		May of 2005	Sichuan Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/20/130921p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/26/74839p.html
Ma Yongkang	M	N/A		Lanzhou, Gansu Province		End of 2005	Lanzhou Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/12/132753p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/12/76723p.html
Mother of Zhao Ruiyu	F	61	Hometown is Guangzhou	Guangzhou		03-03-2005	Guangzhou	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/9/132321p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/29/76087p.html
Practitioner by last name of Wang	F	36	Tiandi District of Xinjiang Province				Beijing Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/26/131125p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/15/75476p.html
Shao Guiling	F	N/A	Hengfou County, City of Jiamusi, Heilongjiang Province	Heilongjiang Province		March to April of 2003	Heilongjiang Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/21/133597.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/20/77069p.html
Sui Shuyun	F	~45~	Changtu County, Liaoning Province	Liaoning Province		After July 20, 1999	Liaoning Province Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/13/132907p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/22/75779p.html
Tao Juhua	F	40	San Cha Town, City of Jianyang, Sichuan Province	Local area		Year of 2005	Local Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/30/131531.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/22/75769p.html
Wan Youqing	F	45	West Jiansunzha Street, Jinshui Town, Wuchang County, Hubei Province	Local area		October of year of 1999	Local Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/12/132753p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/12/76723p.html
Wu Xiuzhi	F	54	qiancheng Village, Wanbao Town	Wanbao Town		2003 ~ 2004	Wanbao Town Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/19/133413p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/7/76440p.html
Xu Huaxin	M	N/A	Shangjiazhuang, Beituo Town, City of Shouguang, Shandong Province	Beijing		11-09-2001	Beijing Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/26/131125p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/15/75476p.html
Yu Hong	F	N/A	City of Sha, Hubei Province	Local Area		Around August of 2004	Local Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/9/132321p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/29/76087p.html
Zhang Guofeng	M	~40~	Xieminyuan, Nangan District, City of Changchun	Local Area		09/27/2001 @ 10:00AM	Local Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/21/133597.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/20/77069p.html
Zhao Ruiyu	F	N/A	Hometown is Guangzhou	Beijing Police Dept.		03-03-2005	Beijing Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/9/132321p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/29/76087p.html
Teacher or zhangqizhai	F	N/A	Elementary School in Benxi, Liaoning Province	Local Area		Since the second half of year 2001	Local Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/19/133413p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/8/7/76440p.html
Zhong Yu	F	N/A		Back to Changchun from Beijing under the Police Custody (on the board of)		August 18 in 1999	Beijing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/1/13/93407.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/2/1/57080.html
Yang Chunyong	M	N/A	City of Yushu, Jilin Province					http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/1/13/93407.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/2/1/57080.html
Wang Xiulan's father	M	80~	Residence of Jinan City Commodity Bureau of two and seven new village in Jinan City	Local area		February, 2006	The 611 Office of Jina City	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/3/132056.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/14/75445.html
Fu Guibin	M	31	Houbanlian Village, Ershilibao Town, Jinzhou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province	Some City in Southern China			Police Dept. of Some City in Southern China	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/30/131531.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/22/75769p.html
Zhao Yanfei	F	50~	Huichun City, Jilin Province	Jilin Province Police Dept.		1/24/2003 Chinese Lunar Calendar	Jilin Province Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/30/131531.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/22/75769p.html
Yao Guofeng	F	66		went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong		02-01-2002	Beijing Police Dept.	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2005/10/28/113308.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/11/25/67206p.html
Yang Lijun	F	N/A	Fularji District in Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province	Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province		12-07-2004	Local authorities of Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang	http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/30/123785.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/8/71718p.html
Luo Bin (nick name is Luo Xiaomin)	M	N/A	High School Teacher at Nanchang City	Local area		2001	Local Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/20/130921p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/26/74839p.html
Li Yanzi	F	~50~	Nanxi, Haocheng City, Hebei Province	Beijing		Year of 2000	Beijing Police Dept.	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/3/132056.html	N/A
Zhang Meimei	F	65	Chengdu City, Sichuan Province	Hongpaillou, "Puersimate" Shopping Mall		4pm on March 12th, 2003	Sichuan Police Dept.	http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/3/132056.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/9/25/52794p.html

Wang Xiulan	F	50~	Residence of Jinan City Commodity Bureau of two and seven new village in Jinan City, Shandong	Jinan City	February, 2006	The 610 Office of Jinan City	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/3/132056.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/14/75445.html
Ruan Peiji	M	~50~	Villager, Dongcheng Administration District, Lidui Town, Yuan County, Shandong	Shunde	September, 2002	Shunde Police Dept.	https://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/20/130921p.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/26/74839p.html
Guo Xiaojun	M	36	Dafo Bay, Tongnan County, Chongqing City	Local area	12-15-2000	Chongqing Police Dept.	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/2/131952.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/20/75700.html
Li Aixue	M			Local area	Year of 2002	the Fifth Group of Gaoyang Detention	http://minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/6/30/131531.html	http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/22/75769.html

Appendix 13. Blood Testing of Falun Gong Prisoners

Sample Cases: Blood Testing and Physical Examinations Conducted on Large Numbers of Falun Gong Prisoners

(Submitted by Falun Gong Practitioners)

There are many practitioners' accounts recalling that many Falun Gong practitioners were forced to submit to physical examinations and medical testing while in custody. These included eye examination; examination of the liver, heart, and other organs; blood pressure checking; blood and urine testing; and even electrocardiogram (ECG or EKG) and ultrasound assessment.

Under the brutal conditions in Chinese labour camps, prisons, and detention centres, where torture and vicious beatings are routine and rampant, it is reasonable to believe that such examinations and testing were not done for the benefit of the practitioners' health or well being.

These circumstances indicate that Chinese officials have been gathering medical information from Falun Gong practitioners. These facts also support the allegations that the communist regime has been systematically building up a large-scale bank of organ suppliers composed of living Falun Gong prisoners.

Case 1: Testimony of Paris resident Ms. Ying Chen, France¹³⁷

"I was illegally detained three times and was forced to submit to a physical exam each time. I didn't understand why we had to have physicals done. The guard's answer was, 'It's a routine process.' The way they conducted the exam made me feel that they were not doing it out of consideration for my health but instead they wanted to get something specific from the results."

"One week after I was detained the second time, the guards called me out and put heavy handcuffs and shackles on me. One practitioner who had also refused to tell her name was likewise handcuffed and shackled. The guards put us into a car. Arriving at the destination, we saw a hospital. It was strange to me that the hospital was very quiet. The guards took us through a thorough examination, including heart, EKG, blood tests, and eye exam."

Case 2: Testimony of Mr. Xiaohua Wang, Montreal, Canada

In January 2002, while I was being persecuted at the 5th Brigade of Yunnan Labour Camp #2 (also named Yunnan Spring Wind School), the Camp Hospital (equivalent to a county hospital) unexpectedly conducted a comprehensive physical examination of

¹³⁷ I Had Blood Forcibly Drawn During Physical Exam at a Beijing Forced Labor Camp.
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/4/72806p.html>

every Falun Gong practitioner. The tests included electrocardiograms, whole body X-rays, liver and kidney checks, blood tests, etc. This kind of physical examination didn't ever happen to non Falun Gong practitioners in the camp.

Case 3: Testimony of Toronto, Canada resident Ms. Na Gan

From April 6 to September 6, 2001 I was illegally detained in XinAn Labour Camp where they specifically detain female Falun Gong practitioners. There were about 7 “teams” of practitioners. I was in the 5th team, which had about 125 Falun Gong practitioners and 5 or 6 non-practitioners. During this 5-month detention, I underwent a comprehensive physical examination, as did all other detained Falun Gong practitioners. We were taken to a nearby police hospital by armed guards. The physical examination included blood tests, X-Rays, urine tests, eye examination, etc. This was not normal in the labour camp. I was wondering what they intended to do. We were treated so badly in the camp, why were they so suddenly interested in the state of our health?

Case 4: Testimony of Ms. Yuzhi Wang, Vancouver, Canada

Between 2000 and the end of 2001, the Chinese communist regime abducted me three times. I spent most of that time in labour camps. In the labour camps 20 to 50 people were squeezed into a room of about 15 square metres. It was very crowded. We could sleep only on our sides, pressed together like sardines. I went on a hunger strike after my request to be released unconditionally was refused. For this, I was brutally force-fed many times.

After more than 100 days of hunger striking and force-feeding, I felt dizzy even when lying down. I was tormented both mentally and physically and my eyesight was failing. People from the “610 Office”—the government institution established on June 10, 1999, specifically to persecute Falun Gong practitioners—took me to four hospitals in Harbin City for comprehensive physical examinations between October 2001 and April 2002. The four hospitals were: Harbin Public Security Hospital, No. 2 Hospital of Heilongjiang Province, No. 1 Hospital of Harbin City, and No. 2 Hospital of Harbin City. At each hospital, blood samples were taken. They told me my blood type was AB, which is quite rare. I was beaten severely because I resisted the examinations. The police ordered the doctors to inject unknown substances into me, which caused me to lose consciousness.

I waited for the final health exam results at Harbin No.1 College Hospital. The doctor said all hospitals suspected that my organs had problems. It was decided that my body was “useless.” In order to treat my illness, the hospital demanded about 50,000 yuan from my family. However, the “610 Office” suddenly lost interest in me when the doctor said I would be a “walking dead person” even if I recovered. Finally, I managed to escape from the hospital.

Case 5: Testimony of Ms. Huagui Li, St. Louis, USA

In 2001, starting from July, I was unlawfully imprisoned in Sanshui Women's Labor Camp in Guangdong Province for eight months, for no more than clarifying the truth to the public. There were four sections in the labor camp, and practitioners were detained in the No. 2 Section. Around October 2001, Sanshui Women's Labor Camp carried out a full physical examination on all Falun Gong practitioners, including hearts, X-rays and ultrasound scans, etc. Not too long afterwards, some doctors came to the working area (where practitioners were used for slave labor) to examine the practitioners' blood pressure. Practitioners who refused to take the checkups were cursed by the police, saying they did not recognize it as a privilege that inmates in other sections (non-practitioners) did not have. It means other inmates (non-practitioners) were not examined. But at that time, we did not think too much about it.

Case 6: Testimony of Xuefei Zhou, now in Atlanta, USA¹³⁸

“In 2003 I was detained in Brigade Two of the Sanshui Women's Labor Camp in Guangdong Province.”

“At that time we were divided into two groups to go through medical examination. I was in the second group. As soon as we were brought to the hospital inside the camp, the police closed the doors of the hospital. Then dozens of doctors in military uniforms showed up. The atmosphere was very tense. Falun Gong practitioners were asked to go through each item on the medical examination form, one of which being blood samples.”

“There were five or six practitioners among the second group who were very determined and who successfully rejected the check-up. I was one of them. Several of us stood against the wall, with people assigned to monitor us standing next to us.”

Case 7: Testimony of a practitioner in Mainland China¹³⁹

“In November 2001, I went to Tiananmen Square to validate the Fa but was arrested and detained in the Xicheng Custodial Station in Beijing. About 20 other very determined Falun Dafa practitioners and I (we were all about 30 years old) refused to tell our names and went on a hunger strike to protest the illegal detention. During that time, the staff in the Custodial Station forcibly drew blood from the practitioners for testing and analysis. The prison doctor ‘praised’ me quite a few times. She said, ‘Number 322 is in the best health. Among all your people your physique is the best. You have gone through so much, but you are still so healthy.’”

“I was 32 years old at that time and weighed about 130 kilos. I belonged to the standard healthy type. The prison guards and the doctor threatened us by saying, ‘If you insist in not telling your names and not eating, you will be sent to the far northwest

¹³⁸ Falun Gong Practitioners Forced to Go Through Medical Examinations in Sanshui Women's Labor Camp in 2003. <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/14/73248.html>

¹³⁹ The Custodial Station and the Public Security Hospital in Beijing Repeatedly Drew My Blood for Testing and Analysis. <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/14/73246p.html>

where the prisoners on death row are detained, grow trees, and maintain the forests. Nobody would know where you were.”

“By this time the Custodial Station had detained another group of Falun Dafa practitioners that had gone to Beijing to appeal, were not telling their names, and were on a hunger strike. They were all in their 20s and 30s. The staff in the Custodial Station force fed them every day and treated them rudely. They drew blood from them for testing and analysis and also collected urine from them for testing. I refused to be tested. There was a female doctor nearly 50 years old who said, ‘We feed you well and do not starve you. We want you to be in good health.’ They did not release us, but they were very concerned about our health.”

“Once the doctor said that they must do the urine test. If we did not want to do it, they would force us to do it.”

“The Custodial Station is a good supply base for organ matching. The procedures they use to examine the practitioners like taking blood, testing urine, and physical examinations are all the part of the whole process necessary for organ matching. Healthy and strong practitioners thus become their targets.”

Case 8: Testimony of a practitioner in Mainland China¹⁴⁰

“After learning about the Sujiatun incident, I recalled my experience in October 1999 when I was detained in a brainwashing center in Xingezhuang, Dingxing County, Baoding City, Hebei Province. During that time, some doctors were brought in to give us medical examinations. When we heard about this, we were very puzzled. The staff there beat and abused us, using every possible means to torment us. How come they wanted to have us go through a medical examination? They first asked to take some blood from us. We felt that our blood was precious because of improvements through cultivation, so we refused. They then asked each person if we had any diseases. We said no. Then they asked what diseases we had before we practiced Falun Gong, saying that a certain type of disease needed a blood sample to be diagnosed. This way, by using deceit, they were able to take blood from some people. They also measured everyone’s blood pressure and checked our health.”

“When it was my turn, they also checked my eyes. I told them I was full of illnesses before I practiced Falun Gong. When I mentioned a certain type of disease I had, they didn’t want to draw my blood anymore. Now looking back, they did not care about us at all, but were trying to find suitable organs from us for transplant.”

Case 9: Testimony of a practitioner in Mainland China¹⁴¹

¹⁴⁰ Blood Taken in a Brainwashing Center in October 1999.

<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/14/73248.html>

¹⁴¹ In 2000, Suspicious Physical Exam Conducted on Falun Dafa Practitioners at the Wuhan City Drug Rehabilitation Center. <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/25/73731.html>

“In July and August 2000, He and Yang, group heads at the Wuhan City Drug Rehabilitation Center transported more than twenty Dafa practitioners illegally incarcerated at the Rehabilitation Center in two vehicles to the Wuhan City No. 1 Hospital. This is the designated hospital for labor camps and detention centers. The practitioners were taken there for a physical exam for all in the group.”

“According to a fellow practitioner who was present, it seemed like a physical exam for the guards, but they mixed the practitioners with the guards to also be examined. Someone said the government allocated between 10,000 yuan and 20,000 yuan for the exams. It is estimated each exam cost around 400 yuan. The practitioners were not made to pay for these exams. By contrast, people have to pay grossly inflated prices, several times higher than market price, at the labor camp for medicines for a slight illness. This group physical exam was very suspicious.”

“All routine exams were conducted at the time, including liver exam, other organs, EKG, eye exam, blood pressure, testing for infectious diseases and B-ultrasound, among others.”

Case 10: Testimony of a practitioner in Mainland China¹⁴²

“We were then taken to the Huairou County Detention [...] The body check then began. During the first check-up, female guards pulled off all our clothes, claiming to see whether there were any Falun Gong banners and materials, but actually it was to check our skin. Then the guards took us to another room, where a doctor asked for my name and age. I did not answer her, and she wrote ‘40-year-old,’ then asked me whether I had any type of kidney or liver disease, and checked my eyes and heart.”

“At that time I felt very uneasy. During the seven days I was detained, I was interrogated and beaten up daily, but they never beat on my internal organs. They slapped my face, hit my hands and feet with wooden sticks, or physically punished me in the posture of flying an airplane. I remember once when a tall and fat policeman hit my back. He measured the hitting area with his hands, and told the shorter one on his side which parts could be beaten and where it could not be beaten. On another occasion, because I was on hunger strike, I was called to see a chief surnamed Tang. This woman was over 40, with a fierce look. Strangely, when she burned people with electric batons, she never hit where the internal organs were, but used the batons on the temple, nose, cheek, ears, armpit, wrists, palms, and other places for a long time.”

“At 6 p.m. on January 7, my husband and my elder brother-in-law turned up at the detention center. Because I did not tell my name and address, they found me from the photos. At that time, the guard on the side said, ‘This person is too stubborn; we were going to send her away.’ After we walked out of the gate, my elder brother-in-law said: ‘So dangerous—if we came one step later, they would have sent you to Siberia (referring to the northwest).’ I know he did not lie to me, because in the daytime, I

¹⁴² Personal Experience of Being Detained at Huairou County Detention Center in 2001
By a Falun Dafa practitioner in China. <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/10/73093p.html>

heard a conversation between one female and two male guards. The female guard said, 'These Falun Gong are even stronger than Sister Jiang and Liu Hulan (the heroic female communists set up by the CCP during the war with the Kuomintang).' The man said: 'I also want to go to Tiananmen and have a look when I have time.' The woman asked again: 'How should we deal with this one who doesn't tell the name?' The man answered: 'Send her away.' Although they kept their voices very low, I still heard it. A few years passed until the secret CCP concentration camp was exposed. I realized what had happened, so I am writing it down now, hoping to awaken more people to recognize the evil nature of the CCP."

Case 11: Testimony of a practitioner in Mainland China¹⁴³

"Around August 2001, Jiamusi Labor Camp in Heilongjiang Province followed orders from 'higher officials' and performed physical exams on illegally-detained Falun Dafa practitioners. The items on the exams included blood tests and inspection of the liver, lungs, and heart."

Case 12: Testimony of a practitioner in Mainland China¹⁴⁴

"During the first six months of 2005, Falun Gong practitioners who were illegally detained in Division 5 of the Shijiazhuang Forced Labor Camp had blood tests for so-called 'medical check-ups.' Although this was claimed to be a 'medical check-up,' every practitioner was forced to give 20cc blood from an artery in the arm. No other tests were done. It is common that 'blood tests' are done on detained Falun Dafa practitioners—to find matching donors for live organ transplants."

Case 13: Testimony of a practitioner in Mainland China¹⁴⁵

"According to insiders, some evil police officers in Mainland China are plotting with greedy doctors to consider selling the human organs of Falun Gong practitioners for huge sums of money. Needless to say, their plans are cruel and heartless to the extreme. One source indicates that a certain hospital in the city of Shijiazhuang, specializing in Chinese medicine, has received 6 such requests..."

"Another source suggests that the plot might focus on those practitioners who have been detained for long periods of time without being allowed to write to or receive visits from their families..."

Case 14: Testimony of a practitioner in Mainland China¹⁴⁶

¹⁴³ Jiamusi Labor Camp Performed Physical Exams on Illegally Detained Falun Gong Practitioners.

<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/9/74287.html>

¹⁴⁴ Falun Gong Practitioners in Shijiazhuang Forced Labor Camp Are Given "Blood Tests" for So-called "Medical Check-ups." <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/1/73991p.html>

¹⁴⁵ Evil policemen scheme to sell the organs of jailed Falun Gong practitioners.

<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/12/28/9170.html>

¹⁴⁶ Guangzhou Rehabilitation Center is Suspected of Killing Falun Dafa Practitioners and Selling Their Organs.

<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2002/2/20/19025.html>

“Several Falun Dafa practitioners were arrested after going to appeal on Tiananmen Square. They refused to tell their names but were identified by their Southern accents, and were therefore sent back to a detention center in Baiyun District, Guangzhou City. According to them, while they were illegally detained and being persecuted in a detention center in Baiyun District, they met a Falun Dafa practitioner who fortunately escaped from a horrifying place labelled as a ‘rehabilitation center’ near the Baiyun airport. They later went to appeal again and were detained in the Baiyun detention center. That practitioner said that the so-called ‘rehabilitation center’ is specially used in recent years to detain those steadfast Falun Dafa practitioners who refuse to give up their names in the detention center.”

“Many Falun Dafa practitioners' whereabouts became unknown after they went in there, they did not come back alive, and since they did not give their names, there was no way to investigate. The people who worked there disclosed that this ‘rehabilitation center’ got rich quickly in recent years, the main reason being that there is a secret foreign channel mainly selling human organs, and every human organ can be sold for several tens of thousands of U.S. dollars. This being the case, those Falun Dafa practitioners who refused to tell their names and were tortured there and disappeared, may have had their organs cruelly cut out and sold for huge profits.”

Case 15: Testimony of a practitioner in Mainland China ¹⁴⁷

“In the New Year of 2000, a practitioner from Anhui province went to Beijing's Tiananmen Square to rectify the Fa. The police arrested her, beat her, and sent her to Miyun County Detention Center. She went on a hunger strike and didn't even consume water. The police handcuffed her to a board and forcefully injected unknown substances into her body. [...] The next day, the police sent her to a hospital and told her that they were going to inject glucose solution into her. She did not send righteous thoughts this time so they were able to inject the fluid into her body. Her whole body became weak, and she felt extremely sleepy. She later realized that there was also some problem with the water, since she felt extremely thirsty after brushing her teeth. The more she drank, the thirstier she became. After taking a shower, her body turned a bluish color and hurt all over. Her practitioner roommate also felt so much pain that she was rolling around on the floor. On the ninth day, the police released her but still followed her whenever she left home. In order to escape, she boarded a train that was going to the Northeast. On the train, she was unsteady and in dreadful pain. Her symptoms made the other passengers on the train very afraid. She realized that the police were doing experiments on her and following her to monitor the results.”

Cases 1-15 are from the first version of the report and are unchanged.

The following testimonials are new additions.

¹⁴⁷ Miyun County Detention Center Conducts Human Experiments on Falun Dafa Practitioner
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2002/2/19/18957.html>

Case 16: Testimony of Ms. LI, Jie-lin, Australia

I was arrested on July 13, 2000 for handing out information stating that Falun Gong is innocent. I was sentenced to 3 years in a forced labour camp on April 14, 2001. I was relocated to a remote labor camp in May 2001. I saw that only Falun Gong practitioners were given medical examinations while we were there. I was given medical check ups twice around Oct 2001. Non-practitioners at the camp were not examined even when they volunteered to pay for it. In Oct. 2002 I had a problem with my foot because I was over-worked in the camp. I did not receive any medical treatment, and thus realized that the check-ups were not for the well-being of the detainees.

Case 17: Testimony of Ms. ZENG, Jennifer, Sydney, Australia

After the crackdown on Falun Gong began, I was arrested four times and then sentenced without trial to one year of labour reform in 2000.

One morning I was transferred from the Chongwen District Detention House to the Beijing Labour Camp Personnel Dispatch Centre in Da Xing County, I was taken to a place to undergo a general physical check-up before being transferred. About 20 other Falun Gong practitioners were sent to the Dispatch Centre on that same day. All of them went through the same process. Each of us was interrogated intensely regarding our medical histories, including the diseases we had before we started practicing Falun Gong. I truthfully told the interrogator that I had had hepatitis C before I practiced Falun Gong.

About one month after we were transferred from the Dispatch Centre to Beijing Xin'an Female Labour Camp, we were taken by bus to a hospital outside of the labour camp to undergo a more thorough check of our physical condition, including X-ray examination.

One to two months later, a police officer one day ordered all inmates in our room to line up in the corridor. She then took us all to the infirmary inside the labour camp, which was about 60-70 meters away from our dormitory. After our blood was drawn into syringes, we were escorted back to our building. There was no explanation as to why our blood had been drawn, as in the labour camp we were treated like animals and slaves, and the police never explained their orders. In the Dispatch Centre, we were never allowed to raise our heads and look at the police in the face. Neither were we allowed to speak to other inmates.

We did not receive the results of the blood tests; but neither did any of us ever question the purpose, as our work load was so heavy that we had long since lost our ability to think about anything other than how we could achieve our work quota that day.

Case 18: Testimony of Ms. CHEN, Hong, Canberra, Australia

My name is Chen Hong and I lived in Ninghe County of Tianjin, China before I came to Australia.

“In China I was arrested 5 times because I practice Falun Gong and on 25 April, 2000, I was illegally sentenced to one year of education-through-labour by Ninghe Branch, Tianjin Public Security Bureau.

While I was imprisoned in Banqiao Women’s Labour Camp in Tianjin, I experienced both mental and physical torture. I also remember that one day in November 2000, the atmosphere in the labour camp suddenly became tense and all Falun Gong practitioners were gathered to attend an urgent meeting. We were told that Falun Gong had been declared an “anti-revolutionary organization” and those who did not give up the practice would be sent to the remote part of northwest China for imprisonment. A designated doctor came to the camp to conduct medical checkups on Falun Gong practitioners (other prisoners were not examined), both our blood and urine were tested.

Case 19: Testimony of Ms. ZHANG, Tianhong, Thailand

My name is Zhang Tianhong, and I am 32 years old. On August 22, 2002, one week after I was sent to Third Division of Lingzhuangzhi West Female Prison in Nankai area, Tianjin city, I was taken from dorm to have blood drawn for testing. The pretext was to find out if I had pulmonary tuberculosis. This excuse certainly sounds contradictory because all detainees sent from the detention center to the prison had a thorough physical check up. According to stipulation, pulmonary tuberculosis is classified as an infectious disease, and so detainees with pulmonary tuberculosis were not admitted to jail. Also, to determine whether a detainee was infected with pulmonary tuberculosis or not, our lungs were X-rayed. But in this prison, they drew large amounts of blood into glass bottles for testing. This was the first time they took my blood for testing. Every year, they drew a large quantity of blood several times a year from Falun Gong practitioners. The quantity taken far exceeded the amount taken for the usual blood tests.

In 2004 and 2005, I was called into the Fourth Supervised area in the prison to have blood taken many times. Especially around the time of the Chinese New Year, large quantities of blood were taken. According to criminal inmates, the prison had some relation with an epidemic-prevention station that sold blood to collect a year-end bonus. This means Tianjing city female prison was selling the blood of Falun Gong practitioners. There was no exception for ordinary inmates.

Case 20: Testimony of LUO, Muluan, Thailand

My name is Luo Muluan, I am 56-years-old. I am a Falun Gong practitioner from Guangdong province, Guangzhou city. In February of 2000, I was arrested by the Chinese Communist regime for persisting in the practice of Falun Gong. I was sent to Guangzhou city, Chatou female forced labor camp. I was imprisoned in the Third Division.

Around December of 2000 or January of 2001, the labor camp conducted a thorough physical examination of all detained practitioners; the reason given was to screen out detainees with liver diseases. All practitioners were called to the medical clinic for a physical examination, blood tests, blood pressure, and heart examination.

Case 21: Testimony of Ms. YUAN, Meilan, Thailand

My name is Yuan Meilan. I am 51-years-old. I am a Falun Gong practitioner from Guangzhou city of Guangdong Province. Because of my refusal to renounce the practice of Falun Gong, I was arrested by agents of the Chinese Communist regime. On May 23, 2002, I was transferred from Haizhou detention center to Guangdong province Female Prison. I had medical check-up and blood tests there. In November of 2002, once again under the pretext of conducting routine tuberculosis screening, they withdrew my blood for testing and examined my body. I was also forced to take unknown drugs.

Case 22: Testimony of Ms. FAN, Haiqin, Thailand

My name is Fan Haiqin, I am 42-years-old. I am from Guangzhou city of Guangdong province. I was persecuted by the Chinese Communist regime for refusing to renounce my belief in Falun Gong. On September 12, 2001 I was transferred from Haizhou detention center to Guangdong Provincial Female Prison. There a sample of my blood was taken and I underwent a physical examination. In November of 2002, once again under the pretext of conducting routine tuberculosis screening, my blood for again taken for testing and my body was examined. I was also forced to take unknown drugs.

Case 23, Testimony of Ms. ZHAN, Yijie, Thailand

The blood withdrawal incident inside Beijing Female forced labor camp.

My name is Zhang Yijie, I was transferred to the Beijing Female forced labor camp in July of 2001. I was imprisoned there for two years. I remember that in September or October, we were given a physical checkup and blood was taken for testing. Although everyone was reluctant to do undergo these things, the labor camp staff said that it was the routine, and everyone had to undergo the testing. The reason given was the party (CCP) and government was concerned about the welfare of its citizens. I remember that lot of blood, a full container was taken. At that time I asked what they would do with so much blood. The quantity they took was far too much.

In 2002, my blood was withdrawn again; I do not remember the exact date this took place. Since all along I was in solitary confinement, I do not know if this also happened to other practitioners.

Case 24: Testimony of Ms. Lan, Lihua, Thailand

My name is Lan Lihua. On July 19, 2002 I was illegally arrested by Zhengyng police

station, Changchun city. On July 21, I was sent to Shuangyang third detention center of Changchun city.

On December 25, 2002, I started a hunger strike to protest the illegal charge against me. One month later, my physical constitution was extremely weak. Chinese New Year was around the corner. They sent me to Changchun Provincial Public Security hospital. Before being admitted to the hospital, I was given a thorough medical examination. The test results indicated that “everything was abnormal;” my pulse was very weak. The doctors considered my case hopeless, comparable to Wang Kefei, a Falun Gong practitioner that was persecuted and died in the Chungchun Provincial Public Security Hospital. Details about Wang’s death were exposed internationally through several human rights websites. The hospital staff were extremely afraid of the repercussions.

The reason I was admitted was because the doctors at Shuangyang Third Detention Center wrongfully stated that I had given up the practice of Falun Gong. That same night, the Public Security hospital transferred me to Jilin University, First hospital. I stayed in the hospital for three days. Blood was taken for testing on one occasion. Later, I was sent back to Shuangyang Third Divisional Detention Center. In this detention center once again my blood was taken for testing. Blood was also taken from another Falun Gong detainee.

In 2003, around March 18 or 19 I was sent to a branch of Jilin University hospital located on the Second Main Street area of Asian Pacific Avenue. Right after I arrived the first thing the nurse did was to take a sample of my blood for testing. I had been on a hunger strike for two months so the blood could not be drawn easily. On the second day, they took another sample of blood.

Case 25: Testimony of Ms. YANG, Xiuqin, Thailand

My name is Yang Xiuqin; I am from Fushun city, Liaoning Province. On July 20, 1999 the Chinese Communist Party initiated the suppression of Falun Gong. I was illegally sent to a labor camp for one year. During my imprisonment at Masanjia forced labor camp, the guards took me to the hospital for a medical check up, my whole body was examined including my heart, liver etc. They also conducted blood tests; this occurred around the middle of April in 2000.

Case 26: Testimony of Ms. GUAN, Juying, Thailand

My name is Guan Juying. I was detained in the Women’s Prison, Liaoning Province from March 5, 2003 to September 24, 2005. In June 2005, all detainees in the prison were asked to go to the administration building to have a blood test. At that time, a few Falun Dafa practitioners refused to do so, but had to comply. We were not told what our blood was being tested for or what the results were.

Case 27: Testimony of Ms. LIU, Guiying, Thailand

My name is Liu Guiying. I was illegally detained in No. 2 Women's prison in Fushun City, Liaoning Province from November 1999 to February 2000 and again in Masanjia Labor Camp from March 1, 2000 to April 2001. I had my blood taken on two occasions. The first time was in Spring 2000 in No. 2 Women's Prison. Team head Fang Yehong asked me and two others to go with her to have our blood taken. She said it was because our health was poor. The second time was at the beginning of April 2001. Team head Dong Bin took a few of us to undergo a medical examination, to have our blood drawn, our sternums patted, and other tests in No. 2 Women's Prison.

Case 28: Testimony of Ms. Fang Siyi, Thailand

My name is Fang Siyi. I was born in 1970. During the eight years of the persecution of Falun gong, I was forced to have my blood taken twice. The first time was in April 2001 after I was abducted by the National Security Department and detained in No.456 Army for a month. During the detention, I was made to have a comprehensive physical examination and my blood was tested.

In 2003 when I was detained in Jilin Province Women's Forced Labor Camp (also called Hezuizi Forced Labor Camp), I was asked to have a blood test in Hezuizi Hospital as part of a national "spot-check for AIDS." I don't remember in which month this happened.

Case 29: Testimony of Ms. Lu, Jianhua, Thailand

I am a Falun Dafa practitioner from Tieling City, Liaoning Province. In May, 2001 while I was illegally detained in Masanjia Forced Labor Camp, I was asked, together with all other Falun Dafa practitioners, to have a blood test under the guise of physical check-up.

In April and May, 2001, and June of 2006 respectively, all prisoners and all Falun Dafa practitioners detained in Division 8, Liaoning Province Women's Prison had to have their blood tested.

Case 30, Testimony of MS. LU, Huimin, Thailand

My name is Lu Huimin. I am forty years of age and I am from Guangzhou City. Because I practice Falun Gong, I was illegally sentenced to one year of forced labor reform in Guangzhou City Chatou Forced Labor Camp (also called Women's Forced Labor Camp) from July 2000 to July 2001. In December 2000, I was asked to have a blood test under the guise of a physical check-up.

Case 31, Testimony of Ms. Wang Xiuzhi, Thailand

I was sentenced to one year of reform through labor just because I held up a banner on Tiananmen Square on January 29, 2000. While I was in the Transfer Station, a sample of my blood was drawn. We were also asked to have X-rays test.

When I was in Masanjia Forced Labor Camp, I and all other detainees were asked to have their blood taken for testing.

On June 11, 2003 after I was abducted again, one week after I was transferred from the forced labor camp to the dispatch center, one day, all Falun Dafa practitioners were told that they were to have medical examination in a group. We were asked to form two lines, as our blood was taken one by one, blood pressure was tested, and internal physical condition inspected. Some Falun Dafa practitioners did not want to have be examined. However, they were told that it was for their benefit and was taking care of their health. The doctor who did the test for me was a young man. It was said that he was a doctor from Tuanhe Hospital, Daxing County, Beijing City and all doctors in Tuanhe hospital are policemen.

While I was detained in Beijing Daxing (Tianhetang) Women's Forced Labor Camp, one day in mid-2004, all Falun Dafa practitioners in the camp were notified that they would have a group medical examination. One group after another, we were inspected, has our blood drawn, and our blood pressure was measured. What I remember clearly was that they didn't do any gynecologic check. When I think about it now, I understand that it was a scheme. It was just for covering up the true purpose of drawing blood. At that time, all doctors were from Tuanhe Hospital, where all doctors are actually policemen. At that time, the drug addict prisoners were teasing us and saying that they envied us. They said, "Look, how well the government is treating you! How much the government cares about Falun Gong!"

Treatment of the injury to the bones in my chest was deliberately delayed. One day, at the end of 2004 (I don't remember the exact date.), the group head Liu Yanping followed the order to take me to the hospital after I strongly insisted on having medical treatment by going on a hunger strike. At that time, what I could not understand was that instead of being treated at the Orthopedics Department, my blood was drawn and my urine was tested. When I asked, Liu Yanping why, he said, "Why do you want to know so much? Just do what the doctors ask you to do."

This is what I experienced with regards to blood tests and physical check-ups while I was detained.

Case 32, Testimony of Ms. XU, Jiezhen, Thailand

My name is Xu Jiezhen. When I was detained in Women's Forced Labor Camp in Guangdong Province, I was forced to have my blood tested. On the morning of June 27, 2002, Wang, the head of Division Two, led four policemen to break in. They dragged me into a van waiting at the gate. Then the van was driven to the People's Hospital, Sanshui City, Guangdong Province. I was dragged into the hospital. Several policemen held me down so the doctor could draw blood from me. After that, they asked me to provide a sample of urine. I did not want to. They said, "We have ways to get urine from you even if you don't want to." However, the doctors did not show up after we waited for a long time. Later, I heard that we were there just when it was time for the doctors to stop work for the day. The police officers had to take me back to the

Women's Forced Labor Camp.

After I heard about the horrors of organ removal from live Falun Gong practitioners, I realized that the true reason for forcing me to have a physical checkup was to enable the harvesting of my organs. They did not do anything to me later probably because my relatives such as my mother, two brothers, ex-husband, daughter, and police officer relatives had come to visit me in the forced labor camp. They were afraid that my relatives would investigate if I were to suddenly disappear.

Case 33, Testimony of Ms. Jing Cai, Thailand

I am a Falun Dafa practitioner from Shenyang City, Liaoning Province. In March 2002, my sister Jing Tian and I were transferred to Shenyang Ankang Hospital (Mental hospital) because we went on a hunger strike to protest our illegal detention. We were told to have a comprehensive medical examination in Ankang Hospital, including blood tests. They recorded such details as our family's history, when we began to practice Falun Gong, whether we were contact persons, and whether we were married.

In July and August 2002, my sister Jing Tian and I, together with all other detainees (including all Falun Dafa practitioners), were asked to have blood tests in Shenyang City Detention Center.

On April 4, 2003, my sister and I were put into Liaoning Province Women's Prison to have comprehensive medical check-ups, including blood tests.

Case 34: Testimony of Mr. CHU, O Ming, Hong Kong

I am a Hong Kong resident. I was secretly sentenced to five years imprisonment for suing former leaders of the Communist regime, Jiang Zemin and Luo Gan, for their illegal persecution of Falun Gong. I was tortured in many ways including being shocked by nine electric batons simultaneously. Most of my teeth were knocked out. I saw other practitioners were tortured to death or to disability, including Mr. Jie Wang, who had also sued Jiang Zemin and Luo Gan, who later died.

“At Beijing Criminal Dispatch Station and Beijing Jail, my blood was tested and I had a physical checkup. At Qianjin Prison, I was singled out for another blood test. In 2004, in the jail, all Falun Gong practitioners, had their blood collected at the same time. On that occasion, doctors and nurses come to the jail to do blood tests, and we were told that they were here for physical checkups. We were not told any other reason. Every time I didn't know how much blood they extracted from me. As far as I know, some practitioners had their blood tested more than three times.”

“We did not have any illnesses then, so why they did our blood need to be tested. They tortured us by all means and never cared about our health.” “The persecution has been secretly conducted. While I was in Qianjin prison, there were people from different

places that would visit the prison from time to time. When they came, they only saw the prisoners being treated nicely. But after the visitors left, the brutality to practitioners resumed right away.

“I still remember that there was a non-Falun Gong prisoner from Qianjin Prison who had been serving a long term. He told me that: We have been serving our terms for so long, for such a long time, the government didn’t send anyone to do blood test for us, nobody cared about our physical condition, whereas the government has sent people to test your blood, they treated you so nicely!”

Appendix 14. Transcript of Telephone Investigations

(1) Mishan City Detention Centre, Heilongjiang province (8 June 2006):

M: Do you have Falun Gong [organ] suppliers? ...

Mr. Li: We used to have, yes.

M: ... what about now?

Mr. Li: ... Yes.

.....

M: Can we come to select, or you provide directly to us?

Mr. Li: We provide them to you.

M: What about the price?

Mr. Li: We discuss after you come.

.....

M: How many [Falun Gong suppliers] under age 40 do you have?

Mr. Li: Quite a few.

.....

M: Are they male or female?

Mr. Li: Male

.....

M: Now, for ... the male Falun Gong [prisoners], how many of them do you have?

Mr. Li: Seven, eight, we have [at least] five, six now.

M: Are they from countryside or from the city?

Mr. Li: Countryside.

(2) Shanghai's Zhongshan Hospital Organ Transplant Clinic (16 March 2006):

M: Hi. Are you a doctor?

Doctor: Yes, I am...

.....

M: ... So how long do I have to wait [for organ transplant surgery]?

Doctor: About a week after you come...

M: Is there the kind of organs that come from Falun Gong? I heard that they are very good.

Doctor: All of ours are those types.

(3) Qianfoshan City Liver Transplant Hospital, Shandong province (16 March 2006):

Receptionist: Hold a second. I'll get a doctor for you.

Doctor: Hello. How are you?

M: ... How long have you been doing [these operations]?...

Doctor: ... Over four years.

...

M: The supply of livers... the ones from Falun Gong, I want to ask if you have those types?

Doctor: It is ok if you come here.

M: So that means you have them?

Doctor: ... In April, there will be more of these kinds of suppliers... now, gradually, we have more and more."

M: Why will there be more in April?

Doctor: This I can't explain to you...

(4) Nanning City Minzu Hospital in Guangxi Autonomous Region (22 May 2006):

M: Could you find organs from Falun Gong practitioners?

Dr. Lu: Let me tell you, we have no way to get [them]. It's rather difficult to get it now in

Guangxi. If you cannot wait, I suggest you go to Guangzhou because it's very easy for them to get the organs. They are able to look for them nationwide. As they are performing the liver transplant, they can get the kidney for you at the same time, so it's very easy for them to do. Many places where supplies are short go to them for help.

.....

M: Why is it easy for them to get?...

Lu: Because they are an important institution. They contact the judicial system in the name of the whole university.

M: Then they use organs from Falun Gong practitioners?

Lu: Correct...

.....

M: ... What you used before [organs from Falun Gong practitioners], were they from detention centre(s) or prison(s)?"

Lu: From prisons.

M: ... And it was from healthy Falun Gong practitioners...?

Lu: Correct. We would choose the good ones because we assure the quality in our operation.

M: That means you choose the organs yourself.

Lu: Correct...

.....

M: Usually, how old is the organ supplier?

Lu: Usually in their thirties.

M: ... Then you will go to the prison to select yourself?

Lu: Correct. We must select it.

M: What if the chosen one doesn't want to have blood drawn?

Lu: He will for sure let us do it.

M: How?

Lu: They will for sure find a way. What do you worry about? These kinds of things should not be of any concern to you. They have their procedures.

M: Does the person know that his organ will be removed?

Lu: No, he doesn't.

(5) Shanghai Jiaotong University Hospital's Liver Transplant Centre (16 March 2006):

M: I want to know how long [the patients] have to wait [for a liver transplant].

Dr. Dai: The supply of organs we have, we have every day. We do them every day.

M: We want fresh, alive ones.

Dr. Dai: They are all alive, all alive...

M: How many [liver transplants] have you done?

Dr. Dai: We have done 400 to 500 cases... Your major job is to come, prepare the money, enough money, and come.

M: How much is it?

Dr. Dai: If everything goes smoothly, it's about RMB 150,000... RMB 200,000.

M: How long do I have to wait?

Dr. Dai: I need to check your blood type... If you come today, I may do it for you within one week.

M: I heard some come from those who practise Falun Gong, those who are very healthy.

Dr. Dai: Yes, we have. I can't talk clearly to you over the phone.

M: If you can find me this type, I am coming very soon.

Dr. Dai: It's ok. Please come.

M: ... What is your last name?...

Dr. Dai: I'm Doctor Dai.

(6) Zhengzhou Medical University Organ Transplant Centre in Henan Province (14 March 2006):

Dr. Wang: ... For sure, [the organ] is healthy... If it's not healthy, we won't take it.

M: I've heard that those kidneys from Falun Gong practitioners are better. Do you have them?

Wang: Yes, yes, we pick all young and healthy kidneys...

M: That is the kind that practises this type of [Falun] Gong.

Wang: For this, you could rest assured. Sorry I can't tell you much on the phone.

M: Do you get [them] out of town?

Wang: ... We have local ones and out-of-town ones.

.....

M: What is your last name?

Wang: Wang.

(7) Oriental Organ Transplant Center (also called Tianjin City No. 1 Central Hospital), Tianjin City, (15 March 2006):

N: Is this Chief Physician Song?

Song: Yes, please speak.

.....

N: Her doctor told her that the kidney is quite good because he [the supplier] practises ... Falun Gong.

Song: Of course. We have all those who breathe and with heartbeat... Up until now, for this year, we have more than ten kidneys, more than ten such kidneys.

N: More than ten of this kind of kidneys? You mean live bodies?

Song: Yes, it is so.

(8) Tongji Hospital in Wuhan City, Wuhan City, Hunan Province (30 March 2006):

N: How many [kidney transplants] can you do in a year?

Official: ... Our department is the one that does the most in the whole Hubei province. We do a lot if the organ suppliers are ample.

N: ... We hope the kidney suppliers are alive. [We're] looking for live organ transplants from prisoners, for example, using living bodies from prisoners who practise Falun Gong. Is it possible?

Official: It's not a problem.

(9) General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Region, Guangdong Province (12 April 2006):

N: Is this Dr. Zhu...?

Zhu: Yes, that's me.

N: I'm from hospital 304. ... I have two relatives in hospital 304. We don't have enough kidney supply right now. We did a lot of [kidney transplants] in 2001, 2002, and 2003...

Zhu: Right...

N: We found that kidneys from young people and Falun Gong [practitioners] are better. How about your hospital, such as kidneys from Falun Gong?

Zhu: We have very few kidneys from Falun Gong.

N: But you still have some?

Zhu: It is not hard for [blood] type B. If you come here, we can arrange it quickly, definitely before May 1.

N: There will be a batch before May 1?

Zhu: Several batches.

N: Will you have some after May 1?

Zhu: After May 1, you may need to wait until May 20 or later.

.....

(10) The First Criminal Bureau of the Jinzhou Intermediate People's Court (23 May

2006):

N: Starting from 2001, we always [got] kidneys from young and healthy people who practise Falun Gong from detention centres and courts... I wonder if you still have such organs in your court right now?

Official: That depends on your qualifications... If you have good qualifications, we may still provide some...

N: Are we supposed to get them, or will you prepare for them?"

Official: According to past experience, it is you that will come here to get them.

(11) Kunming Higher People's Court (31 May 2006):

N: ... We contacted your court several times in 2001. Your court can provide us with those live kidney organs from those young and healthy Falun Gong practitioners...?

Official: I am not sure about that. Such things are related to national secrets. I don't think this is something that we can talk about on the phone. If you want to know more information about these things, you'd better contact us in a formal way, okay?

(12) Air Force Hospital of Chendu City (29 April 2006)

Investigator: The patient he emphasizes that he wants the organ of the young and healthy. The best is from those who practice Falun Gong. Will he have this kind of chance?

Chief Physician Xu: Yes.

Investigator: Yes ?

Chief Physician Xu: He will have this opportunity.

...

Investigator: It should be from the young and healthy, who practice Falun Gong!

Chief Physician Xu: No Problem.

(13) No. 1 Hospital Affiliated with Jiaotong University of Xi'an (April 11, 2006)

...

Investigator: How long I have to wait for the organ supply?

Dr. Wang: ... It probably will be before the month of May.

Investigator: Is the kidney from live body?

Dr. Wang: Also have liver from the live body.

Investigator: Also have liver from the live body?

Dr. Wang: We have, we have.

...

Investigator: The source of the organs is from live human body?

Dr. Wang: Correct.

Investigator: There are some labor camps that jail Falun Gong practitioners, and then the organs are removed from their live bodies...

Dr. Wang: Yes, yes. What we care is the quality. We don't care about the source. What would you say? Now in China, there are thousands of cases of the liver transplant. Everyone is the same. It is impossible that because some information was leaked out and then everyone stops doing the organ transplant.

(14) Shanghai Ruijin Hospital (October 25, 2006)

...

Investigator: Do you use live kidneys [for transplant]?

Doctor: Yes.

Investigator: Well, we have a relative in Shenyang, he said that it seemed that there were fairly larger numbers of kidneys used over there, and they were better in quality. He refers to that kind from Falun Gong, right? Do you use this kind as well?

...

Doctor: Yes.

Investigator: wow, you use that kind as well.

Doctor: Every hospital is the same.

...

Investigator: I understand, it is because the Falun Gong kind is much healthier, right?

Doctor: Correct.

(15) No. 1 Hospital affiliated to Inner Mongolia Medical College (November 14, 2006)

Doctor: Recently we might have [liver sources]...

...

M: That type, the Falun Gong type is good.

...

M: How much does it cost to do a liver transplant?

Doctor: We are relatively inexpensive - 150, 000-200,000 Yuan.

M: How long do we have to wait?

Doctor: About a month.

...

M: That type, the Falun Gong type [organ supplier] is better ..

...

Doctor: I know, I know. After you are over here, I'll talk to you. I'm afraid that I couldn't explain to you very well right now.

M: Right, that kind who practices Falun Gong, they are very healthy.

Doctor: I know, I know.

M: Can you find them? If it is....

Doctor: Sure, I can.

...

Appendix15. Canada, US and Japan transplant statistics in 10 years

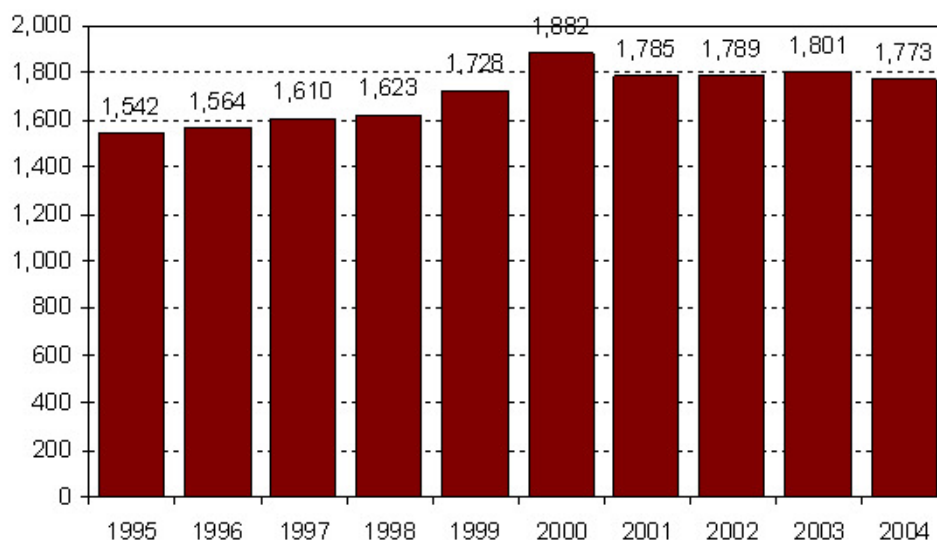
The number of organ transplants in Canada¹⁴⁸ each year has not changed substantially in the past 10 years. During the same period, in the US¹⁴⁹, there has been a slight increase each year. In Japan¹⁵⁰, the number has fluctuated from year to year with an overall increasing trend. This information is drawn from the statistics of the national organ transplant network for each country.

Canada:



Taking health information further
À l'avant garde de l'information sur la santé

Transplants,¹ Canada, 1995-2004 (Number)



¹ Includes living and deceased donors and combination transplants. Excludes islet cell transplants unless done in combination with a solid organ. Data are from Quarterly Reports provided by Canadian OPOs.

Japan: The Number of Renal Transplantation¹⁵¹

Year	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Case s	808	771	604	639	596	659	724	749	705	757	866	903	994

¹⁴⁸ http://www.cihi.ca/cihiweb/en/downloads/CORR-CST2005_Gill-rev_July22_2005.ppt (

¹⁴⁹ <http://www.optn.org/latestData/rptData.asp>

¹⁵⁰ <http://www.jotnw.or.jp/datafile/offer.html> (Japan Organ Transplant Network)

¹⁵¹ <http://www.medi-net.or.jp/tcnet/DATA/renal.html>

USA:

Transplants by Donor Type

U.S. Transplants Performed : January 1, 1988 - March 31, 2006

For Format = Portrait

Based on OPTN data as of June 16, 2006

Change Report (Optional) :

Organ

All

Add Field to Report :

count flip
↺

	To Date	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	
All Donor Types		371,457	6,920	28,108	27,036	25,467	24,906	24,218	23,248	22,015	21,518	20,304	19,748	19,393
Deceased Donor		292,245	5,207	21,213	20,045	18,654	18,289	17,635	17,332	17,007	16,974	16,262	15,980	15,920
Living Donor		79,212	1,713	6,895	6,991	6,813	6,617	6,583	5,916	5,008	4,544	4,042	3,768	3,473

Data subject to change based on future data submission or correction.

Appendix 16. Sujiatun

The Epoch Times published a story in its March 9, 2006 issue with the headline "Over 6,000 Falun Gong practitioners detained in secret concentration camp in China" and a sub-heading "Over 6,000 Falun Gong practitioners are secretly detained at Sujiatun concentration camp". The source was a person whose identity was concealed and who was described as a long time reporter who worked for a Japanese television news agency and specialized in news in China.

The Epoch Times then published a story in its March 17 under the headline "New witness confirms existence of Chinese concentration camp, says organs removed from live victims." The lead sentence of this article, written Ji Da of the Epoch Times, states:

"A former employee of Liaoning Provincial Thrombosis Hospital of Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine told the Epoch Times during a recent interview that the Sujiatun Concentration Camp in China was actually part of a hospital."

Harry Wu came out with a statement on June 8 casting doubt on the testimony of Annie. But, that doubt had developed much earlier. Harry Wu wrote a letter "To whom it may concern" on March 21, 2006, that the testimony of Annie and Peter amounted to "possible fraud", "distorted facts", "fabricated news". Harry Wu is executive director of the Laogai Research Foundation and the China Information Center located in Washington D.C. He spent nineteen years in Chinese Labour camps.

A spokesman for the US Department of State in a daily press briefing on April 14 was asked about the reports of organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners in Sujiatun. The spokesman replied that officers and staff from the Embassy in Beijing and the Consulate in Shenyang visited the area and the site mentioned in the reports and "found no evidence that the site is being used for any function other than as a normal public hospital."

The two sources, using the names Peter and Annie, on April 20, 2006 spoke to a public rally in Washington D.C. Annie said that she felt the need to speak out because the US and Chinese governments "have denied the existence of this incident"¹⁵². So, a controversy had developed about the reports of Peter and Annie.

As noted, Harry Wu questioned the credibility of Annie and Peter on March 21. Yet, his investigators in China did not complete their investigations and report to him till well after this letter was written. Wu writes:

"Meanwhile, I asked the CIC reporters in China to make an investigation on the Sujiatun allegation. Since March 12, the investigators searched around the whole District of Sujiatun. On March 17, they even managed to visit the two military camps located in Sujiatun. On March 27, they secretly visited the Liaoning

¹⁵² "Going Public about Communist Concentration Camps", by Gary Feuerberg, Epoch Times April 21, 2006,

Provincial Thrombosis Hospital of Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine in Sujiatun. On March 29, they visited the Kangjiashan Prison at the neighbourhood of Sujiatun. However, with all these first-hand investigations, they had not found anything that could be an evidence of the Falun Gong allegation of Sujiatun Concentration Camp. During and after their investigation, they sent back photos and written reports to me about their findings respectively on March 15, March 17, March 27, March 29, March 30 and April 4."¹⁵³

Though some investigations were conducted prior to the writing of the March 21 letter, the bulk were conducted subsequently. In particular, the visit to the relevant hospital occurred on March 27, after the letter was written. So, Harry Wu formed his views about Sujiatun before his investigators had completed their work.

What this means is that the views of Harry Wu were not based on the full reports of his investigation. His investigation, for the most part, was used to confirm views already formed and publicly communicated.

Harry Wu never met with or interviewed any of the three persons he has accused of lying - Annie, the ex-wife of the surgeon, the surgeon and Peter, the Japanese television news agency reporter. We could have understand his deciding to come to no conclusion whether these three were lying or telling the truth. However, to conclude that they were lying without interviewing them and without completing his investigation is unfair both to them and to the truth seeking process.

An interview allows for judgments on demeanour, spontaneity, directness or evasiveness, relevance and attention to detail. It gives an opportunity to clarify misunderstandings. It allows the interviewer to find out not only what the person knows, but how the person knows it, to find out what information is first hand and what information is second hand.

We have interviewed both Annie and Peter. David Kilgour, before he went into politics, was a trial lawyer and Crown prosecutor for many years. He has had the benefit of engaging in numerous cross examinations during his professional career and is well able to sort out those who lie from those who tell the truth.

Harry Wu characterizes as "technically impossible" the volume of organ harvesting which Annie says her husband did¹⁵⁴. Yet, what is technically possible for organ harvesting is a matter of expert knowledge. Harry Wu has no specialized credentials to our knowledge which would allow him to assert what is technically possible for organ harvesting. He neither quotes nor cites nor refers to any expertise to substantiate his claim to what is technically possible.

Annie reports that her husband engaged in cornea harvesting of about 2,000 Falun

¹⁵³ At the web site <<http://www.cicus.org/news/newsdetail.php?id=6491>>

¹⁵⁴ See <<http://www.cicus.org/news/newsdetail.php?id=6491>>.

Gong practitioners. Dr Mohan Rajan writes:

"The process of removing the eye takes only 20 minutes".¹⁵⁵

PS Prakasa Rao at writes:

"Eye removal takes only 10-15 minutes...."¹⁵⁶

Contrary to what Harry Wu writes, it is technically possible for the volume of cornea harvesting Annie describes given the short time the operation takes.

Annie refers to secret underground chambers in which Falun Gong prisoners were kept. She does not claim that she has seen these chambers, but only heard of them from someone who had seen them.

Harry Wu describes Annie's reference to secret underground chambers as "speculations". Yet, the existence of large underground structures in Shenyang City proper as well as in the Sujiatun district of the greater metropolitan Shenyang area are a matter of public knowledge. These structures have been reported in a local Shenyang newspaper, the Shenyang Daily. They are described on the website of the Sujiatun District Chinese Party Committee¹⁵⁷.

Peter told us that he saw in 2003 in Sujiatun the exterior of a brick walled enclosure. This enclosure was in walking distance from the hospital, but ten minutes by taxi, because of the road system. It was not part of the hospital, nor part of the hospital compound. Since he last saw the enclosure, there has been a lot of construction in the area. He does not know if this enclosure is still there.

Peter described this enclosure to the Epoch Times in an interview published in the March 10, 2006 issue. He said that Falun Gong practitioners were detained at this centre. The report quotes Peter as saying:

"The concentration camp has a crematorium to dispose of bodies. There are also many doctors on site. No detainees have managed to leave the concentration camp alive. Before cremation, the internal organs are all removed from the body and sold".

Peter explained to us that he did not enter inside the enclosure, nor did he personally talk to anyone who was working there. What he was telling the Epoch Times about what went on there was what he had heard from people who lived or worked in the neighbourhood of the Centre. He understood that these people in turn knew this information because people who worked at the detention centre lived in the neighbourhood and passed on to people there what was going on inside.

The Epoch Times then interviewed Annie, for its issue of March 17, 2006. Annie, in

¹⁵⁵ <http://www.webhealthcentre.com/expertspeak/eye_donation.asp>

¹⁵⁶ <<http://www.centralchronicle.com/20050830/3008307.htm>>

¹⁵⁷ An English language report on this underground structure can be found at

<<http://www.theepochtimes.com/tools/printer.asp?id=40031>> .

response to questions about the detention centre/concentration camp talked about her hospital. The result was an Epoch Times story stating that Annie had confirmed what Peter had told them.

The headline to the article is "New Witness confirms existence of Chinese Concentration Camp, says Organs Removed from Live Victims". Yet, one can see from reading the article that Annie does not talk about the detention centre Peter described.

Annie in the article does not confirm the existence of the detention centre Peter saw. She states: "For the majority of the Falun Gong practitioners, nobody knew where they were being secretly kept".

In the body of the article where Annie is interviewed, a sub-heading, inserted by the paper, has the words "Concentration camp details." But what follows has nothing to do with the detention centre Peter described and refers only to the hospital where Annie worked.

The interviewer, when asking Annie about the hospital, puts one question this way: "Did the hospital's medical staff inside the concentration camp know about this?" Annie answers the question by talking about the hospital where she worked without reference to any concentration camp.

Harry Wu was able to pick that up just from reading the Epoch Times. In his June 6, 2006 commentary, he writes: "The secret prison Peter described is different from what Annie says."

What Peter actually saw, as opposed to what he heard, a brick walled enclosure is, in itself, not all that probative. What he heard, since it comes from unidentified sources and is second or third hand, is a trigger for investigation, but nothing more.

What Annie heard is different. She heard directly from an identified source, her husband, who confessed to personal involvement in organ harvesting. Was the husband truthful in telling his wife what he was doing?

We have no reason to believe that the husband would lie to Annie. There is no credible explanation we have heard why Annie's husband would say to his own wife that he had participated in atrocities if he had not done so.

Appendix 17. Matas-Kilgour Response to the Chinese Government statements

August 7, 2006

The Government of China Embassy in Canada issued a first response to our Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China. A full copy of our report can be obtained at: <<http://organharvestinvestigation.net>>. The first Chinese response was issued the same day as our report, July 6, 2006. We replied to that Chinese response shortly afterwards.

The Government of China then issued a second response dated July 26, 2006. The second Chinese statement repeats a number of criticisms which are found in their first statement. The following reaction, accordingly, incorporates our answers to the first Chinese statement.

1. The first statement of the Government of China dismissed our Report out of hand. We viewed this reaction is unconsidered. It meant that the Government of China engaged in no investigations to determine whether or not what the report contains is true.

The second Chinese statement released almost three weeks after the release of our report gave the Government of China time to delve into our report and produce any contradictory information. Yet, there is none. The second response has a good deal of invective, but no factual information which contradicts or undermines our conclusions or analysis or even casts on them a different light.

2. The sole factual quarrel the Government of China has with the report has nothing to do with the substance of the report. The Government of China correctly noted that we placed two cities in the wrong provinces. We had indicated in an appendix that Wu Han is in Hunan when it is in Hubei and that Qin Huangdao is in Shandong when it is in Hebei. The Chinese Government blames these mistakes on our interpreter.

Yet, these errors were not interpreter errors, nor could they have been, since names are phonetically the same in Chinese and English. Moreover, as can be seen in the Report, the names are not part of the interpreted texts. Indeed, it is apparent that our interpreter knew that Wu Han is in Hubei and not Hunan because the interpreted text found in our report refers to Hubei and not Hunan.

Rather the mistakes occur in the captions. The errors are found in the introductory headings to the texts rather than the texts themselves. The errors can not be ascribed either to the interpreters or to the investigators who made the calls. The investigators gave us the cities to which their calls were made, but not the provinces. We mislocated

two of those cities when expanding the captions the investigators gave us. The reason for this error is that we relied on the memory of native Chinese whom we asked to identify the provinces in which the cities are found rather than checking out this information on our own.

We had realized one of these errors on July 18th, the Qin Huangdao error, before the Chinese Government response, and had corrected our report on our website accordingly. We have now corrected the other error.

These two errors, and they are the only ones anyone has been able to identify, do not justify questioning the analysis or conclusions of the report. Indeed, in two respects they strengthen it.

One can legitimately say, if this is all that anyone, including the Chinese government, with all its resources and inside knowledge, can produce to question the facts in our report, that our report sits on a rock solid foundation. Secondly, the practice of organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners is even more widespread than we had originally reported, since, through our error, we had omitted reference to the existence of the practice in Hebei province. We had identified another site, Qianfoshan, in Shandong province where the practice was occurring.

3. Both Government of China statements attribute initial reports of harvesting of organs in Sujiatan hospital to Falun Gong practitioners. Yet, the initial reports about Sujiatin Hospital did not come from Falun Gong practitioners. The initial reports originated from the ex-wife of a surgeon at Sujiatun Hospital. Neither the ex-wife nor her husband are Falun Gong practitioners.

4. Both Chinese responses question our independence from Falun Gong. Yet, there is no factual basis on which our independence has been questioned. We are not Falun Gong practitioners. We did our report as volunteers. We were not paid for our report by Falun Gong or anyone. Our report represents our own judgment. We have not acted on the instructions of Falun Gong or anyone else in coming to the conclusions we did.

5. Both Chinese statements refer to a shifting Falun Gong narrative in consequence of a disproof of the original story about Sujiatin Hospital. Yet, the ex-wife of the surgeon who made the initial statement about Sujiatin Hospital has not changed or shifted her story at any time. David Kilgour interviewed her. An excerpt of the interview can be found at Appendix 13 of our report.

6. Moreover, though we did not rely on the testimony of the ex-wife in our report except insofar as it was corroborated by other evidence, we do not consider it disproved. It is our own opinion, expressed in our report, that this woman was not lying. We concluded that she was credible. In our report, this is what we said about the testimony of this witness:

"The testimony of the wife of the surgeon allegedly complicit in Falun Gong organ harvesting seemed credible to us, partly because of its extreme detail.

However, that detail also posed a problem for us, because it provided a good deal of information which it was impossible to corroborate independently. We were reluctant to base our findings on sole source information. So, in the end, we relied on the testimony of this witness only where it was corroborative and consistent with other evidence, rather than as sole source information."

Our report is not a shift from what this witness says, but rather an expansion, with a larger focus than just Sujiatun Hospital.

7. The second Chinese Government response refers to the statement of the ex-wife of the surgeon, which she made to us and which we reproduced in our report, that her husband removed the corneas of 2,000 Falun Gong prisoners in two years. The Government of China questions this figure on the basis that "he would have to finish three cornea transplantations within one day and everyday without rest" and then argues "this is an absurd lie which no one with common sense would believe".

The Government of China response confuses transplanting and harvesting. The testimony of the ex-wife was 2,000 organs harvested, not two thousand transplants. She did not claim that her husband was engaged in transplant surgery. The husband was, according to her testimony, removing the corneas from the eyes of Falun Gong practitioners, not placing those corneas into the eyes of recipient patients.

Harvesting surgery is, obviously, quicker than the combination of harvesting and transplanting. Moreover, corneas, unlike other organs, are dead tissue. They do not need to be transplanted immediately once harvested. They can survive on the shelf for a considerable period. We are told that a cornea harvest can be completed in twenty minutes. For an operation that length of time, what the ex-wife said about the volume of corneas harvested in three years does not does not put her testimony in doubt.

8. The second Chinese statement refers to the fact that journalists and diplomats visited Sujiatin Hospital after the initial reports had surfaced and found no evidence that the site was being used for organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners. We were aware of these visits when we wrote our reports, but did mention them because we did not find them significant. We would not have expected these visitors to find anything even if the initial reports of organ harvesting from the ex-wife of the surgeon were true. An operation leaves no trace in an operating room after it is completed. Operating rooms are cleaned up, sanitized, made antiseptic after each and every operation.

9. The first Chinese statement then says: "It is obvious that their purpose is to smear China's image." We reply that we have no wish to smear China's image. Our sole concerns are respect for the truth and human rights.

10. Both Chinese statements say:

"China has consistently abided by the relevant guiding principles of the World Health Organization endorsed in 1991, prohibiting the sale of human organs and stipulating that donors' written consent must be obtained beforehand and donors are entitled to refuse the donation at last minute."

This statement was belied by the facts. The China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre Website until April of this year set out a price list for transplants. The price list was removed from the website in April, but is still archived. To see the web site now, go to <<http://en.zoukiishoku.com>>. To see the archived site, go to <[http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fen.zoukiishoku.com%2Flist%2Fcost.htm+%26x=16&y=11](http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fen.zoukiishoku.com%2Flist%2Fcost.htm+%26x=16%26y=11)>. As well, many individuals can attest to paying for organ transplants in China.

11. The statement in both responses that China has consistently abided by the principle stipulating that donors' written consent must be obtained beforehand is also belied by the facts. Human Rights Watch has reported that consent is obtained from executed prisoners in only a minority of cases. The organization writes that even in this minority of cases

"the abusive circumstances of detention and incarceration in China, from the time a person is first accused of a capital offense until the moment of his or her execution, are such as to render absurd any notion of "free and voluntary consent."

Organ Procurement and Judicial Execution in China, August 1994.

12. Both Chinese statements say:

"China has issued a regulation on human organ transplants, explicitly banning the sale of organs and introducing a set of medical standards for organ transplants in an effort to guarantee medical safety and the health of patients. The regulation requires medical institution which is qualified for practising human organ transplant to register at provincial level health department. Unregistered medical institutions are forbidden to practice human organ transplant. If the government finds any registered institution violating the regulation, it will cancel the registration and punish the people responsible."

We acknowledge that this is so, and wrote about it in our report. We also note that this legislation came into force only a few days before our report was released on July 1st. It is not an answer to our findings about what happened before that date. Moreover, in China, there is a huge gap between enacting legislation and enforcing it.

Our first reply, issued long before the second Chinese response, made this point. Yet, the second Chinese response just repeats word for word what was in their first response on this point.

It is an error to refer to a law which came into effect after the relevant period to deny that something happened earlier. When this error is pointed out to the Government of China and the Government persists in the error nonetheless, we can only conclude that this error is deliberate.

13. The Government of China wrote in its first response: "It is very clear that Falun Gong's rumour has ulterior political motives." None of our findings are based on rumour. Every finding we make is sourced and independently verifiable.

14. As well, what could the politics of the Falun Gong possibly be? They are not a political party or movement with a political agenda. The Chinese Government describes their political agenda, in its second response, as being "against everything from China" a bizarre charge, but all too typical of the hyperbole into which the Government launches when discussing this group.

15. The Falun Gong, to be sure, oppose human rights violations in China. But China is more than just human rights violations. As well, human rights are not political. They are universal. The notion of politics suggests a legitimate debate between opposing points of view. But there is no legitimate debate between respect for human rights and violations of human rights. Violations of human rights are always wrong. Respect for human rights is always right.

16. The two China responses attack us, as not independent, and Falun Gong, as an evil cult. We say that the Report has to be judged on its merits. Attacking its authors is not an appropriate response.

17. The second China response is primarily an elaboration on the "evil cult" attack on Falun Gong. The second response has eight paragraphs. Only three deal with organ harvesting. One talks about Canada Chinese relations. Four paragraphs, the bulk of the response, are a venomous attack on Falun Gong replete with false, slanderous allegations.

It is this sort of slander which, in China, depersonalizes and dehumanizes the Falun Gong and makes possible the violation of their basic human rights. Indeed, the fact that the Government of China would make a hate filled attack on Falun Gong the focus of their response to our report reinforces the analysis of the report.

The propaganda against the Falun Gong in these two responses is a form of incitement to hatred, unacceptable in Canada. It is an abuse of their diplomatic presence in Canada for China to engage in this form of incitement.

David Kilgour (613) 747-7854

David Matas (204) 944-1831

Appendix 18. A Confession

Interview with Ex-Wife of a Chinese Surgeon Who Removed Corneas of Falun Gong Practitioners

On May 20, 2006, Mr. David Kilgour conducted an interview in the United States with the ex-wife of a Chinese surgeon who removed corneas of Falun Gong prisoners. The following transcript was abridged and edited to protect those who would otherwise be in danger due to publication of this interview.

Annie – Ex-wife of a Chinese surgeon who removed corneas of Falun Gong practitioners.

A – Another person who was also present at the interview and raised two questions.

Kilgour: ... The closest person who saw this happen is Annie. ... In 2001, when did the procurement of food supplies for [Sujiatun Hospital] go up?

Annie: About July, in the summer.

Kilgour: July 2001. You were in the accounting department?

Annie: Statistics and Logistics Department.

Kilgour: Statistics and Logistics Department. What happened? The procurement of food went up first and then the surgical equipment?

Annie: In July 2001, there were many people working in the Statistics and Logistics Department. Some of them from procurement brought the receipts to me for signature after they made the purchase. On the receipts I noted sharp increases in the food supplies. Also, the people in charge of the logistics were delivering meals to the facilities where Falun Gong practitioners were detained. Other medical staff came to our department to report the purchase of the medical equipment. From the receipts, the medical equipment supplies also sharply increased.

Kilgour: By the way, the facilities to detain Falun Gong practitioners, was it the underground facilities?

Annie: In the backyard of the hospital, there were some one-storey houses typically built for construction workers. After several months, the consumption of food and other supplies gradually decreased. At that time people guessed that maybe the detainees were sent to an underground facility.

Kilgour: When did the supply decrease? September? October?

Annie: After about 4 or 5 months.

Kilgour: End of 2001?

Annie: Yes.

Kilgour: How much of an increase did you estimate it was from the food [receipts you saw]? How many people you estimated were there?

Annie: The person in charge of getting the food and in charge of sending food to Falun Gong practitioners detained told me that there were about 5,000 to 6,000 practitioners. At the time, a lot of public security bureaus and hospitals in many areas were detaining many Falun Gong practitioners. A lot of people working at the hospital, including me, were not Falun Gong practitioners. So we didn't pay attention. If it were not for what happened in 2003, when I found my ex-husband was directly involved in it, I probably wouldn't be interested in this at all. A lot of the staffers working in our department are family members of the officials in the government healthcare system. For some matters, we knew it in our hearts but none of us would discuss these things.

Kilgour: When they decreased the procurement, where did you think the practitioners went?

Annie: We thought they were released.

Kilgour: At the end of 2001, you thought they were released?

Annie: Yes.

Kilgour: All 5,000 had been released?

Annie: No, there were still Falun Gong practitioners detained in the hospital, but the number was gradually decreasing. Later, in 2003, I learned that Falun Gong practitioners had been transferred to the underground complex and other hospitals, because our hospital couldn't hold so many people.

Kilgour: They left the houses or cabins in the backyard to go to underground?

Annie: Yes, I later got to know this in 2002.

Kilgour: Did you say that you were not the person to send food to them when practitioners were detained in the houses or cabins in the backyard?

Annie: No, I was not.

Kilgour: Did you know who supplied their meals after they left your jurisdiction?

Annie: I didn't know.

Kilgour: I heard a lot of these people were killed for their organs. 2001 and 2002. Was it the correct understanding?

Annie: During the years of 2001–2002, I didn't know anything about organ harvesting. I only knew the detention of these people.

Kilgour: So you didn't discover this until you husband told you in 2003.

Annie: Right.

Kilgour: Did he tell you that in 2001–2002 he had already started doing these operations?

Annie: Yes, he started in 2002.

Kilgour: Your former husband began in 2002?

Annie: Yes.

Kilgour: Did you roughly know if there were [organ removal] operations since 2001?

Annie: The operations started in 2001. Some were done in our hospital, and some were done at other hospitals in the region. I found out in 2003.

At the beginning he also did the operations, but he did not know they were Falun Gong practitioners. He was a neurosurgeon. He removed corneas. Starting from 2002 he got to know those he operated on were Falun Gong practitioners. Because our hospital was not an organ transplant hospital—it was only in charge of removal—how these organs were transplanted, he didn't know.

Kilgour: Your ex-husband started to take organs from Falun Gong practitioners starting from when?

Annie: At the end of 2001, he started to operate, but he didn't know these live bodies were Falun Gong practitioners. He got to know that in 2002.

Kilgour: What kind of organs did he take out?

Annie: Corneas.

Kilgour: Just corneas?

Annie: Yes.

Kilgour: Were these people alive or dead?

Annie: Usually these Falun Gong practitioners were injected with a shot to cause heart failure. During the process these people would be pushed into operation rooms to have their organs removed. On the surface the heart stopped beating, but the brain was still functioning, because of that shot.

Kilgour: What was the injection called?

Annie: I don't know the name of it but it caused heart failure. I was not a nurse or a doctor. I don't know the names of the injections.

Kilgour: Causing heart failure, most, or all, or some cases?

Annie: For most people.

Kilgour: So he would take corneas of these people, then what happened to these people?

Annie: These people were pushed to other operation rooms for removals of heart, liver, kidneys, etc. During one operation when he collaborated with other doctors, he learned they were Falun Gong practitioners, that their organs were removed while alive, and that it was not just cornea removal—they were removing many organs.

Kilgour: They did it in different rooms, didn't they?

Annie: In the later period of time, when these doctors cooperated together, they started doing the operations together. At the beginning, fearing information could leak out, different organs were removed by different doctors in different rooms. Later on, when they got money, they were no longer afraid anymore. They started to remove the organs together.

For other practitioners who were operated on in other hospitals, my ex-husband didn't know what happened to them afterwards. For the practitioners in our hospital, after their kidneys, liver, etc. and skin were removed, there were only bones and flesh, etc. left. The bodies were thrown into the boiler room at the hospital.

In the beginning, I did not fully believe this had happened. For some doctors who had operation accidents, they may form some illusions. So I checked with other doctors and other officials from the government healthcare system.

Kilgour: In 2003 or 2002?

Annie: 2003.

Kilgour: Your husband only did corneas?

Annie: Yes.

Kilgour: How many cornea operations did your ex-husband perform?

Annie: He said about 2,000.

Kilgour: Corneas of 2,000 people, or 2,000 corneas?

Annie: Corneas of around 2,000 people.

Kilgour: This is from 2001 to 2003?

Annie: From the end of 2001 to October 2003.

Kilgour: That was when he left?

Annie: It was the time that I got to know this and he stopped doing it.

Kilgour: Where did these corneas go?

Annie: They were usually collected by other hospitals. There was an existing system handling such business of the removal and sales of the organs to other hospitals or other areas.

Kilgour: Nearby or far away?

Annie: I don't know.

Kilgour: All the heart, liver, kidneys, and corneas go off to other hospitals?

Annie: Yes.

Kilgour: Did you know what prices they sold them for?

Annie: I don't know at the time. However, in the year 2002, a neighbour had a liver transplant. It cost 200,000 yuan. The hospital charged a little bit less for Chinese than foreigners.

Kilgour: Which year, 2001 or 2002?

Annie: 2002.

Kilgour: What was your husband told? How did they justify? These were perfectly healthy people...

Annie: In the beginning, he wasn't told anything. He was asked to help out in other hospitals. However, every time when he did such a favour, or provided this kind of help, he got lots of money, and cash awards—several dozen times his normal salary.

Kilgour: What was the total amount of money he got out of the 2,000 cornea removals?

Annie: Hundreds of thousands of US dollars.

Kilgour: Were they paid in US dollars?

Annie: Paid in Chinese yuan. Equivalent to hundreds of thousands of US dollars.

Kilgour: How many doctors were working on these organ removals in the hospital, and in which area? Are we talking about 100 doctors, or dozens, or 10?

Annie: I don't know how many people were doing it specifically. But I know that about four or five doctors who were acquaintances of us at our hospital were doing it. And in other hospitals, doctors of general practice were also doing this.

Kilgour: Are there any records in the statistics department regarding how many people were operated upon?

Annie: There was no proper procedure or paperwork for this kind of operation. So there was no way to count the number of operations in the normal way.

Kilgour: After practitioners transferred underground at the end of 2001, did you know where their food supplies were from?

Annie: Food still came from our department; just the amount gradually decreased. At the end of 2001 we thought they were released. In 2003, I learned that they were not released but were transferred underground or to other hospitals.

Kilgour: Was the underground facility run by the military army or by the hospital? You said food was still from the hospital.

Annie: We weren't responsible for the procurement of the food for the people detained and kept underground. That is why there was so much difference in the procurement of food when people were transferred to the underground complex. But the food of some of the detainees was provided by the hospital, and for others it was not. The decrease in food was not proportional to the decrease in the number of detainees.

Kilgour: What did your husband tell you about the underground facility? 5,000 people killed, or more than 5,000?

Annie: He didn't know how many people were detained underground. He only heard from some others that people were detained underground. If three operations were

done every day, after several years of operation, for the 5,000–6,000 people, not many people would be left. This whole scheme and the trading of organs were organized by the government healthcare system. The doctors' responsibility was simply to do what they were told to do.

Kilgour: He didn't go down to the underground facility himself?

Annie: He didn't.

Kilgour: Rudimentary operation in the underground facility?

Annie: He had never been there.

Kilgour: All of those people, were they dead when they were operated on? Or their hearts stopped? Did he know that they were killed afterwards? They weren't yet dead.

Annie: At the beginning, he didn't know these were Falun Gong practitioners. As time went by, he knew they were Falun Gong practitioners. When they did more of these removals of organs and became bold, these doctors started to do the removals together; this doctor extracted the cornea, another doctor removed the kidney, the third doctor took out the liver. At that time, this patient, or this Falun Gong practitioner, he knew what was the next step to treat the body. (Translator added the translation of the two missed sentences: Yes, the heart stopped beating, but they were still living.) If the victim's skin was not peeled off and only internal organs were removed, the openings of the bodies would be sealed and an agent would sign the paperwork. The bodies would be sent to the crematorium near the Sujiatun area.

Kilgour: Only if the skin was removed, they would be sent to the boiler room?

Annie: Yes.

Kilgour: Usually what was the "supposed" cause of death given?

Annie: Usually no specific reason when the bodies were sent to the crematorium. Usually the reasons were "The heart stopped beating", "heart failure". When these people were rounded up and detained, nobody knew their names or where they were from. So when they were sent to the crematorium, nobody could claim their bodies.

Kilgour: Who administered the drug to cause the heart to stop beating?

Annie: Nurse.

Kilgour: Nurse working for the hospital?

Annie: Nurses brought over by these doctors. Doctors, including my ex-husband, came to this hospital in 1999 or 2000. He brought his nurse over. When organ harvesting first

started, nurses were assigned to the doctors. Wherever the doctors go, their nurses go with them as far as the organ removal operations were concerned. These nurses were not like personal secretaries.

In the year 2003, government health authorities sent many doctors involved in organ removal operations to an area sealed by the government because of SARS. These doctors believed they were sent there to let them live or die over there. I mean the government already wanted to put to death secretly the first group involved in organ removal. So they sent them to a SARS-affected area in Beijing.

From that point on my husband realized that there was danger in doing this and that at any time, he could be killed and done away with as an accomplice. Later, when he wanted to quit, someone did try to kill him.

Kilgour: In the hospital?

Annie: Outside the hospital.

Kilgour: Can you give us more details?

Annie: At the end of 2003, after I learned about the issue, he came back from Beijing. He could no longer live a normal life. After I knew about it, he listened to my advice and decided to quit doing it. He submitted his resignation letter. It was around the new year of 2004.

In February 2004, after his resignation was granted, the last month of working in the hospital, he was tying up loose ends at his work. During that time we received phone threats at home. Someone said to him, "You watch out for your life."

One day we got off work in the afternoon. There were two people walking toward us trying to assassinate him. If you were a woman, I would show you my scar, because I pushed him aside and took the stab. Men do not have very good sixth senses, so he kept walking. When I realized the two people were going to pull the knife to stab him, I pushed him aside and took the stab for him. Many people came over and I was sent to the hospital. These two men ran away.

Kilgour: Which side? (Location of the scar)

Annie: Right side.

Kilgour: Do you know who these two people were?

Annie: I didn't know in the beginning. Later I knew.

Kilgour: Who were they?

Annie: I learned that they were thugs hired by the government health authorities.

Kilgour: How did you find that out about these two?

Annie: Because my family was part of the government healthcare system. My mother used to be a doctor.

After these things happened, our friends suggested we get a divorce so it would separate our children and me from my husband. After all, our children and I didn't participate in any of these things. So we divorced at the end of 2003, very close to the new year of 2004.

Kilgour: How many did you think were still alive?

Annie: Initially I estimated there were about 2,000 people left at the time I left China in 2004. But I cannot give a figure anymore, because China is still arresting Falun Gong practitioners and there have been people coming in and going out. So I cannot give a figure now anymore.

Kilgour: How did you come to this number 2,000 in 2004?

Annie: According to how many my ex-husband did and how many other doctors did. And how many sent to other hospitals. Good doctors are well connected within the healthcare system. Many of them used to be classmates in medical schools. The number was estimated by the few doctors involved. When we were together in private, they discussed how many people in total. At that time, these doctors did not want to continue. They wanted to go to other countries or transfer to other fields. So the total number of deaths was calculated and derived by these doctors involved.

Kilgour: What is their estimate of how many people were killed?

Annie: They estimated 3,000–4,000 people.

Kilgour: This is the estimate by all of the doctors?

Annie: No. By three doctors we were familiar with.

Kilgour: Do you have anything else you want to say?

Annie: Chinese or non-Chinese, they think it is impossible Sujiatun detained so many Falun Gong practitioners. They focused on just this Sujiatun hospital. Because most people do not know there are underground facilities. I want to say, even if things were over for Sujiatun, in other hospitals this issue continues. Because I worked in Sujiatun, I know about Sujiatun. Other hospitals and detention centres... inspecting and putting control on these facilities will help reduce the deaths.

For Chinese people, one person comes out, there are still family members in China. They still dare not come out to speak the truth. They are afraid it could put their family members in danger. It doesn't mean that they don't know about it.

A: Does your mother know about what you are doing?

Annie: Yes.

A: Does she still work in the government healthcare system?

Annie: No. She retired a long time ago. She is almost 70 years old.

Appendix 19. AI's Records of Number of Executed Prisoners in China Each Year

Table 1: AI Records of the Number of People Sentenced to Death/Executed in China each Year¹⁵⁸

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Executed	2190	3500	1644	1067	1077	1000	2468	1060	726	3400	1770

The average number of executed prisoners between 1995 and 1999 is $8401/5 = 1680.2$ per year.

The average between 2000 and 2005 is $9698/6 = 1616.3$ per year. (4% fewer)

These figures mean that it could not be an increase in the number of executed prisoners that contributed to the large increase in the availability of organs.

¹⁵⁸ <http://www.amnesty.org/ailib/aireport/index.html>, from here you can select the annual report of each year.

Appendix 20. Corpses with Missing Organs

SAMPLE CASES: FALUN GONG PRACTITIONERS WITH THEIR ORGANS REMOVED WITHOUT CONSENT OF FAMILIES

(Submitted by Falun Gong Practitioners)

CASE 1: WANG, Bin



Name: Wang, Bin

Gender: Male

Age: 44

Home Address: Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province

Location of Detention: Dongfeng Xinchun Labor Camp, Daqing City

Date of Death: October 4, 2000

At the end of May 2000, Mr. Wang Bin went to Beijing to appeal to the Chinese government for the right to practise Falun Gong. He was arrested and taken to the Dongfeng Xinchun Labour Camp.¹⁵⁹

Savage beatings caused the artery in Mr. Wang's neck and major blood vessels to break. As a result, his tonsils were injured, his lymph nodes were crushed, and several bones were fractured. He had cigarette burns on the backs of his hands and inside his nostrils. There were bruises all over his body. His appearance was grotesque. Even though he was already close to death, he was tortured again later that night. He finally lost consciousness. On the night of October 4, 2000, Mr. Wang died from his injuries.



After Mr. Wang died, two doctors removed his heart and brain without consent of his family. The picture above shows the rough stitches he received after his body was cut open to remove his organs. As of late 2000, Wang Bin's corpse was stored at the morgue of the Daqing City's People's Hospital, but his heart and brain were missing.

CASE 2: YANG, Zhongfang



www.learwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/12/4/4284.html English,

www.learwisdom.net/gb/0001/Nov/29/weituoshu_112900_law.html Chinese,

www.learwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/11/16/6164.html English,

www.learwisdom.net/gb/0001/Nov/13/wangbing_zhenxiang_111300_shishi.html Chinese, and

www.learwisdom.net/hui.ca/mh/articles/2000/11/29/2494.html Chinese.

Name: Yang, Zhongfang

Gender: Female

Age: 37

Home Address: Chengdu City, Sichuan Province

Location of Detention: Jiangong Police Station, Yanji City

Date of Death: July 1, 2002

At 6:00 a.m. on July 1, 2002, officers from the Jiangong Police Station surrounded 37-year-old Yang Zhongfang's home and arrested her, her husband, son, and daughter. Yang Zhongfang was beaten to death that night.¹⁶⁰

By the time Yang's family and relatives arrived at the police station, her internal organs had been removed and the body sent to a crematorium. When the test results finally came out, the officials claimed Yang had died from "more than a dozen acute illnesses." Yang Zhongfang was healthy, as shown in her annual physical examinations.

The people responsible for Yang's death include:

Yu Minghuan: instructor at the Jiangong Police Department, Yanji City, 86-433-2824004 (office), 86-433-2754022 (home), 86-13844335577 (cell)

Cui Songguo: head of Jiangong Police Department, Yanji City, 86-433-2834145 (office), 86-433-2857752 (home), 86-13904435380 (cell)

Li Dongzhu: deputy head of Yanji City Police Department in charge of persecuting Falun Gong, 86-433-2514600 (office), 86-433-2525232 (home), 86-13804487858 (cell)

CASE 3: ZHANG, Yanchao



Name: Zhang, Yanchao

Gender: Male

Age: Unknown

Home Address: Lalin Town, Wuchang City, Heilongjiang Province

Location of Detention: Division 7 of the Harbin City Police Department

Date of Death: April 30, 2002

In early April of 2002, Mr. Zhang Yanchao, a Falun Gong practitioner from Lalin Town, Wuchang City, Heilongjiang Province, was arrested and detained by agents from the Hongqi Township Police Station. Several days later, officers from Harbin City Police Department took Mr. Zhang away.¹⁶¹

On April 30, 2002, Mr. Zhang's family was notified that he had died in police custody. Police did not ask for any consent from the family regarding Zhang's body.

¹⁶⁰ See <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/3/1/45627p.html> English and <http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2004/2/26/68544.html> Chinese.

¹⁶¹ See <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/4/23/72125.html> English and <http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2006/3/24/123374.html> Chinese.

At the Huangshanzuizi Crematory in Harbin City, Mr. Zhang's family members saw his body, which had been brutalized beyond recognition and was appallingly disfigured. One of his legs was broken. One of his eyeballs was missing and the socket was caved in, leaving a gaping hole. There was virtually no skin on his head, face, and most parts of his body, and there was not a single tooth left in his lower jaw, which was shattered. His clothes were also gone. Bruises and wounds could be seen everywhere on his body. There was a long cut on his chest, which had obviously been sewn up later. His chest was also caved in, his skull was opened, and a part of his brain was removed. His internal organs were missing.

More than 60 armed policemen were present in the crematorium during the visit of Zhang's family. They declared that whoever appealed for Zhang Yanchao would be arrested immediately and handled as a "counterrevolutionary."

According to insiders, Zhang Yanchao was held in a torture chamber at Division 7 of the Harbin City Police Department where more than 40 torture tools were present. He died after one day and one night.

CASE 4: REN, Pengwu



Name: Ren, Pengwu

Gender: Male

Age: 33

Home Address: Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

Location of Detention: Hulan County Second Detention Center

Date of Death: February 21, 2001

On February 16, 2001, Ren Pengwu was illegally arrested by the Hulan County police for giving out factual information about the alleged Falun Gong self-immolation incident. After his arrest he was detained in the Hulan County Second Detention Centre. Before dawn on February 21, he was tortured to death.¹⁶² The officials declared that Ren Pengwu died due to heart disease. Eyewitnesses confirmed that during his imprisonment, Ren Pengwu endured long, brutal beatings and cruel force-feeding by the police on many occasions. After suffering brutal, unrestrained beatings by the police, it became obvious before dawn on February 21, 2001 that Ren Pengwu's life was in danger. His cellmate saw that he was near death and immediately reported this to the police. The police didn't send Ren Pengwu to the hospital until four hours after receiving the report; as a result, he was dead on arrival at the hospital.

Police did not permit Ren Pengwu's family members to take photographs of the disfigured body. Without obtaining the family's permission, at the order of the authorities all of Ren Pengwu's organs were removed, from his pharynx and larynx to his penis. His body was then hastily cremated.

¹⁶² See <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/4/21/6812.html> English and <http://minghui.cc/mh/articles/2001/4/19/10084.html> Chinese.

CASE 5: ZHU, Xianghe

Name: Zhu, Xianghe

Gender: Male

Age: 63

Home Address: Wumutun Village, Suining County, Jiangsu Province

Location of Detention: Sutang Brainwashing Center in Suining County

Date of Death: April 20, 2005

While Zhu Xianghe was working at home on April 1, 2005, officers from the village police station illegally arrested him and took him to Sutang Brainwashing Center in Suining County, where he was beaten to death. A witness said that Zhu's fingers and toes were completely black. The family discovered that his eyes and internal organs had been removed. To keep the family quiet, the county's "610 office" and local police paid Zhu's family 15,000 Yuan for the burial, and gave Zhu's wife a monthly allowance of 150 Yuan. Then, the "610 office" and police cremated the body.¹⁶³

Suizhu's 610 Office leader: Zhang Shujun, home telephone number: 86-516-8323943

Yang Shuguang: 86-516-8381755, 86-516-8382317

Xuzhou Police Station: 86-516-3745000 Suining County is governed under Xuzhou City

Suining County Police Department: 86-516-8331804

¹⁶³ See <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2005/11/17/66955.html> English and <http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2005/10/27/113232.html> Chinese