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REPORT INTO ALLEGATIONS OF ORGAN HARVESTING OF FALUN GONG PRACTITIONERS IN CHINA

by David Matas and David Kilgour

6 July 2006

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A. Introduction

The Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of the Falun Gong in China (CIPFG), a non-governmental organization registered in Washington, D.C. with a branch in Ottawa, Canada, by letter dated May 24, 2006 asked for our 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 request letter is attached as an appendix to this report. Many of the friends of China, including us two, are concerned about these allegations. In light of their seriousness, as well as our own commitment respecting human dignity world wide, 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. Working Methods

We conducted our investigation independently from the CIPFG, 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 a second stage of the investigation if access to witnesses and institutions can be obtained. We

interviewed a number of different people listed in an appendix to this report as well as read extensively any information we could obtain relevant to our report. We were not paid by anyone for this report but rather did this work as volunteers.

C. 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.

The thought of such a practice occurring, particularly if it might be at the direction of a government, at the beginning of the 21st century when the value of individual human life is finally gaining more widespread respect, is most alarming. Accordingly, when one of the first in camera witnesses, a woman who is not a Falun Gong practitioner, met in the course of this inquiry said that her surgeon husband told her that he personally removed the corneas from approximately 2000 anaesthetized Falun Gong prisoners in

northeast China during the two year period before October, 2003 (at which time he refused to continue), we were shaken. Much of what we have encountered since, as outlined in this report, has been almost equally disturbing.

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 which helped us to form our conclusions.

F. Elements of Proof and Disproof

We considered any and all elements of proof and disproof which were available and which might be available. Some evidentiary trails went nowhere. But we attempted to follow them nonetheless.

1) Perceived threat

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) came to see Falun Gong as a threat to its monopoly of ideological power over China in the late 1990s. This perceived threat does not prove the allegations. Yet, if the Falun Gong were not seen as a threat to the power of the CCP, the allegations would be undermined.

Falun Gong was founded in north eastern China in 1992 by Li Hongzhi. In the 1980s, Li began practising qigong, a centuries-old system of breathing exercises - occasionally referred to as "Chinese yoga" - which was thought to improve health and spiritual

sensitivity. Qigong in all its variations was suppressed across the country in 1949 after the CCP seized office in Beijing, but the police state environment had become less oppressive by the 1980s for qigong in all forms, including Falun Gong.

Falun Gong had at the time only recently been developed by Li and included 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 is not political and its followers seek to promote truth, tolerance and compassion across racial, national and cultural boundaries. Violence is anathema to Falun Gong adherents. Li registered his movement with the government's Qigong Research Association and by the mid-nineties claimed to have approximately 60 million practitioners. The Chinese Government's sports department itself estimated that there were 70 million adherents in 1999.

According to Professor Maria Hsia Chang's book, *Falun Gong*, published by Yale University in 2004,

"Reportedly, the middle-aged and those from the middle class comprised (Falun Gong's) main following, although its ranks also included students and the elderly, as well as peasants. They came from all walks of life: teachers, physicians, soldiers, CCP cadres, diplomats posted in foreign countries, and other government officials. More than that, it was reported that among the followers of Master Li were the spouses and family members of some of China's top officials, including President Jiang, Premier Zhu and officials of the State Council, the executive branch of government."¹

Falun Gong was part of the explosion of religious activity that appeared in China since the 1980s as "part of China's post-Mao 'spiritual vacuum' and the scaling back of the

¹ Professor Maria Hsia Chang's book, *Falun Gong*, published by Yale University, 2004

Party's ideological control of society..."² The popular appeal of Falun Gong in particular was based in part on its commitment to integrate modern science with Chinese traditions.

Before Falun Gong was banned in July, 1999, its adherents gathered regularly in China's myriad cities to do their exercises. As Chang notes, in Beijing alone there were more than 2000 practice stations. China's Premier Zhu for one, she adds, appeared to be pleased with the rising popularity of Li's movement because its positive social consequences included reducing medical costs for practitioners, who were often healthy. President Jiang himself was reported to have taken up qigong in 1992 by inviting a member of Zhong Gong, a group which then claimed 38 million members, to treat him for arthritis and neck pains (By early 2000, however, Jiang's government banned Zhong Gong as an "evil sect" and drove its leader out of China.).¹

Jiang's personal confrontation with Falun Gong had begun to develop in 1996, Chang and many other observers conclude, when Li's book, *Rotating the Law Wheel*, sold almost a million copies across China. This alerted nervous party leaders, including Jiang, to the growing popularity of the movement. Fearing the possibility of political revolt against the government, they banned the sale of China Falun Gong and others publications and encouraged disgruntled adherents to accuse Li of stealing from the public. Chang notes:

"Sensing that he and (Falun Gong) had fallen into disfavour - and reportedly at the urging of authorities - Li emigrated to the United States in early 1998, where he has since acquired permanent residence."¹

The non - violent phase of the campaign continued into May 1998, when a government television interviewer referred to Falun Gong as a "superstition". According to Chang's research, this resulted in about a hundred CCP party, government and military retirees,

² "Falun Gong and Canada's China policy". David Ownby, vol. 56, *International Journal*, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Spring 2001.

who were adherents of Falun Gong, petitioning Jiang unsuccessfully to legalize it. The party later had an article published in a 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 peacefully against the contents of the piece outside the Tianjin editor's office. When arrests and police beatings resulted, the stage was set for another act of protest in the national capital. ¹

On April 25th, 1999, 10,000 - 16,000 ordinary Chinese citizens gathered from dawn until late at night outside the CCP headquarters at Zhongnanhai next to Beijing's Forbidden City. The participants included intellectuals, government officials and party members. The protest was silent; there were no posters and not a single political slogan or defiant thought was voiced. Chang: "On the day of the demonstration, (Jiang) asked to be driven around Zhongnanhai in his limousine and stared at the throng through the tinted windows. That night, clearly alarmed by the demonstration, he wrote the CCP Politburo to assure his colleagues that he believed 'Marxism can triumph over Falun Gong'".¹ The CCP's half century of monopolizing power in China was suddenly in the personal view of its current leader in grave danger.

David Ownby, Director of the Centre of East Asian studies at the University of Montreal and a specialist in modern Chinese history, wrote candidly about what was occurring in mid-2001 and earlier in a paper prepared five years ago for the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.² Ownby observes that the

"seemingly benign nature of Falungong in North America and its apparently 'evil' character in China might lead Canadians who are concerned about human rights to look very carefully at the Chinese case against Falungong,"

Though Chinese leaders refer to Falun Gong as a "cult", Ownby notes that

"there is little in their practice in Canada and the US that supports the idea that the group is a 'cult' in the general sense of the word. The Chinese government's

case against Falungong as a 'cult' can not be convincing unless the government allows third party verification of its allegations of Falungong abuses in China. China has essentially reacted out of fear of Falungong's ability to mobilize its followers..."

2) 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 persecution of the Falun Gong, including physical persecution. These statements are consistent with the allegations we have heard.

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 3000 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 around the capital. 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." It appears to have been only after this meeting that the deaths of adherents at police hands began to be recorded as suicides.

We were told by Falun Gong practitioners in Canada, that many of their members in China were told by law-enforcement officers in different parts of China that "death of Falun Gong members count as suicide, and they will be cremated directly".

3) *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 more effective media campaign to turn public opinion against Falun Gong.³

The media campaign featured an incident on 23 January 2001 when five persons declared to be Falun Gong practitioners by the government, including a 12 year-old girl and her mother, purportedly set themselves on fire in Tiananmen Square. The state media repeatedly broadcast shocking images of the burning body of the girl and material aimed at discrediting the group after the incident, reportedly changing public opinion about Falun Gong. There is considerable concern about whether in reality the government staged the entire incident.

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.

³ <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/engASA170282001>

4) Massive Arrests

Despite the media campaign, hundreds of thousands of men and women travelled to Beijing to protest or to unfold banners calling for the group's legalization almost daily.⁴ Author Jennifer Zeng, formerly of Beijing and now living in Australia, confirms that she managed to acquire classified information that by the end of April 2001 there had been approximately 830,000 arrests of Falun Gong adherents.

Large numbers of Falun Gong adherents in arbitrary indefinite secret detention alone do not prove the allegations. But the opposite, the absence of such 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.

5) Repression

The crackdown on Falun Gong included President Jiang's creation of a special force, the 6-10 office^{5 6}, in every province, city, county, university, government department and government-owned business to spearhead the attack. Jiang's mandate to the office was to "eradicate" Falun Gong⁶. This 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 China⁷, for example, indicates that its police run hundreds of detention centres, with the 340 re-education-through-labour ones alone having a holding capacity of about 300,000 persons. The report also

⁴ "Few Members of Large Sect to Face Trial, Beijing Says", The New York Times, December 2, 1999, http://www.cesnur.org/testi/falun_023.htm or

"Failure admitted in crackdown", South China Morning Post, April 22, 2000 By Willy Wo-Lap Lam

⁵ Appendix 6, (June 7, 1999) "Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech at the meeting of the Political Bureau of CCCCCP regarding speeding up the dealing with and settling the problem of 'FALUN GONG'"

⁶ H. CON. RES. 188, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, U.S <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c107:hc188:>

⁷ 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>)

indicates that the number of Falun Gong practitioners who died in custody estimated was from a few hundred to a few thousand.

The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture's recent report ⁸ 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 were Falun Gong practitioners, with the remaining victims comprising Uyghurs (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%).

Local governments everywhere were given unlimited authority to implement Beijing's orders in 1999 and afterwards. This included numerous staged attempts later on 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 clearly came to accept the CCP view about Falun Gong. Only later in 1999 did the National People's Congress pass new laws targeting Falun Gong retroactively and purporting to legalize a long list of illegal acts done against its members.

Part of a wire story from the Beijing bureau of the Washington Post fully two summers

⁸ 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>)

later (5 Aug 2001) ⁹ illustrates the severity of the ongoing methods of the 6-10 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 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." ²

6) The Unidentified and the Disappeared

Falun Gong detentions, though in some ways it was just Chinese repression as usual with the Falun Gong being the unlucky targets, presented an unusual feature. Falun

⁹ *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>)

Gong practitioners who had come from all over the country to Tiananmen Square in Beijing to appeal or protest were 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.

This population of the unidentified was treated especially badly. As well, they were moved around within the Chinese prison system for reasons not explained to the prisoners.

Was this the population which became the 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. Information about this population of the unidentified is attached as an appendix to this report.

In fact, there are many missing Falun Gong practitioners. An appendix to this report

sets out evidence of these disappearances. If every Falun Gong practitioner were present and accounted for, the allegations with which we are faced would be disproved. But a person can go missing for a variety of reasons. Disappearances are a human rights violation for which China should be held accountable. But they are not necessarily this violation.

There is every reason to believe that the Government of China is responsible for the disappearance of many Falun Gong practitioners. Those disappearances do not prove the allegations with which they are faced. But, like many of the other factors we considered, they are consistent with those allegations.

7) Sources of Transplants

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

The number of executed prisoners is itself not public. We are operating only from estimates attached as an appendix. Those estimates, when one considers global execution totals, are immense, but nowhere near the estimated totals of transplants.

At least 98% of the organs for transplants come from someone other than family donors.¹⁰ 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 donors¹¹. Chinese

¹⁰ <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+%26%26y=11>

¹¹ <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>

nationals, for cultural reasons, are reluctant to donate their organs after death. There is no organized system of organ donation yet formed in China ^{12 10}.

The government of China admitted to using the organs of executed prisoners only last year ^{13 14}, 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 AI's records ¹⁵, the average number of executed prisoners 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. Executions cannot explain the increase of organ transplants in China since the persecution of Falun Gong began.

According to public reports, there were approximately 30,000 ¹⁶ transplants in total

¹² 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

¹³ "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>

¹⁴ "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

¹⁵ Index of AI Annual reports: <http://www.amnesty.org/ailib/aireport/index.html>, from here one can select annual report of each year.

¹⁶ <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)
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<http://www.people.com.cn/GB/14739/14740/21474/2766303.html> (People's Daily, 2004-09-07, from Xinhua News Agency)

done in China before 1999 and about 18,500^{16 17} in the six year period 1994 to 1999. Professor Bingyi Shi, vice-chair of the China Medical Organ Transplant Association, says there were about 90,000¹⁸ in total up until 2005, leaving about 60,000 in 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 transplant consists of 0.5% of total transplants national wide¹⁹. The total of brain dead donors for all years and all of China is 9 up to March 2006^{19 20}. 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 the 41,500 transplants? 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

¹⁷ “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

¹⁸ <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>

¹⁹ “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.
http://www.abstracts2view.com/wtc/view.php?nu=WTC06L_1100&terms=

²⁰ <http://www.transplantation.org.cn/html/2006-03/400.html> , (Beijing Youth Daily, 2006-03-06)

organ transplants could be traced either to willing donors or executed prisoners, then the allegation about the Falun Gong would be disproved. But such tracing is impossible.

Estimates of the executions of China 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.

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 executions have increased.

This reasoning is unpersuasive. One cannot estimate executions from transplants unless executions 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 where the number of executions is deduced from the number of transplants.

There appeared to be only 22 ²¹ liver transplant centres operating across China before 1999, compared to fully 500 in mid - April, 2006 ^{22 12}. The number of liver transplant operations in all of China appeared to total 135 by 1998 ¹¹, contrasted with more than 4000 ¹⁸ in 2005 alone. For kidneys, the pattern is also significant (3,596 ¹¹ transplants in 1998 and nearly 10,000 ¹⁸ in 2005).

²¹ <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>

²² 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:
<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.transplantation.org.cn%2Fhtml%2F2006-04%2F467.html+%26x=26&y=11>

The increase in organ transplants in China parallels the increase in persecution of the Falun Gong. These parallel increases, 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.

8) *Blood Testing*

We know that Falun Gong practitioners in detention are systematically blood tested. We have heard such a number of testimonials to that effect that this testing exists beyond a shadow of a doubt. Why is it happening?

The practitioners themselves are not told. It is unlikely that the testing serves a health purpose. For one, it is unnecessary to blood test 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 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 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.

9) *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. We cannot even guess otherwise why these corpses would have been mutilated and body parts removed.

10) A Confession

We met one witness who said that her surgeon husband told her that he personally removed the corneas from approximately 2,000 anaesthetized Falun Gong prisoners 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. The woman is not a Falun Gong practitioner.

This confession is second hand. The woman is not confessing something she did. Rather she is relating a terrible admission her husband made to her.

The statement of this witness needs to be assessed for its credibility, something this report does later. Here we can say that, if it can be believed, it establishes all on its own the allegation.

11) Admissions

One of us has listened with a certified Mandarin-English interpreter to the cited 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.

One of the callers, "Ms. M", who will not be identified to avoid risk of harm to family members still in China and will be referred to hereafter as 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 department's Chief-Physician said the facility did "many cornea operations", adding that "we also have fresh corneas." Asked what that means, the Chief-Physician replied "...just taken from bodies".

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

The second investigator for the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong placed her calls from within the continental United States and will

hereafter be referred to as N. N telephoned approximately thirty hospitals, detention centres and courts across China and recorded a number of them admitting to the use of organs from Falun Gong practitioners. Her methods, translations and so on were noted by the one of us who met with her in Toronto on May 27th to have been done on a virtually identical basis as M and are thus accepted by both of us as accurately representing what was said over the telephone. The same accredited translator worked on the texts of her recorded conversations.

Hospitals and Detention Centres Admissions in Telephone Conversations

FALUN GONG ORGANS ARE STILL READILY AVAILABLE

Admission from Mishan Detention Centre:

On June 8, 2006, an official at the Mishan city detention centre, Heilongjiang Province admitted that the centre then had at least five or six male Falun Gong prisoners under 40 years-of-age available as organ suppliers. Mr. Li of the centre also gave details of the operation of selecting Falun Gong prisoners as organ suppliers for hospitals:

1. This particular detention centre at the time picked the organ suppliers, not the hospital.
2. Director Cui of the detention centre at the time of the conversation was the point of contact for organ suppliers.
3. Blood will be drawn from the prisoners picked to become organ suppliers, and such prisoners do not know the purpose of the blood test.
4. The detention centre has various means of obtaining blood samples from reluctant "donors".

Shanghai's Zhongshan hospital:

A doctor at this hospital in mid-March of this year said that all of his organs come from Falun Gong practitioners.

Qianfoshan hospital in Shandong:

A doctor at this hospital 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..."

Minzu hospital in Nanning city:

In May, Dr Lu of this hospital 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.

Zhengzhou Medical University in Henan province:

In mid-March of this year, Dr Wang of this centre agreed that "we pick all the young and healthy kidneys..."

Guangzhou Military region hospital:

Dr Zhu of this hospital in April of this year 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.

Oriental Organ Transplant Centre:

Chief-Physician Song at this centre in mid-March this year 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."

Wuhan city Tongji hospital:

An official at this hospital two weeks later told the caller that "(i)t's not a problem" for his institution when the caller said, "...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?"

Detention Centres and Courts:

First Detention Centre of Qinhuangdao City

An official at this centre told the caller in mid-May this year that she should call the Intermediate People's court to obtain Falun Gong kidneys.

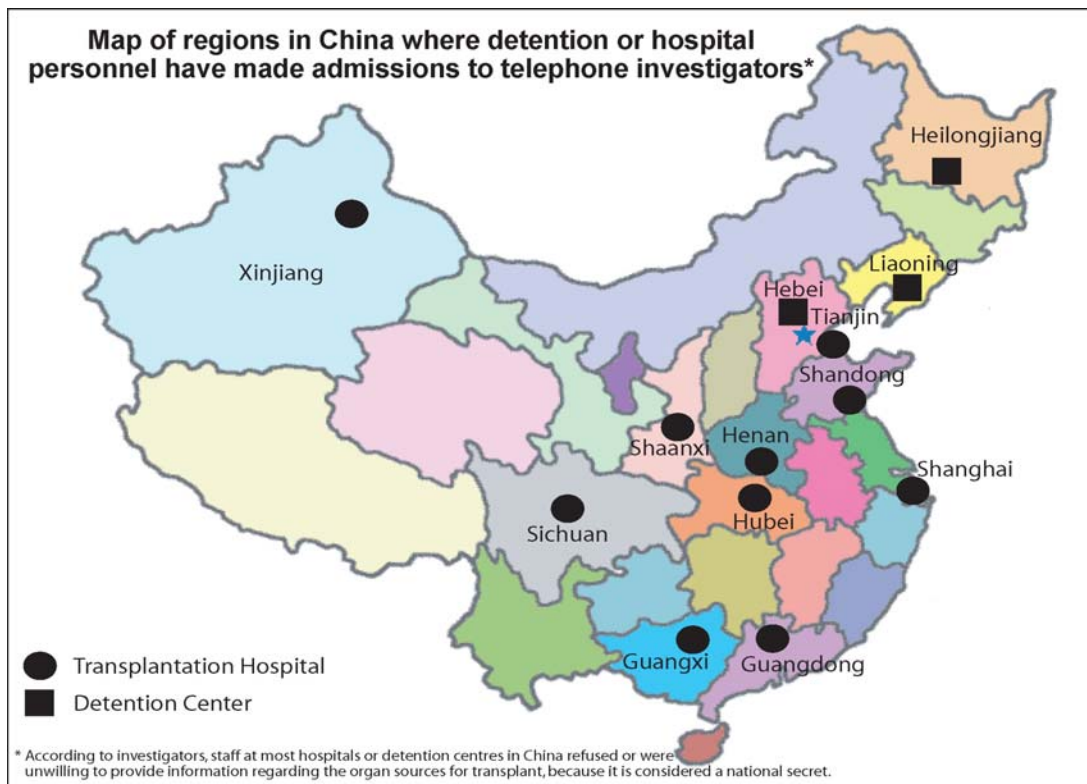
Qinhuangdao Intermediate People's court

The same day, an official at the Intermediate People's court said they had no Falun Gong live kidneys, but had had them in the past, specifically in 2001.

First Criminal Bureau of the Jinzhou people's court

In May of this year, an official in the court told the caller that access to Falun Gong kidneys currently depended on "qualifications" of the organ seekers.

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 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 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."

12) 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 number of people now alive who are available almost on demand as sources of organs.

The wait times for organ transplants for organ recipients in China appear to be 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..."²³. 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."²⁴ The site of the Oriental Organ Transplant Centre in early April, 2006, claimed that "the average waiting time (for a suitable liver) is 2 weeks."²⁵ The website of the Changzheng Hospital in Shanghai says: "...the average waiting time for a liver supply is one week among all the patients"²⁶.

In contrast, the median waiting time for a kidney in Canada was 32.5 months in 2003

²³ <http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/qa2.htm>

Archived page:

<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fen.zoukiishoku.com%2Flist%2Fqa2.htm&x=19&y=11>

²⁴ <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>

²⁵ 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

²⁶ <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>

and in British Columbia it was even longer at 52.5 months ²⁷. If as indicated the survival period for a kidney is between 24-48 hours and a liver about 12 hours ²⁸, 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 both a computer matching system for transplants and a large bank of live prospective 'donors'.

The advertisements do not identify Falun Gong practitioners as the source of these organs. But there are no other identified sources. Even if the Falun Gong as the sources of these organs is only an allegation, it is the only allegation we have. No other large body of people now alive have been identified to us as sources of organs sufficient in numbers to meet the large number of transplant demands now being made and met in China.

13) 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 is 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

²⁷ 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

²⁸ Donor Matching System, The Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN) <http://www.optn.org/about/transplantation/matchingProcess.asp>

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

(Shenyang City)

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 ²⁹ introduction declares that "Viscera (one dictionary definition: "soft interior organs...including the brain, lungs, heart etc") providers can be found immediately!" On another page ³⁰ 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." ³¹

. "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." ³²

²⁹ 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/>

³⁰ <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>

³¹ <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>

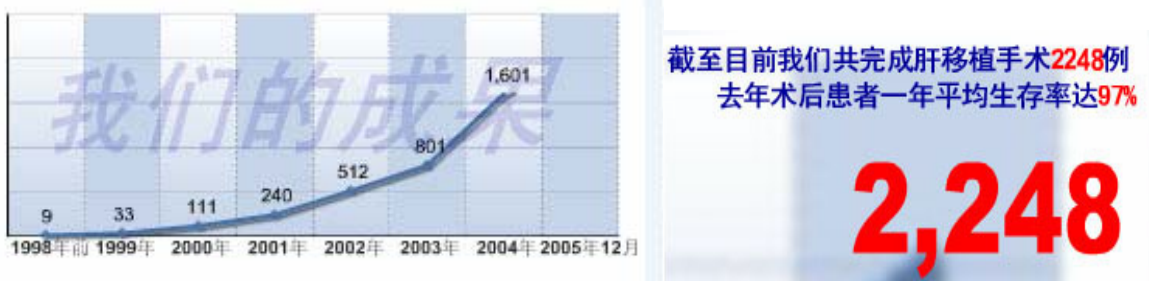
³² <http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/qa7.htm> or use archived version:

(2)Orient Organ Transplant Centre Website

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

(Tianjin City)

On a page which we were informed was changed in mid-April (but can still be viewed as an archive ²⁵) 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 available ³³) indicates that from virtually a standing start in 1998 (when it managed only 9 liver transplants) by 2005 it had completed fully 2248 ³⁴.



In contrast, according to the Canadian Organ Replacement Register²⁷, the total in Canada for all kinds of organ transplants in 2004 was 1773.

(3)Jiaotang University Hospital Liver Transplant Centre Website

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

(Shanghai)

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

³³ The front page has been altered. Archived at:
http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special_images/ooct_achievement.jpg
http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special_images/ootc2.png

³⁴ The front page has been altered. Archived at:
http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special_images/ooct_case.jpg
http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special_images/ootc1.png

In a posting on April 26, 2006 ³⁵, the sohu website says in part: "The liver transplant cases (here) are seven in 2001, 53 cases in 2002, 105 cases in 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 ³⁶.) It contains the following graph depicting the number of liver transplant each year by this Centre:



In the "Liver Transplant Application" form ³⁷, it states on the top, "...Currently, for the liver transplant, the operation fee and the hospitalisation 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...."

³⁵ <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>

³⁶ 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

³⁷ <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) Victim Interviews

We conducted a number of interviews with victims of Falun Gong repression in China who now reside in Canada. These interviews revealed activities by the authorities which, while inconclusive in isolation, in context with everything else we considered, were corroborative and consistent with the allegations.

(1) Ms. Yuzhi Wang, Vancouver

One of us met with the Ms. Wang in Toronto on May 27th at a location at the University of Toronto and heard her deeply disturbing personal history. For being a Falun Gong practitioner and therefore suddenly "an enemy of the people" only as of mid-1999, she spent most of her time between 2000 and the end of 2001 in labour camps, with 20-50 persons squeezed into a cell of approximately 15 square metres. By late 2001, near death from various forms of torture over a lengthy period for refusing to give up her beliefs, she was sent to hospital for "treatment", which included approximately three months of forced feeding after she began a hunger strike in desperation and more beatings by thugs from the 6-10 office.

In Harbin, Wang was examined thoroughly at several hospitals, and the examining doctors indicated that she had organ damage. Later, when she overheard a doctor say that she would not recover, the 610 office personnel "suddenly lost interest in me and I (eventually) managed to escape from the hospital." When in time her health recovered, she found a way to relocate to a country in the Middle East, but even there 6-10 agents attempted to kidnap her because she was criticizing the Jiang regime to tourists visiting there from China. Wang gives much credit to Canadian immigration officials there for intervening and enabling her to come to Canada as a refugee. She is convinced that she survived only because her captors in Harbin concluded they could not profit by selling her organs, which they concluded were damaged by their "treatments".

(2) Mr. Xiaohua Wang, Montreal

On meeting Mr. Wang on May 27th, he provided a detailed statement of his periods of persecution by officials during 2001 and 2002. It began when police arrested him at a Kunming city design institute where he worked as an engineer, ransacked his home, stole his computer, and took him to prison. His wife and two-year-old child could only scream at the departing police vehicle. In jail, he was beaten into unconsciousness by long term inmates on the order of the warden, whose constant mantra was, "Beating is the only way to treat (Falun Gong)".

Wang was later transferred to the local "brainwashing centre". When released, he fled to a distant region of the country without his family, where he found work until he was again arrested as one of the 6-10 office's "most wanted criminals". He ended up at the Yunnan forced labour camp #2, which manufactures artificial gems and crystals for export through the application of chromium oxide in the manufacturing process. For refusing to recant his Falun Gong beliefs, Wang was kept there for almost two years. His hair turned gray from the constant exposure to the chemical and 16-hour work days.

In January, 2002, the local hospital did a comprehensive physical examination on every Falun Gong prisoner, including an electrocardiogram, whole body x-ray, liver, blood and kidney test. Beforehand, he was told by the police: "The Communist party cares about you so much. They want to transform Falun Gong at all costs." Little knowing the probable real purpose of the tests at the time, he cooperated. Miraculously, he managed to get out of China and get to Canada in early 2005. He also praises Canadian immigration officials for getting him and his family out speedily.

(3) Ms. Na Gan, Toronto

Ms Gan worked as a customs officer at the Beijing International Airport for 11 years until mid-July, 1999, when she and five other Falun Gong practitioners attempted to avail themselves of each citizen's specified constitutional right to petition at a designated location near the CCP headquarters in central Beijing. Police beat the group and dragged all of them into waiting buses. Thereafter, she was incarcerated on five further occasions because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. When a psychiatrist examined her in a hospital and pronounced her mentally fit, the police still kept her in a locked room there for eight days with patients who were screaming. When she later unfurled a banner in Tiananmen Square, saying "truthfulness-compassion-tolerance", she was kicked by police. Back in custody, she was beaten by other prisoners at the direction of officials and forced to stand for hours in the snow without an overcoat.

In March, 2000, the banner incident got her a one year sentence under house arrest, expulsion from the Communist party, and termination of her salary. By the year's end, she was back in a crowded cell with mostly Falun Gong adherents. When she refused to read aloud an article defaming Falun Gong, a policeman kicked her in the head repeatedly. She was next moved to the Beijing women's labour camp, where the treatment was so severe that she finally signed a pledge to renounce Falun Gong. She managed to leave China for Canada as an immigrant from fear of further persecution in May, 2004 but without her husband and daughter.

Gan's observations relative to organ harvesting are probably inconclusive. Numerous Falun Gong prisoners with her in detention in Beijing - some cells holding as many as 30 women - were identified by four digit numbers only. One night, she was awakened by noises, only to find the next morning that some of the numbered inmates had been dragged from their cells and never returned. One cannot fairly conclude the worst here without knowing more. For five months in mid-2001, she was part of forced labour team of approximately 130 mostly female Falun Gong prisoners. Only the Falun Gong members in the group were taken by soldiers to a nearby police hospital for blood and urine tests, x-rays, and eye examinations. This medical attention seemed to her at the

time completely out of character with everything else experienced at the camp. Only later did she learn about the organ harvesting going occurring across China.

15) Human Rights Violations Generally

Falun Gong are not the only victims of human rights violations in China. It is incontestable that the organs of prisoners sentenced to death are harvested after execution.

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 glaringly absent in China. China, according to its constitution, is ruled by the Communist Party. It is not ruled by law.

This overall 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 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 of China than they would be for many other countries.

16) Financial Considerations

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 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 ³⁸ 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 means that following the money trail is impossible. Not knowing where the money goes proves nothing. But it also disproves nothing, including these allegations.

17) 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.

Military hospitals across the country operate independently from the Ministry of Health and, while the figures for their organ transplants are secret, we understand they are large. Trafficking in Falun Gong vital organs would be consistent with the numerous

³⁸ 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=1>
1

other commercial activities on the part of the Chinese army, especially in the years up until 2004 while Jiang was chairman of the country's Military Commission.

The widespread corruption of official Chinese institutions raises the question whether the harvesting of Falun Gong organs for transplants, if it does occur, happens as the result of official policy or as the result of the profiteering of individual hospitals, taking advantage of the defenceless of a captive Falun Gong population in their regions. The policy of repression of the Falun Gong means that they are in prison without rights, at the disposition of corrupt authorities. The incitement to hatred against the Falun Gong and their dehumanization means that they can be butchered and killed without qualms by those who buy into this official hate propaganda.

Whether the harvesting of Falun Gong organs, if it does occur, happens as the result of official policy or unofficial corruption, is for us difficult to be absolutely certain about. Chinese officials, in theory in charge of the country, sometimes have substantial difficulty in determining whether corruption exists, let alone how to put an end to it. For us, on the outside, it is easier to form a conclusion on the result, whether or not the alleged organ harvesting occurs, than to determine whether this practice, if it exists, is the result of policy or corruption.

18) Legislation

China in March enacted legislation to take effect July 1 to ban sales of human organs and require that donors give written permission for their organs to be transplanted. The legislation is titled a "temporary regulation." The rules further limit transplant surgery to certain institutions. These institutions must verify that the organs are from legal sources. Hospital transplant ethics committees must approve all transplants in advance.

This legislation is welcome. Yet, its very enactment highlights the fact that there is no such legislation in place now, the lawlessness now enveloping organ transplants. This

very lawless, again, though it does not prove the allegations, removes a possible element of disproof. The absence of any legal constraints on organ transplants in China makes the allegations on which this report focuses easier to accept.

Up to July 1st, Chinese law has allowed the buying and selling of organs. Chinese law has not required that donors give written permission for their organs to be transplanted. There have been no restriction on the institutions which could engage in organ harvesting or transplants. Until July 1, there was no requirement that the institutions engaged in transplants had to verify that the organs being transplanted were from legal sources. There was no obligation to have transplant ethics committees approve all transplants in advance.

As well, the fact that the legislation came into force on July 1 does not mean that the problem, if it existed, has ceased to exist since that date. In China, there is a large step between the enactment of legislation and its implementation.

To take an obvious example, the 1982 Constitution of China provides that the people of China will turn China into a country with a high level of democracy. We are now twenty four years from the enactment of that commitment to democracy. Yet China is far from democratic.

The mere fact that China now has in force organ transplant legislation does not mean, in itself, that the legislation is implemented. Indeed, the overall record of China in implementing new legislation is such that the old practices for organ transplants, whatever they may happen to be, are likely to continue, at least in some places in China, for quite some time.

G. Credibility

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.

The testimony of the wife of the surgeon allegedly complicit in Falun Gong organ harvesting was 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.

In the course of our work, we have come across a number of people sceptical of the allegations. This scepticism has a number of different causes. Some of the scepticism reminds 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."

The allegations here are so shocking that they are almost impossible to believe. The allegations, if true, would represent a grotesque form of evil which, despite all the

depravations humanity has seen, would be new to this planet. The very horror makes us reel back in disbelief. But that disbelief does not mean that the allegations are untrue.

H. Further Investigation

Obviously, this report is not the final word on this subject. There is much that we ourselves, given the opportunity, would rather do before we completed 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.

Ideally, we would like to pursue further research before we come to any firm conclusions. But the very willingness to engage in further research may require the forming of tentative conclusions. If we could decide now that there is nothing in the allegations, we might well further conclude that additional research would be pointless.

I. Conclusions

Based on what we now know, we have come to the regrettable 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 hearts, kidneys, livers and corneas, were virtually simultaneously 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 seven 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.

J. Recommendations

1) It goes without saying that the harvesting of organs of unwilling Falun Gong practitioners, if it is happening, as we believe it is, should cease.

2) Organ harvesting of unwilling donors where it is either systematic or widespread is a crime against humanity. We are not in a position, with the resources and information at our disposal, to conduct a criminal investigation. Criminal authorities in China should investigate the allegation for possible prosecution.

3) Governmental, non-governmental and inter-governmental human rights organizations with far better investigative capacity than ours should take these allegations seriously and make their own determinations whether or not they are true.

4) Article 3 of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, bans, among other practices,... the removal of organs. Governments should request the relevant agency of the UN (we would suggest the UN Committee Against Torture and the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture), to investigate if the government of China has engaged in, or is engaging in now, in violations of any of the terms of Article 3. If so, the necessary steps to seek a remedy should be initiated with deliberate haste.

5) Until the Chinese law on organ transplants is effectively implemented, 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. Any doctor in China known to be involved in trafficking in the organs of prisoners should be barred entry by all foreign countries permanently.

6) All states should strengthen their laws against the crime of trafficking in organs. The laws should require doctors to report to the authorities of their country any evidence suggesting that a patient has obtained an organ from a trafficked person abroad, defined to include persons in detention abroad.

7) All should prevent and, at the very least, discourage their nationals from obtaining organ transplants in China until the Chinese law on organ transplants is rigorously implemented. States should, if necessary, deny passports or revoke passports of those who are travelling to China for organ transplants.

8) Until the international community is satisfied that the new Chinese law on organ transplants is effectively implemented, foreign funding agencies, medical organizations and individual health professionals should not participate in any Government of China-sponsored organ transplant research or meetings. Foreign companies which currently provide goods and services to China's organ transplant programs should cease and desist immediately until the government of China can demonstrate that their law on organ transplants is effective.

9) The current form of dialogue between Canada and China over human rights should cease. Canadian political scientist and former diplomat Charles Burton recently declared the dialogue a charade. 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.

10) The repression, imprisonment and severe mistreatment of Falun Gong practitioners must stop immediately.

11) 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.

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

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

14) 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.

15) Every organ transplant, both donation and receipt, should have official approval from a government supervisory agency before the transplant takes place.

16) Organ harvesting from executed prisoners should cease immediately.

17) Commercialization of organ transplants should cease. Organ transplants should not be for sale.

K. Commentary

To accept the first recommendation 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.

To accept the next three recommendations would mean giving at least some credence to the allegations. The next three recommendations do not require accepting the allegations as true; but they make sense only if there is a reasonable possibility the allegations are true.

The remaining recommendations make sense and could be implemented whether the allegations are true or false. The next five 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 remaining recommendations in this report after the first eight recommendations. If the remaining 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. Until the recent legislation was in force, many basic precautions to prevent the abuses here alleged from happening were not in place. That legislation does not fill the gap unless and until it is comprehensively implemented.

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 alleged from happening.

There are many reasons why the death penalty is wrong. Not least is the densitization 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, depersonalised, 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 the allegations considered here, to build up their defences against even the slightest possibility of the harvesting of organs from unwilling Falun Gong practitioners.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Matas', with a stylized, cursive script.

David Matas

Ottawa 6 July 2006

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'David Kilgour', with a stylized, cursive script.

David Kilgour

Appendices

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.

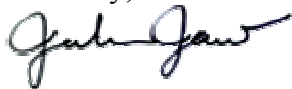
The Coalition understands that you will conduct your investigation independently from the Coalition or any other organization/government. You are free to report your findings or come to any conclusion based on the evidence collected.

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 antisemitism", 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, practised 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, practised 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 practised 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.
- Practised 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 PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

1. Yuzhi Wang, Vancouver, Canada
2. Xiaohua Wang, Montreal, Canada
3. Na Gan, Toronto, Canada
4. Shenli Lin, Toronto, Canada
5. Ying Chen, Paris, France
6. Dr. Wenyi Wang, M.D. Ph.D, New York, USA
7. Huagui Li, St. Louis, USA
8. Former wife of a Chinese surgeon, USA
9. A journalist from Japan, USA
10. Harry Wu, Executive Director of the Laogai Research Foundation, Washington, DC, USA
11. Three telephone investigators from World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) Canada and USA
12. Two representatives from WOIPFG, Boston, USA
13. Dr. Luc Noel, Coordinator, Clinical Procedures, Department of Essential Health Technologies, Health Technology and Pharmaceuticals, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

APPENDIX 5 LETTER TO THE EMBASSY OF CHINA

David Kilgour

Former Secretary of State (Asian Pacific)

David Matas

Barrister & Solicitor

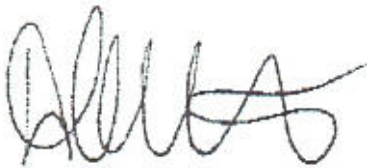
May 31, 2006,
Chinese Embassy
515 St. Patrick Street,
Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 5H3

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 dark ink, appearing to read 'David Matas', with a stylized, flowing script.

David Matas

APPENDIX 6 STATEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

Policies and Directives on Falun Gong

6.1 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!”³⁹

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.”⁴⁰

- 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

³⁹ Jiang, Zemin, Comrade, to standing members of the Political Bureau of the CCCCPC, 25 Apr. 1999. <<http://beijingspring.com/bj2/2001/60/2003727210907.htm>>

⁴⁰ 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>>

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"⁴¹, "The announcement of the Chinese Ministry of Civil Affairs"⁴², "The announcement of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security on July 22"⁴³, "The announcement of General Administration of Press and Publication [reiterating the processing opinion about the publication of Falun Gong literature] on July 22"⁴⁴, and others."⁴⁵

- 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 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.’”⁴⁶

- 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

⁴¹ 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>

⁴² The Ministry of Civil Affairs’ Decision to Ban Falun Dafa Research Association (July, 22 1999) <<http://past.people.com.cn/GB/other6902/2834/>>

⁴³ 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>>

⁴⁴ 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>>

⁴⁵ “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>

⁴⁶ 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>>

Ministries of Public Security and State Security have boosted staff to handle the Falun Gong,” the source said.”⁴⁷

- 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.”⁴⁸

6.2 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 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.”⁴⁹

- 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

⁴⁷ Wo-Lap Lam, Willy. “Failure admitted in crackdown on sect” South China Morning Post 22 April 2000

⁴⁸ 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>)

⁴⁹ People's Daily 2 December 2000; page 2

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

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.”⁵⁰

- 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.”⁵¹

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

“[We] have to deliver severe blows to the infiltration and sabotage of the Falun Gong cult [sic].”⁵²

- 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].”⁵³

- 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”⁵⁴

⁵⁰ Luo, Gan, “speech at the national ‘Strike Hard’ meeting.” 20 January 2001.

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

⁵¹ 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>>

⁵² 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>>

⁵³ 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>

⁵⁴ Beijing Review 25 March 2002 <<http://www.beijingreview.com.cn/2002-14/flg14-1.htm>>

- 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.⁵⁵

- 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.”⁵⁶

6.3 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 cult.”⁵⁷

- 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.”⁵⁸

- 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.”⁵⁹

- Quotes from CNN, June 2001:

⁵⁵ 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>>

⁵⁶ Luo, Gan. “Speech at the Central Comprehensive Management Committee Meeting” 17 January 2003 <http://www.zhengqing.net.cn/2003-01/17/content_1897223.htm>

⁵⁷ “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>

⁵⁸ People’s Liberation Army Daily Xinhua News Agency. 27 Feb 2001 <http://www.pladaily.com.cn/gb/pladaily/2001/02/27/20010227001010_TodayNews.html>

⁵⁹ “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>

“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.”⁶⁰

“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 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.”⁶¹

6.4 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.”⁶²

- 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

⁶⁰ “China draws get-tough message” CNN News

<<http://edition.cnn.com/2001/WORLD/asiapcf/east/07/17/china.falungong.willy>>

⁶¹ Lam, Willy. “China set for long battle against Falun Gong” CNN News 6 June 2001

<http://www.rickross.com/reference/fa_lun_gong/falun227.html>

⁶² 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>>

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 Falung 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 traveling 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 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.””⁶³

6.5 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

⁶³ 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>>

- 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.

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.’”⁶⁴

- 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.

[...]

⁶⁴ 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)

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 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.”⁶⁵

- 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.

⁶⁵ 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)

Restrictions on Religious Freedom

During the period covered by this report, the Government's respect for religious 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.”⁶⁶

- 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 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

⁶⁶ 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>)

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.”⁶⁷

- 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.”⁶⁸

⁶⁷ 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>)

⁶⁸ intelligenceonline.com, “How Beijing is Preparing for Olympics,” January 9, 2006. (http://www.fofg.org/news/news_story.php?doc_id=1225)

APPENDIX 7 PHYSICAL PERSECUTION OF FALUN GONG

7.1 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.”⁶⁹

- 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.”⁷⁰

⁶⁹ 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.

⁷⁰ 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 United Nations Reports on China’s Persecution of Falun Gong”: <http://www.falunhr.org/reports/UN2004/UN2004.pdf>)

- 2005 U.N. report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers⁷¹: 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 belief⁷²: 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.

⁷¹ 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)

⁷² 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." ⁷³

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.

⁷³ 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>)

[Four other Falun Gong practitioners' case summaries follow.]”⁷⁴

- Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, March 30, 2005.

“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.]”⁷⁵

- Report on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, March 29, 2005.⁷⁶
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Yakin Ertürk, March 18, 2005.⁷⁷

7.2 U.S. State Department, Amnesty International, and Other Third-party Reports

⁷⁴ 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)

⁷⁵ 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)

⁷⁶ 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)

⁷⁷ 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)

- 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.”⁷⁸

- 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.”⁷⁹

- 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.

⁷⁸ 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>)

⁷⁹ *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>)

[...]

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 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 ankang 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 ankang 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.”⁸⁰

- 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.

⁸⁰ 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>)

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.”⁸¹

- 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 has permeated every segment of society and every level of government in the People's Republic of China;”⁸²

- 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.”⁸³

- 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

⁸¹ Amnesty International's Report 2005. (<http://web.amnesty.org/report2005/chn-summary-eng>)

⁸² 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>)

⁸³ 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>)

2005. The following excerpts are from his third open letter, ⁸⁴ 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....”

7.3 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

⁸⁴ *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>)

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."⁸⁵

"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]."⁸⁶

"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 hours with electric batons, which severely disfigured her face."⁸⁷

- 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."⁸⁸

"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.

⁸⁵ Clearwisdom. (http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/special_column/death_cases/death_list.html#outline)

⁸⁶ 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>)

⁸⁷ 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>)

⁸⁸ 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>)

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.”⁸⁹

7.4 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 allowed to defend Falun Gong practitioners, and confiscated all of his materials regarding Ms. Liang’s case.”⁹⁰

- Lawyer Gao Zhisheng wrote to the National People’s Congress in December 2004 on behalf of his client Huang Wei,⁹¹ 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.^{92 93 94} 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

⁸⁹ Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group, “Overview of Enslavement.” (<http://flghrwg.net/index.php?option=content&task=category&id=273§ionid=60&Itemid=>)

⁹⁰ 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)

⁹¹ *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>)

⁹² *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>)

⁹³ *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>)

⁹⁴ *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>)

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!' ⁹⁵

- 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 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.”⁹⁶

7.5 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

⁹⁵ 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)

⁹⁶ 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>)

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.”⁹⁷

- 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”⁹⁸

- 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.”⁹⁹

- 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.”¹⁰⁰

- 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

⁹⁷ 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/>>

⁹⁸ “Clinton Given Falun Gong Book” Associate Press 12 September 1999

⁹⁹ 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>>

¹⁰⁰ 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>>

said 'those responsible' have been fired or demoted.”¹⁰¹

- 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 publicise 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.

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 organisers. Under international law, criminal responsibility is determined case by case, on an individual basis. In the case of leaders or local organisers 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

¹⁰¹ "China Said to Hold 35,000 Sect People" Associated Press, 29 November 1999

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.”¹⁰²

- 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 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 mobilising 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 organisations of the ‘Falun Gong’ evil cult; [...]”¹⁰³

- 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.”¹⁰⁴

- 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.”¹⁰⁵

- Quotes from a Washington Post Foreign Service article, August 2001:

¹⁰² 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>

¹⁰³ People’s Liberation Army Daily Xinhua News Agency 27 Feb. 2001.
<http://www.pladaily.com.cn/gb/pladaily/2001/02/27/20010227001010_TodayNews.html>

¹⁰⁴ Lam, Willy. “China set for long battle against Falun Gong” CNN News 6 June 2001
<http://www.rickross.com/reference/fa_lun_gong/falun227.html>

¹⁰⁵ “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>

“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 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."¹⁰⁶

- 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

¹⁰⁶ *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>)

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.”¹⁰⁷

- 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 practising 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

¹⁰⁷ Falun Dafa Information Center, “International Education Development Statement in the United Nations,” August 2001. <http://www.faluninfo.net/mediacontrol/IED_UN_Statement.htm>

of the CAB Violence Code.”¹⁰⁸

- 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.”¹⁰⁹

- 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”¹¹⁰

- 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

¹⁰⁸ Canadian Broadcast Standards Council, “Talentvision re a News Report (Mainland China Murders),” CBSC Decision 01/02-0416+, Decided May 3, 2002. <http://www.cbsc.ca/english/decisions/decisions/2002/020816.htm>

¹⁰⁹ Human Rights Watch, “Dangerous Meditation: China’s Campaign Against Falungong,” January 2002. (<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/china/>)

¹¹⁰ 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::>)

cult, and push the whole city's battle against 'Falun Gong' forward to a deeper degree.”¹¹¹

- 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.”¹¹²

¹¹¹ Chinese Police Website 23 Dec. 2003

<http://www.china110.com/police/plnews/gdjs/hub/item/2003_12/746271.shtml>

¹¹² 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 8 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, France¹¹³

"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 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.

¹¹³ 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>

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, USA¹¹⁴

“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 China¹¹⁵

“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 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

¹¹⁴ 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>

¹¹⁵ 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>

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 China¹¹⁶

"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 China¹¹⁷

"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

¹¹⁶ Blood Taken in a Brainwashing Center in October 1999.

<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/14/73248.html>

¹¹⁷ 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>

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 China¹¹⁸

“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 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 China¹¹⁹

¹¹⁸ 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>

¹¹⁹ Jiamusi Labor Camp Performed Physical Exams on Illegally Detained Falun Gong Practitioners.

<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/6/9/74287.html>

“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 China¹²⁰

“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 China¹²¹

“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 China¹²²

“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 labeled 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,

¹²⁰ 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>

¹²¹ Evil policemen scheme to sell the organs of jailed Falun Gong practitioners. <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/12/28/9170.html>

¹²² 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>

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 ¹²³

“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.”

¹²³ Miyun County Detention Center Conducts Human Experiments on Falun Dafa Practitioner
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2002/2/19/18957.html>

APPENDIX 9 UNIDENTIFIED FALUN GONG IN DETENTION

Sample Cases: Falun Gong Practitioners Who Refused to Reveal Identities During Massive Arrests in Beijing Were Sent to Unknown Places

(Submitted by Falun Gong Practitioners)

One unique aspect of the persecution of Falun Gong and the resistance to the persecution is the appeals to the regime in Beijing by Falun Gong practitioners, either at the “petition office” or on Tiananmen Square. Most practitioners were arrested as soon as they stepped into the “petition office,” or as they unfurled a Falun Gong banner on Tiananmen Square. Massive numbers of practitioners have been arbitrarily abducted and held, without anyone’s knowledge, and prevented from contacting anyone they knew. Particularly vulnerable are practitioners from rural areas, where the means of communication are extremely limited and there is much less likelihood of someone filing a missing person report.

The Chinese regime has tried to stop Falun Gong practitioners from going to Beijing by implicating and pressuring their family members. For example, a spouse may be fired from his or her job or fined as much as 8,000–10,000 yuan. Even the practitioner’s work unit and/or local police department may be punished. In order to protect others, many practitioners refused to reveal their identities after being arrested.

There are numerous eyewitness accounts and reports of the fate of Falun Gong practitioners who refused to give their names and addresses to the authorities when they were arrested. These practitioners were assigned numbers and then sent to the “northeast” or “northwest” or some other unspecified far and remote area, from which they will likely never return.

The following testimonies from victims of the persecution reveal that many Falun Gong practitioners who refused to give their names and addresses after being arrested were sent to unknown places.

Case 1: Testimony of Ms. Na Gan, Toronto, Canada

In 2001 and 2002, I spent the Chinese New Year in the detention centre. During that period of time, lots of Falun Gong practitioners who went to Beijing to appeal were also detained. There were about 9 cells, each with a capacity of about 20 people, in which 30–40 female Falun Gong practitioners were housed. Many of them were not local practitioners. In order to escape from further persecution of themselves and their family members, many did not reveal their real names or where they were from. Such practitioners were each assigned a four-digit number. In each cell, over a dozen people were numbered. One night, I was awoken by some noise. All the numbered Falun Gong practitioners were being dragged out of the prison cells, and they never did return.

In February 2000, during my detention, I befriended 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 and asked whether she had contacted her husband and daughter. She told me that she had still not found them.

Case 2: Testimony of Ms. Ying Chen, Paris, France¹²⁴

“Between February 2000 and March 2001, I was held at 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 the government can learn the truth and restore Falun Gong's reputation!' These practitioners refused to tell their names after being arrested. They had numbers put on their backs after being sent to the detention centre.”

“During that time, the guards frequently called the numbers of the practitioners late at night to ask them to pack up their things. We thought the practitioners being called 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.' In one early morning at about 4:00 a.m., those practitioners were called again. There was an emergency gathering in the yard. The guards were quite nervous and were fully armed. The guards returned after quite a few days. I heard that those practitioners were sent to a concentration camp that holds only Falun Gong practitioners.”

“I remember the guards having 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 all talked about that the CCP are building bases (concentration camps) that were especially used to detain Falun Gong practitioners, in Xinjiang, Hebei and North-eastern China. They said, ‘don't be stubborn by clinging to your practice! Otherwise you'll face a terrible situation if you are sent over there...’”

Case 3: Testimony of a Falun Gong practitioner in Mainland China¹²⁵

“Large Groups of Falun Gong Practitioners Were Transferred from Beijing's Xicheng Detention Centre to Shenyang City At the End of 2000”

“Everyone was numbered, and I was given No. 779. The police yelled, ‘If you don't tell us your name and address, we will send you to the northeast!’”

“On January 6, 2001 at around 9:00 p.m., many practitioners were called to gather in the yard. First the practitioners from one corridor were called out, totalling about 40 to 50 of them. Later those of us in our corridor were called out. There were many police vehicles parked at the entrance. Military police holding guns surrounded us. The police were calling numbers and dragging practitioners one by one to the vehicles. One policeman said, ‘We are taking you to Shenyang in the northeast....’ I did not clearly hear the detailed location. The vehicles left one after another.”

¹²⁴ <http://clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/4/72806p.html>

¹²⁵ <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/16/73331p.html>

“Every day, a few hundred practitioners were sent to Xicheng Detention Centre. It is not clear how many were transferred to Shenyang.”

Case 4: Testimony of a Falun Gong practitioner in Mainland China¹²⁶

“The police immediately took us to Tiananmen Square Police Department, where the practitioners who had refused to give out their names and home addresses were taken away in vehicles to various police stations.”

“When the vehicle arrived at a tollbooth, it stopped and waited there. Before long, many vehicles that were filled up with practitioners arrived. Many of the vehicles were buses. In about one hour, the vehicles formed a long line, and went on the Beijing-Tangshan Highway. At that time, the highway was blocked to other vehicles, and the road was covered with ice and snow.”

“Finally, the vehicles arrived at a detention center. Once the vehicles stopped, medical doctors arrived and each vehicle had one doctor get on. The doctor took the pulse of each practitioner, and then the practitioners were transferred onto military vehicles. Practitioners were transferred in groups. Each group of practitioners was given one doctor, who wore white clothes. After the doctor measured the pulses of the practitioners, they were then escorted onto the military vehicles. Judging from their going through the process in an orderly way, I knew that this was not the first time for them to go through such as a transferring process.”

Case 5: Testimony of a Falun Gong practitioner in Mainland China¹²⁷

“Around Chinese New Year's Eve in 2001, I went to Tiananmen Square to validate Falun Dafa. Thousands of practitioners were being arrested every day. They were detained in all the detention centers in the Beijing area. Most of the practitioners did not reveal their names or addresses, and each of them was given a number. The majority of them went on hunger strikes as soon as they were in the detention center. Military physicians came every day to run physical tests, measure blood pressure, and carry out force-feedings. Every few days, there would be a group of very firm and healthy practitioners being secretly relocated. We were told that they were sent to Northwestern area for tree planting and ‘re-education,’ and yet, once they were gone, there was no more news about them, dead or alive.”

“There were new practitioners being brought in, and there were healthy practitioners, who were numbered because they refused to give their names or addresses, being relocated in secret. People were told that those practitioners were sent to Northwestern area for tree planting and re-education. There were also other practitioners who gave their names and addresses, and were taken back by police officers from their local police stations.”

¹²⁶ Tangshan City, 2001: Young Falun Dafa Practitioners Were Transferred to Unknown Places in Military Vehicles <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/12/73168p.html>

¹²⁷ Xicheng Detention Center in Beijing Secretly Relocated Practitioners in 2001 <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/4/72832p.html>

Case 6: Testimony of a Falun Gong practitioner in Mainland China¹²⁸

“Because I would not tell them my name, the ward threatened to send me to northwest China and that I would never come home again if I refused to tell my name.”

“Within a few hours, the police had detained more than a hundred Dafa disciples there. “

“On that day there were over three hundred Dafa disciples detained at the detention center in Huairou, and everybody was numbered. I was No. 196.”

“Everyone was stripped and examined. We were asked what kind of diseases we had before and they took our pictures and fingerprints.”

¹²⁸ Warden at the Huairou Detention Center Threatened to Send Me to Northwest China, Never to Come Back Again <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/27/73811p.html>

APPENDIX 10 DISAPPEARANCES

Partial List of Disappeared Falun Gong Practitioners in China							
	Name	Sex	Age	Home Address	Place where last seen	Date of Disappearance	Responsible Authorities
1	Li Ruihuan	F	60	No. 42-5-301 Huaxing Community, City of Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Jan 2002	Beijing Police Dept.
2	Qi Aigui	F	39	Dongli District, Haerbin City, Heilongjiang Province	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Aug. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.
3	Bi Yunting	F			Haerbin Women Prison, Heilongjiang Province	Second Part of Oct. 2002	Haerbin Women Prison
4	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.
5	Lin Xiumei	F	34	Qingan County, Heilongjiang Province		May 2004	Qingan Police Dept.
6	Li Weizhi	M	53	9-10 FL, 7th Bldg, Rang District, Daqing		Dec. 2000	
7	Li Lifang	F	40			Summer 2003	
8	Xu Yuexian	F	48	4th Unit, 35 District, Qianjin Community, Jiamusi, Heilongjiang Province		Oct. 2002	Beijing Police Dept.
9	Tan Guangfeng	M	39	Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province	Went out to pass Falun Gong materials and never returned.	May 2004	Haerbin Police Dept.
10	Teng Houxue	M	28			Beginning of 2002	
11	Fu Guiwu	M		Houbanla Village, Jinzhou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province		July 1999	Anshan Police Dept.
12	Tian Zhenyang	F	28	Fushun City, Liaoning Province	Shanghai	Feb. 2004	Shanghai Police Dept.

13	Xu Qiang	M	32	No. 1-52 Bldg, Keyanli Street, City of Jinzhou, Liaoning Province	Beijing	June 2000	Beijing Police Dept.
14	Shi Yongshun	M	50	Anshan District, Liaoning Province		Sept. 2004	Anshan Police Dept.
15	Zhou Fengchun	F	39	Baitie Village, Yangan County, Xingcheng City, Liaoning Province	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	July 1999	Beijing Police Dept.
16	Zhao Lixuan	F	34	No. 48 Tengfei Road, Teixi District, Shenyang City	Her Mother's Home (Huludao)	Oct. 2000	Huludao Police Dept.
17	Zhang Wei	M	36	Wencui Road, Shenhe District, Shenyang City	Shenyang	2002	Beijing Police Dept.
18	Xu Hongbo	M		Community under Mengjiatun Police Station Jurisdiction	Changchun City	Beginning of 2003	Changchun Police Dept.
19	Liu Yi	M		5th FL, 5th Unit, 5th Bldg, Lodging House of Bus Company, Changchun	Qingnian Road Police Station	March 2002	Changchun Police Dept.
20	Yang Chunyong	M		City of Yushu, Jilin Province	Back to Changchun from Beijing under the Police Custody on board the train	Aug. 18, 1999	Beijing Police Dept.
21	Wang Zilin	M	39	Longtan District, Jilin City, Jilin Province	Traveled to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong		Beijing Police Dept.
22	Wu Shijing	F	30	Baishan City, Jilin Province	Tienanemen	Sept. 1999	Beijing Police Dept.
23	Xu Haifu	F	55	Yanji City, Jilin Province	Traveled Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	July 1999	Beijing Police Dept.
24	Li Xiuying	F	39	No.342, 4th FL, 3rd Unit, Bldg 2, Furong Community, Kuancheng District, Changchun City		May 2004	Changchun Police Dept.
25	Li Yumei	F	51	Minzi Village, Qianan County, Jilin Province	Beijing Tienanemen	Feb. 2001	Beijing Police Dept.
26	Dong Guirong	F	N/A	Jilin City	Beijing	End of 2004	Beijing Police Dept.
27	Yu Dongxian	M	45	Dezhou City, Shandong Province		May 2003	Zibo Police Dept.

28	Zhang Yunhe	F		City of Qingdao, Shandong Province		Reported Missing on Nov. 27, 2004	Qingdao Police Dept.
29	Gong Yechi	M	40	Zhucheng City, Shandong Province	14 Brigade Guest Houses of Armed Police of Beijing	Sept.2004	Beijing Police Dept.
30	Chen Fengjun	F	60	Mengjia Village, Xiadingjia Town, Longkou City, Shandong Province			Longkou Police Dept.
31	Gao Deyan	F	41	Beima Town, Longkou City, Shandong Province		Spring of 2001	Longkou Police Dept.
32	Yu Chunhua	F	56	Qugezhuang Village, Laixi City, Shandong Province	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Feb. 2001	Beijing Police Dept.
33	Lu Ronghua	F	56		Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Dec.2000	Beijing Police Dept.
34	Jiang Xiuxiang	F	42	City of Rongcheng, Shandong Province		June 2000	Beijing Police Dept.
35	Zhang Cuirong	F	70				Beijing Police Dept.
36	Yao Guofeng	F	66		Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Feb. 2002	Beijing Police Dept.
37	Mei Hanying	F	40		Wuhan	Oct. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.
38	Hu Xiumei	F		Xiaochi Town, Hubei Province	Jiujiang	July 2003	Jiujiang Police Dept.
39	Ma Caizao	F	50	Xihe Town, Suizhou, Hubei Province		July 1999	Hubei Police Dept.
40	Yan Chunmu	M	71	Longganhu Farm of Huangmei County, Hubei Province	City of Xian	Nov.2000	Xian Police Dept.
41	Wang Jun	M	37	Hanqudajia Street, Wuhan City, Hubei Province	Wuhan	Sept. 2001	Beijing Police Dept.
42	Sun Biao	M	55	Lodging House of the Second Drink Water Factory, Huanggang	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Sept. 1999	Beijing Police Dept.
43	Zhang Hui	M	22	Sancha Town, Xiaogan Community, Xiaogan City, Hubei Province	Tienanmen Square	Dec. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.

44	Ci Baosen	M	40			Second half of 2001	Hubei Yuelianghu Police Dept.
45	Li Yuling	F	40			First Half of 2002	Beijing Police Dept.
46	Shi Xiaolan	F	30	Zhenshijia Village, Futu Street, Huangshi City, Hubei Province		March 2004	Huangshi Police Dept.
47	Yu Yimin	F	40	City of Wuhan, Hubei Province		June 2003	Wuhan Police Dept.
48	Wang Guihuan	F		City of Tianmen, Hubei Province		June 2005	Hubei Tianmen Police Dept.
49	Yang Aijin	F		Jinxixiang Village, Zhongfang County, Hunan Province	Hannan Province	2003	Hainan Police Dept.
50	Ma Lingyun	F	70	Hunan Province	Dezhou Xincun, Shanghai Province	Feb. 2004	Shanghai Police Dept.
51	Liu Liumei	F	30	Hunan Province			Hubei Chenxi Police Dept.
52	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.
53	Li Zhibang	M	62	Huangguan Village, Pingjiang County, Hunan Province	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Chinese New Year of 2001	Beijing Police Dept.
54	Wu Hongwen	M	37	Lodging House of Hunan Province Administration		Chinese New Year of 2000	Beijing Police Dept.
55	Deng Shiyang	F	56	Hunan Province	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Feb. 2002	Beijing Police Dept.
56	Hu Zhenfeng	F	20	City of Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Oct. 1999	Beijing Police Dept.
57	Liu Xifeng	M				Sept. 2002	Beijing Police Dept.
58	Wang Xiaodong	F				Sept. 2002	Beijing Police Dept.
59	Xu Lishan	F		Chao-chou City, Guangdong province	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Dec. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.
60	Xiao Zengyi	M		Dayidun County, Szechwan Province			Sichuan Dayixinchang Police Dept.

61	Li Yi	F		Chengdu		May 1, 2003	Sichuan Zizhongnanmus i Police Dept.
62	Wu Mingzhong	M	40	Yilong County, Szechwan Province			Chendu Police Dept.
63	Li Donghua	M			Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Oct. 2004	Beijing Police Dept.
64	Yao Wu	F	42	Fuqin Residential Area of Jinniu District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province,	Traveled to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Sept. 1999	Beijing Police Dept.
65	Huang Xiong	M		Wanan County, Jiangxi Province	Shanghai	April 2003	Shanghai Police Dept.
66	Chen Linyu	F	26	City of Nanchang, Jiangxi Province		2001	Suzhou Police Dept.
67	Zhan Xingmao	M	41	Binhu Town, City of Jiandou, Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province	Ran off from Jiandou City Asylum	Second half of 2004	Yangzhou Police Dept.
68	Sun Yufeng	M	32	Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province	Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province	Jan. 2002	Lianyungang Police Dept.
69	Zhang Long	M	42	Sanhe Village, Jingyuan County, Gansu Province	Went to Beijing to clarify the truth	July 2000	Beijing Police Dept.
70	Yu Guiping	F	60	City of Lanzhou, Gansu Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Jan. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.
71	Chai Qiang	M	42		Public Internet Access Bar, City of Baiyin, Gansu Province	Jan. 2004	Lanzhou Police Dept.
72	Xi Lilin	F	60	City of Lanzhou, Gansu Province	Hu County, Shanxi Province	Oct. 2002	Shanxi Huxian Police Dept.
73	Dang Jilai	M	32	Rural of Gansu Province	City of Chongqing	June 2000	Beijing Police Dept.
74	Zhang Ruifang	F	50	Huaiyang County, Henan Province	Passing out Falun Gong materials around Xinyang Area.	Oct. 2003	Xinyang Police Dept.
75	He Ziyang	F		Sanmenxia City, Henan Province	At her work place	March 2004	Sanmenxia Police Dept.
76	Jiang Xiurong	F	65	City of Zhengzhou	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Dec. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.

77	Zhang Xiulan	F	49	Zhengzhou City, Henan Province	Beijing	Dec. 2000	Beijing Police Dept.
78	Li Yingge	F	40		Beijing	June 2002	Beijing Police Dept.
79	Xu Xiuju	F		City of Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province	City of Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province	June 2003	Shijiazhuang Police Dept.
80	Wang Xingjun	F	55	Taifu Village, Bingcao County, Shenzhou City, Hebei Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Late 1999	Beijing Police Dept.
81	Yu Shihong	M		Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province	City of Shenzhen, Guangdong Province	Aug. 2003	Shenzhen Police Dept.
82	Li Xianghong	F	42	Lodging House of Construction Bureau, City of Shenzhou	City of Baoding	July 1999	Beijing Police Dept.
83	Wang Junhua	F	43	Chaigoubao Town, Huaian County, City of Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province			Gaoyang Police Dept.
84	Guo Dongxiang	M		Chaoyang District, Beijing	Beijing		Beijing Police Dept.
85	Gao Ju	M	40	Gulou, Dongcheng District, Beijing	City of Beijing	Christmas, 2005	Beijing Police Dept.
86	Zhang Meimei	F	60	City of Chengdu, Sichuan Province	City of Chongqing	April 2003	Chongqing Police Dept.
87	Wei Xingyan	F	28	Graduate Student of Chongqing University			Chongqing Police Dept.
88	Zhou Qunying	F		Hechuan, Chongqing			Chongqing Police Dept.
89	Xu Xiaoqing	F					Guiyang Police Dept.
90	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
91	Wang Zilin	M	39	Longtan District, Jilin, Jilin Province			Beijing Police Dept.
92	Lin Xijie	F	37	"No. 597 Farm", Heilongjiang Province	Went to Beijing to appeal, abducted in Shanhaiguan and disappeared since then	July 5, 2000	
93	Yue Yueming	M	42	in the countryside of Yichun, Heilongjiang Province	Kidnapped at her home at the countryside in Yichun	2001	

94	Gong Kun	M		a university student in Beijing; hometown is Nanchang County, Jiangxi Province	No.2 Division of Tuanhe Labor Camp	Feb. 2003	
95	Ding Lei and sister	F		Laiyang, Shandong Province	Went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	2001	
96	Zhang Jiang	M		Laiyang, Shandong Province	Went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	2001	
97	Lu Hongjiang	M		Laiyang, Shandong Province	Went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	2001	
98	Sun Biao	M	48	Huanggang, Hubei Province; born in Jianhu, Jiangsu Province	Went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	Spet. 1999	
99	Li Suyun	F		Qidong County, Hunan Province	Was forced to leave home to avoid persecution	Feb. 26, 2000	
100	Lu Yonghua	F	51	Qixia in Yantai, Shandong Province	Went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	Dec. 24, 2000	
101	Zhang Lijie	F		Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province	Went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	2001	
102	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	
103	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 before September 26.	Sep. 26, 2004	
104	Wu Jing	F	35	baishang, Jilin Province	Being constantly harassed by police station and neighborhood committee, left home in 2001 to avoid persecution	2001	
105	Gao Yuanxin	M	62	a university student in		2001	

				Beijing			
106	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 that someone seemed to follow her		
107	Liang Zhili	F	35	Lianzhou Town, Qingyuan, Guangdong Province	Liqi Town, Fushun County, Fushun, Liaoning Province	2000	
108	Tao Shangzhen	F	65	Lianzhou Town, Qingyuan, Guangdong Province	Kidnapped by police, escaped and disappeared	2000	
109	Zhao Lijun	F		within the Beixinqiao Police Station's functional range, Dongcheng District, Beijing		Nov. 20, 2005	
110	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	
111	Sun Fenghua	F	44		Kidnapped by police in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province	May 15, 2003	
112	Li Shaojun	M	35	Ezhou, Hubei Province	Went to Beijing to appeal and disappeared	between July and Aug. 1999	
113	Ma Zhenyu	M		Chief assistant, Falun gong Nangjing Assistance Center, before 1999	Suzhou Prison		
114	Yu Jianshe	M		Deputy chief assistant, Falun gong Nangjing Assistance Center, before 1999			
115	Zhang Aihong	F		Nanjing Industrial University		2004	
116	Xia Jufen	F		Xiaguan District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province	Has been jailed in Nantong Women Prison at the beginning and no more information		

					being released up to now		
117	Huang Jiangang	M					
118	Xu Jun	M		Xuanwu District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province	Kidnapped by the "610 Office" and disappeared	First half of 2002	
119	Du Maomin	M	36	Tancheng County, Linyi, Shandong Province	Huaibei Prison		
120	Wang Xiaosheng	M		Jilin, Jilin Province; used to work in the Railway Station			
121	Dang Jilai	M	30	Lanzhou, Gansu Province	Disappeared in Jiangbei District, Chongqing	July 2000	
122	Li Yonhzhe	M		Tieli, Heilongjiang Province; of Chaoxian ethnic group		July 1999	
123	Zhang Yong	M	34	Yongji County, Jilin Province	Yinmahe Labor Camp in Jiutai, Jilin Province		
124	Li Xiuying	F	33	4-2-2 Building 2, Furong Subdivision, Changchun, Jilin Province		July 1999	
125	Lin Shusen	M	32	Xicheng District, Beijing. His hometown is Qing'an County, Heilongjiang Province	Beijing	May 2005	Beijing Police Dept.
126	Chen Wei	M		Feng County, Jiangsu Province	Feng County, Jiangsu Province	May 2005	Feng County Police Dept. Jiangsu Province
127	Xia Taiming	M	50	Gongnong Village, Deyang City, Sichuan Province	N/A	June 2005	Gongnong Village Police,, Deyang City, Sichuan Province
128	Chen Maoya	M	40	N/A	N/A	June 2005	"610" Office in Deyang City, Sichuan Province

129	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 Province
130	Du Shangbing	M	32	Anhui Province	Tiananmen Square, Beijing	Sept. 24, 2001	Beijing Police Dept.
131	Zhao Shouhong	M		Anhui Province	Tiananmen Square, Beijing	Nov. 7, 2002	Beijing Police Dept.
132	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	
133	Xia Aixiang	F	42	Qiujahe 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
134	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
135	Sun Liangsheng	M	40	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	2005	Taocheng District Police, Hengshui City, Hebei Province
136	Kang Yanxiang	M	39	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	2005	Taocheng District Police, Hengshui City, Hebei Province
137	Han Guiping	F	30	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	July 1999	local authorities
138	Han Guiping's son Wang Bin	M	10	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	July 1999	local authorities
139	Zhang Ruirong	F	59	second brigade of Liansheng Village, Dongfeng Town, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province	second brigade of Liansheng Village, Dongfeng Town, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province	2001	local authorities
140	Zhang Ruirong's daughter-in-	F		second brigade of Liansheng Village, Dongfeng Town,	Hebei Province	July 1999	local authorities

	law			Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province			
141	Geng Cuifang's son	M		Lanzhou City, Gansu Province	Lanzhou City, Gansu Province	Aug. 2002	local authorities
142	Wang Yuanju	M	39	Suizhong County, Huludao City, Liaoning Province	Longgang District, Huludao City, Liaoning Province	Sept. 18, 2005	local authorities
143	Li Dongmei	F	48	Huludao City, Liaoning Province	Huludao City, Liaoning Province	2003	local authorities
144	Qu Tonglin	M	36	Jinzhou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province	Jinzhou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province	Sept. 21, 2005	local authorities
145	Ru Lixiang	F		Heping District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province	Heping District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province	Sept. 23, 2005	local authorities
146	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
147	Wang Zilin	M	44	Jilin	Went to Beijing Appealing For FLG	Nov. 19, 2000	Beijing Xuanwu District Detention, Beijing
148	Yu Guiping	F	60		Went to Beijing Appealing For FLG alone	Jan. 25, 2000	
149	Wang Xingjun	F	55	Taifu Village, Bingcao County, Shenzhou City, Hebei Province	Went to Beijing Appealing for FLG	Dce. 8, 1999	
150	Zhang Cuirong	F	70				
151	Fu Guiwu	M		Houbanla Village, Jinzhou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province	At the Beginning of FLG being persecuted	July 1999	
152	Wei Xingyan	F	28	3rd Year As A Candidate For Master Focused on High Voltage Switching in Chongqing University			
153	Xia Aixiang	F	42	Qiujahe Village, Wutu Town, Changle County, Weifang City,			Wuhu Police, Change County, Weighing City,

				Shandong Province			Shandong Province
154	Hu Zhiming	M		Chaoyang City, Liaoning Province	Abducted by Beijing Polices & Beijing National Security		
155	Huang Xiong	M	28	Furong Town, Wanan County, Jiangxi Province	Shanghai	April 2003	
156	Zhang Yunhe	F			Arrested in Qingdao	Feb. 1, 2002	
157	Lu Yuanzhuo	F	10	Gongzhuling, Jilin Province			Beijing Rep. Office of Jilin Province
158	Little Junjun	F	10	City of Zhoukou, Henan Province		July 1999	
159	Granddaughter of Zhu Yuezhen	M		Lives in Jinan, Shandong Province.		July 1999	
160	Wang Guijin's son	M	4	Huzhuang Executive Village, Lutai Town, Huaiyang County, Zhoukou City, Henan Province		July 1999	
161	Miao Yumeng	M	13	Shenyang, Liaoning Province. His father, Miao Jisheng was tortured to die and his mother was illegally arrested.		July 1999	
162	Daughter of Liu Limei	F	12	Medical College of Northeast Agriculture University, Xiangfang District, Haerbin, Heilongjiang Province		July 1999	
163	Lin Shusen	M	32	Xicheng District, Beijing. His hometown is Qing'an County, Heilongjiang Province	Beijing	May 2005	Beijing
164	Chen Wei	M		Feng County, Jiangsu Province	Feng County, Jiangsu Province	May 2005	Feng County Police, Jiangsu Province
165	Xia Taiming	M	50	Gongnong Village, Deyang City, Sichuan Province	N/A	June 2005	Gongnong Village Police, Deyang City,

							Sichuan Province
166	Chen Maoya	M	40	N/A	N/A	June 2005	"610" Office in Deyang City, Sichuan Province
167	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 Province
168	Du Shangbing	M	32	Anhui Province	Tiananmen Square, Beijing	Sept 24, 2001	Beijing Police Dept.
169	Zhao Shouhong	M		Anhui Province	Tiananmen Square, Beijing	Nov. 7, 2001	Beijing Police Dept.
170	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
171	Xia Aixiang	F	42	Qiujahe 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
172	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
173	Sun Liangsheng	M	40	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	2005	Taocheng District Police in Hengshui City, Hebei Province
174	Kang Yanxiang	M	39	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	Hengshui City, Hebei Province	2005	Taocheng District Police in Hengshui City, Hebei Province
175	Han Guiping	F	30	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	July 1999	local authorities
176	Han Guiping's son Wang Bin	M	10	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province	July 1999	local authorities

177	Zhang Ruirong	F	59	second brigade of Liansheng Village, Dongfeng Town, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province	second brigade of Liansheng Village, Dongfeng Town, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province	2001	local authorities
178	Zhang Ruirong's daughter-in-law	F		second brigade of Liansheng Village, Dongfeng Town, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province	Hebei Province	July 1999	local authorities
179	Son of Geng Cuifang	M	16	Lanzhou City, Gansu Province	Lanzhou City, Gansu Province	August 2002	local authorities
180	Wang Yuanju	M	30	Suizhong County, Huludao City, Liaoning Province	Longgang District, Huludao City, Liaoning Province	Sept. 18, 2005	local authorities
181	Li Dongmei	F	48	Huludao City, Liaoning Province	Huludao City, Liaoning Province	2003	local authorities
182	Qu Tonglin	M	36	Jinzhou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province	Jinzhou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province	Sept. 21, 2005	local authorities
183	Ru Lixiang	F		Heping District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province	Heping District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province	Sept. 23, 2005	local authorities
184	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
185	Li Ruihuan	F	60	42-5-301 Huaxing Residential Area, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province	Beijing	Jan. 13, 2002	Fengtai Detention Center, Beijing
186	Huang Hongqi	M	35	Dalian City, Shandong Province	on the way from Shenzhen City (or Guangzhou City), Guangdong Province	Feb. 2006	
187	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, Shanxi Province
188	Yang Zhenlin	F	70	Ganjiakou, Xicheng District, Beijing	Ganjiakou, Xicheng District, Beijing	Feb. 16, 2006	local authorities

189	Yang Shili	M		Beijing; used to practice Falun Gong at Gaojiayuan area in the Chaoyang District, Beijing	Beijing	Feb. 18, 2006	local authorities
190	Wang Anlin	F	60	Beijing	Beijing	Early 2006	local authorities
191	Jin Yan	F	48	Jilin City, Jilin Province	Beijing	April 1, 2002	Beijing local authorities
192	Zhang Wenliang	M	61	Zunhua City, Hebei province	Beijing	Nov. 2000	Beijing local authorities
193	Liu Bogang	M		Fularji District in Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province	Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province	Dec. 7, 2004	local authorities of Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province
194	Yang Lijun	F		Fularji District in Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province	Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province	Dec. 7, 2004	local authorities of Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province
195	Mao Cuilan	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
196	Lu Jianqiang	M		Pudong District, Shanghai	Shanghai	Dec. 2005	local authorities
197	Sun Zhaohai	M	40	Youyi Suger company in Jiamusi city of HeilongJiang Province			Youyi Suger company in Jiamusi city of HeilongJiang Province
198	Yang Yuru	M	49	Wupaili district in Jiaoxi town of Yindong Nanzhouzhenyuan Country, Guizhou			Jiaoxi Elementary School
199	Wei Shuhua	F	30	Yanhua distict of Yuncheng city in Shanxi province			
200	Yao Xhongyuan	M	65	Zibo in Shangdong			Shandong Zibo Food Machine Factory
201	Ni Hong	F	39	Beijing Dongcheng District Donghuamen			

202	Lu Yanju	F	39	Shenjiawan Village of Hanchuan city in Hubei province			
203	Wang Zhenyun	F	52	Liujiatai Village of Hanchuan city in Hubei province			
204	Wang Aiyun	F	56	Chuanmaqiao Village of Hanchuan city in Hubei province			
205	Yu Xinyu	F	35	Xi'ertiao Street or Xisantiao Street in Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province			Admission Office of Yangguang Foreign Languages Institute in Mudanjiang City
206	Wang Jianhui	M	35	Shaoying village of Dahe Town in Shijiazhuang Luquan city, Hebei province			
207	Liu Yudong	M	41	Lingdi village of Tongzhi Town in Shijiazhuang Luquan city, Hebei province			
208	He Lihua	F		Ranghulu District of Daqing city, Heilongjiang province			
209	Xu Chengben	M	54	Happy Valley on Fuyuan Street in the Zhibu District of Yantai City			Yantai City Ocean Fishery Company
210	Deng Yongchun	F	30	Sishe in Xiaohanyi village of Guanghan city, Sichuan province			
211	Unknown		30	Bijie District of Guizhou province			Guizhou Province Bijie District Meteorological Observatory
212	Wu Xiurong		70	Zhengzhou, Henan province			a retired staff member of the Henan Zhengzhou Paper Mill

213	Yang Guimei	F		Jilin Province			Molidawadawo erdawoer Ethnic Autonomous Prefecture in Inner Mongolia
214	Diao Youyi			Dandong, Liaoning			
215	Jiang Dafen		63	Jing Sixth Team of Hannan in Wuhan city			
216	Kang Shuling						Benxi City FRP Plant
217	Chen Chunguang			Doumen District of Zhuhai city			
218	Chen Jixiu	F	30	6th team of Siping village in Yuanyang Town of Yubei district, Chongqing			
219	Ding Yan		46	Tranferring Company in laiyang, Shangdong			Relay Platform in Laiyang Longwang Village, Shandong
220	Hu Wei	M	27	ninth organization of Hongshi Village in Jiangyuan Town, Congchou city of Sichuan Province			Student of Haerbin Industry university
221	Wei Tongtong						
222	Yang Su	F	30	Chongqing city			Government of Jiangbei District in Chongqing city
223	Song Zhining	M	30				
224	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, Hubei Province
225	Xia Aijun	M	37				
226	Wang Wei						
227	Liu Chunxia	F	20	Wafangdian, Dalian			
228	Xu Menglan	F	60				
229	Liu Fengzhen	F	55	Guiyang, Guizhou Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	End of 1999	

230	Tang Shirong	F	63	Jingkou Farm, Shapingba District, Chongqing	Home	Sept 3, 2005	
231	Liu Qingxiang	M	70	Lianggezhuang Village, Shigezhuang Town, Wuqing District, Tianjin	Was forced to leave home to avoid persecution	Spring of 2001	
232	Wei Xiaoping	F	30	Suizhou, Hubei Province	Kidnapped by police at Hunan Province and disappeared	Spring of 2005	
233	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	
234	Sun Yu	M	27	Dalian, Liaoning Province	Disappeared after being kidnapped by the police when clarifying Truth in Dalian Aquatic Product College 5-6 years ago	Late 1999	
235	Zhang Baoshu	M	50	Panjin city, Liaoning Province	Disappeared after being put into jail in 2002	April 2002	
236	Cai Jun	M	30	Qiaokou District, Wuhan, Hubei Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	Late 1999	
237	Zhu Limin		35		Disappeared after being illegally put into jail in Hangzhou for 4 years	Late 1999	
238	Lin Jinfeng	F	50	Daqing City, Helongjiang Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	2000	
239	Zhao Lixuan	F	20	Shenyang, Liaoning Province	Went to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong	2001	
240	Li Jisheng			Gangxi Community, Development District, Dalian, Liaoning	Already disappeared for 2 years		
241	Zhang Lijing	F	20	Panjin, Liaoning Province	Already disappeared		
242	Zhang Shuxia	F	48	Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province	Already disappeared for several years		

243	Liang Wei			Huojiafang, Xinmin City, Liaoning Province	Disappeared after 1999/7/20	July 20, 1999	
244	Li Jun		40	Dalian, Liaoning Province	Disappeared in Masanjia House of Correction		Masanjia House of Correction
245	Wang Ling	F	50	Tieling, Liaoning Province	Taken out by police from the Masanjia House of Correction and disappeared	2004	Masanjia House of Correction
246	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	
247	Zhou Fuquan			Hongshi Town, Shuangliu, Sichuan Province	Disappeared after 2001	2001	
248	Cheng Yaping	F	50	Chaoyang, Liaoning Province	Illegally detained in Masanjia House of Correction and disappeared in 2004	2004	
249	Shu Weijun	F	55	Meiyan Community, Fushun, Liaoning Province	Kidnapped by police at PLA General Hospital. Disappeared since being illegally put into Laogai Camp in March 13th		
250	Chen Qiuxiang	F	49	Liangjiazi Town, Zhangwu County, Fuxin, Liaoning Province	Was forced to leave home to avoid persecution since 2002 and disappeared.	2002	
251	Chen Yanxiang	F	42	Liangjiazi Town, Zhangwu County, Fuxin, Liaoning Province	Was forced to leave home to avoid persecution since 2002 and disappeared.	2002	
252	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	
253	Xiong Zhiying	F		Daohe Town, Li County, Hunan Province	Disappeared after going to Beijing appealing for Falun	2001	

					Gong in 2001		
254	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 on July 5, 2000	July 5, 2000	
255	Xu Lishan	F	40		Disappeared after going to Beijing appealing for Falun Gong in 2000	2000	
256	Hou Yinzhu	M	42	Dalian, Liaoning Province	Disappeared after going out home in March, 2006		
257	Hu Yulan	F	20	Beipei District, Chongqing	Disappeared in 2000 after being kidnapped by 610	2000	
258	Yao Jinheng	M	26	Dengzhuangzi Village, Qing County, Cangzhou, Hebei Province	Disappeared after travelling out on May 1, 2001	May 1, 2001	
259	Wang Wenqiang	M	30	Siguan Village, Wulongtang Town, Cang County, Cangzhou, Hebei Province	Disappeared after going to Shijiazhuang in 2003	2003	
260	Hou Yinzhu	M	42	Dalian City, Liaoning Province			
261	Hu Yulan	F	20	Beipei District, Chongqing City			Gym Teacher at Chaoyang Primary School in Beipei District, Chongqing City
262	Yiao Jinheng	M	40	Dengzhuangzi Village, Qing County, Caozhou City, Hebei Province			Staff member at the County Office
263	Wang Weiqiang	M	30	Xiguanzhuang Village, Xulongtang Town, Cang County, Caozhou City, Hebei Province			
264	Chang Ming						
265	Guo Huankang	M	40	Guizhou			Guizhou Province Accounting

							School Electrical Technician
266	Zhang Lijie	F	46	Huanggu District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province			Worker at Glass Knife Factory in Shenyang City
267	Liu Hongquan			Shiyan City, Hubei Province			
268	Xie Ping	F		Shenyi Group, Xinmin Village, Baiguo Town, Henshan County, Hunan Province			
269	Fang Dongyi	F	38	Anle Pond, Bantangpu, Xiangtan City			Textile Printing and Dying Factory in Xiangtan City
270	Chen Jinchun	F		Wuhan City, Hubei Province			
271	Yao Yaocai	M	39	Niaowei Village, Guiling Town, Jiedong County, Jieyang City, Guangdong Province			
272	Zhang Chunying	F	42	Tongjiazhuang Village, Qiutong Town, Haocheng County, Heibei Province			
273	Zhang Min	F	20	Torch village, Sanertu District, Daqing City			
274	He Xueyu	F	67	No.5 Team in Dajian Village, Hongyuan Village, Ji			
275	Zhang Qin	M	50				
276	Zhang Zuoin	M	56	No.71 Huanghe Street, Xiguang District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province			Hulian Motel nearby where Tiger Beach in Zhongshan District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province
277	Cui Xiangjun	M	30	Changping District, Beijing			
278	Zhou Chunfeng	F	50	Baitie Village, Yangan Town, Xingcheng City, Liaoning			

				Province			
279	Xie			Tieteng Village, Mingyang Town, Zhuanghe City, Liaoning Province			
280	Ms. Li	F		2nd eldest daughter of villager Li Shijin of Dacui Village, Mingyang Town, Zhuanghe City, Liaoning Province			
281	Two - unknown	F		Dongli Village, Mingyang township, Zhuanghe City, Liaoning Province			
282	Yao Wu			Wuqin District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province			
283	Li Shuhui	F	53	Haidian District, Beijing			Army resided at Beijing 507 Institute
284	Xu Qutian (by Pronounciati on)	M					
285	Li Lanfeng	F	28	Dali Village, Sunji Town, Shouguang City, Shandong Province			Shouguang City Agriculture Bureau
286	Fan Xiu	F		Huichun City, Yianbian District, Jilin Province			
287	Li Xiangping	F		Renjiabao Village, Yongquanzhuang Town, Wei County, Heibei Province			
288	Liu Hongbo	M	29	Dalian City, Liaoning Province			
289	Wang Daofa	M	54	Heguang City, Heilongjiang Province			
290	Liu Yuhua	F		Sanqingzi, Xiajiadian, Chifeng City, Inner Mongolia			

291	Zhou Guangxiong	M	65	Yuchuan Town, Wuxiu City, Hubei Province			
292	Liu Yaya	F	24	No.7 Group, Guanmiao Village, Zhengchang Town, Xiantao City, Hubei Province			
293	Zhao Lixuan	F		Her mother's home: No.8 District in Chemical Industrial District, Huludao City, Liaoning Province.			
294	Fan Zhiqiang		35				Office Clerk at Maocaopu Machinery Assessory factory in Guizhou City
295	Sun Liping	F	39	Gongzhuling in Jilin Province			

APPENDIX 11 AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL NUMBERS ON EXECUTED PRISONERS IN CHINA

Table 1: AI Records of the Number of People Sentenced to Death/Executed in China each Year¹²⁹

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.

¹²⁹ <http://www.amnesty.org/ailib/aireport/index.html>, from here you can select the annual report of each year.

APPENDIX 12 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.¹³⁰

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.

¹³⁰ <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/12/4/4284.html> English, http://minghui.cc/gb/0001/Nov/29/weituoshu_112900_law.html Chinese, <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2000/11/16/6164.html> English, http://minghui.cc/gb/0001/Nov/13/wangbing_zhenxiang_111300_shishi.html Chinese, and <http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2000/11/29/2494.html> Chinese.

CASE 2: YANG, Zhongfang



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.¹³¹

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.¹³²

On April 30, 2002, Mr. Zhang's family was notified that he had died in police custody. Police

¹³¹ 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.

¹³² 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.

did not ask for any consent from the family regarding Zhang's body.

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.¹³³ 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.

¹³³ 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.¹³⁴

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

¹³⁴ 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

APPENDIX 13 TRANSCRIPT OF INTERVIEW

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.

W – 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 “W”. ... In 2001, when did the procurement of food supplies for [Sujiatun Hospital] go up?

W: About July, in the summer.

Kilgour: July 2001. You were in the accounting department?

W: Statistics and Logistics Department.

Kilgour: Statistics and Logistics Department. What happened? The procurement of food went up first and then the surgical equipment?

W: 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?

W: 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?

W: After about 4 or 5 months.

Kilgour: End of 2001?

W: 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?

W: 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?

W: We thought they were released.

Kilgour: At the end of 2001, you thought they were released?

W: Yes.

Kilgour: All 5,000 had been released?

W: 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?

W: 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?

W: No, I was not.

Kilgour: Did you know who supplied their meals after they left your jurisdiction?

W: 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?

W: 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.

W: Right.

Kilgour: Did he tell you that in 2001–2002 he had already started doing these operations?

W: Yes, he started in 2002.

Kilgour: Your former husband began in 2002?

W: Yes.

Kilgour: Did you roughly know if there were [organ removal] operations since 2001?

W: 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?

W: 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?

W: Corneas.

Kilgour: Just corneas?

W: Yes.

Kilgour: Were these people alive or dead?

W: 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?

W: 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?

W: For most people.

Kilgour: So he would take corneas of these people, then what happened to these people?

W: 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?

W: 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?

W: 2003.

Kilgour: Your husband only did corneas?

W: Yes.

Kilgour: How many cornea operations did your ex-husband perform?

W: He said about 2,000.

Kilgour: Corneas of 2,000 people, or 2,000 corneas?

W: Corneas of around 2,000 people.

Kilgour: This is from 2001 to 2003?

W: From the end of 2001 to October 2003.

Kilgour: That was when he left?

W: It was the time that I got to know this and he stopped doing it.

Kilgour: Where did these corneas go?

W: 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?

W: I don't know.

Kilgour: All the heart, liver, kidneys, and corneas go off to other hospitals?

W: Yes.

Kilgour: Did you know what prices they sold them for?

W: 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?

W: 2002.

Kilgour: What was your husband told? How did they justify? These were perfectly healthy people...

W: 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?

W: Hundreds of thousands of US dollars.

Kilgour: Were they paid in US dollars?

W: 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?

W: 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?

W: 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?

W: 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.

W: 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?

W: 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?

W: He didn't.

Kilgour: Rudimentary operation in the underground facility?

W: 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.

W: 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?

W: Yes.

Kilgour: Usually what was the "supposed" cause of death given?

W: 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?

W: Nurse.

Kilgour: Nurse working for the hospital?

W: 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?

W: Outside the hospital.

Kilgour: Can you give us more details?

W: 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)

W: Right side.

Kilgour: Do you know who these two people were?

W: I didn't know in the beginning. Later I knew.

Kilgour: Who were they?

W: I learned that they were thugs hired by the government health authorities.

Kilgour: How did you find that out about these two?

W: 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?

W: 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?

W: 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?

W: They estimated 3,000–4,000 people.

Kilgour: This is the estimate by all of the doctors?

W: No. By three doctors we were familiar with.

Kilgour: Do you have anything else you want to say?

W: 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?

W: Yes.

A: Does she still work in the government healthcare system?

W: No. She retired a long time ago. She is almost 70 years old.

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, Hubei 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) First Detention Centre of Qinhuangdao city, Hebei Province (18 May 2006):

N: Is this the First Detention Centre of Qinhuangdao City?

Official: What's up?

N: We are doing kidney transplantations and we don't have enough organs.

Official: You don't need to call here. You just call the court.

N: Which court?

Official: It is the Intermediate People's Court. You need to tell them about such thing.

N: In 2001, you provided live organs from young and healthy people who practised Falun Gong...

Official: You don't need to talk about that time. It has been so many years. Right now it is with the court. You just call them.

(11) The Second Detention Centre of Qinhuangdao city Hebei Province (18 May 2006):

.....

N: ... I wonder whether you still have live organ supplies from people such as those practising Falun Gong?

Official: No, we don't have Falun Gong [organs] right now. There are very few people—almost none. During earlier 2000s there [were] many Falun Gong [organs].

.....

(12) The Qinhuangdao Intermediate People's Court Hebei Province (18 May 2006):

.....

N: ... Can your court provide us with some live kidneys from young and healthy people?

Official: No matter good or bad, we have none. There is no execution after the Spring festival...

N: ... I mean live kidneys from young and healthy people who practise Falun Gong. You had a lot in 2001...

Official: We had before...

N: ... Not just the executed prisoners—such live organs as Falun Gong...?

Official: No, what you said is in 2001. We have to face reality now...

.....

(13) 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.

N: ... What are the qualifications that we must have?

Official: ... Let's say for now this year is very different from previous years. This year the situation is very tough... The policy is very strict. Several years ago we had a good relationship with Beijing, but recently it is very tense... It's all about mutual benefits...

(14) 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?