

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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OPEN LETTER to Gao Zhisheng, Chinese Human Rights advocate, June 4 2006  
By EDWARD MCMILLAN-SCOTT VICE-PRESIDENT of European Parliament

Epoch Times  
Commentaries on the Chinese Communist Party

## A. Introduction

The Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of the Falun Gong in China (CIPFG), a nongovernmental 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." 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 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.

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

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

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

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](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 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 Gong 6. 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 China 7, 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 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 5 Appendix 6, (June 7, 1999) “Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech at the meeting of the Political Bureau of CCCCPC regarding speeding up the dealing with and settling the

problem of 'FALUN GONG'“ 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>

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>

12 “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 selfimmolation, 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 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 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/wpdyn?pagename=article&node=&contentId£3055-001Aug4>

13 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 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.<sup>10</sup> In the case of kidneys, for example, only 227 of 40,393 transplants - about 0.6% - done between 1971 and 2001 in China came from family donors <sup>11</sup>. Chinese nationals, for cultural reasons, are reluctant to donate their organs after death. There is no organized system of organ donation yet formed in China <sup>12</sup> <sup>10</sup>. The government of China admitted to using the organs of executed prisoners only last year <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup>, although it had been going on for many years. The regime has had no <sup>10</sup> <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+%&x=26&y=11>

<sup>11</sup> <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>

12 [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2006-05/05/content\\_582847.htm](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](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>

16 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 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 90,000 18 in total up until 2005, leaving about 60,000 in the six year period 2000 to 2005 since the persecution of Falun Gong began. 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) Archived page:  
<http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.chinapharm.com.cn/html/xxhc/2002124105954.html> <http://www.people.com.cn/GB/14739/14740/21474/2766303.html>

(People's Daily, 2004-09-07, from Xinhua News Agency)

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](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>

17 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 wide 19. 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 organ transplants could be traced either to willing donors or executed prisoners, then the allegation aboutt 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 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.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) 18 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). 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. 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/channel413/417/1100/1131/200010/17/157.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+%&x=26&y=11>

19 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 22 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. Chief-Physician 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 23 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. 24 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, 25 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?" 26

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."

27 (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.”

22) 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 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>

28 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 in Canada was 32.5 months in 2003 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. 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>

25 The front page has been altered. The archived page is at:  
[http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ooc.net/special\\_images/ooc1.png](http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ooc.net/special_images/ooc1.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>

27 Canadian Organ Replacement Register, Canadian Institute for Health Information, ([http://www.cihi.ca/cihiweb/en/downloads/CORR-CST2005\\_Gill-rev\\_July22\\_2005.ppt](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> 29 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 (<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 29 The original page has been altered. Older versions with that specific statement 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>

30 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 (2)Orient Organ Transplant Centre Website (<http://www.ooc.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. 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>

<http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/qa7.htm>

or use archived version:  
<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fen.zoukiishoku.com%2Flist%2Fqa7.htm>

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/ooct_achievement.jpg)  
[http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special\\_images/ootc2.png](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/ooct_case.jpg)  
[http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special\\_images/ootc1.png](http://archive.edoors.com/content5.php?uri=http://www.ootc.net/special_images/ootc1.png)

31 In contrast, according to the Canadian Organ Replacement Register 27, 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) 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: 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](http://web.archive.org/web/20050317130117/http://www.transorgan.com/about_g_intro.asp)

32 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...” 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  
<http://www.transorgan.com/apply.asp>

Archived at :  
<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.transorgan.com%2Fapply.asp>

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 34 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, 35 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 36 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 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 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>

37

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 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.

38 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 focusses 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 39 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 seemed credible to us, partly because of its extreme detail. However, that detail also posed a problem for us, because it provided a good deal of information 40 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 Research 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 41 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 42 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 43 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. 44

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.
- 45 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 recommendations 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 46 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, (Signature) (Signature)

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David Matas David Kilgour Ottawa 6 July 2006 1

#### 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 may be in danger due to the publishing 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 raised 2 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 receipt 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-story 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. 2

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 5000 to 6000 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 government health care system. For some matters, we knew it in our heart 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 5000 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 were transferred to the underground complex and other hospitals, because our hospital couldn't hold so many people.

Kilgour: They left the houses or cabins at the backyard to go to underground?

W: Yes, I later got to know these in 2002.

Kilgour: Did you say that you were not the person to send the food to them when practitioners were detained at the houses or cabins at the backyard? 3

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 detaining of these people.

Kilgour: So you didn't discover this until you husband told you in 2003.

W: Right.

Kilgour: Did he tell you 2001-2002 he already started doing these operations?

W: Yes, he started from 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 nureo-surgeon. 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. 4

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. Don't know the names of the injection.

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 at different rooms. Later on when they got money, they were no longer afraid any more. They started to remove the organs together. For other practitioners who were operated in other hospital, 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 health care system. 5

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 2000.

Kilgour: Corneas of 2000 people, or 2000 corneas?

W: Corneas of around 2000 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: It was usually collected by other hospitals. There was an existing system handling such business of 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 year 2002, a neighbor 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? 6

W: 2002.

Kilgour: What was the 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 favor, or provided this kind of help, he got lots of money, and cash awards. Several dozens of times his normal salary.

Kilgour: What was the total amount of money he got out of the 2000 cornea removal?

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 4 or 5 doctors whom were acquaintances of us at our hospital were doing it. And in other hospitals, doctors of general practice were also doing this.

Kilgour: Is there any records in the statistics department regarding how many people were operated upon?

W: There was no proper procedure or paper work for this kind of operations. 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 to underground or other hospital.

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 is so much difference in the procuring of food when people were transferred to the underground complex. But the food of some of 7 the detainees were provided by the hospital, and others were not. The decrease of food was not proportional to the decrease of the number of detainees.

Kilgour: What did your husband tell you about the underground facility? 5000 people killed, or more than 5000?

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 5000-6000 people, not many people would be left. This whole scheme and the trading of organs were organized by the government health care 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 what they were killed afterwards? They weren't yet dead.

W: At the beginning, he doesn't know these were Faun Gong practitioners. As time went by, he knew they were Faun 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 Faun 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 when the skin were removed, they would be sent to the boiler's 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 8 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 harvest 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 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 SARS affected area in Beijing. From that point on my husband realized that there was danger in doing this and that any time, he could be killed and done away with as 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 the resignation letter. It was around the new year of 2004. In February 2004, after his resignation was granted, the last month working in the hospital, he was finishing open end 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 2 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. Because men do not have very good six senses, so he kept walking. When I realized the 2 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 9 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 this two?

W: Because my family was part of the government health care system. My mom 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. So we were 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 2000 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 come in and going out. So I cannot give a figure now any more.

Kilgour: How did you come to this number 2000 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 health care 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 death was calculated and derived by these doctors involved.

Kilgour: What is their estimate of how many people were killed?

W: They estimated 3000-4000 people. 10

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 centers, 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 health care system?

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

1 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 (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... 3 (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 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), 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? 4

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 rocedures.

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. 5

M: I heard some come from those who practise Falun Gong, those who are very healthy. Dr. Dai: UYes, 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 the 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? 6

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. (8) Tongji Hospital in Wuhan City, Wuhan City, Hunan Province (30 March 2006):

N: How many (kidney transplants) can you do in a year? Official: ... Our department is the one that does the most in the whole Hubei province. We do a lot if the organ suppliers are ample.

N: ... We hope the kidney suppliers are alive. [We're] looking for live organ transplants from prisoners, for example, using living bodies from prisoners who practise Falun Gong. Is it possible? Official: It's not a problem. (9) General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Region, Guangdong Province (12 April 2006):

N: Is this Dr. Zhu...? Zhu: Yes that's me.

N: I'm from hospital 304. .... I have two relatives in hospital 304. We don't have enough kidney supply right now. We did a lot of [kidney transplants] in 2001, 2002 and 2003... Zhu: Right...

N: We found that kidneys from young people and Falun Gong [practitioners] are better. How about your hospital, such as kidneys from Falun Gong? 7 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, Shangdong 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 Shangdong Province (18 May 2006): .....

N:... I wonder if you still have live organ supplies from people such as those practising 8 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 Shangdong 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? 9 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?

OPEN LETTER to Gao Zhisheng, Chinese Human Rights advocate, June 4 2006

By EDWARD MCMILLAN-SCOTT VICE-PRESIDENT of European Parliament

Thank you for your remarks\* after my visit to Beijing on May 20 – 24 2006 when I interviewed two Falun Gong former prisoners, after which they disappeared. Because of this I did not meet you. I am now told I was the first politician to hold such a meeting: if so I urge many others to do the same.

Mr Niu Jinping and his baby daughter are under house arrest and Mr Cao Dong has still been missing, I am pursuing their safety with the regime. Mr Steve Gigliotti, the US citizen who organised my meeting, was arrested, interrogated and deported. Such actions have no place in today's world.

I last visited China and Tibet ten years ago while preparing a report for the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament. Welcoming China's booming trade with Europe, but also regretting its complete lack of democracy, I encouraged "not just business as usual, but also politics as usual". While the trade has flourished, political development has remained glacial and

the European Union's human rights dialogue with China, begun then, continues to be largely fruitless.

My recent visit as rapporteur for the European Parliament on the EU's new Democracy and Human Rights Instrument, to run from 2007, was to examine how it could operate in China. I met EU diplomats, academics, NGOs and individuals.

My conclusions are that the Chinese regime remains brutal, arbitrary and paranoid but that the innate intelligence and self-discipline of the Chinese, led by a developing civil society and emerging rule of law must lead to a democratic future.

The condition of prisoners in China is increasingly well-known but it is only in recent months that a particular mistreatment - of Falun Gong practitioners - has come to light, namely the selection of prisoners for 'reverse-match' organ and tissue transplants, leading to their deaths. This is genocide, as defined in Article 2 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: "any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such: Killing members of the group; Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;" Like you, I am a Christian, by upbringing. My contacts with Falun Gong practitioners during my visit to Beijing, Hong Kong and Taiwan and subsequently (I visited on June 1 an exhibition in Helsinki of paintings depicting the treatment of Falun Gong prisoners in China) do not suggest a political movement. It is, if anything, a spiritual practice of Buddha school origin in which every adherent I have met feels mentally and physically enhanced by a series of Tai-chi type daily exercises.

The practitioners I met in Beijing told me of their imprisonment and that of their wives, of the specially harsh treatment they suffered, including sleep deprivation, degrading and humiliating punishments and beatings of up to 20 hours at a time to elicit denunciations of Falun Gong. One said he knew 30 fellow practitioners who had been beaten to death. They were aware of organ harvesting: one had seen the cadaver of his friend and fellow practitioner after body parts had been removed.

Since the crackdown on Falun Gong was begun by the Communist Party of China (CCP) regime in 1999, including the establishment of a special "6-10" office of repression, Falun Gong has responded by using factual disclosure of persecution and other crimes by the regime. As a result it claims that more than 10 million Chinese have resigned the CCP and its affiliations. As a British Conservative I have witnessed with relief – and played some part in encouraging – the freedom from communism now enjoyed by millions of Europeans. I urge all members of the CCP to recognise that the horrors perpetrated in its name – the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution and the Tiananmen Massacres – are held to be responsible for some 80 million deaths.

It is now a matter of probably brief time before the regime collapses. The massive economic contradictions, manifest administrative corruption, widespread dissent in the countryside, increasing courage of religious groups and the ability of young people to circumvent Internet restrictions are all precursors to change.

The Chinese people have friends wherever thought, religion and association are free. The regime has no friends and, while I despise it, I hope that the change is as peaceful as the process which ended one-party domination in Europe. In the meantime, like other politicians across the free world, I warn those responsible of the consequences of genocide. On this anniversary of the

massacres in Tiananmen Square and elsewhere in 1989, I urge my colleagues in the European Parliament and in freely-elected assemblies across the world to monitor systematically the abuses which you have so courageously brought to public attention. I also urge all embassies of the EU in China to provide support – and when necessary sanctuary – to human rights defenders like yourself. The future will be the judge of us all.

Epoch Times

Commentaries on the Chinese Communist Party - Part 9

The Chinese Communist Party, a Band of Scoundrels

Foreword

For over a century, the boisterous Communist movement has only brought mankind war, poverty, brutality and dictatorship. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Eastern European Communist Parties, this disastrous and absurd drama finally entered its last stage by the end of the last century. No one, from the ordinary citizens to the General Secretary of the Communist Party, believes in the myth of Communism anymore. The Chinese Communist regime came into being due to neither “divine mandate” [1] nor democratic election. Today, with its ideology destroyed, the legitimacy of its reign is facing an unprecedented challenge. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is unwilling to leave the historical stage in obedience to history. Instead, it is using the ruthless methods developed during decades of political campaigns to renew its search for legitimacy and its attempt to revive its dead mandate. The CCP’s policies of reform and opening up disguise a desperate intention to maintain its totalitarian rule. The economic achievements earned by the hard work of the Chinese people in the past twenty years did not persuade the CCP to put down its butcher knife. Instead, the CCP co-opted these achievements to validate its reign and to cover up and glamorize its consistent scoundrel behavior. What is most terrifying is that the CCP is going all out to try to destroy the moral foundation of the entire nation, attempting to turn every Chinese national to various degrees into a scoundrel in order to create an environment favorable for the CCP to “advance with time.” In the historical moment today, it is especially important for us to understand clearly why the CCP acts like scoundrels and to discern its criminal nature, so that the Chinese nation can achieve lasting stability and peace, enter as soon as possible an era devoid of the CCP, and construct a future of renewed national splendor.

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I. The Scoundrel Nature of the CCP Has Never Changed Who Is the CCP’s Reform for? Throughout history, whenever the CCP encountered crises, it would demonstrate some traces of improvement, enticing people to develop illusions about the CCP. Without exception, the illusions are shattered time and again. Today, the CCP has pursued short-term benefits and in doing so produced a show of economic prosperity that has once again persuaded the people to believe in fantasies about the CCP. However, the fundamental conflicts between the interest of the CCP and that of the nation and the people determine that this false prosperity will not last. The ‘reform’ the CCP has promised has one purpose: to maintain its reign. It is a lame reform, a change in surface but not in substance. Underneath the lopsided development lies a great social crisis. Once the crisis breaks out, the nation and the people will suffer once again. With the change of leadership, the new generation of CCP leaders had no part in the Communist revolution, and therefore have less and less prestige in managing the nation. Amidst the crisis of its legitimacy, the CCP’s protection of the Party’s interests has increasingly become the basic guarantee for maintaining the interests of individuals within the CCP. The CCP’s nature is unconstrained selfishness; to hope such a party might devote itself to developing the country peacefully is wishful thinking.

Let us look at what People's Daily, the mouthpiece of the CCP, said in a front page story on July 12th, 2004: "The historical dialectics have taught the CCP members the following: Those things that should be changed must change, otherwise deterioration will follow; those that should not be changed must remain unchanged, otherwise it will lead to self destruction." What is it that should remain unchanged? The People's Daily explains: "The Party's basic line of 'one center, two basic points' must last solidly for one hundred years without any vacillation."

[2] People don't necessarily understand what the 'center' and 'basic points' stand for, but everyone knows that the Communist specter's determination to maintain its collective interest and dictatorship never changes. Communism has been defeated globally, and is doomed to become more and more moribund. Nevertheless, the more corrupt a thing becomes the more destructive it becomes during its dying struggle. To discuss democratic improvements with the Communist Party is like asking a tiger for its skin. What Would China Do Without the Communist Party? As the CCP heads toward deterioration, people unexpectedly discover that for decades the evil specter CCP has, with its ever changing roguish means, instilled its elements into every aspect of ordinary people's lives. At the time of Mao Zedong's death, so many Chinese cried bitterly before Mao's portrait, wondering repeatedly, "How can China continue without Chairman Mao?" Ironically, twenty years later, when the world is questioning the political legitimacy of the Communist Party, the CCP has spread a new round of propaganda, making people wonder again, "What would China do without the Communist Party?" In reality, the CCP's all-pervasive political control has so deeply branded our culture and our mindsets that even the criteria with which we judge the CCP have come from the CCP. If in the past the CCP controlled people by instilling its elements into them, then the CCP has now come to harvest what it sowed, since those things instilled in people's minds have been digested and absorbed into their very cells. People think according to the CCP's logic and put themselves in the CCP's shoes in judging right and wrong. Regarding the CCP's killing of student protesters on June 4, 1989, some people said: "If I were Deng Xiaoping, I too would quell the protest with tanks."

In the persecution of Falun Gong, some people are saying, "If I were Jiang Zemin, I too would eliminate Falun Gong." About the ban on free speech, some people are saying, "If I were the CCP, I would do the same." Truth and conscience have vanished, leaving only the CCP's logic. This has been the consequence of the extremely vile and ruthless methods used by the CCP. As long as the CCP can continually instill its moral toxins into the people's minds, it can continue to gain energy to sustain itself. "What would China do without the CCP?" This mode of thinking fits precisely the CCP's desires of having people reason by its own logic.

China came through her 5000-year history of civilization without the CCP; no country in the world would stop social advancement because of the fall of a particular regime. After decades of the CCP's rule, however, people no longer recognize this fact. The CCP's prolonged propaganda has trained people to think of the Party as their mother. The omnipresent CCP politics have rendered people faint in thinking how to live their lives without the CCP. Without Mao Zedong, China did not fall; would China collapse without the CCP!?

Who Is the Real Source of Turmoil? Many people know and dislike the CCP's scoundrel behavior, and loathe its struggles and deceptions. But they, at the same time, fear the CCP's political movements and the resultant turmoil, and fear chaos will visit China again. Thus, once the CCP threatens people with "turmoil," people fall into a silent acceptance of the CCP's rule, feeling helpless in the face of the CCP's despotic power. In reality, with its several million troops and armed police, the CCP is the real source of turmoil. Ordinary citizens have neither the cause nor the capability to initiate turmoil. Only the regressive CCP would be so reckless as to bring the

country into turmoil. “Stability overrides everything else” and “Nipping the buds of all unstable elements”—these slogans have become the theoretical basis for the CCP to suppress people. Who is the biggest cause of instability in China? Is it not the CCP, who specializes in tyranny? The CCP instigates turmoil, and then in turn uses the chaos it created to coerce the people. This is a common behavior of all scoundrels.

## II. Economic Development Is Sacrificed by the CCP Taking Credit for the Achievements of People’s Hard Work

The CCP’s claim to legitimacy lies in the economic development over the past 20 some years. In reality, however, such a development was gradually achieved by the Chinese people after the fetters of the CCP were slightly relaxed and, therefore, has nothing to do with the CCP’s own merit. The CCP has, however, claimed this economic development as its own achievement, asking people to be grateful for it. The CCP would hope people to believe that none of these developments would have taken place without the CCP, while we all know that many non-Communist countries have achieved faster economic growth a long time ago. Having won Olympic gold medals, the athletes are required to thank the Party. The Party did not hesitate to use the forged image of a “great nation of sports” to eulogize its sagacious leadership. China suffered a great deal in the SARS epidemic, but People’s Daily reportedly said that China defeated the virus “relying on the Party’s basic theory, basic line, basic principle, and basic experience.” The launching of China’s spaceship Shenzhou-V was accomplished by the professionals of astronaut science and technology, but the CCP used it as an evidence to prove that only the CCP could lead the Chinese people to enter the rank of powerful countries in the world. As for China’s hosting of the 2008 Olympic Games, what was in reality an “olive branch” given by Western countries to encourage China to improve its human rights, the CCP uses to burnish its claims to legitimacy and to use as a pretext for suppressing the Chinese people. China’s “great market potential,” which is sought after by foreign investors, stems from the consumption power of China’s population of 1.3 billion. The CCP usurps credit for this potential, and turns it into a keen weapon used to coerce western society into cooperating with the CCP’s rule.

The CCP attributes anything bad to reactionary forces and the ulterior motives of individuals, while crediting everything good to the Party leadership. The CCP will make use of every single achievement to make its claim to legitimacy more attractive. Even the wrongdoings that the CCP commits can be turned into something good to serve its purposes. For example, when the truth about the rampant spreading of AIDS could no longer be covered up, the CCP suddenly created a new identity. It carefully mobilized its propaganda machine, utilizing everyone from well-known actors to Party secretaries in order to portray the prime culprit, the CCP, as a blessing for patients, a destroyer of AIDS, and a challenger to disease. In dealing with such a serious life-and-death issue, all the CCP could think of was how to use the issue to glorify itself. Only as vicious a scoundrel as the CCP is capable of such ruthless behaviors as brazen or underhanded taking of credits and an utter disregard for human life. Economic Disadvantage Caused by Short-Sighted Behaviours Facing a serious “legitimacy crisis,” the CCP carried out the policies of reform and openness in the 1980’s in order to maintain its rule. Its eagerness for a quick success has placed China in a disadvantageous position termed by economists as the “curse of the latecomer.” The concepts of “curse of the latecomer” or “latecomer advantage” refer to the fact that underdeveloped countries, which set out late for development, can imitate the developed countries in many aspects. The imitation can take two forms: imitating the social system, or imitating the technological and industrial models. Imitating a social system is usually difficult, since a system reform would endanger the vested interests of some social or political groups; thus underdeveloped countries are inclined to imitate developed countries’ technologies. Although technological imitation can

generate short-term economic growth, it may result in many hidden risks or even failure in long-term development. It is precisely the “curse to the latecomer,” a path to failure, that the CCP has followed. Over the past two decades, China’s “technological imitation” has led to some achievements, which have been taken by the CCP to its own advantage in order to prove its “legitimacy” and continue to resist political reform that would undermine the CCP’s own interests. Thus, the long-term interests of the nation have been sacrificed. A Painful Cost for the CCP’s Economic Development

While the CCP constantly brags about its economic advancement, in reality, China’s economy today ranks lower in the world than during the Qianlong’s reign (1711-1799) in the Qing Dynasty. During the Qianlong period, China’s GDP accounted for 51 percent of the world’s total. In the early years after Sun Yat-sen founded the Republic of China (Kuomintang or KMT period), China’s GDP accounted for 27 percent of the world’s total. By 1923, the percentage dropped, but still was as high as 12 percent. In 1949, when the CCP took control, the percentage was 5.7, but in 2003, China’s GDP was less than 4 percent of the world’s total. In contrast to the economic downsizing during the KMT period that was caused by several decades of war, the continuing economic decline during the CCP’s reign occurred during peaceful times. Today, in order to legitimize its power, the CCP was eager for quick successes and instant benefits. The crippled economic reform that the CCP launched to safeguard its interests has cost the country dearly. The rapid economic growth in the past twenty years is, to a large extent, built on the excessive use or even waste of resources, and has been gained at the cost of environmental destruction. A considerable portion of China’s GDP is achieved by sacrificing the opportunities of future generations. In 2003, China contributed less than 4 percent to the world economy, but its consumption of steel, cement and other materials amounted to one third of the total global consumption.[3] From the 1980’s to the end of the 1990’s, desertification in China increased from a little over 1000 to 2460 square kilometres. The per-capita arable land also decreased from about 2 mu in 1980 to 1.43 mu in 2003 [4]. The widespread upsurge of land enclosure for development has led China to lose 100 million mu of arable land in just a few years time. The confiscated land, however, has as a use rate as low as 43 percent. Currently, the total amount of wastewater discharge is 43.95 billion tons, exceeding the environmental capacity by 82 percent. In the seven major river systems, 40.9 percent of the water is not suitable for drinking by humans or livestock. Seventy-five percent of the lakes are polluted so as to produce various degrees of eutrophication.[5] The conflicts between man and nature in China have never been as intense as they are today. Neither China nor the world can withstand such unhealthy growth. Deluded by the superficial splendence of high rises and mansions, people are unaware of the impending ecological crisis. Once the time comes for nature to take revenge upon human beings, however, it will bring disastrous consequences to the Chinese nation. In comparison, Russia, after abandoning Communism, has carried out economic and political reforms at the same time. After experiencing a short period of agony, it has embarked on a rapid development. From 1999 to 2003, Russia’s GDP increased by a total of 29.9 percent. The living standard of its residents has been significantly improved. The Western business circles have begun not only to discuss the “Russian economic phenomenon,” but have also begun to invest in Russia, the new hotspot, on a large scale. Russia’s ranking among the most attractive nations for investment has jumped from 17th in 2002 to 8th in 2003, becoming one of the world’s top ten popular nations for investment for the first time. Even India, a country that in the minds of most Chinese is poverty-stricken and full of ethnic conflicts, has enjoyed a significantly expedited development and achieved an economic growth rate of 7-8 percent per year since its economic reforms in 1991. India has a relatively complete legal system in a market economy, a healthy financial system, a well-developed democratic system, and a stable public mentality. It has been recognized by the international community as a country of great development potential. On the contrary, the CCP only engages in economic reform without making political reform. The false appearance of an economy that flourishes in the short run, which created an illusion of the socialist system, has hindered the natural “evolution of social systems.” It is this

incomplete reform that has caused an increasing imbalance in the Chinese society and sharpened social conflicts. The financial gains achieved by the people are not systematically protected by a stable legal and constitutional system. Furthermore, in the process of privatizing the state-owned properties, the CCP's power-holders have utilized their positions to fill their own pockets.

### CCP's Repeated Cheating of Peasants

CCP relied on peasants to gain power; the rural residents in the CCP-controlled areas in the early stage of its buildup devoted all they had to the CCP. But after the CCP obtained control of the country, peasants have experienced severe discrimination. After the CCP established the government, it set up a very unfair system: the residential registration system. The system forcefully classifies people into rural and non-rural populations, creating an unreasonable separation and opposition within the country. Peasants have no medical insurance, no unemployment welfare, no retirement pensions and cannot take loans from banks. Peasants are the most impoverished class in China, but also the class carrying the heaviest tax burden. Peasants need to pay a mandatory provident fund, public welfare fund, administrative management fund, extra education fee, birth control fee, militia organization and training fee, country road construction fee and military service compensation fee. Besides all these fees, they also have to sell part of the grains they produce at a flat rate to the state as a mandatory requirement, and pay agriculture tax, land tax, special local produce tax, and butchery tax in addition to numerous other levies. In contrast, the non-rural population does not pay these fees and taxes. In the beginning of 2004, China's Premier Wen Jiabao issued a "No. 1 Document," stating that rural China was facing the most difficult time since the economic reform in 1978. Income for most peasants had stagnated or even declined. They had become poorer, and the income gap between urban and rural residents continued to widen. In a tree farm in eastern Sichuan province, upper level authorities distributed 500,000 yuan (approximately US\$ 60,500) for a reforestation project. The leaders at the tree farm first put 200,000 yuan in their own pocket, and then allocated the remaining 300,000 yuan to tree planting. But as the money was taken away when passing through each level of the government, very little was left in the end for local peasants who did the actual tree planting. The government did not need to worry that the peasants would refuse to work on the project because of inadequate funding. The peasants were so impoverished that they would work for very little money. For this same reason products made in China are so cheap.

### Using Economic Interests to Pressure Western Countries

Many people believe that trade with China will promote human rights, freedom of speech and democratic reform in China. After more than 20 years, it is clear that this assumption is only wishful thinking. A comparison of the principles for doing business in China and the West provides a common example. The fairness and transparency of Western societies are replaced by personal relations, bribery and embezzlement in China. Many Western corporations have become culpable by further exacerbating China's corruption; some companies even help the CCP hide its human rights violations and persecution of its own people. The CCP typically behaves like a scoundrel by playing the economic card in foreign diplomacy. Whether China's aircraft manufacturing contract is given to France or the U.S. depends on which country keeps quiet on CCP's human rights issues. Many Western businessmen and politicians are driven and controlled by economic profits from China. Some Information technology companies from North America have supplied specialized products to the CCP for blocking the internet. Some Internet websites have, in order to gain entry to the Chinese market, agreed to censor themselves so as to filter out information disliked by the CCP. According to data from China's Ministry of Commerce, by the end of April 2004, China has seen a total US\$ 990 billion of foreign investment in various contracts. The "huge blood transfusion" to the CCP's economy from foreign capital is apparent. But in the process of investment, foreign capital did not bring the concept of democracy, freedom and human rights to the Chinese people. The CCP capitalizes in its propaganda on the unconditional cooperation by foreign investors and foreign governments and the flattery of some countries. By making use of China's superficial economic prosperity, the CCP officials have

become extremely adept at colluding with businesses to divide state wealth and block political reforms.

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\* III. The CCP's Brainwashing Techniques: From "Brazen" to "Delicate" People are often heard to say, "I know the CCP lied too often in the past, but this time it is telling the truth." Ironically, in retrospect, this is what people would say each time after the CCP made a grave mistake in the past. This reflects the ability the CCP has acquired over the decades to use lies to fool its people. People have developed some resistance to the CCP's tall tales; in response, the CCP's fabrication and propaganda have become more "delicate" and "professional." Evolving from the slogan-style propaganda of the past, the CCP's lies have become more "gradual" and "subtle." Particularly under the conditions of the information blockade the CCP has erected around China, it makes up stories based on partial facts to mislead the public, which is even more detrimental and deceptive than tall tales. Chinascope, an English language journal, carried an article in October, 2004 that analyzes cases whereby the CCP uses more "delicate" means to fabricate lies in order to cover up the truth. When SARS broke out in mainland China in 2003, the outside world suspected that China had hidden information about the epidemic, and yet the CCP repeatedly refused to acknowledge it. To find out if the CCP had been truthful about its report on SARS, the author of the article read all 400-plus reports on SARS from the beginning to April 2003 on the Xinhua website. These reports told the following story: As soon as SARS appeared, governments at central and local levels had mobilized experts to give timely treatment to the patients who later were discharged from hospitals upon recovery; in response to trouble-makers' incitement of rushed shopping for stock-up in order to avoid having to go out when the disease is widespread, the government had wasted no time to stop rumors and taken steps to prevent their spread, so the social order had been effectively ensured; although a very small number of anti-China forces groundlessly suspected a cover-up by the Chinese government, most countries and people did not believe these rumors; the upcoming Guangzhou Trade Fair would have the largest participation ever from businesses around the world; tourists from overseas confirmed that it was safe to travel in China; experts from the World Health Organization, in particular, stated in public that the Chinese government had been forthcoming in cooperating and taking appropriate measures in dealing with SARS, so that there should be no problems; and specialists had given the go-ahead [after over 20 days delay] to Guangdong province for field inspection. These 400-plus articles gave the public including the author an impression that the CCP had been quite transparent during these four months and responsible to the people's health, and made the people disbelieve that the CCP could have hidden anything. However, on April 20, 2003, the Information Office of the State Council announced in its press conference that SARS had indeed broken out in China and thus indirectly admitted that the government had been covering up the epidemics. Only then did this author see the truth and understand the brazen and deceptive methods employed by the CCP. On the general election in Taiwan, the CCP, using the same "gradual" and "patiently guiding" approach, suggests to people that a presidential election would lead to disasters: a surge in the suicide rate, a collapse in the stock markets, an increase in "weird diseases," mental disorders, out-migration of the island inhabitants, family feuds, a callous attitude towards life, a depressed market, indiscriminate shooting, protests and demonstrations, a siege on the presidential building, social unrest, political farce, and so on. The CCP filled the heads of the people in mainland China with these ideas on a daily basis in an attempt to let the people conclude for themselves: "all of these are the disastrous results of an election" and "we should never ever hold a democratic election." On the issue of Falun Gong, the CCP has displayed an even higher level of skill with deceptions meant to frame Falun Gong. The CCP's staged shows have been so vivid and kept coming one after another. No wonder so many Chinese have been fooled. The CCP's craftiness has been so deceptive that the victims of its deception willingly believe in the CCP's lies and think that

they have the truth. The CCP's cheating ability in its brainwashing propaganda over the past decades has become more "delicate" and "subtle," which is a natural extension of its deceptive and shameless nature.

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#### \* IV. The CCP's Hypocrisy in Human Rights

From Seeking Democracy for the Sake of Power to Dictatorial Rule and Hypocrisy in Human Rights

"In a democratic nation, sovereignty should lie in the hands of the people, which is in line with the principles of heaven and earth. If a nation claims to be democratic and yet sovereignty does not rest with its people, that is definitely not on the right track and can only be regarded as a deviation, and this nation is not a democratic nation... how could democracy be possible without ending the Party rule and without a popular election? Return people's rights to people! " You may take the above as a quotation from an article written by enemies overseas slamming the CCP; but you are wrong. The above statement is taken from an article run by Xinhua Daily, a CCP newspaper, on September 27, 1945. The CCP that had trumpeted "popular election" and demanded "returning people's rights to people" has been treating "popular suffrage" as taboo since it usurped power. The people who are supposed to be "the masters and owners of the state" have no rights whatsoever to make their own decisions. No words, not even "roguish," would be sufficient to describe the CCP's nature and what the CCP has done to its people. If you fancy that what's gone is gone and the evil cult of the CCP that has flourished on killing and ruled the nation with lies will now start reforming itself and becoming benevolent and be truly willing to "return people's rights to people," you are wrong again. Let us hear what People's Daily, the CCP's mouthpiece, has to say on November 23rd, 2004, 60 years after the above public statement: "A steadfast control of ideology is the essential ideological and political foundation for consolidating the Party's rule." Recently, the CCP proposed a so-called new "Three No Principle," [6] the first of which is "Development with no debates." The CCP's real purpose is not "development" but to emphasize "no debates," establishing "one voice, one hall." When asked by the renowned CBS correspondent Mike Wallace in 2000 why China has not conducted popular elections, Jiang Zemin responded, "The Chinese people are way too low in education." However, as early as February 25, 1939, the CCP cried out in its Xinhua Daily, "They (the Kuomintang) think that democratic politics in China are not to be realized today, but some years later. They hope that democratic politics should wait until the knowledge and education levels of the Chinese people reach those of bourgeois democratic countries in Europe and America..... but, only under the democratic system will it become easier to educate and train the people." And the hypocritical difference between what Xinhua said in 1939 and what Jiang Zemin said in 2000 reflects the true picture of the CCP's roguish nature. After the Tiananmen Massacre in 1989, the CCP reentered the world stage carrying a miserable human rights record. History gave the CCP a chance to choose: Either it should learn to respect its people and truly improve human rights; or it could continue to abuse human rights inside China while pretending to the outside world to respect human rights in order to evade international condemnation. Unfortunately, the CCP, consistent with its hypocritical nature, chose the second path without hesitation. It sustained and gathered together a large number of dishonest talents in scientific and religious fields who are specifically assigned to put up deceptive propaganda overseas and trumpet the CCP's progress in human rights. It concocted a range of unjustifiable rights fallacies such as "the survival right," or rights to shelter and food. (When people are hungry, do they not have the right to speak? Even if the hungry cannot speak, would it be allowed for those who have eaten their fill to speak for the hungry?) It even tried to deceive the Chinese people and western democracies by repeatedly manipulating the game of human rights and had the audacity to say "the present is the best period for China's human rights". Article 35 of China's Constitution stipulates that citizens of the People's Republic of China have the freedoms

of expression, publication, assembly, association, protest, and demonstration. The CCP is simply playing a word game. Tens of millions of Falun Gong practitioners have been deprived of their rights of conscience, speech, publication, and assembly. They do not have the right to defend themselves, and even their appeal to higher authorities is considered illegal. On more than one occasion, some civilian groups have applied to demonstrate in Beijing. The government, instead of giving its approval, arrested the applicants. The “one state, two systems” policy for Hong Kong affirmed by CCP’s constitution is also a trap set up by the communist rulers for the British government and the people in Hong Kong. The CCP talks about no change in Hong Kong for 50 years, and yet it has tried to change the two systems into one by attempting to pass tyrannical legislation, Basic Law Article 23, within just five years. [7] The new sinister ploy employed by the CCP is to use the fake “relaxation in speech” to cover up the nature of its monitoring and control. The Chinese now appear to speak their minds more freely and, besides, the internet has made news travel faster. So the CCP openly claims that it now allows freedom of speech, and quite a number of people think so too. But this is all untrue. It is not that the CCP has become benevolent, rather, the Party could not stop social development and technological advance. Let us look at the role the CCP is playing regarding the internet: It is blocking websites, filtering information, monitoring chat rooms, controlling emails, and incriminating net users. Everything it is doing is regressive in nature. Today, with the help of some capitalists who disregard human rights and conscience, the CCP’s police have been equipped with the high-tech devices by which they are able to monitor every move the net users make inside a patrol car. When we look at the indecency of the CCP—its conduct of evils deeds in broad daylight—in the context of the global movement toward democratic freedom, how can we expect it to make any progress in human rights? The CCP itself said it all: “It loosens up to the outside but tightens up internally.” The CCP’s immoral nature has never changed. To create a good image for itself at the UN Commission on Human Rights, in 2004 the CCP staged an array of events to severely punish the abuse of human rights. These events, however, are for foreigners’ eyes only and have no substance. That is because in China the biggest human rights abuser is the CCP itself as well as its former General Secretary Jiang Zemin, former secretary of the Political and Judiciary Commission Luo Gan, the minister Zhou Yongkang, and the deputy minister Liu Jing of the Ministry of Public Security. Relying upon these people to punish human rights abuse is like asking robbers to capture thieves. An analogy could be made to a serial rapist who, when hidden from public view, used to assault ten girls in a day. Then, there are too many people around, so he can assault only one girl in front of the crowd. Can the rapist be said to have changed for the better? His going from assaults behind the scenes to raping in public only proves that the rapist is even more base and shameless than before. The nature of the serial rapist has not changed at all; what has changed is that it is no longer as easy for him to commit the crime. The CCP is just like this serial rapist. The CCP’s dictatorial nature and its instinctive fear of losing power determine that it will not respect people’s rights. The human, material, and financial resources used to beautify its human rights record have far exceeded its efforts in the true improvement of human rights. The plaguing of China by the communist rogues has been the biggest misfortune for the Chinese people. Dress Up to Commit Scoundrel Deeds Using the Law As a Disguise To protect the gains of special-interest groups, the CCP has on the one hand torn up their previous façade and completely abandoned the workers, peasants, and the populace, and on the other hand with time advanced their deceitful and scoundrel means as more and more human rights abuses of the CCP are exposed to the international community. The CCP has used popular vocabulary such as “the rule of law,” “market,” “for the people,” and “reform” to confuse people’s minds. The CCP did not change its evil scoundrel nature even if it dresses itself up in a “Western-style suit.” It is just more misleading and deceiving than the CCP “in a Mao suit.” In George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* (1945), the pigs learned to stand and walk on two legs. The newly acquired skill gave the pigs a new image, but did not change their pig nature. A. Making Laws and Regulations in Violation of the Chinese Constitution These unconstitutional laws and regulations

are passed on to law enforcement personnel at various levels as “the legal basis.” The goal is to assail the people’s efforts to fight against persecution, gain freedom, and uphold human rights.

**B. Non-political Problems Are Handled with Political Means** An ordinary social problem would be elevated to the height of “competing with the Party for the masses,” “bringing demise to the Party and the country,” “insurgence,” and “enemy forces.” A non-political issue would intentionally be politicized, so that the CCP could use political movements as a propaganda tool to incite people’s hatred.

**C. Political Problems Are Handled with Non-political Means** The CCP’s latest ploy to attack pro-democratic personnel and independent-thinking intellectuals is to set up “traps” in order to imprison them. Such “traps” include false accusations of civil offenses such as prostitution and tax evasion. This is done with a low profile to avoid condemnation by outside groups. These crimes, which are enough to ruin the reputations of the accused, are also used to humiliate the victims in public. The only change to the CCP’s scoundrel nature, if any, is that it has become even more disgraceful and inhuman.

**The Hostage Culture of Scoundrels—Holding Over One Billion People as Hostage** Imagine that a licentious criminal broke into a home and raped a girl. At the trial, this criminal defended himself by arguing that he did not kill the victim since he was busy raping her. Because killing is worse than raping and since he did not kill the victim, he is not only innocent but should also be released immediately. People should also praise him for only raping but not killing. This logic sounds ridiculous. However, at this very time, the CCP’s logic in defense of its Tiananmen Massacre on June 4th in, 1989 is exactly the same as that of the above criminal. The CCP has argued that the “suppression of students” avoided a potential “internal disorder” in China. As a way to prevent an “internal disorder,” the “suppression of students” was thus justified. What does it mean when a criminal questions the judge in court, “Raping or killing, which one is better”? It can only indicate how shameless the criminal is. Similarly, in the issue of the Tiananmen Massacre, the CCP and its cohorts did not reflect on whether it is guilty of killing. Instead, they asked the international society which one is better: “Suppression of students or internal disorder that may lead to civil war?” The CCP is in control of the entire state machine and all means of propaganda. In other words, the 1.3 billion Chinese people are held hostage by the CCP. With the 1.3 billion hostages in hand, the CCP could always argue with its “hostage theory” that if it does not suppress a certain group of people, the whole nation will be in turmoil or disaster. Using this as an excuse, the CCP could suppress any individual or group at will, and its suppression could always be justified. Given such deceitful arguments and fallacious reasoning, is there any worse scoundrel more shameless in the world than the CCP?

**Carrots Plus Stick—from Bestowing “Freedom” to Escalating Suppression** Many Chinese people feel that they enjoy more “freedom” now than before, so they hold out a hope for the prospect of the CCP’s improvement. As a matter of fact, the degree of freedom people are “bestowed” depends highly on the CCP’s sense of crisis. The CCP would do anything to maintain the collective interests of the Party, including giving so-called democracy, freedom or human rights to the people. However, under the CCP’s leadership, the so-called “freedom” bestowed by the CCP was not protected by any legislation. Such “freedom” is purely a tool to benumb and control people in the guise of following the international trend toward democracy. In essence, this “freedom” is in an irreconcilable conflict with the CCP’s interest in dictatorship. Once such a conflict is so activated as to be beyond the CCP’s tolerance level, the CCP could take back all the “freedom” instantly. In the history of the CCP, there were several periods during which speech was relatively free, with each followed by a strictly controlled period. Such cyclic patterns course throughout the history of the CCP, demonstrating the CCP’s scoundrel nature. In today’s Internet era, if you visit the CCP’s official Xinhua website or the People’s Daily online, you will find that indeed quite a few reports there contain negative information about China. This is because, first, there is too much bad news in rapid circulation in China these days, and the news agency has to report these stories in order to stay credible. Second, the standpoint of such reports coincides with the CCP’s interest, i.e., “minor criticism offers great help.” The reports would always attribute the cause of bad news to certain

individuals, having nothing to do with the Party, while crediting the CCP's leadership for any solution. The CCP controls skillfully what to report or not, how much to report, and whether to have Chinese media or the CCP-controlled overseas media report it. The CCP is a proficient at manipulating bad news into something that can achieve the desired result of winning people's hearts. Many youth in mainland China feel that the CCP now offers a good degree of freedom of speech, and thus have hopes for and are appreciative of the CCP. They are victims of the "refined" strategies of the scoundrel media. Moreover, by creating a chaotic situation in the Chinese society and then giving it some media exposure, the CCP could threaten people that only the CCP's power could control such a chaotic society and force people to endorse the CCP's rule. Therefore, we should not mistakenly think the CCP has changed by itself even if we see some benign intention by the CCP of improving human rights. In history when the CCP struggled to overthrow KMT's government, it pretended to be fighting for democracy for the nation. The CCP's scoundrel nature determines that any promise by the CCP is not reliable.

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\* V. Various Aspects of the CCP's Scoundrel Nature Selling out the Nation's Land out of Vanity— Using The Name of National Unity to Betray the Country "We must liberate Taiwan" and "Unify Taiwan" have been the CCP's propaganda slogans over the past few decades. By means of this propaganda, the CCP acted like a nationalist and patriot. Does the CCP truly care about the integrity of the nation's territory? Not at all! Taiwan was merely an historic problem caused by the struggle between the CCP and KMT, and it was a means that the CCP used to strike at its opponent and win people's support. In the early days when the CCP set up the "Chinese Soviet" during the Nationalist reign, the Clause 14 of its Constitution stated that "any ethnic groups or any provinces inside China can claim independence." In order to comply with the Soviet Union, the CCP's slogan back then was "To protect the Soviet." During the Sino-Japanese War, the supreme goal of the CCP was to take the opportunity to increase itself rather than fight against Japanese intruders. In 1945 the Soviet Red Army entered Northeast China and committed robbery, murder, and rape, but the CCP did not utter a word of disapproval. Similarly, when the Soviet Union supported Outer Mongolia to become independent from China, the CCP was once again silent. At the end of 1999, the CCP and Russia signed the China-Russia Border Survey Agreement, in which the CCP accepted all the unequal agreements between the Qing Dynasty and Russia made more than 100 years ago, selling out over one million square kilometers of land to Russia, an area as large as several dozen Taiwans. In 2004, the CCP and Russia signed a China-Russia Eastern Border Supplemental Agreement and reportedly lost sovereignty of half of the Heixiazi Island in Heilongjiang province to Russia again. Regarding other border issues such as the Nansha Islands and Diaoyu Island, the CCP does not care at all since these issues do not impact the CCP's power. The CCP has made a fanfare of "Unifying Taiwan," which was merely a smoke screen and scoundrel means for overcoming domestic conflict in the name of nationalism. The Political Thugs without Morality A government should always be monitored. In democratic countries, the separation of powers plus the freedoms of speech and the press are good mechanisms for surveillance. Religious belief provides the self-restraint of morality. The CCP promotes atheism; hence, there is no divine nature to restrain morally its behavior. The CCP runs on dictatorship, hence there is no law to restrain it politically. As a result, the CCP is totally reckless and unrestrained when it plays out its indecency and scoundrel-nature. How does the CCP speak to the people regarding the issue of who will monitor it? "Self restraint!" This is the slogan the CCP has used to deceive the people for decades. From the "Self Criticism" in earlier times to "self surveillance," "self-perfecting the Party's leadership," to the recent "self-enhancing the Party's governing capacity." The CCP emphasizes the super power that it has for so-called "self improvement." The CCP does not just say it but actually takes action, establishing "The Central Disciplinary Inspection Committee" and "the Office for Appeals" and the like. These organizations

are merely “flower vases” that confuse and mislead. Without moral and legal restraint, the CCP’s “self-improvement” is equal to the traditional Chinese saying of “demons emerging from one’s own heart.” It is only the excuse the CCP uses to refuse external surveillance and refuse to lift a ban on a free press and the forming of free political parties. Political thugs use this delusion to fool the people and to protect the CCP’s legitimacy and the interests of the ruling group. The CCP is expert at playing the political thug. “The People’s Democratic Dictatorship,” “Democratic Centralism,” “Political Consultation” and so on are all deceptive means. Except for the “Dictatorship,” they are all lies. Employ Conspiracy to Forge Images of Being Anti-Japanese and Anti-Terrorist The CCP has always claimed to have led the Chinese people in defeating the Japanese invaders. But abundant historical archives expose that the CCP intentionally avoided battles in the Sino-Japanese War. To the contrary, the CCP only hampered the anti-Japanese effort by taking the opportunity of the KMT’s involvement in the war to increase its own power. The only major battles the CCP fought were the “Pingxing Pass Battle” and the “Hundred Regiment Battle,” both of which took place in northern China. In the first battle, the CCP offered not at all the leadership and main force it has claimed; the CCP troops merely ambushed the Japanese supplementary army. As for the second battle, the inner CCP circle believed that participating in it violated its own strategic policies. After these two battles, Mao and his CCP armies did not engage in any serious battles, nor did they produce any Sino-Japanese War heroes like Dong Cunrui during the war with the KMT in 1948 and Huang Jiguang during the Korean-American war.[8] Only a small number of high-level military commanders of the CCP died on the anti-Japanese battleground. Until today, the CCP cannot even publish a figure for its casualties during the Sino-Japanese War, nor can one find many memorials in China’s vast territory for heroes in the Sino-Japanese War. At the time the CCP established a “Border Region Government” in Shaanxi, Gansu, and Ningxia provinces away from the battlefield. Using today’s nomenclature, the CCP was conducting “one country two systems,” or “two Chinas” inside China. Although the CCP’s commanders did not lack passion in resisting the Japanese, the CCP’s high-level officials were not sincere in fighting the Sino-Japanese War, but instead took measures to protect their energy and use the war as an opportunity to develop themselves. When China and Japan resumed diplomatic relations in 1972, Mao Zedong let slip the truth to the Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka that the CCP had to thank Japan, since without the Sino-Japanese War the CCP would not have gained power in China. The CCP claimed to have led the Chinese people to sustain for eight years and ultimately win the Sino-Japanese War. The claim could not be farther from the truth. More than half a century later, with the 911 terrorist attacks on US soil, an anti-terrorist effort has become a global focus. The CCP again uses deceptive strategies similar to what was deployed during the Sino-Japanese War. Using anti-terrorism as a disguise, the CCP has suppressed many religious believers, people with different opinions, local organizations, and ethnic minority groups, labeling them terrorists. In the international anti-terrorist climate, the CCP has launched violent persecutions. On September 27, 2004, the Xinhua News Agency quoted the Xinjing Newspaper that Beijing may establish the first anti-terrorist bureau among all the provinces and cities in China. Many overseas pro-CCP media highlighted China’s 610 Office, a network of government agencies set up especially to persecute Falun Gong practitioners, as an anti-terrorist organization, and claimed that the anti-terrorist bureau would focus on attacking terrorist organizations including Falun Gong. The CCP slaps the label “terrorists” on Falun Gong practitioners who hold no weapons in their hands, do not fight back when beaten or insulted, and who peacefully appeal against the wrongdoings of the CCP government. For this defenseless group of kind people, the CCP has mobilized its well-equipped “special anti-terrorist force” to conduct swift persecution. Furthermore, the CCP has used the name of anti-terrorism to evade international attention and condemnation. The kinds of deception used here are no different from the ones used by the CCP during the Sino-Japanese War. The CCP’s misuse of anti-terrorism has given this important international operation a bad name. Overtly Agree but Covertly Oppose, Sincerely Pretending The CCP does not believe its doctrines but

forces others to believe in them. This is one of the most insidious methods used by the evil cult of the CCP. The CCP knows that its doctrines are false, and that the bankrupt idea of socialism is untrue. The CCP doesn't believe in these doctrines, but forces people to believe in them; if you do not believe in them, you are persecuted. Most absurdly and shamefully the CCP has written such deceitful ideology into the Constitution as the foundation of the state. In real life, there is an interesting phenomenon. Many high-level officials lose their positions in power struggles in China's political arena because of corruption. But these are the very people who promote honesty and selflessness in public meetings, while engaging in bribery, corruption, and other decadent activities behind the scenes. Many so-called "people's servants" have fallen this way, including the former governor of Yunnan province Li Jiating, the Party secretary of Guizhou province Liu Fangren, the Party secretary of Hebei province Cheng Weigao, Minister of Land and Resources Tian Fengshan, and the lieutenant governor of Anhui province Wang Huaizhong. But if you examine their speeches, you will find that without exception, they have supported anti-corruption campaigns and repeatedly urged their subordinates to conduct themselves honestly, even as they themselves were embezzling funds and taking bribes. The CCP has promoted many examples and often attracted some idealistic and ambitious people to join the Party for decorating the Party. On the surface, the CCP has made itself attractive. But the world can see to what a pitiful degree China's moral standard is declining. Why hasn't the CCP's propaganda of "spiritual civilization" worked to correct this? As a matter of fact, the Communist Party leaders transmitted mere lies when they promulgated "Communist moral quality" or "Serve the people." The inconsistency between Communist leaders' actions and words can be traced all the way back to their founding father Karl Marx. Marx bore an illegitimate son; Lenin contracted syphilis from prostitutes; Stalin was sued for forcing a sexual relationship with a singer; Mao Zedong indulged himself in lust; Jiang Zemin is promiscuous; the Romanian Communist leader Ceausescu's entire family became filthy rich because of him; the Cuban Communist leader Castro hoards hundreds of millions of dollars in overseas banks; and North Korea's demonic killer Kim Il Song and his children lead a decadent and wasteful life. In daily life, ordinary people in China loathe the empty political study sessions. Increasingly, they equivocate in political matters, since everyone knows them to be deceptive games. But no one, neither the speakers nor the listeners at these political meetings, would speak openly about such deception—it is an open secret. People call this phenomenon "sincere pretension." The CCP's high tunes, either the "Three Represents" several years ago, or "improving governing capacity" later, or today's "three hearts"—"warming, stabilizing and gaining people's hearts"—have all been nonsense. Which ruling party would not represent the people's benefits? Which ruling party would not care about governing capacity? Which ruling party is not about gaining people's hearts? Any parties that do not concern themselves with these issues would soon be removed from the political stage. But the CCP would treat such superfluous slogans as intricate, deep theories and stir up the whole country to study them. When pretending has been gradually molded into a billion people's habits and the Party's culture, the society becomes filled with falsity, grandiosity, and inanity. Lacking honesty and trust, the society is in a state of crisis. Why has the CCP acted as such? In the past, it was for its ideologies, and now it is for its benefits. The CCP members know themselves to be pretending, but they pretend anyway. If the CCP did not promote such slogans and formalities, it wouldn't have an opportunity to act like a scoundrel or a bully. If that's the case, how could it make itself followed and feared by the people? Abandon Conscience and Sacrifice Justice for the Party's Interests In the book "On the Communist Party's Moral Development," Liu Shaoqi [9] expounded especially on the need "for Party members to subsume their individual interests to the Party's interest." Among CCP members, there has never been a lack of righteous people who are concerned about the country and its people, nor has there been a shortage of honest officials who have truly served the people. But in the CCP's machinery of self-interest, these officials cannot survive. Under constant pressure to "submit oneself to the Party," they often find it impossible to continue, or risk being removed from

positions, or worse, become forced to join the ranks of the corrupted. Chinese people have personally experienced and deeply understood the CCP's brutal regime and have developed a profound fear of the CCP's violence. Therefore, people dare not uphold justice and no longer believe in the heavenly laws. First they submit themselves to the CCP's power. Gradually they become unfeeling and unconcerned about matters not affecting themselves. Even the logic of their thinking has been consciously molded to succumb to the CCP's might. This is the CCP's nature at work, to behave like a gangster and a scoundrel. Patriotism as a Nationwide Urgent Mobilization The CCP's slogans of "patriotism" and "nationalism" are the sugar-coating to seduce people. They are not only the CCP's main banners, but also its frequently issued orders and time-tested strategies. Overseas Chinese, who, for decades dare not return to China to live, may read the nationalistic propaganda in the overseas edition of People's Daily and are inspired to become more patriotic than the Chinese living inside China. Chinese people, who dare not say "no" to any CCP policy, were brave enough, under the CCP's leadership, to storm the US Embassy and Consulate in China, throwing eggs and rocks and burning cars and US flags, all under the banner of "patriotism." The Communist Party has decided that whenever it encounters an important issue that demands obedience from the people, it will use "patriotism" and "nationalism" to mobilize people on short notice. For matters related to Taiwan, Hong Kong, Falun Gong, the collision between a US spy plane and a Chinese fighter jet—in all cases the CCP has used the combined method of high-pressure terror and collective brainwashing, thus bringing people to a war-like state of mind. This method is similar to that used by the German Fascists. By blocking all other information, the CCP's brainwashing has been incredibly successful. The Chinese people, even though they do not like the CCP, think in the twisted mode instilled by the CCP. During the US-led Iraq war, for example, many people are stirred up watching the daily analysis on CCTV [10]; they feel a strong sense of hatred, vengeance, and desire to fight, while at the same time cursing another war. Shameless—Mixing the Concepts of the Party and the Country, Forcing People to Consider the Enemy as Their Father One of the phrases the CCP often uses to threaten people is, "the extinction of the Party and the country," placing the "Party" before the "country." The founding principle of China is that "there would be no new China without the CCP." From childhood, people were educated to "listen to the Party" and "behave like good children of the Party." They sang praises to the Party: "I consider the Party as my mother," "Oh, Party, my dear mother," "The saving grace of the Party is deeper than the ocean," "Love for my father and mother can not surpass love for the Party." [11] They would "go and fight wherever the Party directs us." When the government offered disaster relief, people would "thank the Party and the government"—first the "Party" and then the "government." A military slogan reads "the Party commands the gun." Even when the Chinese experts tried to design the uniform for court judges, they put four golden buttons on the neckband of the uniform. Those buttons are lined up from top to bottom to symbolize the Party, the people, the law and the country. It indicates that even if you are the judge, the Party will forever be positioned above the "law," "country," and "people." The "Party" has become a supreme name in China, and the "country" has become the Party's subordinate. The "country" exists for the "Party," and the "Party" is said to be the embodiment of the people and the symbol of the "country." Love for the Party, Party leaders, and the country have been mixed together, which is the fundamental reason why patriotism in China has become twisted. Under the subtle but persistent influence of the CCP's education and propaganda, many people, Party members or not, began to confuse the Party with the country, whether they are aware of it or not. They have come to accept that "the Party's interest" is superior to all, and to concur that "the Party's interests equal the interests of the people and the country." This result of the CCP's indoctrination has created a wide-open space for the Chinese Communist scoundrel group to betray the national interests. Play the "Redress" Game and Turn Criminal Acts into "Great Accomplishments" The CCP has made many blunders in history. But, it has always put the blame on certain individuals or groups through "redress and rehabilitation." This has not only made the

victims deeply grateful for the CCP, but also allowed the CCP to completely deny any criminal deeds. The CCP claims itself to be “not only unafraid of making mistakes, but also good at correcting them,” [12] and this has become the CCP’s magical potion with which repeatedly to escape elimination. Thus, the CCP remains forever “great, glorious, and correct.” Perhaps one day, the CCP will decide to redress the Tiananmen Square Massacre and restore the reputation of Falun Gong. But these are simply the roguish tactics that the CCP uses in a desperate attempt to prolong its dying life. The CCP will never have the courage to reflect on itself, to expose its own crimes and to pay for its own sins.

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\* VI. Thorough Exposure of Scoundrel Behaviors: Attempting to Eliminate “Truthfulness, Compassion, Tolerance” through State Terror The fraudulent “Tiananmen self-immolation” staged by the CCP evil cult may be rated as the CCP’s lie of the century. In order to suppress Falun Gong, a government can be so perverse as to have seduced five people to pretend to be Falun Gong practitioners and choreographed their fake self-immolation in Tiananmen Square. Unbeknownst to them, these five people signed their own death warrant, either beaten to death on the scene or killed afterwards. The slow motion of the self-immolation video recorded by CCTV unmistakably shows that Liu Chunling, one of the self-immolators, died after being hit on the spot by a police officer. Other flaws in the footage included the sitting posture of Wang Jingdong, the intact plastic bottle between his knees after the fire was put out, the conversation between a doctor and the youngest victim Liu Siying, and the way cameramen arrived to videotape the scene. The evidence is sufficient to prove that the self-immolation incident was a deception maliciously designed by the Jiang Zemin scoundrel regime in order to frame Falun Gong. [13] A political party would use such evil and cruel methods, using the nation’s financial resources accumulated in the past 20 years of economic reform, mobilizing the Party, the government, the military, the police, spies, foreign diplomats and various other government and non-government organizations, manipulating the system of global media coverage, implementing a strict information blockade with individual and high-tech monitoring, all to persecute a peaceful group of Falun Gong practitioners. No scoundrel in history has lied so insidiously, so completely and as pervasively as Jiang Zemin and the CCP. They use various lies, each targeting and manipulating different notions and ideas that people hold. This way, people can more easily believe the CCP’s lies, and the Party can incite hatred toward Falun Gong. Do you believe in science? The CCP says that Falun Gong is superstitious. Do you find politics distasteful? The CCP says that Falun Gong engages in politics. Do you envy the rich? The CCP says that Falun Gong gathers wealth. Do you object to organizations? The CCP says that Falun Gong has a tight organization. Are you tired of the cult of personality that lasted in China for several decades? The CCP says that Falun Gong exercises mental control. Are you patriotic? The CCP says Falun Gong is anti-China. Are you afraid of chaos? The CCP says Falun Gong disrupts stability. Do you believe that Falun Gong upholds Truthfulness, Compassion, and Tolerance? The CCP says Falun Gong is not truthful, compassionate, or tolerant, and that compassion can generate the desire to kill. Do you trust that the government would not make up such lies? The CCP makes up lies that are bigger and more shocking, from suicides to self-immolation, from killing relatives to murdering others, from killing one to slaughtering many—so many lies that you find it hard not to believe them. Do you sympathize with Falun Gong? The CCP connects your political evaluation with the persecution of Falun Gong, and demotes you, fires you, or takes away your bonus if Falun Gong practitioners from your responsible area appeal in Beijing. You are forced to become an enemy of Falun Gong. The CCP has kidnapped countless Falun Gong practitioners and taken them to brainwashing sessions in an effort to force them to give up their righteous belief and promise to stop their practice. The CCP has used various evil reasons to persuade them, using their relatives, career, and education to pressure them, inflicting them with various cruel tortures and even punishing their

family members and colleagues. Falun Gong practitioners who are successfully brainwashed are used to brainwash others. The vicious CCP insists on turning humans into demons and forcing them to walk on a dark path to the end.

## VII. Scoundrel Socialism with “Chinese Characteristics”

The term “Chinese characteristics” is used to cover up the CCP’s shame. The CCP claims all along that it owes its success in China’s revolution to “the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete reality of Chinese revolution.” The CCP has frequently used and misused the term “characteristic” as an ideological support for its capricious and roguish policies. Capriciousness and Deceptive Means Under the roguish façade of the “Chinese characteristics,” the only things the CCP has accomplished are nonsense and absurdity. The goal of the CCP’s revolution was to realize public ownership of the means of production, and it has deceived many young people into joining the Party organization for the ideals of communism and unity; many of them betrayed their property-owning families. But 83 years after the beginning of the CCP, capitalism has returned, only now becoming a part of the CCP itself. Today, among CCP leaders’ children and relatives, many are new capitalists with fortunes; many Party members have endeavored to join this group of nouveau riche. The CCP eliminated the landlords and capitalists in the name of revolution and stole their property. Now, the CCP’s new “royalty” has become even richer capitalists through embezzlement and corruption. Those who followed the Party in the early revolutions now sigh, “If I knew the situation today, I would not have followed it then.” After several decades of sweat and struggle, they find themselves to have simply devoted their brothers’ and fathers’ properties as well as their own lives to the CCP evil cult. The CCP speaks of the economic base determining the superstructure [14]; in reality, it is the CCP’s corrupt officials’ bureaucratic economic base that decides the superstructure relying on high pressures to maintain. Suppressing the people has therefore become the CCP’s basic policy. Another scoundrel characteristic of the CCP is manifest in changing the definition of any cultural concepts, and then using its own mutated definitions to criticize and control people. The concept of “party” is one such example. Since the beginning of time and all over the world, parties have been established. Only the Communist Party exercises power beyond the domain of a party collective. If you join the Party, it will control all aspects of your life, including your conscience, subsistence, and private life. When given political authority, the CCP controls the society, government, and the state apparatus. It dictates all matters, from ones as important as who should be the Chairman of the country or the Minister of Defense, or what regulations and rules will be made, to as small as where one should live, with whom one can marry, and how many children one can bear. The CCP has mustered all imaginable methods of control. The CCP uses the name of dialectics to completely destroy the holistic thinking, reasoning faculty, and inquiring spirit of philosophy. While the CCP speaks about “distribution according to contribution,” the process of “allowing some people to get rich first” has been accomplished along with “distribution according to power.” The CCP uses the disguise of “serving the people wholeheartedly” to deceive those who hold these ideals, then completely brainwashes and controls them, gradually changing them into docile tools who “serve the Party wholeheartedly” and who dare not speak up for the people. Party of Scoundrels with “Chinese Characteristics” Using a principle that values the Party’s interests beyond all other considerations, the CCP has distorted the Chinese society with the means of an evil cult, creating a true deviated being in the human society. This being is different from any other state, government or organization. Its principle is to have no principle; it has no sincerity behind its smiles. However, kindhearted people cannot understand the CCP. Based on universal moral standards, they cannot imagine that such a roguish entity would be representing a country. Using the excuse of the “Chinese characteristic,” the CCP established itself among the nations of the world. The “Chinese characteristics” have become an abbreviation of “CCP’s scoundrel characteristics.” With the “Chinese characteristics,” China’s crippled capitalism

was transformed into “socialism”; “unemployment” became “waiting for employment”; “being laid off” from work became “off duty”; “poverty” became the “initial stage of socialism”; and human rights and freedom of speech and belief are watered down to the right to survive. Scoundrelism Imposed on the Country: An Unprecedented Moral Crisis Faced by the Chinese Nation In the beginning of the 1990s, there was a popular saying in China, “I’m a scoundrel and I am afraid of no one.” This is the malicious consequence of several decades of the CCP’s roguish rule — imposing scoundrelism on the nation. Accompanying the fake prosperity of China’s economy is the rapidly declining morality in all aspects of society. The people’s representatives of China oftentimes talk about the issue of “honesty and trust” during the Chinese People’s Congress. In college entrance exams, students are required to write about honesty and trust. This is a reflection of a huge, looming crisis induced by the lack of trust and honesty and the decline in morality. This crisis, although invisible, is ubiquitous. Corruption, embezzlement, fake products, deception, and individual and society-wide moral decline are commonplace. There is no longer any basic trust between people. For those who claim to be satisfied with an improved standard of living, isn’t stability in their lives their primary concern? What is the most important factor in social stability? It is morality. A society with degraded morality cannot possibly provide security and assurance. The CCP has cracked down on almost all traditional religions by now and has dismantled the traditional value system. The unscrupulous way by which the CCP seizes wealth and deceives people has had a trickle down effect on the entire society, turning the society into one of scoundrels. The CCP, which rules by means of scoundrels, also essentially needs a scoundrel society as an environment to survive. That is why the CCP tries everything it can to drag the people down to its level, attempting to turn the Chinese people into scoundrels to various extents. This is how the CCP’s scoundrel nature is eradicating the moral foundation that had long sustained the Chinese people.

## Conclusion

“It is easier to alter rivers and mountains than to change one's nature.” [15] History has proven that every time the CCP loosens its bondage and chains, it does so without intending to abandon them. After the Great Famine of the early 1960s, the CCP adapted economic reform policies [16] aiming to restore agricultural production, but without the intent to change the “slave” status of Chinese peasants. The economic reform and liberalization in the 1980s had no constraint on the CCP’s raising of a butcher’s knife on its own people in 1989. In the future, the CCP will continue to alter its façade but will not change its scoundrel nature. Some people may think that the past belongs to the past and the situation has changed, and that the CCP now is not the CCP then. Some may be satisfied with the false appearance they see and even mistakenly believe that the CCP has improved, is in the process of reforming, or intends to make amends; thus, they constantly brush away past memories. All these can only give the CCP scoundrel group the opportunity to continue to survive and threaten humankind. All efforts by the CCP are to make people forget the past. All of the people’s struggles are to remember what has happened. In fact, the history of the CCP is a history that has severed people’s memories, a history in which children don’t know the true experiences of their parents, a history in which hundreds of millions of ordinary citizens live in and suffer from the enormous conflict between cursing the CCP’s past and holding out hope for the CCP’s present. When the evil specter of communism fell upon the human world, the Communist Party unleashed the scum of society and utilized the rebellion of hoodlums to seize and establish political power. What it has done, by means of bloodstained rule and tyranny, is establish and maintain despotism in the form of a “Party Possession.” By using the so-called ideology of “struggle” that opposes nature, heaven’s laws, human nature, and the universe, it destroys human conscience and benevolence, and further destroys traditional civilization and morality. It has used bloody slaughters and forced brainwashing to establish an evil communist cult, creating a nation of

insanity in order to rule the country. Throughout the history of the CCP, there have been violent periods when the red terror reached its peak, and awkward periods when the CCP narrowly escaped being destroyed. Each time, the CCP used its scoundrel behavior to extricate itself from crises, but only to head for the next round of violence, continuing to deceive the Chinese people. When people recognize the CCP's scoundrel nature and resist being deceived by its false images, the end will arrive for the CCP and its scoundrel nature.

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In comparison with China's 5,000-year history, the 55 years of the CCP's rule go by in a blink of an eye. Before the CCP came into existence, China had created the most magnificent civilization in the history of humankind. The CCP seized the opportunity of China's domestic troubles and foreign invasion to wreak havoc on the Chinese nation. It has taken away tens of millions of lives, destroyed countless families, and sacrificed the ecological resources upon which China's survival depends. What is even more devastating is the near destruction of China's moral basis and prominent cultural tradition. What will be the future of China? What direction will China take? Such serious questions are too complicated to discuss in a few words. However, one thing is for certain: if there is no reconstruction of the nation's morality, no restoration of the relationships between humans and nature, and between humans, heaven and earth, if there is no faith or culture for a peaceful coexistence among humans, it will be impossible for the Chinese nation to have a bright future. With several decades of brainwashing and suppression, the CCP has instilled its way of thinking and its standard for good and bad into the depths of the Chinese people's lives. This has led them to accept and identify with the CCP's fabrication to a certain degree, and become part of its falsehood, thereby providing the ideological basis for its existence. To eliminate from our lives the wicked doctrines instilled by the CCP, to see clearly the CCP's completely evil nature, and to restore our human nature and conscience—this is the first essential and necessary step on the path toward a smooth transition into a CCP-free society. Whether this path can be walked steadily and peacefully will depend on changes made in every Chinese person's heart. Even though the CCP appears to possess all the resources and violent apparatuses in the country, if every Chinese person believes in the power of the truth and safeguards our morality, the evil specter of the CCP will lose the foundation for its existence. All resources may return to the hands of the righteous instantly, and that is when the rebirth of China will take place. Only without the Chinese Communist Party, would there be a new China. Only without the Chinese Communist Party, would China have hope. Without the Chinese Communist Party, the righteous and kind Chinese people will rebuild China's historical magnificence. Notes: [1] According to traditional Confucian thought, emperors or kings rule according to the mandate from heaven, and to be given such an authority, their moral achievements have to match that supreme responsibility. From the Mencius, a similar thought can also be found. In the verse "Who Grants the Monarchical Power?" Mencius said: "It was from heaven." when asked who granted the land and the governing authority to Emperor Shun. The idea of the divine origin of power can also be found in western Christian tradition. In Romans 13:1 of the Bible (King James version), for example, one finds that "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God." [2] The one center refers to economic development, while the two basic points are: Maintain the four basic principles (socialist path, dictatorship of the proletariat, the CCP's leadership, Marxism-Leninism and Mao's Thought), and continue with the policies of reform and openness. [3] Data come from a report by Xinhua News Agency on March 4th, 2004. [4] Mu is a unit of area used in China. One mu is 0.165 acres. [5] Data come from a report by Xinhua News Agency on February 29th, 2004. [6] The "Three No Principle" has occurred in the past. In 1979, Deng Xiaoping proposed a "Three No Principle" to encourage people to speak their minds: No labeling, no attacking, and no picking on mistakes. This should remind people of Mao similarly encouraging intellectuals in the 1950s, which was followed by brutal persecution of those

who did speak up. Now, the newly proposed “Three No’s” refer to “Development with no debates, advancement with no struggles, and progress with no contentment in lagging behind.” [7] Hong Kong Basic Law Article 23 was proposed in 2002 by the Hong Kong government under pressure from Beijing. The article represented a serious erosion of freedom and human rights in Hong Kong, undermining the “one country, two systems” policy promised by the CCP. Article 23 was opposed globally, and was finally withdrawn in 2003. [8] Dong Cunrui died in 1949 during a war in Longhua, in today’s Heibei province, when he held explosives on his body to bomb the fortress of the KMT army. Huang Jiguang died on a battle in North Korea in 1952 during the US-Korea war, when he attempted to use his body to block the American machine gun. [9] Liu Shaoqi, Chairman of China between 1959 and 1968, was considered to be the successor to Mao Zedong. During the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), he was persecuted as a traitor, spy, and renegade. He died in 1969 after being severely abused under the CCP’s imprisonment. [10] CCTV (China Central Television) is owned and directly operated by the central government. It is the major broadcast network in Mainland China. [11] These quoted phrases are all titles of songs written and sung during the Mao era in the 1960s and early 1970s. [12] Mao once said that we are afraid of making mistakes, but we are concerned about correcting them. [13] For detailed analysis of the self-immolation video, please refer to the following website: <http://www.clearharmony.net/articles/200109/1165.html>

[14] Superstructure in the context of Marxist social theory refers to the way of interaction between human subjectivity and the material substance of society. [15] This is a Chinese proverb that confirms the permanence of one's nature. The proverb has also been translated as “The fox may change his skin but not his habits.” [16] The economic reform policies, known as the “three-freedom and one-contract” program (San Zi Yi Bao) proposed by Liu Shaoqi, then President of China. The program stipulated plots of land for private use, free markets, enterprises having sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, and the fixing of output quotas on a household basis.

Epoch Times Commentaries on the Chinese Communist Party - Part 8 How the Chinese Communist Party Is an Evil Cult Foreword The collapse of the socialist bloc headed by the Soviet Union in the early 1990’s marked the failure of communism after almost a century. However, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) unexpectedly survived and still controls China, a nation with one fifth of the world’s population. An unavoidable question arises: Is the CCP today still truly communist? No one in today’s China, including Party members, believes in communism. After fifty years of socialism, the CCP has now adopted private ownership and even has a stock market. It seeks foreign investment to establish new ventures, while exploiting workers and peasants to the maximal extent. This is completely opposite to the ideals of communism. Despite compromising with capitalism, the CCP maintains autocratic control of the people of China. The Constitution, as revised in 2004, still rigidly states “Chinese people of various ethnicities will continue adhering to the people’s democratic dictatorship and socialist path under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong’s ideology, Deng Xiaoping’s theory and the important thought of the ‘Three Represents’...” “The leopard has died, but its skin is still left” [1]. Today’s CCP only has “its skin” left. The CCP inherited this skin and uses it to maintain its rule over China. What is the nature of the skin inherited by the CCP, i.e., the very organization of the CCP?

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### The Cultish Traits of the CCP

The Communist Party is essentially an evil cult that harms mankind. Although the Communist Party has never called itself a religion, it matches every single trait of a religion (Table 1). At the beginning of its establishment, it regarded Marxism as the absolute truth in the world. It piously

worshipped Marx as its spiritual God, and exhorted people to engage in a life-long struggle for the goal of building a “communist heaven on earth.”

Table 1. Religious Traits of the CCP. The Basic Forms of a Religion The Corresponding Forms of the CCP

1 Church or platform (podium)	All levels of the Party committee; the platform ranges from Party meetings to all media controlled by the CCP
2 Doctrines	Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong's Ideology, Deng Xiaoping's Theory, Jiang Zemin's “Three Represents”, and Party Constitution
3 Initiation rites	Ceremony in which oaths are taken to be loyal to the CCP forever
4 Commitment to one religion	A member may only believe in the communist party
5 Priests	Party Secretaries and staff in charge of party affairs on all levels
6 Worshiping God	Slandering all Gods, and then establishing itself as an unnamed “God”
7 Death is called	“ascending to heaven or descending to hell”
8 Scriptures	The theory and writings of the Communist Party leaders
9 Preaching	All sorts of meetings; leaders’ speeches
10 Chanting scriptures;	study or cross-examination of scriptures
11 Hymn (religious songs)	Political studies; routine group meetings or activities for the Party members
12 Donations	Compulsory membership fees; mandatory allocation of governmental budget, which is money from people's sweat and blood, for the Party's use
13 Disciplinary punishment	Party disciplines ranging from “house arrest and investigation” and “expulsion from the Party” to deadly tortures and even punishments of relatives and friends

The Communist Party is significantly different from any righteous religion. All orthodox religions believe in God and benevolence, and have as their destiny instructing humanity about morality and saving souls. The Communist Party does not believe in God and opposes traditional morality. What the Communist Party has done proves itself to be an evil cult. The Communist Party's doctrines are based upon class struggle, violent revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and have resulted in the so-called “communist revolution” full of blood and violence. The red terror under communism has lasted for about a century, bringing disasters to dozens of countries in the world and costing tens of millions of lives. The communist belief, one that created a hell on earth, is nothing but the vilest cult in the world. The communist party's cultish traits can be summarized under six heads:

1. Concoction of Doctrines and Elimination of Dissidents

The Communist Party holds up Marxism as its religious doctrine and shows it off as “the unbreakable truth.” The doctrines of the Communist Party lack benevolence and tolerance. Instead, they are full of arrogance. Marxism was a product of the initial period of capitalism when productivity was low and science was under-developed. It didn't have a correct understanding at all of the relationships between humanity and society or humanity and nature. Unfortunately, this heretical ideology developed into the international communist movement, and harmed the human world for over a century before the people discarded it, having found it completely wrong in practice. Party leaders since Lenin have always amended the cult's doctrines. From Lenin's theory of violent revolution to Mao Zedong's theory of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to Jiang Zemin's “Three Represents,” the Communist Party's history is full of such heretical theory and fallacy. Although these theories have constantly caused disasters in practice and are self-contradictory, the Communist Party still proclaims it is universally correct and forces the people to study its doctrines. Eliminating dissidents is the most effective means for the evil cult of communism to spread its doctrine. Because the doctrine and behavior of this evil cult are too ridiculous, the communist party has to force people to accept them, relying on violence to eliminate dissidents. After the Chinese Communist Party seized the reins of power in China, it initiated “land reform” to eliminate the landlord class, the “socialist reform” in industry and commerce to eliminate capitalists, the “movement of purging reactionaries” to eliminate folk religions and officials who held office before the communists took power, the “anti-rightist movement” to silence intellectuals, and the “Great Cultural Revolution” to eradicate traditional Chinese culture. The CCP was able to unify China under the communist evil cult and achieve a situation where everyone read the Red Book,

performed the “loyalty dance,” and “asked for the Party’s instructions in the morning and reported to the Party in the evening.” In the period after Mao and Deng’s reigns, the CCP asserted that Falun Gong, a traditional cultivation practice that believes in “Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance,” would compete with it for the masses and so intended to eradicate Falun Gong. It therefore initiated a genocidal persecution of Falun Gong, which continues today.

2. Promotion of Leader Worship and Supremacist Views From Marx to Jiang Zemin, the Communist Party leaders’ portraits are prominently displayed for worship. The absolute authority of the Communist Party leaders forbids any challenge. Mao Zedong was set up as the “red sun” and “big liberator.” The Party spoke outrageously about his writing, saying “one sentence equals 10,000 ordinary sentences.” As an “ordinary party member,” Deng Xiaoping once dominated Chinese politics like an overlord. Jiang Zemin’s “Three Represents” theory is merely a little over 40 characters long including punctuation, but the CCP Fourth Plenary Session boosted it as “providing a creative answer to questions such as what socialism is, how to construct socialism, what kind of party we are building and how to build the Party.” The Party also spoke outrageously about the thought of the “Three Represents,” although in this case actually mocking it when saying it is a continuation and development of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and Deng Xiaoping Theory. Stalin’s wanton slaughter of innocent people, the catastrophic “Great Cultural Revolution” launched by Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping’s order for the Tiananmen Massacre and Jiang Zemin’s ongoing persecution of Falun Gong are the dreadful results of the Communist Party’s heretical dictatorship. On one hand, the CCP stipulates in its Constitution, “All power in the People’s Republic of China belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People’s Congress and the local people’s congresses at different levels.” “No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the Constitution and the law.” [2] On the other hand, the CCP Charter stipulates that the CCP is the core of the leadership for the Chinese-featured socialist cause, overriding both the country and the people. The chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress made “important speeches” across the country, claiming that the National People’s Congress, the highest organ of state power, must adhere to the CCP’s leadership. According to the CCP’s principle of “democratic centralism,” the entire party must obey the Central Committee of the Party. Stripped to its core, what the National People’s Congress really insists upon is the dictatorship of the General Secretary, which is in turn protected in the form of legislation.

3. Violent Brainwashing, Mind Control, Tight Organization and No Quitting Once Admitted The CCP’s organization is extremely tight: one needs two party members’ references before admission; a new member must swear to be loyal to the party forever once admitted; party members must pay membership dues, attend organizational activities, and take part in group political study. The party organizations penetrate all levels of the government. There are basic CCP organizations in every single village, town, and neighborhood. The CCP controls not only its party members and party affairs, but also those who are not members, because the entire regime must “adhere to the Party’s leadership.” In those years when class struggle campaigns were carried out, the “priests” of the CCP religion, namely, the Party secretaries at all levels, more often than not, did not know exactly what they did other than disciplining people. The “criticism and self-criticism” in the party meetings serves as a common, unending means for controlling the minds of party members. Historically, the CCP launched a multitude of political movements for “purifying the Party members,” “rectifying the Party atmosphere,” “capturing traitors,” “purging the Anti-Bolshevik Corps (AB Corps) [3]” and “disciplining the Party,” periodically testing the “sense of Party nature” or aptitude for the Party of its members with violence and terror and keeping them in step with the Party forever. Joining the CCP is like signing an irrevocable contract to sell one’s body and soul. With the Party’s rules being always above the laws of the Nation, the Party can dismiss any party member at will, while the individual party member cannot quit the CCP without incurring severe punishment. Quitting the Party is considered disloyal and will bring about dire consequences. During the Great Cultural

Revolution when the CCP cult held absolute rule, it was well known that if the party wanted you dead, you could not live; if the party wanted you alive, you could not die. If a person committed suicide, he would be labeled as “dreading the people’s punishment for his crime” and his family members would also be implicated and punished. The decision process within the Party operates like a black box, as the intra-party struggles must be kept in absolute secrecy. Party documents are all confidential. Dreading exposure of their criminal acts, the CCP frequently tackles dissidents by charging them with “divulging state secrets.”

4. Urging Violence, Carnage and Sacrifice for the Party Mao Zedong said: “A revolution is not a dinner party, or writing an essay, or painting a picture, or doing embroidery; it cannot be so refined, so leisurely and gentle, so temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous. A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another.” [4] Deng Xiaoping remarked, “Killing 200,000 people in exchange for 20 years’ stability.” Jiang Zemin ordered, “Destroy them (Falun Gong practitioners) physically, defame their reputation, and bankrupt them financially.” The CCP promotes violence, and has killed countless people throughout its previous political movements. It educates people to treat the enemy “as cold as the severe winter.” The Red Flag is taken red for having been “dyed red with martyrs’ blood.” The Party worships red due to its addiction to blood and carnage. The CCP makes an exhibition of “heroic” examples to encourage people to sacrifice for the Party. When Zhang Side died working in a kiln to produce opium, Mao Zedong praised his death as “heavy as Mount Tai [5].” In those frenzied years, “brave words” such as “Fear neither hardship nor death” and “Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve; we dare to make the sun and moon shine in new skies” gave aspirations substance amidst an extreme shortage of material supplies. At the end of the 1970's, the Vietcong dispatched troops and overthrew the Khmer Rouge regime, which was fostered by the CCP and committed unspeakable crimes. Although the CCP was furious, it could not dispatch troops to support the Khmer Rouge, since China and Cambodia did not share a common border. Instead, the CCP launched a war against Vietnam along the Chinese-Vietnam border to punish the Vietcong in the name of “self-defense.” Tens of thousands of Chinese soldiers therefore sacrificed blood and lives for this struggle between Communist Parties. Their deaths had in fact nothing to do with territory or sovereignty. Nevertheless, several years later, the CCP disgracefully memorialized the senseless sacrifice of so many naive and bright young lives as “the revolutionary heroic spirit,” irreverently borrowing the song “The elegant demeanor dyed by blood.” While 154 Chinese martyrs died in 1981 recapturing Mount Faka in Guangxi Province, the CCP casually returned it to Vietnam after China and Vietnam surveyed the boundary. When the rampant spread of SARS threatened people's lives at the beginning of 2003, the CCP readily admitted many young female nurses. These women were then quickly confined in hospitals to nurse SARS patients. The CCP push young people to the most dangerous frontline, in order to establish its “glorious image” of “Fear neither hardship nor death.” However, the CCP has no explanation as to where the rest of the current 65 million party members were and what image they brought to the Party.

5. Denying Belief in God and Smothering Human Nature The CCP promotes atheism and claims that religion is “spiritual opium” that can intoxicate the people. It used its power to squelch all religions in China, and then it deified itself, giving absolute rule of the country to the CCP cult. At the same time as the CCP sabotaged religion, it also destroyed traditional culture. It claimed that tradition, morality and ethics were feudalistic, superstitious and reactionary, eradicating them in the name of revolution. During the great Cultural Revolution, widespread ugly phenomena violated Chinese traditions, such as married couples exposing each other, students beating their teachers, fathers and sons turning against each other, Red Guards wantonly killing the innocent, and rebels beating, smashing and looting. These were the natural consequences of the CCP’s smothering human nature. After establishing its regime, the CCP forced minority nationalities to pledge allegiance to the communist leadership, compromising the rich and colorful ethnic culture they had established. On June 4, 1989, the so-called “People's Liberation Army” massacred many students in Beijing. This caused the Chinese to completely lose

hope in China's political future. From then on, the entire people turned their focus to making money. From 1999 to this day, the CCP has been brutally persecuting Falun Gong, turning against "Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance" and thereby causing an accelerated decline in moral standards. At the beginning of this new century, a new round of illegal land enclosure [6] and control of monetary and material resources has driven many people to become destitute and homeless. The number of appellants increased sharply, and social conflict has intensified. Large-scale protests are frequent, which have incurred violent suppression by police and armed forces. The fascist nature of the "Republic" has become prominent, and society has lost its moral conscience. In the past, a villain didn't harm his next door neighbors, or, as the saying goes, the fox preyed far from home. Nowadays, when people want to con someone, they would rather target their relatives and friends, and call it "killing acquaintances." In the past, Chinese nationals cherished chastity above all else, whereas people today ridicule the poor but not the prostitutes. The history of the destruction of human nature and morals in China is vividly displayed in a ballad below: "In the 50's people helped one another, In the 60's people strove with one another, In the 70's people swindled one another, In the 80's people cared only for themselves, In the 90's people took advantage of anyone they ran into." 6. Military Seizure of Power, Monopolization of the Economy and Wild Political and Economic Ambitions The sole purpose of establishing the CCP was to seize power by armed force and then to generate a system of state ownership in which the state held monopolies in the planned economy. The CCP's wild ambition far surpasses that of the ordinary evil cults who simply accumulate money. In a country of socialist public ownership ruled by the Communist Party, Party organizations that hold great power, that is, the Party committees and branches at various levels, are imposed upon or possess the normal state infrastructure. The possessing Party organizations control state machinery and draw funds directly from the budgets of the governments at different levels. Like a vampire, the CCP has sucked a huge amount of wealth from the nation.

## II. The Damage the CCP Cult Has Wrought

When incidents like Aum Shinri Kyo (Supreme Truth) killing people with sarin nerve gas, the Solar Temple's ascending to heaven by suicide, or the mass suicide of over 900 followers of Jim Jones' "People's Temple" are mentioned, everyone trembles with fear and outrage. The CCP is, however, an evil cult that commits crimes a thousand times worse, harming countless lives. This is because the CCP possesses the following unique features that ordinary cults lack. The Evil Cult Became a State Religion In most countries, if you do not follow a religion, you can still enjoy a happy life without reading the literature or listening to the principles of that religion. In mainland China, however, it is impossible for one to live there without a constant exposure to the doctrines and propaganda of the CCP cult, as the CCP has turned this evil cult into a state religion since its seizure of power. The CCP begins to instill its political preaching in as early as kindergarten and elementary school. One cannot receive higher education or promotion to higher office without passing the Political Examination. None of the questions in the Political Examination allow independent thinking. Those taking the exams are required to memorize the standard answers provided by the CCP in order to pass. The unfortunate Chinese people are forced to repeat the CCP's preaching even when they are young, brainwashing themselves over and over again. When a cadre is promoted to a higher office in the government, whether he is a member of the CCP or not, he has to attend the Party School. He won't be promoted until he has met the requirements for graduation from the Party School. In China, where the Communist Party is the state religion, groups with different opinions are not allowed to exist. Even the "democratic parties," which are merely set up by the CCP as a political screen, and the reformed "Three-Self Church" (i.e., self-administration, self-support and self-propagation) must formally acknowledge the leadership of the

CCP. Loyalty to the CCP is the first priority before entertaining any other beliefs, according to the very cultish logic of the CCP. Social Controls Go to Extremes This evil cult was able to become a state religion, because the CCP had complete social controls and deprived individuals of freedom. This kind of control is unprecedented, since the CCP deprived people of private property, while private ownership is one foundation of freedom. Before the 1980's, people in urban areas could only earn a living by working in Party-controlled enterprises. Farmers in the rural areas had to live on the farm land belonging to the communes of the Party. Nobody could escape the CCP's control. In a socialist country like China, the Communist Party organizations are ubiquitous—from the central government to the most grass-roots levels of society, including villages and neighborhoods. Through the Party committees and branches at all levels, the CCP maintains an absolute control over society. Such strict control completely squelches individual freedom—the freedom of movement (residence registration system), freedom of speech (500,000 rightists were persecuted in history because they exercised free speech), freedom of thought (Lin Zhao and Zhang Zhixin [7] were executed for having doubts about the CCP), and freedom to obtain information (it is illegal to read forbidden books or listen to 'enemies' radio stations"; Internet browsing is monitored as well.) One might say that private ownership is allowed now by the CCP, but we should not forget that this policy of reform and openness only came about when socialism reached a point where people did not have enough to eat and the national economy was on the brink of collapse. The CCP had to take a step back in order to save itself from destruction. Nevertheless, even after the reform and opening, the CCP has never relaxed its control over the people. The ongoing brutal persecution of Falun Gong practitioners could have only occurred in a country controlled by the Communist Party. When the CCP became an economic force, it was inevitable that the CCP would intensify its control over the Chinese people. Advocating Violence and Despising Life Almost all evil cults control their followers or resist external pressure through violence. However, few have resorted to the extent the CCP has to violent means without compunction. Even the total number of deaths caused by all other evil cults across the world cannot compare to the number of people killed by the CCP. The CCP cult sees humanity as merely a means to realize its goal; killing is just another means. Thus, the CCP has no reservations and scruples in persecuting people. Anyone, including supporters, members and leaders of the CCP, can become a target of its persecution. The CCP fostered the Cambodian Khmer Rouge, a typical case of the Communist Party's brutality and disregard for life. Inspired and guided by Mao Zedong's teaching, during its reign of three years and eight months, the Pol Pot-led Cambodian Communist Party slaughtered two million people—about one-fourth of this small country's entire population—in order to “eliminate the system of private ownership.” Out of the total number of deaths, more than 200,000 were of Chinese ethnicity. To commemorate the crimes committed by the Communist Party and memorialize the victims, Cambodia set up a museum for documenting and exhibiting the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge. The museum is in a former Khmer Rouge prison. Originally a high school, the building was transformed by Pol Pot to the S-21 Prison, which was used specifically for dealing with prisoners of conscience. Many intellectuals were detained there and tortured to death. Displayed along with the prison buildings and various torture instruments are also the black and white photos of the victims before they were put to death. There are many horrible tortures documented: throats cut, brains drilled, infants thrown to the ground and killed, etc. All these torture methods were reportedly taught by the “experts and technical professionals” that the CCP dispatched in support of the Khmer Rouge. The CCP even trained the photographers, who specialized in taking pictures, whether for documentation or entertainment, of the prisoners before they were executed. Precisely in this S-21 Prison a head-drilling machine was devised to extract the human brains for making nutritious foods for the leaders of the Cambodian Communist Party. The prisoners of conscience were tied to a chair in front of the head-drilling machine. The victim would be extremely terrified, as a rapidly turning drill bit punctured the head from behind and quickly and effectively extracted the brains before the victim died.

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### III. The Communist Party's Cult Nature

What makes the Communist Party so tyrannical and so evil? When this specter of the Communist Party came to this world, it came with a chilling mission. The Communist Manifesto has a very famous passage towards the end, The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. The mission of this specter was to use violence to openly challenge the human society, to smash the old world, "to eliminate private ownership," "to eliminate the character, independence and freedom of the bourgeoisie," to eliminate exploitation, to eliminate families, and to let the proletarians govern the world. This political party, which openly announced the desire to "beat, smash and rob," not only denies its point of view to be evil, but also declared self-righteously in the Communist Manifesto, "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional relations; no wonder that its development involved the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." Where do the traditional thoughts come from? According to the atheist's law of nature, the traditional thoughts come naturally from the laws of nature and the society. They are the results of systematic movements of the cosmos. According to those who believe in God, however, the human traditions and moral values are given by God. Regardless of their origin, the most fundamental human morality, behavioral norms, and standards of judging good and bad are relatively stable; they have been the basis for regulating human behavior and maintaining social order for thousands of years. If mankind lost the moral norms and standards for judging good and bad, wouldn't humans degenerate into animals? When the Communist Manifesto declares it will "fundamentally rupture with traditional ideas," it threatens the basis for the normal existence of human society. The Communist Party was bound to become an evil cult that brings destruction to mankind. The entire document of Communist Manifesto, which sets forth the guiding principles for the communist party, is permeated with extreme pronouncements but not a bit of kindness and tolerance. Marx and Engels thought they had found the law of social development through dialectic materialism. Hence, with the "truth" in hand, they questioned everything and denied everything. They stubbornly imposed the illusionary Communism on the people and did not hold back in advocating the use of violence to destroy existing social structures and cultural foundations. The evil specter the Communist Manifesto injected into the newborn Communist Party is against the laws of heaven, damaging to human nature, arrogant, extremely selfish and totally unconstrained.

### IV. The Communist Party's Doomsday Theory—the Fear of the Party Ending

Marx and Engels injected an evil specter into the Communist Party. Lenin established the Communist Party in Russia and, through the scoundrels' violence, he overthrew the transitional government built after the February Revolution, [8] aborted the bourgeois revolution in Russia, took over the government, and obtained a foothold for the Communist cult. However, Lenin's success did not make the proletarians win the world. Just the contrary, as the first paragraph in the Communist Manifesto says, "All the powers of old Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this spectre..." After the Communist Party was born, it immediately faced the crisis of its survival and feared elimination at anytime. After the October Revolution [9], the Russian Communists, or Bolsheviks, did not bring the people peace or bread, but only wanton killing. The front line was losing the war and the revolution worsened the economy in the society. Hence, the people started to rebel. Civil war quickly spread to the entire nation and the farmers refused to provide food to the cities. A full-scale riot originated among the Cossacks near the River Don; its battle with the Red Army brought brutal bloodshed. The barbaric and brutal nature of the slaughter that took place in this battle can be seen from the literature such as Sholokhov's "Tikhii Don" and

his other Don River story collections. The troops, lead by the former White Army Admiral Aleksandr Vailiyevich Kolchak and General Anton Denikin, almost overthrew the Russian Communist Party at one point. Even as a newborn political power, the Communist party was opposed by almost the entire nation, perhaps because the Communist cult was too evil to win the people's hearts. The experience of the Chinese Communist Party was similar to Russia's. From the "Mari Incident" and "April 12th Massacre,"[10] to being suppressed five times in areas controlled by the Chinese Communists, and eventually to being forced to undertake a 25,000-kilometer (15,600 miles) "Long March" — the CCP always faced the crisis of being eliminated. The Communist Party was born with the determination to destroy the old world by all means. It then found itself having to face a real problem: how to survive without being eliminated. The Communist Party has been living in a constant fear of its own demise. To survive has become the Communist cult's top concern, its all-consuming focus. With the international Communist alliance in disarray, the CCP's crisis of survival has worsened. Since 1989, its fear of its own doomsday has become more real as its demise has come nearer.

#### V. The Treasured Weapon for the Communist Cult's Survival—Brutal Struggle

The Communist Party has constantly emphasized iron discipline, absolute loyalty, and organizational principles. Those who join the CCP must swear, "I wish to join the Chinese Communist Party, to support the Party's constitution, follow the Party's regulations, fulfill the member's obligations, execute the Party's decisions, strictly follow the Party's disciplines, keep the Party's secrets, be loyal to the Party, work diligently, dedicate my whole life to Communism, stand ready to sacrifice everything for the Party and the people, and never betray the Party." (See the CCP Constitution, Chapter One, Article Six) The CCP calls this spirit of cult-like devotion to the Party the "sense of Party nature." It asks a CCP member to be ready anytime to give up all personal beliefs and principles and to obey absolutely the Party's will and the leader's will. If the Party wants you to be kind, then you should be kind; if the Party wants you to do evil, then you should do evil. Otherwise you would not meet the standard of being a Party member, having not shown a strong "sense of Party nature." Mao Zedong said: "Marxist philosophy is a philosophy of struggle." To foster and maintain the "sense of Party nature," the CCP relies on the mechanism of periodical struggles within the Party. Through continuously mobilizing brutal struggles inside and outside the Party, the CCP has eliminated dissidents and created the red terror. At the same time, the CCP continuously purges Party members, makes its cult-type rules stricter, and fosters members' aptitude towards the "Party nature" to enhance the Party's fighting capacity. This is a treasured weapon the CP uses to prolong its survival. Among CCP leaders, Mao Zedong was the most adept at mastering this treasured weapon of brutal struggle within the Party. The brutality of such a struggle and the malevolence of its methods began as early as the 1930's in areas controlled by the Chinese Communists, the so-called "Soviet Area." In 1930, Mao Zedong initiated a full-scale revolutionary terror in the Soviet Area in Jiangxi Province, known as the cleansing of Anti-Bolshevik Corps, or the AB Corps. Thousands of Red Army soldiers, Party and League members and civilians in the Communist bases were brutally murdered. The incident was caused by Mao's despotic control. After Mao established the Soviet Area in Jiangxi, he was soon challenged by the local Red Army and Party organizations in southwest Jiangxi led by Li Wenlin. Mao could not stand any organized oppositional force right under his nose and he used the most extreme methods to suppress the Party members he suspected of being dissidents. To create a stern atmosphere for the cleansing, Mao did not hesitate to start with troops under his direct control. From late November to mid December, the First Front Red Army went through a "quick cleaning." Organizations for purging counterrevolutionaries were established at every single level in the army,

including division, regiment, battalion, company, and platoon, arresting and killing Party members who were from families of landlords or rich farmers and those who had complaints. In less than one month, among more than 40,000 Red Army soldiers, 4,400 were named as AB Corps elements, including more than 10 captains (the AB Corps captains); all of them were executed. [3] In the following period, Mao began to punish those dissidents in the Soviet Area. In December 1930, he ordered Li Shaojiu, Secretary General of General Political Department of the First Front Red Army and Chairman of Purge Committee to represent the General Frontier Committee and go to the town of Futian in Jiangxi Province where the Communist government is located. Li Shaojiu arrested members of the Provincial Action Committee and eight chief leaders of the 20th Red Army, including Duan Liangbi and Li Baifang. He used many cruel torture methods such as beating and burning the body - people who were tortured like this had injuries all over their bodies, fingers fractured, burns all over and could not move. According to historical materials, the victims' cries were so loud as to pierce the sky; the cruel torture methods were extremely inhumane. [3] On December 8, the wives of Li Baifang, Ma Ming and Zhou Mian went to visit their husbands in detention, but they were also arrested as members of the AB Corps and cruelly tortured. They were severely beaten, their bodies and vulvae burned and breasts cut with knives. Under the cruel torture, Duan Liangbi confessed that Li Wenlin, Jin Wanbang, Liu Di, Zhou Mian, Ma Ming and others were leaders of the AB Corps and that there were many members of AB Corps in the Red Army's schools. [3] From December 7 to the evening of December 12, in merely five days, Li Shaojiu and others arrested more than 120 alleged AB Corps members and dozens of principal counter-revolutionaries in the severe AB Corps cleansing in Futian; more than 40 people were executed. Li Shaojiu's cruel acts finally triggered the "Futian Incident"

[11] on December 12, 1930 that highly astounded the Soviet Area. [3] From the Soviet Area to Yan'an, Mao relied on his theory and practice of struggle and gradually sought and established his absolute leadership of the Party. After the CCP came to power in 1949, Mao continued to reply on this kind of inner-party struggle. For example, in the eighth plenum of the Eighth CCP Central Committee meeting held in Lushan in 1959, Mao Zedong launched a sudden attack on Peng Dehuai and removed him from his position

[12]. All of the central leaders who attended the conference were asked to take a stand; the few who dared to express different opinions were all labeled the Peng Dehuai antiparty bloc. During the Cultural Revolution, the veteran cadres at the CCP's Central Committee were punished one after another, but all of them gave in without putting up a fight. Who would dare to speak a word against Mao Zedong? The CCP has always emphasized iron discipline, loyalty to the Party, and organizational principles, requiring absolute obedience to the hierarchy's leader. This kind of party nature has been engrained in the continuous political struggles. Li Lisan, once a CCP leader, was driven to the end of his rope during the Cultural Revolution. At 68 years of age, he was interrogated on average seven times per month. His wife Li Sha was treated as the "Soviet revisionist" spy, and had already been sent to jail; her whereabouts were unknown. With no other choice and in extreme despair, Li committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of sleeping pills. Before his death, Li Lisan wrote a letter to Mao Zedong, truly reflecting the "sense of Party nature," according to which a CCP member does not dare to give up, even on the verge of death: Chairman, I am now stepping onto the path of betraying the Party by committing suicide, and have no means to defend my crime. Only one thing, that is, my entire family and I have never collaborated with enemy states. Only on this issue, I request the central government to investigate and examine the facts and draw conclusions based on truth... Li Lisan June 22, 1967

[13] While Mao Zedong's philosophy of struggle eventually dragged China into an unprecedented catastrophe, this kind of political campaign and the inner-party struggle, which is widespread once

“every seven or eight years,” have ensured the survival of the CCP. Every time there was a campaign, a minority of five percent would be persecuted, and the remaining 95 percent would be brought to an obedient adherence to the Party’s basic line, thereby enhancing the Party organization’s cohesive force and destructive capacity. These struggles also eliminated those “faltering” members who were not willing to give up their conscience, and attacked any force that dared to resist. Through this mechanism of struggle, those CCP members who have the greatest desire for struggle and are best at using the methods of hoodlums have gained control. The CCP cult leaders are all fearless people rich in the experience of struggle and full of the Party spirit. Such brutal struggle also gives those who have experienced it a “blood lesson” and violent brainwashing. At the same time, it continuously energizes the CCP, further strengthening its desire for struggle, ensuring its survival, and preventing it from becoming a temperate group that gives up the struggle. This kind of party nature required by the CCP has come precisely from the CCP’s cult nature. In order to realize its goal, the CCP is determined to break away from all traditional principles, and use all means to fight unhesitatingly with any force that hinders it. Therefore it needs to train and enslave all its members to become the Party’s heartless, unjust and faithless tool. This nature of the CCP originates from its hatred toward human society and traditions, its delusional self-evaluation, and its extreme selfishness and contempt for other people’s lives. In order to achieve its so-called ideal, the CCP used violence at all costs to smash the world and eliminate all dissidents. Such an evil cult would meet with opposition from people of conscience, so it must eliminate people’s conscience and benevolent thoughts to make people believe in its evil doctrine. Therefore, in order to ensure its survival, the CCP first of all must destroy people’s conscience, benevolent thoughts and moral standards, turning people into tame slaves and tools. According to the CCP’s logic, the Party’s life and interest override everything else; they even override the collective interest of all Party members, thus any individual Party member must be prepared to sacrifice for the Party. Looking at the CCP’s history, individuals who retained the mindset of traditional intellectuals like Chen Duxiu and Qu Qiubai, or who still cared about people’s interests like Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, or who are determined to be clean officials and bring real service to the people such as Zhu Rongji—no matter how much they contributed to the Party, and no matter how devoid of personal ambitions they were, they were inevitably purged, cast aside, or restricted by the Party’s interests and discipline. The sense of Party nature or the aptitude for the Party that was fostered in their bones over many years of struggle often made them compromise and surrender in critical moments, because in their subconscious, the Party’s survival is the highest interest. They would rather sacrifice themselves and watch the evil force within the Party commit murder, than challenge the Party’s survival with their conscientious and compassionate thoughts. This is precisely the result of the CCP’s mechanism of struggle: it turns good people into tools that it uses, and uses the Party nature to limit and even eliminate human conscience to the greatest extent. Dozens of the CCP’s “line struggles” brought down more than 10 top-level Party leaders or designated successors; none of the top Party leaders came to a good end. Although Mao Zedong had been the king for 43 years, shortly after he died, his wife and nephew were put in jail, which was cheered by the entire Party as a great victory of Maoism. Is this a comedy or a farce? After the CCP seized political power, there were unceasing political campaigns, from inner-party fights to struggles outside the Party. This was the case during the Mao Zedong era, and is still the case in the post-Mao era of “reform and openness.” In the 1980’s, when people just began to have a slight bit of freedom in their thinking, the CCP launched the campaign of “Opposition to Bourgeois Liberalization,” and proposed “the Four Fundamental Principles” [14] in order to maintain its absolute leadership. In 1989, the students who peacefully asked for democracy were bloodily suppressed because the CCP does not allow democratic aspirations. The 1990’s witnessed a rapid increase in Falun Gong practitioners who believe in Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance, but they were met with genocidal persecution beginning in 1999, because the CCP cannot tolerate human nature and benevolent thoughts. It must use violence to

destroy people's conscience and ensure its own power. Since entering the 21st century, the Internet has connected the world together, but the CCP has spent great sums of money in setting up network blockades to trap online liberals, because the CCP greatly fears people freely obtaining information.

## VI. The Degeneration of the Evil Cult of the CCP

The CCP evil cult essentially rules in opposition to human nature and the principles of heaven. The CCP is known for its arrogance, self-importance, selfishness, and brutal, unrestrained acts. It consistently brings disasters to the country and the people, yet it never admits its mistakes, and would never reveal its true nature to the people. The CCP has never hesitated to change its slogans and labels, which are regarded by the CCP as the means to maintain its control. It will do anything to keep in power with total disregard for morality, justice and human life. The institutionalization and socialization of this evil cult are bound to lead to its collapse. As a result of the centralization of power, public opinion has been silenced and all possible monitoring mechanisms have been destroyed, leaving no force to stop the CCP from sliding into corruption and disintegration. Today's CCP has become the largest ruling "party of embezzlement and corruption" in the world. According to official statistics in China, among the 20 million officials, officers or cadres in the Party or government over the past 20 years, eight million have been found guilty of corruption and disciplined or punished based on party or government regulations. If the unidentified corrupt officials are also taken into account, the corrupt party and government officials are estimated to be at over two thirds, only a small portion of whom have been investigated and exposed. Securing material benefits by means of corruption and extortion has become the strongest coherent force for the unity of the CCP today. The corrupt officials know that without the CCP, they would have no opportunity to connive for personal gain, and if the CCP falls, they would not only lose their power and position, but also face investigation. In *Heaven's Wrath*, a novel that exposes behind-the-scenes dealings of the CCP officials, the author Chen Fang spelled out the CCP's top secret using the mouth of Hao Xiangshou, a deputy director of a municipal CCP office, "corruption has stabilized our political power." The Chinese people see it clearly, "if we fight corruption, the party will fall; if we do not fight corruption, the nation will perish." The CCP, however, will not risk its own doom to fight corruption. What it will do is to kill a few corrupt individuals as a token sacrifice for the sake of its image. This prolongs its life for a few more years at the expense of a small number of corrupt elements. Today, the only goals of the CCP evil cult are to keep its power and steer clear from its demise. In today's China, ethics and morality have degenerated beyond recognition. Shoddy products, prostitutes, drugs, conspiracies between officials and gangs, organized crime syndicates, gambling, bribery—corruption of every kind is prevalent. The CCP has largely ignored such moral decay, while many high ranking officials are the bosses in the back room who are extorting protection fees from people who are afraid. Cai Shaoqing, an expert studying mafia and crime organizations at Nanjing University, estimates that the number of organized crime members in China totals at least one million. Each syndicate figure captured always exposes some behind-the-scenes corrupt Communists who are government officials, judges, or police.

The CCP is afraid the Chinese people might gain a sense of conscience and morality, so it does not dare to allow the people to have faith in religion or freedom of thought. It uses all its resources to persecute the good people who have faith, such as the underground Christians who believe in Jesus and God and the Falun Gong practitioners who seek to be Truthful, Compassionate and Tolerant. The CCP is afraid that democracy would end its one-party rule, so it does not dare to give people political freedom. It acts swiftly to imprison independent liberals and civil rights activists. It does, however, give people a deviated freedom. As long as you do not care about politics and do not

oppose the CCP's leadership, you may let your desires go in any way you want, even if it means you do wicked, unethical things. As a result the CCP deteriorates dramatically and social morality in China experiences an alarmingly sharp decline. "Blocking the road to heaven and opening the gate to hell" best describes how the evil cult of the CCP has devastated the Chinese society today.

## VII. Reflections on the Evil Rule of the CCP

What Is the Communist Party? This seemingly simple question has no simple answers. Under the pretense of being "for the public" and in the guise of a political party, the Communist Party has indeed deceived millions of people. And yet it is not a political party in the ordinary sense, but a harmful and evil cult possessed by an evil specter. The Communist Party is a living being who manifests in this world through the Party organizations. What truly controls the Communist Party is the evil specter that first entered it, and it is that evil specter that determines the evil nature of the Communist Party. The leaders of the Communist Party, while acting as the gurus of the cult, serve only as the mouthpiece of the evil specter and the Party. When their will and purpose are in line with the Party and can be used by it, they will be chosen as leaders. But when they can no longer meet the needs of the Party, they will be ruthlessly overthrown. The mechanism of struggle of the Party makes sure that only the craftiest, the most evil, and the toughest ones will hold steadily to the position of guru of the Communist Party. A dozen or so ranking party leaders have fallen from grace, which proves the truth of this argument. In fact, the top leaders of the Party are walking on a very narrow tight rope. They can either break away from the Party line and leave a good name in history, as Gorbachev did or be victimized by the Party like many general secretaries of the Party. The people are the targets of the Party's enslavement and oppression. Under the Party's rule, people have no rights to reject the Party. Instead, they are forced to accept the Party's leadership and fulfill the obligation to sustain the Party. They are also subjected to regular cult type brainwashing under the threat of coercion from the Party. The CCP forces the whole nation to believe in and sustain this evil cult. This is rarely seen in the world today, and we have to recognize the CCP's unmatched skill in such oppression. The party members are a physical mass that has been used to fill up the body of the Party. Many among them are honest and kind, and may even be quite accomplished in their public life. These are the people the CCP likes to recruit, since their reputation and competence may be used to serve the Party. Many others, out of their desire to become an official and enjoy a higher social status, would work hard to join the Party and aid the evil being. There are also those who chose to join the Party because they want to accomplish something in their lives and realized that under the Communist rule they could not do so unless they joined the Party. Some joined the Party because they wanted the allocation of an apartment or simply wanted a better image. Thus among the tens of millions of Party members, there are both good and bad people. Regardless of motives, once you swear your allegiance in front of the Party's flag, willingly or otherwise, that means you have voluntarily devoted yourself to the Party. You will then go through the brainwashing process by participating in the weekly political studies. A significant number of Party members will have little if any of their own thoughts left and would be easily controlled by the evil specter of the CCP host body as a result of the indoctrination by the Party. These people will function within the Party like the cells of a human body, and work non-stop for the Party's existence, even though they themselves are also part of the population enslaved by the Party. Sadder still, after the bondage of the "party nature" is imposed on you, it becomes very hard to take it off. Once you show your human side, you will be purged or persecuted. You cannot withdraw from the Party on your own even if you want to, for the Party, with its entrance-yes and exit-no policy, would regard you as a traitor. That is why people often reveal a dual-nature: in their political life the nature of the Communist Party, and in their daily life human nature. The Party cadres are a group that retains power among Party members. Though they may have choices between good and bad and make their own decisions on specific occasions, at

specific times, and specific events, they, as a whole, have to follow the will of the Party. The mandate dictates “the whole Party obeys the Central Committee.” The Party cadres are the leaders at different levels; they are the Party’s backbones. They too are merely tools for the Party. They, too, have been deceived, used and victimized during the past political movements. The CCP’s underlying criterion is to test whether you are following the right guru and are sincere in your devotion. Why Do People Remain Unaware? The CCP has acted viciously and wickedly throughout its more than 50-year rule over China. But why do the Chinese people lack a realistic understanding of the CCP’s evil nature? Is it because the Chinese are dumb? No. The Chinese constitute one of the wisest nations in the world and boast a rich traditional culture and heritage of 5000 years. Yet the Chinese people are still living under the CCP’s rule, completely afraid of expressing their discontent. The key lies in the mind-control practiced by the CCP. If the Chinese people enjoyed freedom of expression and could debate openly the merits and demerits of the CCP, we could imagine the Chinese would have long ago seen through the evil nature of the CCP and freed themselves from the influence of this evil cult. Unfortunately, the Chinese people lost their freedom of expression and thought over half a century ago with the advent of the CCP’s rule. The purpose behind persecution of the rightists among the intellectuals in 1957 was to restrain free expression and to control people’s minds. In a society so lacking fundamental freedoms, most of the youth who had wholeheartedly studied the works of Marx and Engels during the Cultural Revolution have ironically been labeled as an “anti-Party clique” and are subsequently persecuted. Discussing the CCP’s rights and wrongs was simply out of the question. Not many Chinese would even dare to think of calling the CCP an evil cult. However, were that assertion made, those who have lived in China would not find it hard to discover strong evidence supporting the argument, from both their own experience and those of their family and friends. The Chinese people have not only been deprived of freedom of thought, they have also been indoctrinated with the teachings and culture of the Party. Thus, all that people could hear have been the praises of the Party, and their minds have been impoverished of any thought other than ideas that reinforce the CCP. Take the Tiananmen Massacre for example. When shots were fired on June 4th, 1989, many people instinctively ran to hide in the bushes. Moments later, despite the risks, they came bravely out of hiding and sang “The Internationale” together. These Chinese were indeed courageous, innocent and respectable, yet why did they sing “The Internationale,” the Communist anthem, when confronted with the Communist killing? The reason is simple. Educated in the Party’s culture, all the pitiable people know is Communism. Those in Tiananmen Square did not know any other songs than “The Internationale” and a few more ones that praise the Communist Party.

What Is the Way Out? The CCP has been moving towards its complete doom. Sadly, it is still trying to tie its fate to the Chinese nation before its demise. The dying CCP is apparently weakening and its control over people’s minds is loosening. With the advance of telecommunications and the Internet, the CCP is finding it difficult to control information and suppress expression. As the corrupt officials increasingly plunder and oppress the people, the public is beginning to wake up from their illusions about the CCP, and many of them have started to exercise civil disobedience. The CCP has not only failed to achieve its goal of increased ideological control in its persecution of Falun Gong, but also further weakened itself while revealing its absolute ruthlessness. This opportune moment has made people reconsider the CCP, paving the way for the Chinese nation to free itself from the ideological bondage and completely break away from the control of the Communist evil specter. Having lived under the evil rule of the CCP for over 50 years, the Chinese people do not need a violent revolution; rather, they need redemption of their souls. This can be achieved through self-help, and the first step towards that goal is to become aware of the evil nature of the CCP. The day will come when people cast aside the Party’s organizations that are attached to the state apparatus, allowing the social systems to function independently, backed up by the core forces of the society. With the passing of a

dictatorial Party organization, the efficiency of the government will be improved and enhanced. And that day is right around the corner. In fact, as early as the 1980's, the reformers inside the Party advocated the idea of "separating the Party from the government," in an attempt to exclude the Party from the government. The reform efforts from within the CCP have proven to be inadequate and unsuccessful when the notion of "the absolute leadership of the Party" is not totally rejected ideologically.

The Party culture is the environment necessary for the survival of the communist evil cult. Removing the CCP's possession of people's minds may prove to be more difficult than clearing out the CCP's possession of state administrations, but such a removal is the only way to truly uproot the evil of Communism. This can be achieved only through the efforts of the Chinese people themselves. With their minds set right and human nature returned to its original state, the public would regain its morality and succeed in a transition to a decent non-Communist society. The cure for this evil possession lies in the recognition of the evil specter's nature and harmfulness, eradicating it from people's minds, and clearing it out, so that it has no place to hide. The Communist Party stresses ideological control, since it is nothing but an ideology itself. That ideology will dissipate when all Chinese reject the Communist falsehood in their minds, actively wipe out the Party culture, and rid their own mentalities and lives of the influences from the communist evil cult. As people save themselves, the CCP will disintegrate. Nations ruled by Communists are associated with poverty, totalitarianism, and persecution. There are very few such nations left, including China, North Korea, Vietnam, and Cuba. Their days are numbered. With the wisdom of the Chinese people, backed by the inspiration of the historical glory of the Chinese nation, a China freed from the evil possession of communism will be a promising nation.

## Conclusion

The CCP no longer believes in communism. Its soul has died, but its shadow remains. It has inherited only the 'skin' of communism, but still manifests the nature of an evil cult: arrogance, conceit and selfishness, and indulgence in wanton destructiveness. The CCP has inherited the Communist denial of the law of heaven, and its rejection of human nature has remained unchanged. Today, the CCP continues to rule China with the methods of struggle mastered over the years, using its close-knit organizational system coupled with the ruling form of "Party possession," as well as evil propaganda that functions as a state-religion. The six features of the Communist Party outlined previously place today's CCP firmly within the definition of an "evil cult": it does no good, only evil. As it nears death, this Communist evil cult is accelerating the pace of its corruption and degeneration. What is most troublesome is that it is stubbornly doing what it can to take the Chinese nation with it into an abyss of corruption and degeneration. The Chinese need to help themselves; they need to reflect, and they need to shake off the CCP. Notes:

[1] "The leopard has died, but its skin is still left" is from the ancient Chinese book of prophecy, the Plum Blossom Poem by Shao Yong (1011-1077). The leopard here refers to the geographic territory of the former Soviet Union, which indeed resembles a running leopard in shape. With the collapse of the former Soviet Union, the essence of the communist system has disintegrated, leaving only the "skin" (the form), which the Chinese Communist Party inherited.

[2] Constitution of the People's Republic of China (official translation, 1999).

[3] From Historical Investigation of Mao Zedong's Purge of "AB Corps" in Soviet Area, Jiangxi Province written by Gao Hua. The "AB Corps" incident refers to the "Anti-Bolshevik Corps" operation in 1930, when Mao ordered the killing of thousands of Party members, Red Army

soldiers, and innocent civilians in Jiangxi province in an attempt to consolidate his power in the CCP-controlled areas.

[4] From Mao's "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" (1927).

[5] Mount Tai (Taishan) is the first of five famous mountains in Shandong Province, China. It has been a UN world heritage site since 1987.

[6] The Land Enclosure Movement relates to a dark side of the economic reforms of China. Similar to the industrial revolution in England (1760-1850), agricultural lands in today's China have been demarcated to build various economic zones at all levels (county, city, provincial and state). As a result of the land enclosure, Chinese farmers have been losing their land. In the cities, residents in older city and town districts were frequently forced to relocate so as to vacate the land for commercial development with minimal compensation for the residents. More information is available at: <http://www.uglychinese.org/enclosure.htm>

[7] Two intellectuals who were tortured to death by the CCP during the Great Cultural Revolution for disbelieving in the CCP and being outspoken in telling the truth.

[8] It refers to the Russian bourgeois revolution in February 1917, which took the throne of the Tsar.

[9] The October Revolution, also known as the Bolshevik Revolution, was led by Lenin and occurred in October of 1917. The revolution murdered the revolutionaries of the capitalist class who had overthrown the Tsar, thus strangling Russia's bourgeois revolution.

[10] Both the "Mari Incident" and the "April 12th Massacre" refer to the Kuomintang's attacks on the CCP. The "Mari Incident" happened on May 21, 1927, in Changsha City of Hunan province. The "April 12th Massacre" occurred on April 12, 1927 in Shanghai. In both cases, some CCP members and pro-CCP activists were attacked, arrested or killed.

[11] Liu Di, a political officer of the 20th Red Army who was accused of being a member of "AB Corps," led a revolt in Futian charging Li Shaojiu as a counter-revolutionary. They took over the control of Futian city and released more than 100 arrested for the "AB Corps," and shouted the "Down with Mao Zedong" slogan.

[12] Peng Dehuai (1898-1974): Communist Chinese general and political leader. Peng was the chief commander in the Korean War, vice-premier of the State Council, Politburo member, and Minister of Defense from 1954-1959. He was removed from his official posts after disagreeing with Mao's Leftist approaches at the CCP's Lushan Plenum in 1959.

[13] From "Li Lisan: The Person for Whom Four Memorial Services Have Been Held."

[14] The four principles are: socialist path, dictatorship of the proletariat, the CCP's leadership, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.