

WEEK 27, 2019

THE EPOCH TIMES

# CHINA INSIDER

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# THE WORLD FACES A CHOICE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S FOUNDING

THE EPOCH TIMES

Just before the July 1 anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, the U.S. State Department issued the 2018 International Religious Freedom Report. At the press conference to mark the release of the report on June 21, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo spoke of how the norm in China is the "intense persecution of many faiths—Falun Gong practitioners, Christians, and Tibetan Buddhists among them."

"The Chinese Communist Party has exhibited extreme hostility to all religious faiths since its founding," Pompeo said. "The Party demands that it alone be called God."

For 70 years, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has been fighting with various religions. This struggle against religion is an essential part of the CCP regime. That regime cannot allow the existence of free will and free thoughts, and so its attempts to eliminate all religions and beliefs are inevitable.

The "Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party," published by The Epoch Times, explains that the Communist Party is an "evil cult."

**The CCP can only survive by eliminating those who think differently. This threatens the freedom and security of the entire world.**

When the Communist Party was first formed, the "Nine Commentaries" says 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,'" the series states.

"The CCP promotes atheism and claims that religion is 'spiritual opium' that can intoxicate the people."

The CCP also has destroyed traditional culture, eradicating tradition and morality in the name of revolution.

A system of state ownership, alive today even as the CCP is thought to have embraced capitalism, gives the Party control over all of society. This control has a psychological and spiritual dimension, and the Chinese people are constantly saturated with the CCP's doctrines and propaganda.

But these doctrines fly in the face of human nature. An individual left to his or her own devices would reject them.

For this reason, the "Nine Commentaries" says, "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 it, relying on violence to eliminate dissidents," it states.

This violence can take the form of torture, killing, or even mass murder.

In a letter to the CCP's elite Politburo circulated on the night of April 25, 1999, then-dictator Jiang Zemin asked, "Can the Marxism, materialism, and atheism that our Communist Party members uphold not win the battle with what Falun Gong promotes?"

This fear that the Chinese people would prefer Falun Gong's traditional

moral principles—truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance—to the CCP's doctrines helps explain its 20-year-long campaign to eradicate the practice.

The spiritual teachings of Falun Gong, or the teachings of orthodox religions now struggling to survive in China, provide an alternative to what the CCP calls a "sense of Party nature."

The "Nine Commentaries" states that Party nature demands that a member "be ready anytime to give up all personal beliefs and principles and to obey absolutely the Party's will and the leader's will."

George Orwell warned of this in his novel "1984."

A paramilitary police officer stands guard in Tiananmen Square in Beijing on March 11, 2018.



GREG BAKER/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

## ECONOMY

# SOBERING REALITY RESURFACES FOR CHINA'S ECONOMY IN 2ND QUARTER MASSIVE SERVICE SECTOR DOESN'T GET A BOOST FROM BORROWING

RAHUL VAIDYANATH

The first-quarter high for the Chinese economy—fueled by borrowing—has worn thin in the second quarter. The China Beige Book (CBB) states that the Chinese economy improved in the second quarter "albeit modestly and unsustainably."

The CBB research service conducted more than 4,000 interviews with firms and bankers on the ground in China to prepare its second-quarter preview. During the past three quarters, CBB data has bested Beijing's official data in revealing the true picture of the Chinese economy as it struggles in the trade war with the United States. Official purchasing managers' index (PMI) readings initially clashed with CBB's numbers but then fell in line with them.

The narrative remains that there's a pernicious side to every positive economic development in China. While

manufacturing and retail carried the economy in the second quarter, inventories rose at a record pace, shadow banking (nontraditional lending) skyrocketed, and the gigantic service sector languished.

Shehzad Qazi, managing director of CBB International, expects another round of central bank stimulus if the economy weakens prior to the 70th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

"Current trends suggest Beijing will continue relying on various state-backed shadow lenders to help funnel credit to firms," Qazi said.

Debt continues to increase, but the problem isn't just its volume. It's the growth of shadow lending, the diminishing utility of borrowing, and some of its purposes.

"Firms reported the highest share of shadow borrowing [45 percent] as a share of overall borrowing in survey history,"

according to CBB. State-owned non-banks are a major source of this shadow funding—coming at rates 6 percent higher than traditional bank loans on average.

Compared with 2016, borrowing is not spearheading a massive property and commodities rally. Now in 2019, with sky-high shadow lending, CBB's leading indicators of capital expense (CapEx) and starts suggest a property slowdown may be coming, said Qazi.

He added that, in certain cases, the borrowing isn't necessarily funneling productive activities. Copper and aluminum companies, with their ballooning inventories due to a deceleration in construction, are having to borrow to pay vendors since they aren't paid by clients.

The borrowing of manufacturing firms appears to be to cushion further hits from the trade war. Manufacturing CapEx barely budgeted.

### Firms With the Upper Hand

Among the many worries Chinese policy-makers face is the faltering service sector. As economies mature, the service sector tends to grow. With a growing middle-class population, households' discretionary spending on services increases.

For the service sector, the PMI showed the slowest expansion in May since February. Borrowing hit a six-year high, but the sector still reported slower growth. Revenue, profits, CapEx, and volumes all fell from a year ago.

Qazi said the CBB isn't seeing problems with consumer spending or confidence right now, as retailers reported higher sales volumes despite rising prices. But the accumulation of inventories (oversupply challenges) could become problematic if sales price inflation—"the main event of Q2"—begins denting consumer demand in the near future.

In the novel, after the protagonist, Winston Smith, is arrested and imprisoned, he is repeatedly tortured by the "Ministry of Love." One of the purposes is to force him to give up the mathematical logic of "2 plus 2 equals 4."

In the end, Winston finally abandons rational logic and accepts the result of "2 plus 2 equals 5" imposed by the Ministry of Love.

Orwell understands the essence of the Communist Party's totalitarian cult. The result of rational logic is not important. The key to the system is forcing everyone to accept the Party's completely illogical "truth."

Similarly, in the CCP's war against religion, the ultimate purpose is to force everyone to give up their freedom and accept the CCP's absurd conclusions.

In spite of this cultlike effort to control the minds and souls of an entire nation, large numbers of Chinese have fought against the CCP: dissidents who have advocated for democracy; human rights lawyers who have sought to bring the rule of law to China; farmers who have sought to keep their land; house-church Christians, Tibetan Buddhists, Uyghur Muslims, and others who have fought for their freedom of belief; and Falun

Gong practitioners who have waged an unprecedented civil disobedience campaign, telling the Chinese people about their practice, about the persecution they suffer, and about the need for the CCP to disintegrate.

Beginning with the release of the "Nine Commentaries" in 2004, The Epoch Times has called for an end to the CCP. The "Nine Commentaries" ends:

"Only without the Chinese Communist Party will there be a new China.

"Only without the Chinese Communist Party does China have hope.

"Without the Chinese Communist Party, the upright and kindhearted Chinese people will rebuild China's historical magnificence."

The drama playing out in China is the crossroads of history. The CCP can only survive by eliminating those who think differently. This threatens the freedom and security of the entire world.

And so, on this anniversary of the founding of the CCP, the entire world faces a choice: to support the religious freedom of those in China, or to remain quiet in the face of the CCP's evil. There is no middle ground, and our future is at stake.

## CHINA INFILTRATION

# CHINA HACKED CLINTON'S EMAIL SERVER, CONGRESSMAN CONFIRMS

SAMIRA BOUADJ/THE EPOCH TIMES



Rep. Louie Gohmert (R-Texas) at a hearing on Capitol Hill on Dec. 13, 2017.

IVAN PENTCHOUKOV

The U.S. intelligence community established that China hacked Hillary Clinton's unauthorized email server when she served as the secretary of state, according to Rep. Louie Gohmert (R-Texas).

In an interview with The Epoch Times published on June 26, Gohmert said that the Chinese "actually hacked Hillary Clinton's personal server—as our intel community established without any question—even though the FBI refused to ever examine the evidence.

"There's no question, China was involved," he added.

Gohmert is the first lawmaker to publicly confirm that China was the foreign actor that hacked Clinton's server. President Donald Trump is the only other official to have made the same claim.

In July 2018, while questioning former FBI Deputy Assistant Director Peter Strzok, Gohmert said that a forensic analysis of Clinton's emails conducted by the Intelligence Community Inspector General (ICIG) had determined that a copy of virtually every email from Clinton's server was sent to an unauthorized source. At the time, Gohmert described the source as "a foreign entity unrelated to Russia" and said that the ICIG could document the forensic analysis.

"But you were given that information and you did nothing with it," Gohmert told Strzok.

Strzok led the FBI investigation into the mishandling of classified information linked to Clinton's use of a private email server. Strzok told Gohmert that he remembered meeting with ICIG officials, but couldn't recall the specifics. Similar to Strzok, several other key FBI officials involved in the email probe told Congress that they didn't remember hearing about the ICIG's referral. The pattern of collective amnesia suggests that one or more officials at the FBI ignored or suppressed the lead.

The ICIG didn't respond to a request for comment. The existence of the ICIG's referral to the FBI was first revealed during the public testimony of Department of Justice (DOJ) Inspector General Michael Horowitz in June 2018. In response to questions by Rep. Mark Meadows (R-N.C.), Horowitz acknowledged the existence of the specific lead and said he spoke about it to ICIG Charles McCullough. Horowitz also acknowledged that it would be "curious" if the FBI officials didn't investigate the lead.

McCullough didn't respond to a request for comment. When Meadows pointed out that the inspector general's 500-page report on the Clinton email investigation doesn't describe what happened to the ICIG lead, the inspector general also promised to update the committee about what the FBI did to investigate the matter. Meadows's office didn't respond to a request to confirm whether Horowitz had delivered the promised update.

According to multiple accounts, McCullough designated ICIG investigator Frank Rucker and ICIG attorney Jeanette McMillian to interface with the FBI about the lead. According to congressional interview transcripts first obtained by The Epoch Times, Rucker and McMillian relayed

the lead during a meeting with four FBI officials, including Strzok, Section Chief Dean Chappell, and Executive Assistant Director John Giacalone. The identity of the fourth official hasn't been confirmed, but it appears that Section Chief Charles "Sandy" Kable was the final participant.

During the meeting, Rucker told the FBI officials that metadata in Clinton's emails suggests that a copy of every incoming and outgoing email that traversed the Clinton email server was sent to an unauthorized foreign actor. The ICIG office has denied requests for an interview with Rucker.

Notably, Strzok was the only official from the FBI-ICIG meeting to remain on the Clinton email investigation by the time it concluded in July 2016. Kable, Chappell, and Giacalone were all replaced. The rapid turnover didn't stop there. Every official working the email investigation in the chain of command above Strzok was replaced before the investigation concluded.

The FBI regularly documented its meeting with the ICIG before Strzok was transferred to the investigation in late August 2015, according to documents released by the bureau. The document trail disappears after Strzok was transferred to the probe, at least based on the documents that have already been made public.

In a statement closing the Clinton email probe, then-FBI Director James Comey admitted it was possible the server was

hacked by a foreign actor, but said the FBI found no evidence of an intrusion. He added, nevertheless, that a sophisticated foreign actor would leave no evidence. The FBI declined to comment.

Reports about China hacking Clinton's server,

prior to Gohmert's revelation, have all been based on anonymous sources. The Daily Caller News Foundation published the first report in August 2018, citing "two sources briefed on the matter." Fox News confirmed the reporting two days later, citing a "source briefed on the matter."

The Daily Caller report cited a former intelligence officer to report that the emails went to a Chinese state-owned company operating in Northern Virginia. The name of the company is known to the intelligence community, the former intelligence officer said.

Trump appeared to confirm the Daily Caller and Fox News report in a Twitter message issued the day that Fox News published its report.

"Hillary Clinton's Emails, many of which are Classified Information, got hacked by China. Next move better be by the FBI & DOJ or, after all of their other missteps (Comey, McCabe, Strzok, Page, Ohr, FISA, Dirty Dossier etc.), their credibility will be forever gone!" the president wrote on Aug. 29, 2018.

The Daily Caller source claimed that lead was given to the FBI during three separate meetings and that the ICIG discovered the anomaly in Clinton's emails early in 2015. Since the Daily Caller published its original report, the FBI has released documents confirming that three meetings occurred between the FBI and the ICIG. All three of the documented meetings occurred before Strzok joined the team in late August 2015.

Strzok was fired from the FBI in August 2018.



A woman looks at shoes at a market in Beijing on April 23, 2019.

For the time being, firms are gaining at the expense of consumers but are set up for a fall due to excess supply.

With the easing of trade tensions at the start of 2019, the yuan strengthened into the 6.70 neighborhood. But with China

disappointing the Trump administration at the negotiating table and with the renewal of tariffs, it weakened to above 6.90. The currency's weakness was accompanied by a 13 percent plunge in the Shanghai Composite from April 19 to May 9.



## OPINION

# THE CHINESE REGIME IS LOSING THE MILLENNIALS

China ramps up the propaganda to its youth, but fewer are listening

JAMES GORRIE

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has a tremendous generational problem on its hands. Millennials aren't behaving in the expected or traditional Chinese manner.

A growing number of China's young people are moving away from what could be considered traditional Chinese attitudes, which include changing views on authority, the Party, marriage, families, and how they seek to live their lives.

Often, that puts them in direct opposition to the CCP.

## Ghosts of the One-Child Policy

The CCP's most urgent and long-term challenge is the country's contracting demographics. Many Chinese millennials just aren't having children—not even one child that prior generations did and which state planners took for granted. The causes aren't hard to define: Four decades of the one-child policy has led to a dramatic fall in the country's birthrate.

The one-child policy, instituted in 1979, has had a larger effect than what was intended. While it did curb China's population, the CCP's enforcement of the policy was draconian and inhuman. Mass forced abortions and sterilizations, as well as stiff economic fines, were directed against women for having more than one child. These harsh measures went a long way toward reshaping Chinese women's outlook on traditional roles, including marriage and childbearing.

Another related factor is education. For the past two decades, women have outnumbered men at China's universities. Young, highly educated, and in well-paying jobs, they value their careers and financial independence over getting married and having children.

As a result, China's population is both shrinking and aging rapidly. By 2030, China will have more people over the age of 65 than under the age of 14. By 2050, about one-third of China's population

will be over 60. This poses an existential threat to China's economic progress.

## Marriage Crisis and the Economy

Nonetheless, for a growing number of China's millennials, the ancient tradition and institution of marriage and family has fallen by the wayside. In just the past five years, marriage rates have fallen 30 percent. Many millennial women now view marriage as an artifact of the past, when marriage was necessary just to survive.

The common theme of standing up against authority and the establishment are particularly attractive to China's millennials.

The effect of this decline poses a threat to the Chinese way of life. Ironically, reducing the birthrate was once considered critical for China's development; now, it's plaguing the long-term future of the CCP and the country's economy.

That's why the Chinese leadership is especially desperate for young people in middle- and upper-income brackets to have children—at least one, if not more. As the CCP seeks to move China into a high-value producer economy, it will need more high-consuming citizens, not fewer. Peasants and unskilled or uneducated workers simply don't have the buying power of China's middle class.

Even the most strident command economy apologist knows that it's difficult to grow an economy with a shrinking consumer base. This demographic trend also will put a lot of pressure on social services as well as on children forced to care for their aging parents.

## China's New Feminism

Predictably, young, urban working women in China are increasingly adopting a more feminist outlook. They're highly educated and earn a good living. Rising economic development and education tend to lower fertility rates.

Additionally, with many having lived abroad, China's millennial women desire a different way of life. They're pushing back against state propaganda, and rejecting the traditional expectations of marriage and children, in favor of delaying or even avoiding both. Their ideals of happiness and fulfillment differ sharply than those of prior generations.

## Western Influences Are Strong

Once U.S. television shows and movies became accessible in the early 1990s, they heavily influenced the views and ideals of Chinese youth. Yang Gao, a Singapore Management University sociologist who researches foreign entertainment's influence on Chinese youth, observed that American TV is "massively popular" among the Chinese younger generation.

The reasons aren't surprising. Young people find the individualist ideas of spontaneity, nonconformity, and self-realization very appealing. The common theme of standing up against authority and the establishment are particularly attractive to China's millennials.

The CCP has determined that additional ideological support is necessary against the invasion of Western values into Chinese culture, or what Chinese leader Xi Jinping termed, "the wrong ideas." Those would include democracy and the rule of law, as well as religious and spiritual beliefs, with Christianity, Islam, and Falun Gong at the top of the list. The CCP's solution is to reinforce political and indoctrination and monitoring of children beginning at the earliest school age, along with teachers and university professors.

But some historical facts simply can't be avoided, even under the



powerful propaganda and censorship of the CCP. China's millennials are quite aware of the fall of the Soviet Union and Eastern European communist political systems and the contrast with open, Western liberal societies that continue to endure. Furthermore, the existence of a free and democratic Taiwan just offshore and Hong Kong's wealth and relative liberty on the coastal mainland continues to impact the thinking of millennials.

Stanley Rosen, a professor at the University of Southern California who studies the relationship

between Chinese youth and the state, noted, "Over the past decade ... many Chinese college students—perhaps even a majority of them—prefer elements of liberal democracy to China's one-party system. I think there is a real threat."

## The '996' Life

As millennials become more aware of the rest of the world through travel, entertainment, the internet, and social media, their views on work and life have changed. The younger generation works hard in upscale jobs to indulge in luxury items from the West as a

reward for their hard work. The "996" life—working 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. six days a week—is their way out of the life their parents lived. They're rejecting the dull factory work their parents performed and the stifling propagandistic culture of the Party. They value luxury and autonomy and look down on conformity and authority.

millennials regard the current party and its leadership as not being Marxist enough. The backlash includes criticism for officials' hypocrisy on equality and sexism in the Party.

## The CCP's Big Challenge

At the other end of the spectrum, even those who believe in the Marxist ideology are dissatisfied with the current leadership. Some of the most enthusiastic Marxist

millennials regard the current party and its leadership as not being Marxist enough. The backlash includes criticism for officials' hypocrisy on equality and sexism in the Party.

With his ascension to leader-for-life, Xi now effectively owns China. That gives him enormous power, but it's also a double-edged sword. The old days of indoctrination of the masses through the totalitarian control of information are long gone. Whatever goes wrong in China, from a struggling economy to appalling levels of pollution to inflation and more, the blame will

belong to Xi and the CCP.

For Xi, trying to control the energies, doubts, and aspirations of its younger generation may prove to be the most difficult challenges he faces. Dealing with U.S. President Donald Trump may well be the highlight of his day.

*James Gorrie is a writer based in Texas. He is the author of "The China Crisis."*

*Views expressed in this article are the opinions of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of The Epoch Times.*



## HUMAN RIGHTS

# WIFE SEES JAILED CHINESE RIGHTS LAWYER FOR FIRST TIME IN 4 YEARS, SAYS HE'S A 'CHANGED PERSON'

EVA FU

It was a long-awaited meeting.

Li Wenzu had not seen her husband, Wang Quanzhang, since the Chinese lawyer was jailed for his human rights advocacy four years ago. Chinese authorities have continuously denied her visitation rights. She would often travel to the prison where he was detained, and call his name from outside the prison wall, in the hopes that he could hear.

Since four years ago, when Wang was arrested and detained by Chinese authorities amid a nationwide crackdown of human rights lawyers and activists in July 2015, Li had been waiting to see her husband's face. The day before Li's first-ever scheduled prison visit on June 28, she wrote on Twitter that "the waiting time was so dragged-out."

After traveling nearly 420 miles from Beijing to the Linyi Prison

in Shandong Province, Li found the half-hour meeting nothing like what she expected.

The prison deployed hundreds of police outside.

As Li walked into the reception room with her 6-year-old son, Quanquan, she had to pause for a moment before she could recognize the man. Sitting across the glass window was a thinner, older, and wearier-looking version of her husband.

## Changed Person

Li said that both Wang's personality and appearance had changed so much that she wouldn't have recognized him had they met on the street.

"I smiled and waved to him in excitement, but he glanced at me without any expression, and tilted his head to the side without looking at me," Li wrote on Twitter after their meeting.

In an interview on June 28, Li



▲ Li Wenzu (L), the wife of detained human rights lawyer Wang Quanzhang, walks on the outskirts of Beijing to Tianjin, where she believes her husband is being held, on April 5, 2018.

recounted to The Epoch Times how their meeting went. She said he appeared happy upon seeing their son, but a sense of worry soon clouded his face.

"He wasn't in a good state, I could tell that he was under extreme stress and fear. We couldn't even have a conversation," Li said.

Li said that Wang was anxious about her safety. "He expressed concerns that I would be arrested, that our child would be forced out of school."

"He asked me not to visit him in the next few months," Li said. Li noted that he appeared easily agitated and had difficulty

remembering recent events.

When Quanquan asked his father whether he had been eating well, Wang said slowly in a robotic voice that he had everything he needed, including extra food. When Li asked what the "extras" were, he began to scratch his head with a troubled

look and repeated the question to himself.

"I'm fine, the prison has been treating me very well, it's not like what you guys think," Wang said in a high tone, claiming that he had put on weight while in prison, Li recalled in her tweet.

"Tears streamed down as I looked at the thinned face of Quanzhang ... His two front teeth that used to be neatly aligned now shows a huge space in between," she wrote, adding that Wang seemed like a totally different person. "He looked at me ... as if looking at a stranger and not the wife he hasn't seen for four years."

Li also said she had never heard him speak in an aggressive tone before he was jailed. "He wasn't like that before. Quanzhang was a mild person," Li said. "He never lost his temper in front of me."

When the guards ended the meeting, Wang walked away without looking back at them.

She observed that five or six guards were monitoring them as they spoke, with another taking notes beside Wang throughout the visit. Another guard was also filming them on a camcorder, according to Li.

## Controlling One's Mind

After he was taken away by police amid the nationwide crackdown, known as the 709 Incident, he was detained for roughly three years. On Jan. 28,



▲ Wang Quanzhang with his wife, Li Wenzu, and their son, Wang Quanzhang, a human rights lawyer, has been detained in China without trial from August 2015 to January 2019.

▲ Wang Quanzhang was detained in 2015 and sentenced on Jan. 28, 2019.



in a closed-door trial, Wang was sentenced to four and a half years in prison on charges of subversion—a euphemism for activism that draws the Chinese regime's ire. In seeking Wang's release and her visitation rights, Li has met with government officials from different countries, including German Chancellor Angela Merkel and UK Ambassador to China Barbara Woodward.

Chen Guangcheng, a Chinese human rights lawyer and civil rights activist, told The Epoch Times that the goal of the Chinese Communist Party was to control their thoughts. He suggested that Chinese authorities likely arranged the meeting between Wang and Li so that the sense of desperation and fear would spread from Wang to his family—and stop them from being vocal about his case.

Chen fled China to the United States in 2012 with the help of U.S. officials. He had been under house arrest before he planned a daring escape to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

Speaking from his personal experience, Chen said when suppressing dissidents, the Chinese regime often plays with their fears while they are detained in a secluded environment, seeking to inflict mental pressure.

"If you don't cave in, they would use all kinds of ways to 'educate' you with fear and threats," Chen said.

"They instill this kind of fear in you, and you don't know any other information nor the true situation. This will prey on your mind."

Tears streamed down as I looked at the thinned face of Quanzhang ... His two front teeth that used to be neatly aligned now shows a huge space in between.

Li Wenzu

Chen said that their ultimate goal was to wear them out until "you no longer care about the injustices in society and just live your life," Chen said. "They want the shackles to be secured in Li Wenzu and Wang Quanzhang's minds for the rest of their lives."



## ORGAN HARVESTING

# HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION CALLS ON CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE GENOCIDE IN CHINA

MAY HAWKINS

WASHINGTON—A leading human rights organization is calling on Congress to investigate whether the forced organ harvesting practiced in China constitutes genocide.

"The systematic, large-scale forced organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience in China has to be addressed. A genocide is not an internal affair of a single country, but a global affair of humankind," Dr. Torsten Trey, executive director of Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting (DAFOH), said in explaining the group's call for a congressional investigation.

The issue of organ harvesting in China has gained prominence following the final judgment issued on June 17 by the China Tribunal, an independent people's tribunal to inquire about forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience in China. The tribunal was formed in London to address a gap in the ongoing investigations into organ harvesting in China.

"Parliamentary hearings in several countries have heard evidence on the issue, and some have passed legislation in response," the tribunal's website states. "To date however, there has been no investigation into to what if any crimes have been committed by such forced organ harvesting by the Chinese State or state-approved bodies."

The tribunal found that the killing of detainees in China for their organs has continued since it was first revealed by witnesses from China in 2006.

The tribunal's findings recog-

nize that elements of genocide are "clearly established" in the practice of organ harvesting in China and explicitly invites further investigation concerning genocide. "DAFOH echoes the Tribunal's call for further investigations and urges Congress to launch formal proceedings to determine the extent of the practice and the degree to which it constitutes genocide," reads a DAFOH news release.

**A genocide is not an internal affair of a single country, but a global affair of humankind.**

Dr. Torsten Trey, executive director, Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting

### Immediate Action

Trey urged both Congress and the Trump administration to act immediately to help stop the continuous crimes taking place in China.

"Congress could bring the forced organ harvesting in China to its end if it would be determined to do so," Trey said.

He also urged President Trump to raise the issue of forced organ harvesting to Chinese leader Xi Jinping when they meet during the G-20 summit on June 29.

"Who would seek a trade deal with a perpetrator of a genocide? Wouldn't such a trade deal also be used to cover up a genocide? The ethical foundation of such a trade

deal would be missing," he said.

### Cold Genocide

Trey said the tribunal's report coincides with findings by members of DAFOH, which describes the organ harvesting campaign by the Chinese communist regime as a "cold genocide" against Falun Gong practitioners in China.

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) launched a campaign in July 1999 to eradicate—a word used in internal Party documents—the practice of Falun Gong.

Falun Gong, also known as Falun Dafa, is a spiritual discipline based on the principles of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance. It includes a set of moral teachings and slow-moving, meditative exercises.

The Party's then-paramount leader, Jiang Zemin, feared that Falun Gong's traditional moral principles might prove more appealing to the Chinese people than the Party's atheistic and materialistic dogma.

Western news outlets in early 1999 quoted regime officials as saying there were 100 million Falun Gong practitioners—more than the number of CCP members.

The campaign Jiang unleashed has used propaganda, dismissal from jobs and schools, loss of housing, confiscation of property, detention, brainwashing, and torture to try to force

Actors re-enact organ harvesting in China during a rally calling for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong, in Ottawa, Canada, in 2008.



Dr. Torsten Trey, the executive director of Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting, in Taipei, Taiwan, on Feb. 27, 2013.



CHEH POCHOU/THE EPOCH TIMES

people in China to give up Falun Gong.

Minghui.org, which serves as a clearinghouse for information about the persecution of Falun Gong, has confirmed the deaths of 4,316 Falun Gong practitioners due to torture and abuse.

The actual number is believed to be far higher, due to the difficulty of getting information out of China.

In addition, large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners have been killed through forced organ harvesting. The 2016 investigation report "Bloody Harvest/

The Slaughter: an Update" is "a meticulous examination of the transplant programs of hundreds of hospitals in China," according to its website.

The report concluded that, since 2000, Chinese hospitals have been conducting between 60,000 and 100,000 organ transplants each year, with Falun Gong practitioners being the primary source for the organs.

One characteristic of a cold genocide is that the eradication of the targeted group occurs in a slow-moving manner, said Trey. The Chinese regime has used hate propaganda to mislead the Chinese people and the international community, preventing unbiased investigations of the genocide carried out against practitioners.

"The campaign to label Falun

Chinese hospitals have been conducting between

**60,000**  
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**ORGAN**  
**TRANSPLANTS**

each year since 2000

with Falun Gong practitioners being the primary source for the organs, according to a **2016 REPORT.**

Gong as a 'cult' has become part of the cold genocide, as it tries to conceal the eradication of the group," he said.

"The Tribunal established that elements of genocide against Falun Gong have occurred. But it could not conclude whether there was intent, which is an important component to define genocide."

### The Question of Intent

Trey said the legal discussion on the term "intent" has evolved over the past 70 years, but in any case, the facts show the Chinese regime's intent to commit a slow-motion genocide.

He laid out the evidence: "The Chinese Communist Party created the 610 Office, a Gestapo-like secret police force with extralegal power for the purpose only

of persecuting Falun Gong.

"Every day for over two decades, the state-controlled media reports fabricated, negative news about Falun Gong. And in 2001, a self-immolation hoax was set up on Tiananmen Square to manipulate public opinion against Falun Gong.

"All these factors would not happen without intent. The intent in a cold, slow-moving genocide can be more subtle than the intent in a visible, hot genocide."

Trey said the reason the tribunal didn't take into consideration that the intent in the cold genocide against Falun Gong might be more subtle. He was concerned that the tribunal's position on intent "might play right into the hands of the perpetrators," while grateful that it did not deny geno-

cide may have occurred and called for further investigations.

### Historical Record

Trey called for a statement by Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, who has been a leader in opposing the CCP's human rights violations.

"We are talking about crimes against humanity that have lasted for over 20 years!" he said.

"The judgment is out in the public. It created a historical record. Given the severity and urgency of the matter, one cannot claim anymore that one does not know. Each action or non-action will, from now on, also become part of the historical record."

Trey gave as an example how, more than 75 years ago, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and then Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter learned of the killings of Jews by the Nazis in concentration camps, yet they took no action to stop it. "The inaction became a historical record," he said.

A statement by the speaker would likewise be part of the historical record, he said.

Trey urged Congress to initiate investigations and hearings regarding the crimes of forced organ harvesting in China. "We need to know what happened. We need to find out if a genocide occurred, and to what degree Americans are indirectly involved or unknowingly benefit from these crimes against humanity."

He suggested that investigations might consider the following questions:

"Do American companies sell medical products or pharmaceutical drugs to China and sustain transplant abuse?"

"Do American universities train Chinese doctors to become even better transplant surgeons, who then sustain transplant abuse in China?"

"Do perpetrators of genocide enter the United States as tourists or attendees of medical conferences?"

"Do American patients travel to China to receive a transplant, not knowing that their medical request possibly initiates the killing of a prisoner of conscience?"

## HUMAN RIGHTS

# FAMILY SURVIVES DECADE OF BRUTALITY IN CHINA, FINDS HEALING AND NORMALCY IN US

CHARLOTTE CUTHBERTSON & JOAN DELANEY

When Wang Huijuan was picked up by police at a train station and taken to a detention center to be interrogated in 1999, she struggled so much that the officers were unable to tie her up. So they rammed her head against a wall and whipped her head and face with a metal ruler from a nearby office desk.

"There was lots of blood. My nose and mouth were bleeding, and they shattered my eardrums," said Wang, a Falun Gong adherent who now lives in New York (and wears hearing aids).

The guard at the train station who turned Wang in had searched her luggage and found fliers and DVDs explaining the Chinese regime's persecution of Falun Gong (also called Falun Dafa) and exposing the state's propaganda campaign to vilify the ancient spiritual practice. The police demanded to know who she got them from and where they were being produced.

"I thought one thing then: 'Even if I have to die, I won't give up the others' names and I won't renounce my faith,'" she said.

But the cost was high. Wang spent the next seven years in prison, all the while apart from her husband and young daughter,

where she endured brainwashing, interrogation, physical restraint, beatings, force-feedings, sleep deprivation, and psychological torture.

"They connected everything to 'transforming'—which meant you sign a statement saying you won't practice Falun Dafa anymore," Wang said. "If you didn't transform, they wouldn't let you see family, or you would get fired, or your coworkers would

get into trouble, or the police officers would be punished. They had quotas."

And if you did sign a statement, that wasn't the end of the psychological torture; you would be used to help transform other adherents of the practice, which is based on the tenets of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance.

**Beatings, Torture, Slave Labor**  
Wang's husband Li, a successful

(L-R) Wang Huijuan, Li Fuyao, and Li Zhenjun at their home in Queens, New York, on Jan. 8, 2017. The family escaped China in 2014 and was granted asylum after enduring years of torture for practicing Falun Gong.



television anchor, suffered a similar fate—yet another of the tens of thousands of victims of the Chinese Communist Party's brutal persecution campaign launched against Falun Gong adherents in 1999.

His head was shaved, he was given his navy blue prison garb, and he was assigned a top bunk in a tiny room with six bunk beds. There were no mattresses; the prisoners slept directly on the wooden slats and only had a blanket if their family sent one.

"Because it was dark and damp, most people developed scabies or welts," he said. "At night, you could casually wipe the slats with your hand and kill multiple bedbugs."

At one stage, Li spent 16 hours a day, seven days a week for more than two years, stitching together commemorative soccer balls for the 2002 FIFA World Cup—all while imprisoned in squalor, unpaid, starving, and tortured.

He had to complete four balls a day, no matter what. The balls required about 1,800 stitches each, and they had 32 panels made up of 20 hexagonal and 12 pentagonal patches. His fingers were often infected and seeped blood and pus from the toxins in the fake leather, especially if he accidentally stabbed himself with the needle.

"We worked from 6 a.m. to at least 10 p.m.," Li said. "I was considered someone who worked relatively quickly; people who didn't finish were beaten."

Beatings were often carried out by other inmates (usually the meanest, said Li) who were keen to curry favor with the guards. In Li's case, it was a prisoner con-



Li Zhenjun, Li Fuyao, and Wang Huijuan do the Falun Gong meditation at their home in Queens, New York, in 2017.

victed for enslaving a person in his home for years.

Every night after work, for two hours, Li and the other Falun Gong practitioners were forced to sit hunched over on small stools looking at the floor. If they so much as glanced at each other, they were beaten.

He was told he would be exempt from these "study" sessions if he wrote a statement saying he would stop practicing Falun Gong. Several months into his detainment, exhausted and feeling hopeless, he did.

"But I felt awful," he said. "Before I wrote it, it was physical torture; after I wrote it, it was moral, psychological torture."

Not long after, he recanted his statement and asked a police officer to give the paper back. The police refused, and he was given extra punishment. But the psy-

chological burden was lifted.

### 'I Knew My Parents Were Right'

Wang and Li were in and out of forced labor camps, brainwashing centers, and prisons consistently over a 10-year period, simply because they refused to renounce their belief in Falun Gong.

Their daughter Fuyao, who was only 6 when her parents disappeared into China's forced labor camp system for the first time, was looked after by her grandmother.

"I was confused, I didn't understand what happened," said Fuyao, now 24 and living in New York. "But I knew my parents were right, because they were standing up for what they believed in."

Fuyao had her own trials to deal with. Her classmates at pri-

mary school, influenced by the relentless propaganda campaign against Falun Gong, shunned her and spat on her books; her parents were barely around; and her only constant was her grandmother, who was sick with worry about her son and daughter-in-law.

The family was finally reunited in 2009 after Wang was released; Li had been out since November 2006, and Fuyao was now 14.

### Escaping to a Free Country

Wang couldn't go back to her job as a schoolteacher and Li had been forced out of his news anchor position the first time he was arrested.

They started a wedding planning business and the shop doubled as a place for them to tell people their stories of persecution and to counteract the state's anti-Falun Gong propaganda, which everyone in China had seen on state media.

But the painful memories are never far away.

Wang tries to explain: "Sometimes when I'm alone thinking about my experiences in jail, I know that if I didn't practice Falun Dafa, I couldn't have survived. That pain, it's not just physical, it's a different kind of pain."

"You aren't a bad person, you want to develop into an even better person, but the Chinese regime uses the most barbaric, evil ways—what good people cannot even imagine—to these Falun Gong practitioners, to their psyche, to try to destroy you from the very bottom—not physically, but psychologically drive you crazy so you have no hope of living."



(L-R) Wang Huijuan, Li Fuyao, and Li Zhenjun in the city of Tianjin, China, in 1995, three years before they started practicing Falun Gong.





TRUTH *and* TRADITION

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