



**Before the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Hearing entitled:
“China’s War on Religion: The Threat to Religious Freedom and Why it Matters to the U.S.”
November 20, 2025**

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Honorable Chair and Members of the Commission, thank you for the opportunity to submit a statement for this timely hearing on China’s war on religion and its threat. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is accelerating a campaign of religious persecution and transnational repression that subordinates faith to Party doctrine and Xi Jinping’s leadership. Based on top-down directives and sweeping detentions nationwide, the persecution of Falun Gong is systemic and widespread. Between 1999 and 2025, the documented death toll of Falun Gong practitioners has reached 5,283 and counting.¹ Over the last three years, independent monitors and grassroots networks have documented sustained mass arrests, long sentences following sham trials, and ongoing deaths in custody. The same toolkit—surveillance, censorship, disinformation, torture, and forced organ harvesting—is increasingly applied to other religious and ethnic minorities.

This statement consists of two sections: (1) a brief overview of recent developments in the CCP’s persecution of Falun Gong in China and globally, and (2) the first-hand account of Danielle Wang regarding the suspicious circumstances surrounding the recent death in Beijing of her father, prominent practitioner Zhiwen Wang. Danielle previously testified in 2013 and 2016 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the CECC, respectively.²

The CCP’s violent persecution of Falun Gong has long deployed technology and tactics that undermine religious freedom and the rule of law in China—and increasingly in the United States—while serving as a testing ground for methods then used against other faith communities, human rights defenders, and U.S. targets. The U.S. government must end the silence and impunity surrounding this campaign, consistently naming Falun Gong as among the CCP’s top victims, expanding targeted sanctions, and countering transnational repression. Such action would serve not only to protect the Falun Gong community, but also numerous other citizens of China and the world, as well as democratic values.

CCP Policies and Tactics

Falun Gong (also known as Falun Dafa) is a spiritual and meditation practice from the Buddhist tradition, whose teaching center on the tenets of Truthfulness, Compassion, and Tolerance.³ Though it does not have ordained clergy or formal places of worship, its focus on self-cultivation and belief in the divine renders it a form of religious practice. Introduced to China in 1992 by Mr. Li Hongzhi, it quickly spread, thanks to the health benefits and spiritual

¹ Minghui Library, “死難者名單(Death Cases by Date),” accessed November 17, 2025, <https://library.minghui.org/deathcase/Html/DeathCase/DeathDate/>.

² Ms. Danielle Wang, daughter of Wang Zhiwen, testimony, *Their Daughters’ Appeal to Beijing: “Let Our Fathers Go!”*, before the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, 113th Cong., 1st sess., December 5, 2013, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-113hhrg85791/pdf/CHRG-113hhrg85791.pdf>; Xiaodan (Danielle) Wang, testimony, *Dissidents Who Have Suffered for Human Rights in China: A Look Back and a Look Forward*, Congressional-Executive Commission on China, December 5, 2016, <https://www.cecc.gov/sites/evo-subsites/www.cecc.gov/files/CECC%20Hearing%20-%20Dissidents%20Who%20Have%20Suffered%20-%207Dec16%20-%20Xiaodan%20Wang.pdf>.

³ David Ownby, *Falun Gong and the Future of China*, pp.2–4 (Oxford Univ. Press 2008); Benjamin Penny, *The Religion of Falun Gong*, (The University of Chicago Press, 2012); Falun Dafa, “Brief Introduction to Falun Dafa,” <https://en.falundafa.org/>.

fulfillment experienced by practitioners. By 1999, Falun Gong was practiced by 100 million people in China, according to official sources.⁴

In July 1999, the CCP arbitrarily launched a political campaign to wipe out Falun Gong, using any means necessary, in violation of China's own constitution. Despite the regime's claims to the contrary and as many Chinese lawyers have argued, practicing Falun Gong is not technically illegal in China. Rather, the regime's actions against practitioners consistently violate Chinese law and international human rights commitments. Nevertheless, the Chinese authorities continue to wield Article 300 of the Criminal Law ("using a heretical organization to undermine the implementation of the law") to prosecute actions by Falun Gong practitioners that elsewhere in the world are not only legal, but also celebrated. These activities include exposing rights abuses online, discussing the persecution in public, or sharing technology to jump the Great Firewall. Some detentions are also triggered by people simply engaging in religious practice like possessing spiritual texts or gathering together to study them.

From 2022 to 2025, over 10,000 Falun Gong practitioners were arbitrarily detained or harassed, and over 2,000 were sentenced to terms with a maximum of 15 years.⁵ In 2024 alone, at least 541 were sentenced for up to 13 years, with victims' ages ranging from 29 to 94. Once in custody, Falun Gong practitioners face systematic physical and mental torture aimed at making them renounce their faith. This brutality routinely leads to deaths in custody or soon after release.

Recent analysis indicates a pattern of escalation: since 2022, hundreds of Falun Gong practitioners who had escaped arrest for more than a decade have been newly detained and imprisoned. The cases include senior citizens in their 70s, 80s and 90s, whose terms are effectively life sentences given their age. Thousands more believers in China faced abductions, home raids, physical assault, wrongful termination, school expulsion, forced medical tests, unjustified psychiatric detention, phone tapping, and other forms of harassment

Driving these injustices is the regime's demonization of Falun Gong practitioners. An anti-Falun Gong WeChat petition launched by the regime in 2023 garnered nearly 50 million signatures nationwide within a year, with police, employers, and schools forcing many citizens to sign.⁶ Simultaneously, bounty programs in multiple provinces have offered cash rewards to report Falun Gong practitioners, illustrating a scale of mobilization and prioritization that also reverberates beyond China.

Transnational Repression

For more than two decades, the CCP and its proxies have conducted a sustained campaign of transnational repression against Falun Gong outside China—refining tactics that now reach a far wider set of victims. Freedom House has described Beijing's effort as "the most

⁴ Bay Fang, "An Opiate of the Masses? Millions of Chinese Embrace a Mystical Exercise Movement," *U.S. News & World Report*, February 14, 1999, archived at the Wayback Machine; http://web.archive.org/web/20120509002028/http://www.usnews.com/usnews/news/articles/990222/archive_000322_2.htm; Falun Dafa Information Center, "Shanghai TV: 100 Million Around the World Are Learning Falun Dafa (Falun Gong)," YouTube video, January 12, 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uUaEOhWvFmk>.

⁵ Dr. Larry Liu and Cynthia Sun, "Freedom Forsaken: Falun Gong and Beijing's Playbook for Repression," written submission to the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom hearing, "State-Controlled Religion in China," October 16, 2025, <https://www.uscifr.gov/sites/default/files/Falun%20Gong--USCIRF%20Testimony%20Freedom%20Forsaken.pdf>.

⁶ Falun Dafa Information Center, "CCP Launches Nationwide Anti-Falun Gong Petition Campaign, Deceiving Tens of Millions," January 18, 2024, <https://faluninfo.net/ccp-launches-nationwide-anti-falun-gong-petition-campaign-deceiving-tens-of-millions/>.

sophisticated, global, and comprehensive campaign of transnational repression in the world,” with Falun Gong among its targets.⁷ The victim pool is not limited to the Chinese diaspora: Falun Gong is practiced in over 100 countries and in over 40 languages, and non-ethnic Chinese adherents have also been harassed, barred from events, assaulted by proxies, or detained during visits by Chinese officials.

Since 2022, operations have escalated under top-down directives attributed to Xi Jinping, with a special focus on the United States.⁸ Key security ministries play organizing roles, and leaked materials indicate coordination to treat the United States as a “main battlefield.” Additional leaks describe efforts to mobilize proxies, expand “public opinion” and “legal” warfare, and turn U.S. institutions and public opinion against Falun Gong and affiliated entities.

In practice, this reinvigorated campaign has included over 190 violent threats against practitioners, supporters, and venues; physical attacks; impersonation attempts; and efforts to weaponize U.S. agencies and courts.⁹ Shen Yun Performing Arts—a New York-based, globally touring classical Chinese dance company founded by Falun Gong practitioners to revive traditional Chinese culture—has been a particular target, alongside its training campus Dragon Springs.¹⁰ In 2024, two Chinese agents were convicted for an attempted bribery scheme to induce a supposed IRS official to target Shen Yun’s non-profit status. In addition, two other federal indictments in recent years have charged Chinese agents in schemes targeting Falun Gong communities in the United States. Parallel lawfare has targeted Dragon Springs and Shen Yun through repeated, frivolous lawsuits—all but one were dismissed with the latest suit pending a motion to dismiss—generating reputational and financial costs despite lacking merit.

Physical and public-safety risks have also been documented. In March 2024, a Shen Yun bus tire was deliberately slashed, with a similar slash later discovered on a tour truck; in February 2025, a false bomb threat prompted an evacuation of the Kennedy Center. Taiwanese authorities traced similar threats against Shen Yun performances to a Huawei Research Institute in Xi’an.¹¹ In Flushing, New York, practitioners and information booths have faced assaults and vandalism (assailants were arrested in 2022 and 2023), while paid protest operations amplified defamatory narratives outside major New York venues in 2025.¹²

The campaign also leverages diplomatic influence and disinformation. Chinese diplomats have pressured theaters and officials worldwide to cancel Shen Yun; in November 2024, a theater in Latvia publicly rejected such a demand and its foreign ministry raised concerns with

⁷ Freedom House, “China: Transnational Repression—Origin Country Case Study,” Special Report, 2021, <https://freedomhouse.org/report/transnational-repression/china>.

⁸ Tasnim Nazeer, “Leaked CCP Files Expose Global Crackdown on Dissent,” *The Diplomat*, February 2025, <https://thediplomat.com/2025/02/leaked-ccp-files-expose-global-crackdown-on-dissent/>.

⁹ Falun Dafa Information Center, “Incident Tracker: Monitoring the CCP’s Latest Transnational Repression and Disinformation Campaign against Falun Gong, Shen Yun,” last updated November 8, 2025, <https://faluninfo.net/incident-tracker-monitoring-the-ccps-latest-transnational-repression-and-disinformation-campaign-against-falun-gong/>.

¹⁰ Falun Dafa Information Center, “Beijing’s New Push to Destroy Shen Yun and Silence Falun Gong Globally,” *The Real Story of Shen Yun* (microsite), October 2025, <https://faluninfo.net/ccps-new-push-to-eliminate-falun-gong-and-shen-yun-globally/>.

¹¹ 自由時報電子報社會新聞中心（台北報導），“法輪功神韻藝術團來台巡演 多個機關炸彈恐嚇 疑來自華為,” *自由時報* (Liberty Times Net), April 5, 2025, <https://news.ltn.com.tw/news/society/paper/1700082>.

¹² Falun Dafa Information Center, “Anti-Shen Yun Protesters Tied to Notorious CCP-Linked Figure in New York,” May 7, 2025, <https://faluninfo.net/anti-shen-yun-protesters-tied-to-notorious-ccp-linked-figure-in-new-york/>.

the Chinese embassy.¹³ Coordinated impersonation emails have targeted lawmakers in multiple countries with false claims about Shen Yun, and social-media influence operations—some tied to China-based actors—have sought to stigmatize Falun Gong and its cultural initiatives. Although American law-enforcement actions have thwarted several plots, the scale and coordination of threats, proxies, and lawfare underscore the need for additional action to protect Falun Gong communities, American institutions, and the broader public from CCP transnational repression.

Why This Matters

For over 26 years, Falun Gong practitioners have resisted the CCP's brutal onslaught, surviving as a faith community against incredible odds. Moreover, they have used creative, nonviolent methods to debunk the regime's falsehoods, expand access to information and free expression for millions in China, and even convince some members of the security apparatus to quietly refuse to cooperate with the party's brutality. Through initiatives like Shen Yun, Falun Gong practitioners have also shared the beauty and vision of a China without the CCP with the world, a China that would pose a much lesser threat to global security and freedom than the current regime. This is precisely why Xi Jinping is investing so many resources to silence Falun Gong and Shen Yun.

Meanwhile, the regime's persistent and nationwide actions to persecute Falun Gong yield a terrible cost, ruining the lives of untold innocent families across China while advancing and refining the mechanisms of surveillance, political control, censorship, and torture that push the country into an ever-deepening cycle of repression and authoritarianism. That toolkit is now increasingly being extended beyond China's borders to chill speech, intimidate U.S. citizens, skew public opinion, and manipulate U.S. institutions. From that perspective, the CCP's campaign against Falun Gong—as with its broader actions to persecute religious believers—poses a fundamental threat to U.S. national security and should be treated as such.

Policy Recommendations

- 1. U.S. officials should condemn the persecution of Falun Gong in public and private.** Government agencies, high-level officials, and elected representatives should make statements on key human rights and Falun Gong-related anniversaries, while mentioning Falun Gong consistently in broader statements on human rights and religious freedom in China.¹⁴ In meetings with Chinese counterparts, officials should call for the release of imprisoned Falun Gong practitioners, including at the highest levels of diplomacy.
- 2. The U.S. Senate should pass the Falun Gong Protection Act,** a vital piece of legislation that would not only save lives in China but also protect U.S. universities and medical institutions from complicity in rights violations and unethical practices.
- 3. The U.S. Department of State should impose sanctions against key Chinese officials perpetrating human rights abuses and transnational repression against Falun Gong.**¹⁵

¹³ The Baltic Times, "Foreign Ministry in talks with Chinese Embassy underlines respect for freedom of speech and artistic expression in Latvia," December 17, 2024, https://www.baltictimes.com/foreign_ministry_in_talks_with_chinese_embassy_underlines_respect_for_freedom_of_speech_and_artistic_expression_in_latvia/.

¹⁴ Note: The priority dates include December 10 (Human Rights Day), April 25 (anniversary of the Zhongnanhai appeal), May 13 (World Falun Dafa Day), June 26 (UN Day in Support of Victims of Torture), and July 20 (anniversary of the persecution).

¹⁵ Note: Officials to consider include Zhao Leji on the Politburo Standing Committee; Minister of State Security Chen Yixin; Vice Minister of Public Security Chen Siyuan; Secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission Chen Wenqing; and former chairman of the Chinese Transplant Congress Zheng Shusen.

4. **Relevant federal agencies should ensure the expanding initiatives on transnational repression include Falun Gong.** Ensure offices and staff working on transnational repression receive minimal education on Falun Gong, that engagement with vulnerable communities to collect incidents includes Falun Gong, and that transparency enforcement for foreign agents includes additional entities that demonize or harass Falun Gong believers. Ensure local Falun Gong community representatives are aware of any available channels to report incidents of transnational repression.
5. **Congress should convene quarterly briefings with Falun Gong victims and experts.** Work with civil society organizations like the Falun Dafa Information Center to provide trainings and connect interested offices with survivors of persecution.
6. **The CECC should continue to document as many Falun Gong prisoners as possible, especially those with relatives outside China.** Such cases are only a small proportion of all detained practitioners, but their inclusion in the Political Prisoner Database (PPD) facilitates advocacy on their behalf, protects them in detention, and aids their efforts to escape China. For example, an entry in the CECC's PPD was recently cited in support of an asylum case for Ms. Liu Pintong, a Falun Gong refugee in London, resulting in concrete protection.¹⁶

For a more detailed analysis of recent trends in the CCP's persecution against Falun Gong and further recommendations, please see the following written statement for the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission written by the Falun Dafa Information Center in June.¹⁷

Statement of Danielle Wang¹⁸

Thank you for the opportunity to submit a testimony again before the Commission.

My name is Danielle Wang. I am the daughter of Mr. Zhiwen Wang, a long-time Falun Dafa practitioner and one of the earliest volunteer coordinators of the practice in Beijing. Nearly nine years ago, I appeared before this Commission after a heartbreaking trip to China, when police intercepted my attempt to escort my father to the United States. At that time, I said that although he was out of prison, he was still not truly free.

Today, I am speaking out again with the tragic news that my father recently departed from this world. The circumstances of his death are highly suspicious. Every step of his deterioration in the last month of his life had the police's or CCP authorities' involvement.

I am not looking for pity. I am only seeking a space to tell his story. I do not want Beijing to erase, rewrite, or tarnish my father's memory and my family's experience.

For 26 years, my father's life has been defined by persecution. In 1999, when the Chinese Communist Party began its campaign against Falun Dafa, he was dragged from our home, paraded in a show trial on state television, and sentenced to 16 years in prison for crimes he never committed. During those long years, he endured forced labor, indoctrination, and constant surveillance. Even after his so-called "release," he never truly regained his freedom. Instead of

¹⁶ Falun Dafa Information Center, "Finding Freedom in England: Family Rescue Campaign Success," accessed November 17, 2025, <https://faluninfo.net/finding-freedom-in-england-family-rescue-campaign-success/>.

¹⁷ Levi Browde, "The Chinese Communist Party's Escalating Transnational Repression Targeting Falun Gong," written submission to the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission hearing, "Transnational Repression: Trends and Policy Approaches," June 24, 2025, <https://humanrightscommission.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/humanrightscommission.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/levi-browde-sfr-compressed.pdf>.

¹⁸ Note: A first-hand account by Danielle Wang, an American whose father died last month in Beijing under extremely suspicious circumstances at the age of 76. His case epitomizes many inhumane dimensions of the regime's persecution of Falun Gong.

sending him directly home, they put him in a brainwashing camp until international pressure forced his release.

When he finally returned home, he found surveillance cameras equipped with motion detection and night vision installed outside all of his doors. On “sensitive” dates, he was ordered to stay indoors or forced to travel outside of Beijing. His phone was tapped. His neighbors were pressured to report on him. Despite all of this, my father never harbored hatred toward anyone. As a Falun Dafa practitioner, he continued to live by truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance. He forgave the guards who beat him and the officials who tried to humiliate him. Even though he would have every right to hold grudges against everyone who stole away precious years of his freedom, he chose to remain steadfast in the principles of Falun Dafa and be at peace with the world.

Still, the regime would not let him go.

For over a decade, I worked with Members of Congress, advocates, and many kind people here in the United States to try to bring my father to safety. My father was approved as a U.S. immigrant; all that remained was for him to obtain a passport and leave China. You helped us come so close.

In 2016, my husband and I went to China after getting my father’s visa approved. After a harrowing experience being harassed by undercover agents and police, my father was stopped at the ferry terminal to Hong Kong and his passport was cut at customs. We were separated in the end. And from 2016 onward, every time my father tried to apply for a new passport, the authorities blocked him. His first passport may have been cut up, but he made several more attempts. Each time, they found new excuses, new “technical reasons,” and new forms of intimidation. Each time, they reminded him that he was still a marked man because of his faith. My father informed my family that the regime was trying to find an excuse to put him back into prison.

In mid-September of this year, during his latest attempt to apply for a passport in Beijing, something even more sinister happened. That morning, my father left home in good health and in good spirits. For all the pressure he lived under, he tried to keep up a normal routine. He still studied Falun Dafa’s teachings, did the exercises, and tried to stay optimistic about one day reuniting with me in America. He was in good health, with full function of his body.

At the passport office, as soon as he applied, the police were immediately alerted. They surrounded him and took him back to his house. The police said that there was no way he could leave China. They would restrict him there until he passed away. On a call on October 4th, he told me that the police claimed that he had a cerebral infarction, or a type of stroke, but how could the police suddenly be medical experts? My father also told me that he was able to walk around the house and control his legs.

The police asked him if I could come back to China. He told me not to come back and not to listen to them. He said that all of the passport issues were all the doing of the Public Security Bureau and then the phone was cut off immediately. That was the last time I heard his voice.

In the month following the day he applied for the passport, his leg functions deteriorated. On October 14 he fell at home. Somehow, the police had a key to his house and broke in. My father refused verbally and physically, but the police took him to Beijing Shijitan Hospital, Capital Medical University. This is an enormous flagship hospital, but the police claimed that

there were no regular beds available for him in any departments. Instead, they forced him into a solitary ICU room. From that moment on, he was under the complete control of the authorities.

Family members were not allowed to enter the ICU except for a brief two minutes per day. They were kept outside, forced to peer in through a glass door. Inside the room, police officers and at least one PSB warden stood guard 24 hours a day. Disturbingly, they filmed my father from multiple angles, continuously, from the moment he was brought in. We have to ask: Why would you film a supposedly “sick” patient around the clock, but refuse to let his family near him? How would the police know he had a stroke before he had even been to the hospital? It’s as if the final conclusion had already been determined.

In that ICU room, the police authorized unknown injections and IV drips to be administered to my father. We were never told clearly what drugs he was given. He never consented to them, nor did anyone have the power of attorney to act on his behalf. I was never consulted nor did I give my consent. Within two days, my father—who had been coherent and hopeful just days before—became confused, then incoherent, and then slipped into a coma.

On October 16, he died in that hospital bed, surrounded not by his loved ones, but by the very people who had persecuted him for decades.

The agony that has torn through me since his death is indescribable. When I was finally able to get through to my family at the hospital, they said that my father was moments away from dying, and I could hear the chaos and sadness in their voices. As we spoke, an unidentified police officer suddenly seized the phone from my relative and spoke directly to me. Instead of showing any sympathy or remorse, he asked, in a menacing tone, “So when are you coming back to China?”

That question was not an invitation. It was a threat.

And my father wasn’t dead yet. I was confused why they would ask this at such an inappropriate time. I desperately asked to talk to my dad, to try to reach him and call him back. The officer finally relented, but my father was beyond my reach by then.

What I do know is that Beijing views me—his American daughter, who has spoken openly about the persecution—as someone they want to lure back for unknown reasons. Perhaps it is related to the escalation of the persecution against Falun Dafa. This situation also showed me that even as my father lay dying, the authorities were thinking about intimidation and revenge, not human life.

My father’s death did not happen in a vacuum. It was the culmination of 26 years of persecution: 16 years in prison after a show trial, followed by constant surveillance, harassment, and repeated attempts to block his legal right to travel. It is impossible for me to accept that a man who survived nearly two decades in prison, who remained stable under years of surveillance, suddenly and coincidentally died within two days of being forcibly hospitalized and drugged, just as he tried again to secure a passport to reunite with his family in the United States.

As his daughter, I believe the CCP is fully responsible for my father’s death. He refused to renounce Falun Dafa. He was trying—one last time—to leave China and live in freedom.

The cruelty did not end with his death.

My family in China has not been allowed to grieve normally. They are under pressure and watched closely. Even the second day after my father’s passing, the police asked a family

member if he had a will and went to his house to take photos of his property documentation. Although I was “invited” to go to China, I know that invitation means if I go, I will not be able to return to my husband and my home here. There is no possibility for me to hold a proper funeral for my father in China without risking detention or death myself.

So now, as I remember his smile and his gentle voice, the only thing I can do for him is wear white and mourn from the other side of the world. I hope the world remembers my soft-spoken yet strong-willed father for his life’s legacy to resist communism and atheism with non-violence and invincible faith in the Creator.

I share this today as his life story reflects the broader reality for countless friends and fellow believers in the Falun Dafa community in China. The same system that imprisoned him in 1999, that blocked him at the border in 2016, and that surveilled him at home for years, is the same system that controlled every moment of his final days in that ICU room.

I am deeply grateful for the attention and support that Members of Congress, this Commission, and the American people have shown my family over the years. I truly believe that your concern and actions helped keep my father’s story alive and limit the regime’s persecution of him. My father was incredibly grateful to the United States government for their support. Knowing that his daughter was safe in a free country allowed him to have peace of mind even under such trying circumstances. But his death shows that the persecution of Falun Dafa is not “in the past.” It is ongoing, and it is lethal even now, 26 years after it began.

Out of love for my father and for others who are still in danger, I respectfully ask:

- That this Commission and the U.S. government publicly condemn the Chinese government’s treatment of my father and the circumstances surrounding his death. That the relevant U.S. agencies, including the embassy in Beijing, conduct an investigation into my father’s death, including the drugs administered to him, the role of the doctors at Beijing Shijitan Hospital of Capital Medical University, the names of police and PSB officers present, and the decision to bar family members from his ICU room.
- That U.S. officials press the Chinese government to release all relevant medical records and video footage of his forced hospitalization, and stop intimidating my relatives in China.
- That the U.S. government continue to raise my father’s case as a symbol of ongoing persecution against Falun Dafa practitioners and other prisoners of conscience and impose targeted sanctions on officials responsible for such abuses.

When I first parted from my father in 1998, I didn’t realize it would be the last time I would see him as a free man. For the rest of his life, the Chinese Communist Party tried to break his body and his spirit. They never succeeded in breaking his faith. I know that’s what mattered in the end.

We could not save my father. But by telling you what happened to him, I hope we can help protect others who are alive today and still in danger. The support I received from Members of Congress, this Commission, and the American people is so sincere and true. As I endure ordeals and face my own trials as a follower of Falun Dafa, your friendship has brought warmth and chased away the coldness in my heart. Your sincerity inspires me to try to save more lives.

Please free Falun Dafa and end the CCP’s genocide. Thank you.