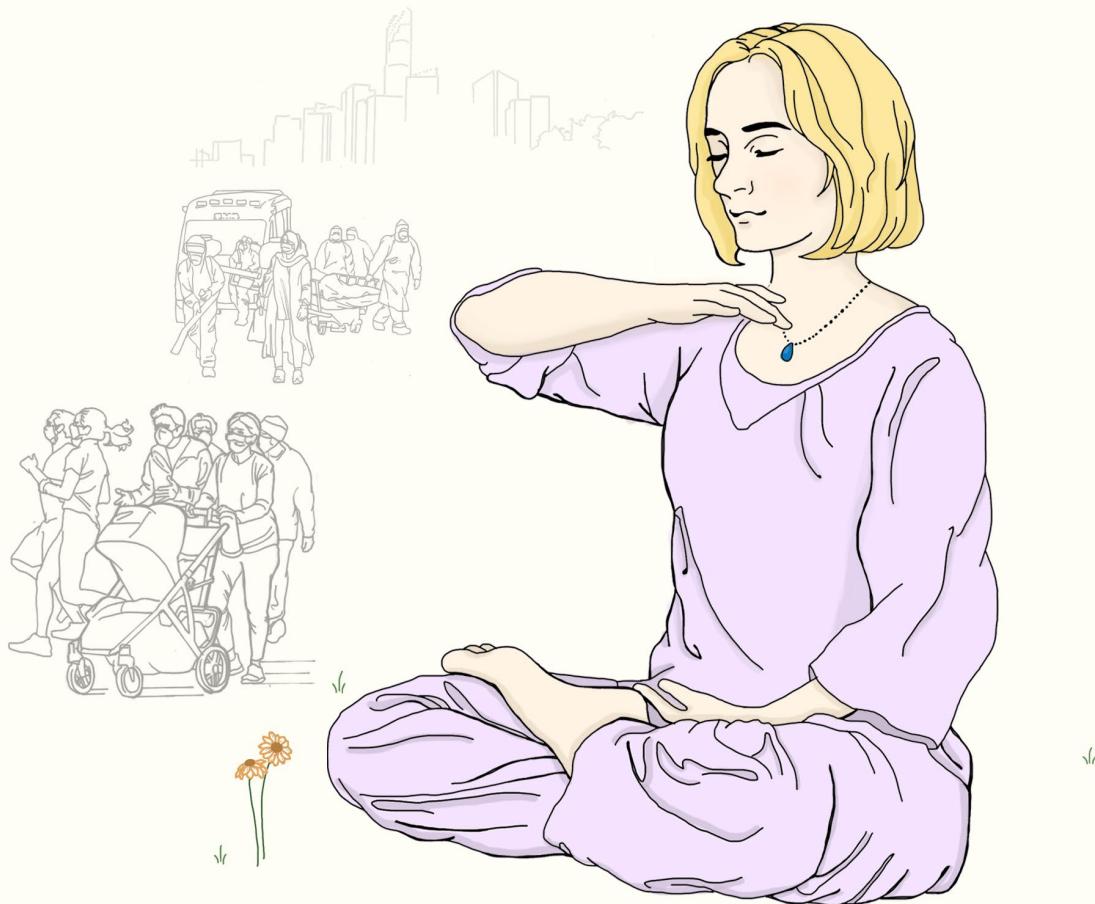


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Coronavirus Special Edition

*How the Chinese Communist Party
brought the world to a standstill,
and where to find hope for the future*

INSIDE: How the CCP covered up the virus and misled the world |

How the CCP's nature made the pandemic inevitable | How can we prevent another disaster going forward? |

Introduction to Falun Dafa: A path to health and well-being

Dear reader;

Like many other publications, this issue of Minghui International is dedicated to the coronavirus pandemic that continues to impact our daily lives. But rather than getting mired in political debates, we seek to address the root causes of the pandemic's spread and lessons we can learn to avoid a future tragedy like this one.

We hope you will stay safe during this challenging time.

WHO WE ARE

The insights and perspectives contained in this magazine are informed by practitioners of Falun Dafa, also known as Falun Gong, a spiritual and meditation discipline that gained widespread popularity in China but consequently became the target of persecution by the communist regime (read more on page 19).

Having borne the brunt of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)'s disinformation campaigns for more than two decades, we now see the same deceptive methods being deployed in the regime's handling of the coronavirus. These tactics include suppressing those who report truthful information, manipulating Western media outlets into repeating the Party's narrative, and pressuring world leaders to ignore both its human rights abuses and its role in the spread of the pandemic.

Minghui.org is a news and communications platform founded by Falun Dafa practitioners, and its volunteers have reported daily on firsthand accounts of the persecution in China for 21 years. Having built up an extensive knowledge of how the Chinese regime operates, we feel a responsibility to inform readers of the methods of deception used by the CCP as the world makes important choices about how to respond to the pandemic.

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Coronavirus

How the Chinese Communist Party's cover-up led to a global pandemic and how we can truly stay safe

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Timeline of a Cover-Up

DECEMBER 1

- The first confirmed coronavirus patient falls ill, infecting 14 healthcare workers. This case was published in *The Lancet*.

DECEMBER 18

- A shipping employee at Huanan Seafood Market develops symptoms and becomes the first coronavirus case at Wuhan Central Hospital.

DECEMBER 26-27

- Tests show that the Huanan market employee was infected by a coronavirus 81% identical to the 2003 SARS virus. The gene sequence is shared with the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. Wuhan Central Hospital is notified of a new type of coronavirus, and quarantine is recommended.
- A vendor at the Huanan market and a family of three are found to have similar pneumonia symptoms as the shipping employee. This new case is reported to the Wuhan Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Medical staff are instructed to wear masks, and isolation gowns are ordered.

DECEMBER 28-29

- Four more patients are reported to Hubei health officials. The National Health Commission sends officials to Wuhan to investigate.

DECEMBER 30

- The Wuhan Health Commission issues an urgent but misleading notice of an “unknown pneumonia.” It also forbids facilities and individuals from disclosing any information without authorization.
- Three doctors (Li Wenliang, Liu Wen, and Xie Linka) share information about the virus in a WeChat group. Li Wenliang is summoned by the Wuhan Health Commission, and all three doctors are investigated, interrogated, and/or reprimanded.

JANUARY 7

- Dr. Li Wenliang examines a glaucoma patient and is infected with the coronavirus.

JANUARY 5

- Whole genome sequencing shows that the new virus is 89.1% similar to SARS. The Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center submits an internal report to the National Health Commission.

JANUARY 3

- Wuhan officials report 44 cases.
- Chinese news media claim the disease is “preventable and controllable.”

JANUARY 2

- For sharing information about the virus, Dr. Ai Fen is so harshly reprimanded by hospital officials that she almost collapses.

JANUARY 1

- Eight physicians are punished by police for “spreading rumors” (talking with others about the surging epidemic).
- Police announce that the disease is under control and would not spread between humans.

- Huanan Seafood Market is shut down and blocked from access by journalists.
- While the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) knows about the virus situation, civilians are not notified.

DECEMBER 31

- The Wuhan Health Commission issues another misleading notice about pneumonia.
- Medical experts from Beijing arrive in Wuhan and issue three criteria for patients to be considered confirmed cases: exposure to the Huanan Seafood Market, fever, and verification by whole genome sequencing. With these overly strict criteria, many coronavirus cases would not be identified.

JANUARY 10

- The Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center publishes the virus’s genome sequence online after receiving no response from its January 5 report to higher authorities. As a result, the lab is ordered to close for investigation with no explanation.
- Xinhua, a state-run news outlet, interviews SARS expert Wang Hailong, who says (incorrectly) that there have been no deaths, infections of healthcare workers, or human-to-human transmission. Wang assures the public that it does not need to worry.

JANUARY 13

- The Jianghan District CDC gives instructions to categorize patients with “unknown pneumonia” symptoms as patients suffering from other illnesses.
- The first case outside China is reported in Thailand.

JANUARY 14

- The World Health Organization (WHO) says limited human-to-human transmission has been observed. But it would later quote Chinese officials, saying no evidence had been found for human-to-human transmission.

JANUARY 16

- Wuhan Central Hospital still maintains that it has not observed human-to-human transmission and that the disease is “preventable and treatable.”

JANUARY 17

- A report by Imperial College London estimates that there were 1,723 cases in Wuhan as of January 12.
- The Wuhan Health Commission reports 62 cases in total and claims the virus poses a low contagion risk.
- Information comes out that higher officials might lock down Wuhan. Some residents prepare to flee.

JANUARY 26

- A national coronavirus task force is formed. Staffed with propaganda and public security officials, the task force immediately issues a policy forbidding medical staff from disclosing information about the virus, threatening violators with 3 to 7 years in prison.

JANUARY 24

- CCP leader makes a nationwide speech but does not mention the virus outbreak.
- Chinese propaganda begins to downplay the outbreak, comparing the number of coronavirus cases to the number of seasonal flu infections in the U.S.

JANUARY 23

- Wuhan enters lockdown, with all modes of public transportation cut off. However, international flights are still allowed to operate. In the five days leading up to the lockdown, millions of residents leave Wuhan.

JANUARY 20

- Chinese officials acknowledge evidence that the virus can spread between people.

JANUARY 19

- It is reported that the Wuhan Culture and Tourism Bureau would hold a large event with an estimated attendance of 200,000 people the next day.
- The WHO announces that not enough is known about the virus to draw definitive conclusions about its spread or source.

JANUARY 18

- Local Communist Party leaders hold a mandatory feast with 40,000 families in the Baibuting community despite rumors of an impending citywide lockdown, knowledge by officials that the virus can spread between humans, and requests by neighborhood staff to cancel the event. Baibuting would later become one of the hardest-hit areas in the epidemic.

JANUARY 27

- Wuhan officials and the central government blame each other for the delay in communications about the virus outbreak.

JANUARY 28

- U.S. officials reveal that Beijing had been blocking their requests for American medical professionals to enter China to help fight the epidemic since January 6.

JANUARY 30

- A former Chinese health ministry official says that Wuhan has more patients than can be treated and that the official number of cases has been greatly underreported.

JANUARY 31

- The U.S. declares a public health emergency and imposes a 14-day quarantine for inbound travelers who had visited China in the previous 14 days.

FEBRUARY 6

- Dr. Li Wenliang dies of coronavirus infection. The news gains widespread attention on Weibo (a popular Chinese microblogging platform) but is quickly deleted.

FEBRUARY 8

- The first U.S. citizen dies of the coronavirus in a Wuhan hospital.

FEBRUARY 20

- China’s National Health Commission again changes its classification system and decides not to include clinically confirmed cases of the virus (as opposed to nucleic acid tests). This reduces the number of new cases by five-fold going forward.

APRIL 17

- Wuhan revises its death toll upwards by 50.02%, from 2,579 to 3,869. (See “The CCP’s Numbers Game” on page 8.)

MARCH 19

- Chinese authorities begin to report zero new local infections, beginning another stage in the cover-up.

MARCH 12

- A Chinese foreign ministry spokesman accuses the U.S. military of bringing the epidemic to Wuhan.

MARCH 11

- The WHO declares the coronavirus outbreak a pandemic.

FEBRUARY 29

- The first coronavirus death in the U.S. is reported.
- Qiqihar First Hospital fails to report over 100 infections, including of health care professionals, to avoid conflicting with officially published numbers.

FEBRUARY 24

- Beijing postpones its two most important political conferences that were to be held on March 5. However, citizens are simultaneously ordered to return to work, triggering public anger.

FEBRUARY 22

- The Heilongjiang Province Health Commission orders virus samples to be destroyed and information about the pandemic to be restricted. A document from Chaoyang the next day indicates this was a nationwide policy.



The CCP's Worldwide Disinformation Campaign

After the lockdown of Wuhan, as the number of confirmed cases rose daily in other countries, the CCP shifted its propaganda strategy to achieve three major objectives:

1. Diverting Chinese citizens' attention to the spread of the virus outside of China

2. Bragging about the CCP's ability to control the epidemic

3. Shifting blame to the U.S. by spreading false information suggesting that the virus actually originated in the U.S.

The regime used the following methods to implement these strategies:

DOMESTIC BRAINWASHING CAMPAIGN

Shanghai authorities were ordered to produce "positive stories" to "promote government policies" and "monitor public opinion online."

On February 29, 2020, Chinese state media People's Daily published a feature article titled "Our Life Is as Sweet as Honey," praising the CCP for its

"successful efforts" to contain the virus.

During a conference on March 6, 2020, Wang Zhonglin, the Communist Party Secretary of Wuhan, called for "gratitude education" sessions to encourage local residents to thank the CCP for its efforts in managing the outbreak.

On March 4, Xinhua published an editorial, claiming China had made a huge sacrifice and bought the world time to fight the virus. It criticized the U.S.'s decision to close its borders to China and added, "We should say righteously that the US owes China an apology" and "the world owes China a 'thank you.'"

SOCIAL MEDIA

In January and February, Twitter accounts belonging to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) boasted of China's success in fighting the virus and highlighted the sacrifices of the Chinese people and medical staff. Very few of these tweets mentioned the severity of the epidemic.

After February 20, the tweets gradually shifted their focus from China being the epicenter of the outbreak to how China was assisting other countries by providing medical supplies and its experience in handling the virus.

On March 12, only one day after the WHO declared the situation a pandemic, MFA spokesperson Zhao Lijian said on Twitter, "It might be US army who brought the epidemic to Wuhan. Be transparent! Make public your data! US owe us an explanation! [sic]"

INTERNET ARMY

The CCP uses an army of online commentators and censors to scrub messages critical of the regime and to promote the Party line.

In March, rumors were circulated among WeChat groups in Japan, France, Inner Mongolia and the U.S. The authors used the same template for each message and only changed the country's name (underlined in red).



The messages read:

"The epidemic in (country name) is out of control now. I heard from a friend working in a hospital in (country name) that countless people go to the hospital every day. But they don't have test kits and have to send the patients home. (country name) has a large aging population, so countless people have died in their own homes. They wouldn't be included in confirmed cases if they were never tested. That's why (country name) has maintained such a low infection rate. It's just too scary. I've already booked my return flight to China. During critical times, we have to focus our resources on doing big things."

After seeing messages like this, many Chinese rushed back to China despite exorbitant one-way airfare of 180,000 yuan (about \$25,000 USD) in some cases. When they arrived, however, many found themselves the target of re-

sentment and xenophobia as the CCP began to blame new infections on foreign arrivals rather than community spread.

MASK DIPLOMACY

While downplaying the severity of the virus outbreak in February, the CCP imported 2 billion face masks from other countries by mobilizing Chinese students, organizations, and individuals abroad to buy up supplies in their areas and ship them to China.

The next month, when the virus spread to the rest of the world with full force, the CCP



transformed the narrative, portraying China as "an outsider who is now generously offering medical aid and instructions on how to fight the

coronavirus with the 'Wuhan model.'"

As part of this propaganda campaign, the CCP began to export masks and other medical supplies in exchange for public praise from foreign leaders. For example, Italy's leading political party, the Five Star Movement, made a social media post titled "Friendship and Mutual Solidarity," thanking the CCP for goods shipped from China. But the post disappeared in just a few minutes. Officials later clarified that these goods were paid for, not "free gifts."

Furthermore, a large proportion of the masks and test kits exported from China were found to be defective (see "The Danger of Relying on China" on page 16).

SELF-AGGRANDIZING PROPAGANDA BOOKS

In late February 2020, the CCP's Propaganda Department and State Council Information Office published a book titled "A Battle Against the Epidemic: China Combating COVID-19 in 2020."

The lengthy text celebrates how the CCP, under Xi Jinping's "heroic" leadership, effectively controlled and managed the spread of the epidemic. Translated versions of the book in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic were planned for release in short order.

"This is a textbook example of CCP fake news," wrote Italian sociologist Massimo Introvigne.



The CCP's Numbers Game

Experts around the world have cast doubt over the accuracy of coronavirus infection and death figures reported by the Chinese regime. As a comparison, fatality rates in most European countries ranged between 20 and 45 per 100,000 people, but the rate in China was only 0.33 based on official data.

WUHAN: INDICATORS OF HIGHER DEATH TOLLS THAN REPORTED

While the CCP reported a total of 2,531 coronavirus deaths in Wuhan as of March 25:

Crematoria were running 24/7: The seven crematoria in Wuhan had a total of 74 furnaces and reportedly ran 24 hours a day between January 26 and February 21. Excluding the average number of non-coronavirus deaths, a simple capacity calculation yields a virus death toll of more than 44,253 during those 27 days.

Tens of thousands of urns were given out: According to Radio Free Asia, beginning March 23, the seven major funeral homes associated with the crematoria began to distribute 500 urns every day to the families of those who'd died of the coronavirus. One funeral home hoped to finish distributing the ashes by April 4, the traditional Ching Ming Festival, or tomb sweeping holiday. In those 13 days, the seven funeral homes would have given out 45,500 urns.

40 mobile furnaces were shipped to Wuhan: A Wuhan resident reported that these mobile furnaces were used to process bodies of patients who had been confined to their homes by authorities. Another resident learned that helpers from other crematoria all over China

had come to Wuhan to assist. "Some of them also help with the mobile furnaces," he explained. "They work very hard, day and night."

STATISTICAL ANOMALIES FURTHER DISCREDIT OFFICIAL FIGURES

- The ratio between total deaths and total infections remained exactly 2.1% between January 30 and February 6.
- The number of cumulative deaths as of mid-February showed a near-perfect fit with a simple mathematical model ($r^2 = 0.99$), strongly suggesting the data was generated from a formula rather than naturally occurring.
- The total number of deaths in Wuhan was adjusted upward from 2,579 to 3,869—almost a perfect 50% increase—on April 17, 2020, after more than a month of reporting nearly no new cases.
- In a statistical analysis of infection growth curves from different countries, the daily variation reported by China was an outlier that did not exhibit the exponential growth pattern that is expected in the spread of contagious diseases.



How the CCP Underreported Virus Cases

I) REFUSING TO ADMIT PATIENTS WITH VIRUS SYMPTOMS

Some residents with fevers weren't allowed to seek medical care in a different district even if the hospitals in their own districts were overwhelmed. Some passed away before being tested.

2) SETTING INFECTION QUOTAS AND LIMITING TEST KITS

An insider revealed that all provinces were given quotas for new infections and deaths. Once the quotas were met, no more cases were allowed to be reported.

Wuhan authorities also limited the distribution of test kits to local communities and hospitals.

3) RECATEGORIZING CORONAVIRUS PATIENTS UNDER OTHER ILLNESSES

Some coronavirus patients were treated as cases of regular pneumonia or flu. After China started reporting zero new cases around the middle of March, some coronavirus patients (including those on ventilators) were "discharged" from the hospital and readmitted as suffering from other diseases.

4) NOT COUNTING ASYMPTOMATIC CASES

While it's a well-known fact that asymptomatic patients can still spread the virus, the CCP didn't include them as confirmed cases even after they tested positive in a lab.

5) CHANGING THE WAY CASES ARE COUNTED

In February alone, Chinese authorities changed its methodology for counting coronavirus cases three times.

On February 12, the National Health Commission announced that people "clinically confirmed" to have the virus by CT scans but not tested with

a laboratory kit would be counted as confirmed cases. As a result, over 15,000 cases were reported that day, compared to 2,015 cases the day before.

A week later, the authorities reversed their decision and started counting only laboratory-confirmed cases. The daily increase of new cases then dropped to 394.

6) DESTROYING VIRUS SAMPLES AND DATA

An employee of a genome sequencing company received a call on January 1, 2020 from an official of the Hubei Health Commission telling him that he wasn't allowed to sequence any more novel coronavirus samples and that he had to destroy all the samples he had previously received. No data were allowed to be published without approval.

Wuhan authorities also limited the distribution of test kits to local communities and hospitals.

7) DISCHARGING PATIENTS WITHOUT TESTING

Many coronavirus patients were dismissed from makeshift hospitals in Wuhan without having CT scans or nucleic acid tests to confirm whether they still carried the virus. One doctor called it a "political recovery" instead of a "medical recovery."

8) APPLYING POLITICAL PRESSURE

Zhou Xianwang, the mayor of Wuhan, said on TV in an unprecedented move on January 27, 2020, that the city had to wait for authorization from Beijing before releasing sensitive information. Many saw his response as an attempt to shift blame to the central government.

Because the CCP prioritizes its political stability over public health, officials at each level are compelled to cover up and underreport cases in order to protect themselves.

9) SILENCING MEDICAL STAFF AND WHISTLEBLOWERS

While the CCP silenced whistleblowers, it also forced many medical staff and people with knowledge about the epidemic to sign non-disclosure agreements.

In addition to arresting physicians for spreading information about the virus, Chinese authorities arrested at least 325 residents between January 22 and 28 for "spreading rumors," "creating panic," or "attempting to disrupt social order." They were punished with detention, fines, or disciplinary education.

When the virus broke out in Wuhan Women's Prison, guards' cellphones were confiscated, likely as a measure to prevent them from leaking information.

10) BLOCKING INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

Despite repeated requests from the U.S., the CCP has not allowed international experts or public health officials to enter Wuhan to investigate the origin of the virus. No outside groups have been allowed into the Wuhan Institute of Virology, where some countries suspect the virus may have leaked from.

II) CONTROLLING THE MEDIA

The CCP uses its state-controlled media to project an image that it has defeated the virus.

In early April, the authorities took a group of 300 vetted reporters to prearranged places in Wuhan. Their reporting had to be in line with Xinhua News, China News, and People's Daily (all state-run media). Their main task was to have the public believe that the epidemic had gone away and that no new cases were being detected.



Inhumane Treatment During Lockdown

LEFT TO DIE AT HOME

In Shiyan, Hubei Province, a temperature checker stopped by a house on February 24, 2020. A six-year-old boy opened the door and said that he and his grandfather were the only two residents in the house. The temperature checker asked to speak to the older man, but the little boy said that his grandfather had died several days earlier. "Grandpa told me not to go outside because the virus is there," he added.

The volunteer discovered the elderly man's body in the bathroom. The little boy had been eating nothing but crackers for a few days. Had the worker not shown up that day, the little boy may have also died, just like his grandpa.

While the little boy was helped by the temperature checker, many more Hubei residents were forcibly removed from their homes and taken to quarantine facilities if they were found to have a fever or had contact with other confirmed patients.

In other provinces, authorities welded people's doors shut to prevent them from going out if the residents had recently returned from Hubei Province.



ABANDONED PATIENTS

In the Baibuting community in Wuhan, local residents were abandoned by the authorities after some began to show symptoms of the coronavirus following a mandatory 40,000-family feast held by Communist Party officials on January 18, 2020—only days before Wuhan was locked down.

One resident wrote online that the authorities only gave them one test kit per day per grid, which accounts for about 4,000 families. Some critically ill patients were running around for help. While their neighboring community received supplies and other support, the residents of Baibuting received none.

DONATED VEGETABLES WITHHELD

As some people starved to death at home, the authorities in Ezhou City, Hubei Province withheld a thousand tons of vegetables donated by Guizhou Province. The vegetables were instead given to the city's officials and police force or sold at high prices on the market. The remainder were left to rot in warehouses.

According to a video posted online on February 18, the wife of a police officer in Ezhou showed off the free fruits and vegetables they had been given by the government. The family received so much that they gave three boxes to the wife's parents. The wife said, "We don't have a choice—it's all given to us. Why didn't you marry a government official?"

FORCED TO RESUME BUSINESS

In mid-February, with the epidemic still yet to subside, the central government ordered busi-

nesses to resume normal operations in an effort to rescue the hard-hit economy. Shortly thereafter, clusters of coronavirus infections were reported in Beijing, Chongqing, Guangdong Province, and Shandong Province.

The CCP also mandated companies to each deposit 500,000 yuan (\$71,000 USD) as a virus containment reserve, which the government would take if a worker was found to be infected with the virus or put under quarantine.

CCP-STYLE DISASTER SUBSIDIES



Officials forcibly remove a suspected coronavirus patient from his home.

In Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, instead of giving out cash, the government issued shopping coupons, including 20 yuan off 100 yuan, 35 yuan off 200 yuan, and 45 yuan off 300 yuan. People had to spend at least 100 yuan in order to receive the discounts.

How a Wuhan Resident Interprets the Pandemic

BY A RESIDENT OF WUHAN, CHINA

After the novel coronavirus broke out in Wuhan, fear and panic gripped the city. A worker who transported bodies to cemeteries said that he and his coworkers worked from 9 a.m. to 2 a.m. every day, transporting eight bodies each trip (compared to only one per trip in the past).

As the epidemic intensified, some people dropped dead on the street. Sometimes one person would infect an entire family; some families lost several people to the virus within days of each other.

Facing this dire situation, many who previously believed in the self-proclaimed greatness of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) changed their minds. One man initially blasted others for "spreading rumors" on Weibo (a popular Chinese microblogging website): "If you do not believe in our nation and Party, what can you believe?!" Soon after, his relatives became infected and could not get a hospital bed. His subsequent posts were filled with cries for help and curses aimed at the CCP.

Li Wenliang, a doctor who was punished by the authorities for sounding the alarm about the epidemic, later died of the disease. As many netizens blamed the Party for the young doctor's death, one student wrote, "It is the virus that killed him. We should remain calm and listen to the Party." Upon returning to his university, however, the student found that his own dormitory had been repurposed without notice to house coronavirus patients.

As the pandemic sweeps through more than 200 countries and territories and has infected

millions worldwide, it is important to analyze the situation to gain a better understanding of this virus.

WHY WAS WUHAN HIT SO HARD?

Wuhan is the capital city of Hubei Province and serves as the political, economic, cultural, and science-and-technology center of the province.

Why did it become the epicenter of the epidemic?

While modern science is still grappling with the many unknowns about the coronavirus, traditional Chinese culture, which holds that good is rewarded while evil is punished, may offer a clue to the situation in Wuhan.

PERSECUTION OF FALUN DAF

Throughout its history, the CCP paved the way and accompanied each of its political movements with a round of propaganda to incite hatred against the targeted group. Before former CCP leader Jiang Zemin openly launched the violent suppression of Falun Dafa, the most severe religious persecution in modern Chinese history, a vicious propaganda campaign was planned in Wuhan.

Zhao Zhizhen, then-managing director of the Wuhan City Radio and Television Bureau and Wuhan TV Station, led the station to film a 6-hour defamatory video entitled "About Li Hongzhi," referring to the founder of Falun Dafa. The video was broadcast through numerous media channels to turn the public against the peaceful group and garner support for the persecution, and it set

an example that spurred countless other videos

that would demonize Falun Dafa over the next two decades.

Following a nationwide conference held in Wuhan in March 2001 to intensify the persecution of Falun Dafa, the suppression worsened in both Hubei Province and across China.

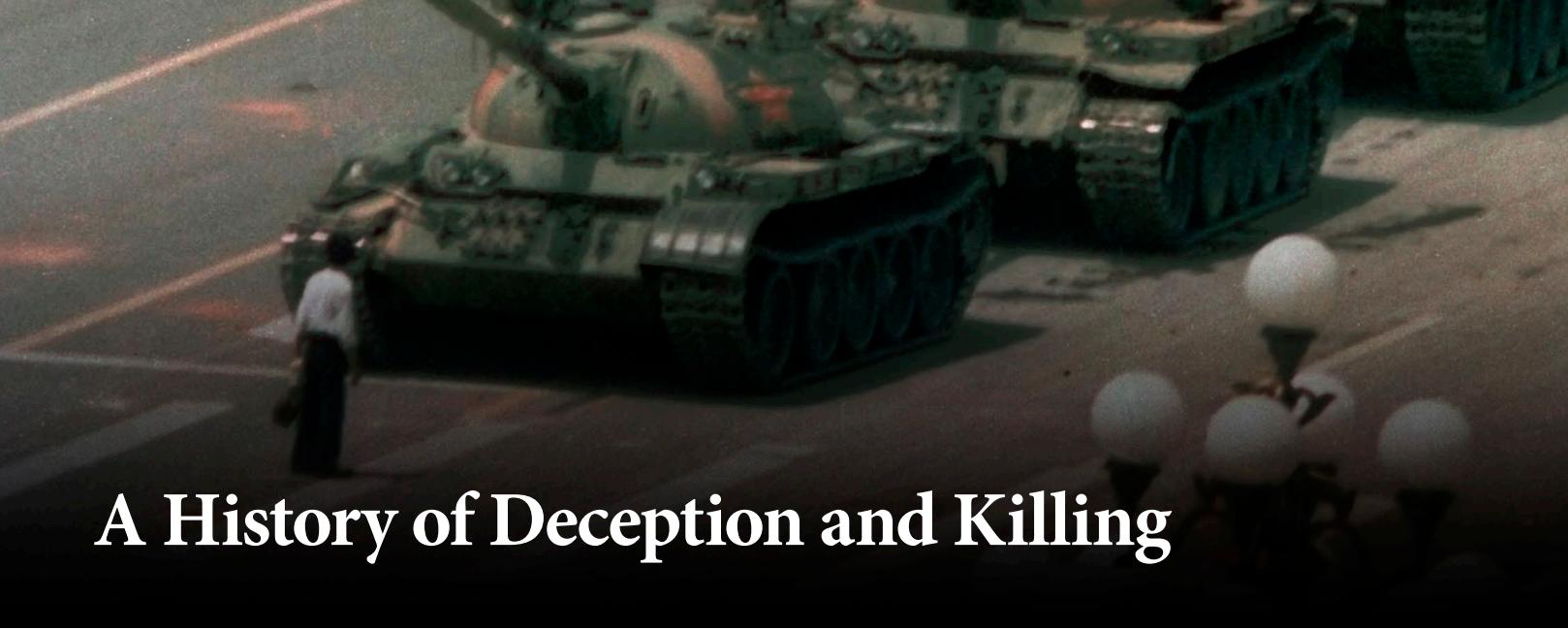
Furthermore, the 610 Office, an extralegal organization established by the central Communist Party leadership on June 10, 1999, specifically to persecute Falun Dafa, once held its national conference in Wuhan. The Hubei provincial government also held training courses in Wuhan for 610 Offices across the province. In addition, the Hubei brainwashing center was named a national model facility and promoted the torture methods it used on Falun Dafa practitioners to other centers throughout the country.

ROLE IN FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING

Tongji Hospital in Wuhan was one of the earliest medical facilities involved in the CCP's killing of Falun Dafa practitioners for organs, a crime first reported in 2006 and corroborated by multiple investigations. Researchers found that at least 14 types of organs and tissues have been transplanted at Tongji Hospital. In February 2005 alone, more than 1,000 kidney transplants were carried out at this facility even though China had no organ donation system.

It may appear random that the virus broke out in Wuhan first, but many, myself included, who believe in traditional Chinese culture saw a link between Wuhan's role in the persecution of Falun Dafa and the epidemic.





A History of Deception and Killing

From its very beginning, in the name of “building heaven on earth,” the CCP led people to rebel against tradition and use violence and struggle to “emancipate all mankind.” Since the CCP came to power, it has launched one bloody political campaign after another, resulting in the deaths of at least 80 million people.



Photo credit: Gage Skidmore

“The Chinese Communist Party has lied, is lying, and will continue to lie.”

- U.S. Senator Ben Sasse

LAND REFORM (1950-52)

After pledging to treat peasants well and protect the capitalist class, the CCP began a land redistribution campaign by killing landlords at will. A suppression of “counterrevolutionaries” followed, with official deaths counted at 2.4 million. In reality, at least 5 million former government employees, teachers, and landlords were murdered.

GREAT LEAP FORWARD (1958-60)

In the CCP’s fanatical plan to increase steel production, farmers were forced to abandon their fields. Officials inflated crop yields, leading to more than 30 million people starving to death; some even resorted to cannibalism. The CCP attributed the famine to “natural disasters,” but no significant natural anomalies occurred during this time.

CULTURAL REVOLUTION (1966-76)

To destroy every trace of traditional Chinese culture and values, the CCP launched a wave of “violent struggle” against “class enemies” and intellectuals. It mobilized the Red Guards to destroy countless historical artifacts, books, and temples. Children were made to denounce and beat their parents, teachers, and elders. Mass killings and wanton violence again ravaged China, with a death toll in the millions.

TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE (JUNE 4, 1989)

After months of protests by students advocating for democracy and the end of bureaucratic corruption, the CCP labeled them “counterrevolutionaries” and sent in the People’s Liberation Army. Soldiers gunned down unarmed protesters and crushed them with tanks, killing thousands. This event is still strictly censored in China.

PERSECUTION OF FALUN DAFa (1999-PRESENT)

As the Falun Dafa meditation and spiritual discipline gained widespread popularity with 100 million practitioners, the CCP launched a campaign to eradicate the group. Since then, millions have been arrested across China, with many subjected to forced labor, torture, and even organ harvesting. The persecution continues despite the pandemic outbreak.

Instead of taking responsibility for these actions, the CCP has tried to rewrite history and have people look the other way by offering material gains to those who stand to benefit from the Party’s rule. In the face of the coronavirus pandemic, the CCP has chosen to preserve its own image over the lives of millions. As U.S. Senator Ben Sasse concluded, “The Chinese Communist Party has lied, is lying, and will continue to lie.”



Falun Dafa practitioners hold banners reading “Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance” on Tiananmen Square to appeal for their right to practice Falun Dafa. (Photo: Minghui.org)

The Persecution of Falun Dafa—21 Years and Counting

According to Chinese government estimates, 80 to 100 million people had taken up Falun Dafa by 1999, with the number increasing by thousands each day. Despite the many benefits the practice brought to China and its people, former Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin feared its growing popularity and its revival of traditional Chinese values that the Party had tried to wipe out decades earlier.

State-run media began to launch propaganda attacks smearing Falun Dafa. In June 1999, Jiang Zemin established the 610 Office, an extralegal nationwide agency with special authority over all levels of law enforcement, government and the courts, to spearhead the persecution of Falun Dafa. On July 20, 1999, the police conducted sweeping arrests of volunteer coordinators of Falun Dafa exercise sites. The practice was banned, and an all-out media blitz was launched.

Since then, over 4,400 practitioners have been confirmed dead as a result of torture and other physical abuses, with the actual death toll believed to be many times more. In addition, an

unknown number of practitioners have been killed in organ harvesting atrocities. Hundreds of thousands have been illegally arrested, detained and tortured. Countless families have been torn apart as Party officials coerce family members to turn against their loved ones who practice Falun Dafa.

HATE PROPAGANDA

To incite public hatred against Falun Dafa, the CCP:

- labeled a peaceful appeal of 10,000 practitioners outside the National Appeals Office for their constitutional right to practice their faith as a “siege” of the central government compound, Zhongnanhai.
- staged a “self-immolation” at Tiananmen Square, where several people falsely claiming to be Falun Dafa practitioners set themselves ablaze before the flames were put out by police, who were already on scene with fire extinguishers at the ready.
- fabricated 1,400 death cases supposedly re-

sulting from practicing Falun Dafa. The named victims either did not practice Falun Dafa or did not exist.

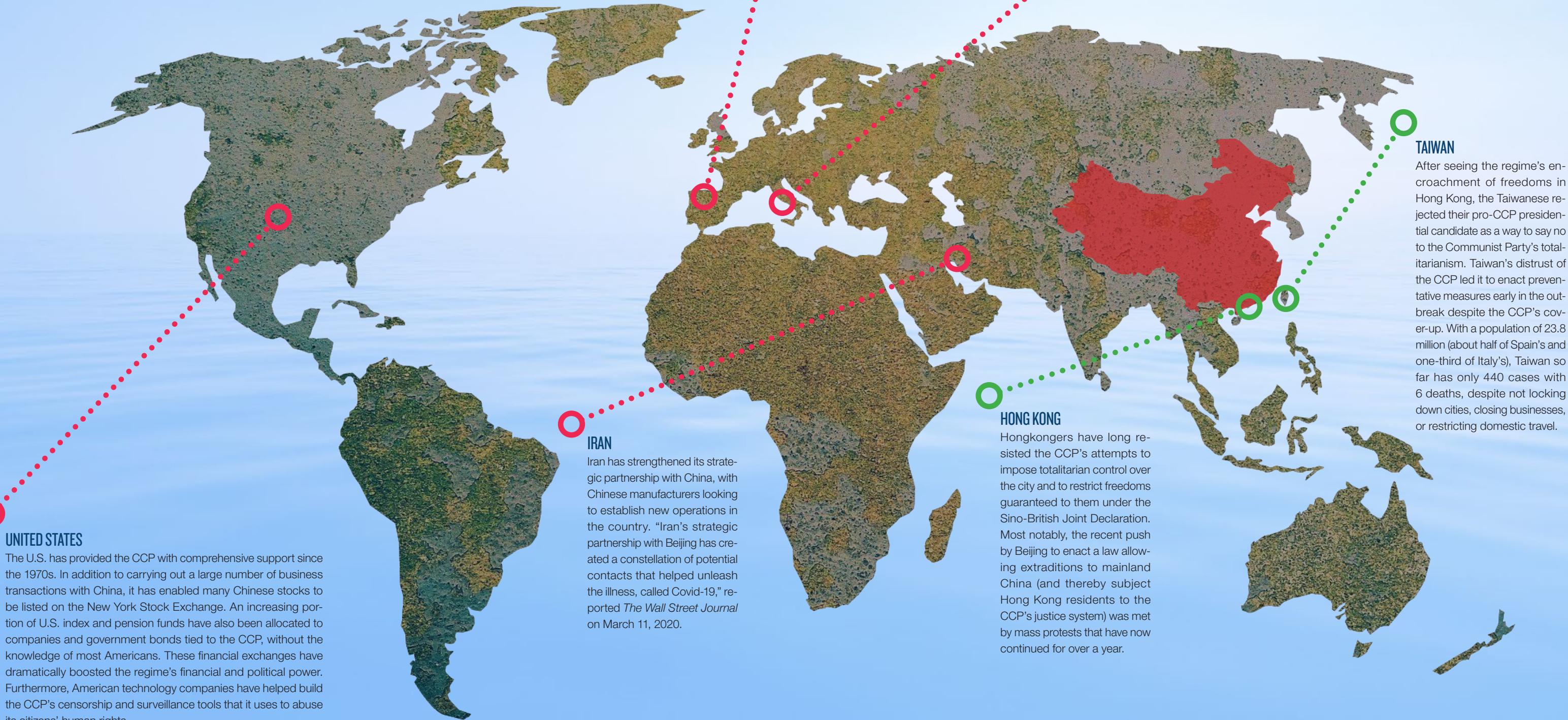
COUNTERING THE PERSECUTION

To help people see through the CCP’s lies and slander, Falun Dafa practitioners in China pass out flyers, talk to people face to face, write letters to officials, put up posters, and give out calendars and keepsakes. They produce the materials at home using their own savings. Practitioners abroad have persisted in calling perpetrators in China to deter them from abusing practitioners. Lawyers and other citizens in China have also helped to rescue practitioners who are detained for their faith. In Chinese courts, sentences for Falun Dafa practitioners are predetermined by Communist Party officials and handed down in show trials. Nevertheless, lawyers continue to defend practitioners’ innocence even though some have been arrested and tortured themselves for doing so.

Why Are Countries Close to the CCP Most Heavily Impacted?

Countries and regions that have close partnerships with the Chinese Communist Party now find themselves suffering with a high number of virus infections and deaths. Meanwhile, some of China's geographic neighbors, such as Taiwan and Hong Kong, have suffered relatively few cases.

Based on the traditional Chinese view that the morality of one's actions determines one's fate, it is worth noting that the heavily impacted regions have helped the CCP commit atrocities, including the persecution of Falun Dafa, by supporting the regime financially while ignoring its human rights abuses for at least two decades.





The Danger of Relying on China

At the beginning of the outbreak, as many countries donated tons of medical supplies to China, the CCP secretly organized Chinese living abroad to buy as many medical supplies as possible and ship them to China.

According to official data, between January 24 and February 29, China imported 2.46 billion shipping cartons of supplies for epidemic prevention, valued at 8.21 billion yuan (\$1.158 billion). Among them were 2.02 billion protective masks and 25.38 million protective suits.

As the outbreak evolved into a global health crisis with numerous countries fighting to contain the virus, these countries found themselves facing shortages of medical products, a problem further aggravated by their dependence on China to supply such products.

As a result of U.S. companies shifting their supply chains to China to increase their profits, the U.S. now depends on China for many vital medicines, including more than 80% of its antibiotics, 70% of acetaminophen, and about 40% of heparin, as well as drugs for HIV, cancers, depression, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, epilepsy and Parkinson's disease.

THE CCP OPENLY THREATENS THE U.S.

Stung by the U.S.'s decision to close its borders to travelers from China in the early stage of the pandemic, Chinese state-run media Xinhua warned in early March that China could apply "strategic control over medical products and ban exports to the United States" and that "the United States will fall into the hell of a new coronavirus pneumonia epidemic."

As the CCP followed through on its threat, executives from manufacturers 3M and Honeywell told U.S. officials that the Chinese government had halted exports of N95 respirators, booties, gloves and other PPE produced in China since January.

FAULTY MEDICAL SUPPLIES

When countries ravaged by the virus scrambled to find medical supplies for their patients, they ended up buying from China, only to find that millions of masks and rapid testing kits were faulty and unusable. Following are a few examples:

- Canada: around 1 million KN95 masks from China failed to meet federal quality standards
- The Netherlands: Nearly half of 1.3 million N95 face masks from China were recalled
- Germany: "Eleven million masks, all junk," as described by the Federal Transport Minister
- Belgium: 3 million masks imported from China did not meet required quality standards
- Spain: Rapid test kits only had a 30% detection rate; 640,000 kits to be returned
- Czech Republic: up to 80% of the 300,000 rapid test kits did not work
- Israel: 10,000 swab test kits from China were found to be contaminated with the virus
- United States: The University of Washington School of Medicine discovered that tens of thousands of test kits from China, costing \$125,000, were contaminated
- United Kingdom: millions of antibody test kits ordered from China returned inaccurate results; furthermore, doctors warned that 300 ventilators from China could cause significant harm and even death if used



Living Up to Our Values Means Saying No to the CCP

While some governments and private entities are starting to demand compensation from the CCP for their losses, it's also worth considering how and why many countries have partnered with the Chinese regime despite its well-documented crimes against humanity. Distancing ourselves from the CCP can help protect us against the harm of its deception. More importantly, it's a matter of upholding our fundamental values and keeping us from becoming complicit in the CCP's crimes.

For example, the United States' founding principles include freedom of belief and democracy, which differ fundamentally from the CCP's dictatorship and antitheist ideology. Since the Nixon administration, however, the U.S. has relaxed its vigilance against the danger of communism. After the former Soviet Union dissolved in December 1991, many Western countries began to engage with China on international trade and other economic activities.

They had hoped that such partnerships would lead China to become an open and democratic society that would better protect human rights. But that turned out to be wishful thinking. Instead of changing China, many countries ended up compromising their own principles and values to win China's business. As a result, the CCP remains the same repressive and deceitful regime, but with the help of Western countries, it has now become an economic giant and political powerhouse that, in turn, threatens freedom and democracy in those same countries.

In the past several months, members of the global com-

munity have not only witnessed the destruction caused by the CCP—many of them have also become the latest victims in its bloodstained legacy.

HOW MANY ARE IMPLICATED IN THE CCP'S CRIMES?

Tu Long, a millennial in Beijing, said in an interview with Voice of America, "The majority of Chinese, myself included, are not innocent. We condone [the CCP leadership] to do evil, some even assisted them to do evil." Western leaders who stay silent on the CCP's atrocities for economic and political gain are also complicit.

So, too, are many Western companies that have financially supported the CCP by investing in China, as well as those that have contributed to the regime's censorship and surveillance technology. These companies have, in effect, contributed to the CCP's persecution of Falun Dafa practitioners, other religious groups, dissidents, and human rights defenders.

THE WAY FORWARD

As tragic as it is, however, this pandemic provides an opportunity for us to reflect on our society and on ourselves. The advancement of science and technology has revolutionized our lives. But as human beings, we still need to live up to our moral obligations rather than simply indulge in material possessions, to challenge tyranny instead of acquiescing in silence, and to uphold moral principles instead of drifting with the tide. This might be the fundamental cure we're looking for.

What Can We Learn from Traditional Chinese Culture?

Harmony between Heaven, Earth, and Humankind is a fundamental concept that underlies traditional Chinese philosophy. For thousands of years, when disaster struck, virtuous emperors would take it as a warning from Heaven, reflect upon themselves, and correct their wrongdoings. Some issued public edicts of repentance so as to obtain forgiveness from Heaven and to spare their subjects from divine punishment.

Rulers who successfully avoided further catastrophes were those who took personal

responsibility, looked inward for their shortcomings, and acted on a genuine desire to return to virtue. In contrast, those who only sought protection from Heaven to prolong their reign while shifting blame to others found their prayers unanswered.

What happens when leaders drift away from these principles? Today, China is ruled by a communist regime that has gone all out to destroy traditional values, including those that provide for self-reflection and respect for human life.

This can be seen in the tens of millions of

deaths caused by the Communist Party's political campaigns, as well as its modern-day persecution of Falun Dafa—a belief in the universal values of Truthfulness, Compassion, and Forbearance. When those who aspire to cultivate such values are silenced, tortured, and even killed for their faith, what's left can only be an irreversible moral decline.

Conversely, if we revive these positive qualities and strive to become better people, starting with each individual, we can create a lasting society that will benefit generations to come.

Chinese emperors in the Ming and Qing dynasties used the Temple of Heaven (below) as a place of worship.



“*Those who only sought protection from Heaven to prolong their reign while shifting blame to others found their prayers unanswered.*



What is Falun Dafa?

The idea of self-cultivation has a rich history dating back to Lao Zi's conception of Daoism in China and Shakyamuni's founding of Buddhism in India. The ancients believed that through disciplined spiritual practice, a human being can elevate himself to a higher realm and free himself from the suffering and illusions of the ordinary world. Attaining this state requires moral rectitude, letting go of earthly desires, and the use of meditation and other techniques to improve mind and body.

Numerous schools of cultivation practice arose, each offering a principled path to spiritual growth. These traditions were quietly passed down over the ages from masters to disciples.

Falun Dafa, also known as Falun Gong, is one such practice and is now available to everyone. Its core tenets include improving oneself based on the values of Truthfulness, Compassion, and Forbearance.

Soon after its public introduction in 1992, almost every park in China was brimming with people practicing the meditative Falun Dafa exercises. Practitioners taught the exercises free of charge, and people realized that it had a tremendous power to improve both their health and character. Spreading quickly through word of mouth, Falun Dafa became a household name in just a few years.

Falun Dafa is based upon three principles:

真善忍

TRUTHFULNESS

COMPASSION

FORBEARANCE

BENEFITS OF PRACTICING FALUN DAFA

Spiritual growth
and physical health

Relieves stress
and anxiety

Increases energy
and vitality

5

Exercises

Easy to learn for people of all ages. Taught free of charge by volunteers around the world.



1 Buddha Stretching a Thousand Arms

Using gentle stretching movements, the first exercise opens all of the body's energy channels, creating a powerful energy field



2 Falun Standing Stance

Composed of four still positions that can be held for several minutes each, the second exercise boosts energy levels and awakens wisdom



3 Penetrating the Cosmic Extremes

With its gentle hand-gliding movements, the third exercise purifies the body using energy from the cosmos



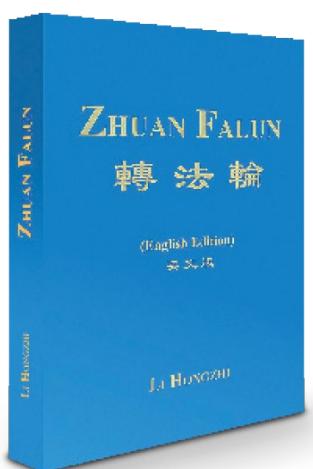
4 Falun Cosmic Orbit

By gently tracing the hands over the body, front and back, the fourth exercise rectifies abnormal conditions in the body and circulates energy



5 Strengthening Supernatural Powers

A meditation that incorporates special mudra and hand positions to refine body and mind, the fifth exercise strengthens higher abilities and energy



A PATH TO WELL-BEING

The book *Zhuan Falun* by Mr. Li Hongzhi is the most comprehensive and essential set of teachings in the practice. *Zhuan Falun* and Mr. Li's other teachings have been translated into 40 languages. They can be read for free online at FalunDafa.org, and hard copies can be purchased at TantiBooks.org.

Health Benefits

Many people experience life-changing improvements in their physical and mental health through Falun Dafa, explaining why it has grown so rapidly in popularity.

Widely enjoyed benefits include more restful sleep, less stress, increased energy, reduced irritability, and more.

Many report complete recovery from chronic disease including cancer, diabetes, hepatitis and heart disease. Others lose the urge to smoke and let go of tobacco and other addictions.

Finding Relief from PTSD After Trying Out Falun Dafa

BY A FALUN DAFA PRACTITIONER IN TEXAS, UNITED STATES

While serving as a defense contractor with the military overseas, I developed symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). I was so close to losing my mind and just breaking down. I began to drink heavily. While walking out of a store, I had a seizure. I eventually quit my job and returned to live with my mom in Texas in 2015.

Then I started having intense nightmares of war, with our base being overrun by enemy soldiers or surrounded by armed terrorists. Every single night, I would wake up multiple times with my whole body drenched in sweat. I would drink myself to sleep, and it was a vicious cycle of paranoia by day and living out my most dreaded fears at night.

When I was later offered a job as a security officer, I still had very bad PTSD. I got more comfortable working there over time, but I never spoke to anyone about my personal life. I drank and smoked every chance I got.

“I couldn't believe my eyes: my face looked younger.”

A MIRACULOUS BOOK

One day in early 2017, a friend emailed me *Zhuan Falun*, the main book of Falun Dafa. Normally I would read a book meticulously until I understood it fully, and then I would move on to the next one. But *Zhuan Falun* was different: I couldn't under-

stand it completely. The more I dug into it, the deeper it would go. It was fresh and interesting.

I used to smoke cigarettes while reading. One day I tried to smoke while reading *Zhuan Falun* on my phone, but I literally couldn't do it because the smoke made me feel nauseated. I tried it again the next day and had the same experience. But when I started reading something else, the feeling would go away and I could read and smoke again with no problem.

It was just as the book described: “If you want to quit, it is guaranteed that you can do it. When you smoke a cigarette again, it will not taste right. If you read this lecture in the book, it will also have this effect.”

TRYING DAFAS AS A SKEPTIC

After I finished reading, I decided to try Falun Dafa for 30 days and see if what it said was true—that improving my morals and thoughts would really change my body and the environment around me. I expected to see maybe some slight or subtle changes, but that was not the case. From that moment on, I've never had another war dream or woken up sweating from nightmares. My PTSD and paranoia took a little longer to go away, but within a few months, they disappeared completely.

The first time I tried the Falun Dafa exercises, I had a bad hangover before I began. I was dehydrated, felt weak, and had a headache. But when I finished the exercises, I felt incredible, like a new person. I cleaned around the house and

took my dogs on a skateboard walk around the neighborhood. I couldn't believe how good I felt and how much energy I suddenly had despite my earlier hangover.

Within a week of taking up Dafa, I looked in the mirror and did a double take. I couldn't believe my eyes: my face looked younger. I stood there and stared at myself in amazement.

LASTING CHANGES

I quit drinking about six months after starting the practice and quit smoking about four months after that. I had tried to quit smoking several times before, but with the power of Falun Dafa, I was able to quit for good. It has now been over two years since I last touched alcohol or cigarettes. I feel better than I've ever felt in my life.

My wife had had migraines almost weekly for ten years. When I started practicing Dafa, her migraines went away and never came back. It was just as *Zhuan Falun* said, “Since you practice a righteous way, your practice will benefit others.” When she started practicing Dafa herself, her hemorrhoids shrank and she no longer needed to wear glasses, as she could see perfectly clearly without them.

Little did I know that my trying out Dafa for a month would go on for three years and counting. I've fully recovered from PTSD, regained my confidence, and advanced to a management role at my work as a result. More importantly, for what I've gained spiritually, my gratitude is beyond words.

Falun Dafa Changes a Troubled Youth into a Good Man

BY DAN MU, A FALUN DAFÀ PRACTITIONER IN BEIJING, CHINA

I started smoking and drinking when I was 12. I also bullied other classmates. After graduating from high school, I started indulging in other vices. I learned to play guitar and grew my hair long. Despite my youth, I lacked energy. I couldn't break free from my life of decadence.

While studying music in 1996, I started to smoke marijuana with my classmates. I couldn't concentrate on my studies at all and relied on the drug to lift my spirits and find so-called creative inspiration. I also had hallucinations, delusions, paranoid states, acute self-consciousness, and dual personalities.

One night after smoking marijuana, I lay on my bed gripped by an inexplicable fear. I heard a voice telling me that I couldn't continue this way. I felt like I was about to cry. I was also stressed out and frustrated. My family urged me to change my lifestyle, but I didn't listen.

FINDING NEW HOPE

While tidying up one day, I came across a DVD that I had found while visiting a friend. There was a lotus flower printed on it. I played the disc and found a video introducing Falun Dafa and an e-book, *Zhuan Falun*.

I was attracted by the content of the book. It talked about how to be a good person, be more altruistic, respect one's parents, and so on. I came to understand that the meaning of life is to return to one's true self. "This is what I've been looking for," I thought. That's when I started to

practice Falun Dafa.

I put a stop to my smoking and drinking three months later. All of my bad habits, including swearing, just disappeared. My body was cleansed, and my bad feelings were gone. I got a haircut, became high-spirited, and lived happily.

PERSEVERANCE AMID PERSECUTION

My parents were in the Chinese military and had been misled by the Communist Party's propaganda defaming Falun Dafa. They wanted me to give up my newfound belief. One night, they burst into my room and beat me. I cried over their misunderstandings. They would regularly beat and scold me this way.

I became gentle and kind, and did more things for the sake of others.

I knew that what I had done in the past was irresponsible to my family. For example, my parents let me live in the big room so I could play music and host friends, while they lived in a tiny room with my little nephew. After learning Dafa, I gave up the big room and often helped my parents with chores. I became gentle and kind, and did more things for the sake of others.

TAKING HARSHIP AS JOY

A friend introduced me to a low-paying job at a bar. I worked wherever I was needed and wasn't picky. The bar was full of cigarettes, alcohol, and drugs. Although I worked in a noisy environment, my mind was serene and peaceful.

My shift each day went from 3 p.m. to 4 a.m. Taxis were expensive, so in the summer I rode a bicycle to work. In the winter I had to wait for the first subway train to go home. Sometimes I would fall asleep on the train and miss my station.

Although I was exhausted after arriving home every day, I sat in meditation for an hour, doing the fifth Falun Dafa exercise. My fatigue would disappear immediately. I worked hard, yet I did not feel the hardship.

REWarded WITH GOOD FORTUNE

I later changed jobs. My new boss trusted me to take care of the storage, sales, and accounting. I followed Dafa's principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance in my daily work. I took personal gain lightly and was considerate of customers.

My work performance kept improving, and I received multiple raises. I also made more friends. They trusted me because I didn't have bad thoughts. I later bought an apartment and a car, got married, and had a child. I help my wife with the chores, and we haven't had any quarrels. I know all of these changes are because I practice Falun Dafa.



Group practice of the Falun Dafa exercises in Guangzhou, China before the persecution began in July 1999. The banner says "Falun Dafa volunteer instruction site." (Photo: Minghui.org)

Read Minghui.org for More News, Experiences, and Persecution Updates

It's hard to imagine that parks in China were once filled with people of all ages doing slow, gentle exercises accompanied by serene music. Across the country, 100 million people were practicing Falun Dafa. But after a while, this peaceful group came under state surveillance. The bestselling books that formed the basis of their practice were banned. Newspapers and TV stations that once praised Falun Dafa's health benefits instead went on the attack. Practitioners who tried to clear up misinformation with publishers were arrested and beaten.

Amid the chaos, a group of practitioners in North America saw a need to put together accurate information to let the world know what was happening. This was the start of Minghui (literal translation: "clear wisdom").

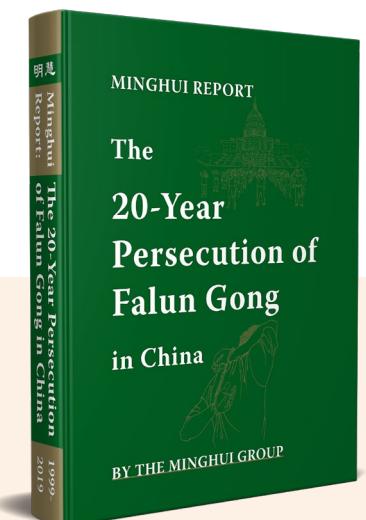
VISIT US AT EN.MINGHUI.ORG FOR:

- personal experiences of people who have found renewed health and well-being after practicing Falun Dafa
- inspiring stories of how practitioners look inward to improve their character when they encounter interpersonal conflicts
- on-the-ground accounts of the ongoing persecution of Falun Dafa in China
- practitioners' perspectives about the pandemic and other current events

SUPPORT US:

Minghui.org is a network of volunteers and the only organization dedicated to reporting on firsthand information about the persecution of Falun Dafa in China. We have done so every day for 21 years, and our reporting has benefited millions, both in China and around the world. To find Minghui books and other publications, or to make a donation, visit mhpublishing.org.

Read our comprehensive report on the persecution in China, based on firsthand accounts not found anywhere else. This milestone work covers both the brutality faced by Falun Dafa practitioners in China and the CCP's extension of its campaign globally through economic pressure and intimidation of political, civic, and business leaders around the world. Available at TiantiBooks.org.



FALUN DAF
is also
known as
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For history, news and a window into the lives of those who practice Falun Dafa

HOW TO LEARN

Falun Dafa is taught free of charge, and it's easy to begin.

You are invited to visit any of the hundreds of group exercise sites that can be found in some 80 countries.

Falun Dafa does not maintain any memberships. There is nothing to join. No one will ever ask you for donations or to pay for any public events.

LEARN THE EXERCISES

Volunteers teach the exercises at public exercise sites the world over. Video instructions are available online at FalunDafa.org

READ THE BOOKS

The book *Zhuan Falun* is the primary text of the practice. Read for free online or purchase a hard copy from Tianti Books, which specializes in Falun Dafa books.

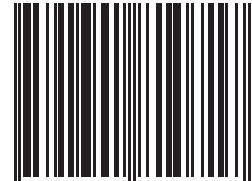
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