On July 20, 1999

the Chinese Communist Party began a violent campaign to eradicate Falun Gong, a peaceful practice of meditation and spiritual cultivation based on the principles of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance.

Since then, hundreds of thousands of people have been imprisoned for their belief in Falun Gong. Over 3,400 have been tortured to death, and millions more have been denied basic rights and freedoms.

This persecution has drawn condemnation from around the world, while Falun Gong has won continued support from governments, NGOs, and people like you who care about justice and peace.

The U.S. House of Representatives has passed four resolutions since 1999 calling for an end to the persecution. In March 2010, Congress passed House Resolution 605, “Recognizing the continued persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China on the 11th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party campaign to suppress the Falun Gong spiritual movement and calling for an immediate end to the campaign to persecute, intimidate, imprison, and torture Falun Gong practitioners.”
Falun Gong, also called Falun Dafa, is a peaceful spiritual practice rooted in traditional Chinese culture. It consists of meditation, five gentle sets of exercises, and a moral philosophy centered on the values of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance. Practitioners of Falun Gong aspire to live in accordance with these principles in their daily lives, and in the process, let go of destructive tendencies such as addiction, anger, and jealousy.

Through consistent practice, Falun Gong can enable one to reach a state of altruism, health, and inner balance. Although rooted in ancient Chinese spiritual tradition, Falun Gong was first taught publicly in China in 1992. It spread quickly through word-of-mouth as tens of millions of Chinese citizens found greater health and spiritual well-being through the practice.

Today, Falun Gong is practiced in over 80 countries worldwide by people of all ages and backgrounds. It is always taught free of charge by volunteers, and can be practiced individually or in groups.

“International observers believe that Falun Gong practitioners constitute a large percentage—some say as many as half—of the total number of Chinese imprisoned in [labor] camps. [...] From 2000 to 2005, Falun Gong practitioners accounted for 66 percent of all cases of alleged torture by Chinese authorities reported to the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture.”

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