

The Juvenile Diabetes Foundation (JDF) was founded in 1970 by parents of children with diabetes. The foundation was created with the mission of finding a cure for the disease and its complications through the support of research.

The JDF is a professional organization that is one of the nation's most cost-efficient charities, providing at least 80 cents of every dollar to research and education about research. By 2001, JDF's commitment to its mission will increase to \$100 million per year.

Since their inception, JDF has provided over \$326 million for diabetes research, more than any other non-profit non-governmental health agency in the world. Events like the Walk to Cure Diabetes are important community activities that continue the fight against this debilitating disease.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation for their fight against diabetes. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation many more years of continued success.

SHIXIONG LI LETTER DESCRIBING RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN CHINA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 30, 2001

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, as co-chairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I want to share a letter I recently received from Shixiong Li, president of the Committee for Investigation on Persecution of Religion in China, Inc., regarding religious persecution in China. The letter notes that the passing of permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) has had a grave effect on House Church believers. A graph identifying the number of persecuted House Church believers shows an alarming increase of those being persecuted by the Chinese government since the passing of PNTR.

I look forward to the day when the citizens of China will be free to worship the religion of their choosing and enjoy the basic human right of religious freedom.

COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION ON PERSECUTION OF RELIGION IN CHINA, INC. A TRUTH-FINDING INVESTIGATIVE TABLE OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S PERSECUTION OF FAMILY CHURCHES

Preface, October 9, 2001

For more than nine months, our members have done a lot of concrete things in the U.S. and China. In Mainland China alone, more

than ten thousand believers have secretly participated in the task of collecting and compiling materials on religious persecution. Under China's "modernized despotism," this task, however dangerous it may be, is worth doing, for what it produces is strong evidence of the Chinese government's persecution of religion rather than information based estimation or guess-work. It is a record of Chinese communist crimes of treading on human rights, with lists of true names of the victims and the real location where abuse took place. For the participants, nothing is more dangerous than publicizing their name list. This is the reason that for now we can only put out name lists of those who are dead, handicapped, imprisoned, under surveillance or on the run. Other name lists will not be revealed, but numbers of the persons on each of these name lists are given. In addition, name lists of abusing public security men and women are shown.

A CONTRASTIVE TABLE OF NUMBERS OF FAMILY CHURCH BELIEVERS PERSECUTED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT BEFORE AND AFTER THE PASSAGE OF PNTR

[Date of tabulation: October 2001]

	1983 to May 23, 2000	May 24, 2000 to September 2001
Persons arrested .....	20,861	2,825
Persons in labor reform or labor reeducation ..	3,692	322
Persons wanted by the authorities .....	7	.....
Persons forced to be on the run .....	1,104	441
Persons abused to death .....	126	3
Persons abused to handicapping .....	204	4
Persons under surveillance .....	892	105
Persons fined .....	8,397	1,288

A TRUTH-FINDING INVESTIGATIVE TABLE OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S PERSECUTION OF FAMILY CHURCHES

[Date of tabulation: October 2001]

Time	Persons arrested	Persons in labor reform or labor reeducation	Persons wanted by the authorities	Persons forced to be on the run	Persons abused to death	Persons abused to handicapping	Persons under surveillance	Persons fined
1983 .....	1,584	426	.....	29	11	13	56	28
1984 .....	111	29	.....	5	2	2	4	9
1985 .....	169	44	.....	5	3	1	6	35
1986 .....	367	53	2	9	6	1	9	31
1987 .....	855	264	.....	25	4	5	17	169
1988 .....	654	103	.....	7	3	4	24	171
1989 .....	724	97	.....	29	4	9	24	213
1990 .....	638	83	.....	13	6	6	24	162
1991 .....	767	156	1	30	9	5	22	324
1992 .....	981	111	.....	13	7	17	39	340
1993 .....	822	151	.....	44	6	7	34	409
1994 .....	1,733	175	.....	42	6	18	69	749
1995 .....	2,853	554	.....	198	25	33	111	1,661
1996 .....	2,360	479	1	146	13	29	126	1,200
1997 .....	1,826	371	.....	122	9	23	95	1,014
1998 .....	1,500	278	1	158	7	21	95	713
1999 .....	2,070	249	2	166	3	10	93	970
2000 .....	991	140	.....	145	2	2	89	479
2001 .....	2,681	251	.....	359	3	2	60	1,008
Totals .....	23,686	4,014	7	1,545	129	208	997	9,685

Bayside, NY, September 1, 2001.

DEAR HONORABLE CONGRESSMAN WOLF: On behalf of the 23,686 and ever increasing number of Chinese Christian prisoners who have been imprisoned because of their religious faith, I want to extend my deep gratitude to you and your colleagues for your consistent and continual concern for the ongoing religious persecution in China. The meeting we had the other day itself was encouraging in demonstrating that there are still some courageous men and women in this great country who are willing to listen to the voice of the persecuted faithful. Though many of you might have heard in the past few years that China's human rights and religious freedom record had been "greatly improved," if you were to let the truth and facts speak for themselves, you would have a different picture. So what has really been happening to

millions of the silenced underground church believers in China?

To celebrate its victory in the US Congress of the passage of PNTR, and correspondent defeat of those like you who had been concerned with the issue of China's religious persecution, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has launched more campaigns against religious believers recently without any concern of international pressure being applied at all. To the contrary, their response has been to strike harder and more ruthlessly than ever on house-church believers. If there was any meaningful signal to religious persecutors in the past, it was the annual congressional review of PNTR which at least served as a helpful tool, if not the most effective one, to contain the human right abusers in China, or at least to alert China that the situation was one of concern to the US. Regret-

tably, even this, one of the last means to rein in Chinese human right abuses, has been removed in Congress in the name of the "American economic interest." All that you can do now to improve CCP's "deteriorated" human rights record is to wait for the collapse of persecutors who are well-aided by "American economic interest group."

We are all people under God. Though practicing different faiths, we all put our trust in the One and only true god. While noting the importance of economic interest, nevertheless we should never sacrifice human rights and religious freedom in exchange for bread and toys. Moreover, according to our independent investigation by some ten thousand house-church believers inside China, even children have become prey to the Chinese religious persecutors just because their mothers and fathers are members of the house-

church. How depraved we would be to neglect hundreds of thousands of crying, scared, hungry children—many of whom have no home to go—just because their parents are believers in God and members of house-churches! With their homes destroyed as “illegal religious sites” and their schools rejecting them as “unfit for communist education,” these children wrote down their stories and experiences with trembling hands and fearful tears. (Please see the attached two children’s testimonies written in their own hands.)

Dear Congressman Wolf, here I want you to pay special attention to one fact: the passage of PNTR has had a grave effect on the fate of house-church believers. Before the passage of PNTR, in the eighteen years that we have had records of the Chinese house-church movement, the average number of believers forced to flee their homes because of persecution was 63 each year. However, that number has increased to 330 just one year after the passage of PNTR, a five-fold increase. Moreover, before the passage of PNTR, the average number of people arrested was 1,192 per year, and now that number has increased to 2,118, a 70 percent increase. In addition, house-church believers have been experiencing much greater pressure than ever before from the fact that anyone who is accused as a believers in God is subject to persecution by local police. Numerous believers have been arrested, tortured, and imprisoned for distributing church-related materials.

Based on the above facts, I have three specific requests of Congress:

First, we plead for Congress to ask President Bush to show his extensive concern over the issue of China’s religious persecution when he pays his state visit to China next month. He can accomplish that by submitting to President Jiang Zemin the list of names of Chinese religious prisoners; requesting their immediate release according to Article 36 in China’s Constitution which claims “Chinese people have the freedom of religious belief”; and recommending the Chinese government compensate those who have been the victims of the persecution.

In addition, we ask President Bush to submit another list of the at least 789 severe persecutors, including some senior officials such as Mr. Kun Cao, deputy director of the Public Security Bureau (PSB), Nongan county, Jilin province; Mr. Lianshen Zhang, deputy director of PSB, Xinqu district, Tangsha city, Hebei province, and Mr. Qing Guo, director of PSB of Yeji branch, An county, Anhui province. President Bush should press Chinese President Jiang to prosecute those criminals, along with the law enforcement officials who abused their power by carrying out religious persecution using China’s own Criminal Justice Law and other laws that have been perverted as a means of persecuting rather than protecting the Chinese citizenry. (Please see the attached respective lists.)

Second, we ask the US Congress to continue to monitor China’s deteriorated human rights record, particularly with regard to religious persecution. Please press the cases of religious prisoners and their children by seeking their release and justice for them, which should include a trial of the criminal police.

Our third and final request is that the Congress continue its moral endorsement and support of those conscientious people who advocate and help those who are persecuted because of their religious belief; that it pass legislation to prevent and foreign government or its affiliated organizations from monitoring, threatening, and harassing the

groups and individuals based in the United States who fight for religious freedom in China.

May the day of true religious freedom in China soon arrive!

Thank you for giving me this opportunity. May God be with you!

May God bless the American Congress and its people!

SHIXIONG LI,

*President of Committee for Investigation  
on Persecution of Religion in China.*

#### CHILDREN’S TESTIMONIES

##### TESTIMONY NO. 1

At about 5 pm, I found a police car parked behind our house when I returned home after class. I was very surprised. I hurried back home and found several policemen conducting an intensive search of our home.

“Do you and your mom still believe in God?” a policeman shouted to me when he saw me come in.

“Yes, is there anything wrong with believing in God?” I replied nervously.

“It’s not a matter of right or wrong. It’s a matter that you are not allowed to believe that.”

I was scared to death when one policeman approached me and asked, “What’s your name?”

“How old are you? Where are you studying?”

After awhile, I heard one policeman shout to my mom, “You have to come with us today.”

I was left alone, watching my mom being dragged out to the police car. With extreme darkness outside and the echoing of the policeman’s shouting, I burst out crying suddenly. After many hours, my mother came back at midnight and told me that she was told that the matter was finished. After that I was always afraid that someday my mom would be arrested. And, it did happen at noon, when I came back home to find the door locked.

“Your Mom was taken away by the policeman,” a neighbor told me. I wandered around the house, waiting for Mom in a long, suffering afternoon without having anything to eat. At about nine in the evening, Mom came back with bruises and told me with tears: “Mom has to leave. They (the police) won’t let me stay at home any longer.” I couldn’t accept that. Lying on the bed without sleep, I wondered: Is Mom going back home again? What shall I do? Who will cook for me? Who will pick me up from school? The next morning, I knew Mom was leaving but I pretended not to care about this while a river of tears flowed in my heart.

I found the door was locked and Mom had left that afternoon after class. I was very anxious and desperate so I had to find a place to stay. I went to stay at my cousin’s home.

At that time I thought the school was my only place to find some rest. But the police would not even let me go. In the beginning, they tried to know where my parents were by asking my teachers to question me. The fact is I really knew nothing about that except they were working somewhere. Then the police started following me everyday from school to my cousin’s home after class. One day, a policeman rushed into my cousin’s home and threateningly told me, “It’s hard for us to believe that you don’t know where your parents are. It’s impossible that there is no communication between you and your mom. Sooner or later we’ll find and arrest her even if you don’t tell us.” The most terrifying thing happened when two policemen

stormed into my cousin’s home the night before I had to take a major entrance exam for high school. They searched everything everywhere, upside down, and warned me before they left, “It’s not possible that your Mom won’t come back when you take this entrance exam. You will be severely punished according to the law if you don’t report it immediately.” My heart was so stirred and terrified that I couldn’t continue to review my class notes. Nobody from my relatives came to meet me the next day after the exam; only a few policemen were watching me with suspicious and evil eyes. They followed me wherever I went. And I failed to enter senior high school. My brother-in-law and all my other relatives could not receive me because of the police’s harassment. How much more pressure could I bear as a teenage girl? Having to throw away the beloved books of my education and ideal without knowing what my tomorrow will be, I am still walking outside my hometown, living life like a real wanderer.

##### TESTIMONY NO. 2

Somebody reported to the public security bureau that my whole family believes in God. My parents had to run away from home that night after hearing about that. Suddenly I was left alone in our three-bedroom house that night. I was so terrified that I turned on all the lights in the house. I started crying and asking myself: Is Mom going to come back? How could I live my life after this? How could I bear the suffering of being separated from Mom who always cares most about me?

After that, I had to stay at my grandma’s home. But the police turned their attention onto me in order to find my parents. In the beginning, they tried to get information about my parents’ whereabouts by asking my teacher to question me. Failing to get any information, they started harassing me by following me daily after school. I was so isolated that nobody at my school dared to stay with me because there were always policemen around me wherever I went. Every morning when I walked to school from grandma’s house, a policeman came up and “escorted” me and sometimes interrogated me as if I were a criminal.

Because both my grandparents were over seventy years old and very ill, they were not able to take care of me. And none of my relatives were willing to invite me to stay with them because of the fear of police. I had to leave my beloved school with tears. I am now really a wanderer. Whenever I wander around a school watching other children playing games, I cannot help bursting out into tears. When can I resume my school?

#### TRIBUTE TO MARY ALICE RYAN

##### HON. WM. LACY CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 30, 2001*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mary Alice Ryan, president and CEO of St. Andrew’s Episcopal-Presbyterian Foundation in St. Louis, Missouri, and for the past two years National Chairperson of the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging (AAHSA). Through her work with St. Andrew’s, and her active participation in aging-services organizations in St. Louis, and at the national level, Mary Alice Ryan