

2.1 WHEREAS, Falun Gong, a spiritual practice involving meditative "qigong" exercises and
2.2 centered on the values of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance, became immensely popular in
2.3 China in the 1990s, with multiple estimates placing the number of practitioners at upwards of 70
2.4 million; and

2.5 WHEREAS, in July 1999, the Chinese Communist Party launched an intensive, nationwide
2.6 persecution designed to eradicate the spiritual practice of Falun Gong, including physical and mental
2.7 torture; and

2.8 WHEREAS, since 1999, hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been
2.9 detained extra-legally in Chinese reeducation-through-labor camps, detention centers, and prisons,
2.10 where torture, abuse, and implausible medical exams and blood tests on Falun Gong practitioners
2.11 are routine; and

2.12 WHEREAS, the number of organ transplant operations in China increased by more than 500
2.13 percent within five years after 1999, corresponding with the onset of the persecution of Falun Gong;
2.14 and

2.15 WHEREAS, the increase of transplant organs is not attributable to an overall increase in the
2.16 number of death row inmates or to a public organ donation system or another publicly recognized
2.17 organ source; and

2.18 WHEREAS, the Government of the People's Republic of China has not provided any
2.19 explanation for the sudden increase of donor organs and the short wait times of 1 to 4 weeks for
2.20 kidney and liver transplants; and

2.21 WHEREAS, two Canadian researchers - David Matas, a human rights attorney, and David
2.22 Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific - conducted an investigation into
2.23 allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners of conscience in 2006 and concluded,
2.24 based on extensive circumstantial evidence, that the allegations were true and that tens of thousands
2.25 of Falun Gong practitioners may have been killed for their organs; and

2.26 WHEREAS, in 2006, doctors from 17 Chinese hospitals admitted in phone calls with
2.27 undercover investigators that they have used or could obtain vital organs of Falun Gong prisoners
2.28 of conscience for transplant, with some of the doctors implicating local courts and security agencies
2.29 in the organ procurement process; and

2.30 WHEREAS, Ethan Gutmann published findings that Chinese security agencies began
2.31 harvesting organs from members of the predominantly Muslim Uighur ethnic minority group in
2.32 the 1990s, including from Uighur political prisoners; and

2.33 WHEREAS, the United Nations Committee Against Torture and the Special Rapporteur on
2.34 Torture have expressed concern over the allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners,
2.35 and have called on the Government of the People's Republic of China to increase accountability
2.36 and transparency in the organ transplant system and punish those responsible for abuses; and

WHEREAS, Huang Jiefu announced in December 2014 that the People's Republic of China will end organ harvesting from executed prisoners by January 1, 2015, while simultaneously stating that death row prisoners are citizens who have the "right" to donate their organs, and that their organs will be entered into the organ allocation program, and therefore the organ procurement from death row prisoners will continue under this new semantic terminology; and

WHEREAS, the aforementioned announcement made by Huang Jiefu has not been verified on official, publicly accessible Web sites or information boards of the Chinese ministry of health, and therefore remains an announcement by a single person, but not an announcement of the government; and

WHEREAS, the People's Republic of China neither acknowledged the organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience, nor expressed the cessation of it; and

WHEREAS, the Declaration of Istanbul Custodian Group, the International Society of Heart and Lung Transplantation, and Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting expressed in public statements that the announcement to end the organ harvesting by January 2015 is not credible, but only a semantic alteration of the same practice; and

WHEREAS, in January 2015, the White House, in response to the petition "We the People," expressed its opposition to China's practice of harvesting organs from executed prisoners; and

WHEREAS, the killing of religious or political prisoners for the purpose of selling their organs for transplant is an egregious and intolerable violation of the fundamental right to live; and

WHEREAS, in September 2012, experts testified before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee that United States patients continue to travel to China for organ transplants and that the medical community continues cooperation and training with Chinese colleagues, creating the risk that they may be indirectly aiding abusive practices; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota that it:

(1) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately end the practice of organ harvesting from all prisoners and prisoners of conscience, and explicitly from Falun Gong prisoners of conscience and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups;

(2) calls upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately end the 15-year persecution of the Falun Gong, and the immediate release of all Falun Gong practitioners and other prisoners of conscience;

(3) calls upon the President of the United States to undertake a full and transparent investigation by the United States Department of State into organ transplant practices in the People's Republic of China, and calls for the prosecution of those found to have engaged in such unethical practices;

4.1 (4) will take measures to initiate a registry for residents of Minnesota who travel abroad to
4.2 receive organ transplants; and

4.3 (5) will take measures to ban the entry of those who have participated in illegal removal of
4.4 human tissues and organs, and seek prosecution of such individuals should they be found on the
4.5 soil of Minnesota.

4.6 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota is directed
4.7 to prepare copies of this memorial and transmit them to the President and Vice President of the
4.8 United States, the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of
4.9 the United States House of Representatives, the chair of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs,
4.10 the chair of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, and Minnesota's Senators and
4.11 Representatives in Congress.