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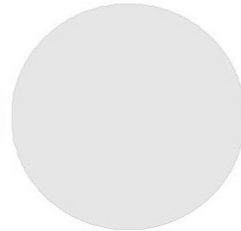
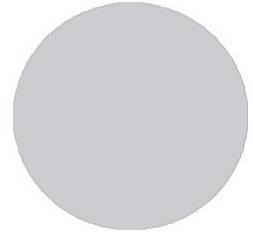
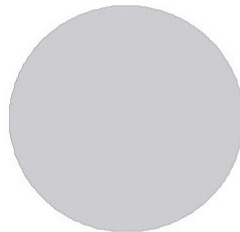
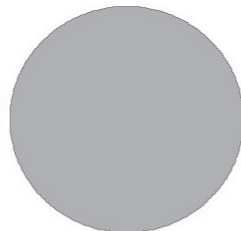
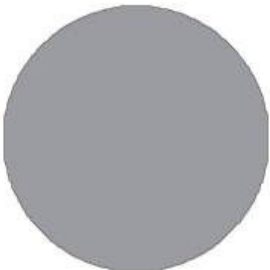


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News and Events from Around the World



Spanish Judge Calls Five Top Chinese Officials to Account for Genocide

Five high-ranking Chinese officials have been indicted in Spain for genocide and torture of Falun Gong practitioners.

In a groundbreaking case, following a two-year investigation, a Spanish judge has accepted charges of genocide and torture in a case filed against five high-ranking Chinese Communist Party (CCP) officials for their role in the persecution of Falun Gong.

This is the first time that a court has recognized the campaign against the group as legally fitting the definition of genocide. If the defendants were in Spain, the court could call them before the judge for a hearing.

“This historic decision by a Spanish judge means that Chinese Communist Party leaders responsible for brutal crimes are now one step closer to being brought to justice,” said Carlos Iglesias, a lawyer representing the plaintiffs.

Between 2003 and 2007 fifteen victims of persecution filed criminal complaints against each of the five CCP officials under a Spanish law that enables individuals or their lawyers to initiate private prosecutions (acciones populares). Four complaints were combined into one case, the facts of which a judge from Spain’s National Court (Audiencia Nacional) has been investigating since 2006; the fifth was added later.

On Nov. 11, Iglesias received a letter from the National Court saying the charges of genocide and torture had been accepted.

Among the accused is ex-leader of the Chinese Communist Party, Jiang Zemin. Jiang is widely acknowledged as the initiator and primary driver behind the campaign launched in 1999 to “eradicate” Falun Gong. According to Chinese regime statistics at the time, an estimated 70 to 100 million people were practicing the discipline that combines slow-moving exercises and spiritual teachings.

In order to implement Jiang’s decision to wipe out the group, the country’s state-run media, security apparatus, and network of “re-education through labor camps” were mobilized in full force. Since then, experts estimate that hundred of thousands, possibly millions, of practitioners have been sent to labor camps, prisons, and thought reform classes

Human rights groups and Western media reports have documented the systematic use of torture to force Falun Gong practitioners to renounce their faith. According to the Falun Dafa Information Center, over 3,000 practitioners are documented to have been killed, many due to torture, since 1999.

“The perpetrators of the genocide and torture will be confronted with two trials,” Iglesias said. “One of justice in front of the courts, and another, judgment in front of history, for having committed the biggest of all atrocities: the persecution of millions of persons whose only intention is to improve their ethical, moral, and spiritual qualities, following universal values.”

Also facing charges of genocide and torture in the Spanish case is Luo Gan, former head of the [610 Office](#), an extrajudicial agency set up to lead and coordinate the campaign against Falun Gong. Chinese human rights lawyers have compared the 610 Office to Nazi Germany’s Gestapo in its operations, brutality, and extraordinary authority.

The other three accused are Bo Xilai, current Party Secretary for Chongqing and former Minister of Commerce; Jia Qinglin, the fourth-highest member of the Party hierarchy; and Wu Guanzheng, head of an internal Party disciplinary committee. The charges against the three are based on their alleged proactive advancement of the anti-Falun Gong campaign during their time as top officials in Liaoning, Beijing, and Shandong respectively.

According to evidence presented before the court, Jia had reportedly given speeches urging lower officials to persecute Falun Gong and commended security units for their "success" in the "fight" against the spiritual practice. In 2002, he made the campaign one of Beijing's top five priorities.

A Pulitzer Prize-winning article from 2000 by the Wall Street Journal’s Ian Johnson documents how financial punishments and political pressure imposed by Wu on his subordinates led Weifang City authorities to torture—and sometimes kill—local residents who practiced Falun Gong.

Judge Moreno has spent two years investigating the case, following a Constitutional Court (Tribunal Constitucional) ruling from June 2006 that ordered Spanish courts to accept the case based on a law enabling them to exercise universal jurisdiction. This legal principle allows domestic courts to hear cases of genocide and crimes against humanity regardless of where they occur and the nationality of the defendant.

Evidence considered by the judge during the investigation process included written testimonies from fifteen Falun Gong practitioners and oral testimonies from seven. The judge also relied on reports by Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the Human Rights Law Foundation, and the U.N. Commission of Human Rights to reach his decision, Iglesias said.

Argentine Judge Orders Arrest of Top Chinese Communist Party Officials for Crimes Against Humanity

Landmark decision cites 'genocidal strategy' used against Falun Gong

In a landmark decision, an Argentine judge indicted and ordered the local Interpol department to seek the arrest of two high-ranking Chinese Communist Party (CCP) officials on Thursday for their role in crimes against humanity committed against Falun Gong practitioners. The ruling follows a similar decision in Spain last month, when the Spanish National Court indicted five top CCP leaders for their involvement in genocide and torture against Falun Gong.

The two defendants in the Argentine case are former CCP head Jiang Zemin, widely acknowledged as the chief instigator of the campaign to “eradicate” the spiritual practice; and Luo Gan, a former Politburo member who oversaw the 610 Office, an extralegal security agency that has led the violent campaign.

“Jiang and Luo's actions long ago placed them in the same category as the Augusto Pinochets, Slobodan Milosevics, and Charles Taylors of the world,” says Falun Gong spokesperson Erping Zhang. “International justice mechanisms are now catching up with these two as well.”

“This decision is particularly historic because it is not only seeking to bring perpetrators to justice after the fact, it is also coming at a time when these crimes are ongoing. The arrest and prosecution of these two men could literally prevent further torture and killing of innocent Chinese citizens.”

Following a four-year long investigation, Argentine judge Octavio Araoz de Lamadrid of Federal Court No. 9 issued a 142-page decision and related orders on December 17. The document offers a detailed and damning assessment of the CCP’s persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China and the role that the two top officials played.

“The genocidal strategy ... comprised a broad range of actions arranged in total contempt for life and human dignity,” says Lamadrid’s decision. “The designated purpose—the eradication of Falun Gong—was used to justify any means used. Therefore, torment, torture, disappearances, deaths, brainwashing, and psychological torture were everyday occurrences in the persecution of its practitioners.”

The judge concludes the decision by issuing a national and international order to capture the pair to be carried out by the Interpol Department of the Federal Police of Argentina. As such, should the accused former officials travel to other countries that have extradition treaties with Argentina, they will ostensibly face being detained and transferred to Argentina to be brought before a court.

According to the attorneys who initially filed the case on behalf of Falun Gong victims, Dr. Alejandro Cowes and Dr. Adolfo Casabal Elia, the judge's decision was based on evidence that included the oral testimonies of 17 victims of torture and other forms of persecution. The judge also took into account the testimony of two medical doctors, United Nations reports, and research by human rights groups such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch.

“The CCP has already exerted tremendous political and economic pressure to squelch this and similar lawsuits,” says Zhang. “All the more reason why Judge Lamadrid should be applauded for his integrity and impartiality in handling this case. We urge the Argentine authorities to remain vigilant in the face of the CCP's pressure and continue the historic process of bringing these criminals to justice.”

The decision was taken under the legal principle of universal jurisdiction, which allows domestic courts to hear cases of genocide and crimes against humanity regardless of where they occur.

“I understand that in the present case the principle of universal jurisdiction must be applied in view of the [severity of the] crimes, the number of victims affected, and the ideological nature of the actions taken against members of the Falun Gong religious group,” the judge said in his ruling.

To arrange for an interview with one of the attorneys or witnesses, or to view a copy of the original decision in Spanish, please contact the Falun Dafa Information Center.

Fax: 646-792-3916 Email: contact@faluninfo.net, Website: <http://www.faluninfo.net/>

Retired High-Ranking CCP Official Sued in Taiwan for the Persecution of Falun Gong

On the afternoon of December 15, 2009, accompanied by three human rights lawyers, the representative of the Taiwan Falun Dafa Association filed a lawsuit against Xu Guangchun, a retired high-ranking Chinese Communist Party (CCP) official who is currently visiting Taiwan, with the Prosecutor's Office of the Supreme Court of Taiwan. The lawsuit drew attention from the media.

In the evening of the same day, a Falun Gong practitioner served Xu, who was touring Taipei at that time, with the court papers. When Xu learned it was an indictment, he appeared frightened and left the site in a hurry.



A Falun Gong practitioner handed the court papers to Xu Guangchun who was touring Taipei.

This is the second time Xu Guangchun was served with a lawsuit while abroad. In July 2005, when Xu was leading a delegation visiting San Francisco USA, he was sued for "genocide" and "torture." One of the plaintiffs was a practitioner who was tortured in a forced labor facility in Henan Province. Based on published reports, Henan Province has established a complete system to persecute Falun Gong practitioners, including some hospitals involved in the organ transplantation business that harvest organs from incarcerated Falun Gong practitioners. An incomplete survey showed that more than one hundred Falun Gong practitioners were killed during the time when Xu Guangchun was the CCP secretary of the province.

The lawyers stated that Xu will be the first one to be sued based on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that Taiwan has recently joined. He is also the first high ranking official to be sued in Taiwan since Taiwan started economic exchange with mainland China.

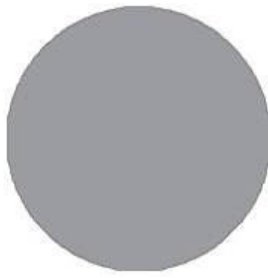
Xu is one of the main criminals responsible for spreading hateful propaganda to sustain the genocidal persecution of Falun Gong.

Long before the persecution began, Xu was already spreading lies to frame Falun Gong. In 1996, under the order of Jiang Zemin's scoundrel political regime, Xu abused his authority as the deputy minister for CCP Central Propaganda to exert pressure on national mainstream newspapers, trying to force them to publish anti-Falun Gong articles. This clearly violated the "Three No" policy set by the state council. [The "Three No" policy is a policy set by the state council on the issue of freedom of belief. The three NO's represent "NO support, NO suppression and NO slanderous attack."] When this attempt failed, Xu used his own private connections within the Guangming Daily newspaper office to publish slanderous articles on Falun Gong in that newspaper.

After Jiang began his public suppression of Falun Gong in 1999, Xu further abused his power as the minister for Radio and Television Broadcasting, and later as head of state Administration of Radio, Film and Television. He used the television news media to defame Falun Gong with fabrications, slander; lies designed to incite hatred, suppress public opinion, and blockades to prevent the appearance of truthful news reports, thereby poisoning the world's people.

Xu Guangchun assisted Jiang Zemin in the illegal persecution of Falun Dafa practitioners. He moved to Henan Province in mid-December to assume his position as Henan Province Chinese Communist Party committee secretary. At the end of January 2005, he became the chairman of the Henan Province People's Congress. Xu gave direct orders and pressured Guangming Daily to publish a slanderous article on Falun Gong in 1996. He is also directly responsible for the spread of malicious propaganda by CCTV's "Focal Point Interview."

Facts of the Persecution



Mr. Wang Baojin Dies in Custody in Liaoning Province

Name: Wang Baojin (王宝金)

Gender: Male

Age: 45

Address: Yingkou City, Liaoning Province

Occupation: Electrical Engineer at Huaxin Electronic Limited Company in Yingkou City

Date of Death: December 9, 2009

Date of Most Recent Arrest: September 2001

Most Recent Place of Detention: Nanguanling Prison, Dalian City (大连南关岭监狱)

City: Dalian

Province: Liaoning

Persecution Suffered: Brainwashing, beating, torture, force-feedings, extortion, fired from workplace, home ransacked, interrogation, detention, illegal sentencing, imprisonment

Mr. Wang Baojin began practicing Falun Gong in 1996 and his severe lung disease vanished after three months. His bad habits also disappeared. However, after the persecution started in July 1999, local police pressured his employer. He was fired on July 19, 1999, because he refused to give up his faith in Falun Gong. Mr. Wang was constantly harassed by local police and community administration workers.

Mr. Wang had to leave home to avoid being arrested in March 2001. In September 2001 police arrested him while he was purchasing a professional printer. After he paid for it, the police returned the printer, but took his 18,000 [yuan](#). His family tried many times to get their money back, but their efforts were in vain. They sought help from a lawyer. At first, the lawyer said the police had no right to take their money, and promised to win the case. But when they contacted the lawyer a second time, he had already been threatened by the police, and did not dare take the case. Their money has still not been returned.

The police detained Mr. Wang in Yingkou City Detention Center. In order to protest the persecution, Mr. Wang went on a hunger strike. The guards brutally force-fed him, causing him to cough up blood throughout the night. He was cruelly beaten multiple times and nailed to a bed board. He was beaten so badly that he suffered from severe traumatic pleurisy, and was rushed to the hospital four times in two weeks.

Domestic Security agents fabricated charges against Mr. Wang Baojin, accusing him of running a print shop, put him through a secret trial, denied him legal representation, and sentenced him to ten years in prison. Mr. Wang was detained in Wafangdian City Prison, and then transferred to Huazi Prison in Liaoyang City. He refused to do labor at

the prison and requested to be released because he was innocent. The guards force-fed him five times per day; sometimes it was highly concentrated salt water or very hot food. This damaged his health severely.

In July 2004, Huazi Prison authorities put Mr. Wang and thirteen other practitioners on forced labor duty and tortured them. Mr. Wang was later transferred to Nanguanling Prison in Dalian City.

At around 9 p.m. on December 7, 2009, Mr. Wang had been tortured so badly that he was dying. He was unconscious and had little pulse and blood pressure. As thin as a skeleton, he became incontinent. He was rushed to the prison hospital, and the doctors recommended taking him to the 3rd Hospital of Dalian City.

In the emergency vehicle, two doctors told the guards to unlock his handcuffs and shackles, as time was running out, if they wished to attempt to rescue him. The guards called their superiors, but Mr. Wang entered the hospital still wearing restraints. He had no heartbeat or pulse. The doctor used oxygen to enable him to breathe his last breaths.

On December 8, 2009, the prison authorities notified Mr. Wang's family that he was very sick. His family rushed to the hospital, but their personal IDs were checked by the hospital security. They were not allowed to contact anyone and were closely watched the whole time.

On December 9, 2009, Mr. Wang passed away. The prison administration only allowed his family take a quick look at the body, and then threatened to cremate Mr. Wang in Dalian City. His family tried to file a lawsuit several times, but the court refused to accept their filings. Mr. Wang's family is very worried that the prison authorities will cremate his body without consent.

Chinese Human Rights Lawyer Sentenced to Seven Years in Prison for Defending Falun Gong Practitioners (Photo)

According to eyewitness accounts, on the morning of November 27, 2009, Mr. Wang Yonghang, a 36-year-old lawyer from Dalian in Liaoning Province, was put on trial at the Dalian Shahekou District Court and immediately sentenced to seven years in prison for defending Falun Gong practitioners and "damaging the implementation of the law."

Approximately 40 police and security officers were stationed around the courthouse.



Mr. Wang Yonghang

Mr. Wang had previously worked at the Liaoning Qianjun law firm. Since 2007, he has provided legal assistance to Falun Gong practitioners who have been detained by the authorities for practicing Falun Gong.

In May 2008, Mr. Wang's wife, Ms. Yu Xiaoyan, who is a Falun Gong practitioner, was [illegally detained](#) by police in Shanghai. He wrote an open letter to Communist Party-head Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao, challenging the legality of the decade-long persecution of Falun Gong practitioners and urging the authorities to immediately correct its mistakes and release all illegally detained Falun Gong practitioners.

In July 2008, Mr. Wang published a more detailed online article analyzing the illegality of Article 300 - the provision most often used to imprison Falun Gong practitioners. He argued that Article 300 does not meet minimum international legal standards of clarity and specificity. Moreover, it is essentially nonsensical because simply practicing a religion or belonging to a religious group cannot obstruct justice or "undermine the implementation of the law," as Article 300 states.

He also submitted his article to the [Procuratorate](#) and Supreme People's court, urging them to correct their mistake so that Article 300 would no longer be used to unlawfully persecute innocent citizens who practice Falun Gong.

As a result, the law firm terminated its employment contract with Mr. Wang, and the authorities revoked his license to practice law.

On June 16, 2009, he represented Mr. Cong Rixu, a Falun Gong detainee, in court and pleaded not guilty for his client. This drew the ire of the communist regime again. On July 4, 2009, approximately twenty plainclothes police officers barged into Mr. Wang's home, searched it, and took both him and his wife into custody. His wife was released the next day. Mr. Wang's mother, who is in her late 70s, was also harassed and threatened.

According to sources close to the case, Mr. Wang's arrest was under the order of Zhou Yongkang, head of the Central Political and Legislative Committee, an organ directing central government legal policy and the legislative agenda.

While being held incommunicado detention, Mr. Wang was severely beaten, causing fractures to his right ankle. One of his legs has atrophied as a result of delayed medical treatment. On August 10, 2009, nearly one month after his injury, Mr. Wang was sent to the hospital for surgery. He was placed under tight surveillance by the State Security police while he was in the hospital. His wife's request to visit him was turned down.

Mr. Wang's family hired two lawyers to represent him, but the authorities prevented them from meeting their client, citing Mr. Wang's case involved national secrets. The authorities also tried to bar the lawyers from participating in the court proceedings, but the lawyers insisted on being present at the hearing.

*Mr. Lu Yunlai Dies Two Months after Release from Forced Labor Camp
(Photo)*

Name: Lu Yunlai

Gender: Male

Age: 47

Address: Jinshui District, Zhengzhou City, Henan Province

Occupation: Former employee of Henan Province Irrigation Management Bureau

Date of Death: October 30, 2009

Date of Most Recent Arrest: September 28, 2008

Most Recent Place of Detention: Baimiao Forced Labor Camp in Zhengzhou City

City: Zhengzhou

Province: Henan

Persecution Suffered: Forced labor, beatings, torture, home ransacked, interrogation, detention

Mr. Lu Yunlai began practicing Falun Gong in 1997. He repaired motorcycles, washed cars, and ran a small restaurant to support his family. Mr. Lu was a very intelligent and hardworking man. After he started practicing Falun Gong, he became healthy and lived a happy life.

After July 1999, under the huge pressure of the persecution of Falun Gong, Mr. Lu still persisted in his practice, and he was harassed and detained by the authorities multiple times. At around 3 p.m. on September 28, 2008, Mr. Lu and his wife Ms. Cao Xia planned to go to their family-owned restaurant to work, but as soon as they stepped out of the house, they were arrested by several plainclothes officers, including Shakoulu Police Station Director Wang Ting and officer Wu Xiaojie (female). The police ransacked their home and detained the couple in Matougang Detention Center in Jinshui District.

Officers from Zhengzhou City Police Department interrogated Mr. Lu while torturing him with a method referred to as "Roasting the Whole Lamb". Mr. Lu passed out during the interrogation.

Lu Yunlai was transferred to the 1st Ward of Falun Gong Forced Labor Camp with a one-year term. He was brutally beaten and forced to do a long labor shifts. Guard Ma Junfeng and prisoner Gao Lei beat Mr. Lu with a wooden stick, causing it to break in half. Because he had to sit for more than a dozen hours to do forced labor each day, Mr. Lu's buttocks developed sores that became infected.

By March 2009, after only four months in the labor camp, Mr. Lu Yunlai's health had significantly deteriorated as a result of torture and abuse. The camp authorities did not notify his family that Mr. Lu had contracted tuberculosis. By the end of July 2009, Mr.

Lu had developed fluid in his legs and abdomen (medical term: liver ascites), suffered an enlarged liver and spleen, had pulmonary tuberculosis, fluid between the layers of tissue that line the lungs and chest cavity (pleural effusion), and an intestinal obstruction. He was then taken to the hospital for an examination. It was found that cancer cells had spread throughout his organs. He also had severe anemia and an electrolyte disorder. He was emaciated. Falun Gong Forced Labor Camp did not want to take any responsibility for Mr. Lu's condition and asked his family to request that he be bailed out for medical reasons.

When Mr. Lu's family rushed to the labor camp, they learned that he had been checked into the hospital and diagnosed with late stage lung cancer. Lu Yunlai died on October 30, 2009, two months after being released from Baimiao Forced Labor Camp.



Mr. Lu Yunlai after being released home

Mr. Huang Lizhong Dies in Detention after Years of Persecution

Name: Huang Lizhong

Gender: Male

Age: 48

Address: Lianshan District, Huludao City

Date of Death: October 25, 2009

Date of Most Recent Arrest: February 25, 2008

Most Recent Place of Detention: Panjing Prison in Liaoning Province

City: Panjin

Province: Liaoning

Persecution Suffered: Imprisonment, extortion, electric shock, publicly paraded in handcuffs and shackles, beatings, brainwashing, forced labor



Mr. Huang Lizhong

Around 6:00 a.m. on February 25, 2008, Mr. Huang was arrested at home by officers from Jinjiao Township Police Station, Wang Ying, chief of Xinggong Police Station, and Liu Xingcheng from the Domestic Security Team of Lianshan District Police Precinct. They also took personal belongings including a notebook computer, a printer, a recorder, a compact disc, Falun Gong books, and 2,000 [yuan](#) in cash. They held Mr. Huang at Huludao Detention Center.

On May 12, 2008, Lianshan District Court sentenced Mr. Huang to ten years in prison. Judge Wei Aijun (female) handled the case. Her office phone number is 86-429-2163962 (Office).

This case was not processed in court, nor was Mr. Huang's family informed of the verdict. It was heard that Judge Wei went to Huludao Detention Center and read the verdict and sentence to Mr. Huang. His family members still don't have the sentencing documents. Mr. Huang stated that he didn't accept the sentence and appealed to

Huludao Intermediate Court. Intermediate Court Judge Gao Ensi took this case (his telephone numbers are 86-429-3166449 [Office] and 86-13898995566[Cell]) on the morning of June 12, 2008, but upheld the original sentence.

Mr. Huang's family members went to Huludao Detention Center to visit him on the afternoon of June 12, 2008. They found him to be so emaciated that they could not even recognize him. He had no strength to speak. Their conversation lasted only for several minutes and then was cut off by the detention center head surnamed Chen. Mr. Huang's family made two attempts to visit him again in the following two days, but were turned away. Mr. Huang was transferred to Rujian Prison in Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province, on the afternoon of June 17, 2008.

Tortured with electric batons, Mr. Huang died in Panjin Prison's 7th Ward

Mr. Huang was transferred again in July 2008, this time to Panjin Prison's 5th Ward. Ward head Wang Jianjun shocked him with an electric baton on April 20, 2009. He fainted at the time. His family went to visit him on May 2, 2009, but were told that they were forbidden to visit him for the next five months. Mr. Huang was transferred to the 7th Ward on August 28, 2009. When his family went to visit him on October 20, 2009, two criminal inmates held him up by his arms in the meeting room. He was extremely emaciated, his teeth were crooked, he had difficulty speaking, and he trembled.

According to officials, an exam showed abnormalities in Mr. Huang's heart, but they didn't disclose any details. At around 9:30 p.m. on October 25, 2009, 7th Ward Division Head Zhang Guolin (badge number 2193104) called Mr. Huang's son and said that Huang Lizhong had died and asked the family members to come that night or the next day to take care of the after death issues. The family took photographs of his remains and petitioned for an interview with the Panjing Prison administrator. Around 2:00 p.m., Wang Haijun (badge number 2193272), prison Political Section official, and Education Section supervisor Yang Youshan arrived. Later on, Legal Section head Wang Shouzhu from the Suburban District [Procuratorate](#) arrived. (This procuratorate is located in the west wing of Panjin Prison Headquarters. Its function is to report and supervise the Panjing Prison Judicial Department.) When a family member inquired into the cause of death, the prison representative said that it was a sudden death. The family asked the prison to have an autopsy performed. The case is under investigation.

Appealed in Beijing, arrested, paraded in the streets, and mercilessly beaten

On July 20, 1999, Jiang Zemin and the CCP began the persecution of Falun Gong. Mr. Huang and other practitioners went to Beijing to appeal for justice. During their 38 days in Beijing, they lived extremely frugally. By mid-September in 1999 they were taken back to Huludao City and were placed under administrative detention for nearly a month.

On October 20, 1999, Xintaimen Township Police Station officials held a brainwashing session. Almost ten people, including Mr. Huang, Wang Hongting, Wang Suyan, Yang Guilin, Han Zaihui, and others, were held in Xintaimen Township government garage. For refusing to give up their practice of Falun Gong, on the morning of October 26, 1999, Huang Lizhong, Wang Hongting, Wang Suyan, and Wang Guilan were publicly paraded in handcuffs. They detained Mr. Huang on criminal charges and imprisoned him in the Huludao Detention Center, where he was brutally beaten. The three other practitioners were placed under administrative detention. On November 1, 1999, Mr. Huang was sentenced to three years of forced labor and taken to Huludao Forced Labor Camp.

Tortured in Huludao Forced Labor Camp

Huludao Forced Labor Camp officials created a special team on the fourth floor of the main building's west wing on July 25, 2000. Mr. Huang and the other 18 practitioners were imprisoned there. They were tortured by being forced to sit every day from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Their legs had to be together, hands on knees, sitting motionless and straight. Detained criminals monitored them. The practitioners were not allowed to rest or use the toilet. They were forced to sit like this for 57 days. As a result of this torture, their legs swelled, and they felt pain all over their bodies, especially their buttocks. Compounding the torment, the room was hot and they sweat profusely.

On January 3, 2001, ten practitioners and Huang Lizhong were put into the special brigade again. They were tortured by being forced to sit on the ice-cold concrete floor. It was the coldest part of winter, bone-chilling. They had to sit even during the Chinese New Year, keeping the same posture from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. At night, they rested on a thin mattress on the concrete floor. It was wet and cold. This torture lasted one month. The guards also frequently threatened them, saying, "We'll deal with you later!" The practitioners sustained great physical and mental trauma from this abuse.

Mr. Huang was shocked with electric batons and tortured by other methods that caused him excruciating pain. He was abused by other means, including being forced to run a long distance after eating. He was also abused by criminal inmate Gao Aiguo and others.

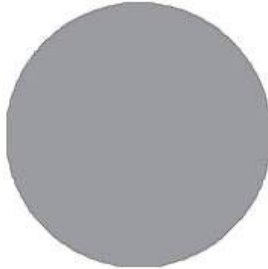
On January 28, 2001, Huang Lizhong and fellow practitioners Li Hongliang and Tian Zhongxin went on a hunger strike to protest the persecution. They were released from the labor camp after 17 days. Several days after he returned home, local police agents harassed Mr. Huang with phone calls. He decided to leave home to avoid further persecution. Agents from the [610 Office](#) and the police looked for him everywhere. With no permanent place to stay, he rested in farmers' woodpiles. This difficult life lasted about four months.

Two additional detentions

In May 2001, When Mr. Huang spoke with people about the persecution of Falun Gong in Xintaimen Township, he was arrested by the local police station. He was sent back to the labor camp. On September 5, 2001, Mr. Huang went on another protest hunger strike. On September 20, 2001, he was taken to a hospital. On October 25, 2001, he fled from the labor camp.

On the evening of April 2, 2004, the police arrested Mr. Huang in the street and sent him to Huludao Detention Center. One month later he was sent to Huludao Forced Labor Camp. He went on another hunger strike and escaped one month later.

Voice of Justice



Former Canadian MP Appeals to Prime Minister Harper before Chinese Visit to Call Attention to the Persecution of Falun Gong

Days before Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper lands in China for his first official visit, former Canadian MP, parliamentary secretary to the Minister of External Affairs, and President of Blue Butterfly Book Publishing Inc., Patrick Boyer called on PM Harper to stand up against the ongoing persecution of Falun Gong in China.

In a letter sent to the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Boyer wrote, "The issue of human rights, as you have stated on a number of occasions, is woven together with other issues of economic and environmental progress, of financial stability, and economic growth. It is to your great credit, Prime Minister, and that of other Conservative prime ministers before you, that fundamental human rights are never eclipsed from our agenda."

Along with the letter, Mr. Boyer attached *Pagoda of Light*, the first ever biographical account of a persecuted Falun Gong practitioner in today's China, recently published by Blue Butterfly Publishing Inc. According to Mr. Boyer, he hopes that PM Harper will be able to better comprehend the Chinese Communist Party's reign through the tortuous account of persecution met by the book's antagonist Bai Shaohua, an ordinary Chinese citizen until he picked up Falun Gong.

Canadian Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism Jason Kenney, recently wrote the following comments for *Pagoda of Light*, "Human rights and freedom of religion are guaranteed by international law. If they do not exist in daily reality for practitioners of Falun Gong they have no meaning in the grandly worded charters of human freedom."

Mr. Boyer's letter is reproduced below:

Dear Prime Minister:

Thank you for initiating your important meetings overseas which are SO timely in advancing Canadian interests across a range of relationships.

The issue of human rights, as you have stated on a number of occasions, is woven together with other issues of economic and environmental progress, of financial stability, and economic growth. It is to your great credit, Prime Minister, and that of other Conservative prime ministers before you, that fundamental human rights are never eclipsed from our agenda.

Because you and Jason Kenny have championed the freedom of citizens in China to be practitioners of Falun Gong, you will be interested in *Pagoda of Light*, enclosed. Authors Long Tu and Yuan Meng portray current conditions facing practitioners in

China, through the true story of one remarkable family. Isn't this the universal story of individuals in totalitarian states from Nazi Germany through the Soviet Union to present day fundamentalist regimes, where only one "correct" way of thinking means many are imprisoned and murdered? China's "re-education through labor camps" for Falun Gong prisoners are part of this repressive system.

Author Yuan Meng survived such a prison camp and is now a landed immigrant recently graduated in architecture from University of Toronto and determined to tell this story about today's China. Her co-author husband Long Tu, now a Canadian citizen, is a computer programmer. Prime minister, it is important to them that you know about this story through their powerful and ultimately inspirational book *Pagoda of Light*. They and I salute and support you for upholding human rights.

With warmest personal regards, as ever

Dr. J. Patrick Boyer, Q. C.

President



Blue Butterfly Books

*Flying you to unexpected destinations
in the crosswinds of reality and human imagination*



Et. Hon. Stephen Harper
Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons
Ottawa ON K1A 0A6

November 6, 2009

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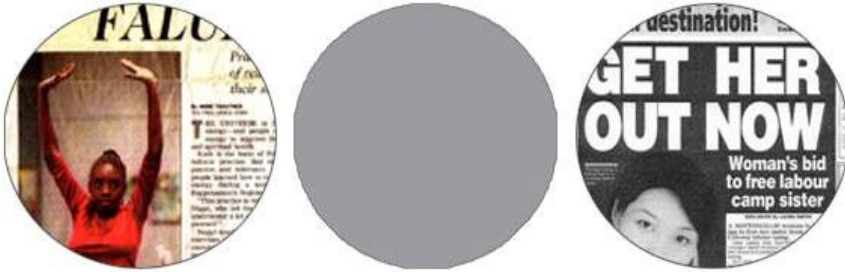
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With warmest personal regards, as ever,

Dr. J. Patrick Boyer, Q.C.
President

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Media Reports and Opinions



VOA: Former Head of Chinese Communist Party Indicted in Spain for Genocide

According to a report by VOA on November 21, a Spanish National Court judge ordered to indict five Chinese Communist officials, including former party head Jiang Zemin, for genocide and torture of Falun Gong practitioners. Chinese Communist officials Luo Gan, Bo Xilai, Jia Qinglin and Wu Guanzheng also face these charges. A China Human Rights attorney said that this Spanish Court action has a very important symbolic meaning.

The report said that the National Court will soon issue a letter of rogation (letter of request) to the accused, who will have about six weeks to reply. If the reply is not received in time, the court can issue an international arrest warrant. If found guilty, they will face at least 20 years in prison.

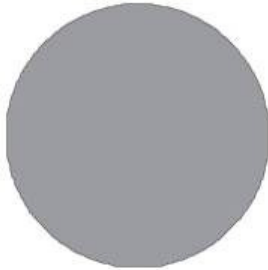
Dr. Sen Yang, chairperson of the Mid-US Falun Dafa Association, said that this victory in Madrid is the result of a long battle. "This case has lasted two years; the accused are top ranking current and former Chinese Communist officials and they are directly responsible for the persecution of Falun Gong. Fifteen Falun Gong practitioners jointly filed this lawsuit, and they are from several countries."

According to the report, the court accepted the practitioners' lawsuit based on universal jurisdiction. Based on this principle, since 2005, Spain has accepted many genocide and human rights violation lawsuits from around the world.

Whether or not the court ruling will be carried out in China is yet to be seen. If the accused, including Jiang Zemin, ignore the letter of rogation, they might be extradited to Spain when they travel to other countries that have legal treaties with Spain.

Beijing human rights lawyer Tang Jitian said, "This court decision has symbolic meaning. It is to remind mainland China: No matter whether they are the persons who directed the persecution or the persons who carried out the orders, they will eventually face justice, even though they might not be held accountable for now. They must see this fact clearly."

Falun Gong Practitioners' Personal Experiences



Feeling the Miracles of Falun Gong

Narrated by Deng Wanhua

I am Deng Wanhua, a forty-five year old man living in the suburbs of Tianjin. Doctors from several big hospitals diagnosed my condition to be incurable. It is Falun Gong that has given me a new life. I am speaking from my personal experiences about the facts: Falun Dafa is saving people. Falun Dafa is so good!

During the second half of 1998, my younger sister introduced me to Falun Gong. From July 20, 1999, the communist regime has carried out the persecution of Falun Gong. Because I did not study the principles well, I gave up practicing.

I often had bloody stools, lost a lot of weight, and felt weak in 2000. I went to a hospital for a checkup and was diagnosed with colon cancer. I had an operation in the Tianjin Tumor Hospital in August 2000 to remove my colon. I did not recover from the operation and after another examination I found out that the cancer had spread. I returned to the hospital to have another operation in February 2001, but the operation was done in vain. I became very weak and passed much blood. The cancer had spread to my uterus in November 2007. My husband took me to several other hospitals but my diagnosis was the same. They could not cure me so they asked me to go back home to wait for death. In the past few years I had spent more than 50 thousand [yuan](#) on medical treatments. At that time, the villagers in my hometown wanted to donate money to me, but I refused. I thought that since the hospital could not cure my illness, it would be useless for me to go to the hospital for more treatment.

On the way from town to my home in February 2008, my husband discussed with me that since the big hospitals could not cure my illness, he wanted me to try Chinese medicine. I said, "Since the big hospitals cannot cure my illness, maybe Chinese medicine would not work for me either. I do not want to continue trying to cure my illness. I want to practice Falun Gong."

A few days later, my younger sister called me and asked me to visit her. When I arrived, she persuaded me to practice Falun Gong.

I felt Master Li's benevolence from the depths of my heart and Master Li has pulled me back to Falun Gong when I was at the edge of death. After I started practicing Falun Gong, my symptoms started to improve. Three months later, the pain in my stomach subsided, thus I could eat more and increase my work. I was busy building my house doing a lot of work and not feeling tired. My brother-in-law, sister-in-law and all my neighbors said that my body became healthy and my temper improved.

When I visited my relatives and villagers, they all surprisingly asked, "We knew that you had developed severe illnesses. How did you regain your health?"

I replied, "It is Falun Gong that has saved my life. Falun Gong is great!"

Glossary

Falun Gong (also called **Falun Dafa**) is an ancient form of *qigong*; the practice of refining the body and mind through special exercises and meditation. Like *tai chi*, *qigong* is a vital part of many people's lives in Asia; almost every Chinese park is brimming by the break of dawn with people practicing these arts.

Only a few years after its public introduction in 1992, Falun Dafa quickly grew to become the most popular form of *qigong* ever in Chinese history. The major reason for this is that Falun Dafa distinguishes itself from other *qigong* practices by emphasizing not only physical cultivation, but also cultivation of one's moral character in daily life according to higher principles taught by Mr. Li Hongzhi, Falun Dafa's founder. The practice involves slow, gentle movements and meditation. It is easy to learn, enjoyable to practice, and free of charge. Its principles are based on Truth, Compassion, and Tolerance. Falun Gong is practiced by over 100 million people in 60 countries. The main works of Falun Gong are available in over 30 languages.

Zhuan Falun: This book comprises the principal teachings of Falun Dafa.

"April 25": This refers to the "sensitive" anniversary of April 25, 1999, on which date ten thousand Falun Gong practitioners peacefully gathered outside the Zhongnanhai compound (China's central government building) and successfully appealed for the release of forty-five practitioners who had been illegally arrested in Tianjin City.

Clarifying the Truth: Because of the persecution in China and the unrelenting hate campaign carried out by China's state-controlled media, Falun Gong practitioners have been actively "clarifying the truth" -- explaining to the public the facts about Falun Gong and exposing the persecution. Truth clarification activities include face-to-face conversations with people, posting notices and posters, handing out flyers, and hanging banners. Outside of China, where Falun Gong is freely practiced, practitioners further expose the persecution through anti-torture reenactments, art exhibits, Internet websites, books, magazines, newspapers, movies and letter writing. The goal of clarifying the truth is to help people understand Falun Gong, to dispel the lies of the communist regime in China and to raise public support to end the persecution. (Variations: "clarifying the truth", "truth clarifying", "truth-clarifying", "truth clarification", "truth-clarification", "clarifying the facts", "clarified the truth", and "clarified the facts")

Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party is a series of essays published in late 2004 that reveal the true nature of the Communist Party. The *Nine Commentaries* have led millions of people to renounce their membership in the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). It is "A book that has shocked all Chinese around the world. A book that is disintegrating the Communist Party." (<http://ninecommentaries.com>)

The 610 Office is an agency specifically created to persecute Falun Gong, with absolute power over each level of administration in the Party and all other political and judiciary systems. It was established on June 10th hence it's name.

Illegally arrested: Contrary to what former Chinese leader Jiang Zemin, who initiated the persecution, and the Chinese Communist Party would like the world to believe, practicing Falun Gong is NOT illegal in China. Although the Public Security Department issued an unconstitutional set of restraints on the practice at the onset of the persecution in 1999, no laws have been passed by the only legislative body in China, the People's Congress, banning Falun Gong or granting the police the authority to arrest Falun Gong practitioners for practicing the exercises or distributing flyers.

Death Bed torture: A practitioner is tied to a bed with his hands handcuffed above his head to the bed rails, and his legs tied with thin nylon ropes. The rope is then tightly wrapped around the practitioner's body and the bed, from his legs to his chest. The rope is wrapped so tightly that the practitioner has difficulty breathing and eventually loses consciousness.

Tiger Bench: Prisoners are forced to sit on a small iron bench that is approximately 20 cm (6 inches) tall with their knees tied together. With their hands tied behind their backs or sometimes placed on their knees, they are forced to sit straight up and look straight ahead without movement for long periods of time.

“Reform or Transform”: Implementation of brainwashing and torture in order to force a practitioner to renounce Falun Gong. (Variations: "**reform**", "**transform**", "**reformed**", "**reforming**", "**transformed**", "**transforming**", and "**transformation**")

Three Statements: Practitioners are coerced under brainwashing and torture to write a "Repentance Statement," "Guarantee Statement" or "Dissociation Statement" as proof that they have given up their belief. In the statement, the practitioner is forced to admit remorse for practicing Falun Gong, promise to give up Falun Gong, and never again associate with other practitioners or go to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong.

Collaborators: Former practitioners who have turned against Falun Gong under brainwashing and torture. They are then made to assist in brainwashing and torturing practitioners.

Sensitive Dates: National holidays or political meetings, or dates that hold significance to Falun Dafa; the authorities are afraid that practitioners will publicly appeal on these dates.

Yuan is the Chinese currency; 500 yuan is equal to the average monthly income of an urban worker in China.