

PART II

CASE REPORTS

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PART II

CASE REPORTS

Introduction

At this very moment, the practice of Falun Gong continues to be violently suppressed in China. Innocent Chinese citizens continue to be arrested, imprisoned, beaten and tortured for exercising their personal beliefs and basic human rights. Many Falun Gong practitioners have already been sent to labor camps or received other harsh punishment for publicizing the facts of what is now happening in China. Therefore, by making public the following cases, these Chinese citizens are risking further imprisonment and torture. Please keep this in mind as you read through the following cases.*

* Unless otherwise noted, the source documents for each case report can be found at <http://www.minghui.ca>.

1. Death and Torture in Custody

1.1

Ms. Zhao Jinhua

Beaten to Death for Refusing to Give up Her Belief in Falun Gong

On September 27, 1999, Ms. Zhao Jinhua, a resident of Zhaoyuan City in Shandong Province was taken away by the Zhangxing County police while she was working on a farm. Together with her were four other practitioners:

- 1) Wang Fenglan from the Yujia Village in Shiduitou
- 2) Ma Yufeng from Xiaojiajia
- 3) Zhan Keyun from Heya Village
- 4) Wang Haohong who worked for a barbershop in the same town.

All five of them were detained in the same room of the local police station. They were tortured by the policemen for refusing to read a book that denounced Falun Gong. The torture lasted for an entire afternoon. That night, four of them (after one of the practitioners was transferred to another detention center) were not allowed to sleep. As soon as they fell asleep they would be tortured.

On the night of October 1, 1999, while four of them were doing the Falun Gong sitting meditation exercise, a bunch of cops came in and began to violently punch and kick them. They also beat the practitioners with rubber clubs. They struck Wang Fenglan a few times with the club and then wrapped her up with a telephone cord to electrocute her with an old-style rotary telephone until she fell to the ground and lost consciousness. They hit Zhao Jinhua with a rubber club, then dragged her to the office and shocked her with the telephone. As she was being tortured, they repeatedly asked her if she would stop practicing. The answer was always "No!" Therefore, they continued to torture her in this manner. Three times Zhao Jinhua lost consciousness. Wang Fenglan witnessed all of this.

Then the four practitioners were forced to stand barefoot on the concrete ground. Zhao Jinhua could hardly

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stand up. Her face was a pale yellow. After she fell down with her eyes closed, they sent Zhao Jinhua to a local hospital for emergency treatment. After a doctor gave her an injection, she was taken back to the police station. Zhao Jinhua said she felt pressure in her chest, and that the right side of her body felt numb. She felt a great deal of pain all over her body. There was blood in her urine, pain in both of her legs, and she was unable to eat. Her whole buttock was black and blue from the waist down. Wang Fenglan, Zhang Keyun and Ma Yufeng all witnessed this. The personnel in the police substation Ou Dafu and Fu Shaoxing also witnessed this. The police station did not take any further action to help her.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon on October 7, 1999, when Zhao Jinhua tried to go to the restroom, she fell down right after stepping outside the door. The other three practitioners came to help her but could not get her to stand up. "She gets what she deserves," a policeman named Bing Huachun commented. Finally, when she was pulled to her feet, she wet her pants. The police station sent her again to the emergency room at the local Hospital; the other three practitioners went along. But it was too late. She stopped breathing while medical personnel were doing an electrocardiogram.

Zhao Jinhua had no illnesses. Four years of Falun Gong practice had made her very healthy. She handled all the work on the farm and at home by herself. This is common knowledge throughout her neighborhood. She was tortured to death by the police officers because she refused to denounce her belief in Falun Gong. The public security personnel and the local government then prepared a report that described how well they attempted to save Zhao Jinhua, and forced the other 3 practitioners to sign it.

The autopsy report showed that, with the exception of the head, "there were multiple wounds on her body. Within the range of 120 x 60 millimeters there was subcutaneous bleeding." The report concluded that she died from being beaten with a blunt object. The authorities were afraid of leaking out the truth about Zhao's death, so they didn't release the other three practitioners until November 12, 1999. They were also forced by the local government to say that Zhao Jinhua died from myocardial infarction. Otherwise, they would have suffered from beating and electric shocks. Ms. Zhao's family was also threatened by the local government not to reveal the truth of Zhao's death.

The Chinese government did not punish those who murdered Ms. Zhao. Instead, they investigated those practitioners who had disclosed the death of Ms. Zhao to the public. On November 20, 1999, practitioners Li Nanyang and Chen Shihuan were sentenced to three

years of forced labor education for revealing the truth of Ms. Zhao's death to the public.

Related reports include:

- AFP: Chinese Woman Beaten to Death (10/11/99)
- AFP: Faithful Falun Gong member pays price for belief (10/8/99)
- Reuters: China sends two Falun Gong members to labor camp (12/29/99)
- AP: China Said To Send 2 to Labor Camps (12/29/99)
- AFP: Falun Gong Members Jailed For Publicizing Death Of Tortured Woman (12/29/99)

1.2

Zhang Chunqing **Tortured while in Detention and** **Sentenced for Disclosing the Persecution**

Zhang Chunqing was a resident of Nanshan #13, 2-101, at Dalian Engineering University in Liaoning Province.

On September 3, 1999, she was arrested for practicing Falun Gong exercises in a park with her granddaughter, and was subsequently detained for 15 days in the Dalian Nanguan Yaojia Detention Center under the charge of "disturbing social order".

On September 5, Zhang Chunqing told the leader of her prison cell that she wanted to practice Falun Gong exercises and asked her to inform the guard. As soon as Zhang Chunqing started practicing the exercises, the section chief slapped her face with a letter-sized hard binder.

After a while, they brought over a steel frame, which obviously had not been used for many years because it was covered with rust and spider webs. It weighed about 22-pounds and stood 20" high and 15" wide. They chained her hands and feet to it. The device was called the "Di Lao" (or translated literally "prison in hell"), used for the most severe criminals.

At 7pm on September 5 she was put into the shackles of this "Di Lao" and then forced to walk. She had been in these shackles until September 7. During this 48 hour period she didn't go to the toilet. At 11pm on September 7, she was made to put on the "Di Lao" again until the evening of September 10. From then until 9am on September 11 she and another practitioner were handcuffed back-to-back and forced to lie on a bed. They could not fall asleep otherwise the handcuffs would get tighter and tighter, and eventually cut into the flesh. When they were freed from the handcuffs at about 9pm on Sep. 11, there were big and bright blisters all over their wrists. The hands of some practitioners were

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swollen into balls. Because of the stains on the footcuffs, many practitioners had brown and purple scars on their ankles. Because many of the handcuffs cut into their



Ms. Zhang Chunqing was tortured with the “Di Lao” device. All Pictures were Taken on the 7 Days after Hospital Treatment.

skin, it was not easy for the guard to take them off. Zhang Chunqing once asked the police: “I have already been here for four days, but I have not seen the arrest permit yet. I still do not know what crime I have committed.” The chief shouted at her: “What kind of people are you? Are you qualified to see the permit?” She saw the arrest permit at home later after she had been detained for 15 days. When she was released, many places around her ankles were swollen and infected, emitting pus and fluids. She indicated that the pain in her ankles felt like she was being stabbed with sharp needles.

The torture in the detention center was not the end of Ms. Zhang Chunqing’s story. After Ms. Zhang disclosed to the world the inhuman treatments she received in the detention center, the people around the world felt concerned to learn of such brutal torture, and started to condemn the Chinese government for it. Then, in November of 1999, she was “officially” arrested in Dalian City under the charge of “leaking state secrets”.

On December 27, 1999, Ms. Zhang Chunqing was sent to the Mashanjia labor camp for three years of forced labor without any trial. Her family only received a verbal notice regarding her detention without any detailed information. She was forbidden from visiting with her family.

Related reports include:

- AP: China arrests more members of meditation group, (9/20/99)
- AFP: Falungong member who publicized maltreatment sent to labour camp (12/28/99)
- AP: China Detains 20 Falun Gong Members (12/28/99)

1.3

Professor Zhu Hang **Lost Consciousness while Being Tortured;** **Later Sent to Mental Hospital** **for Publicizing Her Maltreatment** **in the Detention Center**

Ms. Zhu Hang is an Associate Professor in the Department of Humanity and Social Sciences, Dalian Polytechnic University, Dalian City, Liaoning Province.

She was arrested when practicing Falun Gong exercises in a park on August 30, 1999. In the Dalian Yaojia Detention Center located in Nanguanling, she went through unimaginable suffering, inhuman treatment, and torture.

She was tortured with the “Di Lao” (translated literally as the “prison in hell”) device that held her so that she was completely unable to move. As a result, she was not able to use the toilet or eat on her own. Because she did not want to make difficulties for other detained practitioners, and there was not enough food for everyone, she started fasting. After 7 days and nights, the authorities started to worry about possible “life accidents”, and ordered several guards to force her to eat by pricking her mouth with spoons ruthlessly, which caused severe injury to her mouth. Later, they installed a pipe in her nose to feed liquid into her. She finally lost consciousness because of this torture, and was sent to the People’s No. 2 Hospital in Dalian City.

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PART I SUMMARY

Because of the “Di Lao” device, her left foot was swollen to almost double its size. Her right foot was not as bad but still had many injuries. She could not open her mouth to speak very well. The doctor infused liquid into



“Zhu Hang is an Associate Professor in the Department of Humanity and Social Sciences, Dalian Polytechnic University”

her in order to revive her. She expressed to other Falun Gong practitioners that she would like to reveal everything to the media and human rights organizations in order to help to release others.

Zhu Hang was later sent to a mental hospital by the Chinese authorities for revealing to the public her experience in the detention center, and was forced to endure inhumane treatments. [Minghui, 12/27/99]

1.4

Xiang Jinying’s Arm was Broken when She was Tortured by Police

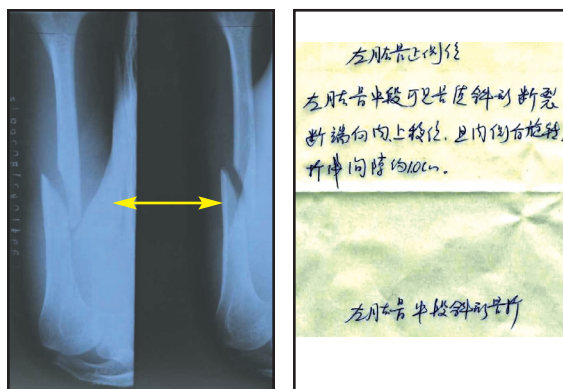
My name is Xiang Jinying, a Falun Gong practitioner from Haiyan County of Zhejiang Province. On October

25 when I appealed in Beijing, I was beaten up by the police. My left upper arm was broken from the torture.

On October 25, 3 of us went to Tiananmen Square to peacefully practice the exercises of Falun Gong. Upon arriving at the Square we were questioned by the police



Xiang Jinying’s left arm was broken when she was tortured by police.



X-ray picture of Xiang Jinying’s broken arm.

Doctor’s diagnostics (Brief translation: “The middle part of the upper arm has inclined fracture.”)

for no apparent reason. They asked us whether we were Falun Gong practitioners or not. We gave them a firm answer. Therefore, we were sent to a nearby police station where 50 to 60 practitioners were already being held. The police dragged a dozen of us out and handcuffed our hands behind our backs. (with one hand extending back over the shoulder, and the other hand brought around and up from the waist, which is an extremely painful way of being handcuffed) The police also made us kneel on the ground and slammed our heads into the wall. A policeman even forcefully dragged my

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PART III THE TRUE STORY

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arm despite the fact that I was handcuffed. Suddenly, my arm broke with a crack. Cool sweat emitted out from my forehead because of the pain. I endured the pain silently. About 15 minutes later, the police found something wrong with me. He thus took my handcuffs off. He even swayed my arm to see whether I was lying to him or not. He thought it might be dislocated. He tried to push it back into place several times but failed eventually.

Later we were sent to a courtyard in Beijing in a truck. After we got off the truck, we were interrogated. We were then sent back to the truck after the interrogation. During the interrogation, we would be beaten up if we answered that we were Falun Gong practitioners. Twice we had gone through the process of getting off the truck, being interrogated and then sent back to the truck again. Later we were stripped and searched. At 1am on October 26, we were sent to the detention center. My arm was found to have been severely injured. On the morning of October 26, a doctor came to examine my arm. Upon discovering that I am a Falun Gong practitioner, he refused to examine my arm. On October 27, the police took me to the hospital to take a picture. The doctor was surprised to find that my upper arm was broken. On the morning of October 30, they again took me to the hospital. Several doctors held group consultations and decided to have a big operation on me. I refused to do that. They thus put my arm in splints and took another picture. On the same afternoon, they interrogated me again and allowed me to go home. I was sent to a motel by the local Haiyan police department. Later I escaped.

[<http://minghui.ca> , 11/02/99]

1.5

Liu Jing

From Jiangxi was Tortured in Tiananmen Square Police Station

Ms. Liu Jing is a Falun Gong practitioner from Jiangxi Province in China. On Dec. 22, 1999, she went to Tiananmen Square to appeal for Falun Gong by peacefully practicing the exercises. In a very short while, she got arrested by answering yes when asked by the police, "Are you a Falun Gong practitioner?" She was then taken to the Tiananmen Square police station and held for two days. During that time she was subjected to a full body search, interrogation, and torture by the police. She was released on Dec. 24. Below are her pictures showing evidence of having been tortured. [English Minghui, <http://minghui.ca>, January 4 & 10, 2000]



*Photos Taken After Ms. Liu Was Released From
the Police Station*

1.6

Liu Xuguo

Died of Lung Infection Caused by Force-Feeding during Hunger Strike

Liu Xuguo, 29, was a technician at a fertilizer factory in Zoucheng City, Shandong Province. He was detained after going to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong to the Chinese authorities in October 1999, and was sentenced to 3 years in a labor camp in Jining City, Shandong before the Lunar New Year (February 5, 2000).

Liu Xuguo and a few other practitioners went on a hunger strike over the Lunar New Year holiday to protest their imprisonment. Mr. Liu fainted after 6 days without food and was sent to a hospital where police worked with medical staff to stuff a plastic pipe down his throat to force-feed him. Their actions severely injured his wind pipe and seriously infected his lungs, which eventually caused his death on February 11, 2000.

Related reports include:

- AP: Banned Sect Member Dies in China (02/22/00)
- Washington Post: Death of Jailed Sect Member Reported (02/23/00)

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1.7

Ms. Chen Zixiu

Tortured to Death in Police Custody

Chen Zixiu, 59, was a Falun Gong practitioner from Beiguan Xujia Xiaozhuang, Weicheng District, Weifang City. She was picked up at Weifang Railway Station on the way to Beijing to make an appeal to the authorities. She was then taken to Chenguan Sub-district Office in Weicheng City and was detained there for a forced “re-education”. Chen Zixiu was battered to death at Chenguan Sub-district Office and her body was transferred to the municipal Hospital at 9:00am on February 21, 2000. That night, at 7:30pm, public security summoned her family to Jinhai Hotel in Weifang City. They were put under house confinement and watched by a dozen policemen. The families wanted to see the body but were not allowed until the following day (February 22). At 10:00am they saw her body at a mortuary in Municipal Hospital.

Her family stated that before entering the mortuary, they saw Chen’s clothing and articles thrown in the corner of the yard, having been cut up with scissors. Pants and bed cover were stained with feces and urine. In the mortuary they saw Chen Zixiu’s body. It had been dressed in a shroud and her face was made-up. Her appearance had changed so much that they could hardly recognize her. Her mouth was tainted with blood; teeth were battered and broken. When viewing the body, they discovered her abdomen distended. Massive ecchymosis (black-and-blue) was found from her hips down. Her legs were also swollen. Her family could not bear to go on with a detailed examination of the body. Therefore the damage to her other body parts as well as damage to her internal organs, were not identified.

Related reports include:

- AP: Falun Gong Member Dies in Custody (02/28/00)
- Reuters: Falun Gong Member Dies After China Beatings-Group (02/28/00)
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur: Rights group charges China police with murdering Falun Gong member (02/28/00)
- AFP: Falungong Member Beaten To Death By Chinese Police (02/28/00)

2. Detention and Abuse in Mental Hospital

Case 1

Victims: Numerous Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Description:

On September 27, in order to prevent Falun Gong practitioners from going to Beijing to appeal to the government during the October 1 anniversary celebration, the Police Department began to take many practitioners into custody. The arrested practitioners were detained at the Dalian Drug Rehabilitation Center.

Case 2

Victims: Several Falun Gong practitioners, including Wei Huayu and Tan Guihua

Location of incident: Jiaozhou City, Shandong Province

Description:

The government of Jiaozhou City, Shandong Province, arrested over 50 Falun Gong practitioners on September 8, and did not released them as of October 12, 1999.

Several practitioners were sent to mental hospitals and locked-up with mentally ill patients. Wei huayu, who works for the Jiaozhuo Accounting Firm, and Tan Guihua, who works for the Third Shoe Factory of Jiaozhuo, were forcibly given tranquilizer injections for over 20 days while detained at the mental hospital.

Case 3

Victim: Cheng Zhong (male, 55)

Location of incident: Menghe Town of Wujin City, Jiangsu Province

Description:

Mr. Cheng Zhong is 55 years old and in good health. He began to practice Falun Dafa in October 1998. Since July 22, 1999, the local police spoke to Cheng Zhong many times and warned him not to practice Falun Dafa anymore. He refused to give up his practice since it was very beneficial to him.

On the afternoon of September 25, a group made up

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of policemen and members of the Department of Civic Affairs detained him in order to have a conversation with him. After they got him in the police car, they took him directly to the “Center for Mental Diseases” – Hospital No. 102 in Changzhou under the pretense that it was for an “examination”.

After the examination, the policemen tried again to persuade him to stop practicing Falun Dafa, but Cheng Zhong still refused. Mr. Cheng was then threatened, “We will make you become mentally ill even if you are currently not.”

On the afternoon of September 28, policemen took Cheng Zhong to the Third Hospital of Wujin City, which is a mental hospital. In that hospital, he was forcibly medicated. He tried to refuse because he had no health problems. The doctors (or possibly the policemen, the author is uncertain) tortured him with an electric instrument for a total of five times. Finally Cheng Zhong was forced to accept the medication. This situation continued for more than ten days.

Recorded in an audiocassette, Mr. Cheng said: “I am feeling very cold as I only have a T-shirt on me. My family does not know my whereabouts. I do not have a change of clothes, nor can I shave. In fact, the hospital, whose name is ‘humanitarian hospital’, is detaining many people who appealed to the government for various injustices they received. Compared to the detention centers, the hospital is an even worse place with many more cruel mental and physical tortures. I am a Falun Dafa practitioner and also a law abiding citizen. I practice ‘Truthfulness-Compassion-Tolerance’ that is beneficial to both the state and society. Why am I treated like this?!”

Case 4

Victims: 12 Falun Gong practitioners

Message received on October 12, 1999.

Location of incident: Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province

Description:

According to an officer in Jinzhou, since the Chinese leadership declared Falun Dafa an “evil religion”, the Jinzhou City government will take an extreme measure by sending 12 jailed practitioners currently on a hunger strike to a drug rehabilitation center.

Case 5

Victims: 30 Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Description:

October 15, 1999, about thirty practitioners who refused to give up their belief in Falun Dafa were thrown into a so-called “close-room” class that was held in a drug rehabilitation center. While there, policemen gave them an “education for changing their thoughts”. The policemen said that these practitioners would be released as soon as they would not do anything related to Falun Gong. The family members of these practitioners do not understand why the class is being held at a drug rehabilitation center.

Case 6

Victim: Niu Jingping (male)

Location of incident: Beijing

Description:

On November 4, at noon, three people wearing white long gowns came to the home of Beijing practitioner, Niu Jingping. Niu was just released from the detention center. The three people claimed that they were from the police station and asked Niu to go with them. When Niu asked them where they would take him, they told him they were going to the police station.

According to Niu’s brother, the Beijing Chaoyang district police station issued a certificate that Niu had a mental disease. These three people took Niu to a mental hospital. Another Falun Gong practitioner also witnessed this.

Personal Account:

At 7:00am, November 1, 1999, while I was washing clothes, several people came to my home, claiming that they wanted to give me a health examination. They then brought me to the Huilongguan Hospital (a hospital for mental illness). I have been arrested, beaten up and detained. Moreover, I was forced to take medicine for seven days in a mental hospital. When asked for a certificate of diagnosis, the hospital refused and told me, “We will detain you again if you go to appeal.” I personally know that there are four more practitioners still being detained in this mental hospital.

Case 7

Victims:

Name (gender)	Name (gender)
Liu Wen (Unclear)	Wang Fenglong (male)
Yang Yong (male)	Wang Shuzhen (female)

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PART I SUMMARY

Chen Shumei (female)	Yang Xuehua (unknown)
Yang Xiuru (female)	Liu Shengzhi (unknown)
Xu Shufen (female)	Wang Yingyuan (female)
Zhang Yuzhen (female)	Zhang Shihong (female)
Cao Xiufen (female)	Ren Shufen (female)
Bai Xiulian (unclear)	Jiang Xianglian (female)
Su Fengxia (female)	Yang Fenglian (female)
Liu Yuxiang (female)	Zhao Guomin (unknown)
Jiang Shufen (Female)	Li Wanfeng (unknown)
Shi Zhiguo (male)	Hu Yajing (female)
Xu Jianguang (male)	Song Zhenlan (female)
Cui Hongxia (female)	Liu Shuying (female)
Yu Huanfeng (female)	Li Xiujuan (female)
Cui Chuanzhong (male)	Liu Xiuchen (male)
Fan Xiuzhen (female)	Zhang Cuihua (female)
Li Huixin (unknown)	Xu Hemin (male)
Su Xiurong (female)	Chen Shuling (female)
Niu Shuzhen (female)	Jiang Jingfang (female)
Liu Chunhua (female)	Gao Zhenxue (male)
Liu Fengxia (female)	Wang Xiuhui (female)
He Guizhen (female)	Yang Shufang (female)
Liu Zhixia (female)	Li Ruilian (female)
Li Huiyun (unknown)	Cui Xiuzhen (female)
Liu Shuxin (female)	Chen Wentong (male)

Location of incident: Zhoukoudian Psychiatric Hospital, Fangshan District, Beijing

Description:

At the beginning of December 1999, the Chengguan police station in the Fangshan District of Beijing arrested fifty-two Falun Gong practitioners under a variety of charges. Later, the police station sent all of them to a local mental hospital on the excuse of preventing Falun Gong practitioners from going to appeal during Macao's return to Chinese rule. Also, every practitioner was ordered to pay 800 to 1,000 Yuan (1,000 Yuan is more than one month's salary for an average employee in China). It was said that it was the responsibility of the chief of police to decide when these practitioners were to be released.

Personal Account:

We fifty-two practitioners are being detained in the Zhoukoudian mental hospital. On December 6, the Fangshan District police took us to the police station under the pretense of attending "re-education" classes, having a meeting, filling out forms, having conversations, etc. Later, all of us were sent to Zhoukoudian Mental Hospital without any legal or medical formalities. It has now been more than forty days. They have also censored all news about us. The hospital director said, "They detain you here because they are afraid that you might go to appeal during Macao's return and on

New Year's Day."

The conditions of our detainment are quite poor. For all of us we have only one bed, one quilt, two bowls and one set of chopsticks. We do not have any other personal articles such as toiletry items, extra clothing nor can we take a bath. At night, they take a head count and we are routinely checked on by the hospital staff members. We can hear them walking all night. Moreover, the room where we are detained is situated right next to an entertainment facility that does Karaoke throughout the night. Every night, we can hardly fall asleep for more than half the night from the loud noise.

Everyday they feed us one bowl of cereal, a steamed bun and several pieces of pickle for breakfast and dinner. For lunch, we are given half a bowl of rice and a little boiled cabbage. We simply do not have enough food.

Personal Account:

Two of us that were detained are a married couple. Our detention has brought a lot of hardship to our family. The government has threatened our 18-year old and 13-year-old children. They have shut off the power of our apartment for one month. They also threatened that they would send our two children to the mental hospital and torture these children. My elder-daughter has had to quit her job. She cannot go to work because she must stay home to take care of her younger brother and sister. We have suffered severe financial losses in addition to the inhumane mental and physical suffering. These two children have suffered unbearable mental pressure.

Personal Account:

On December 6, the police arrested me. My elderly mother-in-law was not informed of my whereabouts. At noon on the day of my arrest, I was not at home and there was nobody to take care of her lunch. After I was taken into custody, I heard that my mother-in-law cried at home everyday. One of my sisters-in-law is also being detained here which has caused much worry and hardship for my mother-in-law. My daughter is only 11 years old and could not take care of herself, let alone her aged grandmother.

Not only did the police cheat us but they also swindled us. Ten days after I was detained here, the official of my village went to my home to ask for money. He said that we would be detained for one month, and we have to pay 1,000 Yuan (more than one month's salary for an average employee in China) to cover our living expenses while we were being detained. My family members, who were trusting and honest, gave him 1,000 Yuan without any argument and without any receipt. After New Year's Day, the official went to my home again to ask for money, saying that we had to pay a deposit of

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another 1,000 Yuan. I heard that my family has not paid that money yet because they could not afford it.

Current Situation:

All 52 practitioners who had been detained in the Zhoukoudian mental hospital were released as of January 22. Twenty-one of them were released after their family members paid the “deposit”. The rest of them started a hunger strike yesterday morning. Meanwhile, American journalists went to the hospital in order to interview the practitioners. The Chinese government had to release the practitioners under the pressure from the media. However, the government claimed that the practitioners were freed only to celebrate the upcoming Chinese New Year. It is possible they might be detained again after the Chinese New Year.

Case 8

Victim: Anonymous (age 22)

Location of incident: Jining City, Shandong Province

Personal Account:

I am 22 years old. On October 25, I went to Beijing to peacefully and quietly appeal to the government. However, I was arrested and escorted back to my hometown on my third day in Beijing. I was first given 15 days of detention. Then, on the seventh day of my detention, I was sent to the mental hospital in Jining City, Shandong province.

The following is an account of my detention and torture while in the mental hospital. I do not have any mental problems. I was sent to the mental hospital because the authorities wanted to destroy me psychologically in order to prevent me from practicing Falun Gong and striving to be a better person under the guidance of Falun Gong.

To get me into the mental hospital, the police department forced my father and the officials of my workplace to sign a statement saying that I had mental problems. Then kidnapped me and took me against my will to the mental hospital. On the afternoon when I was admitted, four male doctors carrying a very thick rope forced me to put on the hospital uniform. While I was changing clothes, a female doctor gave me an injection. I struggled desperately, but the four male doctors tied me to a bed with that rope. They gave me a lot of injections. In a short while, the medication started to take effect. I tried my best to control myself but I could not stand well. I felt extremely anxious, very uncomfortable, and very thirsty. I bumped against the wall and the ground anxiously. I

thought of death. Later the doctor gave me another injection. I fell asleep. On the second day, my head became a blank. I had a headache and I fainted. I could not think about anything. My legs and arms had no strength. My tongue felt still, and stretched out like it was being pulled out by something and I could not pull it back. My neck also felt stiff and it stretched forward to an extreme extent. I could hardly control these movements. Being like this, I could not eat at all. Therefore, they fed me through my nose. The nurse said this was the way to persecute the members of “an evil religion”. Later, my nose started to bleed. They had given me nine injections in total.

On my third day in the mental hospital, they forced me to take perphenazine. In the beginning, they only fed me one pill. Later they fed me 4 to 5 pills because I practiced Falun Gong. The symptoms of taking perphenazine were the same as being injected. I suffered inhumane psychological and physical torture like this for 36 days.

Presently, the Jining mental hospital has become a place to persecute Falun Gong practitioners. There are still many practitioners being detained there.

Case 9

Victims: Jiang Zhaofang, Li Kangqing, Zhao Qiaomin, Lu Baona

Location of incident: Xinxiang City, Henan Province

Description:

As of January 29, 2000, four Falun Gong practitioners are still being detained in the Second Mental Hospital of Xinxiang Medical Institute in Henan Province. They are being detained because they had gone to Beijing twice to peacefully appeal for Falun Gong, and had refused to give up their faith in Falun Gong. They are Jiang Zhaofang from Puyang City, Li Kangqing who is a doctor, and Zhao Qiaomin who is a nurse, from the tumor hospital of Zhengzhou, and Lu Baona from Jiaozuo City. They have been treated as mental patients and abused for one to two months.

When the worried family members asked the doctors on duty why they treated normal people as mental patients, the shocking reply was, “We do not care about that. We just follow the instructions from the police department.” When asked, “where are your professional ethics as medical workers?” they remained silent.

Case 10

Victim: Huang Jinchun (male, 34)

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Location of the incident: Liuzhou City, Guangxi Province

Description: BEIJING, Feb 11 (AFP) - A Chinese judge has been sacked and locked up in a mental asylum because he refuses to renounce his belief in the banned Falun Gong spiritual movement, a rights group said Friday.

The Information Centre of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China said Huang Jinchun, a civil court judge at the Beihai Intermediate People's Court in the southern Guangxi autonomous region, was picked up at his house on November 15.

The Hong Kong-based rights group said the 34-year-old judge had been detained at the Long Qianshan asylum in the city of Liuzhou, and had been prevented from seeing his family for three months.

The centre said Huang was injected with tranquilizers after he continued to practice Falun Gong meditation at the institution.

A statement from the centre said Long Qianshan was run like a prison, and that patients were only allowed two hours of exercise per day and received no treatment.

It said Huang had been allowed out of the institution for 10 days over the Lunar New Year holiday during which he urged his family to publicize the detention of Falun Gong practitioners in asylums.

The statement said Huang had insisted he was perfectly "normal".

An official at Beihai Intermediate People's Court confirmed Huang was sacked in October, saying it was "possible" he was now in detention.

Nobody was available for comment at the Long Qianshan asylum.

The centre also said 50 Falun Gong practitioners detained at the Zhoukoudian psychiatric hospital near Beijing had been released on January 23 after widespread publicity about their cases.

It said up to 500 Falun Gong practitioners were detained in a Lunar New Year clampdown following a high-profile mass protest in Beijing's Tiananmen Square last week.

Chinese authorities admit more than 35,000 members of the banned group were detained while attempting to make similar protests between July and mid-November.

Case 11

Victim: Hang Jizhen (female)

Location of incident: Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province

Personal Statement:

I am a Ph.D. candidate in Physics at the University of Houston and my mother Hang Jizhen is a Falun Gong practitioner in Nanjing. ... On December 23, She went to Beijing to appeal to the Central government in the hopes of communicating the truth about Falun Gong. ... In Tiananmen Square she was arrested and beaten. Policemen escorted her back to Nanjing and detained her in Nanjing Mental Hospital (now called "Nanjing Hospital for Brain Diseases"). Initially, the hospital refused to commit her but under pressure from the local government they had no choice. The doctor told the family that Hang Jizhen was committed involuntarily because she insisted on practicing Falun Gong, despite the fact that she has no mental illnesses. While in the hospital she was forced to receive injections and pills, which left her feeling sick and extremely weak. When family members requested her release, they were told: "We have no choice. As long as the police sent her here we have to medicate her. She was released for only two days for the Chinese New Year and brought back to the mental hospital by the police because she still insists on practicing Falun Gong. Up until now she is still suffering inhuman torture in the mental hospital.

Case 12

A First Rank Police Supervisor "Treated" in Nanjing Mental Hospital

Message received on February 20, 2000

Victim: Ding Jianhua (female, 47)

Location of incident: Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province

Description:

Ding Jianhua, female, 47, a first rank police supervisor and the head of the Department of Health Care of the Public Security Bureau of Jiangsu Province, was sent to the Nanjing Brain Hospital (mental hospital) on October 3, 1999 to accept forced treatments because she refused to give up her belief in Falun Gong. The abusive "treatments" have been very detrimental, slowing her reaction and blurring her eyesight. Currently, she is being detained in the 27th Bed of Sixth District in Nanjing Mental Hospital. Three other practitioners are also being detained and abused there. They could be visited from 2pm to 5pm everyday. Practitioners hope that journalists could interview them and expose their sufferings.

Case 13

More than 20 Practitioners “Treated” in Laiyang Mental Hospital and Demanded Expensive Fees

Message received on February 22, 2000

Victims: More than 20 Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Laiyang City, Shandong province

Description:

Up to now, more than twenty practitioners have been sent to the Yantai Mental Recovering Center located at Laiyang City. They were forced to take medicines and injections. The hospital would force-feed them if they refused to take medicines. The Chinese authorities attempted to disturb the mental abilities of practitioners. Moreover, they were required to pay the expensive medical fees.

Among them, there were teachers from the Laiyang School of Medicine, teachers from the Laiyang Higher Education through Broadcasting and TV, and doctors from the Laiyang Central Hospital, etc. A practitioner from Qingdao City was also detained there because when he was sent to the local mental hospital, the local hospital refused to accept him since he is perfectly normal mentally.

3. Mass Arrest and Police Brutality

3.1

Large Scale Arrests and Beatings of Falun Gong Practitioners Who Went to Appeal

Case 1

Victims: Bai Lili (female), Wang Shuge (female), Yu Tian (age 5), Zhao Qun, Xu Wei (female, 4), Li Hongshen, Wang Youqun (female), Luo Lijuan, Fei Menlin, Ju Linyan and other Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Tiananmen Square, Beijing

Description:

On the night of February 4, 2000, the eve of the Chinese Lunar New Year, many Falun Gong practitioners from US, Australia, Japan, and Mainland China gathered at the Tiananmen Square to appeal to the Chinese central authorities to stop their irrational persecutions of Falun Gong practitioners.

Uniformed police officers, plainclothes agents, and armed policemen were all over the square. Passersby were questioned and body-searched, and were asked by the police whether they were Falun Gong practitioners. Some were taken to the police vans without any reason. According to telephone reports from eyewitnesses in Beijing, many Falun Gong practitioners practiced their meditation exercises in Tiananmen Square on the Chinese New Year's Eve (February 5, 2000). Some of them raised banners with “Falun Dafa” and “Truth-Compassion-Forbearance”. Police stationed in the square started to beat and arrest the practitioners as soon as they discovered any. There were bloodstains, clothes, and watches left on the ground. The practitioners, however, remained peaceful.

At 11:00 PM, at the center of the square, two Beijing practitioners, Ms. Lili Bai and Ms. Wang Shuge, each held up a flag with the Falun emblem. When the police officers rushed over to seize the flags, they risked their lives to protect the flags. They were pushed down onto the ground and were brutally beaten up by the police officers. Even after they were taken to the police van, the police officers still continued to strike their faces forcefully. Later, many practitioners on the square held up

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banners reading “Falun Dafa practitioners have no hatred or anger”, “Falun Dafa practitioners appeal to the government because they trust the government”, etc. All of these practitioners were brutally beaten by plainclothes agents and uniformed police officers and were then taken to the Tiananmen Square police station.

A 5-year-old practitioner named Yu Tian held up a banner of Falun Dafa with his parents on the square. The whole family was taken to the police van. Zhao Qun, Xu Wei, and Li Hongshen, practitioners from Linyi, Shandong Province, held up a banner on Tiananmen Square. After about 20 seconds, 6 police officers rushed over and beat them onto the ground. They could not stand up for a long time. The police tried madly to tear the banners away from them. Later, the three of them were taken to a police van by some other police officers. The 4-year-old daughter of Xu Wei cried for her mother and was also taken to the police van in a short while.

At the northeastern corner of the square, a 40-year-old woman said, “let’s sit down,” and more than 100 practitioners sat down simultaneously to do the sitting meditation. The police rushed over and frantically beat these practitioners. They grabbed the hair of female practitioners and dragged them into police vans. Dai, A practitioner from Australia, fell down onto the ground after being kicked in the back three times by a police officer and was then taken to a police van. Zhen, a practitioner from Linyi district of Shandong Province, was severely beaten. There was blood on his face. A female practitioner from Hong Kong, Wang Youqun, was arrested at about 8:30 AM when she was holding up a banner.

A teenager practitioner who took photos on Tiananmen Square and her young friend (a daughter of a practitioner) were also taken to the Tiananmen Square police station. At that time, several hundred practitioners had already been detained there. The police exposed the teenager’s film, but this bright girl was able to save another film. Later, she managed to escape from the police station and told us her experience.

At 11:55 PM, a lot of armed police officers rushed to Tiananmen Square from the direction of Mao Zhedong



The police was kicking a Falun Gong practitioner after he was beaten and fell to the ground. (This picture is from a video stream in a CNN news report: Falun Gong protest sees security tightened in Tiananmen Square).



The arresting of Falun Gong practitioners in Tiananmen Square on December 5, 1999.

memorial hall and the history museum. Meanwhile, uniformed police officers, plainclothes agents, and armed policemen started to frantically chase, beat up, and arrest practitioners. Practitioners were not afraid at all. They kept holding up banners and practicing Falun Dafa exercises. One practitioner recounted: “Near us, a female practitioner from Shijiazhuang also held up a red banner. The police rushed to her and a dozen of other practitioners around her. Some practitioners were beaten to the ground.” A Beijing practitioner, Luo Lijuan, questioned the police why they beat people. She and other practitioners tried to help those practitioners who fell onto the ground, but they were also taken onto police vans. During the whole process, plainclothes agents of the government videotaped how they treated the innocent and peaceful Falun Gong practitioners.

Fei Menlin, Ju Linyan, and four other practitioners from Bayan County of Heilongjiang province were taken to the Tiananmen Square police station. One practitioner said: “According to our knowledge, about 100 practitioners from Linyi district of Shandong province alone were arrested. About 30 people from Shunyi County of Beijing were arrested. More than 40 practitioners from Shijiazhuang, Xinji, Lincheng, and other regions who came with us were all arrested.” Many practitioners from Jiangsu province were arrested in the hotel even before they went to the Tiananmen Square.

It was estimated that over 1,000 practitioners were arrested on the Tiananmen Square on the New Year’s Eve. At 1:00 PM on February 5, a witness saw at least 4 buses full of practitioners, each carrying about 100 people.

Case 2

Message received on October 30, 1999.

Victims:

1. Cao Kai (male), Ph.D. student of China Academy

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of Science, and his wife,

2. Zhang Wenfang (female);
3. Yang Jie

Location of incident: Beijing

Description:

Yesterday, Cao Kai, a Ph.D. student of China Academy of Science, and his wife, Zhang Wenfang, were detained when appealing to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Yang Jie, a lawyer, was also detained two days ago for the same reason.

Case 3

Victims: Falun Gong practitioners who went to appeal

Location of incident: Outside the Hall of the National People's Congress, Beijing

Description:

Many Falun Gong practitioners went to appeal to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. At about 10:30 AM on October 28, there were about a dozen of Falun Gong practitioners outside the Hall of the National People's Congress. They were pushed into police cars before they could say anything. Some were beaten and fell to the ground. Some female practitioners were dragged by their hair and pulled on the ground. After they were forced into police cars, the police continued to beat and kick them. Their whereabouts is unknown.

Case 4

Victims: Falun Gong practitioners who went to appeal

Location of incident: Major cities in China

Description:

[Beijing] July 21, 1999



Typical scenes of plain-clothed and uniformed police arresting peaceful practitioners in Tiananmen square.

More than 10,000 practitioners went to North Huangchenggen St. to appeal together to the Main Governmental Appeals Bureau. Around 2,000 military police were sent out.

Around 9:00 o'clock, the police started to force the practitioners onto buses and sent them to Fengtai Stadium and Shijingshan Stadium. The practitioners did not want to leave, but were dragged by the military police. Some policemen used violence. Two military policemen held an old woman in her sixties by the legs and threw her onto the bus. Some pulled practitioners' hair. About four to five thousand people were sent to each stadium. Many practitioners were forcefully taken to Fengtai Stadium. More practitioners arrived from out of town and were also taken to the stadium by force.

At about 11:00 o'clock, as the policemen harshly dragged some practitioners onto buses, practitioners started to crowd together, arm in arm. Because the policemen were unable to pull out individual practitioners, more troops were sent in. Soldiers, mostly in service for 1 to 3 years, formed a line surrounding the practitioners and then forced the practitioners onto the metro buses by dragging, pulling, and fierce wrestling.

At around 12:00 o'clock, practitioners were driven to Fengtai Stadium. At that time, 20 buses carried a total of more than 3,400 practitioners over there. With 2 more buses came in the afternoon, the number of practitioners increased to about 3,700. Around 2:30 PM, police officers started to take personal information from the practitioners. Practitioners sat in the stadium in order.

After 5:30 PM, military police demanded that practitioners stand in groups according to their home dis-

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tricts and planned to send them back. The practitioners didn't move. It started to rain around 6:00 o'clock.

Around 6:30 o'clock the police started to force practitioners onto buses and practitioners formed a human wall to stop the police. More police were sent in. While forcing the practitioners onto the buses, the military policemen used violence. They dragged the practitioners by hair, tore their clothes, and kicked them. An old woman over eighty years old was pushed down onto the ground and she almost fainted. One practitioner recalled: "My clothes were torn into strips. Two policemen grabbed my feet and dragged me on the ground for nearly thirty meters. They also kicked me and pulled my hair. A girl in her twenties also had her clothes torn open and the bone of her hand was almost fractured. Many practitioners, especially male, were beaten up. At 7:30 PM, they forced me and about one hundred other practitioners into a bus. It's estimated that after 8:30 PM, all practitioners detained in the Fengtai Stadium were sent away by force." The practitioners lost their personal freedom for nearly eight hours.

[Kunming, Yunnan Province] July 21, 1999

When some Falun Gong practitioners in Kunming were on their way to voice their concerns to the governmental departments, they were forced into three buses on South Cuihu Road by many police officers. At the same time, many streets were blocked to prohibit the passage of both vehicles and people. Those practitioners were taken to the second middle school in Xishan and were put into separate classrooms under heavy police surveillance. Practitioners who went to the city government were also sent there and went through the same procedures. The practitioners were detained there from noon to 9:30 PM, and were then picked up by police from their own districts. (Total number of practitioners was about 200.)

[Wuhan, Hubei Province] around 16:00 o'clock, July 21, 1999

Thousands of Falun Gong practitioners went to the provincial government to voice their concerns. It was a very hot day. Falun Gong practitioners stood quietly along the streets. Around 5:30 PM, many policemen



Practitioners often perform the exercises or raise a banner as a way of peaceful appeal to the authorities to end the crackdown, but they only get detained and in some cases tortured by the Chinese police.

were brought in. Even the military police, who were supposed to guard the dam against flooding, were urgently sent in. They began to forcefully drag Falun Gong practitioners onto buses and carried them away. The practitioners did not want to leave, since their representatives were still inside the government building. When practitioners bought bottled water for the police officers and bus drivers, some military police were moved to tears. After being pushed onto the buses, The Falun Gong practitioners even voluntarily bought tickets. They clearly showed to the public that Falun Gong practitioners are good persons under all circumstances.

[Qiqihaer, Heilongjiang Province] July 21, 1999

On the night of July 21, Qiqihaer police also started to arrest practitioners. Naihui Zhan was arrested.

[Harerbin, Heilongjiang Province] July 21, 1999

Falun Gong assistants in Haerbin City were arrested.

[Changzhou, Jiangsu Province] July 21, 1999

In the morning of July 21, four practitioners in Zhangzhou were detained.

[Beijing] July 22, 1999

In the morning of July 22, Falun Gong practitioners, including many from other regions, gathered in Qianmen Street, Xidan, Fuyou Street, Tiananmen Square, and North Huangchenggen Street in Beijing. Practitioners stood on sidewalks in good order and left enough space for pedestrians. Some practitioners helped to keep the order.

Beginning at around 8:00, riot police forced practitioners onto buses. Because practitioners came in succession and were spread over many different locations, it was hard to estimate the number of practitioners. It was said that the total number of practitioners on the streets was 100,000. When the riot police tried to force the practitioners to get on the buses, most practitioners did not resist. They got on the buses calmly. There were a small number of practitioners who did not want to get on the buses, and were beaten by the policemen as a result.

One practitioner recounted: "At 11:30 AM, We were taken to a bus and sent to a suburban police station, along

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with 400 other practitioners on other buses. They kept us to watch the TV news at 3:00 PM for important news on the Chinese Central TV station. We were asked to register our names, addresses and companies. At 3:00 PM, CCTV started to broadcast the Chinese central government's decision to ban Falun Gong. Then, there was a video show slandering Mr. Li Hongzhi. After that, police divided us into groups according to our home address and released us at 6:30 PM. From 11:30 AM to 6:30 PM, 400 of our freedom was restricted for 7 hours — without any food."

Practitioners from Xidan were sent to Shijinshan Stadium and then move to the district police stations according to their address. They were forced to watch the same TV program that defamed Mr. Li. Several practitioners from Tsinghua University and hundreds of others were sent to and kept in Middle School 101. As of 9:00 PM, they were still not released, nor were they allowed any food.

According to practitioners in Hebei, in the evening of July 22, 1999, nearly 10,000 practitioners who went to Beijing were arrested. At first they were taken to Fengtai Stadium. Later they were transferred to Langfang Agriculture Research Institute. No water or food was provided.

[Yancheng, Jiangsu] July 22, 1999

At 10:00 o'clock, nearly 1,000 Falun Dafa practitioners in Yancheng City, Jiangsu Province appealed to the city government. During the appealing process, they kept in good order. They had no drastic action, poster, or slogan. They waited there silently for an answer from the leader of the city government. After 5:00 o'clock PM, policemen had arrested more than 20 practitioners and dispersed other practitioners.

[Shanghai] Message received on July 22, 1999

We are Falun Gong practitioners in Shanghai. Yesterday morning, more than 1,000 Falun Gong practitioners came to appeal in People's Square in front of the city government. They hoped that the central government could change their wrong decision about Falun Gong and release the arrested practitioners. All of the practitioners were in good order in the square.

Around 3:00 o'clock PM, the policemen took away 3 students in Shanghai Jiaotong University and one employee in Tongji University. According to eyewitnesses, they may be taken to the Huangpu police station.

Around 5:00 o'clock PM, more than 200 policemen came. They forced the practitioners to leave the square and get on the buses nearby.

Around 6:00 o'clock PM, the practitioners in the square were dispersed. Some of the practitioners who

were forced onto buses were brought to some places in the counties they live. The leaders at their working places were called to pick up the practitioners.

They were not allowed to go home until 9:00 o'clock PM.

Around 3:30 AM this morning, two practitioners were taken away from their homes by policemen. It was said that many practitioners who are college students were also taken away.

[Harerbin, Heilongjiang] July 23, 1999

At 4:00 o'clock this morning, around 10,000 practitioners assembled in front of the Provincial Government office in Harerbing and requested for the release of four Falun Gong practitioners. They had been detained for more than 48 hours. Practitioners were in very good order.

Around 6:00 AM, policemen and riot policemen started to force practitioners onto buses. Messages were repeatedly broadcast to the practitioners using several loudspeakers: "Falun Gong Research Society is illegal Anyone who does not leave here will take the consequences by themselves."

At 7:30 AM, all practitioners were sent to the Provincial Stadium and were told that a meeting would be held. In the stadium, practitioners either did excises or read books. The situation was harmonious.

At 9:30 AM, practitioners began to be taken away by buses. When the practitioners refused, four policemen forced one practitioner onto the buses. Troops were also used.

At 11:00 AM, some practitioners were moved to an elementary school, a middle school and other places. They were taken into different classrooms. But in front of the provincial government building, a large number of practitioners still gathered because more and more practitioners were coming from different regions.

[Beijing] Message received on July 25, 1999

Starting from July 23, the Chinese government began another wave of nationwide arrests of Falun Gong practitioners. Police searched practitioners' homes and took away their books, videotapes and posters related to Falun Gong. Some practitioners were detained for about 15 days and were forced to pay heavy penalties. On July 24 and 25, more practitioners were arrested.

On Saturday, July 24, 1999, more than one thousand people were removed from Fengtai Stadium in Beijing and taken to Langfang Agricultural Science Institute where they were detained with no water, food, or electricity since July 22nd.

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Case 5

Victims: Liu Wenjie, Wang Hongbin, Li Qun (female), Zhang Zhaodong (age 30), Qu Xiuhua (female, 66), Liu Shuziang (female, 50), and other Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Governmental Appealing Bureau, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Description:

On July 20, 1999, at around 1:00 o'clock PM, thousands of practitioners went to the Governmental Appealing Bureau to inquire about the situation of some practitioners who had been arrested early that morning under the accusation of "assembling the mass to make trouble and disturb social orders." Around 1:30, policemen started to drag out young male practitioners and beat them. Liu Wenjie and Wang Hongbin were each beaten by 4 or 5 policemen. They were dragged to the police cars and were sent to the police station. Policemen asked for their personal information and threaten them that if they went to the municipal government again, they would not be treated as "gently" as this time.

Li Qun, a young female practitioner, went to the People's Square at 12:30 PM. She was dragged by her hair and carried away to a police car at 1:30. Then she was sent to the police station along with 8 or 9 other practitioners. When they arrived, they found out that around 10 practitioners were already there. The policemen said, "We are the authorities here." In the police station, many practitioners were beaten. A 30-year-old woman was dragged by her hair and beaten up by 3 or 4 policemen. Zhang Zhaodong, 30 years old, was dragged out by 5 or 6 policemen when he went out to help those who fell on the ground. His clothes were torn and his neck was bruised badly. A 63-year-old grandma was dragged to the street and fell over many times because the policemen kept pushing and beating. One female practitioner lost her shoes when she was dragged. A 13-year-old girl got a 4-inch-long scratch on her arm. A policeman carried a 10-year-old boy to a police vehicle by his legs. A practitioner was beaten in the face after being dragged out of the crowd. Qu Xiuhua, a 66-year-old woman, was dragged out of the crowd, and the buttons were torn from her clothes. Liu Shuziang, a woman around 50, was dragged by her hair and pushed to the ground many times. A female practitioner was dragged out and got bruises on her arm. When she saw a policeman dropped his walkie-talkie, however, she picked it up for the policeman. In the midst of this brutality, no Falun Gong practitioners fought back. As of 8:00 PM, there was no reply from the government.

3.2

Arrests and Beatings of Overseas Falun Gong Practitioners

Case 1 (Japan)

Victims: Xiao Xinli, Wu Lili (female)

Location of incident: Tiananmen Square, Beijing

Description:

On the New Year's Eve, Xiao Xinli and Wu Lili, practitioners from Tokyo, Japan, were arrested when practicing Falun Gong exercises on Tiananmen Square. Wu Lili was sent back to her hometown in Anhui Province. Her family in China has learned that she is being detained in the Luoshigang Detention Center in Hefei City, but they are not allowed to visit her. Wu Lili's 2-year-old son, now in Japan, misses his mother very much. Wu Lili's sister, Wu Xiaohua, an associate professor of Hefei Architecture Institute, was also arrested in Beijing for attempting to audit the trial of the four major contact people of Falun Gong. She was sent back to Hefei City on December 26th, 1999. Xiao Xinli is a graduate student in a university in Tokyo.

Case 2 (USA)

Victim: Jimmy Zhimin Zou (male), a U.S. citizen, an actuary in a Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation in Virginia

Location of incident: Beijing

Summary:

Mr. Zou was arrested in November 1999 in Beijing. In the police station, he was incessantly and ruthlessly beaten up by police officers for six days. He was struck by an electric stun baton, handcuffed in the most torturous way, punched in the eyes, cheeks, chest, and stomach area, and kicked fiercely at his chest. He recalled, "my body was beaten to the extent that I could not stand up and move around."

Jimmy Zhimin Zou's Own Recount:

In July 1999, the Chinese government denounced Falun Gong as "an illegal organization." Since then, they have been ruthlessly persecuting tens of millions of Falun Gong practitioners. I was very concerned with the situation. I took a leave from work and traveled back to China in the middle of November. On November 30th, I arrived in Beijing by train from my hometown. The next day, I went to Tiananmen Square by myself. At noon, I

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went to see the ceremony of relieving sentries of the national flag. A policeman came over and asked me if I was a Falun Gong practitioner. I said “Yes”. Then I was taken into a police car and sent to Tiananmen Square Police Substation. I asked why I was being detained. Nobody answered me. The cops first forced a body search on me and took the “Zhuan Falun” book away from me. I protested and said that they had no right to rob my personal belongings for I had not committed any crime. The cops ignored my protest. I did not carry my passport with me at the moment. I thought that the cops had no right to detain me and take my book away. Then there came three cops surrounding me, taking away my glasses by force. After that, one cop punched both of my eyes with his fist, and the other two struck my shoulder and arms and kicked my legs. I felt dizzy and my left eye swelled like a ball. One cop continued to punch me for a while. Then there again came three cops surrounding me. They forced my arms to be crossed on my back. One hand came down from above the shoulder and the other came up from below the armpit. My wrists were pulled together and handcuffed forcefully. I was wearing a lot of winter clothes then, and my arms were not very flexible. At first, a cop tried to pull my arms together so they could cross on my back. He could not make it no matter how hard he tried. Then the three cops pulled and pressed my two arms together and handcuffed me by the wrists. I cried out with great pain. At the time I noticed that there were eight other practitioners handcuffed like this in the room. A middle aged gentleman looked like he had already been handcuffed in this way for a very long time, because both of his hands were swollen and looked dark and purple like the color of eggplants. A young lady was handcuffed in the same way and stood on my left, and an old lady over 60 was also handcuffed like that and stood on my right. The cops tortured the ladies and elderly persons with such cruelty! Every four to five minutes, the cops struck each person’s neck, hands and waist with a stun baton. The cops pushed aside my clothes in order to have firm touches of my skin in the waist with the stun baton.

In about fifteen minutes, a cop asked me if I would like to speak, I kept quiet. Then two cops came over, and shook violently a couple of times my arms that were handcuffed across on my back, with one arm coming down from above the shoulder and the other coming up from below. I cried out with extreme pain. Then they pushed me to the original place. Half an hour later, sweat from the unbearable pain was dripping down my face and prevented me from opening my eyes. One of the cops dragged me over and asked me again, and I told him my home address in China. So the cop opened up my handcuff and sent me to a room together with about fifty

other practitioners. Later on I found out that among the eight practitioners handcuffed with their hands crossed on their backs (with one arm coming down from above the shoulder and the other coming up from below), the middle aged gentleman was handcuffed like that for half a day, the old gentleman over the age of 60 had been handcuffed like that for a whole day! If I were not there myself, I would not believe that Chinese police could torture Falun Gong practitioners like that!

When I got in the room, I was very happy upon seeing over fifty practitioners coming from various provinces of China. They let me sit down on the only chair in the back of the room after seeing me having been beaten to the extent that I could not stand firmly and felt numb in my hands. At the time, my arms still felt very painful and could not move. My neck could not move either due to the pain. I sat for about two hours before I tried to stand up and move around. When the fellow practitioners knew that I was from America, they were all eager to find out from me the Falun Gong situation abroad. I told them that people around the world were supporting Falun Gong practitioners who were being persecuted in China and that they were moved by the moral courage of Falun Gong practitioners who came to Beijing to appeal without fear for torture and persecution. Then a cop came over and prohibited us to talk. He came inside the room and found out that I was the focus of the discussion. The cop then kicked my chest fiercely. I felt pressured and numb but not too much pain. Maybe I was protected by God. Otherwise, with that much force, I would have fallen down to the ground right away.

About six o’clock in the afternoon, I was sent to the Anhui Agency in Beijing, along with other fellow practitioners from Anhui province. I was detained in a room together with about thirty other Anhui Falun Gong practitioners. Once arriving the Anhui Agency in Beijing, I was body-searched by two plain-cloth cops. They took away by force my 8,000 Yuan [*Chinese currency*] and cellular phone. Then the two cops began to interrogate me. They dragged me to the hallway and beat me in turn because I refused to cooperate with them. They punched my cheeks, chest, and stomach area. One of the cops struck my feet with a baton. The other cop punched my cheeks, which made me dizzy and lightheaded. The torture lasted for more than an hour. At the moment, I thought that the cops’ treatments of Falun Gong practitioners had constituted a severe violation of human rights. I was tortured like that only for being a Falun Gong practitioner and walking by Tiananmen Square. I thought, “Maybe I should tell them that I am an American citizen, see if they still dare to beat me.” So I told them about my American citizenship and the phone number they can all to verify my passport number. They

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did not believe me at first, stamping frantically in anger and responding with more violent beating. They then said that American citizens were the ones they would like to beat. I told them they should not beat a foreign citizen and asked them to call my hometown to verify my passport number. They did not pay attention to my request and kept beating me. They did not release me back to the room until they got tired of beating me.

I did not expect to have a chance to see so many fellow practitioners from my home province. I was happy talking to them even though my face was swollen out of shape. My body was beaten to the extent that I could not stand up or move around. I knew that more practitioners from Anhui province were coming to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. The second day, I sat down on the floor and felt pain all over my body. At night, a lady over 50 was physically abused because she practiced the Falun Gong exercises in custody. She sat meditating with her legs double-crossed—a position known as “full lotus”. She was then dragged to the hallway and beaten up by a cop. I could only hear “bang, bang” sound from the beating and the cop asking her if she would still practice. They released her back to the room half an hour later. The cops forced the old lady squatting down on the floor with her knees bent and embracing her head with two arms, and did not allow her to stand up to take a rest unless she agreed to stop practicing Falun Gong exercises. The old lady insisted her right to practice Falun Gong exercises, and also said to herself “practicing Falun Gong is a serious matter.” I felt happy for her determination because she is a genuine practitioner. The cop forced her to maintain that position for a whole night. She was so tired that she fell down on the floor for more than a dozen of times. Every time when she fell down on the floor, the cops forced her squatting down on the floor again.

On the fourth day, a few practitioners were taken away by people from the Anhui local police bureau, and nine practitioners from Fugang City who came to Beijing to appeal were sent in. Everyday, some practitioners were sent in and some others were escorted back, and there were always over thirty practitioners detained in the room. At 19:00 o’clock, two practitioners from Fugang City said that we should practice Falun Gong exercises. A practitioner should practice everyday. Then two of them started practicing the sitting meditation. I also sat down in the lotus position and started practicing together with them. The cops saw us doing meditation and said that it was not allowed to practice Falun Gong exercises in the room. All three of us continued practicing Falun Gong meditation. Then there came six or seven cops who dragged us out to the hallway by force. A cop struck me a couple of times with his fists. They forced us

to stand facing the wall with our knees bent, and embracing our heads with our arms. The cops would kick our legs if our knees were not bent down enough. They thought that I was the person who led the practice. In order to punish me more severely, they found two fire extinguishers, each weighted over ten pounds, and forced me carrying them by two hands with my knees bent. They kept me in that position for more than an hour. I was so tired to carry the two fire extinguishers that they slipped out of my hands as soon as I lifted them up because my hands were sweaty and weak. The cops forced me to lift the fire extinguishers again once they slipped out of my hands. The person who started practicing first was tortured to the extent that he kept vomiting on the floor. The cops kept torturing us from seven or eight o’clock to eleven o’clock at night. After we were released back to the room, we told other practitioners what had happened to us. All of the practitioners thought that what we had done was right, and that all, instead of only three, of us should bear the hardship together.

At about four o’clock in the fifth morning, all of the practitioners got up and started practicing the Falun Gong meditation exercise. The cops were sleeping, but they opened their eyes a few times and saw us practicing. Yet they pretended not seeing us practicing. In the early morning of the sixth day, everyone got up practicing as we did in the previous morning. At night a cop who was in charge of the whole building walked by and found us practicing Falun Gong exercises. He came into the room, trying to stop us from practicing. He said he would beat whoever kept doing the exercises, and threatened that the baton was covered with foam so that no trace of external injury would be left but internal injury would be caused by it. He first pushed down a young practitioner in his 20s by force and wanted to beat him with the baton. I was just meditating in the lotus position by the side of the young practitioner. I stood up and covered the young practitioner with my body. I told the cop that it was illegal to beat people, that our practicing of the exercises did not interfere with any other people, and that doing meditation is part of our personal lifestyle and it is not anti-government. At that time there were three other practitioners coming over, and the four of us covered the young practitioner with our bodies, asking the cop that he could beat us first because we all practiced the exercises. When the cop saw the situation, he changed his attitude and said that he would not beat the young man. Later the cop said that he would punish us if we kept practicing. Then more than twenty of us stood up, saying that we would like to take the punishment together. After a while, the cop felt put out and stopped bothering us. We all sat down and discussed what had just happened. The cop who wanted to beat us and another cop who came for

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the morning shift also sat by our side and listened to our discussion. They even asked us a few questions; for example, why we kept practicing Falun Gong exercises and why we came to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong with no fear for severe punishment. We then introduced to them from our own experiences the mental and physical benefits of practicing Falun Gong. We told them that the slanderous propaganda against Falun Gong had confused right and wrong, that the decision made by the central government against Falun Gong was completely wrong, and that the reason why Falun Gong practitioners came to Beijing, sacrificing their personal interests, was to appeal for justice and truth. The two cops showed their sympathy after talking with us. They said that they did not know much about Falun Gong before and they had no choice but to fulfill their duties.

On that same day, I was released from the Anhui Agency in Beijing. Later on, I returned to the United States. After experiencing six days of beating and torturing, I truly appreciate how much freedom I have in U.S. Practicing Falun Gong exercises is my personal right and I would never be detained for practicing exercises in U.S. But in China, walking by Tiananmen Square as a Falun Gong practitioner results in detention and inhumane torture. I hope that the Chinese government would respect the basic human rights of their people, including those detained by cops for practicing their personal beliefs. I also hope that the Chinese government would correct their wrongdoing against Falun Gong and give tens of millions of Falun Gong practitioners a reasonable environment to practice their exercises and their spiritual beliefs in “Truthfulness-Benevolence-Forbearance.”

Case 3 (USA)

December 1999 - China's crackdown on the Falun Gong is tearing suburban Denver family apart

Victim: Tang Jian, female, a software engineering of Alltel Communications Inc. in Colorado, US resident, Chinese citizen

Location of incident: Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, China

Summary: Ms. Tang was arrested in last November and detained for 15 days in Guangzhou, China. Her husband and daughter who live in Highlands Ranch, Colorado could not find any information about her. The police in China refused to give any information about her when Denver local newspaper reporter and the family called to require the information. During her detention, police put shackles on her legs and ordered 5 male inmates forcing her down on the floor, fed her with salt

water using plastic tube. “I thought that I would suffocate to death if they continued to do that.”

Description:

Personal Account

On November 22, I went on my two week vacation to visit China. On November 24, I arrived in Guangzhou to visit friends who are also Falun Gong practitioners. It was in a suburban resident home where I met with over 30 practitioners. Among them there were practitioners from Australia and Sweden as well. They exchanged their experiences and helped each other to get through the current hardship.

After midnight, we heard shouting and fierce knocking on the door. We all came to the living room as the police rushed in, shouting “Don’t move! Sit down!” Practitioners asked: “Which law have we broken? How can you just break in?” The police gave no answer and showed no warrant for arresting or searching. They started to beat practitioners on their head and body. One practitioner was beaten by four or five policemen at the same time. Another practitioner was beaten to the ground, his body cranked up and sweating from the pain. As the police started to beat on the Australian practitioner, Gao Yuan, two Chinese practitioners tried to protect him with their bodies. Two practitioners were dragged downstairs by the policemen. From the beginning to the end, no one fought back and maintained great forbearance.

The police handcuffed every two of us together and then took us downstairs. Police then started to search through our luggage. Anything related to Falun Dafa was confiscated. Books brought by Australian practitioners were all taken away. They even took some of our personal belongings.

Later police took us to Tianhe Detention Center. They ordered us to sit on the floor of the dining hall and took us one by one for questioning. From time to time, I heard noises of beatings. There was one practitioner who got slapped on the face every time he was asked a question. He was also forced to squat half way down for one and a half hours. I was taken for questioning before dawn. Police asked me why I still practice Falun Gong after it was banned. I told him, “Falun Dafa helped millions of people become free of painful illnesses, this is a fact witnessed by the whole society. Falun Dafa taught people to become a better person and helped millions to improve their morality. That is also witnessed by the whole society.” He asked why I came to China. I said because I saw the Chinese government could not tell right from wrong and they are defaming Dafa. As a Chinese citizen, I have the obligation to come and clear the facts on Falun Gong and I cared about practitioners in China. I came to see their situation. The police sighed and told me that they

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had to do those things because they were ordered to do so.

After all 36 of us were questioned. We were locked up in 3 rooms on a second floor. We decided to carry out a hunger strike. We also demanded them to return our books and release us since we haven't broken any law. Most of us felt all right after 2 days of no food and no water.

In the afternoon, the guards ordered us to have our photos taken for records. We told them that we were not criminals, so we would not take photos. Then they came over to drag us. A guard dragged a slim girl out and shouted, "I will beat you to death." The girl screamed. We then encircled the guard, and asked him to let her go. He then loosened his hands. At night, the guard told us that they would transfer us to another place and ordered us to get out. We knew that they were going to punish us. Then the practitioners from Australia requested to see the Australia Consulate in Guangzhou, saying that they would not move before their request was granted because they felt that their personal safety was in danger. The officer who was responsible for foreign affairs came and after some negotiations agreed to call the Australia Consulate. But he never came back. Later the guards dragged all of us out while beating and kicking us. They dragged us to the yard downstairs and ordered us to squat down. Then they ordered us one by one into a room and conducted thorough body searches. Later we were separately detained in different cells with other criminals.

I was assigned to the sixth cell. I found a practitioner from Jiangxi province and six criminals. After a short while, the officer in charge of female prisoners came over and asked whether I had eaten or not and threatened to feed me with salt water if I would refuse to eat. The inmates all told me that it was a very terrible thing to be fed with salt water. Meanwhile, I heard someone screaming in another cell. They told me that it must be that someone was being fed with salt water. The officer then ordered 4 to 5 male criminals to come over. One of them carried a tool for feeding salt water, which is a long glass tube attached with a soft and thin tube and some other stuff. I sat on the floor and was close to the wall. The officer approached me and asked whether I still refused to eat. I asked him why I was arrested since I had not committed any crime. Up to now I had not seen the arrest certificate. He became extremely angry and kicked my right breast heavily, yelling, "Who do you think you are?" He then said to the criminals "Feed her with salt water."

Several male criminals came over and dragged me on the floor to the door, pushed me down and put shackles on me. I felt that somebody squeezing my nose and I

could not breathe. Then something big was squeezed into my mouth. My mouth was immediately full of salt water. Since I could not breathe I had to swallow it. It was high-density salt water. Basically, it was made by adding a cup of water to a bag of solid salt. My throat felt like what I swallowed were all grains of salt, or a lot of salt plus tiny bits of water. I wanted to struggle but my hands and feet were forcefully held. I could not move at all. After a long time, I still heard the officer order, "Feed more." I thought that I would suffocate to death if they continued to do that. After another 3 to 4 minutes, they let me go but I could not breathe freely for a long time. I felt like I would be suffocated to death. Then my stomach felt terrible. I wanted to drink water. I could not speak. My inmates held a bowl of cereal and fed me but after a short while, all the cereals were thrown up. I had to constantly drink water and throw up. My clothes were full of salt and dirty stuff. The other practitioner could not help crying upon seeing me like that.

In the next day we were taken to the Police Station in Yuexiu District. After a 2 or 3 hour interrogation, they finally convicted us of "participating in illegal Falun Gong activities" and we were given 15-day detention. I asked to use the telephone, but was refused. On the 10th day in Yuexiu Detention Center, police from Chengdu (my hometown) came to take me to Chengdu province. I was released two days later. The police told me they really could not let me go back to the US but they decided to release me due to other factors.

Although I've returned to the U.S., I'm still thinking of our fellow practitioners in China. I am very worried about their safety.

Case 4 (Australia, Sweden, and USA)

Victims:

1. Anne Hakosalo (female), Swedish Citizen, an exchange student studying at Dalian University in China;
2. Christine Jiang (female), Australian Citizen;
3. Gao Yuan (male), Australian Citizen, piano teacher;
4. Yan Zhen (female), Australian Citizen;
5. Shelley Jiang (female), Australian Citizen, computer network engineer;
6. Sun Jie (female), U.S. Citizen, computer consultant working for Xpedior Corp, in Colorado, U.S.
7. Tang Jian (female), U.S. Resident, Chinese Citizen, software engineer at Alltel Communication Inc. in Colorado, USA

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Other 45 Chinese Falun Gong practitioners including Jiang Zhaohui (male), who has been sentenced to 12 years in jail in January 2000.

Location of incident: Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Summary:

On November 25, 1999, 52 Falun Gong practitioners were arrested in Guangzhou in two private apartments. Among them, six people are citizens of Australia, USA, and Sweden. They were mistreated and beaten up at the time of arrest and during the detention.

Description:

In November 1999, about 52 Falun Gong practitioners gathered at a few local practitioners' apartments in Guangzhou to share experiences and help each other get through the hardships after China outlawed Falun Gong in October 1999. On November 25th, at 1:00 o'clock in the morning, about 40 policemen broke into the private apartments and, without a search or an arrest warrant, took all of the practitioners to the police station. There were 17 people arrested at one apartment and 35 at another one. Among them were 4 Australian citizens, one American citizen, and one Sweden citizen.

All those non-Chinese citizens were expelled from China to Hong Kong on November 27th. They were mistreated during the time they were detained in China, and they experienced or witnessed brutal beatings and torture.

Seventeen people who were arrested in one apartment were detained in a detention center in Guangzhou. Starting at 3:00 o'clock after their arrest, they were individually interrogated for 10 to 20 hours. During the interrogations they were only allowed to drink some water and could not rest. All of them were forced to stay in one room in the size of a typical apartment's living room. They had to sleep on the concrete floor for the night. The Swedish student, Anne Hakosalo, was released after one day's detention. After her release, Anna revealed that during the arrest, one practitioner was hit forcefully to the wall and lost consciousness. Anna said that during her detention, the police not only forcefully searched her purse and interrogated her continuously, but also forbade her to eat or call the Swedish consulate for help.

When practitioners who were arrested in the other apartment asked about the reason of the arrest, the police refused to answer and started to beat them. Two were dragged downstairs and beaten. Four or five policemen beat one practitioner at the same time. In the flat, one practitioner was beaten down on the ground and could not get up. When the police was about to beat an

Australian practitioner, Mr. Yuan Gao, two other practitioners protected him with their own bodies. The police handcuffed these 35 practitioners and detained them in Tianhe Detention Centre in Guangzhou.

The interrogation lasted for a long time and the police officers were very cruel during the interrogation. One practitioner was forced to half-squat for more than one and a half hours (this physical punishment is known as the 'invisible squat'), and the cop slammed him each time the cop asked him a question.

Having been subjected to these brutal treatments for no legitimate reason, the practitioners started a hunger strike. During this time, one of the Australian practitioners was kicked on the shoulder, and he saw a cop drag a 20-year-old female practitioner outside, threatening her to "beat her to death." On November 26th, when two Australian practitioners were forced to be deported in the late evening, the rest of the practitioners were escorted somewhere else.

Most of the Chinese practitioners arrested on November 25th were on a 'most wanted' list issued by the Chinese government because they participated in the international news press conference secretly held in Beijing on October 28th. The press conference was attended by many major news agencies around the world, including AFP, AP, Reuters, the New York Times, etc. The above newspapers published photographs of the practitioners along with their stories of being tortured in detention centers, losing their jobs, and being expelled from their schools because they would not give up practicing Falun Gong. There was no doubt that these practitioners would face severe charges. As of the date this report was written, Jiang Zhaohui, who initiated the press conference and was among the 45 Chinese practitioners arrested, had been sentenced to 12 years in prison in January 2000.

Case 5 (Macau)

Victim: Zhang Yuhui (male), from Macau

Location of incident: Guangdong Province

Description:

As of December 21, 1999, Zhang Yuhui, a Falun Gong practitioner who entered China to meet other Falun Gong practitioners, had been held by police for nearly six weeks without being charged. Zhang Yuhui's family had received no word on his whereabouts nor formal notice that he had been arrested, the Hong Kong-based Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic

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Movement in China reported. Under Chinese law, the police are not supposed to hold suspects for more than 30 days without formally arresting them, although loopholes make longer detentions possible. Zhang left Macau for the neighboring Guangdong province and was picked up by police while meeting other Falun Gong practitioners on November 11, 1999, the information center said. At the time of the arrest, Macau had not returned to the Chinese rule yet.

4. Social and Economic Coercion

4.1

Documented Facts on the Persecution of Falun Gong Family Members

Case 1

Victims: Wang Yuxiang and Sun Shufeng. Both are Falun Gong practitioners.

Location of incident: Changchun City, Jilin Province

Description:

Wang Yuxiang and Sun Shufeng, are a married couple who went to Beijing to appeal in September. However, the police sent them back to Changchun before they could appeal. They were detained until October 8. On October 13, Wang Yuxiang was arrested again and was sentenced to one year of “labor education”. On October 15, Sun Shufeng was also arrested and received the same sentence. In Changchun City, the government is pressuring Falun Gong practitioners by appointing their family members as “guarantors”. Namely, if a practitioner goes to Beijing to appeal, his/her guarantor will lose their job or be expelled from school. For example, a practitioner’s relative who works at a police department was appointed as his guarantor. If this practitioner goes to Beijing to appeal, his relative will be dismissed from the police force. Another practitioner’s daughter, who is a second year high school student, was appointed as her mother’s guarantor. If her mother goes to Beijing to appeal, the daughter will lose all education and employment opportunities.

Case 2

Victim: Xiao Yuanguang, from Jiangxi College of Forestry Technology

Location of Incident: Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province

Personal Account:

Since April 25, 1999, local government and party officials such as the party secretary of my working unit, the head of the school, and the secretary of the local party chapter have been taking turns talking with me in order to persuade me to give up Falun Dafa and hand in all Falun Dafa materials. This continued until October. I

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told them that Falun Dafa makes people healthier. Moreover, the freedom of belief is the legal right of every citizen as guaranteed by the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. However, they said that they were following instructions from the provincial and central authorities.

Because I have come to Beijing to appeal, the local policemen have been harassing my family continuously. They told my family to tell me that I should report to them and make a confession upon returning home. Since I have done nothing wrong, I have nothing to confess. On the contrary, it is the government that is severely violating the constitution and human rights.

Case 3

Victim: Li Xiangdong (male), Falun Gong practitioner.

Home Address: Yongxin Village of Hongqi, Hegang City, Heilongjiang Province.

Location of incident: Beijing

Personal Account:

In September, I went to Beijing to appeal. I had to sleep on the street in Beijing because the government did not allow any hotels to accommodate Falun Gong practitioners. Police from Fuxin police station (in Beijing) arrested me. After they learned that I was a Falun Gong practitioner, they did not give me any food, nor did they allow me to use the restroom. Later they transferred me to the Heilongjiang province liaison office, in Beijing. In order to continue to appeal to the government, I escaped from the local police station by jumping out of the building at about midnight on September 21.

Because I came to Beijing to appeal, the local police in my hometown detained my father, who is not a Falun Gong practitioner, in order to press me home. At that time, my father was in poor health. He became ill at the detention center, so the local police had to release him.

Case 4

Message received on October 26, 1999

Victim: Sun Shihong (male)

Home address: Section 56-13, Gongnong District, Hegang City, Heilongjiang province.

Telephone: 0454-3341494

Location of incident: Gongnong District, Hegang City, Heilongjiang Province

Personal Account:

My wife was arrested because of practicing Falun Dafa, and was escorted back home after 48 hours in custody. She was forced to write a pledge against her will. My 79-year old mother was so frightened and asked us not to study or practice any more, otherwise she would commit suicide. This event has brought a crisis to my family. I have no other choice but to go to Beijing to appeal.

4.2

Anti Falun Gong Notice from a Village Resident Committee

Since July, 1999, every Falun Gong practitioner has been facing the choice between practicing Falun Gong and keeping their job, financial and social status, educational opportunities, etc.

The following is an announcement posted by the Resident Committee of XiaoJia Village on December 18, 1999. (The picture of the original announcement is attached)

“Announcement to All Villagers”

Comrade Villagers,

The Falun Gong “organization” has been charged with the crime of “overturning the state power” by the authorities, and whoever refuses to give up Falun Gong will be deemed as a criminal. According to the principles set by the authorities, from now on, any Falun Gong practitioner who goes out of town to appeal to any governmental department at the township level and above and to make trouble will be fined 10,000 Yuan after being escorted back by the police. His/Her water supply, electricity and telephone will be cut off. All his/her certificates will be confiscated too. He/She will be severely punished by law.

All backbone members of Falun Gong must write a pledge of breaking up with XXX and Falun Gong, turn in their ID cards and pay a deposit of 5,000 Yuan. The township government will hold a class for those who refuse to break up with the Falun Gong “organization” until they write the pledge and pay the deposit in full.

If one refuses to break up with Falun Gong, the police department will confiscate all his/her certificates issued by the state. Moreover, the village will not issue any certificates to him/her, or provide any service. All his/her linear relatives

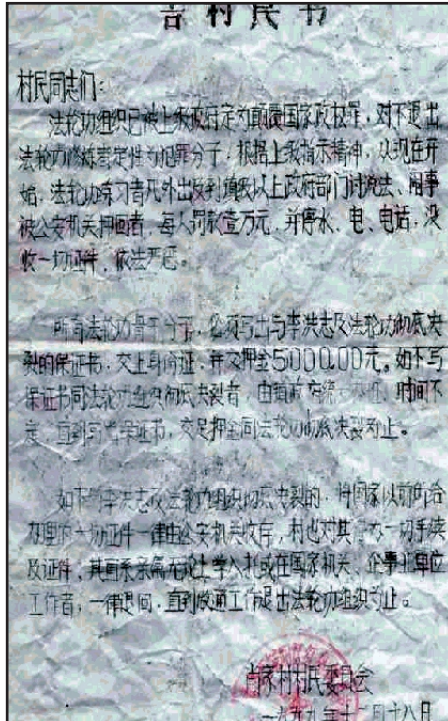
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will be expelled from school, kindergarten, or state-run workplace until he/she breaks up with Falun Gong.

Xiaojia Village Resident Committee

December 18, 1999

(With Official Seal)



Picture of the original copy of the announcement.

4.3

Illegal Financial Penalties

These days, it has become the most important political task for the local authorities to prevent practitioners from going to Beijing to appeal. All kinds of measures are being tried, including severe fines and other financial penalties.

Case 1

Arbitrary Confiscation

Message received on November 19, 1999

Victims: Hu Chunxiang and other Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Liaoyuan City, Jilin Province

Description:

In Liaoyuan, Jilin Province, all detained Falun Gong practitioners are required to pay 3,000 Yuan. If one cannot afford it, the grain stock in one's home will be seized.

Hu Chunxiang, a Falun Gong practitioner from Anxu Town of Dongliao County, claimed her cancer was cured after practicing Falun Gong. Because she does not want to give up Falun Gong, her grain stock was confiscated and her husband was detained.

The grain stock of Qu Hongmei, a practitioner from the Siyi Town of Dongliao County, was also confiscated.

In order to brainwash Falun Gong practitioners, the police officer of the detention center collected 60 Yuan from the family of each of the detained Falun Gong practitioners for the purpose of buying a color television. Up to now, four televisions have been bought.

In Liaoyuan City, nine family members of Falun Gong practitioner Sun Lizhu are being detained. To go to Beijing to appeal, they raised 7,000 Yuan by selling their personal property. They had stayed in Beijing for about 3 months. After Falun Gong was labeled an "evil religion", they stood out to defend Falun Gong, thus they were thrown into the detention center. After 15 days of detention, they still refused to give up Falun Gong. Therefore, they were transferred to the local detention center for further detention.

Case 2

Detention or Fine?

Message received on January 22, 2000

Victims: Falun Gong Practitioners

Location of incident: Chengdu City, Sichuan Province

Description:

Three practitioners from Longquanyi District of Chengdu City, among them Cheng Zhan, who had been to Beijing to appeal before, were arrested and their homes were ransacked. Because their workplaces refused to pay the 350,000 Yuan penalty to the police department, they are now serving criminal detention (i.e., detention while waiting for possible sentences). Recently, some other practitioners from Chengdu City including Li Xiaojun are also serving criminal detention.

They were released later after their workplaces or family members paid several thousand Yuan (this amounts to several months salary for an average employee in China). Many of them had bruises due to police tor-

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ture as well as abuse from other criminals. Everyday, They were forced to do hard labor for 18 to 19 hours. There is not enough food for them. Currently, they are under intense surveillance by the security sections of their workplaces as well as the police station.

Case 3

Practitioners Threatened with Life Terms if Fail to Pay Penalty

Message received on January 24, 2000

Victim: Falun Gong practitioners in Hengyang City, Hunan Province

Location of incident: Hengyang City, Hunan Province

Description:

Because too many practitioners are being detained in the Hengyang detention center, some “stubborn” practitioners will be sent to Zhuzhou City. The police department demanded that these practitioners pay 30,000 Yuan (three years income for an average Chinese worker) and serve three years of forced labor. The police department threatened that if they refused to pay the 30,000Yuan, they would be jailed for life.

A practitioner went to Beijing to appeal. After he was arrested in Beijing and escorted back to his hometown, he was required to pay 3,000 Yuan (more than three-months salary for an average Chinese worker) to cover the transportation cost and other unspecified expenses. A practitioner from Changsha was escorted back from Beijing by air. In addition to the money for the airline tickets, he was asked to pay another 10,000 Yuan (about the annual salary for an average Chinese worker).

Case 4

Practitioner’s Home Robbed by Police

Message received on February 1, 2000

Victim: Liu Jie (male)

Location of incident: Heli Wujia Town of Laixi City, Shandong Province

Description:

Liu Jie was escorted back on November 23, 1999 and detained in the Heli Wujia Town of Laixi City, Shandong Province. He has been detained until now because he could not afford the penalty of 10,000 Yuan (about the annual income for an average Chinese worker). His home was ransacked under the excuse of searching his

ID cards. The police seized 2,700 Yuan from his home and seized a farm vehicle (about 2,000 Yuan) without leaving any receipt.

4.4

Forced March and Public Humiliation of Practitioners

An extreme practice designed to further persecute Falun Gong practitioners is to forcibly march and humiliate practitioners in public. To date, two cases of Falun Gong practitioners being paraded in public have been reported. . This type of punishment is not uncommon in the remote, rural, areas of China.

Case 1

Victims: 15 Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Pengjia Town of Shuangliu County, Sichuan Province

Description:

January 8, 2000 was the market day of Pengjia Town of Shuangliu County, Sichuan Province. On that day, the local police forcibly marched fifteen Falun Gong practitioners who had gone to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong through the crowded streets, in the cold wind. These fifteen practitioners were all barefoot.

Case 2

Victims: 6 Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Liqiaoxi Village, Guangrao County, Shangdong Province

Description:

During mid-December of 1999, six Falun Gong practitioners decided to go to Beijing to express their personal belief regarding Falun Gong to the central authority. Four of them were arrested and escorted back, however two returned to appeal again.

The county government of Guangrao decided to parade the six practitioners in the streets in order to dissuade other Falun Gong practitioners from going to Beijing. It is very cold in the early winter of Shangdong. From December 22 through 25,1999, the Guangrao county government paraded the four arrested practitioners through the streets for four days. From December 26 until 27, the government paraded the other two practitioners in the streets.

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The so-called “parade” was led by five police cars, and followed by a police truck, hung with anti-Falun Gong banners. Falun Gong practitioners, wearing only thin, exercise clothing, stood on both sides of the truck, while the policemen, wearing warm winter coats stood in the middle of the truck. During the six days, parades were held throughout the towns and villages of Guangrao County. At the same time, many other Falun Gong practitioners were detained in the county government detention facility until January 11, 2000.

CHINA-RELIGION AUTHORITIES REVIVE CULTURAL REVOLUTION METHODS AGAINST FALUN GONG (from EFE News Service (U.S.); Source: World Reporter™)

Beijing, Jan 17 (EFE).- Chinese police have revived the humiliating public ridicule tactics of the Cultural Revolution in their campaign to stifle the Falun Gong meditation movement, dissidents told EFE Monday.

Six Falun Gong members were forced to parade in the town of Guangyao, in Shandong province, with large paper hats and signs that read “diabolic cult.” “This method of humiliation is extremely inhumane, since not only does it provoke ridicule before society, but it violates human rights and even Chinese law,” according to the Hong Kong-based Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China.

The Chinese government introduced the presumption of innocence in its legal code in 1997, which implies that all people are considered innocent until proven otherwise.

“With this punishment and public humiliation, the police are violating the constitution and China’s penal law,” the Hong Kong organization said. The six Falun Gong members who were forced to parade were arrested in Beijing last month after they protested the government’s ban and repression of the movement.

Reference: <http://www.buhuo.net> (01/19/99)

4.5

Other Kinds of Persecutions

Case 1

Forced from Their Homes

Message received on October 26, 1999

Victim: Xu Wenjun (female, 40), currently in Beijing, Falun Gong practitioner from Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province.

Location of incident: Jiangxi provincial government

Personal Account:

On the afternoon of July 22, after I watched the TV program that slandered Master Li and Falun Dafa, I left for Beijing that night. On my way to Beijing, I was interrogated by the police. They said, “Those who practice Falun Gong are forbidden to go to Beijing.” Many practitioners were forced to get off the train.

In Beijing, the police did not allow us to appeal. While in the hotel, when the attendants knew we were Falun Gong practitioners, they would say, “Please leave. The police have ordered us not to accept any Falun Gong practitioners. We will be fined and our license will be suspended if they find out.” We had to sleep on the grass in the countryside. We could have been arrested at any time. When it was cold, I tried to find a place to stay. When the landlord knew that I was a Falun Gong practitioner, he said, “Please go. Now in our village, we are given a quota of 600 practitioners that we need to arrest. If they find you, I will be fined 2,000 Yuan.”

Case 2

Police Surveillance and Others

Victim: Chen Shuxian (female, 61). Address: Judeli 1, West district, Beijing.

Location of incident: Beijing

Description:

September 21, 1999, when I was practicing at home, police broke into my home and confiscated my audio tapes and cassette players used for my practice. I was then questioned in the police station.

Case 3

Message received on October 26, 1999

Victim: Zhao, Xizen (male), currently in Beijing, Falun Gong practitioner. Address: Xinan District, Hegang City, Heilongjiang Province.

Location of incident: District conference room of Xinan District Government, Hegang City, Heilongjiang Province

Personal Account:

On July 22, Xinan District government officials took me to the District conference room to watch TV programs against Falun Dafa, and commanded me to write a pledge not to practice Falun Dafa. They prevented me from saying anything good about Falun Dafa, and threat-

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PART III THE TRUE STORY

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ened me by saying that those who do not obey them would be fired from their working place and detained for fifteen days. I told them I wouldn't give up my Falun Dafa practice. They sent me to the police station and detained me for 24 hours. Because of the threat from the government, my wife was facing unemployment and my elderly mother was so frightened that she became seriously ill and became bed-ridden. Because of this, I was forced to write a pledge against my will. After that, they sent me to the security office of my working unit, forced me to study materials defaming Falun Dafa, renounce my belief, and demanded that I speak out against Falun Dafa. I didn't comply with them, so I was detained for another week. After that, they demanded that I report my whereabouts every morning to the security department of my working unit, and to hand in my "repenting report" every Saturday. A month later, as my mind was still not changed, my wife divorced me.

Case 4

Victim: Men Jiting (female)

Location of incident: Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Description:

All Men Jiting's family members practice Falun Gong. From July 22 on, local policemen visited them on a daily basis. They called her, at times more than once a day, to ask the whereabouts of her daughter. The phone calls persisted even after 1 AM. Her family members have been under surveillance 24 hours a day.

On August 30, her son was arrested while practicing Falun Gong. The chief of police from the district visited the family home, removed cushions used during practice sessions and burnt them on a nearby roadside.

Case 5

Message received on September 22, 1999

Victims: Practitioners in Dongying, Shandong Province

Location of incident: Dongying City, Shandong Province

Description:

After July 20, in the city of Dongying, Shandong province, the Shengli Oil Field commenced the "one-teach-one" or "many-teach-one" program to "reeducate" Falun Gong practitioners. A "teacher" would be subject to a severe penalty if he/she failed in "transforming" practitioners.

Case 6

Confiscation of ID cards

Message received on November 6, 1999

Victims: Ms. Zhang Yulan and other Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Mishan City, Heilongjiang Province

Description:

The Mishan City police department confiscated the Identification cards of many Falun Gong practitioners before October 1 to prevent practitioners traveling to Beijing to appeal. They also required Falun Gong practitioners to write a pledge that they would not practice Falun Gong and not go to Beijing to appeal. About twenty practitioners including Ms. Zhang Yulan, age 54, have been detained without any legal charges because they refused to turn in their Identification cards and to sign the pledge. If they want to get out, they must denounce Falun Gong and its teacher. They then must pay 3,000 Yuan as a deposit. Because these practitioners do not want to say things against their conscience, they have not been released until now. After October 25, three more practitioners were arrested because they refused to give up Falun Gong.

Case 7

Victim: Wang Yajuan (female, 34)

Address: Changchen Bldg 15, Room 703, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province.

Location of incident: Xiwan Hotel, Beijing

Personal Account:

At 6:00PM on July 23rd, when I was copying Falun Dafa materials in the Xiwan Hotel of Beijing, I was caught by a plain-clothes policeman and taken to the hotel basement. I was interrogated until 4:00AM the next morning. Later I was transferred to Shenzheng City Liaison Office in Beijing. On July 24, I was escorted back to the Huali detention center of Shenzhen. The police forced me to write a pledge to give up Falun Gong, etc. They also ransacked my home at night and took away all the Falun Dafa books and materials. The police went to my workplace many times to put pressure on my supervisors. My company had no choice but to suspend me from my job. The police and the residents committee often came to my home to disturb me. I have come to Beijing to peacefully appeal. My 9-year-old child has been left in the care of a friend.

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Case 8

Various persecutions

Message received on February 5, 2000

Victims: Falun Gong practitioners in Sichun province

Location of incident: Sichuan Province

Description:

1. The Head of a Police Station Was Removed from His Post for Failing to Prevent Local Practitioners from Going to Beijing to Appeal

Several days ago, the police chief and the political instructor of the Niushikou police station of Chengdu City were removed from their posts. They will be punished by higher authorities because they failed to prevent local practitioners from going to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong.

According to sources, the authorities hope that pressuring different levels of government officials will enable them to intensify their campaign against Falun Gong.

2. Bonus Was Revoked, Family Members Were Threatened

All of the Falun Gong practitioners living close to Wuguqiao of Chengdu City were required to attend a “transformation education” class held at the local police station. Practitioners were required to bring their personal effects with them and could not leave the police station. They have not seen their family members for many days now. A practitioner’s son-in-law, who is a soldier, was threatened by the police that if he could not make his mother-in-law give up Falun Gong, the police would ask the army authorities to discharge him and send him back to his hometown.

For all practitioners living close to Wuguqiao who had gone to Beijing to appeal, their villages revoked the yearly bonus for their family members including their children and grandchildren.

3. Professor Hong Jirong Were Sentenced with Three Years of Forced Labor and Removed from Party

Falun Gong practitioner, Ms. Hong Jirong, who was a professor of Sichuan University, was sentenced to three years of forced labor “education”, and was expelled from the party shortly afterwards.

4. Doctor Went to Appeal; Clinic was Confiscated

Falun Gong practitioner, Doctor Miao, is living close to Wuguqiao. Her clinic was seized by the police department because she went to Beijing to appeal. She is now

under criminal detention.

5. Reported By the Neighbor; Wife and Son Were Gone

Mr. Wang was living in the residential area of the “Factory of Seamless Steel Pipe of Chengdu”. After being reported to authorities by his neighbor, his son was sentenced to one and half years of forced “labor education” and his wife had to attend the “transformation class” held at the police station for several days. In order to avoid more trouble, he had to move far away from his workplace.

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5. Public Destruction of Falun Gong Books and Tapes

5.1

Massive Confiscation and Destruction of Falun Gong Related Materials

[Xinhua News Agency, July 24, 1999] The Department of Culture has recently released a public notification, asking the departments of culture and administration at all levels as well as the administration departments on audio/video publications to ban and confiscate the publications of Falun Dafa immediately.

[People's Daily, July 29, 1999] In the afternoon of July 28, the first nationwide unified destruction of Falun Gong publications and promotion materials were held in Beijing, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Jilin and Hubei provinces as well as other locations.

[BBC, July 31, 1999] Picture on left: Falun Gong tapes are smashed - the banner reads “Crush Falun Gong Publications”

Picture on the right shows Falun Dafa books, cassettes, and other materials being burned.

[People's Daily, July 30, 1999] To this date, over 2 million copies of Falun Gong publications have been confiscated nationwide. Today, more than a dozen provinces, cities, and autonomous regions will destroy big batches of Falun Gong publications.

[AFP, October 21, 1999] Chinese authorities have arrested nine key members of Falun Gong and confiscated millions of banned books and videotapes in a fresh crackdown on the spiritual group, state radio and television reported on October 21. A total of 7.8 million books and 4.9 million videotapes were confiscated in the Chinese cities of Wuhan and Jinan.

[CNN, July 29, 1999] “...In Beijing, some 300,000 Falun Gong books were turned into pulp Wednesday, and more were to be destroyed throughout China, state media said. In Shanghai, authorities fed 45,000 books into a pulping machine Thursday at a ceremony led by city propaganda chief Jin Binghua, the newspaper Xinmin Evening News said...”

5.2

Bookstores Ransacked; Publishers and Retailers on Trial

Case 1

Victim: Wu Chengchu (male)

Location of incident: Xiangtan City, Hunan Province

Description:

Wu, the owner of “Teacher Wu’s Bookstore” in Xiangtan, was under criminal detention because he kept Falun Gong books on the shelf. On July 27, the municipal authorities searched more than 289 bookstores, street vendors, multimedia stores, and printing shops to confiscate more than 40,000 copies of Falun Gong books and 1,000 copies of Falun Gong video/audio products.



*Typical scenes
of public
destruction of
Falun Gong
books and
tapes.*

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[Guangming Daily News, August 2, 1999]

Case 2

Victims: Huang Dekun; Cheng Shulin; Zhang Kai and other bookstore managers

Location of incident: Across the country

Description:

China is to put at least 10 managers of printing presses across the country on trial for printing publications for the banned spiritual Falun Gong sect, officials and rights groups said Thursday. "Huang Dekun, Cheng Shulin and Zhang Kai were arrested by the police at the beginning of the month. They will probably stand trial in October," an official at the Xinhua southwestern Sichuan Province told AFP by telephone. [Agence France Presse, September 23, 1999]

Case 3

Victims: Li Xiaomei (female) and Li Xiaobing (female)

Location of incident: Beijing

Description:

They were arrested for operating a bookstore selling Falun Gong related books, tapes and other material. Li Xiaobing was sentenced to six years in prison, and seven years for Li Xiaomei. [Associated Press, February 1, 2000]

5.3

Practitioners were Forced to Turn in Falun Gong Books

Case 1

Victim: Liu Xiao (gender unknown) from Xiehe Medical School, Beijing

Location of incident: Beijing

Description:

Liu Xiao, a young teacher in the Beijing Xiehe Medical School, was arrested when he/she was chatting with fellow practitioners about his/her experiences with Falun Gong. His/her apartment was ransacked, and his/her Falun Gong books were seized.

Case 2

Victims: Wu Siwei, Chen Meifen

Location of incident: Nanjing district, Zhangzhou City

Description:

Two cadres from the Zhangzhou municipal Political and Legal Committee used force to take away books from [Falun Gong] practitioner Meifen Chen's home. Jingcheng public security bureau in Nanjing district forcefully confiscated the book away from Wu Siwei's home, with the excuse that the government demands the confiscation. They did not show any government documents nor did they follow any legal procedure in the confiscation.



Typical scenes in which practitioners were forced to turn in their Falun Gong books and tapes.

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Case 3

Victim: a male Falun Gong practitioner from Guangzhou

Location of incident: Guangzhou, Guangdong province

Description by his wife:

My husband also experienced similar unfair treatments. The head of his department asked him to turn in the book “Zhuan Falun”, and said that it was wanted by the “upper level”, and threatened that he would be fired if the book was not turned in. My husband is an obedient person and thought that they wanted the book just for inspection. He told them, “This book is very precious to me. Please take care of the book. Give it back to me in a few days.” After a few days when my husband approached the division head for the book, he said the book had been given to the “upper level” and burned. My husband was so regretful and said, “If I knew it would come out this way, I would not have turned in the book even if it meant losing my job.”

Case 4

Two of the pictures on the previous page were published in BBC reports: one is on Monday, July 26, 1999 by James Miles in Beijing, the other is on Friday, August 6, 1999 by Asia analyst Francis Markus in his report “Beijing’s zero-tolerance policy”.

5.4

Practitioners Arrested for Copying Falun Gong Materials

Case 1

Victim: Liu Jingxing (male), employee of Insitute of Changchun Biological Products Institute, Jilin Province.

Location of incident: Changchun City, Jilin Province

Personal Account:

On the afternoon of August 27, after I finished copying an article entitled “The Opinions of International Human Rights Organizations on China’s Crackdown of Falun Dafa”, I was arrested by some plain-clothes policemen and taken to the Youth Road detention center of Changchun. In the director’s office, after the policemen had searched all my belongings, he grabbed my hair and yelled at me, “Tell us!” I was quite perplexed and

didn’t know what he wanted me to say. The director immediately issued a certificate for detaining me and asked me to sign my name. I refused to do that and asked them for the reasons. They said, “We will search your home even if you do not sign.” They handcuffed me and brought me home in a police car. My wife Gao Tong was at home at that time. They took away Falun Dafa books and cassette tapes, a tape recorder, three walkmans, a radio, a VCR, a beeper, three meditation mats, etc. They did not leave us any receipts. They still have not returned these personal belongings to us. When my wife asked them why they took away our money, they said, “We are afraid that you are going to Beijing...”

My wife and I were both taken to the detention center. I was handcuffed to the heating pipe for more than 20 minutes. Later, I was transferred to the Luyuan District police department. I was beaten up when I was interrogated. I was detained for 15 days under the charge of “disturbing social order.”

Case 2

Victim: Wang Yajuan (female, 34)

Address: Changchen Bldg 15, Room 703, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province.

Location of incident: Xiwan Hotel, Beijing

Description: (See Section 4.5, Case 7)

6. Procedure and Prosecution: Flying in the Face of “Rule of Law”

6.1

Lawyers Can Not Plead Innocence For Falun Gong Practitioners

Case1

Regulations from the Bureau of Justice

Based on a Reuters news report (August 24, 1999), the Chinese government has ordered the Chinese lawyers not to plead for Falun Gong practitioners. This order comes from the notices of Bureau of Justice to attorney offices in major cities. The notice also asks every attorney office to report immediately detailed information about every Falun Gong related applicant or inquirer and all answers have to match the ones given by the central government.

The following is the notice from the Judicial Bureau of Beijing City.

“To all Law Firms and District and County Judicial Departments:

All consultations and retainers in regards to Falun Gong issues must be reported promptly. Particular requirements are:

1) In no circumstances a lawyer can accept a retainer by any client involving Falun Gong issues. The case should be reported to the Regulation Section (Phone: 63408078) and it can be decided only after reporting.

2) In any event that consultations are requested by a client involving Falun Gong issues, all attorney offices explanations must conform to the law and be strictly in accordance with the tone of the Central Government.

3) All recent consultations and retainers on Falun Gong issues must be documented and faxed immediately to the Regulation Section on or before Aug. 2, 1999. (Fax: 63408034)”

Case 2

Defense Lawyer Dismissed for Pleading Innocence

Recently the trial of a Falun Gong practitioner Li, Jianhui in Shenzhen city was postponed, because the lawyer wanted to plead not guilty for the defendant. Based on the news from Associate Press (January 26,

2000),

“A leader of the banned Falun Gong spiritual group went on trial Monday after the court prevented him from denying charges of cult activity, a human rights group said.

Li Jianhui’s trial in Futian District Court in the southern city of Shenzhen ended after 2 hours, but no verdict was announced, the Hong Kong-based Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China said. ...

Li, head of a Falun Gong training center, was arrested in September and charged with “using a cult to undermine the law,” the Information Center said.

Court authorities dismissed his first defense lawyer, who wanted to enter an innocent plea, the center said. It said that because Falun Gong has been officially labeled a cult, a new court-appointed defense lawyer was told he could only argue for leniency.”

6.2

Falun Gong Practitioners Tried and Sentenced to up to 18 Years Imprisonment for “Using an Evil Sect to Sabotage the Implementation of the Law”

Case 1

Victim: Gao Qiuju (female, 59), manager of a trading company

Location of incident: Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Description:

AFP reported on February 11, 2000 that Gao Qiuju, 59, had been sentenced to 9 years in prison. Gao had been a main contact person for Falun Gong in the city of Dalian since 1994.

Case 2

Message received on February 8, 2000

Victims: Liang Yening (female), Duan Rongxin

Location of incident: Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

Description:

On February 1, 2000, Liang Yening and Duan Rongxin were sentenced to jail for 6 and 8 years, respectively.

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Case 3

Message received on February 8, 2000

Victims: Wang Xiaosong, Li Yan, Li Zhijie, Luo Minpu, Liu Tao, Chen Minyong, Jiang Yunhong, and some other Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Chengdu City, Sichuan Province

Description:

Before the Chinese New Year, some practitioners in Chengdu were sentenced. Xiaosong Wang was given a sentence of 7 years in jail. Li Yan, Li Zhijie, and some other practitioners were sent to labor camps without trial.

Luo Minpu and Liu Tao, graduate students of Sichuan University, and Chen Minyong, graduate student of Sichuan Industrial College, were transferred to Linxia Street Jail of Chengdu City, awaiting severe sentences. They are detained together with murderers, drug dealers, and other criminals. Jiang Yunhong was also transferred to the city jail.

Case 4

Victims:

1. Li Chang (male, 59), leading official of the Computer Bureau of the National Police, the Public Security Ministry;

2. Wang Zhiwen (male, 50), an engineer in a Railways Ministry materials company;

3. Ji Liewu (male, 36), manager of a Hong Kong subsidiary of a Chinese nonferrous metals company

4. Yao Jie (female, 40), chairperson of the Communist Party committee of a large Beijing real estate company.

Location of incident: Beijing's No.1 Intermediate People's Court, Beijing

Description:

On December 26, 1999, Chinese government put the four major contact people of Falun Gong on trial in the First Intermediate Court located at the Shijingshan District of Beijing. At 10:00 o'clock, the police blocked the roads within 1 km of the court. The police checked identification cards of all passersby. Once a Falun Gong practitioner was identified, he or she would be immediately arrested. At noon, a large number of police officers appeared outside the First Intermediate Court of Beijing. Many plainclothes agents appeared at the nearby crossroads, subways, and bus stations and searched for Falun Gong practitioners. Many practitioners were arrested and

taken to the Shijingshan Stadium. Some practitioners were even taken from their homes to the local police stations. Without an open trial, the First Intermediate Court of Beijing gave jail sentences on that day to Li Chang for 18 years, Wang Zhiwen for 16 years, Ji Liewu for 12 years, and Yao Jie for 7 years.

Case 5

Victim: Yu Changxin (male, 74), professor, a flight instructor at the China Air Force Command Institute

Location of incident: Beijing

Description:

January 13, 2000. According to reliable sources, Falun Gong practitioner, Professor Yu Changxin of the China Air Force Command Institute was secretly given a sentence of 17 years in prison on last Thursday by the Air Military Court under the accusation of "supporting Falun Gong". Many retired generals in air force are very unhappy about the unfair sentence.

74-year-old Yu Changxin started to practice Falun Gong in 1992. His family members said that the Court accused him of helping expand Falun Gong organization and help the founder of Falun Gong to publish his writings. He has already appealed to the Advanced Military Court of People's Liberation Army.

It was reported that Yu Changxin was an outstanding test pilot in 1970s. His research has tremendously reduced the occurrence of air accidents.

6.3

Practitioners Are Not Allowed to Audit an Open Trial

Case 1

"Auditing" or "Detention"?

The following is based on news sent from China and reported on the overseas Falun Gong Internet web site <http://www.minghui.ca>.

The trial of four major Falun Gong contact persons (Li Chang, Wang Zhiwen, Ji Liewu and Yao Jie) raised many people's concern. The tickets for auditing the trial were sold out long before the announcement, which is a phenomenon that has never been seen before, according to an attorney in Beijing.

On the afternoon of December 2, the defenders for the trial of four Falun Gong contact persons were informed

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that the trial scheduled on December 3 was postponed. On the other side, days before December 2, some policemen told some practitioners that there would be a trial the next day and asked them whether they would like to audit. On the night of December 2, many practitioners were taken to the police station and not allowed to go out. On December 3, 1999, many practitioners went to the Beijing First Intermediate People's Court. Some journalists might have also gone there. All the practitioners who went there were arrested.

On December 2, seven practitioners from Beijing got the same story from the policemen and were offered a ride. On the next day, the police indeed came to pick them up. But the seven practitioners were sent to police station instead of the court. They were detained afterwards.

Case 2

Open Trial?

The following is based on news sent from China and reported on the overseas Falun Gong Internet web site <http://www.minghui.ca>.

The trial of four major Falun Gong contact persons was scheduled on December 26, 1999 at the Beijing First Intermediate People's Court. On December 24, 1999 many Beijing practitioners received a notice from the police station that there will be a trial the next day and they should not go to the Court to audit. Some practitioners were told to stay at home, some ordered to watch TV report of the trial and some had to go to the police station to report before 9am the next day. Some practitioners were warned by their supervisors that they should not go to audit the trial of four major contact people of Falun Gong. Some practitioners were even taken to the local police stations from their homes.

On December 26, Chinese government put the four major contact people of Falun Gong on trial in the Beijing First Intermediate Court located at the Shijingshan District of Beijing City. At 10:00am, the police blocked the roads to the Court about 1 km away. The police checked the identification cards of all passers-by. Once a Falun Gong practitioner was found, he/she was immediately arrested.

At noon, a large number of police officers appeared outside the Beijing First Intermediate Court. Many plain-clothes agents appeared at the nearby crossroads, subways and bus stations to search for Falun Gong practitioners. Many practitioners were arrested and taken to the Shijingshan Stadium.

The trial lasted for only a few hours, with the sentence

up to 18 years.

Case 3

Practitioners Tortured for Attempting to Audit

The following is based on news sent from China and reported on the overseas Falun Gong Internet web site <http://www.minghui.ca>.

Five practitioners were arrested because they had attempted to audit the trial of the four former key contact people of Falun Gong on December 26. Two practitioners were detained in the 3rd cell of Nihe detention center of Shunyi county in Beijing.

Ms. Cheng Fengrong, 42 years old, was one of them. Police slapped Ms. Cheng while handcuffing her to a tree. She was later brutally beaten up by police using a broom. The broom was even broken into two pieces. After she was beaten up, she was forced to stand in the snow barefooted. She was handcuffed to the tree and forced to half squat down. She punched and kicked whenever she could not stand firm. Police also poured two basins of cold water on her back and neck. The cold water froze into ice under her feet. Black spots and purple spots could be found on her legs after two weeks. Some other fellow practitioners who had attempted to audit the trial together with her also suffered physical tortures of various degrees.

Case 4

Reuters News Report on Beijing's Show Trial

The following is an excerpt from Reuters news "China Begins Key Falun Gong Trial, Security Tight" (December 26, 1999).

Chinese police on Sunday (December 26, 1999) threw a security blanket around a Beijing court and a rights group said four leaders of China's banned spiritual movement Falun Gong were on trial inside.

Officials could not be reached for comment and telephones in the Beijing Intermediate People's Court were left unanswered, while police stopped and checked the identities of passers-by.

The Hong Kong-based Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China said four Communist Party members — Li Chang, Wang Zhiwen, Ji Liewu and Yao Jie — were being tried on charges of "using a cult to break the law."

The four, arrested on July 20, have been accused of masterminding a 10,000-strong Falun Gong protest out-

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side China's leadership compound in Beijing in April to demand official status for their faith — an action that led to the movement's eventual July banning.

State media called the protest “the most serious political incident” since the 1989 student-led demonstrations for democracy that were brutally crushed by the army.

Trial Postponed Twice

The center said the trial had been postponed twice, apparently due to international pressure. At least 20 Falun Gong adherents were rounded up outside the court earlier this month as they showed support for the defendants, it added.

It was not immediately known if any of those questioned by police outside the court on Sunday were practitioners of Falun Gong, which claims a global membership of more than 100 million.

6.4

Innocent Falun Gong Practitioners Sent to Labor Camps Without Trial

Case 1

Victims: Li Zhiling (female), Tian Xiuhua, Sui Dali, Chang Yu, Zhang Jiezi

Location of incident: Changchun City, Jilin Province

Description:

Chinese authorities sentenced Li Zhiling and four other Falun Gong practitioners to one year in labor camp without trial or notification of relatives. The five Falun Gong practitioners were detained in Changchun, a city in northeast China, around the 50th anniversary of Communist Party rule on October 1 of 1999. Authorities accused the five of organizing Falun Gong practitioners to go to Beijing to petition the government. When the five refused to plead guilty, police sentenced them to one year in a labor camp.

Case 2

Victims: Wang Yuxiang, Sun Shufeng

Location of incident: Changchun City, Jilin Province

Description:

Wang Yuxiang and Sun Shufeng, who are a couple, went to Beijing to appeal in September. The police sent them back to Changchun before they could appeal. They were detained until October 8 of 1999. On October 13 of

1999, Wang Yuxiang was arrested again and was sentenced to one year of “labor education”. On October 15 of 1999, Sun Shufeng was also arrested and received the same sentence.

Case 3

Message received on January 15, 2000

Victims: Wang Tianyou, Wang Bing, and other four Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province

Description:

In Daqing, 284 practitioners signed an open appealing letter to the Chinese authorities. Their representatives were arrested before they were able to go to Beijing to deliver this letter. The appealing letter and the banner with signatures were also confiscated. Afterwards, many practitioners were detained. Up to January 3, 2000, six practitioners including Wang Tianyou and Wang Bing were given forced “labor education”.

More practitioners from Daqing City have gone to Beijing to appeal by escaping the police's blocking and interception. Whoever goes to Beijing to appeal will be detained after they are escorted back. Those who refuse to give up Falun Gong after being “educated” (which means physical and mental abuses) will be sent to labor camps. In Ranghu District alone, there are many practitioners who have been detained because they had gone to Beijing to appeal since the mid-December of 1999.

Case 4

Victims: Sun Xiuzhi (female), and many other Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Qiqihar, Liaoyuan, Shenyang, and other northern cities in China

Description:

Based on AFP report, November 23, 1999.

“Nov 23, 1999 — China has sentenced 12 Falun Gong members to forced labor and arrested five others for trying to sneak information off the spiritual sect's web site to jailed practitioners, a human rights group said Tuesday.

The 12 sentenced to labor camps were punished for practicing the banned group's meditation exercises in public, the Hong Kong-based Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China said in a statement released in Beijing.

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They included four members from Qiqihar city in northernmost province of Heilongjiang and eight people from Liaoyuan city in Jilin province.

One of the women, Sun Xiuzhi, was sentenced on Sunday to a women's labor camp in Jilin's Changchun city for three years.

The camp currently has 150 Falungong practitioners serving sentences of one to three years, the information center said."

Case 5

Message received on December 12, 1999

Victim: Zhu Qingxi (male)

Location of incident: Shandong Province

Description:

Zhu Qingxi, a Falun Gong practitioner and a former employee of the Hospital of Dongying Shengli Oil Field in Shandong province, has been sent to a labor camp in Luoyang of Henan province for one-and-a-half year labor education because he practiced Falun Gong exercise on Tainanmen Square in October 1999.

Currently, the Oil Field is detaining several practitioners. One of them has been detained for about 4 months.

Case 6

Message received on December 29, 1999

Victims: Lu Anqiu (male), Deputy Secretary of Tuchen City, Guizhou Province

Location of incident: Xishui County, Guizhou Province

Description:

The Disciplinary Committee of Xishui county of Guizhou province expelled the former Deputy Secretary of Tuchen City, Lu Anqiu, from communist party because he refused to give up his belief in Falun Dafa. The Public Security Bureau decided to sentence him to 3 years in forced labor camp.

Toward the end of 1999, about 20 practitioners had been sent to labor camps. It is said that practitioners who went to Beijing to appeal more than once would be sent directly to a forced labor camp.

Case 7

Message received on February 1, 2000

Victims: Wang Junhua (female), a state official and member of Political Consultative Congress of Mishan

Location of incident: Mishan City, Heilongjiang Province

Description:

About 16 practitioners from Mishan City of Heilongjiang Province were sent to labor camps for going to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. After those practitioners who had gone to Beijing to appeal were escorted back to their hometowns, male practitioners would be brutally beaten up. In order to get released, they must write a pledge that they would give up Falun Gong and denounce Falun Gong and pay a penalty of 6,000 to 10,000 Yuan. They would be sent to labor camps if they refused to do so.

Ms. Wang Junhua, a state official and a member of the Political Consultative Congress in Mishan City, was given three years of forced "labor education". She was first arrested on September 24, 1999 just because she told the police that she would continue to practice Falun Gong. She was then detained for 64 days without any legal procedure. On the eleventh day after she was freed, she was again arrested for refusing to promise not to go to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. At the end of December, she was sentenced to labor camp without legal procedure and notification of her families.

In addition, about 29 female practitioners from Jixi City of Heilongjiang Province were sent to labor camps. The number of male practitioners is unknown.

6.5

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China Guarantees Citizens' Rights to Appeal

The following are some related articles from the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, 1993.

Article 35

Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration.

Article 36

Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief.

No state organ, public organization or individual may

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compel citizens to believe in, or not believe in, any religion; nor may they discriminate against citizens who believe in, or do not believe in, any religion.

The state protects normal religious activities. No one may make use of religion to engage in activities that disrupt public order, impair the health of citizens or interfere with the educational system of the state.

Religious bodies and religious affairs are not subject to any foreign domination.

Article 41

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to criticize and make suggestions regarding any state organ or functionary. Citizens have the right to make to relevant state organs complaints or charges against, or exposures of, any state organ or functionary for violation of the law or dereliction of duty, but fabrication or distortion of facts for purposes of libel or false incrimination is prohibited.

The state organ concerned must deal with complaints, charges or exposures made by citizens in a responsible manner after ascertaining the facts. No one may suppress such complaints, charges and exposures or retaliate against the citizens making them.

Citizens who have suffered losses as a result of infringement of their civic rights by any state organ or functionary have the right to compensation in accordance with the law.

6.6

A Notice Issued by the Ministry of Public Security of China

The following document is the official guideline for the Chinese law-enforcement in crackdown of Falun Gong. It was provided to us by the Chinese Embassy in the United States.

Pro-Falun Gong Activities Prohibited

The Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China on July 22 issued a notice prohibiting all activities in support of Falun Gong, which was termed illegal and has been banned.

Earlier July 22, the Ministry of Civil Affairs issued a decision banning the Research Society of Falun Dafa and the Falun Gong organization under its control after judging them to be illegal.

The Ministry of Public Security in its notice prohibits anyone from hanging up or posting any scrolls, pictures, insignias or other signs in any place that publicize Falun Dafa or Falun Gong.

The notice says that no one is allowed to distribute books and other publications, audiovisual materials or any other propaganda products in any place publicizing Falun Dafa.

The ministry also prohibits anyone from rallying people to "practice Falun Gong in groups," "publicize Falun Dafa," or carry out any other activities to propagate Falun Gong.

The ministry prohibits activities that support or publicize Falun Dafa such as holding gatherings, parades, or demonstrations in the form of sit-ins, or by appealing to higher authorities for help.

The notice prohibits all activities that incite disturbances of public order by creating fabrications and distortions of fact, intentionally spreading rumors, or by any other means.

The ministry also bans anyone from organizing, establishing ties for, or conducting any activities which resist related government decisions.

Any violation of these aforementioned regulations will be pursued for criminal liability or given administrative punishment according to the degree of seriousness of each case, the notice says.

7. A Nation Misled

7.1

Falun Gong Practitioners Have Been Punished for Revealing Suffering and for Asking the UN for Help

Case 1

Falun Gong practitioners were arrested because they sent the news to foreign media about the inhumane tortures of themselves and other practitioners by the policemen in China.

Victims: Liang Qing, Yi Xingqin and Yang Xiujuan

Location of incident: Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Description:

On October 24, 1999, Liang Qing was arrested at home because she was suspected of sending the reports and photos about the inhumane police torture of Zhang Chunqing and other practitioners to foreign media. Her computer and other equipment were also confiscated. Later, Liang Qing was sentenced to 3 years of forced labor.

Meanwhile, Yi Xingqin and Yang Xiujuan from Dalian City were detained in a drug-rehabilitation center because their experiences of mistreatment were exposed on the Internet (A photo which shows scars on Yi Xingqin's wrist resulting from long-time handcuffing, had been posted on overseas Falun Gong web sites.). Their families were not allowed to visit them.

Case 2

Practitioners are suffering further persecutions for exposing police tortures they suffered earlier

Victims: Zhang Chunqing and Zhu Hang

Location of incident: Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Description:

According to news sent from China (December 27, 1999), Zhang Chunqing and Zhu Hang are suffering further persecutions for exposing police tortures they suffered earlier. Zhang Chunqing has been sent to the Mashanjia labor camp for three years of forced labor. Her family only received a verbal notice on her detention without detailed information.

Zhu Hang, an associate professor in Dalian Polytechnic University, has been sent to a psychiatric hospital and forced to accept treatments for mental patients.

Case 3

Professors sentenced to jail and three graduate students expelled from school due to being suspected of drafting a letter of appeal to the General Secretary of UN, Mr. Annan

Victims: Hong Jirong, Luo Mingpu, Liu Bin, Chen Minyong

Location of incident: Chengdu City, Sichuan Province

Description:

News from China (February 3, 2000), Hong Jirong, a professor in Sichuan University, was sentenced to three years of forced labor because of his suspected involvement in drafting and signing "an appeal letter to United Nations General Secretary Mr. Annan from Practitioners in Sichuan Province". Two graduate students from Sichuan University, Luo Mingpu and Liu Bin, and a graduate student from Sichuan Industrial College have also been expelled from their schools because they were also suspected to have taken part in drafting the letter and in collecting signatures.

News from China (February 8, 2000), the three students mentioned above, Luo Mingpu, Liu Bin, Chen Minyong, were transferred to Linxia street Jail of Chengdu City, waiting for severe sentence. They were held together with murders, drug dealers and other criminals.

Case 4

Falun Gong practitioner gets four-year sentence for so called "leaking state secrets"

Victim: Xu Xinmu

Location of incident: Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

Description:

Xu Xinmu, a Falun Gong Practitioner, male, a manager in the human resources department of Hebei province's Bureau of Affairs and Administration, Shijiazhuang City, was sentenced Monday (January 4, 2000) after a secret trial that convened on Dec. 28, 1999, the Hong Kong-based Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China reported.

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Xu worked for the provincial government in Shijiazhuang in northern Hebei, the province adjacent to Beijing. His family was not allowed to attend his trial and were told of the verdict and sentence by lawyers, the Information Center said. It said Xu had appealed.

Xu had access to secret government documents due to his position as a manager in the human resources department of Hebei province's Bureau of Affairs and Administration. He learned of government plans to outlaw Falun Gong in mid-June and alerted practitioners in Shijiazhuang. In reaction, 13,742 Falun Gong practitioners wrote an open letter to President Jiang Zemin to appeal.

Xu, his wife and daughter, all Falun Gong practitioners, were arrested on July 20, 1999. Xu's wife and daughter were released eight days later.

7.2

Various Media Reports and Stories are Fabricated to Deceive the Public in China and Around the world, Defaming Falun Gong and Justifying the Crackdown

Case 1

TV stations slander and attack Falun Gong without any restraint

In July 1999, Chinese Central TV (CCTV) played a piece of video showing Mr. Li Hongzhi giving lecture in USA in March 1998, in which the audio sound of a word "NOT" was erased deliberately so that the meaning is completely opposite. With such high-tech fabrication, the Chinese authority accuses Mr. Li Hongzhi of preaching a millennium teaching of "the end of the world".

CCTV also aired a program on August 12, 1999, "The Inside Story of April 25", in which two arrested Falun Gong key contact persons in Beijing, Li Chang and Ji LieWu, were interrogated. Ji's testimony had been apparently edited, with video frames drop and unsynchronized mouth movements, in particular when Mr. Li Hongzhi's name was mentioned in the video. Technical analysis done by overseas professionals concluded that Ji's original words "Chang", had been obviously falsified into "I made a call to Li Hong-Zhi" to incriminate Mr. Li Hongzhi.

Case 2

People's Daily, along with the newspapers in other

provinces, has run all kinds of articles to attack Falun Gong

Since July 22, 1999, a specialized column in People's Daily, called "Expose and Criticize Falun Gong" has been built up. The articles and news of defaming Falun Gong appear everywhere, in the front page, in "Important News", in "Editorial Commentary", or in this kind of specialized column. There are too many to enumerate. Only a few titles of those articles are listed below:

"News and Media in Capital Held Forum to Enhance the Propaganda Campaign Against Falun Dafa" (People's Daily, 07/25/99);

"Sports personnel should stand in the frontier of opposing Falun Gong" (People's Daily 08/07/99);

"Military and armed security forces stand firmly by the central government to fight against Falun Gong to the end" (People's Daily, 10/30/99);

"Do Deep-Going and Painstaking Education and Transformation"(People's Daily, 11/11/99)

"Mobilize All Forces, Adopt Various Forms, XianYang Is Doing a Good Job of Transforming Falun Gong Practitioners (Expose and Criticize Falun Gong Further)" (People's Daily, 01/25/00)

Case 3

The practitioners were kept silent and alienated while the false evidence about them were used to attack Falun Gong, or while state media claimed their successes on "re-educate and transform" them to delude people.

Victim: Jin Youmin

Description:

Practitioner Jin Youmin's mother, Ma Jinxiu, was counted by the Chinese government as one of the "1,400 cases of death attributed to Falun Gong". Her death "caused by Falun Gong" has been publicized on TV controlled by the Chinese government. On January 26, 2000, Jin Youmin talked about the truth. In fact, the health of Jin's mom obviously improved in her 2-year practice of Falun Gong. Not at all dying due to refusal to take medicine, instead, "she was sent to the hospital soon after she felt uncomfortable, without delay, and hence received adequate medical treatment. She took medicine, was given injections and died in the hospital" after a few months hospitalization.

(Jin Youmin's article, "The Truth Behind One Of The 1,400 Cases", is available in the column, "Clarifying Misconceptions", at <http://www.minghui.ca/eng.html>)

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Victim: Li Guanghua

Description:

Guanghua Li, 37 years old, a lecturer at the Department of Foreign Language of Foreign Language Institute in affiliation with Anhui Normal Institute, were slandered by an article originally published on Anhui Daily on January 11, 2000. Many other major newspapers including People's Daily also published the same article. In February 2000, Li Guanhua managed to send out an article to the overseas Falun Gong web site to clarify himself. The following is the first and the last paragraphs from his own article.

January 11, 2000, AnHui Daily published an article titled "Walk Out of The Falun Gong Mud" on its front page. There were three points in that untruthful article. 1. "I declared renouncement from Falun Gong illegal organization". 2. "I did not care about the quality of my teaching while I was a practitioner of Falun Gong, and the teaching quality has been improved after I was transformed". 3. "I did not give much attention to scientific research, but after being transformed I published two papers". I must point out that these are simply NOT true.

.....

In order to prove to the people of the world the greatness of Falun Dafa and to eliminate the sufferings that the evil force has caused to Falun Dafa practitioners using my name, I came alone to Beijing in the Chinese traditional New Year's Eve to appeal. As long as the damages to Falun Dafa practitioners caused by the false news report could be recovered, I am willing to sacrifice ...for it.

(Li Guanghua's article, "False news reports must be exposed", is available in the column, "Clarifying Misconceptions", at <http://www.minghui.ca/eng.html>.)

Victim: Po Ruchun

Location of incident: Capital city Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

Description:

According to news from China, a false report appeared as the newspaper headline news on in Nanjing, on the day after the program "The Truth of April 25 Event" was shown on CCTV (in August 1999). The news is about the Falun Gong contact person of Chaomen district in Nanjing, Ms. Po Ruchun. The news reported how she felt repentant and how she realized that she was cheated by Falun Gong, etc. However, the truth was that at the night when the journalist planed to interview her at her home, she was still at her workplace waiting the heavy rain to stop so that she could go home, therefore the journalist never interviewed herself. Her colleagues were together with her at that time.

The next morning after she saw that fabricated report about her, she went in the rain to the editors of the newspaper Service Guide to request them to write an article clarifying those misleading facts and apologize to her. The Newspaper dared not to do that. Later, that journalist who did the report went to her home to apologize to her privately. This incident was well known to all practitioners in Nanjing. Po's supervisors and colleagues all knew about this. They could serve as witnesses if independent investigation was allowed.

7.3

Chinese Communist Authorities Admitted that a Slandorous Report was a Total Fabrication

The following is a report by a journalist, Hai Tao, of the Voice of America, reported from Los Angeles.

Since the Chinese government started to crack down on Falun Gong in July 1999, all state-run media agencies started to attack Falun Gong, its founder and its key members. On November 28, a special report authored by Li Xingang was published in the newspaper "the Xian Workers". The article "reported" that "Zhang Zhiwen", who was a lady living in Weinan region of Shanxi province, burned her six month-old daughter and then committed suicide by setting herself on fire, in protest of the government's crackdown on Falun Gong. This report made a stir in the country and it has been reprinted by many newspapers in Shenzhen, Harbin, Shanghai and other places.

Recently, the Hong Kong Information Center for Human Rights and Democratic Movement conducted an investigation and found out that the report was a total fabrication. The center said, by quoting Chinese officials, that the person, location, time and the story in that report were all fabricated. An official in the Weinan Communist Political and Law Committee of Shanxi province named Wu testified that there was absolutely no fire-suicide event and moreover there did not exist a lady named Zhang Zhiwen at all. In addition, many news agencies in China called them for verification and got the same answer.

John Li, a Falun Gong practitioner in Caltech, said that in China, a lot of slandering news about Falun Gong is fabricated. When some Chinese Falun Gong practitioners asked the author why he fabricated the news, the author's reply was, "I was writing fiction."

Senior journalist Mr. Weiguo Zhang commented, "Since the Chinese news agencies are "pens" for the Communist Party, they must speak for the party and the

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government. So it loses its journalistic function as a public monitor. Therefore, they are full of corruption, paid news, and fabricated news. It is very serious.”

A commentator of current events in the US, Mr. Changqin Cao, who was a former journalist in China, thought that it was not strange to have this type of news appear in China. The Chinese news media follows “one country, two polices”. Different news is published in party newspapers and small newspapers. Small newspapers accept free submissions. Because of the shortage of manpower, they have no way, nor do they want, to verify the authenticity of news. Meanwhile, in order to gain market and expand their circulation, small newspapers resort to all possible means to please the public with claptrap. Their first priority is to attract more readers, with no respect for facts and authenticity of news.

The problem here, however, is that newspapers such as “Xian Workers” and “Harbin Metro Newspaper”, that published the article about “murdering daughter and committing suicide”, are not typical small newspapers. Mr. Changqin Cao said, “This phenomenon indicates another problem. There are two kinds of news that the media dare not fabricate: first, they dare not fabricate articles with opinions differing from those of the government, nor dare they fabricate big economical or financial news. Otherwise, they would be punished by the government. Second, for those famous figures such as writers and high ranking officials, they dare not fabricate news about them because they would be sued.”

“Under these circumstances,” said Mr. Cao, “there is only one type of news that they dare to fabricate, namely, news about those figures disliked by the government, such as exiled dissidents or political criminals in jail. Obviously, the government will not find trouble with them if they do that.”

In addition, recently, somebody has posted on the Internet an article in the name of the founder of Falun Gong, saying that he would return to China to argue with the government even at the risk of being jailed. John Li, a Ph.D. candidate in Caltech, testified that this is another piece of false news.

7.4

Email Correspondence of Falun Gong Practitioners was Monitored

The email correspondence of Falun Gong practitioners is under the control of public security department of China. One will be charged and sentenced to jail if he communicates information about Falun Gong.

Case 1

Victim: Zhang Ji, 20, a student at Qiqihar University,

Location of incident: Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province

Description:

On Monday November 8, 1999, a Hong Kong-based human rights group said that China had charged Zhang Ji with spreading Falun Gong information on the Internet. The group said that since August the student sent information on what was happening to Falun Gong in China to United States and Canada and downloaded latest news about Falun Gong from the Internet and passed the news to other Falun Gong practitioners.

Zhang was arrested last month and was expected to be sentenced to jail for three to five years, it said. Chinese police had stepped up monitoring of the Internet to prevent Falun Gong practitioners from communicating with the outside world or with each other within China. They also made use of special software to read email messages of Falun Gong practitioners.

Case 2

Victims: Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Wuhan City, Hubei Province

Description:

News received from China on August 16, 1999, as reported by a practitioner in the capital city Wuhan, Hubei Province, “The email correspondence of Falun Gong practitioners are under the control of public security department. Once they are found to receive or send out any email related to Falun Gong, their email service will be closed down.”

8. Women, Children, and the Elderly

8.1

Brutality against Women and Senior Citizens: Women were Handcuffed, Stripped, Beaten and Tortured

Case 1

Message received on February 8, 2000

Victims: Zhou Ximeng (female), and others in the Tangshan Labor Camp, Hebei Province.

Location of incident: Tangshan City, Hebei Province

Description:

Zhou Ximeng, a former contact person of Falun Dafa Shijiazhuang assistance center, was seen by a fellow practitioner in the first women's labor camp of Tangshan City on January 27, 2000. It was the 8th day of her hunger strike. Many other practitioners were also on hunger strike. The total number of practitioners was unknown. Their situation was very life threatening. On January 19, 2000, all practitioners detained in the first women's labor camp of Tangshan City started a hunger strike to protest the physical torture. They were forced to stand outdoors at 15°C; some practitioners' hands and other parts of body became numb with the cold.

Case 2

Message received on January 8, 2000

Victim: Cheng Fengrong (female, 42)

Location of incident: Nihe Detention Center, Shunyi County, Beijing

Description

Five practitioners including Cheng Fengrong, a 42-year-old woman, were arrested by Shunyi police department. A policeman slapped Ms. Cheng while handcuffing her to a tree. She was later brutally beaten by the policeman with a broom so hard that the broom was broken into two pieces. Then she was forced to stand barefoot in the snow. She was handcuffed to the tree and forced to squat down. She was punched and kicked when she could no longer stand firm. The policeman also poured two basins of cold water down the back of her neck. The water froze at her feet. As of the date this

report was received, black and purple spots are still visible on her legs. Another 52-year-old practitioner also had bruises from police tortures. A police officer used a string of keys to scratch back and forth on the bridge of her nose. The bruises in her face were very obvious when she was sent to the detention center.

Case 3

Victim: Gao Yulan (female)

Location of incident: Gao's home, Jiangsu Province

Description:

Gao was arrested at 5am on December 31, 1999 when she was practicing Falun Gong at home. A policeman dragged her hair, slapped her face and kicked her. The police even pushed her head under the water to punish her. She was held for 16 days, and suffered various kinds of inhumane treatments.

Case 4

Victim: Wang Shuzhen (female, 78)

Location of incident: Dongchenggen Street, , Chengdu City, Sichuan Province

Description:

Wang Shuzhen was a 78-year-old woman living in Dongchenggen Street of Chengdu City, Sichuan Province. Wang went to Beijing on December 26 of 1999 in order to tell the truth of Falun Gong to the central government authorities. She was taken by police and was escorted back to Chengdu City. Because of her old age, she was kept under house arrest instead of being sent to detention centers. The police informed all her neighbors that they should immediately report to the police if they saw anyone paying a visit to her.

Case 5

Message received on February 15, 2000

Victims: Shong Shaomei, Wang Chuixiang, Lu Xiufang, Lu Yuanmei, Su Chuiliao

Location of incident: Linglong local police station, Shandong Province

Description:

On their way to Beijing to appeal, these five practitioners were detained and then taken back to the Linglong local police station on December 28, 1999. The head of the security department of the local police

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station forced them to strip off all their cloths to be searched, including their underwear. It was in a very cold winter. During the night, they had to sleep on the bare concrete floor of the iron cell with no blanket. The guard intentionally left all the windows open. With the freezing temperature, they trembled throughout the night. They were also denied access to the restroom. They were detained in this cold, iron cell for two days and two nights. During this time, Shong Shaomei's life was in danger and she had to be sent to the hospital.

Case 6

Victims: Chen Lingmei, Zang Cuiqing, Chang Hengchun, Xing Junhua

Location of incident: Yangmatou District, Zhuozhou City, Hebei Province

Description:

On November 19, 1999, Chen Lingmei was detained when she was at Tiananmen Square on her way to peacefully appeal to the government. She was then sent back to the police station of Zhuozhou city, Hebei Province. She was beaten up while being interrogated. Then she was sent to a training center along with Zang, Chang and Xing to be "re-educated". They were forced to write statements promising to give up Falun Gong, and to read newspapers that slandered Falun Gong. They refused to write the promises and, as a result, they were taken to the next room one by one to go through various tortures. The police used electric clubs to shock them all over their body from head to toe. They slapped the practitioners' faces and kicked them. They even used a one-foot long wooden stick to hit their faces. The torture did not stop until sometime around midnight.

Case 7

Victim: Bai Lili

Location of incident: Beijing

Description:

On October 25, 1999, Bai Lili went to the Central Committee and State Council Appealing office. She was received by police officers instead of officials of the appealing office. She was sent to the Dongcheng Detention Center. Police stripped off her clothes to search her, and they found two Falun Gong books. Several police officers dragged her arms and some pulled her hair in order to take the books away, but failed. The next day, they tied up her two feet and two arms, and then pushed her onto the ground. They seized her books

and tore them apart, and then squeezed the pages of the books into Ms. Bai's mouth. She almost choked to death.

Case 8

Message received on October 15, 1999

Victims: Wang Wei (female), Hu Shuzhi (female), Ning Guiying (female)

Location of incident: Yuemingshan Detention Center, Anshan City, Liaoning Province

Description:

Three contact persons of Anshan in Liaoning Province, Wang, Hu and Ning were arrested at their homes on September 24, 1999. They were detained in the Yuemingshan Detention Center. They were hung up to a heating pipe and were beaten for a whole night because they all declared they would continue to practice Falun Dafa. By the date the report was received, Wang was not yet released.

Case 9

Message received on October 23, 1999

Victim: Chen Yajun (female), Ulumuqi, Xinjiang Province.

Location of incident: Beijing

Description:

On September 19, 1999, in an apartment in Beijing, Chen was arrested along with 15 other practitioners from Jilin and Shaanxi Provinces, and Ningxia Autonomous Region. They were detained by the ChaoYang branch of Beijing Public Security Bureau in the early morning of September 20th, 1999. Before they were taken into prison, policemen performed a full body search, forced them to take off all their clothes and bend down. Chen started a hunger strike on September 20. Her hands were handcuffed behind her back during the entire time she was imprisoned until September 24. She was forced to stand for 13-14 hours without any place to lean on and without giving a chance to go to the restroom. The prison official verbally and physically abused her. In the afternoon of September 25, three policemen forced her to lie on the ground, tore her mouth open and inserted pipes from her nose into her stomach to forcefully feed her. Her nose bled when she was struggling, and blood was spread all over her clothes and on the wall.

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Case 10

Victim: Huang Xiuling (female, 52), retired worker of the Second Chemical Plant of Beijing.

Location of incident: Beijing

Description:

On September 9, 1999, Huang was arrested by policemen and was then taken to Tiananmen Police Station. She was transferred to the Majuqiao Police Station and then to Qiaozhuang Detention Center that night. The policemen checked her bag and asked her to turn in her Falun Dafa books, but she refused. Then the officer sent her to No.9 room of Cell 2, and ordered the prisoners to beat her up in order to force her to hand in the books. The prisoners dragged her arms and legs, punched and kicked her. They even stripped off her clothes. Finally they took the books away. During the night, Ms. Huang was beaten up again for practicing Falun Gong exercises. The next day, the leader of the prison cell reported to the officer that Ms. Huang practiced the exercises at night. She was ordered to recite the rules in jail, but she refused. The officer then used an electric club to shock her and also asked her whether she would continue to practice Falun Gong. After she said yes, the officer punched her, and then asked the prisoners to strip her clothes off and pour cold water on her body. After Huang refused to recite the rules again, the officer put handcuffs and shackles on her. She was dragged to each cell, and was shocked with the electric club as a warning to other prisoners.

Case 11

Message received on October 7, 1999

Victims: Zhang Xihong (female), Jin Gang (female)

Location of incident: Qiliqu Detention Center in Changping County, Beijing.

Description:

The following are some of the incidents that occurred in the women's detention center from late August to mid September, 1999. On Sept. 7, 1999, sixty detained practitioners began a hunger strike and continued for about 9 days. During the strike, they were interrogated for 2-3 hours every day, and were yelled at, beaten up or punished by the police officers in the detention center. On the third day of their hunger strike, a policeman forced them to stand under the burning sun for 3 hours. Some practitioners vomited and became dehydrated. But the police did not allow them to drink water or take a rest, and even beat those who could not stand any more.

Zhang Xihong had been on strike for 10 days and was still chained. Her hands and feet were locked together so that her head almost touched the ground when she walked. There were about 10 practitioners who were handcuffed for practicing Falun Gong exercises in the detention center, or because they were suspected of doing the exercises. On the evening of Sept. 14, a drunk chief officer yelled at the practitioners and violently beat them when they made any sound. He also handcuffed those who did not sit in the "right manner". The policemen in Office 5 of Pre-trial Department used whatever instruments he could find, including belts, iron wires, screwdrivers, to torture practitioners. Moreover, they forced practitioners to bow 90 degrees with their hands elevated behind them. The policemen kept torturing practitioners until the practitioners almost lost consciousness. One practitioner named "Jin Gang", meaning "hard as a diamond" in Chinese, was beaten up twice simply because they did not like her name. She had not had any food for 7 days and her stomach ached terribly after she was beaten up. There were bruises all over her back.

Case 12

Victim: Wang Yan (female, 56)

Location of incident: Fuzhen Police Station, Liaoyuan City, Jilin Province

Description:

Personal Account

On July 22, I was caught by the police in Shanhaiguan City, and was detained there for a night. On July 23, I was first sent to Jinzhou, and then Liaoyuan, and detained in the Fuzhen Police Station. That night, the police ransacked my home, and took away Falun Dafa materials. I was transferred to the street office where they forced us to watch TV programs and newspapers full of fabricated slanders about Falun Dafa. They watched on me closely, and forced me to write a statement of guarantee promising that I would give up Falun Gong and would not go to appeal again. I refused to do that. They thus beaten me up and swore at me.

Case 13

Message received on November 1, 1999

Victim: Gu Zhiyou (female, 63), a teacher in Chongqing Tax School, Sichuan Province.

Location of incident: Chongqing City, Sichuan Province.

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Description:

Gu was arrested on July 19, 1999. In the jail, she was treated with 24 types of inhumane torturing devices, including the “Tiger Stool”(lash thighs on a bench and then bent legs to the opposite direction by adding bricks under the heels), piercing through fingers with sharp bamboo sticks, electric chair, and electric shocks between the head and anus, etc. She was still in custody when the report was received.

Case 14

Message received on January 7, 2000

Victims: Zhang Xuefeng (female, 22) and other Falun Gong practitioners

Location of incident: Daqinjin Town, Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province

Description:

On January 1, 2000, two officials from Daqinjin Township government, Sheng and Yu, went to Xiaozhuanshan Village to arrest Falun Gong practitioners. They started to beat the practitioners with sticks and clubs in the village office, and continued the beating after they arrived at the County office. Practitioners Liu Xirong and Li Juhua’s faces swelled up due to the beating. Zhang Xuefeng, a 22-year-old girl, was beaten to the ground by Sheng and others. Sheng then grabbed her breast to pull her up and kicked her crotch madly, cursing “I will make you unable to give birth ...” After Zhang was tortured to lose her consciousness, Sheng even spat into her mouth for several times. After Ms. Zhang gained her consciousness, she found that she had lost control of excreting and started to vomit terribly.

8.2

Humiliations, Abuses, Sexual Harassments and Assaults of Women including Pregnant Women in Detention Centers and Prisons

Case 1

Message received on December 8, 1999

Victim: (Anonymous), female, a Falun Gong practitioner.

Location of incident: Longfeng Detention Center, Helongjiang Province

Description:

Below was part of the experience sharing essay written by the practitioner.

“On September 28, 1999, I was detained by police at the local police station. One day, around dinner time, a male prisoner approached the window of my cell and said “you strip your pants and I want to watch you do Falun Gong exercise naked.” I told him “I am a practitioner and I don’t want to be like you.” After hearing that, he shouted from outside “Strip off your pants”. At that moment, the guard opened the door of my cell. That man jumped on me. He pushed me down on the bed. I struggled with all my efforts and asked for the help of the guard, but the guard did not stop the prisoner at all.”

Case 2

Message received on November 01, 1999

Victim: Li Juhua (female, 25)

Location of incident: Meichen Town, Anhua County, Hunan Province.

Description:

On July 25, 1999, Li was taken away by local Joint Defense Team (a subordinate organization of the government public security system). She was subsequently raped by a group of team members and went insane after the incidents.

Case 3

Victims: More than 300 Falun Gong practitioners detained in Balibao prison of Changchun City, Jilin Province

Location of incident: Balibao prison, Changchun City, Jilin Province

Description:

More than 300 Dafa practitioners were detained in Balibao prison of Changchun city before October 1 for refusing to write the so-called “confessing statement”. The practitioners suffered all kinds of tortures. Some practitioners were burned by cigarettes, some were beaten by big clubs so hard that the clubs were broken during the beating. A woman (Falun Gong practitioner) who was released from a Changchun detention center said, “Regardless of whether they are male or female, they are being beaten up with all their clothes stripped off. Wounds can be found all over their bodies. Even pregnant women haven’t escaped such inhumane treatment. Ms. Xu (a practitioner) was handcuffed, hung up by a

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rope, and beaten. There are wounds all over her back.”

Case 4

Victims: More than 800 practitioners detained in Beijing Shijingshan Stadium

Location of incident: Beijing Shijingshan Stadium

Description:

On July 21, 1999, more than 800 practitioners were detained in Beijing Shijingshan Stadium, including pregnant women, women who were breast feeding child, and the handicapped. “...Especially shocking, a police officer used his leg to kick a pregnant woman’s belly. The pregnant woman’s face was twisted in pain, and the sweat due to the pain covered her face...” witnessed by a Falun Gong practitioner who was in the stadium.

Case 5

Message received on March 2, 2000

Victim: Lu Yunzhen (female, 31)

Location of incidence: Fengcheng City, Jiangxi Province

Description:

Lu Yunzhen was a 31-year-old pregnant woman. In January of 2000, Lu went to the Appealing Bureau in Beijing to tell the truth about Falun Dafa. She was detained and sent back to Fengcheng police station. In order to detain her for a longer time, the police forced her to have an abortion.

8.3**Persecution and Punishment of Young Practitioners including Children**

Case 1

HONG KONG, Nov 18, 1999 — (Agence France Presse) Five Hong Kong members of the Falun Gong spiritual group banned in China were detained when they held up one of the group’s banners in Beijing, a Falun Gong source here said Thursday. The five practitioners, mainly women including **a young child**, were detained in Beijing on Wednesday when they tried to display a Falun Gong banner in Tiananmen Square, the source said.

Case 2

Message received on November 12, 1999

Victims: Ma Xuejun (male), practitioner with his kid

Location of incident: Jiamushi City, Heilongjiang province.

Description:

Ma Xuejun, a contact person of the Falun Gong assistance center in Jiamushi, was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment. He had a child who was attending school. After he was sentenced, his family lost financial income. Based on a new policy made by the Jiamushi local government, if one adult is sentenced with imprisonment because of practicing Falun Gong, the child will be sent to an orphanage instead of leaving the child to the spouse. Therefore, his child was sent to an orphanage.

Case 3

Victims: Zhang Yumei (female), Dongshen Dongfu Santiao 13-3, Erdao District, Changchun City, Jilin Province; Han Xueyan (female), Zhao Shuxia (female), Zhao Xiaoxia (female), Changchun City, Jilin Province

Location of incident: Changchun City, Jilin Province.

Description:

Below is the description given by Zhang Yumei:

In the evening of September 23, 1999, the police went to the couple Shao Zhenkun and Han Xueyan’s home. The police asked them whether they would continue to practice Falun Gong. They answered yes. Then they were taken into custody by the police, leaving behind their 92-year-old mother. In the evening of September 19, 1999, the police went to Zhao Xiaoxia’s home and took her into custody. She was not allowed to go home for the whole night. The next day, she was thrown into jail. On the morning of September 25, 1999, the police went to Zhao Shuxia (mother) and Xu Yanggang (son)’s home. The police claimed that they came to check their identification cards but confiscated their ID cards after they got hold of them. The next morning, Zhao Shuxia was arrested and her son was also arrested from his school.

Case 4

Message received on September 20, 1999

Victims: A group of practitioners including a 16-year-old girl

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Location of incident: Yaojia Detention Center, Nanguanling, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Description:

...Among the practitioners detained in the Yaojia Detention Center, there was a 16-years old student of a business/accounting school in Dalian City who lived in Pu Lan Dian. She was arrested when she was doing Falun Gong exercises outdoors. After she was released she was expelled from the school. She was submitted to all the tortures that had been applied to the adult practitioners in prison with no exception, and had endured great suffering.

Case 5

Message received on October 2, 1999

Victim: Gao Shanshan (female, 16), No. 1 High School of Qiqihaer City, Heilongjiang Province.

Location of incident: Beijing

Description:

Zhou Yingjie, a Chinese woman living in Tokyo, Japan, went back to China to visit her family. Her daughter, Gao Shanshan, a 16-year-old high school student, went to Beijing to meet her in a hotel on September 20, 1999. The owner of the hotel saw the Falun Gong book brought by Gao, and sent her to the police department. Gao was given a piece of stiff steamed bread after being detained for 7 hours. During that time, a policeman interspersed his talk with curses and added some foreign substance to a plate of lamb. Then the policeman pulled Gao's hair and forced the lamb into her mouth. Other policemen in the room joked and made fun of her. There were also other tortures to this young girl. Her mother was threatened that if Gao Shanshan still insisted to have "no regrets" for practicing Falun Gong, she would be arrested. There were more students facing the same punishment in the No. 8 high school of Qiqihaer City.

Case 6

Victim: Cheng Shuhua (female), Department. of Advertisement, the Cable TV Station of Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province.

Location of incident: Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province

Description:

Cheng Shuhua was escorted back from Beijing in September, 1999. Her husband, sister and brother-in-law were also detained because they refused to give up Falun

Gong. In both families, since all the adults were detained, the two teenagers were left at home alone.

Case 7

Victims: Guo Fenren (female), and other Falun Gong practitioners from many places who went to Beijing to appeal and did not want to go back to their hometowns.

Location of incident: Qiliqu Detention Center in Changping County, Beijing

Description:

A policeman using a string of keys beat Guo Fenren, and there was blood in her mouth and nose. Her eyes got hyperaemia. The police beat another practitioner with a screwdriver and her eye socket became black and blue. There was a little girl (also a practitioner) who was beaten. The inner side of her lower lip was split open because of the beating.

Case 8

Message received on October 25, 1999

Victim: Chen Ying (female,18), a high school student of Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province.

Location of incident: On the train from Beijing to Heilongjiang Province

Description:

At the beginning of August 1999, Chen was arrested in Beijing when she tried to appeal to the Chinese Central Government. She was deterred and sent back to Heilongjiang Province under escort of the policemen. On the trip from Beijing to Heilongjiang Province, she was insulted, beaten, and threatened by the policemen to such an extent that she jumped out of the running train and died.

Case 9

Victim: A Female College Student

Location: Central Appeal Office in Beijing

Personal Account:

I am in my junior year of college and also a cultivator of Falun Dafa. I would like to share the incredible experience I have had in the last couple of days... on June 18, 1999. I went to the Central Appeal Office located at Yong Ding Men, Jia #1.(in Beijing)... They arrested me without any reason and without showing me any official government document...the guard at the door grabbed

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my glasses and hit me in the head. I said: you arrested me illegally, and hit me. Before I finished, the guy slapped me in the face. I started to black out and fell to the ground. The waitresses in the lobby saw this when it happened. I was unable to walk anymore. Someone dragged me into the elevator and I lost one of my shoes. In the elevator, I started to cry. I felt very tired and sad; and I could not stop crying. They put me into a guestroom. I could not open my right eye. My lips were swollen terribly.

9. Schools Not Spared

9.1

Persecutions against Falun Gong Practitioners in Tsinghua University, One of the Most Prestigious Universities in China

Victims:

Name (Gender)	Occupation/Field of Study
Chu Tong (female)	a faculty member of Microelectronic Institute, Tsinghua University
Li Yixiang (unknown)	a Ph.D. student of Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Tsinghua University
Yao Yue (female)	a Master-degree Student of Microelectronic Institute, Tsinghua University
Wang Jiuchun (female)	a faculty member of Dept. of Technology Development, Tsinghua University
Liu Wenyu (male)	a Ph.D. student of Dept. of Thermal Engineering, Tsinghua University
Zhang Zhigang (male)	a graduate student of Dept. of Hydraulic and Hydropower Engineering, Tsinghua University
Yu Jinmei (female)	a graduate Student of Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University
Li Chunyan (female)	a student of Dept. of Engineering Physics, Tsinghua University
Ma Yan (female)	a student of School of Architecture, Tsinghua University
Liu Zhimei (female)	a student of Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University
Li Xiaodan (unknown)	a student of Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University
Qin Peng (male)	a student of School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University
Lin Yang (unknown)	a student of Dept. of Hydraulic and Hydropower Engineering, Tsinghua

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Pan Yidong (male)	University a student of Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University
Wang Xin (unknown)	a Ph.D. student of Dept. of Precision Instruments and Mechanology, Tsinghua University
Jiang Yuxia (female)	a student of the Dept. of Water Conservancy in Tsinghua University
Zhang Cunman (male)	a student of Dept. of Precision Instruments and Mechanology, Tsinghua University
Wang Weiyu (male)	a Ph.D. student of Dept. of Precision Instruments and Mechanology, Tsinghua University
Huang Kui (male)	a Ph.D. student of Dept. of Precision Instruments and Mechanology, Tsinghua University
Meng Jun (male)	a faculty member of Dept. of Electronic Engineering, Tsinghua University
Li Min (unknown)	working in affiliated busi- ness group of Tsinghua University
Yu Jia (female)	a teacher in School of Business Administration, Tsinghua University

...and many more.

Location of incident: Tsinghua University, Beijing

Description:

Tsinghua University, one of the most prominent universities in China, became one of Chinese government's focal points in its campaign against Falun Gong. Under the pressure from the Communist Central Committee, Tsinghua University got very tough on its faculty members and students, most of whom are outstanding scholars and scientists.

On October 21, 1999, the police took 14 students away when they were attending a Falun Gong experience-sharing conference on the campus. They were handcuffed, beaten up and tortured physically. Because the students refused to write a statement to promise to give up practicing Falun Gong, some were forced to fill out an application for withdrawing from school. A Ph.D. student who was suspected to be an "organizer" was detained for 30 days.

After Oct. 25, 1999, about 25 students including 10

undergraduate students, 7 Ph.D. candidates, 7 Master-degree students and 1 MBA student were suspended from the school. These students and a young faculty member were sent home under the escorts of their parents. Two graduate students had to withdraw from the Communist Party and give up their memberships under a great deal of pressure.

At the beginning of December 1999, the university asked those students on suspension to write confessions. The confessions had to meet certain requirements including admitting that Falun Gong is an "evil cult". If the university was not satisfied with the written confessions, it would not allow the students to return to school for that semester. Only when the university was satisfied with the confession, could the student resume his/her study.

The university even transferred the files of the students who insisted on practicing Falun Gong to the local public security department so that they could be put under surveillance at all times. Some of the students who followed the instructions and wrote the proper confessions were permitted to resume their study at the school. Others still remained on suspension.

Below are some details about the students and faculty members who were persecuted.

Chu Tong was charged with the criminal offence of illegal demonstration and was sentenced to 18 months in jail because she and another 16 practitioners opened a Falun Dafa banner on the rostrum of Tiananmen Square. She is the mother of a 1-year-old boy.

Li Yixiang became the target of the public security department after he posted his article entitled "Declaration on Giving up Communist Party Membership" on the Internet. He got detained when he was attending an experience-sharing conference on Oct. 21, 1999. It was said he had been forced fed when he was on a hunger strike in prison. He was isolated for "re-education" at "200#" (a base of the Institute of Nuclear Energy Technology of Tsinghua University located in a rural area.) after he was released from prison. A group of over twenty teachers kept working on "re-educating" him every day. The vice-chairman of Tsinghua Communist Party Committee, Zaixing Zhang, was the leader of the team. Mr. Li's mother and brother also joined in the persuasion. In the course of "re-education", he was compelled to write some stuff against his own will. His "successful transformation" was used as model propaganda material by the Chinese official media. People's Daily, a popular state-run newspaper, subsequently published his article criticizing Falun Gong. The article seems a mixture of Mr. Li's words and official statements produced to serve the purpose of propaganda.

Another student named **Yao Yue** continued to practice

Falun Gong. The university had been trying to kick her out. She eventually had to give up her Communist Party membership and her student status under pressure from the school.

At present, the university is running a “transforming class” to brainwash four people: **Wang Jiuchun, Liu Wenyu, Zhang Zhigang and Yu Jinmei**. Ms. Wang Jiuchun was allowed to go home in the evening and attend the classes during the day while the other three students were confined in an isolated place. They were forced to learn the defamation materials against Falun Gong, to discuss with the team leader and write confessions. The “transforming class” lasted 20 days. They had to write articles on their personal experience. Once something that could be utilized for defaming Falun Gong was found in their articles, a transformation report would be pieced together. It was said that Mr. Li Yixing’s propaganda was produced using the same trick. The three students might be expelled from school if they don’t change their mind by the end of the “class”.

The following students have still not been allowed to resume their study at school. They either refused to write confessions, or could not pass the assessment. They are **Li Chunyan, Ma Yan, Liu Zhimei, Li Xiaodan, Qin Peng, Lin Yang, Pan Yidong, Wang Xin, Jiang Yuxia**, etc.

Jiang Yuxia went back to school once without the university’s prior permission and, as a result, her identity card was taken away by the local public security department so as to restrain her outings. She could not get her ID card back until she met the university’s “requirements”, or else she would be terminated from school. The local public security department threatened that she would be arrested or sent to a labor camp unless she gave up her belief in Falun Gong.

Zhang Cunman, Wang Weiyu, and Huang Kui – these 3 students had unwillingly written the so-called “acknowledgement”, but still were required to go through “study class”, and therefore, were not able continue their normal coursework.

Meng Jun, a teacher at Tsinghua, was not allowed to work, and will probably be fired by the university in the next school term, because his “confession” could not meet the requirements of the university.

Li Min was sent home accompanied by his/her father, as his/her confession on his/her return did not include any condemnation, his/her communist Party Membership would probably be seized.

Yu Jia was detained with the charge of “criminal offence” because she opened a banner with a Dafa emblem on Golden Water Bridge on the Chinese lunar

New Year’s Eve. She wrote a letter to her colleagues from the detention center, which is included in Attachment 2. Because this letter was published on the a Falun Gong website, 4 police officers from Branch 14 of Beijing police department, and from the Tsinghua University ransacked her home on February 12, 2000. The police officers seized all of her Falun Dafa materials. Her brother was beaten up for protecting those materials.

Wang Dazhong, President of Tsinghua University, says that the fight against Falun Gong in Tsinghua is a long-term duty. The official announcement of Tsinghua University’s views on handling Falun Gong practitioners is included in Attachment 1.

Attachment 1

Tsinghua University’s Views on How to Treat Students Who Insist on Practicing Falun Gong

Recently, according to the gist of higher authorities, the university has adopted some measures on a few students who practice Falun Gong. These measures include asking them to go back home with their parents and be introspective for some time. Some students have changed their opinions to different extents. Now after some discussion, Tsinghua University authority has the following views about the treatment of those students’ status at school:

All these students must hand in some written materials. These materials have to cover the following points: the student’s own criticism of “Falun Gong”, their reflections on their mistakes by participating in Falun Gong activities, their promise to abide by the laws and rules in the future, and other questions that the university requires them to talk about.

Those students who have made quick changes in their opinion and hold good introspective views on Falun Gong can be allowed to return to school and resume their studies in the near future. The time they spent at home will not be treated as skipping school. They will be examined in all of their courses according to the usual requirements and these students have to be responsible for their own course performance.

Those students who have failed to make significant progress in their opinions about Falun Gong will not be allowed to return to school. The university asks their parents to cooperate with the school to help them continue to be introspective at

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home. And their parents are also required to go through the procedures to suspend these students' schooling without losing their status as students. The time of suspension is temporarily set to start from the day they went back home to the end of this term. Whether or not these students will be allowed to resume their studies next term will depend on the change of their opinions.

Those students who insist on withdrawing from the school have to submit a formal application to withdraw as required by the university. If the university discusses and agrees to treat them as normal cases to withdraw from school, their parents can come to school to go through relevant procedures with their applications.

School of Graduate Studies

The Tsinghua University Administrative Office

The Tsinghua University Student Affairs Office

November 16, 1999

Attachment 2

Yu Jia's letter to her colleague from the detention center

To: Mr. Jian Chen – Please also pass on to the Faculty Leaders and the University Leaders

I think the current conclusions that have been drawn and the steps taken to deal with Falun Dafa are extremely unfair. It is absolutely against the truth and violates the Constitution. It is also against basic human conscience. As someone that has benefited from Falun Dafa, I felt obliged to step forward and say something in fairness especially when Dafa is suffering from unjustified suppression. It is Falun Dafa that has removed all the illnesses from my body in a surprisingly short time. It is Falun Dafa that has made me understand the true meaning of life and the principles of being a true person. In the words of our forefathers: "Receive one's favor of a drop of water, repay his kindness with a whole spring." I am only an ordinary person with no power nor privileged status. What I can give in return to Master Li Hongzhi and Falun Dafa is simply my conscience.

In addition, the current ways of dealing with the teaching professionals, working staff and students, such as putting students on suspension, forcing them to quit school and attend study sessions, or compelling them to say things that is against their will, are very unjust.

These students and teaching professionals have never done anything harmful to the nation and the people nor have they ever done anything bad. They have been fol-

lowing Master Li Hongzhi's teaching to cultivate themselves to be good people. How could you treat them in such a way? How can one say that Falun Dafa is bad, or is a cult and brain washes people? In fact, Falun Dafa has never put people in study sessions for re-education, or put students on suspension from their studies. People come to learn Falun Dafa of their own free will. Nobody has ever been forced to learn, and nobody has ever been threatened to lose his job, family, and prospects. Of course, I believe the university may be also having difficulties that it felt hard to disclose. To resolve these problems is beyond the university's capacity. Therefore I hope that the university can help me to report to the higher levels of the government.

I will accept the faculty's termination of my job and all other related matters in the faculty. Please transfer my lecture notes and reference materials to Mr. Xiao Junqian. Please also give my books and materials relating to statistics in my office to Mr. Xiao Junqian. Please donate all other books to the information center.

Finally, I thank you all for everything you have done for me.

Yu Jia

(A teacher in the School of Business Administration, Tsinghua University, and the mother of a 2-year-old girl.)

9.2

More Cases Regarding the Persecution of School Students and Teachers

Case 1

Victim: Pang Dongzhen (female), graduate student in the Department of Foreign Language, Huanan Normal University; and more...

Location of incident: Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province

Description:

Since November of 1999, some universities in Guangzhou started to punish those practitioners who went to Beijing to appeal by forcing them to quit school. In both Huanan Normal University and Jinan University, some students had been ordered to quit school. Pang Dongzhen was dismissed from the university because of going to Beijing to appeal on several occasions. After she was released from administrative detention for the second time, she was arrested again when she had a meal with four other practitioners at her home. She is now under criminal detention.

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Case 2

Victim: Lei Xiaoting (female), lecturer in the Department of Foreign Language, Beijing University of Industry and Business.

Location of incident: Beijing

Description:

The policemen from the 7th division of Beijing Public Security Bureau took her away from her dorm and put her under custody on the morning of November 5, 1999. The security section of the university said that the police suspected her of having attended the Falun Gong news conference held on October 28, 1999, and served as an interpreter for the foreign journalists. Her parents' requests to visit her were denied.

Case 3

Victim: Luo Zhijun (male), graduate student in Sichuan Institute of Industry.

Location of incident: Chengdu City, Sichuan Province

Description:

Luo Zhijun was arrested in the home of a fellow practitioner in Pi County, Sichuan province on October 12, 1999. He was dismissed from the Institute after 15 days of custody. Four students were ordered to monitor him. Later he was sent back to his hometown in Jiangxi province.

Case 4

Victims:

Cao Kai (male), Ph.D. student in the Institute of Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Science (CAS), Beijing

Chen Kaiqu (male, 24), graduate student in the Institute of Mathematics, CAS

Li Xiaodong (male, 24), graduate student in the Institute of Mathematics, CAS

Hong Wei (male, 24), graduate student in the Institute of Microbiology, CAS

Zhou Li (female), graduate student in the Institute of Microbiology, CAS

Yuan Xiaofan (female), Ph.D. student in the Ecology Center, CAS

Meng Jun, Ph.D. student in the Ecology Center, CAS

Yan Xiaohua (female), Ph.D. student in the Institute of Animals, CAS

Location of incident: Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing

Description:

All 8 graduate students whose names are listed above were once detained as "criminal suspects" for peacefully appealing for Falun Dafa. Among these students, **Yan Xiaohua** has been dismissed from the institute. **Cao Kai** has been detained twice, and he was named as the most problematic Falun Gong member. He is now suspended from his research. **Chen Kaiqu**, **Li Xiaodong**, and **Hong wei** were also arrested on the morning of September 5, 1999 because they practiced Falun Gong in Zhongguancun, Beijing. They were released after 40 days of detention.

In some research institutes such as the Chinese Academy of Sciences, 72 people including graduate students were put on the list of people who refused to give up their belief in Falun Gong. The institutes suggested that the people on the list start to hunt for new jobs because the institutes would dismiss them very soon. Most of these people on the list were key researchers on some research projects.

Case 5

Victims:

Luo Mingpu, graduate student in Sichuan University, Sichuan Province.

Liu Tao, graduate student in Sichuan University, Sichuan Province.

Chen Mingyong, graduate student in Sichuan Institute of Industry, Sichuan Province.

Location of incident: Sichuan Province

Description:

Luo Mingpu and Liu Tao, graduate students at Sichuan University, and Chen Mingyong, a graduate student at Sichuan Institute of Industry, were expelled from the universities. The authorities suspected that they might have taken part in drafting "Appealing Letter from Falun Gong Practitioners in Sichuan Province to the General Secretary of United Nations, Mr. Annan" and collecting signatures.

According to a message received on February 8, 2000, they were later arrested, and were transferred to Linxia street Jail in Chengdu to wait for a severe sentence. They are detained along with murderers, drug dealers and other criminals.

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Case 6

Victim: Dong Buyun (female, 36), teacher at Xiyanchi Elementary School of Lanshan District, Linyi, Shandong Province.

Location of incident: Linyi City, Shandong Province

Description:

Dong Buyun went to Beijing to peacefully appeal on July 20, 1999 and was arrested. The police of Lanshan District of Linyi City sent her back home under escort on September 20. She was under the custody of her school. She was detained in an office on the second floor of a building in the school. She was under surveillance 24-hours a day. She was forced to watch TV programs that defame Falun Gong and to study the anti-Falun Gong policies issued by the central committee of the communist party. She was also required to write a pledge of giving up Falun Gong, etc. However, she firmly insisted that the propaganda on the TV was all fabricated, and she refused to write the pledge. Instead, she wrote a letter of resignation to give up her job instead of giving up Falun Gong. On the next day, it was officially reported that she jumped out of the building and got killed around midnight. The police cremated her body in a hurry before noon the next day.

Case 7

Victims:

Zhang Yuwei (female), Ph.D student in Zhejiang University, Zhejiang Province

Guo Chunhuan (female), Ph.D. student in Zhejiang University, Zhejiang Province

Location of incident: Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province

Description:

They were going to Beijing to peacefully appeal and were intercepted by police in Jinan, Shandong province on October 27, 1999. The local police department sent them back to Hangzhou under escort. As of November 6, 1999, no information was available from the police, and her family was not able to contact her. What happened to Guo Chunhuan, after she was picked up by the university's security department on the evening of November 1, 1999, was also unknown. Some Falun Gong practitioners in Zhejiang University are facing dismissal from the University.

Case 8

Victim: Zhang Ji (male, 20), a student in Qiqihar University.

Location of incident: Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province

Description: (See Section 7.4, Case 1)

Case 9

Victim: Gao Shanshan (female, 16), high school student of the First High School in Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province.

Location of incident: Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province

Description:

On September 20, 1999, Gao Shanshan went to a hotel in Beijing to meet her mother who came from Japan. The owner of the hotel saw her Falun Gong book, and then sent her to the police department. After being detained for 7 hours, she was only given a piece of stiff steamed bread. A policeman interspersed his talk with curses. By pulling her hair and forcing her mouth open, the policeman forced her to eat some lamb that had been contaminated by him with an unknown foreign substance. Other policemen also made fun of her. There were also other tortures to this young woman

In her high school, Shanshan was recognized as an outstanding student. But since September 24, she had been illegally detained just for possessing a Falun Gong book. When her mother went to visit and bring her some things, she was made to leave immediately. She was told that if Shanshan still did not express "regret" for practicing Falun Gong, she would be arrested.

Case 10

Victim: Zhu Hang (female), associate Professor of Department of Humanity and Social Sciences, Dalian University of Science and Technology.

Location of incident: Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Description: (See Section 1.3)

Case 11

Victim: Chen Ying (female, 18), senior high school student in Jiamusi city.

Location of incident: Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang

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Province

Description: (See Section 8.3, Case 8)

10. The Global Reach of the Campaign

10.1

Public Defamation of Falun Gong by Chinese Officials

Case 1

**Ambassador Li Zhaoxing attacks Falun Gong in a
U.S. business symposium**

Location of incident: University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill

Description:

The Chinese Ambassador Li Zhaoxing attended a symposium at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The symposium focused on “Politics of Doing Business in China”. During the lunch break, Ambassador Li shocked his guests by speaking out against Falun Gong during his speech; in a symposium fully dedicated to Sino-US trade. He accused Falun Gong of infringing on other people’s basic rights and recited other party propaganda.

In the following question-answer period, one practitioner commented: “Mr. Ambassador, nowhere in Falun Gong books can you find a prohibition against taking medicine. Besides, it is a tough call whether those 1400 people are truly Falun gong practitioners. However, the Chinese government has never mentioned a single word about the fact that millions of people have attained health and got rid of their illness through practicing Falun gong.” A female reporter, holding a picture showing Falun Gong practitioners’ being tortured, asked the Ambassador:” What about this? How do you explain it”. The Ambassador told her:” These are totally fabricated. Don’t believe them”.

Case 2

**Chinese president personally labels Falun Gong as
“evil”.**

Date of report: October 25, 1999

Source of news: Xinhua News Agency

Location of incident: France

Description:

According to Xinhua News Agency, French newspa-

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per Le Figaro interviewed Chinese President Jiang Zemin before his official visit to France. Jiang referred to Falun Gong as an "evil cult" during the interview. [Five days later, the so-called "cult law" was rushed through the Chinese legislature.]

Case 3

Date of report: September 12, 1999

Source of news: AP News

Title: Jiang gives Clinton book on banned meditation group

Abstract:

In Auckland, New Zealand, as China and the United States sought to mend recently damaged ties, President Jiang Zemin gave President Clinton an unusual gift: a book defending China's ban on a popular meditation sect. During their hour long summit Saturday, Jiang handed Clinton a book purporting to expose the crimes committed by Li Hongzhi, founder of Falun Gong, the popular group that China's communist government outlawed in July.

Titled "Li Hongzhi and His 'Falun Gong:' Deceiving the Public and Ruining Lives," the book's 150 pages in English is a relentless barrage of propaganda from China's entirely state-run media. Far from an academic exercise, Jiang's gift seemed intended to head off a new human rights dispute.

10.2

Chinese Interference and Harassment to Independent Journalists

Case 1

Beijing media plot uncovered

Source of news: The Globe and Mail

Title: Beijing media plot uncovered in Canada

The Globe and Mail in Canada, reported a typical case on February 9, 2000. "Federal counterintelligence officers (of Canada) say they uncovered a well-financed Chinese government plot, intended to muzzle criticism of Beijing's human-rights recording Canada's Chinese-language news media, in the aftermath of the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre. The plot, involving proxy investors trying to buy control of Chinese-language media outlets, appears to have had little success, judging by the independent coverage in most of those newspa-

pers and broadcasters, counterintelligence sources said. Nevertheless, the officers said wiretaps and informants revealed a detailed and worrisome picture of a foreign power trying secretly to manipulate political debate among Canadians of Chinese heritage.

Case 2

More harassment during the crackdown in Tiananmen on Chinese New Year

Source of news: AFP

Title: Chinese police crackdown on Falun Gong in Tiananmen Square

AFP reported on February 5, 2000: "Police screamed at tourists and families of Chinese enjoying the new year to stay away from their activities and demanded they hand over any film of the arrests, which included violent kicking, punching and shoving. Foreign press photographers were threatened with arrest if they did not leave the square immediately."

Case 3

Hong Kong human rights telephone and fax lines jammed by China

Source of news: Reuters

Title: Hong Kong human rights group says lines jammed by China

Reuters (Hong Kong, Dec 16, 1999): On December 3, 1999 that " 'China's State Security Bureau has recently been interfering with the telephone and fax lines and pager of the information center non-stop 24 hours a day, ' Frank Lu, the founder of the Information Center of Human Rights & Democratic Movement in China, said in a statement " "He said the center's telephone and fax had each been receiving about 100 crank calls daily since May, rising to 1,000 since late October when it started reporting on Beijing's crackdown on the Falun Gong spiritual movement. "

"Lu told Reuters frequent calls to his pager showed a number in Guangzhou in southern China that was permanently busy when he tried it. Lu said that he had tracked the Guangzhou number to a person with connections to the State Security Bureau. "

"The information center collects stories about the abuse of human rights in China and releases them to the media, including international news agencies whose articles are often picked up by newspapers all over the world. " " 'The authorities do not want to let China's

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negative news appear in overseas press, which will in turn be spread back to Mainland China,’ Lu’s statement said.”

Case 4

The Foreign Correspondents’ Club in China – A typical case exposed

Source of news: Reuters

Title: Foreign journalists protest “harassment” in China

Reuters (Beijing, Nov. 10, 1999): On November 10, 1999 that “Journalists from a number of news organizations, including Reuters, the New York Times and the Associated Press, were questioned at length by police, obliged to sign a confession of wrongdoing and had their work and residence papers temporarily confiscated.”

“The Foreign Correspondents’ Club of China issued a protest on Wednesday (Nov. 10, 1999) against what it called official ‘intimidation and harassment’ linked to coverage of the Falun Gong spiritual movement.”

“ ‘Our members have been followed, detained, interrogated and threatened,’ said a letter sent to the Foreign Ministry and the cabinet spokesman.” “Several of those reporters are now under heavy police surveillance. ‘We find this worrisome and unacceptable,’ the letter said. ‘Such harassment is completely out of line with international practice,’ it said. ‘It impedes our legitimate journalistic work and violates the private lives of our members and their families.’ ”

“The letter complained of interference with television satellite transmissions - which must be routed through China Central Television - and delays in shipping video tapes. It argued that foreign journalists had a duty to report on all sides of the Falun Gong story.”

“Security forces routinely tail foreign correspondents in Beijing, and television satellite transmissions are blocked from time to time. Much of this is connected to coverage of China’s pro-democracy movement.”

This case was also reported by other news sources such as the New York Times, Washington Post, and AFP.

Case 5

Chinese authorities warning journalists from international news organizations to stop reporting on the Falun Gong spiritual movement

Victims: Foreign journalists in China

Description:

ABC News November 11, 1999, “Chinese authorities have been warning journalists from international news organizations to stop reporting on the Falun Gong spiritual movement. The Foreign Ministry reportedly called in representatives from Reuters on Wednesday, The Associated Press and AP Television today, and has asked to speak with CNN on Friday and The New York Times on Saturday.”

Case 6

Journalist were threatened, detained and taken away working permit because of reporting the news of Falun Gong

Victims: Foreign journalists in Beijing

Description:

October 28, Beijing. Although being intensely monitored, about 36 Falun Gong practitioners were able to invite some foreign reporters to attend a secret news release conference. It was reported that AP, Reuters, AFP, New York Times and other news agencies attended the press conference. This courageous act of Falun Gong practitioners has been widely reported internationally.

According to Associated Press, November 2, 1999. “Police in Beijing questioned at least five foreign reporters who attended a clandestinely held Falun Gong news conference last week. Police took away journalism and residence permits required for working in China. At least one reporter was threatened with unspecified consequences if he contacts Falun Gong members again.”

Case 7

China manipulates international news outlets

Source of News: AP

Abstract:

China requested U.N. Correspondents Association not to host Falun Gong.

The Associate Press reported on Oct. 6, 1999 that: “Erol Avdovic, president of the U.N. Correspondents Association, said the press spokesman at China’s U.N. Mission phoned him to ask whether the event could be postponed or canceled. He refused, saying the association, founded in 1948, adheres to the principle of free expression.” “Despite an unofficial request from China, the United Nations Correspondents Association refused to cancel or delay an invitation Wednesday to the Falun Gong spiritual movement which Beijing banned in July.” “Two Falun Gong practitioners held a news conference

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to highlight a new media campaign to try to get China to lift the ban and to show why tens of millions of people worldwide have chosen to follow its teachings.”

Case 8

Intimidation of local journalists

Location of incident: A banquet in Atlanta, United States

Description:

Intimidation of local journalists on September 10, 1999, the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Li Zhaoxing, appeared in a banquet in Atlanta to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of communist China. After the dinner, two Falun Gong practitioners presented a letter to the Ambassador's table to ask him to pass to the Chinese government. Several journalists of local Chinese newspapers took photos of the scene. Ambassador and his entourage immediately attempted to intimidate the journalists angrily and used harsh words to prevent them from reporting the event. At least two of the newspapers, including the World Journal, received intimidating faxes or phone calls from the Chinese Embassy after the event. The Atlanta Chinese Professionals Association, who organized the banquet, was instructed to influence the local media not to report the event.

Several similar cases occurred in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York. Due to pressure from Chinese officials many local Chinese newspapers were unwilling to carry pro-Falun Gong articles or even paid ads for Falun Gong classes.

10.3

Western Falun Gong Web Sites Hacked

Case 1

The Attack on the Falun Dafa U.S. Web Site (www.falunusa.net)

Location of incident: Maryland, United States

Description:

Bob McWee runs www.falunusa.net. His site received a denial-of-service attack. The attacker sends repeated connection requests to the server from phony addresses. Because the addresses were false, his servers were unable to respond and the flood of requests tied up his server, preventing it from responding to valid requests. This resulted in no one being able to access his Web site

and the server continually crashed. His site was down from July 21 through July 23, until he blocked the attacks. One of the return addresses the attackers used happened to be the IP address of a U.S. Department of Transportation server. As a result, the Falun Gong sites tried to send acknowledgement messages to the DOT server. When DOT officials saw the unauthorized messages coming from sites such as www.falunusa.net, www.falundafa.ca and www.falundafa.org, it contacted the operators of the sites to find out why they were being sent. Bill Adams, a spokesperson for the Transportation Department, says the department won't answer questions or confirm what happened "for security reasons."

Case 2

The Attack on the Falun Dafa Canada Web Site (www.falundafa.ca)

Location of incident: Toronto, Canada

Description:

The Falun Dafa Canada Web Site (www.falundafa.ca) was attacked many times since July 20, 1999. Identified by the IP address, most of the hackers were determined to be from mainland China. Even the ISP's web servers were destroyed a few times. It had to be switched to another ISP (Internet Server Provider, Phone No. 905-528-4638) whom had better prevent technology to prevent unwanted break-ins and attacks. Even for the new ISP, there was one hacker (from China) that continued to attack this web site. About 60 hours were spent recovering from the damage done to this web site. The web users in China could not access all the Falun Dafa web sites through Internet.

Case 3

The Attack on the Falun Dafa Europe Web Site (www.yuanming.org.uk)

Location of incident: Ireland

Description:

Four days after (July 23-24, 1999) the Falun Dafa Europe Web Site (www.yuanming.org.uk) was set up (July 20), it started to suffer continuous attacks, which were determined to come from China. The hackers broke down the server in the beginning. Later on, they deleted all the original files, posted the slanderous article entitled "The person and the affairs of Li Hongzhi" from the Chinese government newspaper, and replaced the author of this article with "Falun Dafa Research Society". The web server company (Net Scan, www.netscan.co.uk) in

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UK was unable to solve this attack and admitted that the hacker had decoded their very high-level password. In the end, this web site had to be removed.

Case 4

Technical report and log tracing the web site attacks

Source: minghui.ca

Please note the IP address below 202.106.133.101

Jul 27 04:22:18 ns rshd[2049]: Connection from 202.106.133.101 on illegal port

Jul 27 04:22:52 ns rlogind[2053]: Connection from 202.106.133.101 on illegal port

Jul 27 04:22:53 ns identd[2054]: Connection from 202.106.133.101

Jul 27 04:22:53 ns identd[2054]: from: 202.106.133.101 (202.106.133.101) EMPTY REQUEST

Jul 27 04:23:16 ns sshd[2057]: connect from 202.106.133.101

Jul 27 04:23:16 ns sshd[2057]: log: Connection from 202.106.133.101 port 3983

Jul 27 04:23:17 ns sshd[2057]: log: Could not reverse map address 202.106.133.101.

Jul 27 08:25:44 ns ftpd[2060]: ANONYMOUS FTP LOGIN FROM 202.106.133.101 [202.106.133.101], aaa

See below the trace route to the IP address

1 208.232.157.9 (208.232.157.9) 9.750 ms 0.595 ms 2.886 ms

2 208.232.157.65 (208.232.157.65) 3.404 ms 2.617 ms 2.472 ms

3 208.244.234.165 (208.244.234.165) 15.144 ms 8.294 ms 7.892 ms

4 606.Hssi3-0-0.GW1.EWR1.ALTER.NET (157.130.9.37) 14.792 ms 13.047 ms 12.699 ms

5 104.ATM2-0.XR1.DCA1.ALTER.NET (146.188.161.18) 20.256 ms 24.539 ms 14.095 ms

6 295.ATM3-0.TR1.DCA1.ALTER.NET (146.188.161.138) 14.665 ms 29.582 ms 35.083 ms

7 101.ATM6-0.TR1.SEA1.ALTER.NET (146.188.136.230) 79.871 ms 123.432 ms 82.078 ms

8 299.ATM7-0.XR1.SEA1.ALTER.NET (146.188.200.109) 87.239 ms 102.068 ms 95.871 ms

9 195.ATM10-0-0.GW5.SEA1.ALTER.NET (146.188.201.65) 72.884 ms 106.255 ms 78.625 ms

10 internapsea-gw.customer.ALTER.NET (157.130.

178.34) 330.266 ms 329.950 ms 329.589 ms

11 border3bs.fe0-1-fenet2.sea.pnap.net (206.253.192.203) 81.941 ms 83.632 ms 74.707 ms

12 usei-1-gw.h0-0.border3bs.sea.pnap.net (206.191.144.106) 115.529 ms 92.339 ms 89.764 ms

13 chinanet-2.usei-gw.sea.pnap.net (206.191.144.110) 642.679 ms 630.235 ms 634.164 ms

14 * * *

15 * * *

16 * * *

17 * * *

18 202.97.9.193 (202.97.9.193) 476.892 ms 473.841 ms 452.082 ms

19 202.97.9.202 (202.97.9.202) 924.723 ms 934.485 ms 937.800 ms

20 202.106.133.101 (202.106.133.101) 807.262 ms 794.904 ms 770.079 ms

Now find out who and where it belongs:

Whois Search results for ' 202.97.9.193'...

inetnum: 202.97.8.0 - 202.97.31.255

netname: CHINANET-BB

descr: Multimedia Communication Division

descr: China Telecom

descr: Erlong Road 33,Xicheng District

descr: Beijing 100032

country: CN

admin-c: DK26-AP

tech-c: DK26-AP

mnt-by: MAINT-CHINANET

changed: dmkou@publicf.bta.net.cn 19990521

source: APNIC

person: Dongmei Kou

address: A12,Xin-Jie-Kou-Wai Street,

address: Beijing,100088

country: CN

phone: +86-10-62370437

fax-no: +86-10-62053995

e-mail: dmkou@publicf.bta.net.cn

nic-hdl: DK26-AP

mnt-by: MAINT-NEW

changed: dmkou@publicf.bta.net.cn 19990402

source: APNIC

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Here is the final site the IP address belongs to:

Whois APNIC Search results for '202.106.133.101'...

Links to other registries are highlighted.

inetnum: 202.106.133.0 - 202.106.133.255

netname: ISCXA

descr: Information Service Center of XinAn Beijing

country: CN

admin-c: WH42-AP

tech-c: HJ36-AP

changed: suny@publicf.bta.net.cn 19990716

source: APNIC

person: Wang HuiLin

address: Dong Chang An Jie 14 Beijing 100741

phone: +86-10-65203827

fax-no: +86-10-65203582

nic-hdl: WH42-AP

changed: suny@publicf.bta.net.cn 19990716

source: APNIC

person: He Jian

address: Dong Chang An Jie 14 Beijing 100741

phone: +86-10-65203789

fax-no: +86-10-65203582

nic-hdl: HJ36-AP

changed: suny@publicf.bta.net.cn 19990716

source: APNIC

The content of the Dafa web page in England was replaced. But later the hacker's IP address was recorded. The police found that the IP address is registered as XinAn Information Service Center in Beijing. Meanwhile, a practitioner in the U.S. who maintains a Dafa web page caught a hacker from the same IP address. At that time, he was not aware of the finding of England police. A reporter made a phone call to the phone number listed in the registry, and was informed that that center belongs to the Public Security Ministry of China. According to the reporter, later the operator at the Ministry said that the phone number belongs to the Internet Monitoring Bureau, a branch of the Public Security Ministry. The Ministry of Foreign affairs of China and the Public Security Ministry have refused to comment on this issue.

10.4

Chinese Government Officials Pressure U.S. Local Governments to Rescind Honorary Awards Given to Falun Gong

Case 1

A Conversation with A Maryland Government Officer

Source: Wang Pei

Description:

Maryland State Governor Parris N. Glendening awarded the founder of Falun Gong Mr. Li Hongzhi "Honorable Citizenship" of Maryland on August 14, 1999. Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke named August 13, 1999 as "Li Hong Zhi Day" in Baltimore, Maryland.

On December 7, 1999, practitioners in Baltimore read an article from the Baltimore Sun newspaper describing how the Maryland Government took back the Falun Gong awards and apologized to the Chinese Government. Upon learning about this situation, we made an appointment with Ms Elizabeth Pike who is the director of the state's federal relations office.

Ms. Pike was the person who dealt with the Chinese Embassy regarding this issue. She said a Chinese officer called her office and angrily requested her to rescind the award. After meeting with the Governor, she wrote a letter, which emphasized that giving the award was not intended to hurt the Chinese people's feelings. The Maryland Government didn't intend to take the award back, however later, Ms Pike knew that this issue was on Chinese CCTV and her name was mentioned. She pointed out that what the news said was not quite the same as what she wrote in the letter. Also, she felt that the Chinese leader Mr. Jiang Zemin took this Falun Gong issue very personally and she could not understand why. According to Ms Pike, the Maryland Government has decided that the matter is closed. They will not make any further apologies. The Maryland Government has stated they will not take back the award given to Mr. Li Hongzhi.

In fact, the governor's award and Baltimore City's awards have not been cancelled. However, CCTV made misreported during its news program and claimed the awards were cancelled.

Case 2

Date of report: January 5, 2000

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PART I SUMMARY

Source of news: Columbia Daily Tribune, Columbia, Missouri

Title: Falun Gong declarations irk Chinese Consulate criticizes Boone County, city (by Pierrette J. Shields of the Tribune's staff)

Abstract:

The Columbia City Council proclaimed, and the Boone County Commission tomorrow plans to proclaim, a Falun Dafa week and is allowing a local group of practitioners to use the Boone County Government Center grounds. The city recognized the week Dec. 26 through Jan. 1, and the county's week is planned for Jan. 9 through Jan. 16.

The deputy consulate of the People's Republic of China in Chicago has asked local officials to stop supporting Columbia's practitioners. He called presiding commissioner Don Stamper two weeks ago to urge him to disallow the group's use of public property and to refrain from passing a proclamation declaring Falun Dafa Week.

He sent materials to both mayor Darwin Hindman and Stamper denouncing the group and asked the officials to renounce the proclamations.

Stamper plans to present the county proclamation to the group Sunday during their kickoff celebrations for Falun Dafa Week at the Boone County Government Center. Hindman said he did not understand the controversy surrounding the group when the city approved the proclamation, but now that it is done it will remain. "To withdraw this would be symbolic of interfering with their rights," he said, noting if he has been aware of the tension between the practitioners and the Chinese government he likely wouldn't have approved the move. "It was an interesting experience to be in the middle of international pressure, and the Chinese government was pretty good at putting on the pressure," Hindman said. Stamper said he will not restrict the group's use of public property.

Terry Weidner, director of MU's Asian Affairs Center said, "What China does not understand, of course, is that demanding that we rescind these resolutions can be perceived as a violation of our sovereign rights of democracy and free speech."

Case 3

China sways Seattle mayor to reverse Falun Gong proclamation

Location of incident: Seattle, USA

Description:

China's ambassador to the U.S. convinced Seattle Mayor Paul Schell to rescind a November 29 Falun Gong proclamation. Schell issued an official proclamation declaring the week of the World Trade Organization meetings to be "Li Hongzhi and Falun Dafa Days." Schell encouraged the citizens of Seattle to "join me in honoring the spirit and dedication of this extraordinary individual." On Monday night, November 29, Ambassador Li Zhaoxing met with Schell and the next day received a letter from the mayor expressing "regret" that "my office accommodated a request from a group of Seattle residents." Schell's letter, which was obtained from the mayor's office by Newsroom, referred to China's important economic relations with the United States and with Seattle, which is home to Boeing and Microsoft. "I hope you will convey my regrets to your government for this unfortunate situation," Schell wrote to the Chinese ambassador. "I assure you that there was never any intent to cause embarrassment or insult to the government or people of China." In Seattle, Falun group obtained more than 10,000 signatures in less than two days from people who are concerned about human rights abuses against practitioners by the Chinese government.

10.5

China Steps Up Harassment Overseas using Embassies

Case 1

Chinese Consulate Failed to Interfere with a Falun Dafa Event at Caltech

Contacts: Ramanuj Basu, Chris Brennan

Location of incident: California Institute of Technology (*abbr.* Caltech), Pasadena, California, USA.

Description:

In the morning on Feb. 18, Ramanuj Basu, Audience Services Manager of Caltech Public Events Office, received a call from Liu Wansheng, who introduced himself as a consular in Chinese Consulate in Los Angeles. "I am representing the Chinese government," Liu said. He asked Ram to cancel a seminar event by Caltech Falun Club in the morning on Feb. 20 at Baxter Auditorium of Caltech in Pasadena, California. Liu said: "Falun Gong is illegal in China". Ram told the caller that the Office of vice president for student affairs at Caltech should handle this issue.

The vice president for student affair of Caltech, Chris Brennan, was surprised to hear the request from Chinese

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PART III THE TRUE STORY

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government. He saw the flyers of the event notification a few days ago on the campus and was also invited to the seminar. He could not understand why the Chinese government wants to interfere with a seminar of the Falun Gong Club, which just simply promotes a cultivation of morality and a meditation practice. In a letter to John Li, the president of Caltech Falun Club, Chris said: "Let me assure you and the Caltech community that Caltech has no intention of taking any action to interfere with the lawful activities of the Caltech Falun Gong Club. Moreover we remain committed to the free exchange of information throughout the world."

Case 2

Diplomats in Thailand Asked Local Chinese Businessmen to Report on Falun Gong Activities

Source of News: Duowei Chinese News Net

Article:

According to Duowei Chinese news net (January 18), the Chinese Embassy in Thailand held a Y2k banquet entertaining the leaders of the overseas Chinese. During the banquet, a high rank official of the Chinese Embassy made an astonishing speech. Besides asking the hundreds of guests to continue to contribute to the promotion of the relationship between China and Thailand in the new year, he also expressed his wish that they could help the Chinese Embassy by reporting on any activities of Falun Gong practitioners in Thailand in order to attack Falun Gong.

"Asian Weekly" reported that it was the first time that the Chinese Embassy has ever asked the overseas Chinese, who care only about business instead of politics, to attack Falun Gong. It is estimated that there are about one thousand Falun Gong practitioners in Thailand. The founder of Falun Gong has visited Thailand for a dozen of times since 1993 and has held numerous lectures.

Case 3:

News received on December 7, 1999

Source of news: www.minghui.ca

Description: China Steps Up Harassment Overseas with Embassies as Main Forces

Escalating the crackdown on Falun Gong practitioners in mainland China, the Chinese security administrations have stepped up harassment towards overseas Falun Gong practitioners. Directly interfering with and attacking Falun Gong web sites, attacking and slandering

Falun Gong and repeatedly posting propaganda materials against Falun Gong on the Internet, following, wiretapping, controlling certain overseas Chinese media etc. are no longer news. Recently, what has happened frequently is that in the U.S., Canada, Singapore, Thailand, Japan and European countries, the ambassadors of the Chinese embassies took the lead to make appearances and hold various meetings to "discuss" and "criticize" Falun Gong, disallowing the participation of Falun Gong practitioners. They coerced the local governments in North America, using economical interest, into withdrawing their proclamations that had already been issued to Falun Gong in recognition of its contributions to society. At the same time, they employed various means such as interviews to threaten and induce overseas Falun Gong practitioners to change and "win them over" From reliable sources, some even darker espionage methods have also been in use.

A few days ago a "seminar on the current situation" was organized jointly by the Central Propaganda Administration, Central Government Directly Associated Organization Council, Central National Organization Council, the General Political Department of PLA, and the Chinese Communist Party Beijing Council. On November 26, vice premier Li Lanqing gave a report on the special topic of "Some issues about struggling with Falun Gong," in the People's Great Hall. The report concluded that the struggle over the past period of time "has achieved a decisive victory." He put forward the next step of continuing to "carry out thoroughly" the struggle with Falun Gong and "achieving the complete victory in the struggle with Falun Gong." There were over 3000 people from the army in Beijing, armed police, and department-level officials from the central organizations in Beijing attended the seminar.

Li Lanqing said in his report that since the Central Communist Party publicly banned Falun Gong on July 22 and implemented the crackdown on it, and the Ministry of Public Security issued the "public notice", Falun Gong practitioners have been "generally stubborn" and are "resolute in their determination". As he spoke of the number of people detained in Beijing (mainly around Tiananmen) as they appealed to the authorities, he said: there are over 60 or 70 people every day from October 30 to present, and the number of practitioners who appealed during Annan's visit to China between November 14 to November 17 is even more. So far there has not been a single day of peace, a single day without people coming to appeal. Thus he said that "the struggle with Falun Gong will be long-term, arduous and complex."

Li Lanqing also said in his talk: "over the past period of time, we have achieved very good results in criticizing

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Falun Gong through the Internet and the embassies abroad. Next we should continue launching attacks through our own initiative.”

Case 4

Chinese Embassy held secret meeting to defame Falun Gong

Location of incident: Chinese Embassy, Ottawa, Canada

Description:

On November 21, 1999, Chinese Embassy held a secret meeting in Ottawa to defame Falun Gong. Chinese ambassador Mei Ping and Consul General Huang Ping attended the meeting. A very vicious video, “Evil cult-Falun Gong,” using fabricated evidence was shown. Only two or three selected Chinese government Media (Xin Hua News Agency and People’s Daily) were informed.

Case 5

Chinese Ambassador compares Falun Gong to the Mafia

Source of News: Denver Post,

Location of incident: Denver, Colorado

Description:

During his visit to Denver, Li Zhaoxing, the Chinese ambassador to the United States, called Falun Gong “nothing but an outrageous cult, a malicious cult”. In an interview, the ambassador labeled Falun Gong as something like “the Littleton Trenchcoat Mafia”. He used the cocktail reception as an opportunity to slander Mr. Li Hongzhi, the founder of Falun Gong.

10.6

Mistreatment of Overseas Practitioners around the World

Case 1

Chinese embassies refused overseas Chinese Falun Gong practitioners’ appeal letters

Locations of incidents: Chinese embassies in France, Singapore, Sweden, USA

Chinese Falun Gong practitioners in France delivered

an appeal letter to the Chinese Embassy on the morning of December 31, 1999. The guard of the Chinese Embassy closed the door before they finished their words and never opened the door to them again. Practitioners from Singapore, Sweden, and USA had similar experiences with their Chinese Embassies.

Case 2

Application for visa to visit relatives in China denied for Falun Gong practitioners

Victims:

Mrs. Holly Wei (0414 525 033)
Mr. Liqi Zhao (02 9586 0328)
Mr. Xibin Wei (02 9870 7287)
Mrs. Julianna Hu (02 4733 2108)
Mr. Qizhong Li (0419 480 939)
Mr. Ken Wu (02 9411 5088)
Mr. Richard Chen (0413 8113 707)
Ms Jane Qu (02 9588 5872)
Mr. & Mrs Haiying Zhu (02 9588 5582)

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Location of incidents: Australia

Description:

Their visa applications to visit their family in China have not been approved simply because they are Falun Gong practitioners:

10.7

The Chinese Government Tried to Influence on the Chinese Students and Scholars Association in the United States

Case 1

Video with fabricated stories played at annual party

Source: Li Jingning

Location of incident: The Catholic University of America, 620 Michigan Ave., Washington, D.C. 20064, United States.

Description:

In the evening on November 23 (before the Thanksgiving Day), the Chinese Students and Scholars Association at the Catholic University of America held an annual party and 40 plus members attended the party. After the dinner, the Chinese Embassy, as a party spon-

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sor, showed a movie. In the middle of the movie while only twelve remaining people were present, the Chinese Embassy began to play an hour-long videotape in order to defame Falun Dafa. The Falun Dafa practitioners at the party pointed out all the materials presented in the video were intentionally fabricated by the Chinese propaganda. After being given permission, the practitioners played their own videotape, Falun Gong: the Real Story. After watching the video, the party was dismissed without further discussion.

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**PART III
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