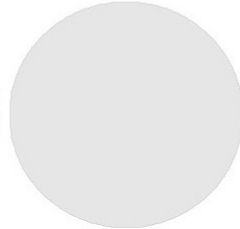
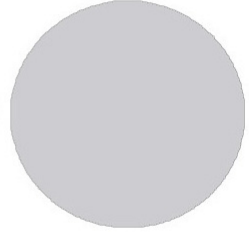
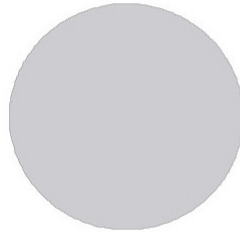
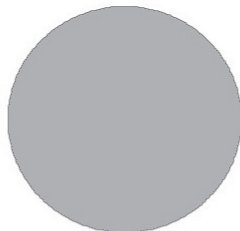


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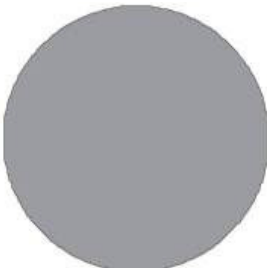
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# News and Events from Around the World



## Falun Gong Warmly Welcomed in India

On October 7, 2008, hundreds of thousands of Buddhists from around the world and hundreds of lamas gathered in central India to celebrate the revival of Buddhism. The visitors crowded the streets of Mysore and Nagpur. On October 9, the Falun Dafa Divine Land Marching Band was invited to perform in front of a Buddhist pagoda in Nagpur. The audience cheered the band's performance and some of them yelled, "Falun Dafa is good!" The event drew the attention of many media outlets and was in many news reports.



News reports on the Falun Dafa Divine Land Marching Band's performance in India

To ensure that the performance of the Divine Land Marching Band went smoothly, many audience members held hands and formed a line to separate the crowd from the band. People from India enjoyed the performance and followed the band as they marched forward.

On October 8 at the ceremony celebrating the revival of Buddhism, the band and the local Falun Dafa Waist Drum Team performed music and demonstrated the Falun Gong exercises. When a representative of the Divine Land Marching Band asked the tens of thousands Buddhists in front of the stage whether they liked Falun Dafa and wanted to practice it, many of them answered enthusiastically, "Yes!"

On October 6, as the band members in Taiwan got on the plane headed for Bengaluru Airport in India, the weather was chilly and rainy. However, the band members had

confidence that on the day of performance, it would be sunny and warm. During their stay in India it was warm and sunny.

Mr. Verkey, Principal of Vidya Jyothi English School, one of the major sponsors of the celebration, pointed out that if a school wants to do well educating students, it just needs to teach Truth-Compassion-Forbearance.

Mr. Verkey has so far invited principals and students from over 80 schools to practice Falun Gong. The principal has listed the English version of the preface of [Zhuan Falun](#) in the students' English curriculum and has students do the Falun Gong exercises instead of having physical education class. He also provided two classrooms for students who want to study *Zhuan Falun*. Principal Verkey also said that construction of the first Minghui School he founded will be completed next year. He wants to spread the teachings of Falun Gong to people in India.

The 80 band members come from Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia. The band has been established for three years and has performed in many countries. In the evening on October 7, they performed in front of the splendid ancient Mysore Palace. The music "Falun Dafa Is Good" won praise from the audience. The Minister of Defense and the Mayor of Mysore were in the audience.

It is worth noting that Napur is the largest city in central India, with a population of over three million. The city is situated at the crossroads of India's North-South and East-West routes by road, rail and air.

### ***New York: Falun Gong Practitioners Meet with U.N. Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief***

On October 21, 2008, the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group and several Falun Gong practitioners who personally suffered persecution or whose family members are still subjected to persecution in mainland China, met with Ms. Asma Jahangir, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief. The meeting took place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. Spokesperson of the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group Dr. Chen Shizhong explained to Ms. Jahangir the serious situation of the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) persecution of Falun Gong, and several other Falun Gong practitioners recounted their personal experience or their family members' experience of persecution in mainland China.



*Special Rapporteur Ms. Jahangir (the third from the right) listens to the latest situation regarding the persecution of Falun Gong in China (Photographed by Hong Wei)*

### **Falun Gong practitioners testify at the UN, exposing the CCP's brutality**

Witnesses to the persecution participating in the meeting included:

Hu Zhihua--his younger brother Hu Zhiming was sentenced to prison twice. His legs become atrophied because of the persecution. Even in this condition, the prison authorities refuse to release him or give him medical treatment. Hu Zhihua's family members had to send a wheelchair to the Nanshan Prison in Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province. Hu Zhihua's younger brother was a researcher at a national defense unit, and now he can only spend his days in prison in a wheelchair that his family members sent to him.

Huang Wanqing--his younger brother Huang Xiong called him from Shanghai in April, 2003, telling him that he would leave Shanghai because the police had been pursuing him. Since that phone call, Huang Wanqing has never heard from his younger brother and his whereabouts are still unknown. His family members in China have been looking for him, and a U.S. congressman also helped Huang Wanqing to send a letter

inquiring about Huang Xiong's situation, but to no avail. Since the revelation of the CCP's organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners, Huang Wanqing has been even more worried about his younger brother's safety. Ms. Jahangir, who has been following up on the issue of the CCP's organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners, expressed great concern.

Zhang Shuangying--her father Zhang Xingwu and her mother Liu Pinjie were arrested from home in July 2008. Ms. Liu showed symptoms of being seriously ill at the time but the police still carried her away. After being detained for 24 hours, their relatives carried Ms. Liu back home after the police extorted 10,000 [yuan](#) out of them. Mr. Zhang was said to be sentenced to ten years in prison without going through any legal procedure.

The three witnesses delivered their appeal letters to Ms. Jahangir.

Representatives of the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group told Ms. Jahangir that the percentage of Falun Gong practitioners who are able to flee China is low, and so far nearly a thousand Falun Gong practitioners have been able to flee China to foreign countries. Moreover, the percentage of Chinese people who have relatives overseas is also low, and yet thousands of Chinese people like Zhang Shuangying, Huang Wanqing and Hu Zhihua, have family members who have been persecuted in China. It is clear that the scale and degree of Falun Gong practitioners being persecuted in China are very serious. Therefore, the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group hopes that the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights will focus more attention on this situation.

Regarding the Falun Gong practitioners' appeal, Ms. Jahangir listened carefully and showed sympathy and concern. She asked for materials from all the witnesses to the persecution.

After meeting Ms. Jahangir, the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group and several other Falun Gong practitioners met with several other special rapporteurs in the UN. They continued explaining the actual situation of the persecution using the testimonies of Falun Gong practitioners who had been persecuted. They also provided in-depth basic information about Falun Gong to special rapporteurs as they discussed things over dinner.

### **The United Nations investigates cases regarding Falun Gong practitioners being subjected to the CCP's persecution for their belief**

Since 2001, the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group has repeatedly reported persecution cases to Ms. Asma Jahangir. Ms. Jahangir has learned about the CCP's brutal persecution of Falun Gong, and has expressed explicit condemnation of the CCP. In her annual report to the UN in 2003, Ms. Jahangir condemned the CCP for using

torture on Falun Gong practitioners. She stated that its brutality is beyond description. In June 2004, she questioned CCP authorities about 907 cases of torture death of Falun Gong practitioners. In October 2004, she and six other UN Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights jointly questioned CCP authorities about the persecution of Falun Gong, particularly the CCP's crime of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners. After the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group delivered an appeal to the UN in March 2006, Ms. Jahangir and UN Special Rapporteur on Torture Manfred Nowak requested that the CCP give an explanation about the appeal. Although the CCP denied the inquiry in its response in November 2006, facing a large amount of convincing evidence provided by the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group and other organizations, the two special rapporteurs once again requested the CCP give an explanation. They requested that the CCP provide sources for the organ transplantations and explain the relationship between the beginning of the persecution of Falun Gong in 1999 and the sudden increase of organ transplantations since 2000.

As the United Nations special rapporteurs are appointed by the United Nations, they have binding force over all member states. The CCP that has long been refusing other democratic countries' inquiries with an excuse of "interfering with its internal affairs," had to respond to the inquiry by the UN special rapporteurs. After Ms. Asma Jahangir and Special Rapporteur on Torture and Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women made an urgent inquiry over the case where police in Zhuozhou, Hebei Province raped two women Falun Gong practitioners on December 29, 2005, the CCP had to admit to the charges.

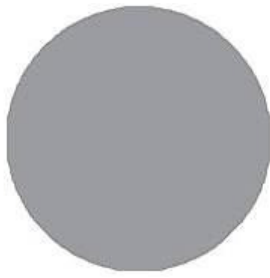
Other than continuous inquiries, Ms. Asma Jahangir has deeply condemned the CCP's persecution of Falun Gong. For example, in her annual report to the UN Human Rights Commission in 2008, Ms. Jahangir stated regarding the rape case in Hebei Province, "Women and prisoners are both placed at a particularly evident weak position. It is extremely important to guarantee that the national legislation and administrative system can provide adequate protection and effective treatment for victims. The report stated that another police officer was at the scene during the two rape cases. This police officer did not intervene and stop the crime."

Special Rapporteur Ms. Asma Jahangir has become an international authority on human rights that the CCP fears, and the CCP has pressured Ms. Jahangir. It told lies that Falun Gong is not a belief or a religion, so the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion and Belief should not be concerned about it. The CCP attempted to stop Ms. Jahangir from condemning its atrocities in the persecution of Falun Gong. Regarding this, Ms. Jahangir consulted the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group, and after receiving an explanation on Falun Gong cultivation, Ms. Jahangir revealed to the public the CCP's interference and pressure on her in her annual report to the United Nations in 2008. She also firmly replied to the CCP, saying "to decide or review religious belief ... does not belong to the term of reference of any country or other groups." She also cited



former Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Rosalyn Higgins, "firmly oppose the point of view believing that the country has the right to determine if it is a true religious belief. The teachings of a religion should be defined by its believers." Regarding the CCP's pressure, Ms. Jahangir replied explicitly, "The special rapporteur continues to pay great attention to the continuing violations that Chinese Falun Gong cultivators suffer in terms of freedom of religious belief."

## Facts of the Persecution



## ***Prison Guards Violently Force-Feed Ms. Wang Yanfeng, Resulting in Her Death***

On September 24, 2008, Ms. Wang Yanfeng, a Falun Gong practitioner from Anlu City, was dragged into a room by guards at the 1st Detention Center of Guangshui. They violently force-fed her a mixture of flour and water, which made her choke. The force-feeding blocked her esophagus and respiratory pipes, and she passed out immediately. By 9:00 p.m., when her family rushed to the detention center, Ms. Wang had been left in a refrigerator cabinet. Her body was in a struggling position before she passed away.

On September 4, 2008, officers from Anlu City, Jieguan Township and Guangshui City plotted to detain Ms. Wang Yanfeng and Ms. Sheng Cuilian. Ms. Sheng was working on her farm. Her husband tried to stop the police from taking her away, but the officers pushed him aside violently. The two practitioners were taken to the 1st Detention Center of Guangshui. Ms. Wang kept shouting, "Falun Dafa is great!" along the way. Fang Hong, a male police agent, kept beating her head. Ms. Wang's face and eyes were bruised.

In the Guangshui Detention Center, the guards cursed Ms. Wang and Ms. Sheng as they refused to respond to roll call or wear prison uniforms. On September 9, 2008, the two practitioners went on a hunger strike. On September 16, 2008, Ms. Wang started to pass blood, and the criminal inmates in her cell reported the practitioners' condition to Fu, director of the detention center. The officials simply ignored their condition. When the two practitioners became extremely weak, Fu said it didn't matter and threatened to force-feed them.

At around 5:00 p.m. on September 24, 2008, Director Fu and an inmate brought two bowls of a flour and water mixture. They force-fed Ms. Sheng a mouthful of the mixture, and she threw up immediately. Fu ordered two inmates to drag Ms. Sheng to another cell, where they threw Ms. Sheng onto a wooden-planked bed. Director Fu came in and dragged Ms. Sheng to the ventilation opening. The director and several inmates forced her to sit against the wall. One inmate stepped on her left knee. Another inmate stepped on her right knee. The other two inmates pulled each of Ms. Sheng's arms, and Director Fu grabbed Ms. Sheng's nose and held her chin up. Another inmate poured food into Ms. Sheng's mouth. After Ms. Sheng was taken back to her cell, she threw up everything that was fed to her.

The guards then dragged Ms. Wang Yanfeng away to continue the force-feeding. The flour/water mixture choked her esophagus and respiratory pipes. Ms. Wang passed out immediately.

At around 9:00 p.m. when Ms. Wang's family rushed to the detention center, she had been placed in a refrigerator cabinet. Her arms had stiffened. Her left hand was

positioned on the left side of her chest and her right hand was positioned at the abdomen. Her fingers were close together and curled up. This indicates that she was put into the refrigerator cabinet while she was unconscious but still alive. Her fingers and hands were in a struggling position when she momentarily regained consciousness before she died.

Early on the morning of September 25, 2008, a physician in the detention center tried to take Ms. Sheng Cuilian's pulse, but was unable to detect it. Ms. Sheng was taken to the hospital and given oxygen and an infusion. She was then taken back to the detention center.

On September 26, 2008, Ms. Sheng was taken to the hospital again for an infusion. A tube was inserted into her stomach to force-feed her rice soup. She was taken back to the detention center at around 9:00 p.m.

On September 27, 2008, Ms. Sheng was taken to the hospital for emergency rescue. She was given oxygen in the hospital.

On September 28, 2008, Ms. Sheng was given an infusion. The tube had been inserted into her stomach for over 48 hours. It was taken out only after she started throwing up.

On September 29, 2008, a tube was again inserted into her stomach. It was left in for over 72 hours. Ms. Sheng threw up some gray substance. When the tube was pulled out, it also turned gray and covered in blood. After days of inhuman torture, Ms. Sheng was not able to take in any food. She couldn't even drink water. The doctors said she could no longer tolerate the tube that was in her stomach. The detention center guards ordered a dozen or so people to rotate shifts so they could monitor her around the clock.

It was not until the afternoon of October 4, 2008, that Ms. Sheng's family received notice that they should come to take her home. When they found Ms. Sheng on the verge of death in the hospital, they scolded the guards, "She was working the farm before you took her away. Now she is about to die. Do you have any human nature left? We're not taking her home."

The guards were worried about being held responsible and insisted that her family take her home.

## *Ms. He Xianggu is Injected with Drugs at Mental Hospital Because of Her Belief*

On July 10, 2008, at the Women and Children's Hospital (WCH) of Hunan Province, officials took Falun Gong practitioner Ms. He Xianggu, a nurse at the hospital, to the Hunan Brain Hospital's Psychiatric Division, formerly called the Mental Hospital of Hunan Province, where she has been held for more than three months. Since October 10, 2008, staff members at the psychiatric hospital have injected her with drugs that damage the central nervous system. Ms. He Xianggu didn't take any food after the forced injection. Her current condition is a grave cause for concern.



*Ms. He Xianggu*

### **He Xianggu secretly taken to a mental hospital prior to the Olympics**

Forty-seven year-old He Xianggu was born in You County, Hunan Province. She used to suffer from left vertebral artery circulation insufficiency, chronic fatigue, dizzy spells and vomiting. She took medications for a long time, but they did not cure her. To make it worse, she fractured her right ankle in late 1997, which did not heal properly, making it necessary for her to walk with crutches. She began practicing Falun Gong in April 1998, and has since conducted herself according to the principle of Truth-Compassion-Forbearance. Soon, all of her unhealthy conditions disappeared, and she threw away the crutches. Her temperament also improved tremendously.

Ms. He was detained several times for her belief as soon as Jiang Zemin and his power group began persecuting Falun Gong in July 1999. Her superiors sent her to the mental hospital in 2000 where she was held for more than five months. The persecutors there injected her with long-acting haloperidol decanoate, which caused general malaise and stiffness throughout her body. She felt extremely anxious and felt a compulsion to

repeatedly stand up while seated, and sit down while standing. She also felt nauseous and vomited.

Officers from the Wujialing Police Station in the Kaifu District, Changsha City arrested her on the evening of April 23, 2008. She went on a hunger strike to protest the treatment she was receiving. Officials from the Changsha City Forced Labor Committee sentenced her to two years in the Baimalong Women's Forced Labor Camp in Zhuzhou City, Hunan Province. This was the fourth forced labor verdict issued to her since the persecution of Falun Gong began in 1999. She was taken to Baimalong on May 10, 2008; but camp officials found her to have coronary heart disease during a routine medical examination, so they refused to admit her.

Officials from her place of work, WCH and those from the [610 Office](#) pressured camp officials who then reluctantly accepted He Xianggu. She was released on medical parole, emaciated, on July 10, 2008. Camp officials told her family and officials from her place of work to take her home.

Her family planned to take her back to their hometown, You County. Before this could happen, Hu Hui, WCH CCP Committee office manager, and the 610 Office agents held a covert meeting and subsequently offered to take He Xianggu back to Changsha City. They promised the family, "We absolutely will not take her to a mental hospital this time!" The family believed the officials and agreed to their offer. The persecutors reneged on their promise and took He Xianggu to Ward 4 at the Psychiatry Division of Hunan Province Brain Hospital on the evening of July 10, 2008, the same day she was released from the labor camp. That hospital is located in Tujiachong, Changsha City.

Mental patients at the hospital were allowed family visits. Due to intervention from the CCP Committee Secretary Zhang Hui and Hu Hui, two people monitored He Xianggu, a non-mentally ill person, 24/7. WCH paid their salaries. Family visits were prohibited, except that her relatives could see once after two months. Hu Hui and other officials accompanied the family during the entire visit. WCH Head Zeng Chunlin is personally responsible for the practitioner's persecution.

When He Xianggu's family confronted the officials of breaking their word, Hu Hui stated, "We'll bring her out right after the Olympics." The family went to Hu Hui again after the Games had finished. This time she said she was waiting for approval from the 610 Office. The family made a third trip to Changsha in September, hoping to pick He Xianggu up, but persecutor Hu Hui said they had to wait until after the Paralympics. The Paralympics ended more than a month ago, and yet, He Xianggu is still in detention.

### **Violence and potent injections**

October 10 marked the third month of He Xianggu's ordeal at the mental hospital. Ward 4 head Luo Shaoping told officials at Ms. He place of work, WCH was to pick her up. But the officials at WCH refused, even after repeated interactions between officials at the two hospitals. It is unclear what transpired during these conversations, but after a firm refusal from the WCH, Luo Shaoping had a discussion with the director of the brain hospital. They decided to use potent drugs on He Xianggu and began injecting her with risperdal.

Risperdal is indicated for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder; and its strong side effects include uncontrolled movements and irregular heartbeat. He Xianggu struggled, but five people pinned her down to give her the injection. The five are: Luo Shaoping (male), Ward 4 head; Chen Zizhen, the staff doctor; male nurse Yang Yanming; female nurse Hu Yan, and Guo Linxiao. When He Xianggu inquired at the name of the drug, Luo Shaoping and Chen Zizhen refused to tell her. Chen Zizhen simply said they must do it, or they would lose their jobs. Staff doctor Cheng Zhuying was also involved in abusing He Xianggu.

He Xianggu went on a hunger strike to protest such blatant disregard for her well-being. When the medical team at Ward 4 became aware of her hunger strike, they publicly announced they had imported liquid nutrition supplements that cost more than 200 Yuan a day per patient, and they would not let anything happen to her.

Both WCH and mental hospital officials have kept a tight lid on what is happening. Ms. He Xianggu's current circumstances are worthy of a thorough investigation.

**The person Responsible for the abuse and mistreatment:**

Luo Shaoping: male, in his 40s, Ward head 4 at the Hunan Province Brain Hospital, former attending physician, specializing in substance abuse and rehabilitation. He has led other doctors and nurses to inject He Xianggu with large doses of risperdal since October 10, 2008.



*Luo Shaoping*

Hunan Province Women and Children's Hospital  
Address: 53 Xiangchun Road, Changsha City, Hunan Province, China, Zip 410008  
Fax: 011-86-731-4332158

### *Mr. Dong Liantai's Family Persecuted after His Death as a Result of Torture*

Dong Liantai, 45, was a farmer in Zhengjiu Village, Dancheng Town, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province. On June 24, 2008, He Wei, the head of Zhaopaotun Village in Dancheng Town, reported to police that Mr. Dong was a Falun Gong practitioner. Mr. Dong was then [illegally arrested](#), his home ransacked, and he was sent to a forced labor camp. He was brutally tortured in Changlinzi Forced Labor Camp in Harbin City and died on September 19, eight days after he was sent home.

The day after Mr. Dong's death, some of his relatives went to look for He Wei in Zhaopaotun Village to [clarify the truth](#) about Falun Gong and to tell him not to harm good people. He wasn't home, so they told his family about the situation.

When the Mr. Dong's relatives were about to leave the village, He Wei instigated villagers to stop them. He locked up one of Mr. Dong's family member's motorcycles and hid the key and then called the local police, accusing Mr. Dong's relatives of going to his home to cause trouble. He Wei punched and kicked the nephew of Mr. Dong's wife and broke his cell phone, then punched a niece. He also pointed at Mr. Dong's daughter and said, "Too few people have died in your family. More should die." He pointed at the rest of the family and said, "You are all Falun Gong practitioners and should be sent to prison, especially you!" He was pointing at Mr. Dong's daughter.

He kept swearing until the police came. They took the four members of Mr. Dong's family and the motorcycle to the police station. He Wei told the police to detain them for at least eight hours. The family clarified the situation to the police, explaining that they had just wanted to tell He Wei that a good person that he had reported had passed away, and that if he had not reported him, Mr. Dong wouldn't have been arrested and tortured in the forced labor camp, and in turn, wouldn't have died. The family said they simply wanted to persuade He Wei not to do that kind of thing again.

The police wouldn't let them go after questioning. Instead, they lodged false charges against the family, claiming, as one example, that they had damaged the door of He Wei's home, based on He Wei's false report. The police extorted 1,000 [yuan](#) from the family and threatened to seize the motorcycle. The family tried to reason with the police, but the police said that they had to do this because He Wei insisted. He Wei said that he had to follow through to save face in front of fellow villagers, because the family's visit to his home had apparently made him lose face.

The four family members were illegally detained at the police station and not allowed to call home. Those at home were very anxious, not only because they were worried about the detained, but also because Mr. Dong's funeral was planned for the next day. The family was forced to accede to the demands of the police and He Wei. They gave



1,000 yuan to He Wei and took fireworks to He Wei's home to drive out the "bad luck" alleged to have been brought by the funeral clothes worn by Mr. Dong's daughter.

By around 10 p.m, the rest of Mr. Dong's family had finally finished collecting loans and were able to give the 1,000 yuan to He Wei, and those detained were released. Having to pay that much in extortion was a heavy burden for the poor family, which had already had 400 yuan extorted from them by the authorities for their illegal detention of Mr. Dong. The family was already in debt after paying for the trips and the funeral.

### *Sixty-eight Year-Old Woman Tortured and Sentenced to Seven Years in Prison*

Ms. Tang Liwen, a 68-year old Falun Gong practitioner in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, was arrested by Chinese Communist Party (CCP) personnel. She has been in jail for nine months. Her health and mental state have been devastated. She was sentenced to seven years in prison and taken to Hohhot City Women's Prison on September 26, 2008.

Ms. Tang was brutally tortured in jail during the nine months before the trial. The guards used various torture methods to try to obtain the password to her computer. They made her carry a large board on her back and handcuffed her to a steel pipe so that she couldn't stand or sit. She had to keep her back bent for many days. She was denied food. The guards force-fed her with a concentrated salt water solution and unknown substances. In mid-September 2008, she couldn't handle it anymore. She was taken to the Tongliao City Hospital for infectious diseases and injected with unknown drugs. She became incontinent and mentally unstable. She would scream, yell, cry, and laugh for no reason.

Her nightmare started on the night of January 4, 2008, when she was arrested by the police in Horqin District, Tongliao City. That night, the police ransacked her home and took her cash, computer, printer, and personal belongings, totaling tens of thousands of [yuan](#). Ms. Tang's husband, who was over 80 years old, was the only one home. The police guarded him and prevented him from moving.

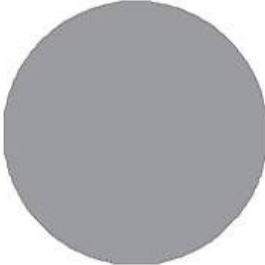
Toward the end of February 2008, CCP personnel from the District [Procuratorate](#) arrested Ms. Tang. During the second half of August 2008, Horqin District Court sentenced her to seven years. The trial was in the Hexi Detention Center in Tongliao City. Due to the nine months of torture, Ms. Tang was devastated and couldn't be moved. That was the reason given for holding the trial and announcing the verdict in the detention center.

Ms. Tang's husband tried to appeal to city-level and district-level police stations, the Procuratorate, and the court many times. He wrote many letters and included many materials but no one responded. Right before September 26, 2008, when Ms. Tang was taken to the Hohhot City Women's Prison, he asked to see her. His request was denied. He asked to bail her out due to her medical condition. This request was also denied. On September 28, 2008, Ms. Tang's daughter-in-law gave two packages of materials to the head of the detention center. She was then told that Ms. Tang had been taken to Hohhot City Women's Prison two days earlier.

Around 20 to 30 practitioners from Tongliao District were arrested before the Olympics. All of their homes were ransacked and their belongings confiscated by the police. Only

one practitioner was released. Currently, these detained practitioners have been dispersed to various county-level detention centers.

# People Awaken to the Truth



## *Mining Community Protects Falun Gong Practitioners After Understanding the Truth*

*By a Falun Gong practitioner in China*

On August 7, 2008, the day before the Olympics Games, I went out early in the morning with fellow practitioner Wang to [clarify the truth](#), distribute informational CD's and urge people to renounce the CCP so they could have a glorious future for themselves. We visited and contacted many people. Most of our efforts were very encouraging and an overwhelming majority of people agreed to withdraw from the CCP.

When the word spread that two Falun Gong practitioners were around, people reacted quickly and came in droves to pick up truth clarification CD's and other materials from us.

Later, we arrived at the coal mine dormitory. As we entered the room, we saw a 40 year old miner drinking and eating his meal. We greeted him and started talking to him. It was a predestined arrangement that we came to deliver Dafa truth clarification materials and inform him about the beauty of Dafa. We urged him to renounce his association with the CCP and not to be deceived by the lies broadcasted on the TV. The Chinese Communist Party is evil. It has destroyed ancient Chinese culture and moral tradition. They do not want its citizen to have any beliefs. Currently law abiding citizens and innocent practitioners are brutally persecuted for believing in Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. He responded that he had had enough and asked us to leave.

After leaving the dormitory, we proceeded to the mining office to clarify the truth. There were four administrative personnel inside the office. At this time, the forty year old miner from the dormitory rushed inside the office and accused us of being terrorists belonging to a cult and that what we were doing was against the party and against the government. He wanted to report our activity to the authorities so that he could claim a reward. He also uttered certain disrespectful words against Master and Dafa. We thought that our truth clarification was insufficient so we started to reason with them that goodness is always rewarded and bad deeds are always punished with karmic retribution. The four people inside the rooms also started to side with us, one of them said, "If you do not want to listen, please go away, we would like to find out more!" Another person that didn't look like a local miner blurted out, "From your ferocious attitude, it looks like you are looking for trouble!" Embarrassed and humiliated, the miner left the office dejected and disappointed.

After a while, a mine superintendent ran in hurriedly and informed us that the miner had just reported our presence to the authorities and that we should leave immediately. Although we were indifferent to being reported on and wanted to clarify the truth more, the superintendent gave us an anxious, impatient look and loudly insisted that we

should leave immediately, and that if we didn't we would be caught. The [610 Office](#) agents were already on their way and would arrive soon. Right after that, another superintendent entered the office and worriedly told us to quickly leave, otherwise we wouldn't be able to make it! Their real concern for our safety made us jump onto our motorbike and leave. We were very happy for their righteous decision after understanding the truth. Within minutes after we left, we saw the 610 Office vehicle whizzing past us in the opposite direction.

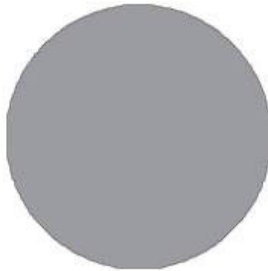
An overwhelming majority of the present day common folks now understand the truth and oppose the persecution of Falun Gong by the CCP regime. They are willing to protect Dafa disciples. Later on we learned that when the 610 Office agents conducted their investigations, from laborers to factory director, all turned out to say that they did not see any "Falun Gong practitioners" nor did they see any "truth clarification CD's or materials." They said that it was a joke pulled by the miner after drinking too much. They reiterated that there were other incidents where this man had played the same trick on others. The 610 Office agents gave the drunk a few swats as punishment and decided to arrest him. However, he was able to produce two fliers to prove his innocence, so they let him go. One of the officials also remarked that a "social scoundrel is disgraceful and despised by society."

The next day, this person became famous all of a sudden; whoever saw him would give him a dirty look. Some people would scold him on the spot for his "detestable and villainous acts." When mining security performs a security check, they especially pick on him to give him a hard time, making him strip to mock him.

By the third night, another young mine superintendent heard about the incident. The next day, he dismissed the miner who reported the practitioners.

The story of this incident spread very quickly. Throughout the mining community, from children to family members, everyone publicly chose to side with Falun Gong. For several days, people were discussing the incident. Some said that the CCP was not really any good!" Some admitted that the times had changed and one should not believe in the CCP any more! Still others said that, "The bad people who report Falun Gong practitioners will not have a good ending!"

## Voice of Justice



## ***68 U.S. Congress Members Request Eutelsat to Restore NTDTV Broadcasts into China***

On October 15, 2008, 68 members of the U.S. Congress co-signed a letter to Eutelsat's Chairman and CEO Giuliano Berretta, requesting Eutelsat to immediately restore New Tang Dynasty's (NTDTV) signal to China. The letter was initiated by Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Congresswoman and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Eliot Engel, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. Sixty-eight members of Congress signed the letter.

Ms. Ros-Lehtinen stated in the letter, "As Members of the United States congress, we are writing to respectfully request that Eutelsat restore New Tang Dynasty Television's (NTDTV) signal into China as soon as possible."

"As you know, in 2004, Congress celebrated the securing of a unique "open satellite window" into China and East Asia on Eutelsat's W5 satellite, and commended you personally for supporting NTDTV. That satellite window not only allowed U.S. government-sponsored channels like Voice of America (VOA) and Radio Free Asia (RFA) to broadcast to China, but also allowed NGO channels such as NTDTV to be freely received by tens of millions of private satellite dishes across China.

"We were therefore dismayed to see that NTDTV's signal to China was shut off as part of a technical incident on June 16-17. The signal still has not been restored to service by Eutelsat.

"We were even more disturbed by the report released by Reporters Without Borders suggesting that the targeted suspension of NTDTV was a "premeditated and politically-motivated decision" to expand business with Beijing.

"We respectfully request that you restore NTDTV's signal into China as soon as possible.

"We would rather not stipulate changes in the long-standing relationship between Eutelsat and the U.S. Government, and we hope that you can assert your leadership as you did in 2005 and restore service to NTDTV immediately. We appreciate your attention to this urgent matter."

Sincerely,

Ileana Ros-Lehtinen  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Foreign Affairs

Eliot L. Engel



Chairman  
Subcommittee on the  
Western Hemisphere

CC:

Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic of France  
Mr. George W. Bush, President of the United States of America  
Ms. Condoleezza Rice, Secretary of State  
Mr. Robert M. Gates, Secretary of Defense  
Mr. Stephen Hadley, The National Security Advisor of The National Security Council

HOWARD L. BERMAN, California  
Chairman

GARY L. ACKERMAN, New York  
ENI F. H. FALCOWANUSA, American Samoa  
DONALD M. PAYNE, New Jersey  
BRAD BERMAN, California  
ROBERT WEXLER, Florida  
ELIOT L. ENGL, New York  
BILL DELAHUNT, Massachusetts  
GREGORY W. MEEKS, New York  
DANIE E. RAYBON, California  
ADAM SMITH, Washington  
RUSSELL COFFMAN, Missouri  
JOHN S. TANNER, Tennessee  
GENE GREEN, Texas  
LYNN C. WOOLSEY, California  
SHELIA JACKSON LEE, Texas  
RUBEN HINOJOSA, Texas  
JOSEPH CRONIN, New York  
DAVID WU, Oregon  
BRAD MILLER, North Carolina  
LINDA T. SANCHEZ, California  
DAVID SCOTT, Georgia  
JIM COSTA, California  
ALDO SORIS, New Jersey  
GABRIELLE GIFFORDS, Arizona  
RON KLEN, Florida  
BARBARA LEE, California

ROBERT R. KING  
Staff Director

PETER M. YEO  
Counsel to Staff Director

DAVID S. ABRAMOWITZ  
Chief Counselor

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COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
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ELTON GALLEGLY, California  
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EDWARD R. ROYCE, California  
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TED CRUE, Texas  
BOB INGLIS, South Carolina  
LUIS S. FORTUADO, Puerto Rico  
GLIS M. BLURBAUGH, Florida  
VACANT

October 15, 2008

Mr. Giuliano Berretta  
Chairman and CEO  
Eutelsat S.A.  
70, Rue Balard  
F-75502 Paris Cedex 15  
France

Dear Chairman Berretta,

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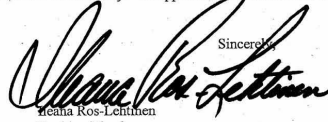
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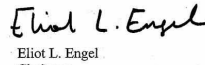
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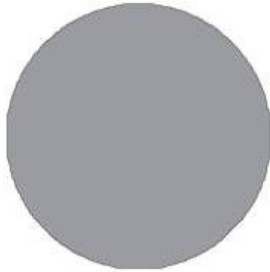
Sincerely,  


Leana Ros-Lehtinen  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Foreign Affairs



Eliot L. Engel  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on the  
Western Hemisphere

## Media Reports and Opinions



*National Post: The Games are over, the persecution continues*

*By Leeshai Lemish*

The Olympics are over, but don't look away from China just yet. The fates of thousands of ordinary Chinese arrested ahead of the Games hinge on what we do this autumn.

For people like my Chinese-American friend Si Yang, these roundups have struck too close to home. In April, Si called his parents in Hebei province only to discover that 20 officers had shown up and taken away his father and sister.

In May, his sister, a 36-year-old employee of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was sentenced without trial to one-and-a-half years in a labor camp for being a Falun Gong practitioner. Her family has not been allowed to see her since.

Si's sister is not alone. At least 8,000 Falun Gong practitioners have been detained since December. Several have already been tortured to death, according to the Falun Dafa Information Center. Some 5,000 Tibetans have been jailed since March, and countless others were swept up in the pre-Olympic "cleanup."

The Chinese Communist Party is pulling a bait-and-switch -- using pre-Olympic "security measures" to stifle dissenters in the long term.

How bad is it? We don't fully know. We have no idea, for instance, exactly how many Chinese are in "re-education through labor" camps because it's a state secret. Estimates range from 400,000 to four million detainees.

We know the largest group among them is practitioners of Falun Gong. They have been victims of statewide persecution since 1999, when their spiritual meditation discipline became too popular for the party's liking. Last year the Beijing Female Labor Camp, for example, contained 700 Falun Gong practitioners and only 140 actual criminals. The party operates hundreds of similar camps, spanning every Chinese province.

Like the Ministry of Propaganda and committees that control the courts, these gulags are evidence that little has changed since the days of Mao. Police today can pick up any Chinese citizen and make them disappear into a labour camp. Victims have no domestic media to speak to; lawyers who fight for them are often jailed themselves.

And we know what happens in these camps. A colleague and I spent the last year collecting new testimonies from Falun Gong practitioners who survived Chinese detention.

Dai Ying now lives in Norway and is old enough to be my mother. In 2003, she was taking her afternoon nap at home when policemen barged in and took her away. She was sentenced to two years in San-Shui Labor Camp.

She was deprived of sleep for days. "After a long time, I was just muddleheaded and confused. Sometimes I didn't even know where I was," she said. "They wouldn't let me go to the bathroom unless I cursed at [Falun Gong founder] Master Li."

Guards demanded Dai write a statement maligning Falun Gong and renouncing her beliefs. When she refused, they took her to the basement.

"There were a bunch of criminals pressing me down and policemen electrocuted me," she said. "They shocked my face and I went blind in one eye. My head was so painful I couldn't tolerate it. I just cried." The purpose of all this is to "[transform](#)" the prisoners -- ideally into Communist Party-loving atheists.

They are also turned into slaves, working 15-20 hours a day. In the cell where they sleep and defecate, they wrap disposable chopsticks for export. If chopsticks fall on the floor, they have to wrap them anyway.

Others perform hard labor outdoors. While digging rocks in Yunnan province, Wang Xiaohua's shaven head was quickly scorched. "As soon as I touched the burnt area I was touching puss, and then when it dried it turned yellow. My whole head was burnt to the point of festering," Wang told us. "But no one cared; if you die you just die."

Worse yet, mounting evidence suggests these prisoners are candidates for involuntary donation of their kidneys, livers, hearts and cornea. For years we have heard that organs in China's transplant industry come from executed prisoners. Now we know they also come from Falun Gong prisoners jailed for their beliefs.

So what will happen to the thousands of nameless Chinese arrested before the Games? Much of that depends on us. We were mostly silent when they were arrested. Now we have a chance to make up for it.

Party leaders are waiting to see what we do. They hope we are too preoccupied with elections and economic crises to worry about them. They hope we will self-censor for fear of losing access in China. They hope despondency with our own human rights failures will have us forever cleaning our own backyards, even as we hear the neighbor murdering his children.

But if heads of state, doctors, scholars, mayors, entrepreneurs and any of us who have collegial interaction with Chinese use every opportunity to raise the issue of shutting down China's gulag system, we can make a difference. Party leaders fear international pressure and we need to sound it across the board. Thousands of lives depend on us.

## *The Lantern, Voice of the Students of Ohio State University: Grad Student Speaks Out after Five Years in Prison*

By Collin Binkley

Before he came to the United States, graduate student William Huang served five years in Chinese prisons because of his religious beliefs. Now free, he is speaking out against the oppression and torture he faced.

Huang began following the spiritual practice of Falun Gong 10 years ago while he was senior class president at Tsinghua University, one of the top universities in China. Falun Gong, also known as Falun Dafa, is a spiritual practice based on meditative exercises that are meant to improve both body and mind.

"It is a peaceful exercise rooted in traditional Chinese culture," Huang said. "Its main principles are Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance."

In 1999, while Huang was a first-year graduate student, the Chinese Communist Party banned Falun Gong. Within weeks, the government began a campaign of persecution and propaganda against the 70 million Falun Gong practitioners in China.

During the crackdown, Huang and other students at Tsinghua University were barred from registering for classes and were sent home to "reflect" on their choice to practice Falun Gong. After being readmitted to classes three months later, Huang was suspended from the university because he continued to practice Falun Gong.

"I went home for about three months ... and in the end I became homeless because the university didn't permit me to go back to school and I had no work at that time," he said.

In October 2000, Huang left Tsinghua University and moved to Zhuhai City, where he wrote about the persecution as a volunteer reporter for *The Epoch Times*, an international news agency that reports news without being censored by the Chinese government. But two months later, the Chinese Communist Party arrested Huang and nine others from *The Epoch Times* for "subverting the political power of the state."

Huang served the first two years of his five-year sentence at Zuhai Detention Center, where he was forced to make decorative flowers and crack pistachio nuts for 16 to 20 hours every day. "The environment was very dirty and small, with over 20 prisoners in a very small room, about 10 square meters," Huang said.

To protest his imprisonment, Huang participated in several hunger strikes, eventually leading to force-feeding by prison officials.

"They locked my wrists and my ankles to a kind of plank, like a cross, with my wrists and ankles chained on the four ends," Huang said. "And they used pliers to open my teeth and used chopsticks to stick food in my throat and pour liquid into my mouth. It was very painful."

Prison officials also deprived Huang of sleep and beat him with electro-shock batons.

In 2003, Huang was transferred to Sihui Prison, where he again was forced to perform slave labor until he completed his sentence in 2005.

"Perhaps because of the pressure of international society and the efforts of overseas Chinese, at last I was admitted back into Tsinghua University in 2006 and resumed my studies from 2006 until 2008," he said.

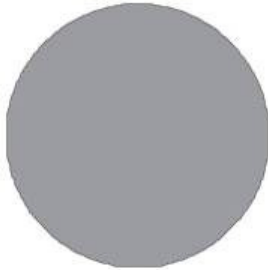
At the beginning of this year, Huang obtained a six-year student visa to study mechanical engineering in a graduate program at OSU. While in Columbus, he has joined the Falun Dafa Practice Group at OSU, which meets Wednesday evenings at Buckeye Village.

Lucia Dunn, a professor of economics and member of the organization, said there are other group members who have faced similar persecution. "We have another person in our group who was arrested," Dunn said. "It's a very common story."

More than 3,000 Falun Gong practitioners have died "as a direct result of the persecution campaign that the Chinese Communist Party launched in 1999," according to Falun Gong's official press source, [faluninfo.net](http://faluninfo.net).

"Although I have experienced so much, it's just the tip of the iceberg of what mainland Chinese are enduring," Huang said. "Many practitioners were tortured even worse, even now." Huang said his future after he graduates is uncertain because he has spoken out in the U.S. and that he cannot return to China until the persecution ends.

## Falun Gong Practitioners' Personal Experiences



## *"My Life Has Been Renewed by Falun Dafa"*

*By Ruguo from Taiwan*

At a snack shop right beside Yangmingshan Teachers' Center, one snack, taro noodle, is very popular among the customers. Some people travel all the way from south central Taiwan in order to try it. Seeing the owner, Ms. Zhang Jian Yahui, working so hard, no one would think that she suffered from melancholia, which made it very difficult for her to walk.

"Before, I always felt lots of pressure, pressure from educating my child, my family, and business. I was always under a lot of stress. Even when it came to some petty things, I would get upset very easily. My child knows that best, because I often swore at him." Ms. Zhang said.

Due to this situation, Ms. Zhang felt more and more pressure. In addition, she had a conflict with her family because of business interests, which triggered her mental problems. She developed melancholia. As a result, her mental problems led to physical problems, which caused her a lot of difficulty walking. She was exhausted at that time.

"My feet felt as though they were extremely heavy, and it was hard for me to even walk one step. It took me ten minutes to walk a short distance of 100 feet. At that time, I had to take my child to school in the morning, which was really painful."

Because of this situation, Ms. Zhang said to her husband that she wanted to learn Qigong, in order to heal her diseases. Maybe because of this thought, her fate turned around from that point on.

"At that time, I couldn't stand it any more. I went to see Mr. Hu Naiwen, a well-known doctor of Chinese medicine. After he saw me, he not only gave me some herbs, but also recommended that I learn Falun Gong. I didn't know what it was at the time, but I wrote it down. Later, I ran into a practitioner who just finished the five sets of exercises and was about to go home. At that time, I began to practice Falun Gong."

"Soon after I started to practice, the most significant feeling was that my body felt light, as did my feet. It was just like what was said in [Zhuangzi's Falun](#). Not only did my whole body become very light, I also became very energetic, so that I didn't feel tired at all after having worked hard all day, which was totally different than I felt before. Because I used to lack physical strength, I did things only half way, lost my patience and had a very bad temper. I felt as though I had become a new person."



After Ms. Zhang began to practice Falun Gong, she started to treat people with tolerance, so that family conflicts lessened. Her husband also felt that she did not complain as much as before; therefore her family became more harmonious.

Ms. Zhang said in a thankful way: "My life has been renewed by Falun Dafa."

## Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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