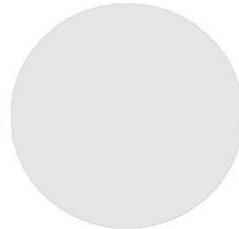
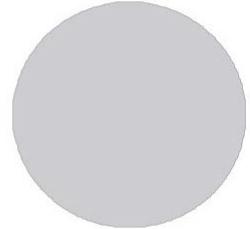
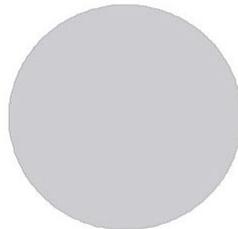
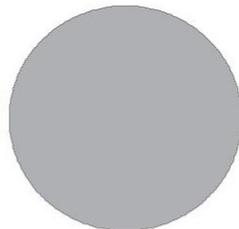


# Clearwisdom Digest

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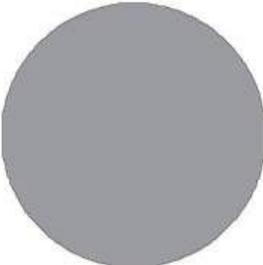
# Table of Content

<b>News and Events from Around the World .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>2005 Annual Report of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom States that China's Suppression of Falun Gong Is Especially Serious.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal's Statement in Overturning the Conviction of Falun Gong Practitioners.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Washington DC: Persistent Appeal .....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Japan: Foreign Ministers from 38 Asian and European Countries Gather in Kyoto, Falun Gong Practitioners Call on Chinese Communist Regime to Stop the Persecution .....</i>	<i>8</i>
<b>Facts of the Persecution.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>350 Persecution Related Deaths Reported Recently.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Changchun Police Launch Searches Targeting Practitioners Who Possess the Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party .....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Masanjia Forced Labor Camp Authorities Torture Ms. Li Baojie to Death in April 2005.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Accounts of the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp Brutally Torturing Practitioners (Reenactment Photos) .....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Is a Court that Judges "Truth, Compassion and Forbearance" Illegal a Qualified Court? .....</i>	<i>19</i>
<b>Falun Gong Practitioners' Noble Actions in China.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<i>An Unforgettable Memory about the Happenings on Tiananmen Square .....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Overcoming the Attachment of Fear While Distributing Truth-Clarifying Materials .....</i>	<i>23</i>
<b>People Awaken to the Truth .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<i>A Government Employee in China: "Now I can clearly see the destructive nature of the Chinese Communist Party" .....</i>	<i>26</i>
<b>Voice of Justice.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<i>Governor Sonny Perdue Proclaims May 13, 2005, as World Falun Dafa Day in the State of Georgia.....</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Governor of Texas Writes to Extend Greetings on World Falun Dafa Day .....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Canada: Mayor of the City of Victoria Proclaims Falun Dafa Day Honouring Truth-Compassion-Tolerance .....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Petition from the International Society for Human Rights Calls for Immediate Action to Rescue Jiang Renzheng.....</i>	<i>32</i>

<b>Media Reports and Opinions .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<i>BBC: HK Quashes Falun Gong Convictions.....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>International Herald Tribune: Hong Kong Reverses Falun Gong Convictions .....</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Newindpress, India: Falun Gong: Banned in China, now practiced in Bangalore .....</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>New York Times Exposes How China's Forced Labor Camps Are Used by the Communist Regime to Persecute Innocent People .....</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>SCMP: Falun Gong may sue for unlawful arrest Activists consider legal options after convictions are quashed .....</i>	<i>42</i>
<b>Falun Gong Practitioners' Personal Experiences .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<i>New Practitioner: Falun Dafa Cured My Arthritis and Gave Me a Second Life .....</i>	<i>45</i>



# News and Events from Around the World



***2005 Annual Report of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom States that China's Suppression of Falun Gong Is Especially Serious***

The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom released its 2005 annual report on May 11. In the report, China is listed as one of 11 countries designated as severe violators of religious freedom, referred to as "countries of particular concern", or CPC's. The report pointed out that the most serious religious freedom abuses are experienced by groups including Falun Gong, which involve imprisonment, torture, and other forms of ill treatment.

According to a report from Radio Free Asia on May 11, the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom released its 2005 annual report Wednesday at the National Press Club in Washington DC. The report once again lists China among countries designated as CPC's. Michael K. Young, who is in charge of China's issues on the commission, stated during the press conference that the Chinese government violates religious freedom. Its suppression against unregistered religious groups and Falun Gong is especially severe.

Michael Young said, "Since 1999, the U.S. State Department has respected our commission's recommendation. This year, we once again list China as a CPC. The status of religious freedom in China is still not good. Many unregistered religious groups including Roman Catholics, house churches and Protestants, and spiritual groups such as Falun Gong are experiencing various forms of oppression from the Chinese government. Abuses involve threats, harassment and imprisonment."

The report states, "Beginning with the banning of Falun Gong in 1999, the Chinese government has continued to carry out a campaign against what it calls "evil cults" and "heretical sects." Thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been sent to labor camps without trials or sent to mental health institutions for re-education due to their affiliation with [Falun Gong]. Falun Gong practitioners claim that between 1,000 to 2,000 practitioners have been killed as a result of police brutality. Given the lack of judicial transparency, the number and treatment of Falun Gong practitioners in confinement is difficult to confirm. Nevertheless, there is substantial evidence from foreign diplomats, international human rights groups, and human rights activists in Hong Kong that the crackdowns on Falun Gong are widespread and violent. In addition, the Chinese government has reportedly continued to pressure foreign businesses in China to sign statements denouncing Falun Gong and to discriminate against its followers in hiring. Local officials in foreign countries have also stated that they were warned by Chinese diplomatic personnel about the loss of potential business contacts if they continued to advocate on behalf of Falun Gong."

According to Voice of America, this list of countries that severely violate freedom of religion will be used to constitute U.S. foreign policy. For example, it may help to determine whether to impose sanctions or other measures.

*Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal's Statement in Overturning the  
Conviction of Falun Gong Practitioners*

**Yeung May-Wan & Others vs. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region**

Summary of judgment of  
The Court of Final Appeal

This summary is prepared by the Judiciary.  
It is not part of the judgment and has no legal effect.

1. The freedom to demonstrate peacefully is a constitutional right protected by Article 27 of the Basic Law. It is closely associated with freedom of speech. Such freedoms of course include the freedom to express views which others may find disagreeable or offensive or which may be critical of persons in authority. Those freedoms are at the heart of Hong Kong's system and the courts should give them a generous interpretation.
2. The appellants were part of a group of 16 members of Falun Gong who held a peaceful demonstration on the public pavement outside the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government on 14 March 2002. The demonstrators ignored police warnings to move away from that location. This led to all 16 of them being arrested and charged with obstruction of a public place. As a result of their conduct after being taken to Western Police Station, the appellants were additionally charged with willfully obstructing police officers acting in the due execution of their duty. Two were also charged with assaulting police officers acting in the due execution of their duty.
3. The magistrate convicted on all charges. The Court of Appeal quashed the public place obstruction convictions but upheld the willful obstruction and assault convictions. The appeal to the Court of Final Appeal was against those remaining convictions.
4. Not every physical obstruction of a public place (such as a public pavement) is an offence. The law requires reasonable give and take between users of public places. It is only where the obstruction is an unreasonable use of the public place given its extent and duration, the time and place where it occurs and the purpose for which it is done, that it is "without lawful excuse" and so amounts to an offence. When obstruction results from persons exercising the constitutional right to demonstrate, the importance of that fundamental right must be given substantial weight in deciding whether the obstruction is reasonable.
5. In quashing the public place obstruction convictions, the Court of Appeal held that the police and the magistrate had not adequately considered the question of

reasonableness. The minor obstruction caused by this small demonstration could not be regarded as unreasonable and so did not constitute an offence.

6. Since the police had arrested the demonstrators on suspicion of public place obstruction offences, the Court of Final Appeal had to determine the effect of quashing those convictions on the lawfulness of the arrests. If the arrests were unlawful, then the actions later taken by the police against the appellants at the police station would not have been done in the due execution of duty and the convictions for willful obstruction and assault of officers acting in the due execution of their duty could not be upheld.

7. A person can lawfully be arrested without a warrant where the arresting officer (i) genuinely suspects that person of having committed an offence punishable by imprisonment; and (ii) has reasonable grounds for such suspicion, having in mind all the material elements of the offence, and taking into account the information available to him at the time of the arrest.

8. Here, the arresting officers acted on the basis of information given to them at police briefings before the arrest operation and also on the basis of what they saw at the scene. The Court held that while the officers had genuinely suspected that a public place obstruction offence had been committed, they did not have reasonable grounds for that suspicion. At the briefing, no consideration had been given to the material element of whether the demonstrators, in exercising their constitutional right to demonstrate, were creating an obstruction which was unreasonable and so without lawful excuse. Nothing evident at the scene supported such a conclusion. The arrest was therefore unlawful and subsequent acts done by officers while holding the appellants in custody were not done in the due execution of their duty.

9. The Court therefore allowed the appeal and quashed the remaining convictions. It stated that it was not criticizing the police officers concerned. They had handled a difficult situation in a developing area of the law with restraint and disciplined professionalism throughout.

### *Washington DC: Persistent Appeal*

Falun Gong practitioners Ms. Ng Chye Huay and Ms. Cheng Lujin, who had been jailed by the Singapore authorities, were recently released when bail was posted by their families. However, the Singapore court has not reversed its unjust verdict against the two practitioners. In response, Falun Gong practitioners from Washington DC area have persistently appealed in front of the Singapore Embassy to the U.S. for one week to call on the Singapore authorities to not be an accomplice of the Chinese Communist regime in suppressing Falun Gong.



Practitioners from Washington DC area appealing in front of the Singapore Embassy to the U.S.

Since April 29, Falun Gong practitioners have been seen in front of the Singapore Embassy on each workday. They silently stand on the street opposite to the Embassy and hold in their hands banners that read, "Singapore: Stop Persecuting Falun Gong". They also distribute flyers and explain the facts about Falun Gong and the persecution to passersby.

After the two detained Singaporean practitioners Ms. Ng Chye Huay and Ms. Cheng Lujin were released, they found out that it was their family members who paid the fines for them. The two practitioners expressed that it was not their will to pay the fines because they never pleaded guilty and therefore they should not have to pay any fines. They hope that related the authorities return the money to their family members.

Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Tao who attended the appeal said, "We appeal here to hope that the Singapore government will eventually make a just verdict and overturn the incorrect conviction against the two Falun Gong practitioners who simply handed out truth-clarifying flyers and video CDs."

The Chinese communist regime's persecution of Falun Gong has been going on for six years. In this irrational and insane suppression, 2130 Falun Gong practitioners were

verified to have died from the persecution. The actual death toll can be much higher than this. Countless families have been broken apart.

Ms. Tao said, "When the entire world is condemning the Chinese communist regime's persecution of Falun Gong, Singapore should not be led by the nose by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) for immediate interests. It will be a shame for Singapore which will never be washed away if it helps the evildoers to do evil in order to please the CCP. I hope that the Singapore government officials will carefully read the book *Nine Commentaries on Communist Party* and truly find out the CCP's nature."

On May 5, 2005, Hong Kong's top court overturned all convictions against Falun Gong practitioners including obstruction, obstructing and assaulting police, which stemmed from a peaceful appeal in front of the Office of China Liaison Authorities. Mainstream society throughout the world acknowledged this historic judgment. Media outside China extensively reported on the issue. That Hong Kong, which is under CCP rule, could make such a verdict sets a good example for Singapore, which also follows the Common Law of Great Britain.

Ms. Tao pointed out, "Falun Gong practitioners cultivate themselves in accordance of Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance. They believe that good and evil will receive karmic retribution eventually. A person's voice for justice will bring him a wonderful future, while one will also bear the consequence in the near future for his incorrect decision of major issues of principle. We are concerned about the Singaporean people's future. We hope that our effort will allow the Singapore government to correct its wrongful verdict. If the court's conviction is not overturned, we will continue our appeal here."

## ***Japan: Foreign Ministers from 38 Asian and European Countries Gather in Kyoto, Falun Gong Practitioners Call on Chinese Communist Regime to Stop the Persecution***

From May 6 to 7, 2005, during the Seventh ASEM (Asia-Europe) Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Kyoto, Japan, practitioners called for an end of the persecution of Falun Gong in China.



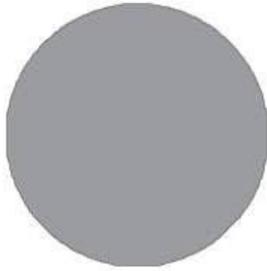
Falun Gong practitioners hold banners on paths where foreign ministers pass by

Asia and Europe represent about 40% the world's population, 50% the GDP, and 60% trade. The ASEM is the main dialogue between the two continents. It began in 1996, and includes summit meetings of foreign ministers, economic ministers and finance ministers. The meeting was attended by foreign ministers and other officials of the 38 ASEM nations and one organization, a total of 13 countries from Asia (10 ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries, Japan, China and the R.O.K. (South Korea); and 25 EU (European Union) member states and the European Commission. The meeting's purpose was to exchange views on dialogue and cooperation between Asia and Europe.

To help end the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China, practitioners in Japan called for attention of more people to the practitioners in China. On May 6 and 7, practitioners held anti-persecution activities. On the paths where foreign ministers passed by; practitioners held banners worded "Stop the persecution of Falun Gong," "Falun Dafa is good," "Truth, Compassion, Forbearance," "Lawsuits against Jiang Zemin filed in 15 countries," and posters exposing the persecution. Many passersby stopped to look and inquire. They felt the existence of such a persecution in the 21<sup>st</sup> century to be

inconceivable. Many people came to know the facts after hearing practitioners' explanations and expressed support for the practitioners.

## Facts of the Persecution



### ***350 Persecution Related Deaths Reported Recently***

In April 2005, another 350 Falun Gong practitioners were verified to have died in China as a result of persecution during the past 6 years. According to statistics published on Clearwisdom Website on April 30, 2005, at least 1,982 Falun Gong practitioners have lost their lives during the past six years of public persecution, as confirmed through several channels.

Among the 350 cases, 203 women practitioners constitute 58%; 223 practitioners were above 55 years of age, comprising 64% the total, including 72 practitioners who were over 70 years of age.

Seventy torture deaths took place in 2005 and 19 of them occurred last month alone, in April.

Among the dead, the youngest is 14 year-old Zhang Zheng, a female student at Quantang Middle School in Chaohu City, Anhui Province, and 18 year-old Zhang Yichao, a female student at No. 4 Middle School in Huolinguole City, Inner Mongolia.

Eleven practitioners were between 20 and 30 years of age. They are: Ms. Zhen Xiaona, 21, from Laiyuanju Village, Hebei Province, Mr. Wang Shaodong, 25, from Huolongdian Village, Changzhuang Township, Yanshan County, Cangzhou City, Hebei Province, Ms. Zhang Yanxin, 24, from Dengta City, Liaoning Province, Mr. Sun Qian, 27, from Dalian City, Liaoning Province, Mr. Zhang Jiawei, 22, a student at Heilongjiang Province Traditional Chinese Medicine University, Ms. Wang Xiumei, 20 from Wudan Town, Wengniute County, Chifeng City, Inner Mongolia, Ms. Chen Lijuan, 24, from Chenzhou City, Hunan Province, Ms. Qian Jingjing from Suizhou City, Hubei Province, who is around 20 years of age, Mr. Zhang Jiqiang, 30, from Yaowang Village, Gaozhuang Street Party Committee, Laiwu City, Shandong Province, Mr. Zhang Xuhao, 27, from Ruichang, Jiangxi Province, and Sun Rong, 30, from Zhengzhou City, Henan Province.

The 350 death cases are spread across 24 provinces, cities and autonomous regions. The geographic distribution is as follows: 55 cases in Hebei Province, 45 cases in Shandong Province, 38 cases in Jilin Province, 32 cases in Liaoning Province, 31 cases in Heilongjiang Province, 22 cases in Hubei Province, 20 cases in Sichuan Province, 18 cases in Henan Province, 16 cases in Hunan Province, 15 cases in Guangdong Province, 13 cases in Beijing, 12 cases in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, 6 cases in Jiangxi Province, 5 cases in Anhui Province, 5 cases in Tianjin, 3 cases in Shanxi Province, 2 cases in Jiangsu Province, 2 cases in Fujian Province, 2 cases in Guizhou Province, 2 cases in Shaanxi Province, 2 cases in Yunnan Province, 1 case in Gansu Province, 1 case

in Xinjiang Autonomic Region, 1 case in Zhejiang Province, 1 case in an unknown region.

These practitioners benefited from the practice of Falun Gong. Many of them encountered Falun Gong when they were suffering from terminal illnesses. However, after Jiang's regime started the persecution on July 20, 1999, these practitioners were not only deprived of their freedom of belief, of their right to practice Falun Gong - their lives were in danger. In the past six years, some practitioners died from savage beatings and torture, some died after sustaining grave injuries or from relapses of their old illnesses after being deprived of their right to practice, and some died from despair and depression after the lawless government officials threatened, intimidated and brainwashed them with slandering propaganda.

### ***Changchun Police Launch Searches Targeting Practitioners Who Possess the Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party***

According to insiders, the Chinese Communist Party recently issued a secret order requiring the police to intensify the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners between April 20 and May 20, 2005. The police have been ordered to search every practitioner's home, and confiscate anything related to Falun Gong and the *Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party*. To target those practitioners who have been forced to leave home to avoid further persecution, the secret order requires local police to search rented houses and check IDs of temporary residents in those rented houses.

It was learned that this secret order was sent to various provinces, cities, counties, towns, and villages.

On April 25, 2005, a group of police officers suddenly broke into a practitioner's home. Apparently the police had a list of local practitioners and were conducting a home-to-home search of every practitioner. The police learned the names of many Falun Gong practitioners from this practitioner. They took the practitioner and her child to the police station. Late that night, mother and child were released. The police said that she was released because she did not have the *Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party* in her possession. The police were targeting people who have the *Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party* in their homes.

### *Masanjia Forced Labor Camp Authorities Torture Ms. Li Baojie to Death in April 2005*

On April 8, 2005, Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Li Baojie from Panjin City, Liaoning Province was persecuted to death by authorities at the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp. After her death, they forced Ms. Li Baojie's family to quickly cremate her body in order to try to avoid responsibility. Due to an enormous amount of pressure, her family gave in and cremated her body on April 15, 2005.



It was reported that Ms. Li Baojie was sent to the Emergency Room of Shenyang Hospital on April 7, 2005. The doctor diagnosed her with a lung infection as well as respiratory acidosis and she was having difficulty breathing. As a result, she had difficulty speaking clearly but she still continued to clarify the truth to the doctors and nurses she met. During this period of time, there were also three collaborators who tried to force her to renounce Falun Gong by verbally abusing and slandering her repeatedly.

Masanjia Forced Labor Camp said that Ms. Li Baojie started a hunger strike on April 3. They sent her to Shenyang Hospital on April 7 due to her critical physical condition. It was puzzling and unbelievable that Ms. Li Baojie would suffer those symptoms from hunger.

The doctors at the Shenyang Hospital requested permission to perform emergency surgery to artificially ventilate her, but this requires the signatures of both parties. Masanjia Forced Labor Camp refused to be held responsible and shifted all the blame on her family. Such an irresponsible act caused Ms. Li Baojie to lose her only chance of survival because immediate medical treatment was not given. As a result, she died on April 8, 2005.

### ***Accounts of the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp Brutally Torturing Practitioners (Reenactment Photos)***

The Masanjia Forced Labor Camp in Liaoning Province has persecuted thousands of practitioners, closely following Jiang Zemin's criminal group since the persecution against Falun Gong began on July 20, 1999.

The following are accounts of the persecution of several Falun Gong practitioners. Although these represent just a small portion of the countless persecution cases, they bear witness to the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp's monstrous crimes.

Ms. Li Hongshu, a practitioner from Panjin City, Liaoning Province, was illegally sentenced to 10 years in prison in 2002. She remains in the Liaoning Women's Prison. At the end of 1999, Ms. Li, about 30 years old, was detained in the First Group of the Second Women's Detention Center of the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp. During that time, to protest the persecution, she refused to go out for calisthenics and insisted on practicing the Falun Gong exercise. She was therefore taken away, and the police guards stripped off her warm cotton-padded jacket and trousers. It was deep into winter and Ms. Li only had on one set of underclothes, but the guards bound her legs with rope, forced her to sit on the cold cement, and shocked the soles of her feet with electric batons. [See reenactment photographs, below.]



Ms. Zou Guirong, a practitioner from Xinbin County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province, was persecuted to death. The following is an account given in her own words before her death: "In August 2000, at age 34, I was detained in the second group of the Second Women's Detention Center, where, incited by the director of the detention center, six or seven criminal inmates physically punished me with brutal beatings behind closed doors. The people involved included Su Jing, the leader of the group, Wang Naimin, Zhang Xiurong, and the leader of the subdivision of that group, Qiu Ping. In the detention center dormitory, the criminals hung me upside down from the upper bunks for a long time. When I couldn't endure the pain any more, I fell down and was

promptly beaten with broom handles by inmates or guards. [In the following photo, the person re-enacting Ms. Zhou is wearing the red sportswear assigned to practitioners in the forced labor camp.] This type of torture forced the victim to prop both legs firmly against the upper deck of a bunk bed supporting their own weight, and to straighten the waist, abdomen and chest with great effort, with her head facing downwards. The victim had to endure excruciating pain, so much so that she was often covered in sweat. Besides this torture, inmates and guards also forced me to half-squat for extended periods of time. If I couldn't remain absolutely still, I would be beaten." [See photos below.]



Ms. Jiang Jie, over 30 years old, a practitioner from Fushun City, Liaoning Province, was detained in the second group of the Second Women's Detention Center during the summer of 2001. She was often beaten black and blue by criminal inmates, who were urged on by the Vice-Director Shao Li, Director Lu, and Dai Yuhong, the leader of a subdivision of that group. Even under these conditions, during the day Ms. Jiang was still forced to do heavy physical labor. At night, she was deprived of sleep and taken to the bathrooms to be beaten by the people listed above. Once in the bathroom, the criminal inmates joined in the beatings. They also straightened out her body and then stood on her shoulders, crushing her body below them. This brutal torture resulted in Ms. Jiang being so badly injured that she couldn't walk by herself. [Even the reenactment below cannot fully show the cruelty of this abuse.]



Ms. Zhao Shuhuan, 46 years old and a practitioner from the Shenhe District of Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, was detained in the first group of the Second Women's Detention Center in May 2001. Wang Xiaofeng, the leader of the first group, and others ordered criminal inmates to severely pinch the inside of her thighs. The abuse turned her legs black and blue, and the bruises can be clearly seen even today. One day in the bathroom, four or five inmates seized her by her hair and bashed her head against a white ceramic tiled wall with such force that the ceramic tiles broke. [See photo below.] Afterwards, she said that her head was buzzing, and she didn't know where she was. Ms. Zhao now lives in Taiwan.



Practitioner Ms. Cao from the Huanggu District of Shenyang City is now dead. When she was 65 years old, the police guards handcuffed her to the radiator in the hallway. She was handcuffed at a level where she could neither stand nor squat. After being forced to stay there for long periods of time, the guards still shocked her with electric batons. When they tired of shocking her, they ordered inmates to continue the torture. [See photo below.] At the end of 2002 and 2003, several practitioners who firmly believed in Falun Dafa were handcuffed by the guards this way to radiators in the hallways or confined in "small cells" (1), enduring extreme pain.



- (1) "Small Cells" Each detainee is locked up in a very small cell. The guards handcuff the practitioner in a fixed position, so that they are unable to move. The small cell is very damp without any sunlight. Detainees have to urinate and defecate in the cell. Only half a regular meal is served to detainees locked up in a small cell. During the night, rats are running around. The stench in the small cell is so bad that it is difficult to breathe.

## *Is a Court that Judges "Truth, Compassion and Forbearance" Illegal a Qualified Court?*

Because five other Falun Gong practitioners and I appealed to a higher court for justice over illegal sentences, we were brought to trial together. I was charged with distributing "reactionary" leaflets containing the words "Truth, Compassion, Forbearance" and I was sentenced to a three-year prison term.

The court, the prosecutors and the fourth branch of the Heping District Police Department in Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, collaborated to distort and exaggerate the facts during my trial. Those who are supposed to enforce the laws broke the laws. They counted up the pages of material bound into books and decided that any page with "Truth, Compassion, Forbearance" was an "illegal leaflet." They also included copies of out-of-date newspapers and computer pictures of citations praising and recognizing Falun Gong. All these materials added up to 300 "leaflets." Before the Heping District Court, the Procuratorate blatantly altered the prosecution's evidence against me to aggravate the alleged "criminal evidence".

When I appealed to the intermediate court and was brought to trial, I asked, "How can just these few words 'Truth, Compassion, Forbearance' on a page qualify it as a 'reactionary leaflet'?" The judge answered, "'Truth, Compassion, Forbearance' is evil by itself."

At those words, I was stupefied. When I actually understood what he had said a moment later, I was so sad that I wept. I said to the judge, "Throughout the ages, which dynasty or person has opposed 'truth, compassion, forbearance'? Do you think that 'falsehood, hatred, struggle' is righteous? Do you want us to act on 'falsehood, hatred and struggle'? That's absolutely impossible! "

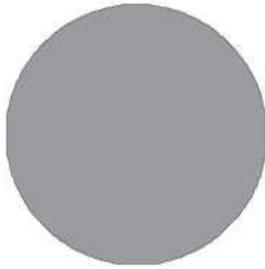
He couldn't answer my question, so he hurriedly said, "You must be out of your mind. I won't talk with you any more." Thus he put an end to my appeal.

Is such a judge qualified to be a judge? Is such a court qualified to be a court?

Not one of us six practitioners accepted our unlawful judgments.

In addition, three months before this year's Spring Festival, three persons died one after the other in the 3rd Group of the Women's Prison of Liaoning Province. One of the three was a practitioner from Jinzhou County, Dalian City, Liaoning Province. She was tortured to death. Few people knew it. A kindhearted criminal secretly told me this before I regained my freedom.

## Falun Gong Practitioners' Noble Actions in China



## *An Unforgettable Memory about the Happenings on Tiananmen Square*

The public appeals for justice for Falun Dafa on Tiananmen Square gained momentum after the National Day holiday (October 1) in 2001. Those appealing were beaten and arrested with reckless abandon. Hearing this, I quickly set off on a long journey to Beijing.

On the morning of October 5, I saw many police cars in the streets of Qianmen. At the crossings and on the sidewalks, policemen patrolled the streets in groups of two, interrogating foreigners and people with bags. They asked people whether they practiced Falun Gong. If the answer was yes, or if the individual refused to answer and Falun Gong materials were found in their bags, they would be taken away by the police and the materials would be confiscated.

There were 50 large buses in front of the History Museum. On the east and west sides of the Square, there were two lines of 50 policemen each. At the center of the Square, policemen marched in teams of two. There were a dozen teams in total, and they kept walking up to tourists. The very first question they asked them was, "Do you know about Falun Gong?" followed by "Do you practice Falun Gong?" The people who answered "yes" would be carried or dragged away against their will.

At 10 a.m., many people appeared at the corners of the Square. They either sat peacefully with their legs crossed, stood in the standing wheel stance, or held banners reading, "Falun Dafa is good". Tourists were drawn to them immediately, and some cried out, "Look, Falun Gong!" Policemen ran around wildly, pushing their way through the masses. They beat the practitioners. They punched and kicked them, pulled their hair and twisted their arms. They slapped them on the face for calling out words in favor of Falun Gong. The practitioners' faces were bloodied and bruised. The police grabbed the practitioners' children and shook them violently. Facing the violence, the practitioners did not fight back. They were forced into police cars and the loaded vehicles drove away. Empty police cars were brought in to replace them.

I saw a group of seven people, four young men and three young ladies, one of whom was holding the hand of a 12-year old girl wearing a red ski jumper. They walked to the southwest corner of the square and sat down in a cross-legged position. They looked peaceful and dignified, and people surrounded them. Some took out their cameras, ready to take photos, while some said in low voices, "Falun Dafa is great." Policemen rushed in, punching and kicking. The practitioners were beaten to the ground and could not stand up. Policemen twisted their arms and pushed them into police cars. The little girl was grabbed by the policeman, violently shaken and pushed into the car. The police car then sped away. From the car, cries of "Falun Dafa is good" could be heard.

One afternoon, there were many tourists and dozens of police in front of the gates of Tiananmen Square. Suddenly the cry of "Falun Dafa is good" resounded like spring thunder. An old lady carrying a satchel over her left shoulder held up a banner reading "Falun Dafa is good." Wearing cloth shoes, she walked from Jinshuiqiao Bridge to the gates of Tiananmen Square, continuously shouting out, "Falun Dafa is good! Falun Dafa is the righteous Way!" It was not until several minutes had passed, that the police reacted. Several of them pounced on her, grabbing her hair and twisting her arms. They pushed her into the car, and the car sped away with her inside. However, the image of her courageous act was indelibly imprinted on the minds of those who witnessed the event.

These are scenes that I witnessed of Falun Gong practitioners validating their belief amidst the harsh environment. They will never fade from my memory.

## *Overcoming the Attachment of Fear While Distributing Truth-Clarifying Materials*

The following are some of my cultivation stories. I hope my cultivation path will encourage those Falun Dafa practitioners who haven't yet stepped forward <sup>1</sup>.

After July 20, 1999, we were blocked for a long period of time and couldn't obtain any materials or Teacher's new articles. Then an older practitioner took the first step to pick up some materials.

Soon after, this practitioner had me come over and asked me to distribute the truth-clarifying materials. Looking at the many copies of materials, my heart was pounding so fast and I breathed heavily and rapidly. I was scared to death. What should I do? After thinking that the older practitioner was not afraid at all, and I had obtained the Fa earlier than she did, I forced myself to say I would go. I could not get out in the evening, so I had to do it during the daytime. In order to distribute the materials as quickly as possible, I left them on haystacks, gardens, just about everywhere. The older practitioner told me not to be afraid. The materials were very precious, and it was a shame to waste any. I understood what she said, but I still felt frightened.

Although I was frightened, I distributed the 20-30 truth-clarifying flyers I had. Then I felt safe, like a stone finally landing on the ground, and my happiness was beyond description. Later the older practitioner asked me several times to distribute materials, including flyers, posters, and pictures. Gradually, my courage grew stronger. From then on, I always carried materials with me whenever I visited friends or went shopping. Sometimes, when I visited my parents' home, I would bring more than a hundred copies of truth-clarifying materials and would ride my bicycle to distribute them in every village I passed through. In the daytime, it was not convenient to stay too long in a village, because I didn't want people to notice me. After I distributed 30-40 copies, I would go to another place. It was safer this way.

After distributing materials several times, my courage became stronger and stronger. Even if someone were in front of me or behind me, I would distribute a copy when nobody was looking. Every time I visited a friend, I brought materials with me. After I did this for a while, I became more experienced. This time I distributed materials to the first part of the street, the next time I would cover the second part of the street. This way, I made sure that every household got some materials.

After two years, I distributed many flyers to the nearby villages. I thought I should go further away to distribute materials to the villages where there were no Falun Dafa

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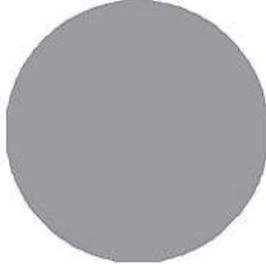
<sup>1</sup> To step forward- Distribute materials clarifying the truth about Falun Gong. If caught practitioners could be detained, imprisoned and tortured since Jiang Zemin had declared them dangerous to the stability of society.

practitioners. Since it was very far, I rode a bus instead. I distributed material while walking back. Sometimes I would become very tired and my feet would become blistered. Although I was very tired, I was very happy. Sometimes I thought that even if I went out and only helped one person get to know the truth about Dafa, it was worth the effort and risk.

Sometimes when I saw a flyer that I had just distributed torn into pieces by someone, I felt very sorry, but when I saw someone pick one up and cherish it, I was encouraged that many people could still be saved.

My distribution was limited if I did it all by myself. Since my parents are also practitioners, I asked them to distribute materials with me. I strongly felt the need to encourage those practitioners who have not stepped forward. Master said that all practitioners are one body. I took my mother to distribute materials. In the evening, at around 6 or 7 o'clock, we went to our relative's home. When passing by a household, when I told my mother to distribute a flyer, and she would do it. Through this, I helped my parents to step forward.

## People Awaken to the Truth



*A Government Employee in China: "Now I can clearly see the destructive nature of the Chinese Communist Party"*

Once, I met a man who works in a government office. After we greeted each other, this government worker said, "I am so discouraged! I can clearly see now the destructive nature of the Chinese Communist Party. I definitely will not join the Chinese Communist Party. If I didn't have to support my family, I would not have started to work for them in the first place."

"The Chinese Communist Party says one thing and does another. They use money to buy and sell government jobs, embezzle huge amounts of money, and put taxpayer's money in their own pockets--its standard practice for them. The supervisors are switching to luxury model cars, while the general public has to live in poverty. The government officials spend more than a thousand yuan<sup>1</sup> on just one meal and they never hesitate to spend other people's hard-earned money. They do everything out of their own self-interest, only thinking about their own personal benefit and "political merits," and never thinking of the people's interests. Occasionally, they do something right and then they put in a TV appearance to make a big deal out of it. The Chinese Communist Party is always making people's life miserable."

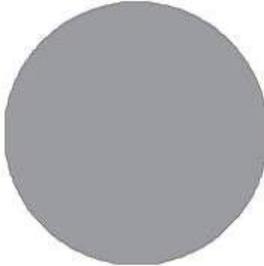
"One guy from my county, who is in his forties, is now a street peddler on Bei Street. He happened to be a university student when the June 4<sup>th</sup> incident took place. Back then, the university kicked him out for no reason at all, and the army would not take him either. He was left with no other choice but to peddle on the street. Simply because he had appeared on a video recording of the June 4<sup>th</sup> incident, a good university student's life was ruined."

"What's more, have you ever heard about this? During the June 4<sup>th</sup> incident, they used tanks to crush the students. It was really horrifying. The Chinese Communist Party has always persecuted its own people. All these years, they have done nothing but harm people and make their lives miserable. Yet the media still cover up for them, glorify them, and claim that everything is great and glorious. They always lie. The way I see it, they won't be able to keep it up for much longer. It's time for them to end everything. I have to go now but we'll talk some other time."

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<sup>1</sup> **Yuan** is the Chinese currency; 500 yuan is equal to the average monthly income of an urban worker in China.

## Voice of Justice



***Governor Sonny Perdue Proclaims May 13, 2005, as World Falun Dafa Day  
in the State of Georgia***

**By the Governor of the State of Georgia**

**A Proclamation**

**World Falun Dafa Day in Georgia**

**Whereas:** May 13, 2005 is the 13<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the introduction to the world of Falun Dafa, which is practiced in more than 50 countries; and

**Whereas:** Falun Dafa is a traditional meditation practice of body, mind and spirit that emphasizes the assimilation of the universal principals of truth, compassion and forbearance; and

**Whereas:** Falun Dafa transcends cultural and racial boundaries and contributes to the universal dream of a peaceful, tolerant and more compassionate society; and

**Whereas:** Falun Dafa practitioners' determination and courage to stand up for Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance under the most severe environment reminds us of the value of life and the precious quality of human dignity; now

**Therefore I, Sonny Perdue, Governor of the State of Georgia,** do hereby proclaim May 13, 2005, as **World Falun Dafa Day in Georgia.**

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Executive Department to be affixed this 11<sup>th</sup> day of May in the year of our Lord two thousand five.

Sonny Perdue  
Governor



*Governor of Texas Writes to Extend Greetings on World Falun Dafa Day*

**State of Texas**

**Office of the Governor**

May 13 2005

**Greetings:**

On the 13<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the observance of World Falun Dafa Day. I am pleased to extend greetings.

Meditation and exercise guided by a spiritual discipline like Falun Dafa may make a tremendous difference in the lives of those who participate, as they ultimately work toward stress reduction and general good health.

I applaud communities across the Lone Star State that endeavor to improve the physical, mental and spiritual health of their fellow Texans.

Anita joins me in sending best wishes.

Sincerely,

Rick Perry

Governor



*Canada: Mayor of the City of Victoria Proclaims Falun Dafa Day  
Honouring Truth-Compassion-Tolerance*

**City of Victoria**

**Proclamation**

**"Falun Dafa Day"**

**Whereas**, Falun Dafa practitioners are joyously celebrating the 13<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Falun Dafa's introduction to the public on May 13, 2005, with festivals and public celebrations to be held across Canada and around the world; and

**Whereas**, Falun Dafa is traditional Chinese self-improvement system or cultivation practice, that guides practitioners to mental and physical well-being through exercise, meditation and the guiding principles of Truth, Compassion and Tolerance; and

**Whereas**, Falun Dafa has benefited hundreds of Canadians and the Canadian society as a whole by promoting the principles of Truth, Compassion and Tolerance, and teaching its practitioners to find peaceful and rational ways to resolve even the most severe adversity; and

**Whereas**, Falun Dafa's contribution to society and has been widely recognized and honoured around the world since Mr. Li Hongzhi introduced it to the public in 1992; and

**Whereas**, Falun Dafa transcends cultural and racial boundaries, and is practiced by over 100 million people in over 60 countries around the world; and

Now Therefore, I do hereby proclaim May 13, 2005 as "**Falun Dafa Day Honouring Truth-Compassion-Tolerance**" in the City of Victoria, Capital city of the Province of British Columbia, and extend our warm greetings and congratulations to all celebrating this joyous occasion.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand this 28<sup>th</sup> day of April, Two Thousand and Five.

Alan Lowe (signature)

Mayor  
City of Victoria  
British Columbia



*Petition from the International Society for Human Rights Calls for  
Immediate Action to Rescue Jiang Renzheng*

The following is the translated text of a petition from Germany-based human rights organization, International Society for Human Rights.

Jiang Renzheng practices Falun Gong. On March 7th 2005, he, his wife and their two children were deported to the People's Republic of China (PRC). In China, Falun Gong practitioners suffer brutal persecution. Germany refused him asylum because Germany's public authorities saw no danger for Falun Gong practitioners deported to China.



On April 9th 2005, Mr. Renzheng was sentenced to three years of forced labor without trial, to be served in a forced labor camp in Benxi City. He was sentenced because he practices Falun Gong and he was charged with "Endangering public security."

Since July 20th 1999, the day when the PRC began the persecution of Falun Gong, more than 100,000 people have been detained. As of April 2005, we are aware of 1,583 verifiable deaths due to torture while held in China's forced labor camps, police stations and psychiatric clinics.

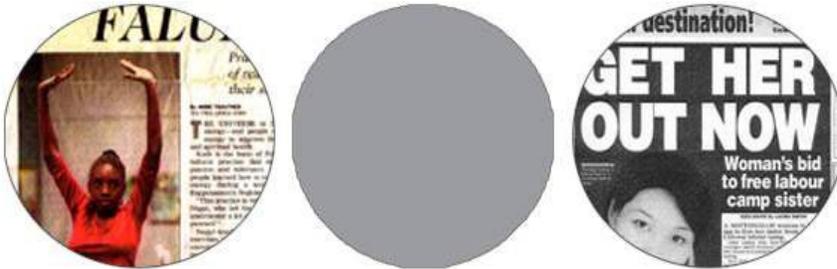
The International Society for Human Right (ISHR) demands the immediate release of Jiang Renzheng.

**My personal signature to this petition appeals for the immediate and unconditional release of Mr. Jiang Renzheng, the speedy repatriation of the entire family to Germany, for freedom of conscience to become the norm in the People's Republic of China and for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong.**

----- (signed)

Return petition to International Society for Human Rights (ISHR), Borsigallee 9, D-60388 Frankfurt/M., Phone.: 069-420108-0, Facsimile: 069-420108- 33, e-mail: info@igfm.de, Internet: www.igfm.de

## Media Reports and Opinions



### ***BBC: HK Quashes Falun Gong Convictions***

Hong Kong's highest court has quashed the convictions of eight members of the Falun Gong spiritual movement

They were arrested after demonstrating outside a Chinese government building in the territory three years ago.

The case was seen as a key test of judicial independence in the former British colony, now a part of China.

Falun Gong is banned in China and its practitioners complain they are subject to sometimes violent persecution, but they are free to practice in Hong Kong.

Beijing has labeled Falun Gong [and persecutes it brutally].

In Hong Kong, there are no such restrictions.

But when a group of Falun Gong practitioners attempted to hold a peaceful demonstration outside a Chinese government office in the territory three years ago, they were arrested by the police and removed.

Now after a lengthy legal battle, the courts have quashed the convictions of the eight demonstrators who were arrested - who had been accused of obstructing and assaulting police officers.

Legal protest

Because an earlier court decision had ruled that their demonstration was in fact legal, the Court of Final Appeal decided the Falun Gong members should not have been prosecuted for resisting what was in effect an illegal attempt by police to arrest and charge them.

A spokesman for Falun Gong said the group was very pleased with the decision, which showed the police had abused their powers.

The court said the police had found themselves confronted with an extremely difficult situation and should not be criticized unduly.

But the fact remains that hundreds of peaceful demonstrations take place in Hong Kong each year. The prosecution of the Falun Gong followers was extremely unusual.

Some will see the quashing of their convictions as evidence of judicial independence in the territory.

Others will argue that this shows it was an ill-advised politically motivated prosecution that should never had been brought before the courts in the first place.

## *International Herald Tribune: Hong Kong Reverses Falun Gong Convictions*

HONG KONG In a move that encouraged supporters of judiciary independence from Beijing, Hong Kong's highest court quashed convictions on Thursday of eight members of the Falun Gong spiritual group. The eight had been convicted by a lower court of obstructing and assaulting the police during a protest three years ago against China's decision to ban the group on the mainland.

The Court of Final Appeal in Hong Kong based the decision on constitutional rights to demonstrate and to engage in free speech.

"Those freedoms are at the heart of Hong Kong's system and the courts should give them a generous interpretation," the court said in a summary of its judgment.

Democracy advocates were heartened by the verdict.

"That's good news; it's important to have the court affirm these basic human rights and fundamental human rights," said Martin Lee, a lawyer who is the founding chairman of the Democratic Party in the city.

The demonstrators for Falun Gong, which is outlawed in mainland China, but not in Hong Kong, had been convicted by a lower court magistrate of willfully obstructing and assaulting police officers while protesting outside the Chinese government's Liaison Office on March 14, 2002.

Upholding the freedom to demonstrate peacefully as a constitutional right protected by Article 27 of the Basic Law, Hong Kong's mini-constitution, the Court of Final Appeal overturned that verdict.

The court ruled that the police officers had not acted properly in arresting people holding a lawful demonstration and so the demonstrators could not be prosecuted for resisting.

The demonstrators had previously been convicted of an additional offense as well, obstruction of a public place. But that decision had been quashed by a lower appellate court, the Court of Appeal, in November 2004.

"We are delighted with the decision," said Kan Hung-cheung, a spokesman for Falun Gong in Hong Kong.

"It demonstrates that Hong Kong courts are still capable of maintaining a high degree of independence and upholding the rule of law," said Kan, who said that the Chinese government had long been urging the Hong Kong government to clamp down on the organization's members.

Kan also said the decision would "set a good precedent and afford more protection to Falun Gong members as well as all members of the public who wish to exercise their constitutional right to demonstrate."

A spokesman for the Hong Kong Department of Justice said the government "respected the decision" and was studying it.

## ***Newindpress, India: Falun Gong: Banned in China, now practiced in Bangalore***

*BANGALORE: It is believed that our Karma or deeds follow each of us throughout our lives. It is believed that bad karma is the cause of all illnesses and hardships. The Chinese practice of Falun Gong claims to have an answer to the haunting Karma. Based on the universal values of truth, compassion and forbearance, Falun Gong, say believers, has relieved many of their problems [...].*

*Banned in the country of its birth, the art has made a base in the city. City-based couple, Bhagwan and Chita Deonani, have been "sharing the Gong" by holding regular classes at the Cubbon Park every morning for the past four years. "I have gained clarity of mind, which has helped me in my personal as well as professional life," says Bhagwan.*

*The couple was introduced to Falun in 2001 by a Singaporean Falun Gong practitioner Janice. Chitra was suffering from severe backache for 15 years. "After starting to practice Falun Gong, I was cured of the pain within a week," she says.*

*Chitra says that the body, mind and spirit are "cultivated" in the practice, which relieves one of all negative influences. She uses the analogy of a garden to describe it.*

*"You take a plot of land, weed out all bad things and put good things such as seeds, water and sunlight. This is exactly what we do with our bodies, minds and hearts through our cultivation practices."*

*The group formed has taken the practice to schools too. Principal Sri Baireshwara Vidyaniketan, Srinivaspura, Sriram Reddy encouraged the practice in his school which he says has brought a transformation in the students.*

*"This year we got a 100 percent first class result in SSLC examinations. Students have become more focused now," he says. Reddy, who was on medication for asthma for the past 40 years now claims to have been cured by Falun Gong.*

*Srikrishna from Hyderabad says that [...], "The mind is cleansed by Falun Gong,".*

*New York Times Exposes How China's Forced Labor Camps Are Used by the Communist Regime to Persecute Innocent People*



Shandong No. 2 Labor Re-education Camp in Zibo is also a carbonized thermal parts factory. All inmates are expected to do some factory work or manual labor. The camp is one of more than 300 special prisons.

ZIBO, China - For a Chinese government that regularly promises its citizens a society governed by the rule of law, the case of a neatly dressed man named Li is a reminder of what still remains outside the law.

Here in a bleak stretch of eastern China, Mr. Li, 40, spent two years in a prison called Shandong No. 2 Labor Re-education Camp. Mr. Li, who spoke on condition that only his surname be used, and other followers of the banned spiritual group Falun Gong have been jailed here despite never having a lawyer or a trial - rights granted under China's criminal law.

That is because Shandong No. 2 is part of a vast penal system in China that is separate from the judicial system. Falun Gong members are hardly the only inmates. Locked inside more than 300 special prisons are an estimated 300,000 prostitutes, drug users, petty criminals and other political prisoners who have been stripped of any legal rights.

In a nondemocratic country like China, such abuse of legal rights might not seem surprising. But this system, a relic of the Mao era, is presenting a dilemma for a modern Communist Party that faces pressure at home and abroad to change the system yet remains obsessed with security and political control.

The government this year is expected to begin privately considering whether, and how, to change the system.

At the same time, the European Union has stated that for China to achieve one of its most prized diplomatic goals - the lifting of Europe's arms embargo - it needs to make a significant gesture on human rights.

Human rights advocates agree that few gestures would be more significant than abolishing or changing this system, which is known as reform through labor re-education. But unlike releasing a political prisoner, a common Chinese good-will gesture, changing labor re-education could force the Communist Party to give up a major tool it has used to maintain its hold on power.

"It is important for the power holders that a system like labor re-education stay in place," said Gao Zhisheng, a lawyer in Beijing and an advocate of changing the legal system.

The crackdown on Falun Gong followers like Mr. Li is a case in point. [...]

The existence of labor re-education meant the police could sweep up masses of people without the time and complications of court trials. "If they wanted to imprison these tens of thousands of followers through normal judicial processes, it would have been impossible because what these people were doing was not a crime," Mr. Gao said. In fact the government did not approve an anti-cult law aimed at the group until months after the crackdown began.

[...]

The domestic debate is occurring as key members of the European Union this month expressed reluctance to lift the arms embargo by June, as they once had strongly suggested. European officials have emphasized that that they want China to make "concrete" improvements on human rights. One idea that has been suggested is ratifying the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

"Pigs will fly before they can ratify with reform through labor re-education in place," said John Kamm, executive director of the Dui Hua Foundation, a group that negotiates the release of political prisoners from China. "It's a violation of every due process right in every human rights law."

Labor re-education camps opened in 1957. The system has become a quick, easy way for the police to imprison people in infractions that violate the social order. Critics say the system gives the police so much latitude that they can arbitrarily choose whether to file criminal charges against someone or simply place that person in labor re-education.

[...]

Conditions and treatment in the more than 300 prisons in the system are said to vary. All inmates are expected to do some type of factory work or manual labor. Some imprisoned intellectuals have described fairly mild conditions, while other people have reported much harsher treatment.

Outside China, Falun Gong is waging an aggressive campaign to publicize its allegations of mistreatment, which the Chinese government has denied. [...]

But there is no question that Falun Gong remains banned in China.

In interviews in China, five Falun Gong followers traveled hundreds of miles to avoid government security agents and described their experiences in labor re-education camps.

Mr. Li arrived in 2000 after spending 10 days in a police holding cell. His family was not notified until he had begun serving a two-year sentence. He said guards often jolted inmates with electric cattle prods to get them to renounce Falun Gong. "The pain was indescribable," he said. "My body jumped in the air."

Two female inmates described repeated humiliations. Menstruating women were shackled standing against a board and then prevented from sleeping or going to the bathroom for several days.

[...]

Mr. Gao, the Beijing lawyer, said Falun Gong followers were still being jailed and labor re-education camps were also now being used to jail some of the petitioners complaining at government offices about corruption or illegal land seizures.

"Unless there are massive structural changes in the way power is organized and allocated in China, there is going to be no change," he said.

*SCMP: Falun Gong may sue for unlawful arrest  
Activists consider legal options after convictions are quashed*

Falun Gong activists are considering suing the police for unlawful arrest and detention in the wake of last week's landmark Court of Final Appeal ruling which quashed their criminal convictions for obstruction and assault on officers. John Clancey, solicitor for the eight Falun Gong practitioners, said he was taking instructions.

Lawyers for the group would meet next month to discuss possible legal action when Paul Harris, a key advising counsel, returned from leave in Britain, he added.

Sixteen Falun Gong practitioners were arrested in March 2002 when they held a peaceful protest outside the front door of the central government's liaison office.

Police were called in after receiving complaints from the office. The 16 were convicted of willfully obstructing a public place and assaulting police.

In ruling in favor of the eight appellants, the five Court of Final Appeal judges reaffirmed the right of people in Hong Kong to demonstrate and said police must have "reasonable suspicion of an unreasonable obstruction" before arresting protesters for obstruction.

The judges also decided against changing the convictions to common assault, saying there was insufficient evidence and that such a change was a matter for a lower court.

Without giving a time frame, Falun Gong spokesman Kan Hung-cheung said the decision over whether to sue the police would be discussed in the short term.

"We have not ruled out seeking compensation. The court has found the arrest and detention to be unlawful. We believe that, bowing to pressure from the central government, Hong Kong officials erred [when our members were arrested]," he said.

"But, more importantly, we just want Hong Kong people to understand that we are innocent and that we are the victims."

While the Court of Final Appeal ruled the 16 Falun Gong [practitioners] broke no laws in their protest, Mr Kan said they had no immediate plans to step up activities. But the police would be told of any changes to its petition activities, he added.

Meanwhile, the group is protesting almost daily at a site near the liaison office without incident.

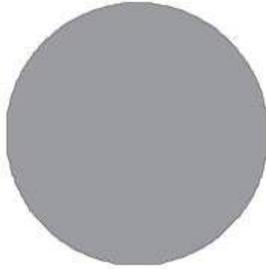
However, similar petitions of a type that triggered the arrests were unlikely to be repeated because that protest site has since been walled off.

During the three-year legal battle, prosecutors claimed the group staged the protest and hunger strike to obstruct the operation of the liaison office and pedestrians - a claim vehemently denied by Falun Gong practitioners.

The legal wrangle was largely seen as a test of Hong Kong's judicial independence and was watched carefully by world media.

Yesterday, the South China Morning Post revealed police had welcomed the ruling, saying it had cleared up grey areas and would help in the drawing up of guidelines for policing future demonstrations.

## Falun Gong Practitioners' Personal Experiences



## *New Practitioner: Falun Dafa Cured My Arthritis and Gave Me a Second Life*

I started practicing Falun Dafa in January of 2005.

In December 2004, I was diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis at a hospital. At the time, I could barely bend my legs, and I could only maintain a half-squat position when I used the toilet. The joints in my hands became swollen and painful and I could not lift anything that was even a little heavy. I could not even hold my child who was only three months old. My condition was already very serious. This disease is considered incurable and can only be controlled by drugs. As time goes by, one's legs will become disabled or paralyzed. Seeing my diagnosis in writing made my eyes fill with tears. I was only 29, why did I have this kind of disease?

On my way home from the hospital, I thought about Falun Dafa. Only Falun Dafa could save me. My mother practices Falun Dafa and she often told me the miraculous stories of the practice. So I told my husband about practicing Falun Dafa, but he was completely against it and insisted that I seek medical help. In desperation, I found a traditional Chinese medicine doctor. I took 20 courses in Chinese medicine, but the effect was not good.

My mother was very worried about my condition. She repeatedly advised me to come home to learn Falun Dafa. Although I had read in many Falun Dafa materials about the numerous cases of Dafa curing strange and stubborn diseases, I still did not quite believe it. Could Falun Dafa really be so good?

One month later, with the attitude of giving it a try, I went home to learn Falun Dafa from my mother. The first day I started learning Falun Dafa I stopped taking the medicine. But the joints in my hands and legs became severely swollen and painful on the second day. My mother said, "You should not seek to heal illnesses when you practice Falun Dafa. You will gain things naturally without pursuing them."

I did what my mother told me to do and a miracle happened. The third day after I started practicing, the swelling in my hands and legs disappeared and my joints got completely back to normal.

I'm really so happy. It is Master Li who has given me a healthy body again. Falun Dafa is indeed miraculous and great. I will definitely persist in practicing Falun Dafa.