

Clearwisdom Digest

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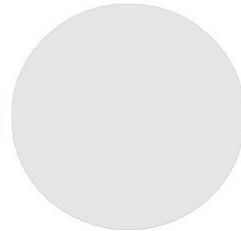
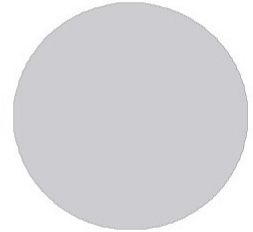
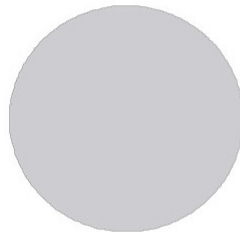
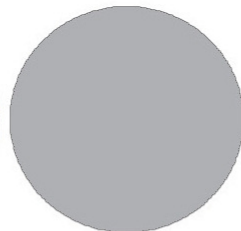
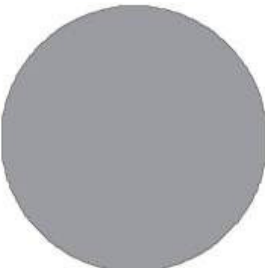


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News and Events from Around the World



United Nations Committee against Torture: A Report from Falun Gong Human Rights Reveals the PRC's Lies

From November 3 to 21, 2008, the United Nations Committee against Torture is holding the 41st session of the conference in Geneva. The committee will specifically review the PRC government's use of torture. Including Falun Gong Human Rights, nineteen human rights groups have submitted reports strongly condemning the Chinese Communist Party for promoting torture.

The Convention against Torture, which went into effect in 1987, is one of eight human rights conventions in the world. China became one of the signatories to this convention in 1988 and has the legal obligation to follow the rules stipulated in the Convention, such as preventing and stopping torture, punishing torturers, and compensating victims of torture. The UN Committee against Torture is the executive body of the Convention against Torture. All signatories should submit a report to the Committee for scrutiny every four years.

Because of the Tiananmen Massacre on June 4, 1989, the PRC government did not dare submit the first report on time. It finally did so in 1993. In 1996 and 2000, the PRC government submitted another two reports. During these three reviews, the committee repeatedly mentioned many severe issues such as 'reeducation through labor,' 'political prisoners,' and punishment using torture. In 2004, the Chinese government dared not submit a report because the inhumane persecution of Falun Gong would receive much attention. Therefore it failed to deliver its fourth report. Because the committee continually pressed the Chinese government and prepared to complain to the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), the PRC government reluctantly submitted its fifth report for review during this 41st session of the UN Committee against Torture.

After the PRC government's report was published on the UN website, the world's largest human rights groups expressed enormous disbelief. A total of nineteen human rights groups submitted their own reports to condemn the PRC. In contrast, human rights groups submitted only 12 reports in total for the six other countries that were to be reviewed in this 41st session of the UN Committee. These appraisal reports that NGOs submit in response to the reports from different countries are called shadow reports, meaning a shadow following the form. According to the Convention, the UN Committee against Torture will register these shadow reports and also use them as major references in conducting their investigation. At the same time, the UN Committee against Torture also proposed 11 pages of severe questions based on the 2008 report that the PRC government submitted. This information can be found on the UN website at:

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/cats41.htm>

Rumors written in ink can never conceal facts written in blood

Since 1999, when the PRC government publicly announced its intention to eradicate Falun Gong, Falun Gong practitioners have been suffering the most inhumane torture, and numerous persecutions based on torture. To this end, Falun Gong Human Rights and the Conscience Foundation officially submitted a shadow report to the UN Committee against Torture

http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/ngos/CFFalunShadowReport_China_cat41.pdf

In its report, the Falun Gong Human Rights group clearly pointed out that "effective legislative, administrative and judicial measures" mentioned in the 2008 China state report are a tactic that the Chinese government continually uses to deceive the world. This "progress on paper" is only produced to cover up the deteriorating reality. The PRC government's deceptive tactic of progress on paper, repeatedly used over a long period of time, should no longer be met with praise or encouragement, but should instead be thoroughly exposed and criticized. It demonstrates unequivocally that the PRC government knows what international human rights standards are, how to answer questions on human rights correctly, how to establish a legal framework to protect human rights, and how to punish criminals who commit human rights violations; yet the PRC chooses to continue to violate human rights. These "effective legislative, administrative and judicial measures" are not progress because the PRC government never implements them. The PRC government can order up bad laws that infringe on human rights and, at the same time, empty laws for protecting human rights, which shows that the PRC government never follows any laws. "Effective legislative, administrative and judicial measures" is only an armor of lies to deflect and deceive international scrutiny of China's deteriorating human rights condition.

In its report, the Falun Gong Human Rights group also presented indisputable facts to verify the PRC government's brutal persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Since the year 2000, the Falun Gong Human Rights group has been systematically submitting cases of the PRC's violations of Falun Gong practitioners to the UN Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights. The UN Special Rapporteurs have sent thousands of interventions to the PRC government about those cases. Over 1000 cases involved Falun Gong practitioners who were persecuted to death. Although the PRC government consistently represented that those Falun Gong practitioners died naturally, it nonetheless acknowledged that these victims always died in police custody. This proves the accuracy of the information. Since 1999, approximately one thousand Falun Gong practitioners who have suffered torture have escaped China with scars on their bodies. In addition, there are thousand of overseas Chinese whose family members have suffered torture due to the PRC government's persecution of Falun Gong. The Falun Gong Human Rights group has, over the years, arranged many of them to meet with the UN Committees and with officials from various governments. Considering that only

a very small percentage of Falun Gong practitioners have managed to escape China or have overseas connections, these victims not only are direct witnesses of the PRC government's torture of Falun Gong practitioners, but their number also reflects the scale of the persecution.

The PRC government's instructions to torture Falun Gong practitioners

The report states that the PRC government promotes the persecution as part of a nationwide policy. This policy is unconstitutional and doesn't have any procedural basis. The PRC government banned Falun Gong in July 1999. Only in October 1999 did the Chinese national legislature pass a "law" to legitimize the persecution. The Washington Post satirically noted in an article on November 2, 1999, that "When [China's Communist leaders] found themselves without the laws they needed to vigorously persecute a peaceful meditation society, the Party simply ordered up some new laws. Now these will be applied - retroactively, of course... By these standards, Stalin was a scrupulous observer of civil rights."

The PRC government publicly claimed that the purpose of banning Falun Gong was to eradicate Falun Gong completely. However, in order to deceive world public opinion, it also declared that only small numbers of Falun Gong practitioners were punished "not because they practiced Falun Gong, but because they engaged in illegal criminal acts." Since 1999, millions of Falun Gong practitioners have been incarcerated. All have been offered a simple way to get released: just renounce Falun Gong and you are free to go. Can people who have engaged in "illegal criminal acts" be released just by renouncing their "illegal criminal acts?" The PRC government claims that it has won a fundamental victory in the campaign against Falun Gong and that 980 Falun Gong practitioners have been "transformed." Such propaganda shows the primary objective of the PRC government's campaign is not the "illegal criminal acts" but the "transformation" -- coercing Falun Gong practitioners to renounce their belief.

The PRC government's instructions on promoting the torture of Falun Gong practitioners deliberately violate the Convention against Torture. Jiang Zemin brutally ordered, "No measure is too excessive against Falun Gong," and "destroy their reputations, bankrupt them financially, and exterminate them physically." The [610](#) Office instructions are that, "Beaten to death is counted as suicide." It gives rewards to those policemen who transform Falun Gong practitioners and also organizes activities where the police can share torture methods and torture equipment. Thus, with the PRC government's use of promotions and rewards, all levels of the government use all kinds of torture methods on Falun Gong practitioners, illegally detain Falun Gong practitioners, illegally set up "brainwashing centers" and "law education schools," send Falun Gong practitioners to mental hospitals to persecute them, don't allow lawyers to take cases related to Falun Gong and even persecute and torture those lawyers who defend Falun Gong. The PRC government clearly knows that, as a signatory, it has a

legal obligation to abide by the Convention against Torture. However, its promotion of torture, using all kinds of methods, is a fundamental violation of the Convention against Torture.

The PRC government violates many articles of the Convention against Torture

Article 3 of the Convention against Torture prohibits any signatory from repatriating anyone back to the country that used torture. However, in August 2002, the PRC government instigated the Cambodian government to arrest and repatriate Falun Gong practitioners Xinyi Zhang and her husband Guojun Li, who had UN refugee status; in March 2007, it pressured the Russian government to repatriate Falun Gong practitioner Hui Ma and her daughter and in May 2007, Falun Gong practitioner professor Chunman Gao. In February 2007, 14-year-old Zhao Youran came to New York with a delegation to participate in a winter camp. She had been in contact with her uncle in New York, who practices Falun Gong. The head of the delegation kidnapped her in order to forcibly take her to a flight back to China. U.S. customs agents rescued Ms. Zhao.

Article 4, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Convention against Torture stipulate that the signatory must punish the torturer, protect those who expose torture and compensate the victim. However, instead of punishing the torturers, the PRC government redoubled its persecution of those Falun Gong practitioners who expose the torture. Although the PRC government receives great international pressure and, on very rare occasions, has had to punish torturers, the victims are still tortured. On November 24, 2005, the police raped two female Falun Gong practitioners in their custody. This case aroused much international attention. At the time, the UN Special Rapporteur on the question of torture was conducting his visit to China. Falun Gong Human Rights immediately submitted this case to the UN committee. Because of the immense international pressure, the PRC government admitted the rape occurred and sentenced the rapist policeman Xuejian He to 8-years in jail. However, the two victims were still persecuted. Even Mr. Ren Baokun, who helped the victims to file a complaint, was illegally sent to reeducation through labor.

The case of Ms. Gao Rongrong is particularly egregious. On May 7, 2004, two policemen used electric batons to shock Ms. Gao's face for seven hours, charring her face. When this case was exposed internationally, and Ms. Gao's charred face appeared on overseas websites, the "610 Office" ordered that Ms. Gao be kept in custody even if she died. On October 5, 2004, with the help of other Falun Gong practitioners, Ms. Gao escaped. Instead of investigating the torture, the authorities issued a warrant for Ms. Gao's arrest. On August 30, 2004, the UN Special Rapporteur on the question of torture sent an urgent appeal to the PRC government concerning Ms. Gao. On March 6, 2005, the authorities captured Ms. Gao and on June 10, they tortured her to death. Several Falun

Gong practitioners who helped Ms. Gao escape are still in police custody and are being tortured.

Article 16 in Convention against Torture stipulates that the signatory must forbid inhumane treatment. Nevertheless, with the cruelest methods, the PRC government is harvesting the vital organs from Falun Gong practitioners. The UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture sent a joint intervention on this issue to the PRC government twice, and requested that the PRC government fully explain the source of organs for the sudden increase in organ transplants that have been going on in China since the year 2000 and the relationship to the persecution of Falun Gong.

The PRC government's promotion of torture breeds a culture of violence

The Falun Gong Human Rights report described how the PRC government is promoting torture to persecute Falun Gong, Tibetans, family church Christians, and dissidents. However, under a dictatorship that habitually uses and abuses torture, the whole society is the final victim. Verification exists that the kinds of abuse and torture that have been used on Falun Gong practitioners are now being used on the general public. For example, the policy of "brutal interception" is almost exactly copied from the interception of Falun Gong practitioners; "law education centers" are the same as "brainwashing centers" for Falun Gong practitioners; prohibiting lawyers from taking cases from petitioners, from people who have lost their homes to forced demolition, from people who have lost their jobs, from earthquake victims, and from victims of melamine-laden milk is the same as prohibiting lawyers from representing Falun Gong practitioners; hiring thugs is a parallel to violently beating Falun Gong practitioners on Tiananmen Square. Under the control of the PRC government, social conflicts are becoming more violent each day and the PRC government's promotion of torture is leading the way to solving social conflicts by becoming more violent each day. The PRC government depends on torture to intimidate its people and suppress dissidents' voices.

The PRC government's promotion of torture and its reckless trampling of the law and justice are the basis for the spread of a culture of violence; the PRC's hypocritical claim of using the rule of law has made the public trust the system less and less. Children are becoming the most vulnerable to this culture of violence. The main casualties of the Sichuan earthquake were school children, the main victims of melamine-laced milk in the PRC were pre-school children, and there is also the issue of child labor and child sexual exploitation. However, voices for these victims are being suppressed, mainly through police intimidation and violence.

Suspending the PRC's right to membership in the UNHRC

Finally, the Falun Gong Human Rights report recommended unequivocally "to report the severe and deliberate violations of the Convention by the PRC government to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) and to suggest to the UNHRC that it suspend the PRC's right to membership in the UNHRC."

The Conscience Foundation, together with the Falun Gong Human Rights group, will pay close attention to the UN Committee against Torture's review of the PRC government's torture and will continue its communication with related special rapporteurs and other UN working staff for any further information.

New Jersey: Tianti Bookstore Celebrates One-Year Anniversary

Tianti Bookstore, which sells only Falun Gong related books and videos, is now celebrating its one year anniversary. Manager Mr. Zhu said that the Tianti Bookstore opened for business on November 2007 in New Jersey. On one hand, it is convenient for practitioners to purchase Falun Gong original works and audio-visual materials, and on the other hand, it also provides those who are interested in Falun Gong with a positive channel to come to understand what Falun Gong is all about.



Tianti Bookstore has been open for business for one year in New Jersey, United States

The book [*Zhuan Falun*](#) was among the top ten bestsellers in China in 1997. But since the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) started the persecution of Falun Gong in July 1999, the publication of the book has been prohibited in China and a large number of books have been destroyed. So people in China are unable to purchase the Falun Gong books that were widely available in the past. In addition, many bookstores run by Chinese people outside China dare not sell Falun Gong books under pressure from Chinese embassies and consulates.

Mr. Zhu said that since the persecution started, the CCP's slanderous and vilifying propaganda against Falun Gong has misled many of the world's people. Practitioners have held numerous activities to raise awareness of the persecution in an effort to bring it to an end. As a result, many people have heard about Falun Gong, but only have a vague idea of what it is all about. The Tianti Bookstore provides Falun Gong books in over a dozen languages, including Chinese, English, German, Japanese, French and Italian, and nearly 300 audio-visual products.

An "unusual" young lady: It is what I have been looking for

A young lady named Cynthia is in her 20s. She said she could see some scenes and things in other dimensions since her childhood. When she talked about them, her

family and friends could not understand her, so she also began to suspect that something was wrong with her.

Cynthia and her three friends grew up in a community with a poor social atmosphere where violent incidents often occurred. She and her friends had been pondering what they should learn to change this violent society, but they had no answer. Several months ago, Cynthia prayed and pleaded with heaven: "God, can you tell me, what should I learn?" The following day, she found at her front door a flyer introducing Falun Gong. She opened the flyer, and felt all the cells in her body shaking. She could not help but burst out, "This is what I have been looking for!"

Cynthia went to a nearby practice site, and then found the Tianti Bookstore, located in northwest New Jersey. She bought the English version of *Zhuan Falun* and an exercise instruction videotape. Now she and four of her friends have started to cultivate Falun Gong. The more they read *Zhuan Falun*, the more they love reading it. Through reading *Zhuan Falun*, Cynthia also understands many puzzles she had about life before. She is very grateful that someone placed the Falun Gong flyer at her front door.

A Chinese professor: If the CCP says it's bad, it must be something good. I must find out more about it

A Chinese biologist from Colorado has had six heart operations. He met many people at a local Chinese church who often sing the praises of the CCP. The professor asked them, "If the CCP is so good, why don't you go back to China?"

Once, one of them brought a copy of *Zhuan Falun*. The professor asked to borrow it, but they did not let him, saying that the CCP said the book is "not good." This biologist thought that what the CCP claims to be bad, must be something good. He made up his mind to find the book.

So the biologist checked the website and found the contact number of the Tianti Bookstore. He asked staff of the bookstore many facts about Falun Gong and finally bought a copy of *Zhuan Falun* and the exercise instruction videotape.

Tianti Bookstore is a powerful source of truth

Though the city where the bookstore is located is not a tourist site, on some occasions, some Chinese tourists would come through. When they saw the Tianti Bookstore, many of them stood outside to take a look first, and then entered to look around. Some people were amazed and said, "There is a bookstore exclusively selling Falun Gong books!"

The bookstore manager, Mr. Zhu, said that the bookstore is a powerful source of truth. When people see it, they immediately realize it is different from what they have heard from the CCP's propaganda. The CCP's lies against Falun Gong are destroyed.

Tianti Bookstore is a non-profit organization registered in the United States. It shows from another angle that Falun Gong practitioners run the bookstore, following the principles of Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance. They provide a convenient place for people to purchase the Falun Gong books, and a channel for people to learn what Falun Gong is. They are not profit-oriented. They expect that through their efforts, many people will benefit from Falun Gong practice.

In addition to Falun Gong original works, the Tianti Bookstore currently also acts as a distributor for Clearwisdom Books and Classical Chinese Literature to help modern people understand traditional Chinese culture, and the inner meaning of "Cultivation Practice."

Tianti Bookstore Address:

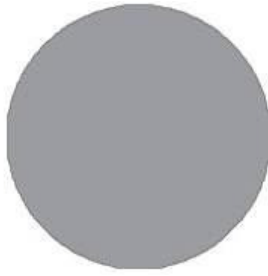
2021 Lemoine Ave

Fort Lee, NJ 07024

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<https://tiantibooks.org>

Facts of the Persecution



Mr. Yang Jiaye Dies at Guangxi Province Forced Labor Camp

Mr. Yang Jiaye lived in Lingshan County, Guangxi Province. On June 30, 2008, Domestic Security Team Leader Liang Yongshen and Fang Daoyang arrested him at his home because they found him playing Falun Gong music on the street. He died on November 18, 2008, while detained in the 4th Ward.

Mr. Yang Jiaye, 41, had a severe case of polio. He could not stand up, and was bedridden. After he started practicing Falun Gong in 1997, he was able to stand up and could move normally.

Mr. Yang went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong after the persecution started. In the spring of 2002, he was arrested and sentenced to two years of forced labor for passing out truth-clarifying materials. After he was deprived of his right to study the Fa and do the Falun Gong exercises, his physical condition worsened and eventually he had to be released on medical parole. Since he was able to practice Falun Gong again upon returning home, he quickly recovered. Mr. Yang was able to work and live normally and he told others about Falun Gong.

On May 16, 2008, Mr. Yang rode his bike on the street with a sign saying "Falun Dafa is great" hanging on the front, and a loudspeaker playing Falun Gong songs. He was arrested and then released the same night, but all of his belongings were confiscated.

The Domestic Security Division arrested him at his home at 8:30 a.m. on June 30, 2008. They had him sentenced to two years of forced labor the next day and took him to the 4th Ward of the 1st Forced Labor Camp of Nanning City in Guangxi Province. He died on November 18, 2008, while detained in the 4th Ward.

On the day of his death, Mr. Yang's older brother and younger sister both rushed to the labor camp to find out the cause. The camp administration and Lingshan County CCP Political and Judiciary Committee personnel pressured his family to try to force them to sign the papers necessary to allow immediate cremation of the body without inspection. Under strong resistance, the officials finally allowed his family to see the body on the morning of November 19, then cremated it on November 21.

Mr. Zhang Litian Dies in Jinzhou City Prison, Liaoning Province

Mr. Zhang Litian, 36, was born in Laizhou City, Shandong Province, but lived in Chaoyang City, Liaoning Province most of his life. Due to the persecution, he stayed in his old hometown in Shandong Province for the past several years, to avoid arrest.



Mr. Zhang Litian

In April 2008, using the excuse of preparing for the Olympics, residence permit community police from Jinzhou City and Taihe District followed the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) order to locate every Falun Gong practitioner on their list. They traced Mr. Zhang to Shandong Province and then arrested him. The police brought him back to Jinzhou City, where he was locked in the 1st Detention Center of Jinzhou City.

Zhang Litian went on a hunger strike to protest the persecution immediately after being arrested. In August 2008, Taihe District Court secretly tried Mr. Zhang in the Detention Center, sentenced him to five years in prison, and took him to the 12th Ward of Jinzhou City Prison. He died on November 17, 2008.

The Prison Administration claimed that he died of a heart attack, but his family knows that Mr. Zhang was very healthy and never had any heart problems. His father is in his 70s, and his young daughter is only 10 years old.

Mr. Dong Fengshan Dies after Six Days in Siping Prison, Jilin Province

On October 13, 2008, Domestic Security agents from Songyuan City Police Department arrested Falun Gong practitioner Mr. Dong Fengshan at his rental home in the city. More than ten days later, his wife and two relatives went to the house and found, to their great surprise, that three police officers were waiting there. They confiscated their bags and took them to the police station, where they were subjected to interrogation. When the police confirmed that the three of them were not Falun Gong practitioners, they forced Mr. Dong's wife to sign a document without allowing her to see its contents, then released them. Mr. Dong Fengshan was detained in Shanyou Detention Center in Songyuan City and secretly sentenced to nine years in prison. The whole process was done without notifying his family. On October 23, 2008, he was taken to Jilin Province Prison in Siping City.

On October 29, 2008, Mr. Dong's wife received a call from Siping Prison telling her that Mr. Dong was dying of an illness. However, when they rushed to the prison, the administration told them that he had already died. Mr. Dong's family were very puzzled, because they had seen him on October 22, 2008 in Songyuan City Detention Center, one day before he was taken to the Siping Prison, and he was fine and not ill; he ate and slept well, and he was in good spirits and health. How did he die of sickness only six days after entering the prison, and what was he ill with?

The Prison Administration failed to give his family a reasonable explanation. They told his family that on the day Mr. Dong entered the prison, he had a conflict with the cell leader (a prisoner) because he did the Falun Gong exercises. He went to work in the prison cement factory the next morning without eating breakfast. Mr. Dong was taken to the prison clinic by lunchtime due to a sudden stomachache. The clinic doctor fed him one bowl of brown sugar water. He was rushed to Siping City Prison Hospital later when the situation got more severe, and he died some time later.

Mr. Dong's family requested to have autopsy done to investigate the cause of his sudden death and they hired a lawyer. His case is being handled right now. Details are under investigation.

Nurse He Xianggu is Injected with Harmful Drugs at Hunan Mental Hospital Because She Practices Falun Gong



Ms. He Xianggu

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

47-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 then conducted herself according to the principles 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 then immediately sit down, and sit down and then stand up. She also felt nauseous and vomited.

Officers from Wujialing Police Station in Kaifu District, Changsha City arrested her 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](#) agents pressured the 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, Psychiatry Division, the Brain Hospital of Hunan Province on 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 WCH CCP Committee Secretary Zhang Hui and Office Head Hu Hui, two people monitored He Xianggu, a non-mentally ill person, 24/7. WCH paid their salaries. Family visits were prohibited, except her relatives could see her 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 up He Xianggu, 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 detained.

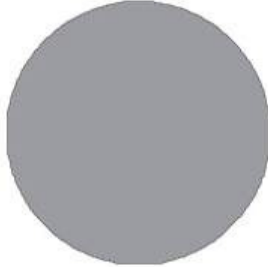
Violence and potent injections

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's place of work, WCH could 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 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 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.

People Awaken to the Truth



Hundreds of Jiang Yabin's Fellow Villagers in Heilongjiang Province Petition for His Release

On May 26, 2008, Falun Gong practitioner Jiang Yabin, a villager from Liумao Village, Hengshan District, Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province, was arrested by police while transplanting rice seedlings. The police also confiscated his possessions. On October 9, he was sentenced to three years in prison. Four hundred and twenty out of five hundred residents in Liумao Village signed a petition calling for his release.

A petition by the villagers from Liумao Village, Hengshan District, Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province:

We are villagers from Liумao Village, Hengshan District, Jixi City and we would like to post bail for Falun Gong practitioner and fellow villager Jiang Yabin. Mr. Jiang is truly a good person. The sentence by the court was unjustified. Mr. Jiang used to suffer from severe stomach pain to such a degree that he could not move and had to double over to endure the pain. His stomach pain disappeared after he began to practice Falun Gong. His hemorrhoids were healed as well.

At home he is a good father and a good son, always treats people kindly and is always ready to give a helping hand. He has high moral standards and has been recognized by all the villagers as a good man.

The constitution confirms people's rights of belief, speech, press, and appeal. What Mr. Jiang does is completely legitimate, does not violate any laws, harms no one, and has no negative effects on society. He did not commit any crime.

We, the fellow villagers of Mr. Jiang, include our signatures as follows, requesting that the court release Mr. Jiang Yabin as soon as possible.

(Signatures)

My Unforgettable Experience in a Beijing Detention Center

By Yi Ke

My name is Yi Ke, and I am not a Falun Gong practitioner. I would like to tell what it was like being in the Beijing Detention Center. Although it happened in 1999, nine years later it still feels like it happened just yesterday. The police discovered several pornographic VCDs at my place and held me for ten days at the Beijing Fangshan Detention Center. What I witnessed there repeatedly moved me. My detention center stay turned out not to be a waste of time but rather a turning point in my life.

I had to remove all my clothing and submit to a body search before I was allowed to enter the facility. Buttons, zippers, belts, and shoes had to be left outside. I had to hold up my pants so they would not fall down. A cell head asked each detainee several questions. If the reply was unsatisfactory, a beating followed. I was forced to maintain torturous positions such as "flying an airplane" and "Swallow Flying" (see also <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2004/8/31/51910.html>), as well have my face slapped again and again until the inmates in the cell who did this to me got tired. All seven inmates--except one young man about my age--participated in torturing me. The young man did not take part and even shouted at the other inmates to stop beating me and tried to protect me. The inmates called him "Falun Gong."

No one knew his name. He called himself Falun Gong Practitioner. The guards pressured him for his name and address, but he refused to tell them. The inmates admired what he did. Later on I learned why he was detained.

He had practiced Falun Gong for three years. After taking up the practice, his insomnia and dizziness disappeared and his morals improved. He told me two stories. Before beginning the practice he went out of his way to obtain personal gain by faking receipts for reimbursement. After becoming a practitioner, he refused all the falsified receipts offered by a store manager who wanted to promote store products. Once when he mailed 3,600 [yuan](#) to purchase a bunch of audio parts from a company in Wuhan City, the company doubled his delivery. He sold all the parts and mailed the extra 3,600 yuan back to the company and explained that he did this because he was a Falun Gong practitioner. Not long ago, he purchased more minutes on his cell phone in the Fangshan region. The salesman forgot to charge him. He was so busy talking to the salesman about how to check the minutes that he forgot to pay. Realizing this after he had already left the store, he went back, paid what he owed, and told the salesman that he did it because he practiced Falun Gong. The salesman was grateful and surprised and said, "You Falun Gong are so good! How come the TV tells a different story about Falun Gong?" The practitioner then explained what Falun Gong was all about and how Jiang's regime persecuted Falun Gong. The salesman and other salespeople in the store had a good understanding of Falun Gong after this incident.

In the past I did not know much Falun Gong. After this conversation I knew that Falun Gong practitioners were cultivators and lived according to Truth-Compassion-Forbearance. Falun Gong was persecuted because so many people practiced Falun Gong, their numbers exceeding CCP membership. In addition, many high-level Chinese Communist Party (CCP) officials also practiced Falun Gong, which frightened Jiang Zemin, who was worried about losing his power. That is why Jiang ordered Falun Gong to be wiped out. The primary reason for this persecution was Jiang's envy and resentment of the Master of Falun Gong. Several key CCP members disagreed, but Jiang insisted his orders be carried out. He slandered Falun Gong and sought to eliminate it in three months. "Mr. Falun Gong" and I also talked about the 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre (known in China as the "June 4th Incident"), which was similar to the persecution of Falun Gong. After the students were labeled "anti-revolutionary rioters," the CCP used this as justification to massacre unarmed students and citizens.

In the following days we talked about almost everything. All the inmates were touched by "Falun Gong's" great compassion and tolerance, and were angry about this persecution. A young man in his 20s wanted to practice Falun Gong after he was released. "Falun Gong" told him how to find a contact person when he got out.

Later on, police officials questioned him several times, but he did not provide any useful information. He told us that many Falun Gong practitioners were here in Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. You saw them everywhere--from the city to the suburbs. About 30 practitioners, including Falun Gong were arrested together. He only told the police that he was a Falun Gong practitioner. At the Fangshan Police Station the chief beat him. He told the chief not to get angry and explained what Falun Gong is. The next day a policeman beat him viciously and kicked him in the groin. In the end, he still did not reveal his name. The station officers took him to the police department, where he was questioned for an entire day but did not reveal his identify. Finally he was taken to the detention center.

I asked him if he hated the officers that had tortured him. He said, "No, our Master told us not to complain or be resentful." Many guards did not know the truth and did not understand Falun Gong. In the month of September, a military officer in the same cell saw him reading [Zhuan Falun](#) and attempted to report him. But after a conversation with the practitioner he learned about Falun Gong and the cultivation of Truth-Compassion-Forbearance, raising one's morals, and becoming healthy. Now that military officer is a firm Falun Gong practitioner.

The "Falun Gong" read to me "An Upright Person" from [Hong Yin](#), which I still remember clearly:

"He who acts for his name
a life of anger and hate is his

He who acts for profit
cold is he, knowing not his kin
He who acts for emotion
many are the troubles he brings himself
Bitter,
fighting away,
he makes karma all his life.

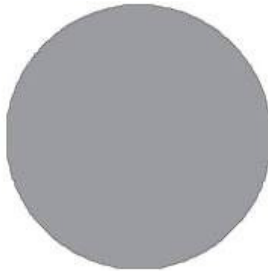
Not seeking a name
life is carefree and content
Not set on profit
one is known as humane and righteous
Not stirred by emotion
the mind is quiet, desires few
Kind,
cultivating himself,
he builds up virtue all his years."

We became very good friends before my release. He told me that his last name was Cao and that he was from Sichuan Province.

I have never forgotten this experience. Several years after, I had many conversations with people regarding Falun Gong. Many of them knew that the CCP falsified incidents and blamed Falun Gong, including the fake practitioner's suicide and the "Self-immolation Incident" on Tiananmen Square. Last year I obtained anti-web-blocking software so that I could really understand the truth of what is happening in China. I read the *Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party* and saw clearly that the CCP placed itself above the country, above the law, and above the constitution, and has killed many people. After quitting the CCP and its affiliated organizations, I saw many people were still blinded by CCP ideology. I decided to write this article and share my experiences, especially for those who still misunderstand Falun Gong and are fooled by the fabrications concocted by the CCP. They should get close to Falun Gong and understand how Falun Gong practitioners cultivate and their excellent character.

Conscientious and ethical people with a sense of justice should stand up, appeal for Falun Gong, and stop the persecution of Falun Gong. I believe that justice will be served with regard to those who were and are involved in the persecution and that this will happen soon.

Voice of Justice



Political Leaders from 18 Countries Jointly Call On the United Nations to Stop the Chinese Communist Party's Persecution of Falun Gong

Prior to the 60th anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (CIPFG), and more than 300 political leaders from 18 countries jointly wrote to the United Nations Human Rights Council to ask the United Nations to take effective action to stop the Chinese Communist Party's persecution of Falun Gong.

The political leaders, including members of Congress, state and local council members, county magistrates, and city mayors are from 18 countries, including the United States, Canada, Australia, France, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. They jointly wrote to the president of the UN Human Rights Council and UN Secretary-General to express their support for the global "Millions of Signatures" campaign launched by CIPFG and to call on the UN and the international community to take effective action to stop the Chinese Communist Party's persecution of Falun Gong.

The "Global Millions of Signatures" Campaign, which was launched in January 2008 in Hong Kong, has collected signatures from 1.35 million supporters in 133 countries. The political leaders from these countries also expressed their support for their citizens' appeal against the persecution of Falun Gong.

The United Nations Committee against Torture released an investigative report on November 21, 2008, expressing concern for China's widespread use of torture. The report particularly asked for an investigation of the torture, mistreatment, and harvesting of organs from living Falun Gong practitioners.

The proposal of the UN Committee against Torture has attracted worldwide attention. CIPFG states that, from the Chinese Communist Party's start of the persecution in July 1999 to the present, it has been violating international conventions on human rights. The UN Human Rights Council should require the Chinese Communist regime to improve by a certain time; otherwise the council should submit a report to the UN to sanction it.

Lawyer Chu Wan-chi, representing CIPFG's global "Millions of Signatures" campaign, sent the letter by global mail to the UN Human Rights Council, to the Secretary-General and the President of the UN Human Rights Council on December 5, 2008.

Ms. Chu stated, "Over the past nine plus years, the Chinese Communist Party has misused the nation's resources to persecute Falun Gong practitioners and human rights advocates. The ongoing brutal persecution raises questions as to whether the Chinese Communist Party can truly and peacefully co-exist with the international community."

Ms. Chu stressed, "The UN Human Rights Council should even more strictly question the Chinese Communist Party about all incidents that violate human rights and ask it to immediately stop the persecution of Falun Gong. If the Chinese Communist Party continues to deny or does not respond within a prescribed time, the Human Rights Council should submit a proposal to the UN to sanction it regarding the Chinese Communist Party's violation of international conventions on human rights for so many years."

The Vice President of the Asia Branch of CIPFG, lawyer Chiu Huang-chuan, stated that the UN Human Rights Council's concerns about the Chinese Communist Party's violation of human rights, particularly its persecution of Falun Gong, is a matter of fundamental justice. He said that the council should further send special investigators to China to carry out an investigation, make a report, and then, according to the report, specifically require the Chinese Communist Party to improve its human rights conditions.

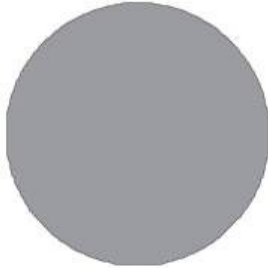
Following is the letter, signed by political leaders from 18 countries:

To: President, UN Human Rights Council
Cc: UN Security Council, UN Secretary-General

Dear Mr. President,

I have been made aware of the global "Millions of Signatures" Campaign launched by Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong in China (CIPFG) since January 2008 and I have been shown the evidence of such signature collection. I am impressed by the overwhelming support the campaign has received from both my country and people world-wide. Apart from my support for the CIPFG's endeavor to uphold human rights, I sympathize with the Falun Gong practitioners being persecuted by the Chinese Communist regime and understand the local signers' appeal against the persecution. All human rights are universal. I hope the United Nations, my government and all human rights organizations can provide effective assistance to call on the Chinese regime to immediately stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China.

Falun Gong Practitioners' Personal Experiences



A Fortune That Couldn't Be Bought

By a Falun Gong practitioner from China

In April 2004, my uncle told me that practicing Falun Gong is beneficial for one's health. I said that if he thought it was good then he should try it for himself. At the time, he mentioned that it was not easy to find a copy of [Zhuan Falun](#). Soon, I obtained a book from a friend and gave it to him but he said that he had already obtained one.

I didn't think I would start practicing Falun Gong back then. I don't have much education and have poor enlightenment quality so I did not believe in anything back then. Later I told one of my friends this and they suggested that I should at least read *Zhuan Falun* first before making any judgment. He also spoke quite highly of the book and suggested that since I obtained the book in the way that I had, I probably had a predestined relationship.

I took his advice and began reading *Zhuan Falun* and learned the five sets of exercises. Two days later, I felt Falun rotating. I knew that Teacher had already started purifying my body.

I used to have many illnesses. I had acute insomnia, and I was very sensitive to cold even in the summertime, especially in my knees and in the joints of my hands. Thus, I could not wear short sleeves in summer and couldn't touch cold water. Fluid often gathered on my knee and I had to get the fluid extracted. As a result, I went to many hospitals, took lots of medication, and spent an enormous amount of money. However, this did not ease my suffering.

Less than two months after I had started practicing Falun Gong, all my pain disappeared miraculously. Teacher gave me a healthy mind and body and I experienced many miracles. For example, one night, I hurt my ankle while walking and I forgot to treat myself as a practitioner at the time. I insisted on walking around so that pain would eventually ease.

However, when I returned home, I experienced more pain in my foot. I could not fall asleep and I sent forth righteous thoughts at midnight even though I had pain in my foot. I persisted in sitting in full lotus as I sent forth righteous thoughts. After I did this, the pain subsided completely.

I am immensely grateful to our great Teacher! Our compassionate Teacher had endured a lot for me. Realizing this, I have tears in my eyes and I feel that I am within Teacher's mercy at every moment.

My husband personally witnessed the marvels of Falun Gong as well, and also became a Falun Gong practitioner. Before he started practicing Falun Gong, he had to retire early because he had many health problems and he had to take medication all the time. He could only walk a few steps due to recurring foot injuries. As he walked, he periodically had to stop and take a short rest before walking further. He also had stones since 1994, so each year, he had to go to the hospital to get them removed. He spent a lot of money on medication but could not eliminate his condition completely. Each time, the excruciating pain caused him to writhe on the ground. It was hard to witness because there was nothing I could do to help him.

Through practicing Falun Gong, all of his diseases disappeared. He is also immensely grateful to Teacher! Every morning after he gets up, the first thing that he does is offer incense to Teacher.

In the past, my husband always felt that life was unfair because he had less of an income due to his early retirement. Now he says that he has obtained the [Fa](#), and that is worth more than all the money in the world.

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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