

# Chapter 1 Shut Up All of You!

— Issue on freedom of speech



Over 10,000 Falun Gong practitioners surrounded at the gate of Tianjin Educational College from April 19 to April 23, 1999. This event was caused by an article written by He Zuoxiu, a physical scientist and academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The article *I Don't Agree with Teenagers Practicing Qigong*, which was published in the college publication *Science Review for Juvenile*, cited a case that a PhD student of Prof. He was obsessed by Li Hongzhi's theory which led him to schizophrenia. The attack lasted four days.



Falun Gong practitioners illegally besieged Tianjin Educational College.

This was the case with the unprecedented number of Falun Gong practitioners besetting the media. After the media reported for the first time the cases of death and lunacy of the Falun Gong practitioners in 1994, dozens of media organizations came under organized attacks by Falun Gong practitioners.

These media organizations included:

Beijing TV Station

Shenyang TV Station

China Youth Daily

Nanfang Daily

Nanfang Metropolis News

Xiamen Daily

Qianjiang Evening News

Qilu Evening News

Health News Digest

West China City Daily

Nanfang Rural News	Hebei Politics and Law News
Xinjiang Economic News	Chongqing Evening News
Wujin Daily	Qiantang Weekend of Zhejiang Daily
Chinese Business View	

All these media organizations are located all over the country.

From June 1 to 3, 1998, Shandong Qilu Evening News press office was illegally besieged by more than 2,000 Falun Gong practitioners because it had published an article entitled *Take a Look at What's Going on with Falun Gong* on April 1.

On May 24, 1998, Beijing TV reported a case of lunacy suffered from practicing Falun Gong. It was besieged by thousands of Falun Gong practitioners. Beijing TV was then forced to fire one of its editors.

Following this event, Li Hongzhi released a well-known article *Digging out the Roots* which was called lection by Falun Gong, mentioning that, "some newspapers, radio stations and TV stations in various parts of the country have harmed our Dafa... This was deliberately harming Dafa and cannot be ignored...Dafa disciples in Beijing adopted a special approach to ask those people to stop harming Dafa — this actually was not wrong."

In the same article, Li Hongzhi warned the practitioners who hadn't participated in the besetment, "At the crucial moment when I asked you to break away from humanness, you did not follow me. Each opportunity will not occur again."

**In addition to the media circle, those studying and revealing the issue of Falun Gong were besieged, vituperated or even threatened by Falun Gong members.**

※ He Zuoxiu, an academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and physical scientist, was denigrated by Li Hongzhi as "science ruffian" and was threatened and molested by Falun Gong disciples because he often disclosed daylight on the abnormal death cases of Falun Gong practitioners and criticized Falun Gong theory.



The article entitled *I Don't Agree with Teenagers Practicing Qigong* by He Zuoxiu was published in Volume 4, 1999 of the magazine *Science Review for Juvenile*.

※ Dao Shuren, vice chairman of the Buddhist Association of China, once pointed out that the Buddhist circle was against the activities infringing upon human rights in the name of religion. This brought him letters of threat from the Falun Gong.



Letters of threat Dao Shuren received from the Falun Gong.

※ A host of the China Central Television news program presented a report criticizing Falun Gong, thus receiving letters of insult and threat from the Falun Gong.

Falun Gong followers residing at Western countries protected its ben-

efits by means of staging mobbish besieges and lodging excessive lawsuits against others, never feeling ashamed.

In November 1998, the BBC World released a report by Correspondent James Miles about Falun Gong. The report pointed out that Falun Gong is "No.1 Cult" in China and warned people that Falun Gong would lead to "Collective Suicide." Falun Gong supporters wrote to CEO of BBC, the British Ambassador to China and the British Prime Minister respectively, demanding for BBC's public apology. "The reaction was quite extraordinary," said Miles later, "More response than to any article I've ever written in my entire career."

On November 3, 2001, the *La Presse Chinoise* published an article criticizing Falun Gong. The article is a self-statement by a former female Falun Gong follower named He Bing. A number of Falun Gong supporters lodged a lawsuit against the newspaper for its "libel." On December 7, 2005, the Supreme Court of Quebec of Canada came to the final verdict of the case after four years: the plaintiff Falun Gong lost the lawsuit. The verdict pointed out, "Falun Gong is a controversial movement, which does not accept criticism."



In December 2003, the Australian *Chinese Daily* published a declaration by Chinese Embassy in Australia against Falun Gong. In May 2004, Falun Gong lodged a lawsuit at the Supreme Court of New South Wales against the newspaper for its "libel." Afterwards, Falun Gong made use of its own media to widely attack the *Chinese Daily* and made personal at-

tacks on the newspaper's editor-in-chief and other editors. On April 5, 2006, the Supreme Court of NSW of Australia ruled that Falun Gong lost the lawsuit while *Chinese Daily* won.

On January 21, 2005, the Associated Press published an article entitled *Chinese Show off Repentant Falun Gong*, which objectively reported the status quo of the participants of the Tian'anmen Square self-immolation incident on the Chinese New Year's Eve and their reflections on Falun Gong. On the morning of January 25, Falun Gong organized a group of people to demonstrate before the office building where the Associated Press headquarters was located in Manhattan of New York, demanding that the AP withdraw the report. On February 11, *Epoch Times*, of Falun Gong, published an article calling the AP "down-to-earth small bastard."

The Great Wall Platform cooperated with Rogers Company in scrupulously selecting 9 representative channels from 17 channels of the American Great Wall Platform. The Rogers Cable agent is left to apply with the CRTC for the entitlement to the program trans-broadcasting. Such a local Chinese cultural and recreational affair was obstructed by Falun Gong by every means. Between March and June of 2006, Falun Gong organized its members for many times to demonstrate before the Rogers' headquarters in Toronto, which severely affected the normal running of Rogers Company. On December 22, 2006, the Great Wall Platform gained permission to open its business in Canada.



Falun Gong grouped the followers to demonstrate before the Rogers Cable Headquarters in Toronto.

On February 6, 2008, the New York Times published a feature entitled *A Glimpse of Chinese Culture that Some Find Hard to Watch*. Afterwards, over dozen articles were released on the website of Falun Gong to attack and frame New York Times and the author of the article Eric Konigberg. The articles claimed that Eric Konigsberg was well known by his ill reputation... and was absolutely inhuman.

**In the view of Falun Gong, no one or no medium enjoys the right to criticize Falun Gong. According to the top order of Li Hongzhi, any criticism on Falun Gong is defaming Dafa and cannot be tolerated.**



## Chapter 2 Harassment Goes Everywhere

### — Infringement of public interests by Falun Gong



The following examples illustrate the destructive activities conducted by Falun Gong:

Over 100 cases of public communications facilities being damaged;

Tens of thousands of junk e-mails monthly;

A maximum of several million harassing phone calls monthly;

By August 7, 2007, China's civil satellites had been interfered 252 times by Falun Gong.

**There are some people who don't think the above activities are crimes. Instead, they openly advocate these activities and even show others on the Internet how to conduct such activities. Who are they?**

On the evening of March 5, 2002, the trunk fiber optical cables in Changchun city and Songyuan city, Jilin province, were cut off by a few Falun Gong members — Zhou Runjun, Liu Weiming, Liang Zhenxing and Liu Chengjun, and were linked to programs propagandizing Falun Gong. Thousands of local citizens failed to receive the normal TV signals.



The equipment used by Falun Gong members.

In October 2002, an American Chinese Li Xiangchun, also a Falun Gong member, was caught while he was attempting to damage the communication cable in Yangzhou, Jiangsu province. He claimed at the court that his action was not violating laws since he was helping disseminating the "Dafa."

According to incomplete statistics, Falun Gong has conducted some 100 such destructive offences in the Chinese mainland by the end of 2006.

※ Article 124 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China

specifies that: Anyone who sabotages broadcast or television facilities or public telecommunications facilities and thereby endangers public security shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three to seven years and; if circumstances are serious, to imprisonment of no less than seven years.

Why are Falun Gong followers are so keen on damaging public communications facilities?

Minghui, the official mouthpiece of Falun Gong, provides the answer. "Visit Minghui if you want to learn about anything significant," Li Hongzhi, the leader of Falun Gong once told his followers.

The following web page presents an article on Minghui: *It Is Heroic Righteous Act to Insert Falun Gong Contents in a TV Program.*



This article abets Falun Gong practitioners to interfere in TV programs: Any action to safeguard human rights in a peaceful way is rational and legal. To insert Falun Gong contents in a TV program, is just a way of spreading information and expressing their voices, and does harm neither to the audience nor to the facilities... Informing the public of the truth through such a way is to safeguard the public's right of being in the know and protect the public interests.

Moreover, a number of articles have been published on Minghui to show the experience in damaging public communications facilities.

*Ode for Inserted Broadcasting* published on Minghui on September 29, 2003 encouraged the act of interfering in satellite. The content is as

follows: I am happy to learn that Dafa disciples clarified the facts of Dafa to the public by means of inserting programs in China Educational TV, CCTV and a dozen more provincial TVs at 9 o'clock on August 12 and 13, 2003. Dafa disciples are reanimated to a great extent. I would like to extend my congratulations and respect to those participating in this act.

**In addition, the website provides abundance of dictations and articles abetting disciples to send junk e-mails and make annoying phone calls.**

*Share of Experience of the Telling-Truth-over-Phone Team in Sydney* released on Minghui on December 24, 2006, claimed that Dafa disciples from almost all over the world joined in such teams worldwide and there were often organized actions to make phone calls to the key regions and key industries within China.

*A Reflection on Collecting and Making Truth-telling Phone Calls* released on Minghui on January 19, 2007 instigated Falun Gong practitioners to collect phone numbers and make annoying phone calls. It was dictated: to collect numbers city by city and classify by categories such as street offices, residents committees, villagers committees, or public security bureaus, substations, dispatched stations and houses of detention, or press and information organs, etc.. Once collected, it must be submitted to Minghui immediately.

According to incomplete statistics, there are over 30 million junk e-mails sent to China's mainland from abroad monthly.

Falun Gong organization admitted on its website that they made more than 8 million annoying phone calls to China from abroad by virtue of technical means in January and February of 2004.

**It is an important innovation to write down Falun Gong-related propaganda on the paper currency.**

On February 25, 2006, Li Hongzhi told Falun Gong practitioners,

"Some people have suggested writing 'Falun Dafa is good' or 'Quitting the Party' on Renminbi. I think that's a good idea. You can't throw away money, and you can't destroy it."



Falun Gong slogans written on the paper currency

※ Article 18 of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the People's Bank of China: Any counterfeiting, altering or illegal printing or minting of Renminbi is prohibited. Selling or buying counterfeit or altered Renminbi is prohibited. Transportation, possession or use of counterfeit, altered or illegally printed or minted Renminbi is prohibited. Deliberate damaging of Renminbi is prohibited. Illegal use of the image of Renminbi in propaganda materials, publications or other commodities is prohibited.

※ Article 27 of the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Renminbi regulates that: The following mischief against RMB is forbidden: (1) Deliberate damage of RMB.

### **What else? Interfering in civil satellites.**

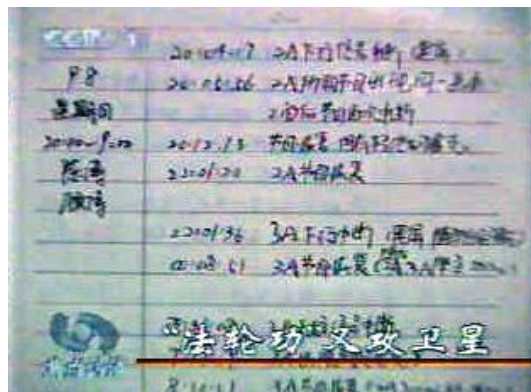
The satellite Sino I providing dozens of TV channels of the China's mainland was hacked on June 23, 2002, by Falun Gong's illegal signal sent from Taiwan province.

Falun Gong supporters do not think it is committing crimes. They instead regard their actions as safeguarding China's Constitution and international conventions. The way Falun Gong speculates to protect themselves from being condemned for their attack against the communication satellite is so strange that it is totally incompatible with the global practice.

※ According to UN Charter and relevant conventions and radio regulation of the International Telecommunication Union, it is illegal to deliberately disrupt or jam normal satellite TV broadcasting.



Sketch of Satellite Sino I Transmission



The record of satellite Sino I being attacked by Falun Gong

From June 23, 2002 to August 7, 2007, some civil satellites including Sino I, Asia Pacific Sat VI and Asia 3S were hacked 252 times with a total of 160 hours by the Falun Gong organization.

**Which legal society or organization would conduct such activities in this world?**



## Chapter 3 Disease or Karma

— Li Hongzhi's attitude toward medical help

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