

Assassination Attempt on Falun Gong Practitioners in South Africa

On June 28, 2004, at around 8:30 p.m., five Falun Gong practitioners were driving from Johannesburg International Airport to Pretoria, the capital of South Africa, when a white car came up from behind and opened fire with an AK-47 assault rifle. The practitioners tried to change their speed to dodge the attack, but the assassins kept speed with them and continued to shoot. The practitioners' car and driver were hit, and forced off the road; the injured driver managed to stop in a field. The gunmen stopped and watched for a few seconds, then fled the scene.

This shooting was by no means a simple homicide attempt. The victims were among the group of nine Falun Gong practitioners from Australia who were there to file a lawsuit – charging China's Vice President, Zeng Qinghong, and the Minister of Commerce, Bo Xilai, who were visiting South Africa from June 27 to June 29 – with torture, genocide, and crimes against humanity. Even before they left Australia, one of them had received two threatening phone calls. When they arrived in Johannesburg International Airport, they noticed a suspicious-looking man following and watching them. In addition, Mr. David Liang, the driver who was shot, was wearing a Falun Gong jacket. The South African police noted that the shooting site was not a high-crime area. The gunmen obviously did not want to rob the practitioners. These factors point towards a political motive for this shooting.



David Liang's feet were seriously injured.

A hasty statement on June 30 by China's embassy in South Africa only adds to the suspicion. As the representative of Chinese nationals in South Africa, the embassy showed no sympathy towards Mr. Liang, who suffered gunshot wounds in both feet and bone fractures in the right foot. On the contrary, the embassy claimed that the incident was a Falun Gong conspiracy, but warned the international media not to make any

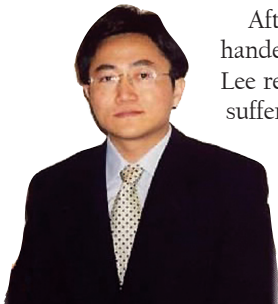
"irresponsible report about the incident." **Africa Shooting** Continued on page 4

U.S. Citizen Suffers Brainwashing and Forced Labor in China

Dr. Charles Lee, an American citizen, traveled to Guangzhou, China on January 22, 2003, and was arrested on arrival at the airport. Two months later, he was sentenced to three years in jail – after a show trial that lasted only one day – on a charge of "intending to sabotage cable TV."

Why did Dr. Lee intend to "sabotage" cable TV? The Chinese authorities do not want the world to know. In Dr. Lee's letters to the U.S. Consulate in Shanghai he explained that he had planned to broadcast documentary films exposing the Chinese government's brutal persecution of Falun Gong. One film – entitled "False Fire," which won Honorable Mention at the 51st Columbus International Film and Video Festival – is an analysis of China's own footage of the so-called "self-immolation of Falun Gong practitioners." It showed that the government staged the whole incident to incriminate Falun Gong.

After the show trial, Dr. Lee was transferred to a prison in Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province. In the prison and while handcuffed, Dr. Lee wrote a 96-page document to U.S. consular officials, but the prison staff withheld ten pages. On May 27, 2003, Dr. Lee went on a hunger strike to protest the censorship. He was force-fed.



After his hunger strike, the document in its entirety was handed to the U.S. consulate in Shanghai. In this document, Dr. Lee revealed the kind of physical and mental abuse he has been suffering since his arrest: Upon his arrest at the Guangzhou airport, he was interrogated and deprived of sleep for three days and three nights. In February, he was tied to an iron "death bed," a cruel torture device, for nine hours. Between March 27 and April 2 he was handcuffed in agonizing positions for 130 consecutive hours. **Charles Lee's Story** Continued on page 2

Ms. Gao's Face Charred with Electric Batons

Ms. Gao Rongrong, 36, was an employee of the finance office of Shenyang City's Luxun Fine Arts Institute in Liaoning Province. At the beginning of the nationwide persecution of Falun Gong in 1999, Ms. Gao was already considered as a key target of the persecution. As a result, her employer fired her.



Ms. Gao Rongrong

In July 2003, Ms. Gao was arrested for her beliefs and sent to the Longshan Labor Camp. On March 22, 2004, Ms. Gao refused to slander Falun Gong, so Tang Yubao, the deputy chief of the second brigade in the labor camp, dragged her from the upper level of her bunk bed down to the floor. He then took her by the throat and dragged her outside in order to beat her. Guards then took Ms. Gao to the management office and cuffed her to a heating pipe. They punched and kicked her, and shocked her with electric batons on her head, face, neck, hands and feet for over half an hour continuously. Later the director of the labor camp, Li Fengshi, came in and said to Ms. Gao, "This is a despotic place; otherwise what's the use of handcuffs and electric batons here? I don't believe we cannot handle you, Gao Rongrong."

The torture seriously impaired Ms. Gao's health. She suffered from liver pain, stomach pain, vomiting, loss of appetite and intermittent fever. She became deaf in her ear after Tang Yubao slapped her. The chief of the first brigade, Yue Jun, ordered prisoners to humiliate Ms. Gao by cutting the hair on the top of her head down to the scalp (her hair had grown back when the pictures were taken). **Face Charred** Continued on page 2



Where Is Mom?

Mother and Unborn Child Tortured to Death

Ms. Luo Zhixiang lived in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province. After graduating from a university in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, she worked as an engineer. She started to practice Falun Gong in 1996. In her workplace, she was known as a kind and hard-working person. After the central government banned the practice of Falun Gong, she and her husband, Mr. Huang Guohua, went to Beijing to appeal to the government for the right to practice. They were arrested and detained. After their release, Ms. Luo was then dismissed from her job.

In October 2000, the couple was arrested again because they distributed flyers that clarified the facts about Falun Gong. Ms. Luo was released because she was pregnant; her husband was detained for 135 days in the Baiyun District Detention Center in Guangzhou City, and then sentenced to forced labor at the Huadu Labor Camp in Guangzhou City. In May 2001, Ms. Luo gave birth to their daughter. To avoid recapture and persecution, she was forced to leave her three-month-old infant in the care of her mother-in-law and became homeless again. Local authorities put her name on a wanted list and posted a reward of 30,000 Yuan for her capture. After her husband was released, he joined Ms. Luo and became homeless too.

On November 22, 2002, local police found the couple and arrested them. After two months of detention, Ms. Luo's husband was sentenced to forced labor again at the Huadu Labor Camp. Ms. Luo was sent to the Zhuhai Detention Center, where she went on a hunger strike to protest the detention. After she had been on a hunger strike for seven days, she was examined and found to be three months pregnant. The detention center officials thus released her. **Where Is Mom?** Continued on page 3



Ms. Luo's daughter, Kaixin.

Ms. Gao's Face Charred

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On May 7, 2004, Tang Yubao and group chief Jiang Zhaohua took Ms. Gao to an office and cuffed her to the heating pipe again. Tang and Jiang continuously shocked Ms. Gao with electric batons for 6-7 hours. Ms. Gao's face was left swollen, blistered, charred, and deformed beyond recognition. Her hair was stuck to the bloody pus on her scorched skin. Her swollen face reduced her eyes



Gao Rongrong's face is covered with burns from electric baton shocks. The picture was taken on May 17, 2004, ten days after the torture.

to mere slits, and her mouth was also distorted due to the swelling. Even the inmates could not recognize her.

That same day, Ms. Gao was forced to jump out of the window of the office on the second floor. After she was sent to the hospital, she was diagnosed with two fractures of her pelvis, her left leg was severely fractured and the bone in her right heel was split. Due to her weak physical condition, the hospital could not even perform surgery on her.

To cover up the torture, the Longshan Labor Camp and the Shenyang City Judicial Bureau lied, saying that the electric shock wounds on Ms. Gao's face were just abrasions due to her "fall" from the office window.

Woman Tortured to Death, Organs Taken

Ms. Zhao Chunying, 56, was a Falun Gong practitioner from Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province. She had been arrested and detained at the Hengshan District Branch Office of the Jixi City Police Department in 1999 after the persecution of Falun Gong began. She was sent to the Wanjia Labor Camp. After her release, she wrote about her ordeal in the labor camp and posted it on the Internet. On April 15, 2003, when the local police from the Hengshan District Branch Office discovered this, they arrested her again and sent her to the Jixi City No. 2 Detention Center. On May 10, 2003, her family was notified of her death.



Ms. Zhao Chunying

Ms. Zhao's body was kept at the Jixi Funeral Home. Her family members were extremely shocked upon seeing her injured body. Her eyes were slightly open, her face was a purple-blue color, and there was a big crack on the back of her head. There were bloodstains everywhere, and her ribs were fractured. Her bones and the joints of her arms were clearly visible. Her family decided to take photos and lodge an appeal regarding her death. The guards tried to stop them, saying that no photos were allowed. Ms. Zhao's family persisted and finally managed to take several photos. A forensic doctor then examined her body, but lied under police pressure, saying that the body might have been wounded due to self-inflicted punches, or because she was sick. Her family asked him, "Why do you refuse to say that it is possible that she was beaten to death by police?" The doctor was silent.

Due to the wretched condition of Ms. Zhao's body, her family requested an autopsy. Through their persistent efforts, the request was granted. The Jixi Province Procuratorate carried out the first of two autopsies on her remains. They found a large knife wound on her head. They also found four broken ribs and many black and purple bruises that they concluded to be the results of a severe beating. According to their findings, the beating also caused considerable internal bleeding. On November 15, 2003, the Heilongjiang Judicature Appraisal Committee conducted a second autopsy. They found not only broken ribs, but also a fractured skull. They also found that her heart, spleen, pancreas, and other internal organs were missing and could not be accounted for.

Ms. Zhao's family has been trying to sue the people who are responsible for her death. For the past several months, her family has appealed to the local court and police stations for justice for her death but so far they have not obtained any results. Ms. Zhao's murder and the doctor's subsequent silence are two pieces in a large and complex cover-up in China. (Photos: Ms. Zhao's body was covered with injuries.) **Falun Gong Torture Exhibitions : www.flghrwg.net/te**



Charles Lee's Story

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Since his arrest, Dr. Lee can receive no phone calls or letters from his fiancée. He has also been denied the right to practice the Falun Gong exercises or read Falun Gong books. Prison guards have forced him to attend brainwashing sessions and watch more than two hours of anti-Falun Gong programs each day. Prison guards have also attempted to force Dr. Lee renounce his belief and slander Falun Gong. When he resisted, inmates, instigated by the guards, twisted his arm, knocked him down to the ground, and dragged him down a flight of stairs. At one point the guards increased the number of inmates in his cell from four to nine. These inmates were ordered to beat him whenever he tried to do the Falun Gong exercises.

On June 25, 2003, U.S. consulate officials met with Dr. Lee and informed him that they had requested that the prison officials allow him to practice the Falun Gong exercises, but the request was rejected. Dr. Lee then began another hunger strike to protest his treatment and was once again violently force-fed. On one occasion the feeding tube inserted into his nose was left there for 33 hours straight, simply to increase his suffering. In July 2003, Chinese government officials forced Dr. Lee's elderly parents to visit him in jail to pressure him to give up Falun Gong.

Since November 2003, a specially trained psychiatrist has been assigned to brainwash him, trying to break his will and "transform" him. Since December 2003, Dr. Lee has been forced to do slave labor, gluing soles to the bottoms of shoes. The prolonged exposure to the toxic and noxious chemicals in the glue has made him ill. He has a runny nose and nausea.

The prison's attempts to force Dr. Lee to renounce Falun Gong make it clear that the real reason for his imprisonment is his practice of Falun Gong, not the groundless "violation of China's law." We call on the U.S. government and Congress to protect our citizen's freedom and get Dr. Lee back safely.

For Charles' Current Situation:
<http://www.rescuecharles.org>

How I Lost My Feet

My name is **Wang Xinchun**. I am a 29-year-old resident of the Fengmao Forestry Center, Jinsantun District, Yichun City, Heilongjiang Province. I have practiced Falun Gong since 1998, and my health has improved tremendously since then.

On January 8, 2002, when I was distributing Falun Gong flyers, Wang Wei and other policemen from the Jinsantun Police Station tried to arrest me. I managed to escape. They chased me several miles. During the escape, I accidentally fell into a frozen river, and my legs were covered with ice. Later, they caught me and took me to the Fenggou Police Station. At the police station, under the orders of Wang Wei and Cui Yuzhong, the Director of the station, a policeman forced my frozen feet into hot water [note: thawing feet in this way will greatly increase the severity of frostbite injury]. Then they slapped my face and beat me on the chest. My feet and legs were swollen badly and covered with blisters because of the hot water. In the evening they sent me home. I was unable to walk. To cover up their torture, the local authorities spread the rumor that I had used hot water to melt the ice on my feet, causing the disability myself. My feet and legs festered and their condition worsened. In November 2002, my feet dropped off because of the festering. I am permanently disabled.

Because I told people how I had become disabled, on November 28, 2003, police officer Wang Shoumin ransacked my home, destroyed my electric devices, and then beat my chest and my disabled legs, which caused my unhealed wounds to bleed. They sent people to watch me everyday. I was not even allowed to go out to buy my daily necessities.

On May 16, 2004, I managed to travel over 10 miles from my home with my wheelchair. Five policemen arrested me and took me to the police station. To prevent me from going out to expose the torture, they confiscated my wheelchair. **How I lost My Feet**
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Ms. Xiong Fengxia was 56 years old. She lived in Gucheng Town, Dingxing County, Hebei Province. On September 30, 2002, the prime secretary of Gucheng Town ordered all personnel to an emergency meeting to plan a massive crack down on Falun Gong practitioners. At around 2 a.m. on October 1, seventy to eighty policemen went to Gucheng Town and broke into Falun Gong practitioners' homes. The police woke the practitioners from sleep and forcibly took them away without allowing them to put on their clothes or shoes. The police then ransacked their homes and took whatever they wanted.

They took Ms. Xiong away at approximately 4 a.m. Eighteen other practitioners were arrested at the same time. All were beaten with rubber hoses, wooden clubs, or other weapons. They sent Ms. Xiong to a local brainwashing center. Several "enforcers" tortured Ms. Xiong at once. They beat her, knocked her to the floor, and shouted, "We'll beat you all the way to the crematorium." During her 13 days of brainwashing, the police kept beating her until she lost consciousness. She had cuts and bruises from head to toe. One report indicated that she had more than 40 wounds and bruises on her body. The beatings were so severe that she had great difficulty walking and eating meals. However, the local officials accused her of faking the symptoms and continued to torture her.

Since Ms. Xiong could not walk, the guards asked other practitioners to carry her to the drill ground to take part in the "training." When they carried her to the toilet they found that she had blood in her urine. The practitioners informed the head of the brainwashing center of her condition and requested that she should not be tortured again. However, the authorities ignored the request. Later that night, even though she was exhausted and had difficulty breathing, they continued to torture her. Ms. Xiong stopped breathing shortly after 11 p.m. The authorities called a doctor, and only after the doctor announced that Ms. Xiong was dead did they send her body to the hospital.

In addition to the more than 40 wounds and bruises on her body, Ms. Xiong also had massive extravagated blood in her chest and an accumulation of mucus in her trachea. There was also a reddish fluid in her bladder. Ms. Xiong's family was notified of her death at approximately 2 p.m. the next afternoon. When her husband, Mr. Yang Jinyu, heard the news, he was in a detention center because he was also a Falun Gong practitioner. In order to avoid responsibility for their crimes, Shi Tianyuan, the head of the Dingxing county "610 Office," and the Secretary of the Gucheng Town Political and Judiciary Committee falsely claimed that Ms. Xiong had died of a heart attack after emer-

Beaten to Death at a Brainwashing Center

gency treatment failed. The grieving husband insisted on seeing his wife's body. After four or five days, Hao Guochi, Secretary of the county's Political and Judiciary Committee, and two deputy heads of the county finally allowed Mr. Yang to see the body.

The authorities reported the cause of Ms. Xiong's death about 20 days later. However, after one month, Hao Guochi and Judiciary Committee, said that he had not yet received the report. When Ms. Xiong's family phoned the procuratorate, they were asked to phone the county. After another two weeks of delay Hao Guochi told them, "The case has been submitted to the province and will be assessed by the province."

Members of the County Political and Legal Commission, Li Wenxiu, Secretary of Gucheng Town's Political and Legal Commission, and four members of Ms. Xiong's family were present when Mr. Yang's elder brother, Yang Jinfu, read the autopsy report. The report stated, "There are 43 wounds in the front part of the body as a result of beatings, but none is a mortal wound, and there are no fractures; there are abscesses in parts of the lungs with light yellow mucus, and therefore the cause of death was an illness."

While not admitting responsibility for her death, the county government gave Ms. Xiong's family 60,000 Yuan (about US \$7,200) as compensation. However, the township government kept 5,000 Yuan.



Pictures of Ms. Xiong Fengxia's corpse. The bruises were all over her body. There were 43 wounds on the front part of her body as a result of beatings during the brainwashing session.



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However, the authorities from the Tianhe District's "610 Office"



Ms. Luo Zhixiang

arrested her at her home and detained her for forced brainwashing at the Huangpu Drug Rehabilitation Center in Guangzhou City. She started her hunger strike again and was subsequently tortured. On November 30, 2002, while still in police custody, she sustained a severe head injury after falling from the third floor of a building under suspicious circumstances. She was then transferred to a hospital for treatment.

On December 1, 2002, Ms. Luo's family was notified that she was on the verge of death. Her mother-in-law brought her daughter and came to Guangzhou City on December 5, but she was already dead. She had passed away, along with her unborn child, at the young age of 29. When her family members came to see her body, they found that her face was badly deformed. The local authorities tried to conceal the torture, claiming that she had committed suicide by jumping from a building. Her family requested an autopsy but their request was denied. Before Ms. Luo's death, she went on a hunger strike for seven days; she was too weak to walk. There were three persons who monitored her every day, and even followed her to the restroom; it would have been impossible

Where Is Mom?

is not what one would expect if she had actually jumped from a building.

Since Ms. Luo's family refused to cremate her body before the circumstances of her death were clear, the local authorities threatened her brother that they would not allow him to live in Guangzhou City. After 125 days, the local authorities deceived her husband into signing the paper to allow the cremation. Since her parents-in-law had no income, they filed an application for living benefits, but the local authorities made many excuses to reject their application and deny them lodging. Her parents-in-law and her young child were forced to wander on the streets for more than four months.

Ms. Luo's husband was released several months after her death. He became homeless again to avoid further persecution. Ms. Luo's parents-in-law, who are also Falun Gong practitioners, were also detained and tortured. In May 2000, because they went to Beijing to appeal for the right to practice Falun Gong, they were detained in the local police station, where they were tortured on iron chairs for a whole night. The police released them after torturing them for one month and confiscating the only cash they had.

Ms. Luo's daughter, who is less than three years old, now lives with her grandparents in Rujia Village, Wujing Town, Linqu County, Shandong Province, where their living conditions are so poor that the house is made of mud bricks and there is a one-meter-long crack in the ceiling. She misses her mom and often kisses her mom's picture.



Whenever Kaixin misses her mom, she starts to kiss her mom's photo.

for her to find a chance to jump from a building. After her death, only her head was injured. This

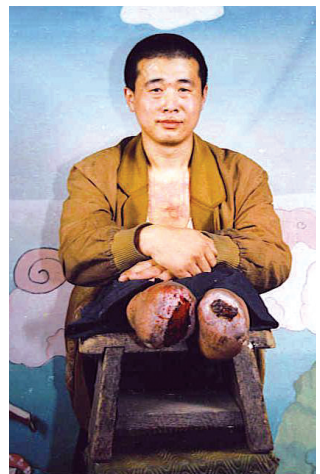
How I Lost My Feet

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On May 18, 2004, when I crawled to the local police office to ask for my wheelchair back, policemen Dong Shuhua and Xue Shenlin beat me with a wooden baton and a spade.

My mother, **Wang Guixiang**, also a practitioner, was arrested in May 2002 and tortured. She is still being detained in the Harbin Drug Rehabilitation Center.

My father was interrogated, tortured, and threatened because I exposed the facts of the torture I suffered. My friends were also beaten and threatened, and have not been allowed to visit me since I became disabled.



Mr. Wang Xinchun's feet fell off after torture.

A Brief Introduction to Falun Gong

Falun Gong, a Practice That has Benefited 100 Million People in Over 50 Countries

Falun Gong is an ancient form of qigong. Qigong, which translates as cultivation-exercise, is the generic term for

practices of mind and body refinement through special mental and physical exercises. Throughout China's history and in some other parts of the world, numerous schools of qigong have existed, each with its own characteristics and emphasis. Some schools have taken the form of religion, some have been passed down from one master to only a few students, and some have taken the form of popular exercises. Taichi and some branches of Yoga are examples of popular exercises. Buddhism and Taoism may be considered religious forms of qigong, with the former emphasizing body refinement through unique exercises, and the latter paying particular attention to mind cultivation and meditation.

Falun Gong distinguishes itself from other qigong practices by emphasizing both mind cultivation and body refinement. Mr. Li Hongzhi, the founder of Falun Gong, teaches his students that to achieve total health one must first be a good person of high moral character. Following Falun Gong's principle of "Truth-Benevolence-Forbearance," practitioners of Falun Gong devote themselves to the cultivation of their inner selves and the improvement of their mental and moral qualities. This, combined with five sets of gentle exercises of proven efficacy in health improvement, has enabled practitioners to achieve purposeful living, morality, improved health, and inner peace. As a testament to its superior benefits, Falun Gong had become a global phenomenon of over 100 million practitioners across more than 50 countries by 1999, just seven years after its introduction to the public.

The Chinese Government's Increasing Hostility Towards Falun Gong

The benefits of Falun Gong practice to people and to society were originally recognized and commended by various levels of the Chinese government. In fact, the authorities' positive regard had facilitated the spread of Falun Gong in the early 1990s. The state-controlled media - including national and local newspapers, TV, and radio stations - frequently covered activities and benefits of Falun Gong practice.

The increasing popularity of Falun Gong, however, proved to be too much for a few officials within the Chinese government. From clandestine undermining in early 1994, to the orchestrated smear campaign and the banning of Falun Gong books in 1996, to police harassment in 1997, certain power blocs within the Chinese government gradually escalated their underhanded persecution to overt assault. On April 23, 1999, in broad daylight, armed police forces in the city of Tianjin violently assaulted hundreds of Falun Gong practitioners and arbitrarily detained 45 of them.

The "April 25th Peaceful Appeal" by Falun Gong Practitioners

Two days later, on April 25, 1999, over 10,000 Falun Gong practitioners gathered quietly in Beijing outside the State Council Appeal Office, located next to the Chinese leadership compound, to request the release of the practitioners detained in Tianjin and the lifting of the ban on Falun Gong books. The gathering was peaceful, orderly, and lawful. After Premier Zhu Rongji met with a few of the gathered practitioners and ordered the release of those detained in Tianjin, the practitioners quietly dispersed. Because of this gathering Falun Gong began to receive international attention.

Jiang Zemin Ordered All-Out Persecution

However, China's Chairman, Jiang Zemin, re-

sented the peaceful solution. Apparently seeking a resounding conquest to augment his personal authority, on July 20, 1999, without due process, Jiang ordered the persecution of Falun Gong to commence, despite the fact that many within the government were already either practitioners themselves or held favorable views towards Falun Gong. Later, in October, Jiang ordered the Chinese national legislature to pass a law to allow a tougher crackdown. The Washington Post 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."

Since July 20, 1999, over 100,000 practitioners, including pregnant women, the elderly, and young children, have been sent to labor camps without trial; thousands have been illegally jailed, with terms of up to 18 years; and millions of innocent people have been arbitrarily arrested and detained, almost all under inhumane conditions. Thousands of practitioners have been detained and severely tortured with nerve-damaging drugs in mental hospitals. Thousands more have died in custody, while countless others are still unaccounted for. Meanwhile, Jiang created a nationwide system of "610 Offices," with absolute authority over the judiciary and all levels of the Communist Party, expressly to eradicate Falun Gong. The scope and severity of the atrocities are difficult to fathom.



Africa Shooting

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Mr. David Liang tells his story at a press conference in Sydney, Australia.

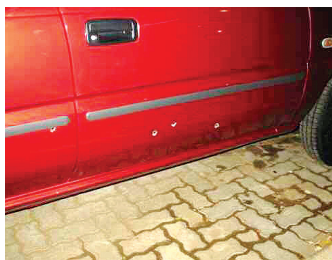
been trying to stifle overseas Falun Gong practitioners' efforts to reveal the brutality of the situation in China. The Chinese government has used economic pressure to coerce foreign governments to mistreat and stifle Falun Gong practitioners. In France, Germany, Iceland, Russia, Ukraine, Thailand, and a few other countries, there have been cases in which local police forces were pressured into arbitrary and wrongful detention of Falun Gong practitioners who were merely exercising their

This shooting was by no means an isolated attack on Falun Gong practitioners, either. Ever since Jiang Zemin, former president of China, launched a violent persecution against Falun Gong on July 20, 1999, the Chinese government has

rights of peaceful demonstration. Chinese authorities have also resorted to violence and hate crime to intimidate Falun Gong practitioners; in Atlanta, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York City, there have been multiple incidents of physical assaults against Falun Gong practitioners by Chinese nationals with close ties to the Chinese consulates.

While the factual details of the South Africa shooting await police investigation, there is clearly no dispute regarding the Chinese government's crimes against Falun Gong. The only issue in question is how universal principles and values weigh against China's market. As long as international society acquiesces, the Chinese government's actions will continue, and the escalating terrorist attacks against Falun Gong practitioners overseas will not stop until its state terrorism against Falun Gong in China is stopped.

For updated information:
www.628watch.net



Around 8:30 p.m. on June 28 South Africa time, a gunman in a white car shot the practitioners' car with an AK-47. The picture shows bullet holes and punctured tires.

More Information

To Learn the Current Situation:
www.faluninfo.net

To Help Stop the Persecution:
www.fofg.org

Human Rights Situation Updates:
www.flghrwg.net
www.flghrwg.net/te

To Learn Falun Gong:
www.falundafa.org

