

DELEGATION TO COUNCIL

AUG 30,

CITY CLERK

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To: Richmond city clerk

From: Falun Dafa Association Richmond Group

RE: Request for the presentation at the city council meeting on Aug 30, 2004

Dear Richmond city clerk,

This is the request for the presentation at the city council meeting in regarding the Terrorist action against Falun Gong Practitioner.

0105-01

On June 28, 2004, nine Falun Gong practitioners from Australia, arrived in South Africa to assist locals in raising awareness about the persecution of Falun Gong, as well as the particular role of two visiting Chinese officials: Vice President Zeng Qinghong and Minister of Commerce Bo Xilai. The practitioners intended to hold a press conference to expose the crimes of the two officials, and to have legal papers served against them in South Africa.

While en route from the Johannesburg airport to Pretoria around 8:30 that day evening, a white car with three occupants overtook them and fired at least five shots at their vehicle. The driver, Australian citizen David Liang, was hospitalized with bullet wounds and his car was disabled in the incident.

In an area that does not have a high crime rate and armed with a rare and potent AK-47 assault rifle, the gunmen specifically targeted Mr. Liang, the only passenger wearing the characteristic yellow jacket with the words "Falun Dafa" emblazoned on it. They did not stop to rob the Australians. These facts, and more evidence to be uncovered, point to only one logical conclusion that, the shooting was a premeditated attack specifically targeting Falun Gong during the visit of Zeng and Bo- two officials directly responsible for the torture and murder of large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners in China.

Hiring someone to kill others due to their belief or association, by definition, is an act of terrorism, and this is what we believe has happened in South Africa at the order of the Chinese officials in retaliation for Falun Gong practitioners' efforts of exposing their crimes and bringing them to justice.

If it escalated into assassination in South Africa, then it also can happen in Canada. As the residents of Richmond, we really concern about it and worry about our safety. That's why we'd like draw the attention of the councillors, and we hope the city councillors to condemn the terrorist action and persecution against Falun Gong practitioners.

Thanks a lot for considering our presentation in the council meeting on Aug 30, 2004.

Sincerely,


April Zhu,

On behalf of Falun Dafa Association Richmond Group

Tel: 778-229-3398

130-8451 Westminster Hwy

Richmond BC V6X 3E4



Falun Gong Practitioners Attacked in Gangland Style Shooting

Stephen Farmer
The Epoch Times

Jun 30, 2004

Several gunshots were fired at a car full of Falun Gong practitioners in Johannesburg, South Africa, seriously injuring one practitioner. The shooting took place Monday evening about 8:30 P.M.

Falun Gong practitioners believe this attack was ordered by Zeng Qinghong and Bo Xilai, China's Vice-President and Minister of Commerce respectively. They are visiting South Africa on a trade mission, and reportedly want to discourage the practitioners from filing a human rights lawsuit against them.

David Liang was the driver of the car that was attacked. Mr. Liang suffered gun shot wounds to both feet, with the bones in one foot shattered. He is being treated in Chris Hani-Baragwanath Hospital and is scheduled for surgery today.

Mr. Liang and eight other Falun Gong practitioners from Australia had just arrived at Johannesburg airport and had set out in two rental cars for Pretoria, South Africa's capital. Fearing they were lost, the two drivers took an exit ramp from the freeway. David Liang's car was the second of the two practitioners' cars. A white car pulled up beside Mr. Liang's car, shot out the front tire, and then fired four bullets through the driver's side door. When Mr. Liang's car stopped, the white car kept going and left the scene.

The shooter was said to be a black man in his mid-twenties wielding a rifle. Two younger black men were in the car with him.

Inspector Ramasunga is investigating the case. He reports the police force has no suspects. When asked if he knew of any motive for this crime, he said did not, but added that robberies often occur at this spot. When asked why the gangsters did not rob the practitioners, who were completely at their mercy, Inspector Ramasunga had no idea.

William Wie was a passenger in David Liang's car, and he has an idea as to why this attack happened. "We were attacked because we had come to Johannesburg to support a lawsuit against Zeng Qinghong and Bo Xilai."

Mr. Wie points to three circumstances of this attack. First, the group from Australia had come to South Africa specifically to support a possible lawsuit. Second, the shots at the car were aimed only at David Liang, who happened to be the only passenger in either car wearing clothing identifying him as a Falun Gong practitioner. Mr. Liang was wearing a bright yellow and blue jacket with the words "Falun Dafa" on it. Third, even though this occurred at a spot where robberies often take place, and the practitioners' luggage was piled in plain view in the car, the attackers did not rob them. They obviously had another motive.

Both Zeng and Bo have both played leading roles in the persecution of Falun Gong. Bo Xilai may in fact owe his present prominence to that persecution. Formerly the mayor of Dalian, Mr. Bo enthusiastically carried out the orders of Jiang Zemin, China's former dictator, to persecute Falun Gong. At least 15 Falun Gong practitioners are known to have died from torture while Mr. Bo was mayor. Jiang then personally promoted Mr. Bo to be governor of Liaoning province. Five of China's thirty provinces account for over 50% of the Falun Gong deaths due to torture. Liaoning is one of those provinces, becoming under Bo one of the deadliest places for Falun Gong practitioners in China.

On April 22, Bo Xilai was served with a lawsuit charging him with genocide and torture while on a visit to Washington, D.C.



The Chinese Embassy in Johannesburg, South Africa. Banners and posters with information about Falun Gong are also seen in this photo.



Chinese Vice-President



Chinese Minister of Commerce
Bo Xilai

Zeng Qinghong is one of the most powerful men in China. When he **Zeng Qinghong** assumed leadership of the government, Jiang personally brought Mr. Zeng to Beijing as his right-hand man. From 1999 to 2002, Mr. Zeng held, among other offices, the directorship of the Organization Department of the Chinese Communist Party. In that role, Mr. Zeng personally ordered all Communist Party members to take part in the persecution of Falun Gong, and rewarded those individuals, labor camps, or prisons that persecuted practitioners most severely.

In October 2002, citizens and residents from six countries jointly submitted a legal case against Mr. Zeng and two other top Chinese officials to the United Nations Committee Against Torture, the United Nations Human Rights Committee and the International Criminal Court for crimes committed in the persecution of Falun Gong.

Lana Han is an attorney in New York who has represented Falun Gong practitioners in human rights law suits such as those the Australian practitioners contemplate filing against Zeng and Bo.

Asked why these officials should fear these lawsuits so much, Ms. Han said "These lawsuits raise awareness of the persecution against Falun Gong going on in China, and these officials can not stand for the world to understand better the crimes they have committed. If the officials of South Africa really understood what these men have done, they might not be so eager to be their host. As far as I know, no Chinese official has appeared in court to contest a human rights lawsuit brought by Falun Gong. They do not appear because they dare not. They cannot deny the truth. Their only recourse is to try to use whatever means available to keep these lawsuits from ever being brought."

Almost immediately after the white car drove off, a kindly black gentleman with his children stopped to give assistance. He drove David Liang to the hospital, and then returned to see how else he could help. When he learned why these Australians were in South Africa, he said, "This is not robbery. It is political persecution."

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Interview with Weapons Expert Regarding South Africa Shooting

The Epoch Times

Translated from the Chinese edition

Jul 08, 2004

MELBOURNE – In South Africa, on the evening of June 28, gunshots were fired at a vehicle carrying several Australian Falun Gong practitioners. One person was injured. South African police are investigating this case as attempted murder.

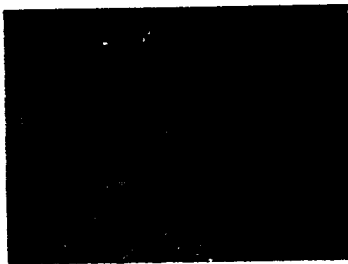
A weapons expert, who wishes to remain anonymous, said that the AK-47 assault rifle used in the shooting is a powerful weapon that can house 30 bullets at a time, and has two switch settings. The automatic setting allows all bullets to be shot at the same time, while the semi-automatic setting will allow one bullet per shot. The rifle is commonly used in combat. The automatic setting is used for sweeping shots, and the semi-automatic for aim-and-shoot.

Because the AK-47 has a great amount of power, it is difficult for untrained people to use. If precise force isn't used, it is easy to shoot all 30 bullets at once. Only professionally trained individuals can use the automatic setting and only shoot three to five bullets at a time.



The AK-47 Assault Rifle

The weapons expert said that based on the photo of the attacked vehicle, there were five bullet holes on the car body, and they were on the lower part of the car, almost in a straight line. The bullet holes are verified to have come from an attack with an AK-47.

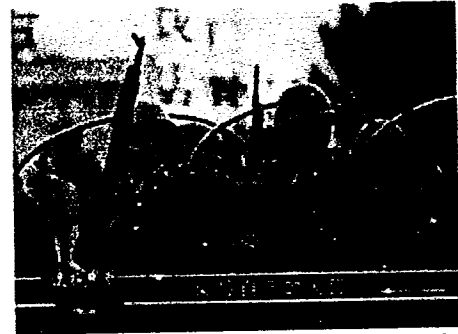


The car damaged in the shooting in South Africa. (Epoch Times Photo)

According to the weapons expert, based on this evidence, it can be speculated that the gunman received professional military weapon training, and that the gunman fired while the rifle was laid flat on his thigh. The gunman came prepared and followed the attacked vehicle for quite a distance. The bullet holes were concentrated on the lower part of the vehicle, indicating that the main purpose of the shooting was to destroy the car and stop it. There is also a possibility of attempting to destroy the car and kill the passengers from the malfunctioning vehicle. Since the passengers just arrived in Australia, and had no history of conflict with local people, and the gunman did not attempt to take any personal property or the car itself, the gunman was possibly hired by someone to deter the passengers from arriving at their destination, as well as send a "warning" to the passengers.

The weapons expert's assessment matches current reports about the shooting. Chinese Vice President Zeng Qinghong was visiting South Africa, and the Falun Gong practitioners from Australia had planned to sue Zeng in a court of law for taking part in the suppression of Falun Gong—a nonviolent meditation practice outlawed in China. Current theories suggest that Zeng is the one who hired the professional gunmen.

An uninjured passenger from the attacked car, Li Qizhong, received a threatening phone call before he left Australia. His van, which clearly had a Falun Gong sign on it, was severely damaged two months ago in front of the Chinese Consulate in Sydney. All of its windows were broken, all of its tires slashed and the car's body was covered in graffiti.



Chinese soldiers holding AK-47 assault rifles in the crackdown on the Tiananmen Square democracy protest in 1989 (source unknown)

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South African Police Call Shooting of Falun Gong Practitioners "Attempted Murder"

Translated from Sound of Hope Radio

Jul 01, 2004

Sound of Hope radio reporter Eric Huang interviewed Johannesburg police regarding the shooting of a car with five ethnic Chinese who had arrived in South Africa from Australia and were traveling on their way from Johannesburg to the capital city.

Police Captain Borman said that they have already taken evidence from two witnesses and the victim of the shooting. According to Captain Borman these five Chinese Australians were coming to South Africa to protest against Chinese Communist Party Vice-Chairman Zeng Qinghong who was visiting South Africa.

The five Australians booked hotel rooms in the capital. While they were driving from the airport to their hotel, they were attacked by gunmen in a passing car.

Captain Borman said the police have already examined the bullet-riddled vehicle.

Questioning the victims was made difficult by the fact that the five did not speak English very well, said Captain Borman. Eventually translation was arranged.

Another police officer, Superintendent Akron, is responsible for keeping contact with the Chinese consulate. He said that he had already informed the Chinese consulate [about the incident]. So far, Chinese consular officials have not sent anyone to visit the injured Chinese man.

Police spokesperson Inspector Dennis Adril said the police have sent their best investigators from the Serious Violence and Crime Unit to investigate this case. This case has been categorized as attempted murder.

Inspector Adril said that the location of the incident is not a place with high crime rate.

Inspector Adril added that the police will conduct the investigation with maximum effort and will arrest anyone connected with the incident.



The car driven by David Liang is riddled with bullet holes. (Epoch Times photo)

UK Diplomat: International Community Should Condemn China's Terrorism

The Epoch Times

Translated from the Chinese edition

Jul 08, 2004

On 29 June, Lord Francis Thurlow, a former senior diplomat of the United Kingdom, spoke about the assassination attempt on Australian Falun Gong practitioners in South Africa. Chinese Vice-President Zeng Qinghong is suspected to be involved in the assassination attempt.

Lord Thurlow said that this vicious shooting incident is undoubtedly closely linked to the two visiting Chinese officials. He held that the nine Australian Falun Gong practitioners had arrived in South Africa only earlier that day, and it's hard to imagine they would have any problems with the local people that could have resulted in the attack. In contrast, the visiting Chinese officials had strong motives to hire hit men to conduct the assassination because Zeng Qinghong and Bo Xilai have been active participants in the cruel persecution in China against Falun Gong practitioners. The nine Australian Falun Gong practitioners were preparing to assist local activists to launch lawsuits against Zeng and Bo, something the Chinese authorities were willing to make every effort to prevent.



Lord Francis Thurlow of Great Britain

On 28 June, when Zeng Qinghong and Commerce Minister Bo Xilai were visiting South Africa, a Falun Gong practitioner was shot near Johannesburg. David Liang, together with eight other Australian Falun Gong practitioners, had just arrived in the country at 6 p.m. that day hoping to take legal measures against China's persecution of Falun Gong. On their way to the Pretoria, an unidentified gunman shot at their car. Mr Liang, who was in the driver's seat, was hit in both feet and badly wounded.

Lord Thurlow said, "If the official investigation proves that this incident was indeed instigated by Chinese officials, then this would be a very nasty act of terror the Chinese communists perpetrated overseas."

He said what is baffling is why the Chinese government, who always claims to support the struggle against terrorism, would itself export terrorism overseas? Also, China has always wanted to improve its relations with the Western world. But the assassination incident in South Africa has led to suspicion over its sincerity.

Lord Thurlow said, "We have a responsibility to tell the world that the Chinese regime not only persecutes its own people on its own land, but has extended the persecution across its borders, hiring hit men to conduct assassinations in other countries."

Lord Thurlow pointed out that overseas Falun Gong practitioners have been harassed by the Chinese government for a long time. For instance, some practitioners' family members in China were incarcerated in force-labor camps or intimidated. Some practitioners were refused renewal of passports, and some others had their properties vandalized. In one instance, the Chinese embassy in London refused several Falun Gong practitioners' application for passport renewal. But this is the first ever incident of hiring hit men to conduct an assassination. This indicates that Jiang Zemin and his followers are stepping up their persecution of Falun Gong practitioners overseas.

Lord Thurlow said, "The shooting incident in South Africa will not make Falun Gong practitioners flinch. They will continue to tell the whole world about the truth of the persecution Falun Gong has been subjected to. They will let the people and governments of all countries to understand the real situation of Falun Gong and to help put an end to the persecution as quickly as possible."

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The Motive Clear, The Means Chilling

South Africa Shooting of Falun Gong Fits Disturbing Pattern

By Mengsheng Gu

Has it really come to this? Could it be that the Jiang protégé sitting aside the Chinese Communist throne as Vice President, Zeng Qinghong, hired gunmen in South Africa to do his bidding? Assassins, that is, to murder peaceful, unarmed demonstrators who might upstage his visit?

In a week that saw the documented Falun Gong death toll (from torture and abuse in Chinese custody) top the 1,000 mark (reports), the facts coming out surrounding a chilling attempt (news) on five lives in South Africa suggest that indeed, Zeng and the Jiang Zemin faction *are* willing to go that far. *And have.*

The gaping, blood-soaked holes in David Liang's feet – the work of an AK-47 bullet that tore through more than just his car door – tell in no uncertain terms how far, both in degree and distance, Jiang's group is willing to take its campaign to "eradicate Falun Gong." While the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) intimidation tactics, and even violence, beyond China's borders have become all-too-familiar to practitioners of Falun Gong – with crimes ranging from vandalism to fire-bombed cars and physical assault – the South Africa shooting would seem to mark an alarming escalation.

But why now? Why in Africa, of all places? And why Zeng? A few facts are needed first as background.

David Liang, an Australian who practices Falun Gong, was in South Africa with eight others from his country. They had not only the practice in common, but a background of activism in support of Falun Gong's rights in China. And, in Liang's case, had been targets of CCP aggression before: Liang's car had been vandalized repeatedly in Australia, and his name was found on a CCP blacklist, barring him from travel to Hong Kong. Another passenger had been the victim of similar vandalism, and before leaving for the trip received two threatening phone calls. The group had traveled to South Africa to serve Zeng Qinghong and colleague Bo Xilai with a lawsuit for their human rights crimes and to raise awareness about the persecution in China.

During a roughly two-hour spell at the Johannesburg airport after arriving in South Africa on June 28, the group noticed a suspicious individual who stayed in close proximity to them the whole time, perhaps following them. Not long after setting out on the highway to Pretoria, at about 8:30pm local time, a white car with three occupants, black men, pulled near one of the group's two cars, driven by Liang. Liang was the only person wearing Falun Gong clothing.

A gunman in the white car then sprayed Liang's car with bullets, puncturing the vehicle's tires and piercing its radiator, forcing the car to slow. The car had been traveling around 70mph. The unidentified car then pulled parallel and opened fire again, this time hitting the body of the car five times, severely injuring Liang and running the car off the road. The gunmen stopped their car for a few seconds to watch Liang and company go off the road, then sped away.

The South African police force's Serious Violence and Crime unit is investigating the case as attempted murder. All circumstances thus far suggest the incident certainly wasn't a run-of-the-mill attempted robbery, much less a random act of violence.

For one, the Falun Gong group had only just arrived in the country, and had no grievances with any locals. Moreover, the location where the shooting took place, according to police, was not a high-crime area and rarely saw violence against Chinese.

Secondly, if this were an attempted robbery, one wouldn't expect the gunmen to take off immediately after the shooting. They had managed to stop and disable the vehicle, were well armed, and were staring down several unarmed, wounded, helpless tourists, for all purposes. Never mind that an AK-47 would constitute overkill.

Thirdly, regarding the AK-47 assault rifle, a weapons analyst has suggested that the firing pattern – two quick, accurate, short bursts of 3-5 bullets – is decidedly that of a trained operator; a novice would not have such control and would have difficulty releasing less than the full magazine of 30 bullets. But what business would a trained marksman have using such a rifle randomly on five Chinese traveling the highway? Why just take out the vehicle and a passenger or two?

It is only in the context of the Jiang faction's campaign against Falun Gong that the assault and its peculiar details become intelligible.

Considering that an intricate web of intimidation tactics targeting Falun Gong has unfolded beyond China's borders, the attempted murder in South Africa could almost be seen as a new, and radically more frightening, fold in a pattern of violence (reports). The aim – be it hiring thugs in San Francisco to beat Falun Gong practitioners or slashing car tires in Canberra – has always been to scare, silence, and stop Falun Gong rights activists. The shooting, in this light, is consistent with policy.

The second important feature is the main figure involved on the China side, Zeng Qinghong, nicknamed the "Black-Masked Assassin" by CCP insiders for his tactics in removing political opposition. Zeng, who oversees much of China's secret police, collaborated with Jiang to establish the notorious Falun Gong control office, the "6-10 Office" – the body charged with destroying Falun Gong. At Zeng's command thousands have suffered unlawful arrest, detention, torture, and enslavement.

It's not hard, then, to imagine that Zeng would hire assassins to gun down a few Falun Gong practitioners in South Africa, effectively saving him the dishonor of a genocide lawsuit. That Jiang and other Party brass would allow such violent, drastic means, is no less a stretch of imagination. And almost on cue, as if to remove any shadow of a doubt for us, the Chinese Embassy in South Africa responded promptly to the assault – an assault, in fact, on a group of Chinese people – not in humane fashion, but political. Instead of expressing sympathy or concern for the victims, as one would expect, they proceeded to denounce Falun Gong.

The Falun Dafa Information Center calls on the international community to join in condemning, in the strongest possible terms, this terrible act, and in preventing similar acts from recurring.

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Clearwisdom Commentary: Gunmen in South Africa and Police With Permission to Open Fire in China

By Su Jing

(Clearwisdom.net)

Zeng Qinghong and Bo Xilai, who closely follow Jiang's lead in persecuting Falun Gong, arrived in South Africa on the evening of June 26th, 2004, to conduct a four-day visit. On June 28th, nine Australian Falun Gong practitioners arrived at the Johannesburg International Airport in South Africa. Together with South African Falun Gong practitioners, the Australians intended to serve legal papers on Zeng and Bo, who are responsible for a great deal of persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. The practitioners had also planned a peaceful appeal.

However, while driving towards the Presidential Guest House in Pretoria (the capital of South Africa) in two cars, these practitioners were attacked by gunmen. One of the practitioners was shot, shattering the bones in his foot. One of the cars was severely damaged. The case has drawn immediate worldwide attention amidst much speculation that the gunmen were hired to attack the practitioners.

These are the first gunshots fired at overseas Falun Gong practitioners by Jiang's followers, who have been using all possible means in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. Looking at what has been happening in mainland China, one will find that shooting freely has been one of the many ways the Jiang regime has been persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. This incident in South Africa is most likely just an extension of the Jiang group's state sponsored terrorism to overseas countries.

Giving the Order to "Shoot to Kill"

According to Clearwisdom.net, shortly before the Spring Festival in February 2002, a main accomplice of Jiang's persecution of Falun Gong, the head of the central "610 Office" (1) Liu Jing presided over a meeting at the Nanhu Hotel in Jilin Province to organize efforts to persecute Falun Gong practitioners. An angry Liu Jing criticized officials from Jilin Province for being ineffective and gave the order to "thoroughly eradicate" Falun Gong. It was at this meeting that the order to "shoot to kill" Falun Gong practitioners was given.

After the meeting, terror reigned in Changchun City. Shortly before the Spring Festival, the Changchun Public Security Bureau went on a rampage for several days, rounding up Falun Gong practitioners. The order was given that police could shoot Falun Gong practitioners to death if they were found posting flyers or hanging banners. Clearwisdom.net also reported incidents of Falun Gong practitioners being shot in Mishan City, Heilongjiang Province, and Anshan City, Liaoning Province. On February 16, 2002, Anshan City police shot Falun Gong practitioners with a handgun in their attempt to abduct three practitioners. A policeman fired four shots and one hit the leg of a practitioner. In Mishan City, on Chinese New Year's Day, around 2 a.m., a policeman named Du Yongshan shot practitioner Jiang Honglu in the leg when he was posting information about Falun Gong. Mr. Jiang's leg was broken and he was later sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

Two Shots Fired at Liu Chengjun After He Was Already Handcuffed and Shackled

On March 5, 2002, after Falun Gong practitioners successfully tapped into the local TV cable system and broadcast the "Falun Dafa Spreading Around the World" and "Self-immolation or Hoax?" documentaries in Changchun City and Songyuan City, a shocked and hysterical Jiang Zemin ordered the police to "kill with no pardon." The police around the country even wrote out death lists. The head of the central "610 Office," Liu Jing, went to Changchun City to impose a deadline for finding those responsible. Numerous Falun Gong practitioners were illegally seized. According to sources, in Changchun City alone more than 5000 practitioners were abducted. During the abduction and interrogation, several practitioners were beaten to death. Those who were directly involved in tapping the cable network and caught were tortured and sentenced to prison for as long as 20 years. Mr. Liu Chengjun, who was a main participant in the broadcast, was shot twice in his leg even after he was handcuffed and shackled. Mr. Liu was sentenced and jailed in Jilin Prison, where he was tortured and abused until he died, after 21 months, on December 26, 2003.

The Shooting of Falun Gong Practitioners Takes Place in Many Different Cities and Provinces in China

According to the Falun Dafa Information Center, after the police in Changchun City, Jilin Province received

orders in February 2002, allowing them to open fire on Falun Gong practitioners, police in Jinzhou City of Liaoning Province also received secret orders at the end of June, telling them that they could open fire on practitioners who distributed truth-clarifying materials at night. Even in May, violence took place in Shandong, one of the provinces where practitioners are most severely persecuted, such that the police opened fire on practitioners.

According to news from Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province, police of Jinzhou City learned the gist of the secret meetings held by high-level officials around June 27 and 28, 2002. They were to arrest practitioners one by one or put them under close surveillance. If they found practitioners distributing truth-clarifying materials about Falun Gong, they could shoot them dead on the spot. When a reporter called a police station in Jinzhou City to verify this, the head of the police station told him, "If you want to know about that shooting incident, those who don't know you will not have the courage to tell you the truth."

According to news from Shandong Province, on the night of May 12, 2002, the police in Dianbu Town of Laixi City, opened fire on practitioners Zhang Xiaochen and Zhang Bo in order to arrest them. A witness said that the two practitioners were discovered by police waiting there while they were hanging Falun Gong banners. The police chased their motorcycle and shot at them. They deliberately hit their motorcycle with the police car. As a result, the two practitioners fell into the ditch with their motorcycle. Blood flowed from Zhang Xiaochen's mouth and nose and he was arrested on the spot. Zhang Bo escaped and went to a practitioner's home in another town. But the next morning, that practitioner's home was searched and Zhang Bo was arrested, as well.

According to news from Clearwisdom Net, on May 25, 2003, police opened fire on practitioner Liu Dejun from Panjin City of Liaoning Province and another practitioner in Liu's home. The police shot Liu 4 to 5 times. Liu Dejun was sent to a labor camp for three years after that and was tortured to death on July 11 of the same year.

Orders from the "610 Office": Practitioners Can Be Shot at Will

According to a report on June 30, 2003 on Clearwisdom Net, some reliable resources verified that in early April of 2003, the headquarters of the "610 Office" issued some new regulations to its subordinate offices. In those regulations, it stated that the police can shoot practitioners who are distributing truth-clarifying materials or congregating without any warning shots if they resist arrest. The old regulation said that the police had to give some warning shots first, and the police could shoot at the practitioners only if they still did not submit to the arrest. The new regulation means that the people from the "610 Office" can shoot practitioners at will. All they need to do afterwards is to say that the practitioners resisted arrest.

From these shooting cases taking place in China, it can be seen that Jiang's group has never abided by the law in dealing with Falun Gong practitioners. They have always employed state terrorism. What the perpetrators fear most in China is practitioners' revealing the truth about the persecution. That's why they open fire on practitioners at will. While outside China, what they fear most is being sued by practitioners. That's why it's not unreasonable to speculate that they hired gunmen to shoot practitioners. Yet all this despicable conduct can only make people see clearly the nature of Jiang's group and oppose this brutal and irrational persecution.

Notes:

(1) *The "610 Office": a bureau specifically created by the Chinese government to persecute Falun Gong. It has absolute power over each level of administration in the Party, as well as over the political and judiciary branches.*

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Falun Gong persecution spreads to Canada

Ottawa does little to counter campaign by Chinese envoys

John Turley-Ewart

National Post

Saturday, March 20, 2004

Chinese leaders gathered in early March at Beijing's Great Hall of the People to deliver two key messages to their 1.2 billion citizens.

First, the fight against government corruption that is weakening the Communist party's grip on the reins of power will be redoubled.

Second, Beijing's rulers will continue rooting out Falun Gong, a spiritual movement founded in 1992 that is today to China's masters what the Jews were to pre-war Nazi Germany: a convenient scapegoat used to explain away the failings and insecurities of the state and its leadership.

Since Falun Gong was outlawed in 1999 by Jiang Zemin, the former Chinese president, China has waged against its practitioners a determined campaign that the U.S. Congress says is "carried out by government officials and police at all levels, and has permeated every segment of [Chinese] society." Falun Gong is targeted not only in China, it is also the subject of a propaganda campaign in Canada, one that the Canadian Security Intelligence Service warned Ottawa about years ago. It is waged by China's diplomatic and consular officials, who rely on help from some quarters of the Canadian Chinese media, which serve roughly one million ethnically Chinese Canadians.

A week had hardly passed after Sept. 11, 2001, when Canada's Chinese-language Sing Tao Daily, owned in part by TorStar, which publishes the Toronto Star, printed an inflammatory article entitled "Radical Religions Advocate Destroying the World," which parroted Beijing's equating of Falun Gong with the Branch Davidians, the American group that David Koresh indoctrinated in Waco, Tex., until his clash with police in February, 1993, led to the death of 86 people, 17 of whom were children. Les Presses Chinoises in Quebec published a series of articles between November, 2001, and February, 2002, saying Falun Gong was "an evil" cult and an "enemy to the state" and continued to print such articles after a Quebec court ordered the paper to stop.

In August, 2002, the Canadian Broadcast Standards Council found that a Vancouver-based, Chinese-language television station, Talentvision, had violated four articles of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters' Code of Ethics as well as journalistic ethics by rebroadcasting anti-Falun Gong propaganda produced by Beijing's state-controlled media.

In a more recent example of this campaign, Pan Xinchun, China's consul in Toronto, was found by an Ontario court to have libelled Joel Chipkar, a Canadian Falun Gong practitioner, in a letter to the Toronto Star. Pan's letter said Chipkar was the member of a "sinister cult" seeking to "instigate hate."

Keith Landy, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, believes if "Jew" were substituted for Falun Gong in the letter Pan wrote to the Star "you would have an uproar in the community."

That the hypersensitive, politically correct to a fault Toronto Star published Pan's letter indicates how little is understood about the Chinese government's aggressive campaign against Canadians who practise Falun Gong and our government's indifference to China's hate-mongering in Canada.

In 1992, an obscure, 40-year-old former trumpet player from north-east China, Li Hongzhi, jumped on Beijing's nationalist gravy train and founded Falun Gong. At the time, it seemed to be another in a long series of Chi Gong personal cultivation programs that China's communist rulers began to encourage in the 1970s. The point was to promote Chinese culture and nationalism. Chi Gong teachers, or masters as they refer to themselves, developed exercise programs around the ancient Chinese belief that all forms of life in the universe are animated by an essential life-force or vital energy called "Chi." By cultivating the body and generating positive Chi through meditation and exercise, Chi Gong is said to improve health and prevent illness.

Falun Gong emerged from the Chi Gong movement but broke new ground by stressing that spiritual and physical perfection could not be achieved only by exercise and meditation. Li argued it must be combined with a philosophy grounded in truth, benevolence and forbearance. Rather like Christian Science in the West, Li's teaching emphasizes spiritual healing. Putting all this to paper, he deemed it essential reading for people seeking self-improvement.

Falun Gong spread across China. Millions took up the practice at a time when many despaired at the toll dishonesty and corruption was taking on the country. When criticism of Li's teachings appeared in Chinese media, he encouraged his followers to defend Falun Gong using peaceful protests.

David Ownby, a professor of Chinese history at the University of Montreal and the author of a forthcoming book on Falun Gong, believes these protests by practitioners raised the ire of Beijing's mandarins. Making matters worse, according to Ownby, was Li's unwillingness to toe the Communist party line, which singled him out from other Chi Gong masters, supported by Beijing. In early 1999, rumours were spreading that Falun Gong would be banned. Li and his followers responded by organizing an April rally in Beijing, which drew thousands and struck fear in the corridors of power.

Jiang Zemin, China's Communist boss at the time, was already facing a crisis in governing China, as it changed in the 1990s from an isolated Communist state to one focused on economic growth rates. Jiang outlawed Falun Gong and put Li on the government's wanted list, despite protests from within the military and the Communist party, where many believed Falun Gong presented no danger to public order or the government's hold on power.

Li fled and now lives in self-imposed exile in New York state, refusing to do interviews and communicating with what has become his worldwide following of millions who use the Internet and translations of his edicts on the path to self-improvement. Ownby (who is not a member of Falun Gong) believes that while some of their beliefs are eccentric, the group does not exhibit any of the classic tendencies of what, for a lack of a better word, are often described as "cults." Li urges his followers to remain in the world, not to isolate themselves. He and his followers do not believe in any utopia. Adherents of Falun Gong are not asked to give money to Li, and he does not intervene in their personal lives. In fact, Ownby thinks the moral grounding of Li's teachings is likely to make Falun Gong practitioners "more responsible citizens."

That is not what the Chinese government wants Canadians to think about their fellow citizens who practise Falun Gong or about the thousands now in labour camps in China and others who have died in the custody of Chinese police after being arrested for practising Falun Gong.

Mei Ping, China's ambassador to Canada, made that plain a few years ago when we met. Mei came to the National Post to extol the virtues of Communist China and the evils of Falun Gong, leaving behind a book that purported to show how Falun Gong had driven people to suicide, murder and madness, a claim without foundation and one that no other government has ever made about its own citizens who have taken up Li's teachings.

China's diplomats also spend much of their time trying to persuade Canadian politicians to discriminate against Falun Gong under the threat that failing to do so could jeopardize Canada-China trade relations.

Writing in March, 2003, to Jim Peterson, a Liberal MP and now a member of Paul Martin's Cabinet, Chu Guangyou, China's charge d'affaires in Canada, warned that China has "advised the Canadian government of the sensitivity of the issue [of Falun Gong] in the overall bilateral relations. I hope you and your government will understand our position and be vigilant against any attempt of Falun Gong to jeopardize our bilateral relations." With the letter came the now standard package of anti-Falun Gong propaganda.

Such pressure reaches beyond federal government officials. Countless similar letters have been sent to provincial politicians as well as city councillors and mayors across Canada.

Toronto city council has experienced this first-hand. Councillor Michael Walker recently introduced a motion to have a Falun Gong day and a resolution calling on China to stop persecuting Falun Gong, but other councillors have not been so strong-willed in the face of Chinese threats that if the motion is passed it "will have a very negative effect on our future beneficial exchanges and cooperation." Citing foreign trade, councillor Giorgio Mammoliti held up the motion and appears to want it buried in the process.

But in August, 2001, Andy Wells, Mayor of St. John's, Nfld., responded to a letter from Ambassador Mei attacking Falun Gong saying: "Your persecution of this innocent group exemplifies your government's moral and ethical bankruptcy."

Within Canada's Chinese community, the Falun Gong is often shunned and those who do business with the Chinese government are warned off employing Canadians who practise Falun Gong.

An Ontario Human Rights Commission case has arisen from this conflict. Andie Shih was a member of the board of the Chamber of Chinese Herbal Medicine of Canada, starting in 1988. According to Shih's statements filed with the commission, a colleague on the board asked him two years ago not to attend a dinner that was welcoming a Chinese delegation because of his association with Falun Gong. When Shih refused, he was pressured to withdraw from the board. He alleges that he was eventually removed because of his Falun Gong practice.

In another complaint to the Ontario Human Rights Commission, Cathy Liu says she has suffered similarly at the hands of her former employer, Bond International College. Liu alleges that her peaceful protests in front of the Chinese Consulate in Toronto, which she did on her own time, were not acceptable to the school because the consulate was an important client. Liu's case went to mediation; the school offered her money and an apology on the condition that it be kept confidential. She refused.

Ottawa has shown little resolve to stop the attempt by China to spread hate in Canada. Pan, who slandered a Canadian in the Toronto Star, is now pressuring the Canadian government to overturn the libel judgment. But why is Pan still in Canada, and why are China's other diplomats and consular officials still allowed to spread propaganda against Canadians? In February, 2003, Irwin Cotler was chairman of Canada's Human Rights Commission and described the persecution of Falun Gong in China as "the criminalization of innocence that finds expression in the intimidation, harassment, arrest, detention, coercive interrogation, torture, beatings and imprisonment for doing nothing more than espousing ancient Chinese values."

Today, Cotler is the Minister of Justice and Falun Gong is being persecuted in his own backyard.



HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA

October 24, 2002

Motion M-236 on Falun Gong

moved by: Mr. Scott Reid, Member of Parliament (Lanark-Carleton)
co-sponsored by: Mr. Stockwell Day, Member of Parliament (Okanagan-Coquihalla)

The following motion was passed with unanimous consent on October 24, 2002 in the Canadian House of Commons:

That, in the opinion of this House, the Prime Minister should take advantage of his upcoming meeting with President Jiang Zemin of China at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] conference to privately raise the issue of the continued imprisonment in China of thirteen [13] Falun Gong practitioners who have close family ties to Canada and to emphasize that Canadians would be more willing to strengthen existing ties between Canada and China if these individuals, namely: Lizhi He, Xiuzhen Lu, Tianxiong Peng, Zhanzhong Wu, Xiuchao Huang, Bo Qiu, Yueli Yang, Yangtao Jin, Jiangang Huang, Guangshou Huang, Mingli Lin, Zhou Zheng, and Changzheng Sun, were reunited with their families in Canada.

Que, de l'avis de la Chambre, le premier ministre devrait profiter de sa prochaine rencontre avec le président Jiang Zemin de la Chine lors de la conférence de la Coopération économique Asie-Pacifique (APEC) pour soulever en privé la question du maintien en prison de treize adeptes du Falun Gong ayant de la famille au Canada et pour souligner que les Canadiens seraient plus disposés à renforcer les liens entre le Canada et la Chine si ces personnes (à savoir Lizhi He; Xiuzhen Lu; Tianxiong Peng; Zhanzhong Wu; Xiuchao Huang; Bo Qiu; Yueli Yang; Yangtao Jin; Jiangang Huang; Guangshou Huang; Mingli Lin; Zhou Zheng; et Changzheng Sun) étaient réunies avec leurs familles au Canada.

B.1 Letter from M.P. Rob Anders Regarding Harassment

3 January 2002

Hon. John Manley, Minister of Foreign Affairs
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6

Dear Minister,

I am very concerned about the activities of the staff of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Ottawa and their consulate in Calgary. There have been serious breaches in diplomatic protocol and even activities which border on assault and harassment. I ask you to look into the following cases and to discipline those who have violated Canadian laws.

In February 2000 I was invited to a Chinese New Year's celebration hosted by Member of Parliament Sophie Leung in Room 200 of West Block in the House of Commons. I attended wearing clothing with statements regarding a free Tibet and an end to the repression of followers of Falun Dafa. Staff members of the People's Republic physically assaulted me in the House of Commons for wearing these slogans. They also tried to steal a camera away from a Canadian photo-journalist taking pictures of the event.

It was brought to my attention that a Calgary businessman became a target for harassment for his belief in Falun Dafa. The consulate has threatened his business associates and his family in China. Hate propaganda continues to be distributed about practitioners of Falun Gong in Calgary.

The latest assault of a student from the University of Ottawa by Embassy staff cannot go unanswered. This student was struck violently all over his body for taking a picture, at an event to which he was invited. I understand that this current incident is being investigated by the police, but the actions of the staff of the Embassy must be dealt with on a wider scale. Visitors to our country must obey the rules of this country; they cannot be allowed to flaunt our laws.

You yourself have stated in your speech to the OSCE on December 3rd that "...the struggle to keep our small planet on a path of greater openness, tolerance and inclusiveness – as well as one of safety, security and respect for the rule of law – has become a global priority. None of us, no nation and no international organization, can be neutral in this struggle." I would ask that you stand by your words and look at removing diplomatic privileges for those staff who have not respected the rule of law in Canada and to threaten withdrawal of Canada's delegation to the Beijing Olympic games. This is not the time for neutrality. I look forward to your prompt reply.

Sincerely,

Rob Anders, MPCalgary WestRA/dv

B.3 Letter from Mayor of St. John's to Chinese Ambassador



City Of St. John's

P.O. Box 908, St. John's, NF, Canada A1C 5M2 (709) 576-8600

Web Site: www.city.st-johns.nf.ca

August 3, 2001

Mei Ping
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the People's Republic of China to Canada
515 St. Patrick Street
Ottawa ON K1N 5H3

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of May 22, 2001, please be advised that I am a member of Amnesty International an organization that has for many years documented the systematic abuse of human rights perpetrated by the Chinese Government against its own people but also including such people as the Tibetans. A recent National Post editorial referred to China as "*a loathsome tyranny*".

I was pleased to receive representatives from Falun gong in our Chambers during the month of May. Your persecution of this innocent group exemplifies your Government's moral and ethical bankruptcy. Thousands of innocent Falun Gong followers have been incarcerated, tortured and some have been murdered by your Government. Your claim that legal rights of the inmates of your labour camps are protected by Chinese law is ridiculous. Why do you persecute harmless people? The answer is very simple. Your government has no democratic legitimacy, composed as it is by a self-appointed elite whose power rests on an illegitimate use of violence. Insecure in power you lash out at any perceived threat to your existence.

Like many people around the world, I was appalled but not surprised that the IOC has awarded the 2008 Summer Games to China. That organization once again demonstrated that it is quite prepared to ignore the principles of the Olympic Movement for crass commercial and political reasons. It is at best ironic that sports stadiums in China which may also be used as Olympic venues also double as places of mass executions. And how many innocent people were murdered in Tiananmen Square.

I can go on but it is not necessary. In its 2001 Amnesty Report, Amnesty International noted "2000 saw a continued repression of peaceful dissent throughout the country. There was no sign of any relaxation of the 1999 crackdown on fundamental freedoms." It noted thousands of Chinese citizens are arbitrarily detained for "peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association or religion".

Sincerely yours,

Andy Wells
Mayor



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Ottawa Citizen

February 5, 2004 Thursday Final Edition

SECTION: News; Pg. A8

LENGTH: 244 words

HEADLINE: Falun Gong member wins suit against consular official: Toronto man
gets \$1,000 plus legal fees

SOURCE: The Ottawa Citizen

BYLINE: Joe Paraskevas

BODY:

The consular corps in this country cannot act maliciously against Canadians and not expect to suffer consequences, the lawyer of a Toronto man who won a libel lawsuit earlier this week in Ontario Superior Court said yesterday.

In what was seen as an unprecedented step against a Canadian-based representative of a foreign government, the court said Pan Xinchun, the Chinese deputy consul general in Toronto, libelled Joel Chipkar, a Toronto businessman, and would have to pay \$1,000 and legal fees.

Mr. Chipkar, a practitioner of Falun Gong, a spiritual discipline whose followers have been persecuted by the Chinese government, wrote a letter to the Toronto Star last spring in which he criticized China's management of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome outbreak.

The day after Mr. Chipkar's letter was published, the newspaper ran a reply from Mr. Pan, who said Mr. Chipkar "had hidden motives and was part of a sinister cult," said Peter Downard, Mr. Chipkar's lawyer.

"That personal attack exceeded the bounds of fair reply," Mr. Downard added.

Mr. Chipkar asked for an apology.

When there was no response, he sued Mr. Pan, who refused repeated attempts to be served with the legal papers and then did not file a defence.

Consequently, the court noted Mr. Pan was in default, essentially admitting the allegations against him were true, Mr. Downard said.

Officials with the Chinese consulate in Toronto could not be reached for comment.

LOAD-DATE: February 5, 2004

DAVID MATAS

Honourable Irwin Cotler
Minister of justice
Government of Canada

12 March 2004

Re: Kunlun Zhang

Kunlun, Zhang seeks your consent under section 7(7) Of the Criminal Code for a private prosecution for torture under section 269.1 of the Code. Professor Zhang wished to prosecute in Canada those persons who inflicted torture on him in China.

Canadian courts would have jurisdiction, with your consent, over this prosecution, by virtue section 7(3.7)(d) of the Code. That subsection gives jurisdiction to Canadian courts for the prosecution of torture inflicted abroad where the complainant is a Canadian citizen. "Complainant" is defined by the Code section 2 to mean the victim of an alleged offence. Although there is an argument that it is sufficient that the complainant is a Canadian citizen at the time of the complaint, in this case Professor Zhang was a Canadian citizen at the time of the torture. So, it is unnecessary in this case to rely on that argument.

There is further an argument that your consent is not needed for this Prosecution, since Section 7(7) requires your consent to a proceeding that is "instituted under this section". The argument would be that the phrase "proceeding instituted under this Section" refers to only those offences that are set out in their entirety under section 7 of the Code and not those of offences that are set out elsewhere in the Code for which section provides universal jurisdiction. However, out of an abundance of caution and regardless of this argument, we request your consent.

Draft indictments and a statement of the facts that Professor Zhang believes he would be able to prove in court are attached to this letter. The evidence that Professor Zhang indicates he can produce in support of his prosecution is compelling.

Because the prosecution would be private, it would involve no costs on the part of the Government of Canada, either for investigation or for court proceedings. Professor Zhang and other Falun Gong practitioners would assume the entire burden of the cost of the proceedings.

The United Nations Convention against Torture, which Canada has signed and ratified, is promised on the necessity of being effective in the eradication of torture. One of its preambular paragraphs states in part "" Desiring to be more effective in the struggle against torture". The Convention further provides that 'Each State Party shall take such

measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction" over torture in the case "when the victim is a national of that State if that State considers it appropriate". [Article 5 (1) (d)]

In this case, because: the persecution of the Falun Gong is official Chinese government policy and neither the Chinese prosecution nor the Chinese courts are independent from the Chinese government, the only effective manner in which Chinese torturers of Professor Zhang can be prosecuted is prosecution outside of China. Canadian Statutory law must be interpreted, if at all possible, consistently with Canadian international obligations. In the context of this request, it is our view that the exercise of the discretion given to you by section 7 (7) of the Code is mandatory. Unless your consent is given, insofar as it is legally necessary, the effective prosecution of the torturers of Professor Zhang becomes impossible.

Sincerely yours,

David Matas

Lawrence Greenspon

Brief Summary of Legal Actions to Stop the Persecution of Falun Gong and Bring the Former President of China, Jiang Zemin, and his Cohorts to Justice

China's persecution of Falun Gong has claimed more than 914 lives that we can document. More than 100,000 practitioners are being detained in forced labour camps, where tens of thousands have been severely tortured in an attempt to "reform" them to renounce their belief in Falun Gong. Torture techniques reported include severe beatings, electric shocks, force-feeding torture, sexual assault, and dozens of other cruel and inhumane abuses. At this time the persecution of Falun Gong is not simply a human rights issue. **The systematic nature and the methods used are those defined by international conventions as genocide and crimes against humanity.**

Former Communist Party Chairman *Jiang Zemin* and other Party officials initiated the persecution against Falun Gong, which is being now carried out by the personnel of the "6-10 Office." Also known as the "Falun Gong Control Office," the "6-10 Office" has been given special powers just for the purpose of carrying out the campaign of terror to "eradicate" Falun Gong. One of the ways practitioners of Falun Gong worldwide have been responding is by using the legal system and the laws of their respective countries to bring to justice the perpetrators of the persecution and stop the persecution of Falun Gong in China.

Lawsuits Worldwide:

Armenia – On September 16, 2003, a criminal lawsuit was filed charging Standing Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party's Politburo, Luo Gan, with crimes of genocide and torture

Australia – On August 26, 2003, Australian citizen, Ms. Zhang Cuiying, who was subjected to torture and persecution in China, announced she is having her case championed in the UN and the International Court of Justice by an eminent human rights lawyer, **Mr. Geoffrey Robertson**, the Chief Justice of the UN War Crimes Court.

Belgium – On August 21, 2003, one of the lawyers who prosecuted Chilean dictator, Augusto Pinochet, filed a criminal lawsuit in Belgium against former President of China *Jiang Zemin*, and two of his senior aides: Li Lanqing and Luo Gan. The lawsuit charges the three men with genocide, torture and crimes against humanity.

Canada – On February 3, 2004, The Ontario Superior Court of Justice awarded Falun Gong practitioner Mr. Joel Chipkar damages for libel against *Pan Xinchun*, the Deputy Consul General of the People's Republic of China, who libeled Chipkar and other practitioners in a local newspaper.

– Chinese language newspaper *La Presse Chinoise* Eastern in Montreal was sued for defamation and the judge's decision is expected in mid 2004.

– *Sing Tao Daily*, a major Chinese language newspaper, was sued for libel, slander, negligence, and incitement of hatred. The case for the three identified practitioners in the article has been allowed to proceed through the courts.

– On March 12, 2004, Professor Kunlun Zhan filed a request for consent from the Attorney General to initiate a private prosecution for torture against all those responsible for inflicting physical and mental torture on him during a visit to China under the Criminal Code of Canada. Through the chain of command 22 individuals including former head of China *Jiang Zemin* have been identified, from Chinese government officials to actual police officers in labour camps.

Cyprus – On October 27, 2003, a civil lawsuit was filed in the District Court of Cyprus against Standing Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party's Politburo and former Shandong Province Governor, Wu Guanzheng, for genocide, torture and crimes against humanity.

Denmark – On November 21, 2003, Denmark Falun Dafa Association announced plans to launch a criminal lawsuit against former President of China *Jiang Zemin* and his cohorts for torture, genocide and crimes against humanity which according to Danish law can happen if the former Chinese leader and/or his cohorts visit Denmark.

- Finland** – On September 11, 2003, a criminal lawsuit was filed charging Standing Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party's Politburo, Luo Gan, with crimes of genocide and torture.
- France** – In December 2002, a criminal lawsuit was filed charging the former Vice-Premier of China, Mr. Lanqing Li, who was the acting administrative head for the "6-10 Office" with crimes of torture. In July 2003, the French criminal court began legal proceedings on the case.
 – A lawsuit was filed on January 28, 2004, against Chinese Minister of Culture Sun Jiazheng during his visit in France. He is charged with complicity of torture for his role in propaganda and Internet blockade.
- Germany** – On November 21, 2003, a criminal lawsuit was filed with the Federal Prosecutor in Karlsruhe, Germany, against former President of China *Jiang Zemin* and other senior officials responsible for the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China, charging them with genocide, crimes against humanity and torture, as well as dangerous bodily harm to those practitioners.
- Hong Kong** – Taiwanese practitioners who held legal visas to enter Hong Kong and were forcibly deported when they landed have filed a lawsuit in Hong Kong for violations of their rights and for bodily injuries sustained during their illegal detention and deportation.
- Iceland** – On September 8, 2003, a criminal lawsuit was filed charging Standing Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party's Politburo, Luo Gan, with crimes of genocide, torture and crimes against humanity.
- Indonesia** – Practitioners filed a lawsuit in South Jakarta District Court against Chinese embassy officials for tortuous interference with their conference and for defamation.
- Korea** – On December 26, 2003, two criminal complaints were filed with the Office of Prosecutor in Seoul, Korea against former President of China *Jiang Zemin* and Luo Gan, head of Communist Party Falun Gong Control Office for violation of the Genocide Convention.
- Moldova** – On September 18, 2003, a class action lawsuit was filed charging Standing Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party's Politburo, Luo Gan, with torture, genocide and other crimes.
- Spain** – On October 15, 2003, a criminal lawsuit was filed with Spain's National Court charging former President of China, *Jiang Zemin*, and Chinese Communist Party Politburo member, Luo Gan, for their key roles in the campaign of genocide and torture against Falun Gong practitioners..
- Taiwan** – On November 17, 2003, a criminal complaint was filed with the Taiwan Superior Court against former President of China, *Jiang Zemin*, former Premier of State Council, Li Lanqing, and Chinese Communist Party Politburo member, Luo Gan, for genocide.
- United Nations** – Practitioners from various countries submitted a joint-petition against Jiang Zemin and other top officials to the United Nations Committee Against Torture, the United Nations Human Rights Committee and the International Criminal Court for crimes against humanity.
- USA** – In October 2002, Falun Gong practitioners and their families filed a lawsuit in the Northern District Court of Illinois against *Jiang Zemin*, former leader and the "6-10 Office," for torture, genocide and other crimes against humanity. On June 11, the court accepted a brief of Amicus Curiae signed by 38 members of the U.S. Congress in support of the plaintiffs. On September 12, the court dismissed the claims against defendant Jiang based on the State Immunity Act. On September 30, 2003, plaintiffs filed a Motion to Reconsider to the Court based on the fact that the Court's decisions were not consistent with international trends in international law, multi-lateral conventions and treaties; nor were they consistent with American Jurisprudence. Upon denial of this motion, plaintiffs have begun the process of appealing to the 7th Circuit Court.
 – In June of 2003, a U.S. Magistrate Judge denied foreign sovereign immunity to Beijing Party Secretary and former Beijing Mayor Liu Qi, and Vice Governor of Liaoning Province, Xia Deren. In a report submitted to the Court, the Magistrate Judge recommended a guilty finding for both Defendants.
 – In December of 2001, the U.S. District Court of the Southern District of New York ruled against Zhao Zhifei, chief of police and second-in-command of the "6-10 Office" in Hubei Province. In this case, the judge issued a default judgment against Zhao Zhifei and awarded nominal damages to the plaintiffs.

To: Richmond city clerk

From: Falun Dafa Association Richmond Group

RE: Request for the presentation at the city council meeting on Aug 30, 2004

Dear Richmond city clerk,

This is the request for the presentation at the city council meeting in regarding the Terrorist action against Falun Gong Practitioner.

On June 28, 2004, nine Falun Gong practitioners from Australia, arrived in South Africa to assist locals in raising awareness about the persecution of Falun Gong, as well as the particular role of two visiting Chinese officials: Vice President Zeng Qinghong and Minister of Commerce Bo Xilai. The practitioners intended to hold a press conference to expose the crimes of the two officials, and to have legal papers served against them in South Africa.

While en route from the Johannesburg airport to Pretoria around 8:30 that day evening, a white car with three occupants overtook them and fired at least five shots at their vehicle. The driver, Australian citizen David Liang, was hospitalized with bullet wounds and his car was disabled in the incident.

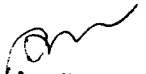
In an area that does not have a high crime rate and armed with a rare and potent AK-47 assault rifle, the gunmen specifically targeted Mr. Liang, the only passenger wearing the characteristic yellow jacket with the words "Falun Dafa" emblazoned on it. They did not stop to rob the Australians. These facts, and more evidence to be uncovered, point to only one logical conclusion that, the shooting was a premeditated attack specifically targeting Falun Gong during the visit of Zeng and Bo- two officials directly responsible for the torture and murder of large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners in China.

Hiring someone to kill others due to their belief or association, by definition, is an act of terrorism, and this is what we believe has happened in South Africa at the order of the Chinese officials in retaliation for Falun Gong practitioners' efforts of exposing their crimes and bringing them to justice.

If it escalated into assassination in South Africa, then it also can happen in Canada. As the residents of Richmond, we really concern about it and worry about our safety. That's why we'd like draw the attention of the councillors, and we hope the city councillors to condemn the terrorist action and persecution against Falun Gong practitioners.

Thanks a lot for considering our presentation in the council meeting on Aug 30, 2004.

Sincerely,


April Zhu,

On behalf of Falun Dafa Association Richmond Group
Tel: 778-229-3398

130-8451 Westminster Hwy
Richmond BC V6X 3E4

Richmond News

5731 No. 3 Rd., Richmond, B.C. ~ 604-270-8031



a CanWest newspaper

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 2004

WWW.RICHMOND-NEWS.COM



Canada Day celebrations included the annual Salmon Festival parade which meandered through the streets of Steveston Thursday morning. Cultural groups from across the city, including dancers from Falun Dafa, left, took part in the parade, which attracted thousands of people.
DEAN BROUGHTON/NEWS



City of Richmond

6911 No.3 Road, Richmond, BC V6Y 2C1

Telephone (604) 276-4000

www.city.richmond.bc.ca

August 25th, 2004

File: 0105-01

Falun Dafa Association Richmond Group
c/o Ms. April Zhu
#130 – 8451 Westminster Highway
Vancouver, BC V5R 4H1

Dear Ms. Zhu:

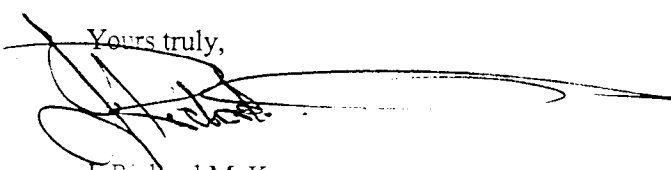
Re: Terrorist Action Against a Falun Gong Practitioner

In response to your undated letter, this is to confirm your attendance as a delegation to Council regarding the above matter, at the Council Meeting scheduled for Monday, August 30th, 2004, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers, Richmond City Hall. Because this item is not on the agenda you will be heard at or near the end of the Council meeting.

Council procedures allow five minutes for you to make your presentation, not including any questions which Council members may ask. This five-minute limit is strictly enforced to ensure that all business for the meeting is dealt with.

Please conclude your presentation with a specific request on what you are seeking by appearing before Council as a delegation.

Yours truly,



J. Richard McKenna
City Clerk

fja