



# Systematic Persecution in China's Schools

A Newsletter by the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong  
[www.upholdjustice.org](http://www.upholdjustice.org)

August 2004 FREE

## Introduction

The purpose of this newsletter is to publish highlights of the WOIPFG investigation into the Ministry of Education's role in carrying out the campaign to eradicate Falun Gong. In July 1999, fearing Falun Gong's widespread popularity, Jiang Zemin (China's leader at the time) banned the spiritual practice and developed a systematic plan to eradicate it, utilizing all government departments and permeating all aspects of society. Under the administration of Chen Zhili, who has close personal and political ties to Jiang, the Ministry of Education became a tool for targeting students and teachers and spreading defamatory propaganda under the guise of education.

One of the chief propaganda charges the regime uses to defame Falun Gong, especially in its campaigns in the schools, is the "cult" label. As cults are characterized by such actions as coercion, mind control, extortion, and destructive behavior, the regime uses the label to frighten people, demonize a legitimate Chinese self-improvement practice, and justify the repression. Police confiscate and burn Falun Gong books, block Falun Gong websites on the Internet, and incarcerate practitioners, so the public is denied access to the true facts.

Untold thousands of China's students and educators have been victimized—deprived of their opportunities for education, research, and employment. They are harassed, imprisoned, subjected to brainwashing, tortured, and even murdered. The representative cases cited in this newsletter cannot convey the magnitude of the suffering. Given that the Ministry of Education has embedded anti-Falun Gong propaganda in teaching materials at all levels, this persecution seems destined to affect future generations. It will seriously impact the quality of research and development as well as moral and ethical standards, and thus may very well have far-reaching effects on the world's economy and security.

## What is the WOIPFG?

The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong is a non-profit, volunteer organization founded in January 2003 in response to the escalating persecution of Falun Gong initiated in 1999 by Jiang Zemin (China's head of state at the time).

WOIPFG's mission:

- Investigate the criminal conduct of all institutions, organizations, and individuals involved in the persecution of Falun Gong
- Bring such investigation to full closure, no matter how long it takes
- Exercise the fundamental principles of humanity, and restore and uphold justice in society

WOIPFG openly invites and seeks support from individuals and institutions of global social conscience.

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## Former Chinese Education Minister Sued for Torture and Killing of Teachers and Students

TANZANIA (FDI) – A State Councilor and former Minister of Education who utilized the Chinese education system to indoctrinate teachers and students against Falun Gong – inciting untold violence – will face criminal proceedings before a Tanzanian High Court where she has been sued for torture and extra judicial killing.

The civil suit was filed on July 19, 2004, as the former Minister of Education, Ms. Chen Zhili, was visiting several African nations. The suit was filed on behalf of Falun Gong practitioners.

"We request that due process of the law

*Lawsuit, page 4*

## Falun Gong Practitioners, Their Families, and Supporters Deprived of Their Rights to an Education

In 1999, regulations forbidding Falun Gong practitioners from entering exam centers began to appear in school recruiting and admissions guidelines at all levels. Some even specified that students with relatives who practice Falun Gong would not be admitted. Some guidelines for recruitment and admission listed attitude toward Falun Gong as part of the criteria. One example is

the 2003 Graduate School Admission Guideline for the Eastern China Normal University. Thus, even students who did not practice Falun Gong could lose their rights to an education if they were supportive of Falun Gong. These school admission guidelines were based on regulations of the Ministry of Education.

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## 61 Falun Gong Practitioners in China's Schools

### Tortured to Death

(As of March, 2004)



Bai, Xiaojun, 35, teacher, North-eastern Normal University, Jilin



Prof. Wei, Zaixin, 63, School of Advanced Technological Studies, Liaoning Province



Zhang, Dezhen, 38, teacher, 6<sup>th</sup> Middle School, Shandong



Cui, Xaojuan, 40, teacher, Daqing Police Academy



Zou, Songtao, 28, master's degree in Biology, Ocean University in Qingdao, Shandong



Zhou, Wenjie, 40, teacher, 2<sup>nd</sup> Middle School, Liaoning



Prof. Zhou, Jingsen, 68, Harbin City Management College



Prof. Piao, Shihao, 60+, Medical School of Yanbian University



Prof. Liu, Limei, 41, Northeastern Agricultural University



Cai, Mingtao, 27, teacher, Education School, Hubei



Xu, Zhilian, 31, teacher, Fuqin Elementary School, Sichuan



Li, Baifan, 40+, teacher, Huadong Normal University, Shanghai



Zhang, Zhenzhong, student, Shandong University



Zhao, Xin, 32, teacher, College of Economy of Beijing Industry and Business University



Chen, Ying, 17, student, Shuren High School, Heilongjiang



Sun, Hongyan, teacher, 2<sup>nd</sup> High School, Liaoning



Zhou, Chunmei, 62, provincial "excellent" teacher, Shandong



Lu, Hongfeng, 37, Vice-Principal, Lingwu City First Elementary School



Sun, Xiaobo, 36, Weifang City, Shandong



An, Xiukun, 49, teacher, Zhongxinjie Elementary School



Peng, Fengmei, 61, retired teacher of a school in Huludao City, Liaoning



Hou, Youfang, 48, teacher, Middle School, Gansu

## **Anti-Falun Gong Activities on the Rise**

On Feb. 1, 2001, the Party Committee of the Ministry of Education headed by Chen Zhili and the Communist Youth League Central Committee jointly directed widespread anti-Falun Gong activities to be carried out by all Party committees, the Communist Youth League, and all institutions directly under the Ministry of Education. They also launched the “Million Signature” campaign to force students to sign a statement denouncing Falun Gong.

On February 6, 2001, under the direction of officials of the 610 Office and the Communist Youth League Central Committee, **8 million youths** from nearly 1,000 communities in 100 cities nationwide participated in anti-Falun Gong activities and launched a nationwide movement against Falun Gong. According to reports, on that day alone, over 500,000 posters were put up; 10 million pieces of propaganda material were distributed; and 200 public gatherings were held.

## **Students Forced to Sign Anti-Falun Gong Statement Against Their Will**

**Qu, Mingjun**, an eight-year old elementary school student, said, “The day before yesterday, the school teacher announced that all students must sign the statement denouncing Falun Gong. At that time I said in my heart that I would not sign at all and I would look for a chance to escape. But my teacher stood in front of me all the time. I dared not leave. I had to sign at the end.”

# # #

On May 23, 2001, Falun Gong website Minghui Net reported a parent’s account of how school officials forced students to sign the petition:

“My son Xiaobao is eight years old and is in second grade. In the 2001 spring term, **Xiaobao’s** school carried out an anti-Falun Gong signature petition. During the exercise break between classes, I was at the school playground when the so-called ‘exposing and criticizing Falun Gong’ speech took place. I witnessed the whole signing process.

“At that moment, there were three cameras shooting from different angles. The secretariat of the school spoke first to criticize Falun Gong. Afterwards, he told the teachers to keep an eye on their students to make sure that everyone signed the petition. The signing began after the teachers’ and students’ representatives gave their speeches. The teachers signed first, and then the students signed one by one under the supervision of their teachers.

“...Since Xiaobao did not sign, His teacher, Teacher Guo, dragged him to force him to sign. Xiaobao did not sign. ...Later, since Xiaobao was the only student who did not sign, the school reported his behavior to the Teacher’s Training Center and talked with him many times as well, pressuring and enticing him to sign. They threatened not to allow Xiaobao to join the Young Pioneer League, not to allow him to be elected as a class leader or as one of the ‘Three-Excellent Students.’ Secretariat Xiao told him, ‘Go sign your name! Once you sign, you can wear a red scarf’ (as a Young Pioneer). Xiaobao

said, ‘I want to wear the red scarf, but I do not want to sign my name!’”

## **University Notice: Sign Against Falun Gong or Face Expulsion**

According to Xinsheng Net’s report of May 5, 2001, the Chengdu University of Chinese Medicine issued a notice requiring every student to sign an anti-Falun Gong banner. Those who refused would be expelled from the University. At the same time, in the style of propaganda campaigns of the Cultural Revolution, large numbers of big posters, banners, and other materials attacking Falun Gong and its founder appeared on campus.

## **Students Forced to Watch Movies Slandering Falun Gong**

Minghui Net reported that on September 11, 2003, authorities in Changchi Town, Nanjiang County, Sichuan Province, forced all students in the Changchi Elementary School to watch movies that slandered Falun Gong. During the showing, all theater exits were guarded, and students were not allowed to leave. One child who stepped out was slapped in the face and pinched, causing the child to burst into tears. Minghui Net reported a similar event on December 28, 2002, in the Jin Zhou district, Dalian City. In this case, the unsuspecting students were not informed about the content of the movie, which turned out to be anti-Falun Gong. Many were resentful and said, “Had I known the truth, I would never have come. They even charged us so much money.”

The Department of Education in Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province, under instructions from the 610 Office and the Department of Propaganda of the City’s Party Committee, assigned an attendance quota to designated schools for an anti-Falun Gong musical show named “Unusual Mother and Daughter.” Every school paid for the tickets and was required to “attend the show on time without any absence.”

## **Chen Zhili Blamed for Rampant Corruption in China’s Education System**

According to government reports from China, in 2002 alone the educational sector has attracted more than US\$85 million in foreign investment—the highest level in China’s history. Yet, reports from Chinese news sources reveal that a staggering amount of these funds pouring into China’s education system, under the leadership of Minister Chen Zhili, was misappropriated or squandered on extravagant banquets, gifts, awards, compensations, and widespread corruption.

Questionable educational “reforms” have opened many loopholes for schools and a floodgate of accusations from critics, ranging from fraud, wrongful collection of money, and exorbitant tuitions to inappropriate alliances between public schools and companies. Chen herself is under fire for the “commercialization of education” and extensive corruption.

According to an August 12, 2004, report from *The Epoch Times*, the worst complaint charges the Chinese educational system with illegal collection of approximately 200 billion yuan (US\$25 billion) within a ten-year span. Last December, 12,600 reports of wrongful collection were found by China’s National Development and Reform Commission, amounting to 2.14 billion yuan (US\$268 million). The high cost of schooling has driven some parents, unable to pay the exorbitant tuitions and fees, to commit suicide.

According to a news report from China on July 7, 2004, the Bureau of Education in Wuchuan, an economically underdeveloped city in Guangdong Province, spent 6 million yuan [The average annual income of a Chinese worker is about 6,000 yuan] on various handouts and food over a period of a year and a half. The Wuchuan Bureau of Education is just one example. Corruption cases like this are rife throughout the country.

Chen has also been accused of diverting massive amount of funds to spearhead a campaign against Falun Gong in China’s education system. According to government reports from China, on the day of February 6, 2001, alone, 8 million youths from one hundred major cities in China put up more than 500,000 anti-Falun Gong posters and passed out more than 10 million propaganda materials under the direction of the Central 610 Office [the agency established for eliminating Falun Gong]. The cost of this effort is unknown; however, it is known that in one autonomous prefecture of Hunan Province, the costs of printing “anti-cult” propaganda materials amounted to 200,000 yuan, even after partial defrayment from the Central Committee.

## **Background**

[Excerpts from Falun Dafa Information Center] — “Falun Gong, also known as Falun Dafa, is a practice of meditation and exercises with teachings based on the universal principle of ‘Truthfulness-Compassion-Tolerance.’ Practiced in over 60 countries world-wide, Falun Gong has roots in traditional Chinese culture. With government estimates of as many as 100 million practicing Falun Gong, China’s Communist leader Jiang Zemin outlawed the peaceful practice in July 1999. Since that time, Jiang’s regime has intensified its propaganda campaign to turn public opinion against the practice while imprisoning, torturing and even murdering those who practice it.

“The Falun Dafa Information Center has verified details of 1023 deaths since the persecution of Falun Gong in China began in 1999. In October 2001, however, Government officials inside China reported that the actual death toll was well over 1,600. Expert sources now estimate that figure to be much higher. Hundreds of thousands have been detained, with more than 100,000 being sentenced to forced labor camps, typically without trial.”

For more information about Falun Gong, visit  
[www.falundafa.org](http://www.falundafa.org).

## The 2002 Elementary School Graduation Exam of Chinese Language in Yuyao City, Zhejiang Province Had Anti-Falun Gong Questions

浙江省余姚市2002年小学语文（义务教育）· Mozilla  
File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Window Help  
Back Forward Reload Stop http://www.pep.com.cn/200306/ca228110.htm

四、句子万花筒。5分（过关斩将）  
1. 妈妈对我说：“等你测试完回来，陪我去书城买些教学用书。”  
2. 河姆渡遗址是家乡的骄傲。（扩句，至少两处）  
3. 人人都说“法轮功”是邪教。（改成双重否定句）  
4. 周俊当上大队长后，就处心积虑地想把工作搞好。（改病句）

3. Everyone says “Falun Gong” is an evil religion. (Change to double negative sentence)

## School Girl Arrested for Her Answer to a Question about Falun Gong

On February 1, 2003, *The Epoch Times* reported: In July 2002, Wang Lin, a 17-year-old resident of Machang, Suiling County, in Heilongjiang Province, took part in the Heilongjiang provincial high school entrance exam. When answering a question on her politics exam paper that slandered Falun Gong, Wang wrote, “Falun Dafa is good” and “Falun Dafa is a righteous Law.” As a result, Wang was persecuted by the Political-Legal Committee, the Public Security Bureau and the Education Department of Suiling County. She was forced to leave home, and her parents were beaten by agents of the 610 Office.

## Anti-Falun Gong Propaganda Included in Materials for Future Teachers

At the Leshan Normal College, the syllabus for the “Situation and Policy” course for the first half of the school year 2001-2002, allocated two class hours for “advocating science and resisting cult” and suggested that “students be organized to earnestly study, understand, and implement the documents and materials against Falun Gong issued by the Central Committee, the Education Department of Sichuan Province, and the Sichuan Communist Youth League Committee. Unify the

thoughts, raise the understanding levels and set up scientific and civilized thoughts.” Key reference materials included “The Whole Story of the Self-Immolation on Tiananmen Square” (from *People's Daily*, *China Education*, and the *Sichuan Daily*, January 31, 2001), editorials from the *Xinhua* News Agency, and the anti-Falun Gong column on the website of the Ministry of Propaganda.

## Exam Questions Include Anti-Falun Gong Content

Questions No. 18 and No. 22 of the multiple choice questions on the political theory test of China's 2001 graduate school entrance exam contained content that represented Falun Gong practitioners as aliens with abnormal and dangerous thoughts and demeanor.

Extensive anti-Falun Gong content has been included in mock entrance exams posted on the Course Teaching Net. The mock exam for the 2003 college entrance exam for liberal arts applicants included a question about Falun Gong practitioners’ tapping into the Chinese cable TV to expose the persecution. It referred to their actions as the “TV Sabotage Incident” and required applicants to classify the incident according to the official statements.

The mock exam of the 2001 college entrance exam in history, repeated government statements against Falun Gong. The 2002 Elementary School Graduation Exam of Chinese Language for Yuyao City, Zhejiang Province, also contained anti-Falun Gong questions.

## Regime Adds Anti-Falun Gong Propaganda to Educational Materials

Under Chen’s direction, the Ministry of Education added anti-Falun Gong propaganda to student textbooks and exams at all levels, including college and graduate program entrance exams. Such content impacted students’ exam scores, advancement to higher grades, and their future prospects.

In a document issued by the Education

Department of Zhejiang Province, all schools in the province were required to “conduct anti-cult education...using Falun Gong as a negative example.” A book titled *Say No to Cult on Campus* was distributed in middle and elementary schools in China. The book, published by Beijing Publishing House, contained no educational content, and merely echoed the state-run media’s propaganda.

## Who Is Chen Zhi Li?

Chen Zhili was China’s Minister of Education from 1998 to 2003. Jiang Zemin, former head of state and personally responsible for initiating the persecution of Falun Gong, has been instrumental in Chen’s political advancement. After Jiang became the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Communist Party Committee (SMCPC), Chen’s career took off, beginning with prominent positions in the Shanghai Communist Party bureaucracy. In August 1997, Jiang transferred her to Beijing to become Deputy Director and Party Secretary of the State Education Committee.

On March 18, 1998, Chen, who had never worked in the education system, was promoted to Minister of Education. Hong Kong’s *Zhengmin* magazine reported that, during a conference for college and university presidents held by the State Council, presidents from well-known universities directly under the Ministry of Education (including Qinghua University, Beijing University, Zhejiang University, and Fudan University) co-signed a letter requesting Chen’s replacement.

In March 2002, during the National People’s Congress and the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, representatives impeached both the Ministry of Education and Chen, its Minister.

The March 2003 issue of *Kaifang* magazine revealed that 27 of 32 Party committees of delegations to the People’s Congress expressed strong objection to Chen for the position of State Councilor. Nearly 40 colleges and universities were against Chen. However, in March 2003, this Minister of Education, who was slated to be removed, was promoted against all odds to be the State Councilor in charge of education.

On December 6, 1999, in the Ministry’s 2000 Annual Work Conference, Chen instructed that the education system “shall build up the political sensitivity and responsibility, continue the fight against Falun Gong and try to solve the issue in its budding stage...”

## Chen Directly Implemented Jiang Zemin's Policy of Genocide

Both Chen’s personal relationship with Jiang and her public statements reveal that she has been implementing Jiang’s policy of genocide against Falun Gong in China’s education system since the outset of the persecution. On December 28, 2001, at the 10<sup>th</sup> Work Conference of Communist Party Construction and National High Education, Chen, then Minister of Education, called for continuing the crackdown on Falun Gong and the brainwashing of practitioners.

On September 11, 2002, *China Education* quoted Chen as stating that the education system should “have a deeper understanding of the long-term, arduous and complex nature of the fight against Falun Gong and resolutely carry out the fight to the end.” She also initiated the “Million Signature” campaign that required students and teachers to sign a statement denouncing Falun Gong.



*Above photo:* The photo from the Xinhua Net gives a glimpse of the special relationship between Chen and Jiang. On November 4, 2003, Jiang (in the middle of the front row) met with the representatives of the 15<sup>th</sup> National Military Schools and Colleges Conference in Beijing. He was accompanied by Chen (second from the right in the front row and the only one in plain clothes) who had no business with the military.

## Internet and Media Control on Campus

### Hate Propaganda on Campus

On February 1, 2001, the Party Committee of the Ministry of Education and the Communist Youth League Central Committee jointly issued a notice calling for the launching of the “Say No to Cult on Campus” campaign in schools at all levels. The notice required all schools to hold activities and to increase the intensity of propaganda in all campus media in order to create an anti-cult movement.

Under the direct order of the Committee of Education, colleges and universities issued hate propaganda and encouraged students to participate in the campaign against Falun Gong. Examples include

the anti-Falun Gong column on Qinghua University’s campus website, anti-Falun Gong cartoon exhibits at the Northwest University of Technology and the Southern China Normal University, and the anti-Falun Gong essay contest at the Lanzhou University.

The Beijing Foreign Language University is focused on literature and arts and seldom holds science and technology related events. However, the University sponsored a series of such events on campus for the stated purpose of resisting the spread of Falun Gong.



*Anti-Falun Gong posters were displayed along the main street on the campus of the Beijing Foreign Language University*

*The “Exposing and Criticizing Falun Gong” forum was held at the Beijing Foreign Language University under the name of “Say No to Cult on Campus”*



Lawsuit, continued from page 1

will take its course, and that justice will be done,” said the plaintiffs’ attorney. “This we hope will act as a deterrent against further persecution of peaceful and compassionate practitioners of Falun Gong.”

The suit is the latest in a string of lawsuits filed in over a dozen countries against senior Chinese officials known to have carried out former Chinese leader Jiang Zemin’s orders to “eradicate Falun Gong.”

Between 1999 and 2003, as Minister of Education, Chen launched a Cultural Revolution-style campaign throughout China’s education system – including graduate schools, colleges, middle schools, primary schools, and even kindergartens – ordering teachers and students to undergo “political shaping of thoughts” with respect to Falun Gong.

Amidst the campaign, teachers and students who practiced Falun Gong were often sent to brainwashing centers where they underwent psychological and physical torture. Sixty-one are known to have died as a result.

“We would like to give credit to the government, the legal system, and the people of Tanzania for accepting this lawsuit and enabling justice to be done,” says John Nania, a Falun Gong practitioner from the U.S. who is assisting with the lawsuit. “It is a historic contribution to the international community, and people in this part of the world can rightly be proud of this.” - (Falun Dafa Information Center, July 31, 2004, [www.faluninfo.net](http://www.faluninfo.net))

### Promoting Internet Control on Campus

As Minister of Education, Chen Zhili misappropriated educational development funds in order to spread defamatory propaganda, block access to the truth, and directly persecute Falun Gong practitioners. Chen directed that colleges and universities increase research and development in Internet control technology to develop new software and hardware to enhance blocking online information related to Falun Gong.

On October 9, 2003, the Shanxi Education Work Committee sent out a notice calling for “*all colleges and universities to...actively carry out a battle on the Internet, and make this, especially the Internet blockade, an important part of the fight against Falun Gong.*”

The Shanxi notice also called on educational systems to “*enhance the administration and the monitoring of the Internet and computer facilities on campus...Follow the requirement to ask each user to register with their real name and keep a log of all Internet users...Monitor the on-line activities 24 hours a day,...strictly prohibit campus personnel, in particular, Falun Gong members, from using the campus Internet and computer systems to visit Falun Gong websites...*” The notice also required each school to assist the security department in investigating visits to Falun Gong websites.

### University Students and Staff Sentenced for Distributing Falun Gong Information Online

According to the Human Rights Democracy Movement Information Center in Hong Kong, five graduate students and one university staff member from Qinghua University were sentenced on December 13, 2001, for distributing materials online about Falun Gong. Yao Yue, graduate student, class of 1996, in the Institute of Microelectronics received the longest sentence—12 years in prison.

#### Anti-Falun Gong Text on Website of Northwest University of Technology (below)



### Illegally Arrested for Visiting Falun Gong Website

In February 2001, the student website at Qinghua University introduced an anti-Falun Gong column. Xinhua News Agency reported: “The Communist Youth League Committee at Qinghua University made full use of the rich web resources and this new column to lead students in criticizing Falun Gong. The host of this column, Wang Juye, is a graduate student majoring in Marxist theory research, ideological and political education at Qinghua University.”

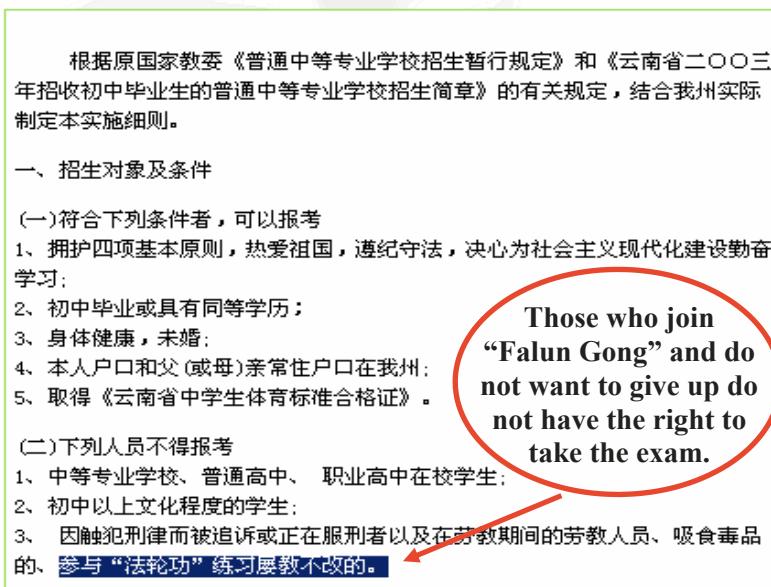
On August 20, 2002, seven Falun Gong practitioners were unlawfully arrested for visiting the Falun Gong website Minghui Net. They were tried at the suburban court of Hefei City after being illegally detained for a year. Among them were: Li Chuanfeng, a post doctorate candidate majoring in quantum mechanics at the University of Science and Technology (USTC). Li has made contributions in the field of quantum mechanics and received an award from the Chinese Academy of Science. Zhao Gang, a doctorate student in geophysics at USTC, has published articles in many international journals. Li Guofeng, who graduated in physical chemistry at USTC, was a faculty member at Anhui University and has also published articles in many international journals.

In court, each of the practitioners stated that all charges against them were groundless and fabricated. They had done nothing illegal. They were simply exercising their constitutional rights. Their lawyers all made not-guilty arguments.

## Secondary Vocational Schools

The “By-laws of Wenshan Autonomous Prefecture, 2003 Secondary Vocational Schools Enrollment Guideline” state that those who refuse to give up the practice of Falun Gong will be prohibited from applying to the vocational schools. (Below)

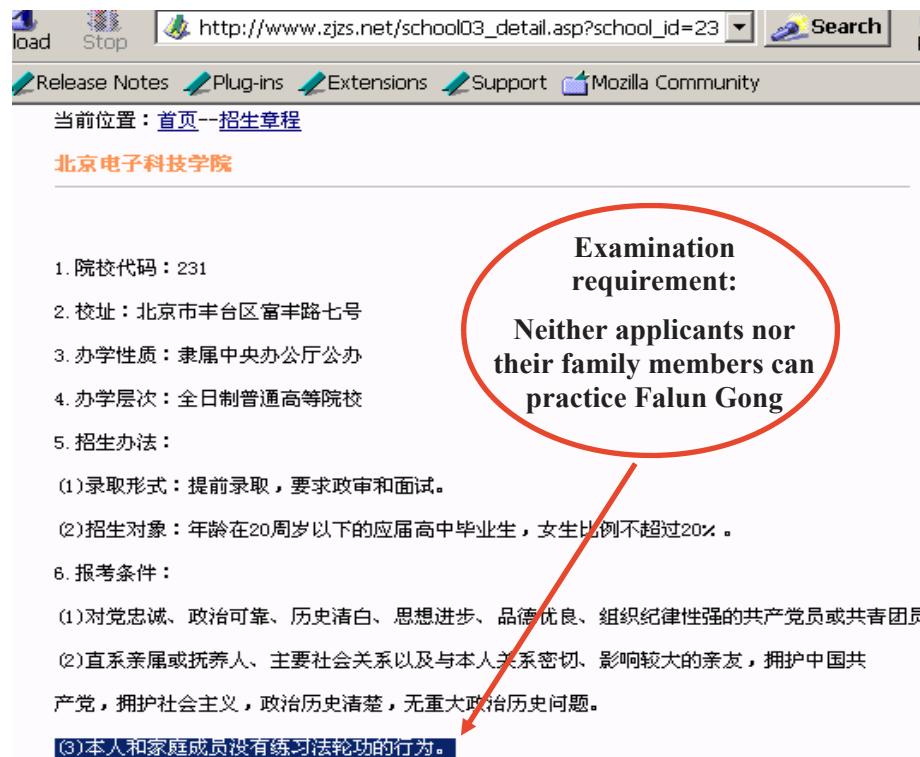
•文山州二〇〇三年普通中等专业学校招生工作实施细则。



## Colleges and Universities

### Beijing Institute of Electronic Science and Technology

Item 6 of the enrollment requirements of the Beijing Institute of Electronic Science and Technology specify that neither applicants nor their family members can practice Falun Gong. (Below)



## Exporting the Persecution Overseas Under the Guise of Education

As Minister of Education, Chen Zhili used the educational system to export the defamation of Falun Gong overseas through diplomatic channels under the guise of education and culture.

On July 3 and 4, 2002, the Ministry of Education sponsored a National Education Foreign Affairs Conference in Beijing. Government officials in charge of foreign affairs of colleges and universities, education attachés from overseas embassies and consulates, as well as officials from the Ministry of Education at-

tended. In her speech, Chen indicated that the education departments of overseas embassies and consulates had played a significant role in attacking Falun Gong.

Overseas Chinese schools have also been used to attack Falun Gong. At a New Year gala organized by the Embassy for Chinese schoolteachers, Yang Jiechi, China's Ambassador to the United States, stated that the nearly 600 overseas Chinese schools had “made positive contributions in spreading Chinese culture and rooting out Falun Gong.”

On July 5, 2000, Chen Zhili, then China’s Minister of Education, reported in the 9<sup>th</sup> National Work Conference of College Communist Party Construction: “The colleges are an important battlefield to crack down on Falun Gong. There are still some people practicing Falun Gong in colleges who are not brainwashed. Even though there are not so many of such people, they are high-level intellectuals and have great energy and influence...It is difficult to brainwash them. Communist leaders in colleges must improve their understanding, overcome the lax mood of a few comrades, thoroughly study those Falun Gong practitioners who cannot be brainwashed and carry out this serious political struggle to the end.”

## Graduate Schools

### Eastern China Normal University Grad Program Uses Attitude Toward Falun Gong as Admission Criteria

The document describing the final exam requirements for recruiting graduate students in 2003 lists the materials required for the final exam, including: an “Ideological and Political Conduct Affidavit” that states the candidate’s political views, ideological behavior, and an explanation of “the candidate’s attitude and understanding of certain major political events, such as the Falun Gong issue.”

### Institute of Marine Study Requires Applicants to Endorse Persecution of Falun Gong in Grad Program Entrance Exam

The Institute required all applicants for the 2003 graduate program to take a final exam in the form of an interview. Applicants were required to express their views on the necessity for the Chinese government to ban Falun Gong and to elaborate on their understanding. Applicants were required to endorse and defend the persecution of Falun Gong.

## Specialized Universities and Colleges

### Art Academy

In its 2002 undergraduate enrollment regulations, Beijing Normal University’s Department of Art stated that Falun Gong practitioners could not apply for admission.

### Military Academy

#### “Guilt by Association” policy used in admission policy for national defense students

On May 31, 2001, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Security, and the General Political Department in the People’s Liberation Army issued a notice regarding the admission of National Defense students which stated that people who practiced Falun Gong, or whose “direct family members and relatives were Falun Gong members” were not to be admitted, thus applying a “guilt by association” policy toward practitioners and their families.

## Normal Universities

### Recommendation for Admission Policy at Fujian Normal University

Fujian Normal University states the following requirement in the “Policy on Accepting Students Recommended to the Fujian Normal University for Exam Exemption”: Candidates must “support the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party” and “have no involvement with Falun Gong.”

## Falun Gong Supporters Also Denied Their Rights to Education

The “Self-recommendation Criteria for Applicants to Become Air Force Pilots,” published on September 26, 2003, states that people who “have practiced Falun Gong or do not have a clear understanding of the Falun Gong issue” need not apply, thus indicating that even those who sympathize with Falun Gong would not be accepted.

## Tortured to Death for Practicing Falun Gong

### Targets of Torture

Teachers who refused to participate in the assault on Falun Gong and refused to give up practicing Falun Gong were dismissed and detained. Students were expelled from school, denied promotion to a higher grade, or prevented from graduating. They were taken to “transformation classes,” quasi-concentration camps where Falun Gong practitioners are forcibly brainwashed, and sent to labor camps and mental hospitals.

According to incomplete statistics, in 2003, at least 435 Falun Gong practitioners from 210 colleges and universities were forced into “transformation classes,” labor camps, and mental hospitals. Since 1999, in Qinghua University alone, more than 300 faculty members, graduate school students, and undergraduates were unlawfully detained, expelled from their jobs or from the university, or directly sent to labor camps. In March 2004, it was confirmed that 61 teachers and students had been tortured to death. Since the regime treats such information as state secrets, this number represents a fraction of the victims.

### Police Seize Falun Gong Students and Murder One



In May 2001, local police seized Shandong University students when they went to Tangyin County, in Henan Province, to distribute flyers exposing the persecution of Falun Gong. They murdered Zhang Zhenzhong, a student at the University. While in prison, the students went on a hunger strike to protest their unjust detention. Policemen tied them to racks, forcibly pried open their mouths, and made prisoners with no medical training force-feed them as a form of torture. The policemen left the feeding tube in Zhang's nose for more than twenty minutes while he vomited repeatedly. Soon afterwards, Zhang died from injuries sustained during the force-feeding.

### Police Torture Elderly Professor to Death



**Professor Wei Zaixin**, 63 years old, was a senior engineer at the School of Advanced Technological Studies in Fushun City, Liaoning Province. On February 7, 2002, police abducted him. They beat and tortured Wei for the entire night and then sent him to the Wujiabao forced labor camp. In July 2002, while in No.2 Detention Center in Shizilou, Jiangjun District, and on the verge of death, police officials sent him to the city hospital to be picked up by his family. Seriously injured from the torture, Wei passed away on November 15, 2002.

### Beatings Led to Complete Paralysis and Dependency on Respirators



Zhao in the park



Zhao on life support after beatings

**Zhao Xin** was a lecturer at Beijing University of Industry and Commerce. On June 19, 2000, she went to the park to practice Falun Gong. Police seized her and sent her to a detention center supervised by the Haidian police. There they beat her, fracturing three spinal vertebrae and leaving her in critical condition. The police sent her handcuffed and wearing shackles to the Haidian hospital. Zhao was dependent on respirators, blinded in her left eye, and paralyzed from the neck down from the beatings. Enduring intense pain, she died from her injuries six months later.



**Ouyang Ming**, a 41-year-old teacher in Huanggang Industry School, was skilled in computers and therefore targeted by the Huanggang police. Between January 2001 and August 2003, he was arrested, detained four times, and subjected to **108** kinds of torture. Among the methods used against him were: “hammer the heart” (forced against a wall while criminals repeatedly punched his chest near his heart); “roast meat” (punched in the face until it became so red that it looked like roast meat); “roast pig’s feet” (his fingers and toes were hit with heavy tools). He had to squat in front of prisoners who were required to urinate onto his face. His jailors and criminals beat him and tortured him on a daily basis. They pried open and broke his teeth during forced feeding. They broke one of his legs when he tried to resist the torture. During his detention, his school complied with orders from the 610 Office and dismissed him from his job.

### Police Hunt Down and Torture a Teacher to Death for His Beliefs



Wang Kemin



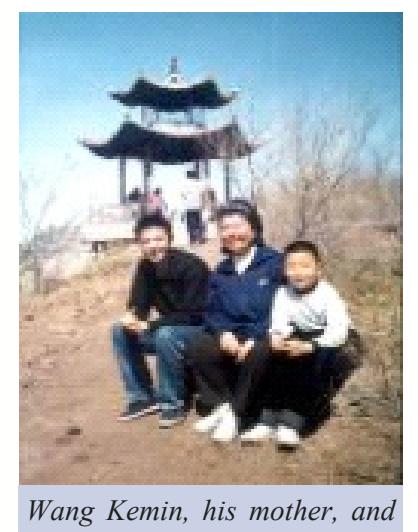
Teaching credentials

**Wang Kemin**, 38, graduated from the Department of Geography at Daqing Teacher Training School and taught in Daqing No. 65 Middle School. Since the Jiang regime began persecuting Falun Gong in July 1999, Wang Kemin suffered severe persecution from his work unit, police, and agents of the 610 Office.

After Wang went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong, local police detained him for three days in a brainwashing class and extorted 700 yuan from him as well as a deposit of 5,000 yuan to pay for the brainwashing class. [500 yuan is the average monthly income for an urban worker in China]

On January 15, 2002, police seized Wang again and tortured him for a whole night. They forced him to sit in a metal chair and shackled his hands and feet. Then they put a plastic bag over his head to suffocate him. The police also tortured him by splashing water with hot pepper flakes into his eyes and stomping on his handcuffs. Wang went on a hunger strike for a month to protest the torture, and was sent to the hospital for emergency treatment. He escaped with the help of other practitioners.

On November 27, 2002, Daqing City Sa District police officers seized him again and tortured him for six days and nights. Despite his severe injuries, Wang escaped again with the help of other practitioners. Threatening to kill him, police put out a dragnet to find Wang. On May 7, 2003, the police caught him and three other practitioners. They tortured Wang to death that same night.



Wang Kemin, his mother, and his son

## The Persecution of Students

Under the administration of Education Minister Chen Zhili, children who practiced Falun Gong did not escape persecution. School administrators have forced them to sign statements denouncing Falun Gong, answer questions about Falun Gong on exams, and participate in anti-Falun Gong activities. If they refused to participate, their standing in school and their graduation were jeopardized. Other punishments and even torture might follow. Many children were not allowed to move on to the next grade, were expelled from school, fined, detained, sent to labor camps, or forced to flee their homes to escape harm. Children suffered from neglect and mental anguish when their parents were fired from jobs, taken away, tortured, or killed.

## Model Student Expelled From School

The following is an excerpt from the testimony of a primary school student:

"I was born on January 20, 1987. I am homeless now. Since the persecution of Falun Gong started in July 1999, I went to Beijing with my parents twice to visit the appeals office. On both trips, I was beaten up, sworn at, threatened, and blackmailed by police. I was also illegally detained, interrogated, photographed, handcuffed, and confined to a single cell."

"After we returned home, the principal of my school, my teachers, and representatives from the Education Bureau tried to coerce me into writing the 'promises' [promising not to practice Falun Gong, not to appeal in Beijing, and to renounce her belief in Falun Gong]. I didn't write them, so they took away all my honors, such as Provincial model student, the city's 'Three Excellent Student' award, and junior reporter of the *Chinese Young Pioneers Newspaper*. I was officially denounced school-wide and was stripped of all titles. On holidays, my teachers called me in the morning and at night, not allowing me to go out."

"My schoolmates started to look at me with weird expressions in their eyes. Sometimes, the teachers would take me out, in the middle of a class, to tell me that 'the leaders from the Education Bureau want to talk to you. You can only listen but cannot say a word.' If I told them my own opinion, I would be labeled 'stubborn' and 'refusing to change' and had to go through the 'reeducation' session again. I continued to lead such a life until I graduated from primary school."

After this student graduated from primary school, none of the middle schools were willing to accept him: "When I went to register, the principal said, 'Our school won't take [people who practice] Falun Gong. This is a policy imposed by our superiors. There's nothing I can do.' I went back to the school again to tell them that I was entitled to go to public schools and this is a right guaranteed by the law..."

"They said, 'You have to put it on paper to promise that you'll stop the practice and won't go to Beijing [to appeal]. You also have to write a repentance statement. We'll then evaluate to see if your mindset is good. If not, we'll continue

to convert you. If you don't write it, it's useless for you to come here every day.' I rejected the principal's unreasonable demands and refused to write any promise or statement."

## High School Grad Disqualified from University Entrance Exam, Hunted by Agents

A high school graduate from Qidong County, Hunan Province, wrote his own opinion on a test question about Falun Gong on the university entrance exams. He wrote, "Falun Dafa is good" and "The persecution is too brutal." The Qidong County Education Department acted as if they had met a major enemy. They expelled the student from school and deprived him of his right to participate in the entrance exams. They held a county-wide conference for teachers and students for the purpose of stopping such things from occurring again. Upon learning about this incident, the Hengyang City 610 Office sought to arrest this student to use him as an example for the entire city. They were unsuccessful even though they placed many agents on the case and employed a network of spies.

## Mother and Child Subjected to Brainwashing

On midnight of March 10, 2001, Hou Zhenlong, a ten-year-old boy in his second year of primary school, was seized together with his mother and forcibly taken to a brainwashing class in Jilin City, Jilin Province. Before that, the principal and the teachers in the school had tried to force him to sign a statement against Falun Gong and participate in the so-called state-run "Million Signature" campaign. He refused. The principal and the teachers had threatened, "If you don't sign, we will call the police to take you away."

## Police Torture Young Girl With Electric Batons

The police at the Longshan Forced Labor Camp in Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, used an electric baton to torture a fourteen-year-old girl named Han Tianzi and two university students from the College of Liaoning Traditional Chinese Medicine to force them to write statements promising to give up practicing Falun Gong. Han told her torturers, "I'm protected by the Young Children's Law." They threatened her and ordered her not to tell anyone.



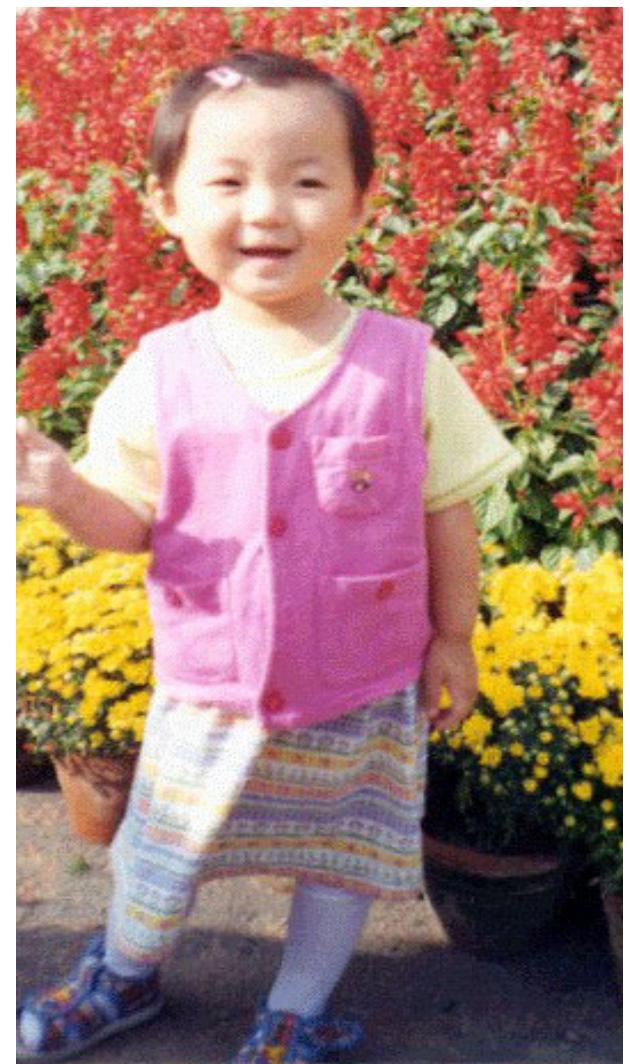
4-year-old Hu Hu's parents, Yu Chao and Chu Tong, both graduated from Qinghua University. They were jailed for not giving up Falun Gong.

Their friends are taking care of Hu Hu.

## Middle School Student Forced to Flee, Arrested

Tie Long was fifteen years old and lived in Shao Village of Liuchun Township in Hebei Province. He explained the facts about the persecution of Falun Gong to his teacher with VCDs and printed materials. However, his teacher reported him to the police. Police from Liuchun Township Police Station arrested Tie, who was then a second-year student in middle school. They took him to the town hall and handcuffed him to a tree. They beat and kicked him until they were exhausted. Later, Tie was forced to flee from his township to avoid being arrested. Nonetheless, he was arrested again and jailed at Dingzhou Detention Center.

## Four-Year-Old Loses Family Members



Rong Rong is only four years old and already an orphan. When Rong Rong was born in November 1999, her father Zou Songtao was absent. He had gone to the Beijing Enquiry Bureau to clarify the facts regarding Falun Gong. When he returned to Qingdao, he was immediately detained. That was in October and he was not released until December. He was arrested and released several times until November 3, 2000, when he died from torture.

Rong Rong had not even spent six months of her life with her father. In May 2001, her mother Zhang Yunhe, was identified as a person who handed out Falun Gong materials. She had no choice but to leave home. Rong Rong, then two and a half years old, was separated from her mother. She had to be looked after by her grandparents. Rong Rong's grandmother, over sixty years old and unable to bear the loss of her son-in-law and the separation from her daughter, died in August 2001. Rong Rong lost the three persons who loved her the most—her father, mother and grandmother.

## Ministry of Education Targets Falun Gong at Universities

In a meeting of the Education Ministry's Committee on Schools of Higher Education chaired by Chen Zhili, Politburo member Li Lanqing said, "They [schools of higher education] are absolutely prohibited from having anything to do with Falun Gong. ... Leaders of the schools should unite themselves and lead the entire body of teachers and students to struggle unwaveringly with Falun Gong's evil cult organization; they should proactively begin activities of 'Schools Denying Evil Cult' so as to make the schools an important base in resisting and combating Falun Gong."

## Persecution of Teachers and Students at Qinghua University

Qinghua University is one of the most prestigious institutions of higher education in China. Since July 22, 1999, it has become the focus of the persecution at the university level. According to sources, in Qinghua University alone, more than three hundred students and faculty members are known to have been unlawfully arrested.

Those who practice Falun Gong—undergraduate and graduate students, as well as lecturers and professors from almost every department—have suffered persecution, including suspension of work or study, expulsion from school, detention, brainwashing, and homelessness. At least eighteen people have been unlawfully sentenced to prison with terms as long as 13 years. Six were sentenced secretly.

## Policeman Publicly Rapes University Student



Zhang Siping, Vice President of Chongqing University, admitted at a symposium held at the University of Pennsylvania that they would force students to suspend their studies for practicing Falun Gong.

Wei Xingyan, twenty-eight years old and a graduate student at Chongqing University, was arrested for telling people the facts about the persecution of Falun Gong. A police officer from Baihelin Detention Center, Shapingba District, publicly raped her. After the incident, Wei went on a hunger strike to protest the abuse. The police botched a violent force-feeding, which seriously injured her trachea and esophagus, leaving her unable to speak.

After the incident was exposed

## Overseas Graduate Student Illegally Detained During Visit Home

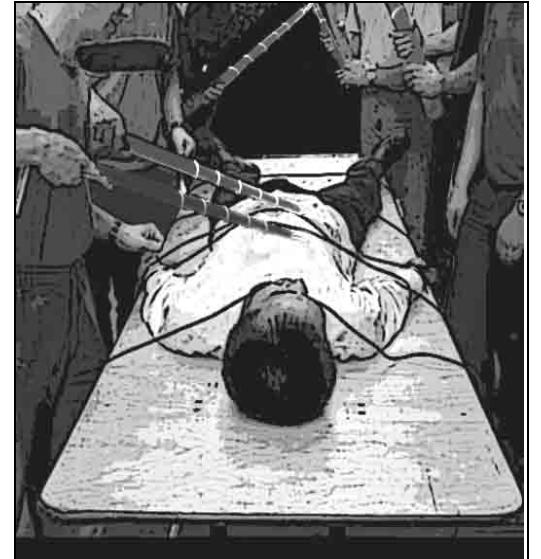


Police shocked Zhao Ming with seven to eight electric batons

**Zhao Ming**, a Master's degree student in Computer Science at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, was illegally detained in China for twenty-two months when he returned from abroad. After efforts of the Irish government and private citizens won his release and he was safely back in Ireland, Zhao described his experiences at the Tuanhe Labor Camp:

"The typical physical punishments were 'Squat' and 'Fly.' The former means that one takes half a step forward from the wall, then squats down. Staying in this position for a long time makes a person numb in the heels until they completely lose consciousness and become paralyzed. To 'Fly' is to stand in front of the wall and bend down with one's back and arms against the wall. Over time, one will feel his legs trembling, and his head dizzy.

"While I was in the Xin'an Labor Camp, two weeks before my one-year term was up, Li Jirong, leader of No. 4 brigade, ordered detainees in his brigade and in the juvenile team to forbid me to sleep. Every day, I was forced to 'squat' and 'fly' for more than ten hours, and this went on continuously for two weeks. ... During the day, they would scream at me, hitting my head and kicking my legs until blood was running down my legs. During the first two days, they would not allow me to close my eyes at all, and ordered some prisoners to monitor me in turn. ... Later they allowed me to rest for only one to two hours on a small bench during the night.



"I remember when I complained to section head Shen Yongke about the mistreatment I had received, he said, 'We will force you to transform.'

"I suffered various forms of torture while in the male detention center in Tuanhe. For example, they shocked me with seven or eight electric batons. I was forced to sit in a basin and pushed underneath a bed. The board of the bed was thus pushed up. Then many guards sat on the bed to press it down on me. For more than three months, I was forced to squat until 3:00 a.m. before I was allowed to sleep, and I was forced to get up again before 5:00 a.m.

"Two weeks before my release, they deprived me of sleep for two days... five police shocked me with electric batons. [...] [Policeman] Jiang said to me, 'This is what you get for reporting to the head.' The five police first put a bed board on the floor and bound my legs, my feet and body and my head tightly onto the board (to prevent my body from jumping when being shocked). The strap used for tying my head ran between my teeth. Then they shocked me with six electric batons on various parts of my body, with voltage as high as tens of thousands of volts. My whole body trembled violently; my muscles were twitching, and my breathing was heavy. I felt very dry in my throat and one of my legs was thrown into violent convulsions..."

"I was not the only one who suffered persecution. All the Falun Gong practitioners there who refused to give up their beliefs were in a very difficult situation. A practitioner detained upstairs was beaten into a state of paralysis, and they used even more vicious means when shocking some others—a number of police stepped on the victim's face and his four limbs to shock him. Jiang Haiquan, former leader of No. 5 team used two electric batons to shock a practitioner's head continuously for half an hour. Many illegally detained Falun Gong practitioners are well educated; some of them have Master's degrees; others have Ph.D. degrees, and there are also university professors.

"My family also suffered a lot. My mother could hardly sleep at night during my detention. Many practitioners' children were left at home without anybody to look after them. Because of their detention, many families broke up, and many of their family members lost their source of income..."