

## Personal Statement about the telephone call between Liu Xiaotian and his uncle

17<sup>th</sup> October 2004

I, Lin Yi, Ph.D. student of Chemical Engineering in Technical University of Denmark, hereby confirm that the following statements are true and real:

On the night of September, 2004 when Liu Xiaotian called his uncle in P. R. China from the Ms Wu Lingnan's private apartment in Copenhagen, Denmark, I was present and experienced (saw and heard) the whole process, together with two other persons, Wu Lingnan and Chen Zhe. The telephone conversation had been switched to microphone and loud speaker, not through the receiver, so that the speech can be heard by others and be recorded. I, Wu Lingnan and Chen Zhe three experienced and witnessed the whole phone call process and heard every word of the phone call between Liu Xiaotian and his uncle.

I confirm that I saw Liu Xiaotian dialed two long distant calls to reach his uncle in P. R. China. The telephone is the private home telephone of his uncle's neighbor's. His uncle could not afford to own his own telephone. His uncle was informed and came to answer the phone at his neighbor's house. In the conversation, his uncle clearly confirmed the death of Liu Xiaotian's parents and made it very clearly that he himself covered it up until that day from Xiaotian. His uncle said clearly that he had been afraid that Liu Xiaotian could not endure the strike of the death of his parents and did not dare to tell Liu Xiaotian in China. After the phone call between Liu Xiaotian and his uncle, Wu Lingnan also talked for a few minutes with his uncle to confirm and express her sorry for the tragedy.

When the phone call started, the conversation were recorded simultaneously by a small tape-recorder near the loud speaker, later dictated and typed down into Chinese word by word according to the original speech by Chen Zhe and checked by me and Wu Lingnan. Later it is translated into English by me and Wu Lingnan and checked.

I confirm that the Chinese documentation of the telephone records is true and correct. No alteration or deliberate changes have been made. The Chinese telephone records documentation is real and strictly consistent with the original phone call. I tried my best to translate the conversation into English and tried to avoid the mistranslation. Any misunderstanding of the translation is only due to my limited level of the English language.

*Y. Lin 林益*

Y. Lin (Ph.D. student)

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## Statement of witness

18<sup>th</sup>, October, 2004

This is my statement as a witness to the telephone calling to Liu Xiaotian's uncle.

It was the day 28<sup>th</sup>, July, when I was about to going back home, I received a phone call from Lin Yi (a friend of mine in Denmark), told me there was something urgent in Liu Xiaotian's case (Xiaotian, Udl. No.: 1-79-365.617, a new Falun Gong practitioner in Denmark, whose parents were killed in China because of their belief, and is applying for refugee). Then I changed my plan and came to Lingnan Wu's home, where Yi and Xiaotian had already been there. As in the daytime of the same day, Lingnan and Yi went together with Xiaotian to meet his lawyer, they gave a brief introduction about the meeting with the lawyer. It was really urgent to get all the document prepared in a short time and we just occupied ourselves for that.

At around 23:30, Xiaotian thought it was time to call his uncle in Fujian. He use a prepaid phone card (I cannot remember exactly what was the name of the card), which make the phone call to China quit cheap, to call his uncle in China. I was just wondering why Xiaotian wanted to make such an early call, just about 5:30 of the time in China, Lingnan explained to me that Xiaotian had a dream about his parents and it seemed his parents had gone... I suddenly realised the high possibility of this harsh reality. Although I knew the persecution of Falun Gong in China, I still could not believe it.

The calling time was just before Xiaotian's uncle went to work. The phone was on, and Xiaotian asked someone to ask his uncle to answer the phone. Later, Xiaotian told us the people he talked in telephone was his uncle's neighbor, because his uncle couldn't offer the telephone, the only way to connect his uncle was by the neighbor's phone. We were asked to called back 10 minutes later for calling Xiaotian's uncle to be for the phone.

Thus 10 minutes were really long time for us, we were eager for the information about Xiaotian's parents, but no one knew what that would be. Also, we became more and more worried about Xiaotian. Although we already made the worst preparation, we did not sure if Xiaotian could suffer thus much, especially when he just made up his almost collapse life caused by the persecution to his family.

Got Xiaotian's agreement, we decide to make a record of the phone call, whatever the information from the uncle was. At least, that record could be used as a proof, to give some protected to Xiaotian. I believe there is special relation in emotion and thinking between parents and child, and I could feel Xiaotian's tension, worry and fear. I did not know what he was thinking about when he dialing the number, but he looked so nervous and his finger was shake when he dialed.

Lingnan turn on the out-speaker of the phone, and every of us could hear clearly what Xiaotian's uncle was saying. After some words, Xiaotian asked his uncle about his parents, he just sat straight and put his hand beside his knee. His uncle became quite and sighed, it sounded like he was looking for the word to say some sad thing in a better way. Finally, he just said they had gone. Although Lingnan, Yi and I already made the worst thinking, it still shocked us. Xiaotian became pale, just sat there, eyes glazed, silent. For a while, he just

repeated the word, 'gone?' Then, it seemed he could not accepted it, he asked his uncle again and again, 'gone? what is the meaning of gone'. And when his uncle told him his parents had gone 2 years ago, he sobbed, with his head in to his knees and took a long time to say one sentence. Just like when I first met him, quiet, could not express himself clearly, easy to be afraid...

About 15 minutes later, Xiaotian made his 3rd call on that day to his uncle, to apologize for his impolite just now because of his painful. But again, he couldn't help to cry when he was told his uncle was forced to sign a statement that he had no longer any kinship with Xiaotian's parents after they were killed. Lingnan took the phone for Xiaotian and talked with Xiaotian's uncle instead.

After the phone call, everyone felt really sad. Although almost everyday we could read so much similar news from Mainland China, we still been shocked when it really happened near us.

Personally, I am also a practitioner of Falun Gong, and I have been in Mainland China for about 5 years since the persecution happen there. I understand quit well about Xiaotian's feeling, the scare of losing the most loved in the world, the fear of facing danger to life. Who can get over of thus? Also, I am quit admire to Xiaotian's honest, as he choose to tell truth after he learned the basic sprint of Falun Gong, "Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance", even though he might lose in the case.

This is my statement to the phone call of Liu Xiaotian.

Really appreciate for your kindly consideration.

Sincerely, yours

Chen Zhe 陈哲

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16. Oct. 2004

## Witness Statement

My experience of phone call to Xiaotian Liu's uncle

### 1. The reason for calling Xiaotian Liu's uncle

It was the evening of 27<sup>th</sup>. July, and I had attended the Falun Gong practitioners' group study at Mr. Zhu Xuezhi's home, Xiaotian had also come, since he was to meet his lawyer to prepare for the final meeting with the Refugee Board the following day. Several of the practitioners planned to see the lawyer and talk to her about Xiaotian's case.

After group study, Xiaotian went with me back to my home. On the way home, he told me: "Aunty, I have something to tell you." Since I had just come back from the Washington DC Falun Dafa International Conference the same day, I knew Xiaotian had attended the Nordic anti-torture exhibition in Oslo. He told me: "I had a dream on the way back from Oslo on the bus, it seemed as if my parents are not alive and that my uncle has signed something after being forced to by the policemen."

It was the first time I realized: how could his uncle send him out of China without his parents' permission? The uncle had to be hiding something from Xiaotian. I decided to call his uncle as soon as possible the next day. I would see if I could talk with him personally.

On the morning of the following day, 28<sup>th</sup>. July, , the Falun Gong practitioners Poul Chr. Andersen, Yi Lin and I went together with Xiaotian to lawyer Hannah Krog's office. Our purpose was to tell her about our understanding of Xiaotian's situation and the persecution against Falun Gong in China. Even though many people have heard about the persecution, most do not know how severe it is. We wanted to tell Hannah Krog about how we had come to know Xiaotian during the past year, and our thoughts concerning his unusual psychological problems which we only recently had come to realize the depth of. Unfortunately Ms. Krog did not have much desire to hear from either Xiaotian or us, and seemed not to want to understand her client deeply with the heart. After the meeting Poul had to leave, and I and Yi Lin discussed what to do – it would be the last opportunity for Xiaotian. According to Ms. Krog, the case was hopeless.

On the way to my home,(we had planned to make a new document for Xiaotian, to explain his whole story and argument), Xiaotian suddenly remembered and told us; a nice Danish lady, a missionary once introduce him to lawyer Kim Bonde, maybe we could ask him for advice? We immediately turned around and went to Kim Bonde's office, met with him and told him about the situation. Kim Bonde told us Xiaotian could apply for a change of lawyer and a delay of the meeting with Refugee Board. Kim Bonde also told us he would like to help Xiaotian. He suggested that we should apply for humanitarian care for Xiaotian with the reason being his psychological problems.

When we came back to my home, we had to write several letters which we had not planned for, such as application for changing lawyer, apply for humanitarian care and Xiaotian's whole set document. It seemed as a lot of work, so called to Zhe Chen who was staying in Yi Lin's sister home that day and asked her to come over to my home and help us prepare the documents.

That day Xiaotian bought a prepaid telephone card to call from my home. The phone conversation time can be found through Tele-Danmark.

In the late evening, about 23:30 ( China time 5:30am), before the uncle went out for work, Xiaotian called his neighbor and asked for help to place a call with his uncle.( Since his uncle is very poor and does not have a telephone, Xiaotian always has to talk with his uncle through the neighbor's telephone.) After about 10 minutes, Xiaotian called again, it was his uncle who picked up the phone. I turned on the telephone's

microphone, so all of us in the room could hear the conversation. I took my microcassette-recorder out to tape the conversation.

When we heard about Xiaotian's parents' death we were shocked, even though we had begun to suspect that they might be not alive anymore as no one had heard anything from them for such a long time.

I had a short time on the phone with Xiaotian's uncle, and I could not hold back my tears... ( Please refer to the audio record and text transcript of the phone conversation and the english translation)

After we learned Xiaotian's parents' death, and whole the story of Xiaotian was clearly showing to us. We all immediately decided to try our best to expose the persecution case, and help this helpless orphan. That night all of us, Yi Lin, Zhe Chen and I worked overnight to prepare Xiaotian's personal document and letters we need to send to Danish authorities.

## **2. Some explanation.**

### **a. Why did his uncle not tell Xiaotian about his parents' death until that day?**

The last time Xiaotian called his uncle was at the beginning of March—not many days after Chinese New Year ( 21<sup>st</sup>. Feb.). Some days later, I called him to ask if he was OK since it was some time since I had heard from him. He cried on the phone and told me that the last time he phoned his uncle, he heard his uncle's wife in the background crying and complaining because of the heavy debt they were in to pay for Xiaotian's escape out of China. The family was in a very strained economic situation, and was suffering alot. She cried and let Xiaotian hear:" Why have we had such bad fate? Why we should we suffer so much..." According to Xiaotian, his uncle borrowed 18000 Euro ( About 190000 Yuan, but his yearly income is only about 20000 Yuan, which means it will take his uncle more than 10 years to pay the debt.)

This phone call was a painful experience for Xiaotian, and he felt he guilty for his uncle's family's misfortune, and still he could offer his uncleno help. Amidst tears he told me, "How can I pay back such big debt for my uncle? All I can do is pick up beer bottles and change them for the money..." He even thought about ending his life!

Xiaotian did not call his uncle until 28<sup>th</sup>. July This was an unusually long time, and the uncle must have been worried about Xiaotian and unsure about what had happened to him. My guess is that the uncle had decided to tell Xiaotian the truth of his parents' death, in case one day he could not reach Xiaotian any more.

### **b. Why Xiaotian had a dream so close to what his uncle told us?**

Many psychiatrists have done research about dreams, through which many theories have been made, but until now no one has found the answer to the question of what "dreams" are. Many people have experiences where they dream something that later turn out to be true. Phenomena such as "deja-vu" and glimpses of precognition or retrocognition are things virtually everybody has experienced at some point in their life – many people experience it frequently. Although such phenomena are hard to accept as concrete evidence, it is also irrational to off-handedly brand them as superstition or lies – they have already been recognised by contemporary science.

Both in cultivation circles and religion, dreams have been given weight and understood in different ways throughout history. Falun Gong practitioners also give dreams attention, and often try to understand them in terms of their cultivation of mind and moral character. As a Falun Gong practitioner then, Xiaotian naturally gave weight to his dream and acted accordingly. If one does not practice a way of cultivation or follow a

religion, such a course of action may seem awkward, but still it cannot be deemed irrational. As a Falun Gong practitioner Xiaotian also must tell the truth, even though it may sound strange to some ears.

The story seems unbelievable, but it is the truth. We Falun Gong practitioners should only tell the truth, if it is easy for people to accept or not is not the main issue, we still have to say the truth.

c. About honesty and on why Xiaotian lied at the beginning

I very much admire that Danish immigration officers treat a person's honesty as a very important matter. As a Falun Gong practitioner, I believe "truthfulness, compassion, tolerance" is the universal principle. The first word of the principle is truthfulness—to be honest. It is also the basic demand for being a Falun Gong practitioner. Only a society that treats honesty as one of the most important parts of its moral code can maintain its moral standard and provide a good environment for life.

But I can imagine the immigration offices have noticed, that a very high percentage of Chinese refugee applicants lie to Danish authorities. As a person who grew up in China, as a Falun Gong practitioner who has experienced 5 years of persecution against Falun Gong in China, I would like to share my understanding of this with you. I hope it will help your work and better enable you to understand Xiaotian Liu and other Chinese applicants as well.

During the past more than half century in China, under the Communist Party's power, the government has controlled the media and all kinds of information very tightly, people have had no possibilities to hear much truth, only the propaganda ridden with lies. The government has fabricated different lies at different periods of time and forced people to say only things that comply with the government line, no matter if it was falsehood or not. There have been countless examples of people speaking honestly who would face grave danger, while those who complied with the government and lied would be safe. Through a long period of time most Chinese people have been taught and trained like this: to protect themselves by lying. Many people are so used to lying that it has formed a habit. When a person doesn't feel safe, he will usually turn to lies. This is a tragedy for the country.

The last 5 years of persecution against Falun Gong in China is a very good example. Actually all of the propaganda made by the government media machine are full of lies, they have yet to come up with one true word to justify their persecution Falun Gong. The most famous lie is the "self-immolation"-case (please see the VCD "false fire").

In 5 years' persecution, hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been detained and arrested to force them to give up their belief in "truthfulness, compassion, tolerance". By brainwashing, by hundreds of kinds of torture methods, even beating to death, all the regime is doing is to transform the honest person to a dishonest person. The practitioners who could not endure the suffering and ill-treatment, finally signed a paper denouncing their belief. Not one of them did this from his or her heart – they were forced to lie through the brute force of the regime. Actually the Chinese regime encourages people to lie, to forget their conscience, leading to a rapid decline of the moral standard in China. They maintain power by lying and they block all information from outside of China. In such a society, being a honest person is not as easy as it is in Denmark. It takes a lot of courage, you have to dare to lose everything, even your life. Now thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have lost their lives for being honest, and there are tens of millions of practitioners who are still subject to the persecution. The reason is that they want to be honest people, and will under no circumstances compromise their conscience.

In China, the persecution of Falun Gong does not only target practitioners and their families, but also whole the nation. Under the regime's pressure, every one has to listen to the propaganda, and every one has to denounce Falun Gong, no matter what they think from the heart. If not there will be trouble, such as losing their jobs, education, pensions and social welfare, etc.. Even the children in school have to denounce Falun

Gong and sign a statement against Falun Gong. When people are forced to lie again and again and "truthfulness, compassion, tolerance" has become illegal, then honesty is lost in such a country.

Xiaotian Liu grew up in such a society and lost his family overnight when he was 15 years old. No one dared to give him a place to live. After 18 months of terror, worry and grief – with repeated escapes from the clutches of the police, isolated in a warehouse for 13 months, he could not clearly see the importance of being honest. At the time he was not aware that his parents gave their lives for "truthfulness, compassion, tolerance". He had no idea of how to protect himself in a strange country, and when answering the police questions his natural reaction was to lie. It didn't matter to him that he did not know how to lie "properly" and make the "story" seem more logical, he just lied to make himself feel safer – this is a typical "Chinese modern habit". It was Chinese society that taught him to lie, he is only a boy.

Moreover at that time he had a serious mental problem, his mind was close to collapsing after 13 months in an isolated warehouse--this was the most painful part of his experience which he did not mention one word to us for a long time until 28<sup>th</sup> of July when we prepared his documents.

It was very late one day when I chatted with him, that he told me he was so clever in school. I could not believe this since he seemed very confused and slow – he could not even read a sentence correctly. But I knew that from the beginning he had always told the truth to me, so it made me think of whether his suffering had damaged him psychologically. I asked if he himself could sense if he had changed after his suffering. He then told me for the first time that when he came to Denmark, he felt he could not speak as before, he could not explain things well and that there were many words he could not remember – he felt he was totally changed.

These doubts have been confirmed by Xiaotian's uncle; he told me he knew Xiaotian had changed, that he could not speak as before, and believed Xiaotian had psychological problems. ( Please refer to the phone call conversation between the uncle and me.)

I am not saying that lying is acceptable. Lying is lying, it is a bad deed no matter what. What I am trying to say is, please try to understand Xiaotian's situation, a teenage orphan with deep psychological problems, one who grew up in a society where the regime cheats its people and encourages them to lie. Let us use our heart to see this boy's situation, what he did is understandable, he should be judged in light of his circumstances.

Thank you so much for your consideration.

Yours truly,



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## FALUN DAFA 法輪大法

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Hr. Bertel Haarder, Minister for flygtninge, indvandrere og integration  
Ministeriet for Flygtninge, Indvandrere og Integration  
Holbergsgade 6  
1057 København K.

16. september 2004

Kære Integrationsminister Bertel Haarder,

Vi vil gerne underrette Dem om en sag af yderst alvorlig karakter.

Liu Xiaotian er blot 18 år og flygtet hertil fra Kina. Hans historie er meget bevægende og tragisk, og hans situation yderst presserende.

Begge hans forældre er blevet slået ihjel af myndighederne i Kina, og deres hjem er raseret. Der findes intet der vidner om deres lykkelige fortid og han er nu både forældreløs og hjemløs.

Det var kun for ganske nylig at Xiaotian modtog den chokerende nyhed om sine forældres død. Hans forældre var hverken kriminelle eller farlige, blot Falun Gong-udøvere der fulgte principperne om Sandhed, Godhed og Tolerance.

Eftersom hans liv var i fare, hjalp en onkel ham til at flygte fra Kina. Denne onkel har nu gældsats sig for sandsynligvis resten af sit liv, for at hjælpe sin nevø fra at lide samme skæbne som forældrene. Folk i familie med, eller bekendte og venner af Falun Gong-udøvere, risikerer også let at miste hjem og job etc.

Liu Xiaotian var kun 15 år, da han blev tvunget bort fra sin familie og hjem, men er desværre blot et enkelt eksempel, ud af mange, på hvad der sker med børn af Falun Gong-udøvere i Kina. Tusindvis af andre drenge og piger står i næsten identisk situation som Xiaotian, hvor de med ét slag er blevet sagesløse ofre for den brutale forfølgelse af Falun Gong.

Denne smertefulde oplevelse af at være uskyldig forfulgt samt at opholde sig i total isolation i over et år, vendte ham fra at være en ganske almindelig, glad og livlig dreng til en dreng i depression og med flere psykiske traumer. Hans hukommelse er fragmenteret og hans tale er således ofte ikke særlig sammenhængende, da han ikke lader til at kunne fastholde koncentrationen over længere tid. I Danmark begyndte han at udøve Falun Gong, hvilket har hjulpet ham meget. Han er nu mere fattet og rolig og hans evne til at læse er forbedret, men han lider stadig af tydelige men og svigtende hukommelse efter mere end halvandet års forfølgelse.

Liu Xiaotian har søgt om asyl i Danmark og bor pt. i Dansk Røde Kors lejren ved Store Heddinge. Hans sag skal behandles den 24. september 2004, hvor den skal fremlægges for Flygtningenævnet.

De sidste måneder har mange mennesker i Danmark, Skandinavien, Europa, Australien og USA udvist stor medfølelse og sympati med Xiaotian. Alene på over en måned er det lykkedes os en gang om ugen at indsamle 1174 skriftlige samt 249 online underskrifter, (se venligst bilag).

Vores inderligste håb er at Xiaotian kan få lov til at blive i Danmark. Hvis han sendes tilbage til Kina, vil konsekvenserne være yderst alvorlige. Han har ingen at kontakte, intet hjem eller sted at bo. Ingen sikkerhed – eller tryghed. Denne dreng med dybe ar på sjælen, forfulgt af myndighederne, vil have yderst sparsomme håb i et land som Kina. En udøver ved navn Piao JinHua, hvis sag blev afvist i den 13. maj 2002, blev øjeblikkeligt fængslet da hun ankom til Kina – siden ved ingen hvad som har hændt hende. Vi har derfor en begrundet frygt om at det samme vil ske for Xiaotian.

Mange tak for Deres tid og for at have læst dette brev.

De bedste ønsker,

Ida Krog  
På vegne af Foreningen for Falun Gong

Bilag:

1. Liu Xiaotian's beretning.
2. Yongcheng Wang's historie

Ministry for Refugees, Immigration and Integration  
Minister Bertel Haarder  
Holbergsgade 6, DK-1057 Copenhagen K  
Tel: 33 92 33 80

10/11/2004

Dear Minister Haarder:

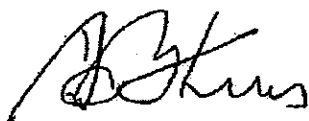
We are sending you this letter regarding an urgent matter. We became very concerned to find out that the Danish Immigration Service refused to grant XiaoTian Liu the refugee status and ordered his deportation back to China. His parents were arrested and persecuted to death for practicing Falun Gong and the Chinese authorities have been looking for him. He escaped after long unbearable running and hiding. He was chased and traumatized by the Chinese authorities repeatedly.

He was only fifteen when he suddenly lost his parents. He was overwhelmed by fear and complete isolation for over one year in hiding and with no contact with another human being. He experienced an abnormal mental state that lasted for a long time even after he had escaped from China.

When he was smuggled to Denmark at age 17, he was again traumatized by being suddenly abandoned in a foreign country without knowing anybody. In an unstable mental state he could only follow the instructions given by the smuggler in order to survive. When he started to recover from the long-standing psychological trauma, he told the truth and corrected his previous statements despite knowing that he could have gained refugee status if he kept his original story as instructed by the smuggler.

We have conducted a telephone interview. Based on this interview, we believe that Xiaotian Liu suffers symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depression. He just began to recover from a long repetitive trauma. He should be protected from being hurt again, and he should be given humane treatment. However, human right abuse toward Falun Gong practitioners in China is still ongoing. Therefore, we urge the Danish officials to grant asylum to this young man and provide safe environment to recovery from this psychological trauma.

Yours Sincerely,



Sunny Lu, MD, PhD  
Assistant Professor  
University of Cincinnati, OHIO



Viviana Galli, MD, MS  
Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist  
Butler Behavioral Health Services

***Preliminary Psychiatric Evaluation***  
***Telephone Interview by Dr. Sunny Lu***

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October 5, 2004

Interview: Liu Xiaotian:  
From: Yongzhou, Hunan Province, China  
DOB: December 24, 1985

Friday November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2001 is embedded in his memory, he said. He was at the boarding school doing his 8<sup>th</sup> grade homework with a classmate. They heard the police at their teacher's office saying that Liu's parents were arrested because they practiced Faun Gong. The classmate also told him that the police was going to take him, too. He felt shocked, confused and didn't know what to do. One of his classmates told him to run so he ran home. He did not yet believe that this had happened to his parents. He found the door closed -unusual for the time of the day when his mother keeps the door open. He realized that something was wrong. He became very anxious and felt as if "the sky had collapsed." He got into a neighbor's house through a window in the storage room. He hid there shaking, feeling his heart "beating as if it would jump out of my chest." He stayed there crying until midnight when it became quiet outside and then he walked to his house. There was no light on in the house. He dared to look inside and saw everything in a shambles; chairs and tables were turned upside down and the TV was missing. He returned to the neighbor's storage room. He found several burlap bags and hid in them. He cried all night long shaking and unable to sleep. He did not know why his parents were arrested. All night he kept asking himself why, why were they arrested for practicing Falun Gong? He did not know much about Falun Gong other than his parents practiced it. Once his father told him that he saw a large Falun Gong activity and it was beautiful. Therefore, he couldn't understand why they were arrested. He hid until noon the next day when his neighbor found him. The neighbors told him that when the police came to the house they were looking for something.

On the 27<sup>th</sup>, two police cars came to the neighbor's house looking for him. He hid again in the storage room. The police threatened and demanded that the neighbor report on him. His neighbor gave him about 300 Yuan and sent him to his uncle's home in Fujian. He was told not to take the bus so he got on a cargo train to Guangdong province. At that time the weather was very cold and frost was already on the ground. In the cargo train it was very uncomfortable. There was lack of ventilation and he didn't know where he was going. He cried all the way, not understanding how in one day he had lost everything. In the middle of the night while the train was slowing for a station stop, he jumped off and hurt his leg. There was a lot of barbed wire surrounding the train station and he had to make his way over this barricade. He didn't feel the pain of a wound when his head got caught on the wire. Later, he realized he was hurt when he felt the coldness of the blood running down his

neck. About midnight he found a clinic open and asked for help. The doctor told him if the wound had been just a little higher it would have severed an artery and he would have died. The doctor sutured his wound and gave him an IV. He revealed to the doctor what had happened. The doctor helped him to get a ticket to his uncle's city. With no money left after spending 120 Yuan for the clinic fees and 180 for the ticket, he made it to his uncle's home on the 29<sup>th</sup>. His uncle was surprised to see him without any baggage and in the condition that he was in with infected wounds on his neck and leg. The family cried together for a long time as they heard about what happened to him and his parents. Although the village people were mostly relatives, they did not communicate with him because when hearing what had happened was because of his parents practicing Falun Gong, they had become afraid so they talked to each other in the local dialect that Liu could not understand. He was very isolated from everyone.

After five months, he continued to be sad and missed his parents. He had no motivation and no interest or pleasure in playing with his cousins or doing anything. He often cried for his parents during the day and at night he used to wake up in cold sweats dreaming about them being beaten by police. He had lost his appetite and had become very thin. He was all bones and skin, he said. Although he knew he was safe in the countryside, he would stay in the back under the fruit trees and cry silently.

One day the police came. His uncle told him that a local policeman and a policeman from another province (may be from his hometown) were looking for him. The police told his uncle not to take him in and he should turn him into the police or he would be punished. His uncle asked his old classmate for help on the same day the police came to his house. The friend of his uncle said that Xiaotian must be sent out of China. His uncle told Liu he was no longer safe in that place and he had to leave. Then, this uncle's friend took Xiaotian to Shenzhen that same day and hid him in a warehouse where he worked. In over a year, Xiaotian went out of the warehouse only one time. He became so frightened that he decided not go out any more. He had no energy and would lie down much of the time. At night he was afraid to turn on any lights. He kept longing for his loving parents. He usually felt upset and sad. He used to wake up suddenly in the middle of the night and sit up holding his head on his knees. He continued having nightmares about the police showing huge teeth and malevolent smiles that were laughing at him. The faces were scary and contorted, with demon eyes. He was also beaten by them in his dreams. He wanted to scream but couldn't. He was so overwhelmed. He remembered vividly the last time he saw his mother just how loving and happy she was. He couldn't understand why the neighbor sent him to his uncle and his uncle sent him to the warehouse. Despite of knowing that the police was looking for him, in his mind he could not comprehend what was happening to him and his family. He became angry with the police because he had not done anything wrong yet he was being persecuted. During that time he felt like he was "in an invisible prison, trapped like a bird in a cage", he said.

He started to ask himself questions like why was he sent to the boarding school, and why were his parents arrested when he was in the boarding school? Then a voice would ask, "Why had this happened?" Then another voice would say, "Because you're bad!" Then another voice would say, "No, it wasn't my fault; I had no way to change it." Then they

would start to argue with each other. He felt confused. Time seemed to move very slowly, hours seemed like days and weeks like years. He spent most of the time grieving for the sudden loss of his family life. Up until five months ago, he used to become very upset and uncomfortable when talking about this experience and he tried to avoid saying anything.

He spent one year and one month without any human contact, living in the warehouse until June of 2003, when his uncle borrowed a large sum of money to pay a "smuggler" to take Liu to England. The neighbor had been mailing pictures of his parents' home with police tapes on it, so he could prove what had happened. But the smuggler told him it would be too dangerous to carry this type of pictures, so he left them behind. He was actually very happy to leave the warehouse and thought that one day he would be reunited with his parents. The smuggler gave him a Hong Kong passport. He told him that he will have freedom where the Caucasians lived, and that they were very kind people. On June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2003 at 5:00 a.m. he was put in a shipping bin and three hours later he arrived in Hong Kong. Late morning, they left for the airport. His passport said that he was Chen Yonglin, a Hong Kong resident from the Kowlong area. The smuggler instructed him to just shake his head and not to answer any questions. Later, he discovered that the passport said that he was mentally retarded.

On July 1<sup>st</sup> 2003, they arrived in Denmark. He did not know where he was. He thought he was in England. The smuggler took him to the train station and told him that he was going to buy some food and that in two days they would go to England. The man never returned. Tired and hungry he waited for several hours. He sat alone with a sad expression and eventually an elder Chinese woman approached him to ask what was wrong. He told her the whole story, crying. She thought that maybe the Red Cross or the refugee camp could help him and give him a place where he could eat and live. There were a few Middle Eastern refugees returning to the camp and she placed him in their care.

The smuggler had invented a story for Liu and told him to tell it in order to get help. He was supposed to say that when his parents were arrested he was also there and had witnessed this, that they were beaten by police, who also beat him, that when he woke up he was in a psychiatric hospital, and that a kind nurse helped him to escape.

The refugee camp was not what he expected. He had been told that the western world did not have police, or jails, or iron doors. Yet the camp did, and he felt very scared and nervous. A woman many times asked him questions like where he was from. He was asked to fill out forms, but he didn't know how to do this. When he walked to this camp he observed the barbed wired, the cameras, iron doors, enclosed walls and the guards at the gate checking people in and out. He thought of how difficult it was for him to escape and felt that he was going to be trapped here and sent back to China. He became very nervous to the point of writing his real name instead of the passport's name on the papers. Somehow from his story, it came out that he was born in 1987. So this woman made a call to have him sent to the children's camp. He worried if and when he would be able to see his parents again.

On July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2003, an immigration officer interviewed him. He was very scared and recounted the smuggler's story. The children's camp was divided into two sections for boys and for girls. He did not know how to cook, nor what to buy to eat, so eventually the officers took him to the girls' camp where the food was prepared. He stayed in a room by himself. He was so depressed that he lost appetite. He kept missing the times to have breakfast or lunch; he stayed in his room all day long. He felt like being back in the warehouse in Shenzhen. He felt very scared and isolated all of the time. He could not sleep at night. He kept waking up at midnight and could not fall back asleep, spending the night looking at the window. At times he would doze off and would have hallucinations of seeing the head of the policemen that he saw in his dreams. Then he would suddenly wake up and cry silently in the empty room. In the morning, when he finally felt asleep, it was a superficial sleep as every little noise awakened him in a scare. During the day, he had no energy or motivation to do anything, and his thoughts were often disorganized. He felt he needed the comfort of his relatives. In a foreign country he could not understand what people were saying, and he became very upset. Later on another refugee boy from Somalia moved in with him for two months. The Somali boy complained that Xiaotian Liu screamed in the middle of the night in his sleep and would wake him up. The Somali boy became very unhappy and was moved back to the boys' camp.

There was a forest by the children's camp where Liu used to go and cry and scream aloud and then he would come back to the camp. About three months into his stay he felt very angry at the Chinese authorities and had fantasies of overturning the communist party. He wanted revenge. He could not understand why Falun Gong practitioners were not fighting back and not cursing back to those who persecuted them. The nurse requested a consultation with a psychologist because they thought his behavior was not normal. He talked to the psychologists a few times and he asked for medication for sleep, but the psychologist told him that the medication was not natural and it could cause some problems. In August he was able to contact the local Falun Gong practitioners. He was given a Falun Gong book but for many months he could not concentrate to read it. In December 2003, he joined a Falun Gong reading and exercise group, and slowly some changes started to take place. For the first time in a long time he was able to eat more, the nightmares started to go away; he felt less pressured and more relaxed. He started to feel that he was becoming alive again.

On December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2003 he had a second interview with the immigration officers. By this time he had become a Falun Gong practitioner. Therefore, he decided to tell the truth and correct the lies he told before under the influence of the smuggler. He told them then the real series of events. He said that the smuggler told him to say that he was in the house at the time of his parents' arrest, but in reality he was at the boarding school when he found out that his parents were arrested for practicing Falun Gong. The smuggler made up the story about him being beaten and waking up in the psychiatric hospital, etc. Xiaotian Liu corrected all his previous lies and told the truth, but the immigration officer did not seem to care for the change of heart and told him just to answer yes or no to his questions.

By February 2004, he felt they were going to send him back to China. He thought that if he were sent back to China, his whole family would be involved and they would suffer the

consequences, like being arrested. He thought his uncles and cousins might have to live a life like he had to live. The fear grew as he thought of what could happen to his family. He worried a lot because his family paid close to 17,000 Euros for him to escape China. The smuggler thought that whoever leaves China would be able to make money and pay back the debt. When he called his uncle, he could hear his Uncle's wife in the background yelling at him asking for money to pay back the debt, but Liu told them that he did not have legal status how could he pay for that. He thought of picking up beer bottles and cans from the streets to sell them for recycling to survive. He thought of selling his body parts for money. He thought of dying. He knew he would rather die than return to China.

In July 2004, he participated in the Oslo (Norway) torture exhibition. On the way back to Denmark, he had a dream about the death of his parents and his uncle signing some papers. He kept thinking about this and wondering why they decided that he were to leave the country without his parents consent. With the help of practitioners in Denmark, he called his uncle on July 28<sup>th</sup> and asked him what papers he had signed back then. His uncle told him that it was then when he found out that his parents had died in April 2002 and that the police demanded that his uncle sign a statement saying that he was "denouncing the relationship with his anti-revolutionary relatives." Liu felt very sad and desperate when he found out that his parents were deceased. He had waited for so long to reunite with his parents. The only hope that kept him alive was to see them again and now they were gone forever.

In a short time and with the help of local Falun Gong practitioners he found the support and comfort that he needed and has been able to gain serenity and strength in times of great threats such as being deported back to China.

Xiaotian Liu was born in Yongzhou Hunan province in December 1985. He denied any psychiatric history. He has many good memories of growing up with his loving parents. His father worked as an administrator for the local government. His mother worked in a local factory until late 1999, after the persecution of Falun Gong started, when she was laid off from work. She told him that she volunteered to do this. He belonged to a middle class family. He described their financial situation as stable and good. His parents started practicing Falun Gong in 1999 around the time of the Spring Festival. He denied any history of drugs or alcohol. There were no family history of psychiatric problems.

He escaped when he was 15 years old. He had just started his 8<sup>th</sup> grade. He seemed to have been very sheltered by his family as he did not have basic life skills. He seemed to face threatening situations with paralyzing fear and extreme helplessness. He did not know the persecution of Falun Gong had started in 1999 and did not put it together why his mother would "volunteer" leaving her job late 1999.

The above information was gathered through a phone interview. Although the lack of face to face evaluation precludes the conclusion of a definitive diagnosis, it is clear that Liu Xiaotian has suffered severe psychological symptoms. He appears to have suffered of

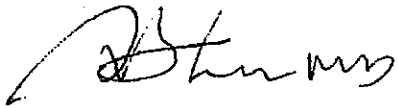
severe Major Depression, possibly with Dissociation or Psychosis, and Acute Stress Disorder that later became Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. He feared for his life and hid all of the time from the police who were looking for him. He often felt confused like in a daze and could not think things clearly. His speech was limited and he repeated same phrases and words. He had much difficulty expressing emotions. He repeated that he could not remember many things and his memory was patchy. His time line is relatively clear but at different periods of time his sense of time was distorted. His depression was very severe as he had no appetite and had lost significant weight; he could not concentrate to read, had no energy to go out of his room and had thoughts of wanting to die.

It is important to note that according to our interview it is very likely that Xiaotian Liu exhibited signs and symptoms of Acute Stress Disorder and Major Depression at the time of his first interview with the Denmark immigration officer. As a result, he would have been unable to think clearly. He described feeling like he was in a daze and seemed to have some inability to recall some important aspects of his trauma. He had ongoing nightmares, vivid images, dreams, illusions and hallucinations. It was not clear to him when he stopped hearing the voices. He had marked symptoms of anxiety, hypervigilance, exaggerated startle response, etc. All these symptoms are recognized psychiatric criteria for the diagnosis of Acute Stress Disorder. His case is complicated by the fact that the continued and episodic trauma he suffered seemed to have created a mix of Acute and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (the coexistence of these two psychiatric diagnosis need to be confirmed with further face to face evaluations.) In addition, his severe Depression and Insomnia appeared to have caused a clouded judgment and confusion to the point of not being able to take care of his basic needs such that others noticed that his behavior was not normal resulting in the nurse requesting consultation from mental health professionals. The intense fear of being returned to China immobilized and overwhelmed him and the repetitive long periods of isolation from human contact left him emotionally numb. We think it is also important to consider his cognitive and psychological development at the time. It is well known that severe trauma causes the arrest of cognitive and emotional development at the stage or age when it takes place and in severe cases can also cause a regression in the function of the child. All of these factors may have contributed to him recounting the smuggler's story during his initial interview with the immigration officer. As he began recovering from this trauma, he found the courage to correct his previous statements, and told the truth about the circumstances leading up to his fleeing China.

We were glad to hear of the progress he had made in a short time and without psychiatric treatment. Yet we think that it is possible that if he were to be sent back to China his condition would regress to the point of not being able to function independently or worse yet, he could be killed by the Chinese authorities. At this time Xiaotian Liu can't think of his future because he feels he has none in China. This has been a very severe trauma for a child at age 15 to go through. He had to find the way to survive physically and emotionally by himself in a world that made no sense to him. His prognosis seems to be fair given the positive changes he is going through. We strongly recommend and support any effort to keep him from returning to China were the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners continues.

If you need further information, please contact us at 513-312-5701.

Sincerely,



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Assistance Professor  
University of Cincinnati Ohio, USA  
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Consultant: Dr. Viviana Galli  
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Xiaotian Liu



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Til rette vedkommende

København, den 19. oktober, 2004

Amnesty International har i en lang årrække dokumenteret menneskerettighedskrænkelser i Kina. Vores organisation har nøje monitoreret de kinesiske myndigheders forfølgelse af Falun Gong udøvere. Alle vores dokumenter kan findes på følgende hjemmeside: [www.amnesty.org/library](http://www.amnesty.org/library). Amnesty International, dansk afdeling, har modtaget en henvendelse fra Xiaotian Liu, og det er vores håb, at Liu vil kunne bruge Amnesty Internationals oplysninger i den videre sagsbehandling. I dette dokument vil vi gøre rede for, om udøvere af Falun Gong bevægelsen i Kina har grund til at frygte forfølgelse i Kina. Vedlagt er en række af Amnesty Internationals rapporter, der alle omhandler situationen for Falun Gong udøvere i Kina.

Falun Gong udøvere har i mange år været mål for undertrykkelse i Kina. Falun Gong blev forbudt som en kættersk organisation i juli 1999. I en rapport fra 2000 (AI Index ASA 17/11/00, af 23 marts 2000) skriver Amnesty International, at de kinesiske myndigheder betragter Falun Gong som en alvorlig trussel mod den sociale og politiske stabilitet i Kina, hvorfor denne form for religionsudøvelse blev forbudt i landet i 1999. Siden forbudet trådte i kraft har de kinesiske myndigheder, såvel nationalt som lokalt, ført en kampagne rettet mod Falun Gong udøvere samt medlemmer af andre organisationer, der betragtes som kætterske. Adgangen til ytringsfrihed, forsamlingsfrihed og trosfrihed er yderst begrænset i Kina, og enhver offentlig udøvelse af Falun Gong er forbudt, såvel som spredning af kendskabet til Falun Gong.

Det fremgår af Amnesty Internationals rapporter, at titusinder af Falun Gong-udøvere har været udsat for vilkårlige tilbageholdelser af politiet. Heraf har mange været udsat for tortur eller anden mishandling, ligesom en række personer er døde i politiets varetægt under uklare omstændigheder, uden siden at være blevet undersøgt af myndighederne. Amnesty International har dokumenteret flere tilfælde af Falun Gong-udøvere, der er blevet tvangsindlagt på psykiatriske hospitaler, hvor de er blevet tilbageholdt i perioder fra få dage op til flere uger, og som har været tvunget til at tage medicin mod deres vilje. I 2004 er Falun Gong udøvere fortsat særligt udsatte for undertrykkelse i Kina, eksempelvis i forhold til vilkårlige tilbageholdelser, tortur eller anden mishandling begået under myndighedernes varetægt.

Amnesty International har kendskab til, at børn af Falun Gong-udøvere er blevet henrettet uden rettergang. Vores organisation kan derfor ikke udelukke, at Xiaotian Liu kan risikere at blive tilbageholdt og endog tortureret, hvis han vender tilbage til Kina. Der er grund til at antage, at



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Xiaotian Liu har grund til at frygte forfølgelse, hvis han fastholder eller udtrykker sympati for Falun Gong bevægelsen, eller hvis han søger yderligere oplysninger om forældrenes dødsårsag. Amnesty International har modtaget en række rapporter om vilkårlige fængslinger af slægtninge til Falun Gong-udøvere, som har søgt oplysninger om tilbageholdelse af deres pårørende. Forskellige kilder antager, at de kinesiske myndigheder søger at overvåge kinesiske statsborgeres handlinger i udlandet, herunder især medlemmer af Falun Gong bevægelsen.

Amnesty International har desuden kendskab til en række andre kilder, der har dokumenteret overgreb mod Falun Gong tilhængere. En nyere rapport fra "*the Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners*" (se bilag) beskriver, hvordan mindst fem børn i alderen fra otte måneder til sytten er døde, i forbindelse med forfølgelsen af Falun Gong-tilhængere i Kina. Ifølge rapporten er cirka 1.047 Falun Gong-udøvere døde i forbindelse med forfølgelse fra myndighedernes side og mange flere tilbageholdt på grund af deres overbevisning, pr. 18. september 2004.

Amnesty International har udgivet en række rapporter, der beskriver Kinas manglende kapacitet indenfor retssystemet. Den manglende kapacitet gør sig gældende indenfor politiet og retlige instanser, og der er en del politisk indblanding i juridiske sager. Bestikkelse af politiet og andre offentligt ansatte er udbredt. Den manglende retssikkerhed i Kina gør det umuligt at komme med en præcis forudsigelse af de kinesiske myndigheders reaktion i en given sag.

I Amnesty Internationals årsrapport fra 2004, skriver vi, at medlemmer af uofficielle åndelige eller religiøse grupper fortsat bliver tilbageholdt vilkårligt, tortureret og på anden vis mishandlet i Kina. I de senere år har de officielle medier styrket deres kritik vedrørende Falun Gong bevægelsen. Dette har tilsyneladende skærpet volds og intolerancen i det kinesiske samfund i forhold til Falun Gong udøvere. Udøvere af Falun Gong, der bliver tilbageholdt, herunder mange kvinder, risikerer tortur og seksuelt misbrug, især hvis de nægter at frasige sig deres overbevisning. Falun Gong kilder oplyser, at mere end 800 personer, der har været tilbageholdt i forbindelse med Falun Gong, er døde siden 1999, hovedsagelig som resultat af tortur eller anden mishandling.

Amnesty International har ikke noget indgående kendskab til Xiaotian Lius sag. Det er dog meget sandsynligt, at Lius forældre er blevet dræbt, og at Xiaotian Liu ved en tilbagevenden til Kina kan blive udsat for overgreb i form af tilbageholdelse og tortur, som ovenfor beskrevet. Såfremt Xiaotian Liu på nuværende tidspunkt er aktiv Falun Gong-udøver, vil hans risiko for forfølgelse være øget.

Amnesty International vil gøre opmærksom på, at oplysningerne i dette brev kun bør anvendes i forbindelse med behandlingen af sagen vedrørende Xiaotian Liu.

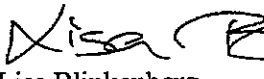


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Med venlig hilsen  
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Dansk Afdeling

  
Lisa Blinkenberg  
Flygtningekoordinator

Vedlagt i bilag:

Amnesty International rapporter:

AI Index ASA 17/11/00, Amnesty International 23 March 2000  
Public AI Index: ASA 17/011/2002, 15 March 2002  
AI Index: ASA 17/047/2002, Amnesty International September 2002  
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Amnesty International, Danmark: "Kinesiske papirgarantier" af Stig Nielsen, 1.2.2004  
Amnesty International, Canada: "Take Action. China. Persecution of Falun Gong Practitioners Continues". 2004.  
Rapport fra Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners, October 2004.





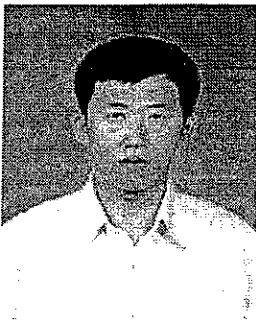
## Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners

5 Henshaw Terrace, West Roxbury, MA 02132, U.S.A  
1-617-217-8952 (ph). 707-281-2737 (efax). [info@globalrescue.net](mailto:info@globalrescue.net) [www.globalrescue.net](http://www.globalrescue.net)

### UNHCR Could not Help Him Quick Enough

#### Mr. Yongcheng Wang Tortured to Death

after He Returned to China from Thailand in April of 2002



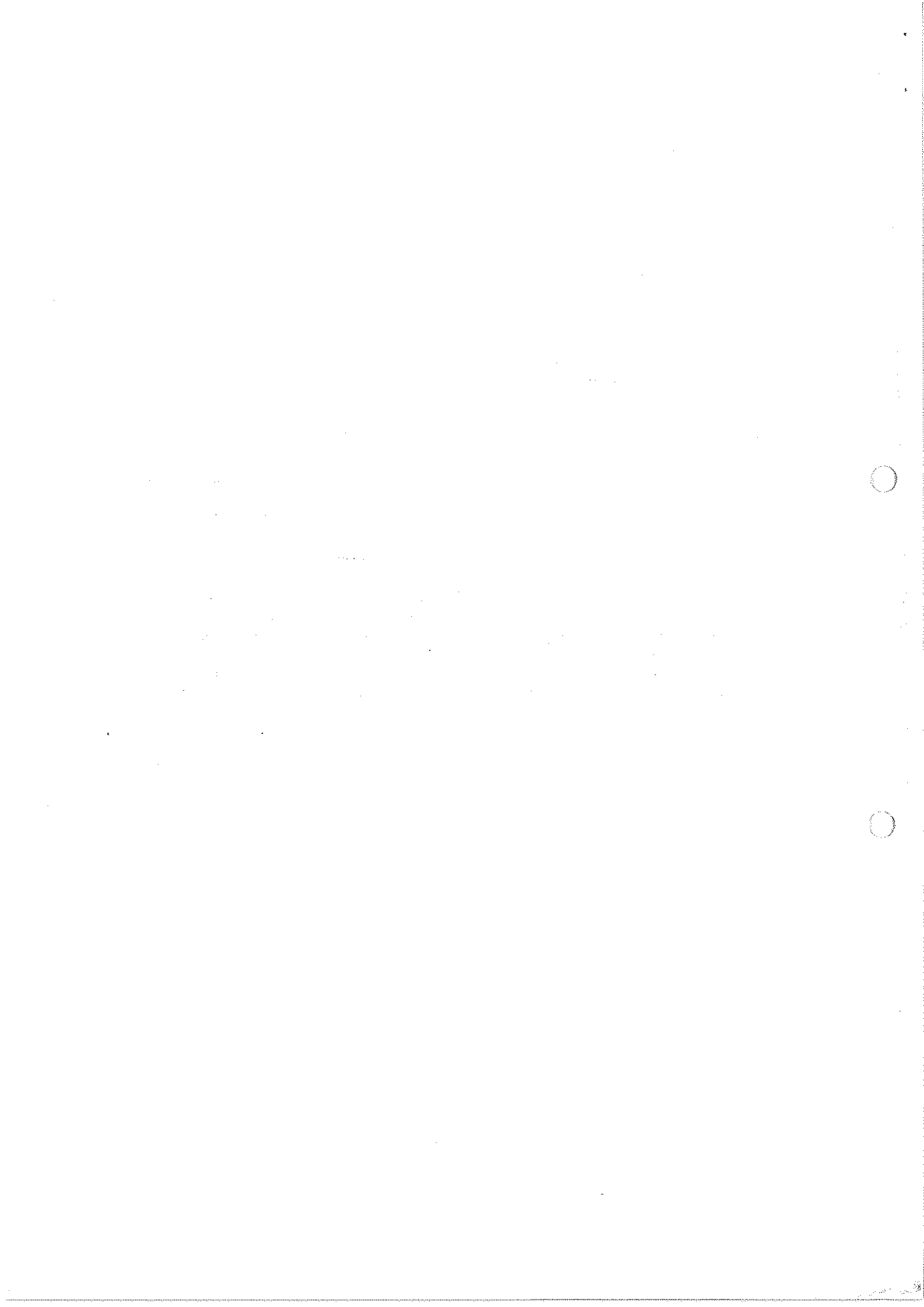
Yongcheng Wang, male, resident of Xiangfang District, Harbin city, born on Dec. 17, 1962. He started practicing Falun Gong in April, 1998. He was arrested by police in October 1999 when he went to the Central Government Appealing Office in Beijing and was arrested again on the train to Beijing in April, 2000. Both times were because police found him a Falun Gong practitioner.

During the detention, he suffered beating and various other tortures. In April 2001, he left home to escape the search of police for Falun Gong practitioners. Under the help of kind-hearted people, he was finally able to go to Thailand using a traveler's visa on Aug. 26, 2001 through Hong Kong. His passport # is G01991183. Not long after arrived Thailand, he applied for refugee status through UNHCR office in Thailand. UNHCR officer interviewed him on October 17, 2001 and issued him a case # 14109.

After that, he was waiting for the result. Because has very little money, he had to stay in very poor-conditioned place, a very damp basement. He soon acquired skin disease. He couldn't afford to see a doctor and later could not be able to pay for his renting and food. Every two months, he had to renew his visa, which was big burden for him. He tried to ask UNHCR officer how long he had to wait to be granted his refugee status, but without definite answer. He not only had to overcome the economic pressure, but also had to wary of the mental horror of being deported. The endless waiting made him feel everyday like a year. He felt the waiting was hopeless because he had so many difficulties. He had to go back to China in March, 2002.

He was soon discovered by police after he returned to China. On April 23, 2002, armed police kidnapped him at midnight and detained him at the detention center of Harbin City Ship Transportation Bureau, where he was tortured to death under police custody. By Jan. 18, 2003 when Clearwisdom website reported Yongcheng Wang's death, his family members had still not received any official notice about his death from the police.

<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/1/20/31130.html>



U.S. House of Representatives Unanimously Passes Resolution Urging Chinese Government to Cease Its Oppression of Falun Gong Practitioners in the United States and in China

(clearwisdom.net)

At 8pm Eastern Time on October 4, 2004, the House of the Representatives in the U.S. unanimously passed H. Con. Resolution 304, expressing the sense of Congress regarding oppression by the Government of the People's Republic of China of Falun Gong in the United States and in China. The resolution expressed the sense that the Government of the People's Republic of China should immediately stop interfering in the exercise of religious and political freedoms within the United States, such as the right to practice Falun Gong, that are guaranteed by the United States Constitution, cease using the diplomatic missions in the United States to spread falsehoods about the nature of Falun Gong, and release from detention all prisoners of conscience, including practitioners of Falun Gong.

The H. Con. Res. 304 was initiated by Florida Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and co-sponsored by 75 congresspeople. It was unanimously passed yesterday evening (October 4) by the representatives.

The resolution expressed the sense that the president of the United States should take actions such as working more closely with Chinese human rights activists to identify Chinese authorities who have been personally responsible for acts of violence and persecution in the People's Republic of China; and the Attorney General should investigate reports that Chinese consular officials in the United States have committed illegal acts while attempting to intimidate or inappropriately influence Falun Gong practitioners or local elected officials, and, in consultation with the Secretary of State, determine an appropriate legal response.

The full text of the resolution is as below:

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108th CONGRESS

2d Session

**H. CON. RES. 304**

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Expressing the sense of Congress regarding oppression by the Government of the People's Republic of China of Falun Gong in the United States and in China.

HCON 304 EH

108th CONGRESS

2d Session

**H. CON. RES. 304**

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**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Whereas Falun Gong is a peaceful spiritual movement that originated in the People's Republic of China but has grown in popularity worldwide and is now accepted and practiced by thousands in the United States;

Whereas demonstrations by Falun Gong practitioners in the People's Republic of China and the United States have been peaceful, meditative sessions;

Whereas the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides to the citizens of that country freedom of speech, assembly, association, and religious belief;

Whereas members of the Falun Gong spiritual movement, members of Chinese pro-democracy groups, and advocates of human rights reform in the People's Republic of China have been harassed, libeled, imprisoned, and beaten for demonstrating peacefully inside that country;

Whereas the Chinese Government has also attempted to silence the Falun Gong movement and Chinese prodemocracy groups inside the United States;

Whereas on June 12, 2003, 38 Members of Congress filed an Amended Brief of Amicus Curiae in support of the Falun Gong at the United States District Court, Northeastern District of Illinois, Eastern Division;

Whereas Chinese consular officials have pressured local elected officials in the United States to refuse or withdraw support for the Falun Gong spiritual group;

Whereas Dr. Charles Lee, a United States citizen, has reportedly been mentally and physically tortured since being detained by Chinese authorities in early 2003;

Whereas the apartment of Ms. Gail Rachlin, the Falun Gong spokeswoman in the United States, has been broken into 5 times by agents of the Chinese regime since the regime banned Falun Gong in 1999 in China;

Whereas over the past 5 years China's diplomatic corps has been actively involved in harassing and persecuting Falun Gong practitioners in the United States;

Whereas on June 23, 2003, Falun Gong practitioners were attacked outside a Chinese restaurant in New York City by local United States-based individuals with reported ties to the Chinese Government;

Whereas 5 Falun Gong practitioners were assaulted outside of the Chinese Consulate in Chicago on September 7, 2001, while exercising their constitutionally protected rights to free speech, leading to battery convictions in Cook County Criminal Court of Jiming Zheng on November 13, 2002, and Yujun Weng on December 5, 2002, both assailants being members of a Chinese-American organization in Chicago, the Mid-USA Fujian Township Association, which maintains close ties with the Chinese Consulate;

Whereas individuals that physically harassed Falun Gong practitioners in San Francisco on October 22, 2000, were later seen at anti-Falun Gong meetings and the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco;

Whereas San Francisco City Supervisor Chris Daly, after receiving complaints that Chinese officials were intimidating his constituents, authored a resolution condemning human rights violations and persecution of Falun Gong members by the Chinese Government;

Whereas Mr. Daly and the other members of the San Francisco City Council subsequently received a letter from the Chinese Consul General in San Francisco, claiming that Falun Gong was an 'evil cult' that was undermining the 'normal social order' in the People's Republic of China, and that Mr. Daly's resolution should therefore be rejected, which it subsequently was;

Whereas in November 2000, the former Mayor of Saratoga, California, Stan Bogosian, issued a proclamation honoring the contributions of Falun Gong practitioners to the Saratoga community, which prompted the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco to write to Mr. Bogosian urging him to retract his support for local Falun Gong activities;

Whereas many local and national media organizations have reported that other local officials across the United States, including the mayors of several major cities, have been pressured by Chinese consular officials to recant statements of support for the Falun Gong;

Whereas journalists have cited fear of hurting trade relationships as the motivation for some local United States officials to recant their support for Falun Gong after receiving pressure from Chinese consular officials; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States guarantees freedom of religion, the right to assemble, and the right to speak freely, and the people of the United States strongly value protecting the ability of all people to live without fear and in accordance with their personal beliefs: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that--*

(1) the Government of the People's Republic of China should--

(A) immediately stop interfering in the exercise of religious and political freedoms within the United States, such as the right to practice Falun Gong, that are guaranteed by the United States Constitution;

(B) cease using the diplomatic missions in the United States to spread falsehoods about the nature of Falun Gong;

(C) release from detention all prisoners of conscience, including practitioners of Falun Gong, who have been incarcerated in violation of their rights as expressed in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China;

(D) immediately end the harassment, detention, physical abuse, and imprisonment of individuals who are exercising their legitimate rights to freedom of religion, including the practices of Falun Gong, freedom of expression, and freedom of association as stated in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China; and

(E) demonstrate its willingness to abide by international standards of freedom of belief, expression, and association by ceasing to restrict those freedoms in the People's Republic of China;

(2) the President should, in accordance with section 401(a)(1)(B) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401(a)(1)(B)), and with the intention of dissuading the Chinese Government from attempting to stifle religious freedom in the People's Republic of China and the United States, take action such as--

(A) issuing an official public demarche, a formal protest, to the Chinese Foreign Ministry in response to the

repeated violations by the Chinese Government of basic human rights protected in international covenants to which the People's Republic of China is a signatory; and

(B) working more closely with Chinese human rights activists to identify Chinese authorities who have been personally responsible for acts of violence and persecution in the People's Republic of China;

(3) the Attorney General should investigate reports that Chinese consular officials in the United States have committed illegal acts while attempting to intimidate or inappropriately influence Falun Gong practitioners or local elected officials, and, in consultation with the Secretary of State, determine an appropriate legal response; and

(4) officials of local governments in the United States should--

(A) in accordance with local statutes and procedures, recognize and support organizations and individuals that share the goals of all or part of the local community, including Falun Gong practitioners; and

(B) report incidents of pressure or harassment by agents of the People's Republic of China to Members of Congress, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State.

Passed the House of Representatives October 4, 2004.

Attest:

Clerk.

*END*

Posting date: 10/5/2004

Original article date: 10/5/2004

Category: Worldwide Support

Chinese version available at <http://minghui.ca/mh/articles/2004/10/5/85892.html>

## **What Is Falun Gong ?**

Falun Gong is a traditional Chinese spiritual discipline that includes exercise and meditation. Its principles are based on Truth, Compassion, and Tolerance. Persons who practice regularly find it to bring them better health, reduced stress and inner peace. They are the good citizens of China who live their lives in accordance with the high moral principles mentioned above. The practice began in China in 1992 and quickly spread by word of mouth throughout China and then beyond. Falun Gong is practiced by over 100 million people in 40 countries.

## **The Persecution of Falun Gong in China**

On July 20, 1999, it suddenly became illegal for 100 million people to practice their spiritual beliefs. On that day, Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin banned the spiritual practice of Falun Gong. Since Jiang Zemin announced Falun Gong to be the "No. 1 enemy" of the Communist party, the drive to eradicate the practice has become a focal point of Chinese foreign and domestic policy.

A massive campaign of misinformation, intimidation, and brutality spread across China. In the weeks, months, and years that followed July 1999, hundreds of thousands of people who practice Falun Gong have been rounded up and imprisoned in psychiatric hospitals, forced-labor camps, brainwashing centers, and prisons. As of September 2004, more than five years later, nearly 1050 deaths from torture have been verified by outside sources, but experts place the actual number in the thousands. The severe human rights abuses in the persecution of Falun Gong have been verified by Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the U.S. Department of State and other organizations. Amnesty International awarded Jiang the title "human rights scoundrel of the year" in 2000. In its annual "Religious Freedom Report" published on September 15, 2004, State Department of the United States "again designated China as a 'Country of Particular Concern' under the International Religious Freedom Act for particularly severe violations of religious freedom."

## **Why Falun Gong Was Persecuted?**

In 1999, the former Chinese Communist Party Leader Jiang Zemin, the only one among the seven Politburo members, went against Falun Gong. Jiang had determined to ban and eradicate Falun Gong in three months. His reasons were gathered:

From May 1992 until July 1999, the Chinese Government's internal records showed that the number of Falun Gong Practitioners in China were from seventy to one hundred million. Which had already passed the Chinese Communist Party members.

After many years of political turmoil in China, Falun Gong's teaching: Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance were welcomed and cherished by the Chinese people. Jiang, who couldn't tolerate any 'believe' other than the Communism, which had become his personal tool of power to control China and Chinese people.

So, on July 20 1999, a jealous and unsecured dictator Jiang, along with a small group of supporters, started the persecution of Falun Gong in China. And the brutal persecution went on uncovered for five years now. The direct and indirect impact from this atrocity to China and the rest of the world are immeasurable.

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Flygtningenævnet  
Store Kongensgade 1-3, 2. sal  
DK-1264 København K

11<sup>th</sup>. Oct. 2004

Udl.nr.: 1-79-356-617 – request for reopening of the case

Dear Madams and Sirs:

Thank you very much for your refusal letter dated 24<sup>th</sup> Sept. 2004, which I received on 30<sup>th</sup> Sept.

After having carefully read through the letter by way of my friends' Chinese translation, I see that I have some points of disagreement with the decision that I wish to express. The main point is that Flygtningenævnet/ Refugee Board judged that I will not be in danger if I am sent back to China. I believe this to be fundamentally wrong.

Last July when I arrived in Denmark, I had already suffered severely for 18 months, and throughout this period I didn't understand clearly the real reason for my suffering. It wasn't until 28<sup>th</sup> July 2004 that my uncle first informed me of my parents' death and the reason why I was sent away from his home to a warehouse in Shenzhen, and later out of China. It was then that whole picture became clear for me.

Actually, as early as in May 2002 the policemen went to my uncle's home and forced him to sign a statement promising to sever his relationship with me. Their purpose was clear, they would not allow me to stay in China safely - even though I wasn't a Falun Gong practitioner, only a son of Falun Gong practitioners and one who knew virtually nothing about Falun Gong. If I was not in safety at that time in China, how can I have no risk when I come back to China now?

Now, it is known globally that I am a Falun Gong practitioner. I have participated in many activities arranged by Falun Gong practitioners in order to tell about my family's experience to the public and to appeal for help to stop the current genocide in China.

After me and my family's story was spread to the public, I have received sympathy and support from several thousand kind-hearted people. Only in Denmark, I have received nearly 2000 signatures to accompany a petition to the Danish government in order that they may consider my situation carefully before deciding upon my application. Only last Saturday, 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct., I received more than 200 signatures at City Hall Square, wherein people expressed their disagreement concerning the refusal decision of my case.

Moreover, my story has been published in many different media such as radio, television and video, as well as the written press. The broadcasts and articles have been in many languages, and to my knowledge you can find them in Chinese, Danish, English, Swedish, German and French. If you use Google to search for "Liu Xiaotian", you will find a long list. This, though, contains only some of the reports – not all of them

The widest distributed Chinese newspaper in the world - Epoch times (Dajiyuan) - has published my story several times. On 18<sup>th</sup> August the European version of the Epoch times printed my story, and many Chinese people living in Denmark read this report. On the 7<sup>th</sup> Oct. an audio interview with me by a journalist from the Chinese radio station "Sound of Hope" was the main feature on the main page of their website. In addition, the Epoch times published the text from this interview that same day. New Tang Dynasty TV (NTDTV), an independent Chinese-language TV-station which broadcasts 24 hours daily through more than fifty reporting stations

worldwide covering Asia, Europe, and Australia, also interviewed me when I participated at the anti-torture exhibition in Sweden. The program was broadcast on 28. August 2004. The text of the program was also published at their website.

When my story has caught so many people's attention, how can the Chinese government not know about me? We all know that the Chinese embassies abroad use undercover agents to search out and keep track of all things concerning Falun Gong. One of our practitioners here in Denmark, Xuezhi Zhu, has lost 10s of millions DKK of his capital in China owing to Chinese agents' work. They are definitely aware of my situation. Now I also worry if my uncle, a poor farmer with a heavy debt, will be in trouble and be subjected to punishment by the police since he disclosed the facts regarding my parents death to me.

I regret the mistake of lying to the Danish police when I arrived in Denmark. I think I will not go further into the special reasons for this, as you have already received them from my side and from the Association of Falun Gong in Denmark before. I agree that no matter for what reason, lying is a wrong deed, and I am trying my best to correct my mistake since I am now a practitioner of Falun Gong and believe in "Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance." From the bottom of my heart, I apologize again for giving Danish authorities so many troubles by my dishonest information.

I must inform you that on the 16<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2003, when I met the officer from Udlændingestyrelsen/Immigrations Service, I told him clearly that I wanted to correct my lies and tell the truth. Maybe his purpose for this meeting was just to check what I had said before as I was only allowed to answer "Yes" or "No" to his questions, such as: "did you say so and so...?". Maybe the communication was not good enough; through the interpreter I heard him tell me that I would have a chance to express my correction. I am ready and waiting for this opportunity, but until 24<sup>th</sup> Sept. 2004 at Flygtningsnævnets/ Refugee Board meeting, I have never been presented the opportunity to correct my mistakes directly to Danish authorities.

I do not think it is fair when the refusal letter states that I did not correct my lies until July for the above reasons. I do not agree either, that I continued to lie to psychological Doctor Bente Rich at the meeting with her. I think Bente Rich can explain this clearly, the only reason for this slip is a misunderstanding by her at a very pressing time as she had to deliver the report before 20<sup>th</sup> Sept. - the deadline. She didn't have time to check the report before she sent it out, which she stated clearly in her letter.

For the reasons above mentioned, I sincerely apply for a re-opening process so my case may be given a fair evaluation. I do not care if I will stay in Denmark or in another country, what I am applying for is just a safe place for me to continue my life.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to the Danish authorities and the Red Cross. During the hardest and most dangerous period of my life, the Danish Government and Danish Red Cross have helped me and raised me in the refugee camp for more than a year, providing food and shelter for me. Through the camp-workers kind help, I was able to find Falun Gong practitioners in Denmark. It was the Falun Gong practitioners in Denmark and all around world who helped relieve my pains and stress during my dark nightmare so I was able to re-establish my confidence and hope for my future life. They helped me search for my parents until the day I learned about their death. They also brought my story to the public and media.

Without the Danish authorities and Danish people's help and sympathy, I would not have been as healthy as I have become today. The past 18 months is still a story of misery in my mind. After having gone through such unbearable suffering, I had even lost the interest of living in the world. I am also sure that through the Danish authorities careful re-evaluation, and through the help of UNHCR and other Human Rights organizations, I will not be sent into a dangerous place, since I am in a free country now, which also has a good reputation concerning human rights and freedom.

I would like to express my thanks to you all, kind Danish people.

刘啸天  
Xiaotian Liu

Xiaotian Liu  
Udl.nr.: 1-79-356-617  
Dansk Røde Kors Sigerslev  
Mandehoved 9  
4660 St. Heddinge

Copy: to Minister Bertel Haarder, Udlændingestyrelsen, UNHCR in Stockholm,  
Lawyer Tyge Trier, Lawyer Kim Bonde,

Attached files:

1. The letter from Association of Falun Gong in Denmark to Minister Bertel Haarder
2. The newspaper of "Epochtimes" (Dajuyuan) 18. August 2004, page 11 and English translation.
3. Color print of "Sound of Hope" website, main page 7. Oct. 2004
4. Color print of report at "Epochtimes" website, 7. Oct. 2004
5. Color print of the text of "NTDTV" program, 28. Aug. 2004
6. Doctor Bente Rich's correction letter
7. US psychological doctor phone interview and evaluation letter.
8. US Resolution No. 304, which was passed a few days ago.

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