**NOW AND FOR THE FUTURE --- The Story of Falun Dafa**

Episode 7: A Time of Trials

On October 28, 1999, a group of Chinese Falun Gong practitioners held a secret press conference in this conference room of a suburban Beijing hotel. Resident correspondents from major world media such as the Associated Press, Reuters, and the New York Times were present. They received a same-day invitation and were directed to the conference location.

(Ms. Cheng, Falun Dafa Practitioner from USA) “There had been rumors since October 1999 that the National People's Congress would label Falun Gong an ‘evil cult’. The news had been weighing heavily on Falun Gong practitioners’ mind. Many Falun Gong practitioners gathered in Beijing. We all felt obliged to inform the outside world.”

(Interviewee in the conference) “Please, take a look. They handcuff you like this. This hand was placed here like this. After they handcuff you, they push you down to the ground.”

(Ms. Cheng, Falun Dafa Practitioner from USA) “Among the 30 practitioners who attended the press conference, some were police officers, some were ordinary peasants with their children who had been forced out of school because their parents practiced Falun Gong, some had petitioned for Falun Gong over a ten or twenty times. We understood the risk involved in holding this kind of press conference in China. We realized that either reporters or police could show up. However, we kept calm. Then the reporters showed up.”

That night, the Associated Press and Reuters issued their reports to the world. The New York Times had front-page photos of the news conference the next day. The international community had its first opportunity to learn about the persecution taking place in China and those that were suffering.

Those Falun Gong practitioners took an unforgettable and difficult journey to successfully clarify the truth. For Falun Gong practitioners this difficult journey seems to be a special symbol.

At the beginning, many practitioners believed that the government made its decision regarding Falun Gong based on its misconceptions about the practice. Thus, many wrote to Jiang Zemin and the central leadership, explaining how they had personally benefited from the practice.

In the meantime, more and more practitioners went to Beijing to petition in person. It was a challenge for these practitioners to find lodging. Many hotels and inns in Beijing posted signs like this – “No Falun Gong practitioner”. Falun Gong was a sensitive and dangerous subject to residents of Beijing.

(Resident A) “We don't know.  We haven't practiced it.”

(Resident B) “Over the years we were here. ”

This special report from an Australian television network documented the hardships Falun Gong practitioners faced during that period of time.

(Male interviewee) “Some of us lived on the streets. Some stayed at inns. Some stayed in really dirty locations, all kinds of places, on the streets or in underground tunnels.”

(Ms. Sun, Falun Dafa Practitioner from USA) “I followed her and finally we arrived at where Falun Gong practitioners were staying. The construction of the building had not been completed. There were only windows, but without heating or stoves. It was an ordinary one-bedroom apartment. There were mats on the living room floor and neatly folded quilts in the corner of the room.

The male Falun Gong practitioners took the living room while females took the bedroom. Right inside the door was this huge newspaper on the floor where they kept dry steamed buns and a kind of big pickle, which I had not seen or eaten since I was little.

Later on, I learned that their living standard had literarily dropped to the lowest level. A lot of people had no money as they were displaced. Some received a little assistance money from other Dafa disciples. Some brought their entire savings with them. Thus, they wanted to make sure that their money was spent on what they wanted to achieve, which was to go to the Tiananmen Square, or the Petition Office.”

One typically petition in person or in writing. The Chinese Constitution provides for Chinese citizens to have the right to sue, complain against and report state organizations and government officials.

Since the early 1980s, petition agencies at all levels have had their regulations improved and responsibilities better defined. These agencies are to act on behalf of the government to process people’s petition letters, receive their visits, accept public’s criticism and uphold petitioners’ rights and interests.

However, when Falun Gong practitioners came to Beijing to appeal after July 1999, their experiences were totally different.

(Mr. Chen, Central Orchestra cellist) “The two central petition offices of the State Council and the CPC Central Committee were initially located next to each other. Later on, they relocated from their Fuyou Street locations to the bank of a river to the south. Next, plain-clothed policemen sent by various provincial or local authorities appeared at the alley’s entrance. It was as if the petition offices were taken over by the Public Security Bureau. They arrested us and put us at a detention center for a month.”

By that time, the central “610” office have schemed and pressured provinces to set up “610” branches led by designated personnel. They were authorized to go beyond the local government and jurisdiction, and to follow direct orders from the central government.

In August, local governments received the so-called “absolute order”. Local government leaders would take full responsibility if any Falun Gong practitioner was able to petition in Beijing.

A large-scale nationwide persecution had begun.

In Beijing, the Fangshan District government forcibly sent 52 practitioners, who had petitioned, to Zhoukoudian psychiatric hospital.

In Changchun, Jilin province, the household registration officer who once processed the correction of Mr. Li Hongzhi’s date of birth was laid off by Changchun City Public Security Bureau because he confirmed Mr. Li's birth date to foreign media.

A coalmine in Liaoning Province demanded, “Falun Gong practitioners who refuse to give up their practice are not qualified for promotion and wage increases.”

In Weifang City, Shandong Province, a suburban village authority not only robbed practitioners who had petitioned of all their household belongings, but also sealed off the hair salon they owned.

Two private school teachers in the mountains of Sichuan province who went to Beijing to petition were immediately arrested after being repatriated and were fined 40,000 RMB. The government cut off their school’s bonus of 30,000 RMB because the school failed to prevent its employees from going to Beijing to petition.

More practitioners were brutally beaten and abused.

October 10, 1999, horrible news came from Zhaoyuan County, Shandong province. A 42-year-old woman named Zhao Jinhua went to work in the field. While working, the Zhang Xing town police abducted her. When she refused to give up practicing Falun Gong, police beat her with batons and rubber sticks, and subjected her to electroshock torture for 10 days. Zhao Jinhua died on October 7.

This was the first fatality of the persecution. This was the first fatality of the persecution.

After hearing the news, overseas practitioners began to take actions.

(Ms. Feng Yuan, Falun Gong spokesperson) “Practitioners were very anxious to find out what we could do to help practitioners in China. We decide to go to the United Nations Headquarters. So, many practitioners from all parts of the United States came to New York.”

(Rally speaker) “Practitioners faced extreme persecution. The situation, if left unchecked, could deteriorate to a point that all would regret.”

(Ms. Feng Yuan, Falun Gong spokesperson) “Back then, none of us knew what to do. Some were considering holding press conferences. Some were thinking about hunger strikes or actions that could really draw attention. It was a process of trial and error. Back then, I remembered, a UN staff member asked us: ‘Do you know who pays Annan’s salary? It’s the Chinese regime, isn’t it? Whatever you say won’t change anything.’ Of course his words were extreme, but it was a fact indeed, no one listened or could really do anything.”

After the Cold War ended and the confrontations between the East and West became a thing of the past, the international stage evolved into a global market. Economic interests became the dominating driving force. With over one billion people as a huge potential market, China saw its international influences on the rise.

This is a Chinese news program on a US public television station in Washington DC in 1999. At the time, CCTV, China’s state-run media had been able to broadcast its propaganda to the US general public through satellite and local cable television.

At the same time, the Chinese Embassies or Consulates in various countries held frequent so-called “Outlawing Falun Gong” seminars and press conferences.

In September of the same year, during the seventh Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) informal leadership meeting in New Zealand, Jiang Zemin personally handed out a pamphlet slandering Falun Gong to U.S. President Bill Clinton and 19 other heads of state.

On October 25, in a written interview by “Le Figaro” in France, Jiang Zemin publicly labeled Falun Gong an “evil cult” for the first time. However, Jiang Zemin, the president of P.R.C. at the time, did not have the authority to make such a declaration according to China’s Constitution.

In response, the “Washington Post”, in its November 12 report, quoted a message from within the Communist Party, “The Politburo did not unanimously agree to the suppression of Falun Gong. To name Falun Gong as an ‘evil cult’ is the personal order of Jiang Zemin. It’s Jiang's personal will.”

(Mr. Binyan Liu, former People’s Daily reporter) “It was Jiang Zemin’s biggest mistake during his 13-year administration. While the exact number of Falun Gong disciples at that time is uncertain, it is certain that Jiang Zeming created the biggest injustice in Chinese history. Let’s assume that there were ten million Falun Gong disciples at that time. Jiang’s actions would have labeled ten million people as enemies unless he could make them give up their beliefs.”

(Gail Rachlin, Falun Gong spokesperson) “We went to visit the founder of this human right organization and a matured gentleman at his seventies, you know, we were really looking forward to. And at the meeting, after speaking to him for half an hour, because his first thing saying was, ‘well what do you want?’ You know, I told him the story that had happened with the person at the hearing. And he said, ‘well, to be quite honest with you, we were very sympathetic with your human rights because that's our business.’ You know. But he said personally, we think you were a bunch of people like, let me take that back. ‘People like myself think you are a bunch of kooks.’ And the word ‘kooks’ in the America to me was like somebody weird of unusual. He had never met anybody before one on one a practitioner, but he had heard things.

And it was finally at the point where he just literally said to us ‘just leave, I have nothing else to say.’ You know, it was just… I have never before or after, ever been shuffled out from somebody's office. You know, and it was shocking to think of this is the human right organization, one of the largest in the world.”

Facing such a humongous suppression from the whole state apparatus, which was manipulated by an individual’s obsession, many Falun Gong practitioners chose to act as true cultivators in the face of adversity.

From these pictures taken at the time, one can see that each and every one was determined to stand up for their beliefs.

This is Chan Wang. He worked at the head office of the People's Bank of China. As soon as the persecution began in 1999, Chan sent truth-clarifying materials about Falun Dafa to provincial and municipal governments all over the country and touched off strong responses.

He also wrote Jiang Zemin to clarify the truth about Falun Gong and appealed for an end to the persecution. However, Jiang Zemin personally instructed to have him jailed for three months.

Chan was fired from his job and forced to wander the country to escape persecution.

Against such adversity, he stuck to his faith in Truthfulness, Compassion and Forbearance. He once told his fellow practitioners, “No matter how bad the persecution is, we just follow the Master’s teachings all the same. No one can ever stop us.”

Over the next three years, he traveled to more than ten provinces and cities, setting up information channels between local practitioners and the “Minghui Website”. This allowed countless people in China and abroad to learn the facts about the persecution.

But in the afternoon of August 21, 2002, Chan was arrested at the Liangshan County bus station of Shandong Province. Seven days later, Wang Chan was beaten to death, in the Ji-Ning City Detention Center at the age of 39.

Among Falun Dafa practitioners, there are many like Wang Chan, who has the courage to tell the truth without fear of death.

On November 29, 1999, the central 610 office held the “Falun Gong Situation Conference”, which revealed that since July 20, the petition offices at all levels in Beijing had been arresting Falun Gong practitioners nonstop, on every single day. More than 35,000 practitioners had been detained.

Despite the waves of propaganda, practitioners in China were gradually changing society’s opinion on Falun Gong. Meanwhile, overseas practitioners were also seizing every opportunity to let more people learn the truth about the persecution.

The WTO held its 3rd Ministerial Conference in the U.S. on November 29, 1999. More than 5,000 delegates and journalists from 135 member countries gathered in Seattle.

In contrast to crowds of emotional and loud protesters, there was a group of calm and peaceful people who used their vacation time from their jobs to participate in this event at their own expense.

(Ms. Nieh, Falun Gong practitioner from USA) “We saved up our vacation time from our jobs. If we needed to travel around Christmas, Thanksgiving or other holidays, we often combined the holidays with our saved vacation time.”

(Mr. Nieh, Falun Gong practitioner from USA) “When we travel, we would stay at local practitioners’ if there were any available. Otherwise, we tried to find an inexpensive hotel. We were not picky about our accommodations.”

(Mr. Chi, Falun Gong practitioner from USA) “When we were in China, we used our savings to put together truth-clarifying materials. Since we came abroad, we have been to Canada, Switzerland and Sweden in Europe, as well as many cities across the United States: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, Chicago, Boston and etc. We would go wherever there was need to clarify the truth.”

At the time, practitioners’ actions would be viewed as “stupid”, and “quixotic”. Some even accused them of “getting involved in politics” and “making trouble”. However, all those who had lived through the hardship would say: “If you didn’t have faith in ‘Truthfulness, Compassion and Forbearance’, if you were not a true practitioner, you could not have done any of those things, and you absolutely couldn’t have kept going.”

(Ms. Feng Yuan, Falun Gong spokesperson) “At that time, the voices of practitioners in China couldn’t be heard no matter how much persecution they experienced. At least, people could hear us here, regardless of how they would respond. I was sometimes shy and wouldn’t want to appear in public. But I believed that I had to do it. When I realized that I was speaking for the hundred million practitioners in China, I have the courage to speak up. ”

Thanks to the sacrifices and persistent efforts by practitioners, the situation started turning around.

On Thursday November 18, 1999, the United States Congress had two more days till it would adjourn for the season. For the next two months, lawmakers of the House and Senate would leave Washington and return to their home states. In the afternoon, a House and Senate joint resolution No. 218, drafted by New Jersey Rep. Chris Smith, demanding the Chinese regime stop persecuting Falun Gong was passed unanimously. Practitioners heard the news the next day.

(Gail Rachlin, Falun Gong spokesperson) “All of sudden, right after we finished, Congressman Smith, Chris Smith comes in with his big stack of paper and so on, and puts them on the table and said, ‘I want you all to be the first to know, the resolution on Falun Gong went through’. And everybody stood up. We were like looking to each other, we didn't know what, it was like a miracle that happened.”

According to U.S. federal law, a resolution must be drafted by a member of Congress. After co-sponsors have been signed up, the draft is submitted to the relevant congressional committees. The draft reaches the floor for a vote after the committees pass it.

The whole process typically takes months to even a year, and the resolution could end up being rejected. However, it took less than a month and more than 72 co-sponsors for Congress to pass resolution No. 218. How much effort did practitioners make to achieve this miracle?

Er-Ping Zhang, a Falun Gong spokesperson at the time, told us: “Usually if you want to see a member of Congress, or see an aide of theirs, you have to follow the normal protocol to make an appointment in advance. And you need to dress up in suits and ties. Usually, people who lobby Congress are representing large companies or think tanks, that is, groups with special interests. Then, for the first time on Capitol Hill, came this group of people, grassroots volunteers from all walks of life: men, women, young, the elderly and students as well.

So one day, I remember, one member’s aide told me, ‘we have never seen a lobbying group like this. It is not to make money, nor is it for a selfish purpose. It’s for the countless people far away, on the other side of the earth, fighting for their human rights, to win support for justice. This was unprecedented, and Congress had never seen it before.’ ”

The unanimous passing of the House and Senate joint resolution No. 218 showed that the national legislature of U.S., on behalf of all American people, had taken an official stand on China’s persecution of Falun Gong. As such, it also set off a string of remarkable international responses.

In the meantime, this event at Tiananmen Square caused even more repercussions in the international community.

Tiananmen Square, the world’s largest city square familiar to every Chinese, has seen some of the biggest upheavals in the nation’s history since the 20th century.

After 1949, it has become a symbol of authority and power. It is also a place where the people go to express their voices.

In the days leading up to the new millennium, the ancient square witnessed scenes like this every day:

(Protestor) “Falun Dafa is good! “

Among those who were beaten in public by police and plain-clothes officers and never fought back were highly educated university professors, rural women who had never left their villages, company managers who were millionaires, the unemployed who couldn’t make ends meet. The youngest were only a few months old, and the oldest over seventy. Those who witnessed these scenes would be immediately captivated.

(Ms. Guo, Falun Gong practitioner from Beijing) “We did not get out our banners in time at the square, right? In the police station, we suddenly pulled out one banner, pointing it to the heavens. Police tried to grab it again and again and they just couldn’t take it away. Those simple-minded disciples said nothing. And just held up the banner.

‘Falun Dafa is good’, ‘Restore Our Master’s Innocence’.

They didn’t care how abusive the police became; they just wouldn’t let the banners go. Finally, the police took one away, and ‘poof!’ they pulled out another banner!

It was the one that didn’t get pulled out in Tiananmen Square. What happened in the courtyard of that police station was simply spectacular. The disciples’ hearts were in unison, and it’s not just one or two people that held up the banners in the open, towards heaven.”

This is Ms Guo’s detailed account of practitioners displaying their banner towards heaven. It offered us a glimpse of those practitioners' inner world.

Falun Gong practitioners regard this suppression not as a government’s persecution of ordinary people in the human world but a war between good and evil in the universe. This is the driving force behind Falun Gong practitioners’ sacrifice and devotion.

(Protestor) “Falun Dafa is good! “

(Bin He, Commentator) “In Chinese history, every time there was a conflict between the government and the people, the people either yield, or resist with violence. However, Falun Gong practitioners, when facing this harsh persecution, have neither yielded nor resorted to violent means. Instead, they have been consistent, persistent and firm, using peaceful means to defend their basic rights. This proves that Mr. Li Hongzhi's Truthfulness, Compassion, and Forbearance is not just a slogan. Instead it has, in essence, changed these practitioners. And no external force can reverse it.”

Later on, a Chinese internet user heard Falun Gong practitioners’ story and wrote these words on an online forum: “After 50 years of oppressive rule, saying and doing things against our will, has become part of everyday life for our Chinese people. We make statements that are ‘against our will’; we lie ‘against our will’; we party and bribe ‘against our will.’ However, I saw clear conscience and integrity in these Falun Gong practitioners. Despite having been crushed by the government and their use of violence, Chinese people could stand up again and have the hope to live with dignity.”

It was a time when a new century replaced the old, when good battled evil. On January 19, 2000, the “Minghui” website published on its homepage a photo of Mr. Li Hongzhi sitting in the mountains, quietly watching the world after leaving New York in July 1999.

At the same time, credible sources revealed that Jiang Zemin and Luo Gan had a secret conversation on the “Falun Gong issue” in Beijing. Jiang said, “We have to be ruthless in dealing with them, particularly those who petition, and those who hand out so-called truth materials. Once caught, beat them to death! Their deaths count as suicide! No need to identify who they are, cremate the body right away!” “Discredit their reputation! Ruin them financially! Destroy their physical body! ” “Generally, we do not send official documents, only the coded telex or oral communication with no signature. We may call them ‘Politburo Instructions’, that’s all.”

(Ping Hu, Editor-in-chief of Beijing Spring) “I believe when he decided to crackdown Falun Gong, he simply thought once he started the persecution and arrested a few people, the whole thing would disappear, it’d be over. But he did not expect Falun Gong practitioners to be so resilient. So it was like he was riding a tiger and couldn’t get off. Then he took more severe measures of repression, and this thing went further and further. In addition, Falun Gong's resistance has been so tenacious and had adopted such peaceful ways that the persecution itself had exposed his cruelty to the core.”

In early 2000, Gan Luo began to go around the country to verbally communicate Jiang Zemin’s secret orders. In February, Jiang Zemin himself also went to inspect the so-called “ineffective suppression” areas, including Guangdong.

At the same time, the so-called “Educate and Convert Sessions” organized by the local government and public security departments had also been institutionalized in various places, such as correction centers, mental hospitals, and nursing homes. Detention centers, correctional facilities and labor camps had also received orders to convert practitioners by certain deadlines.

(Torture demonstration) “Heel lift”, “Put thumbtack here”

A practitioner from Mainland China demonstrated the torture she suffered in a detention center because of her refusal to renounce her belief.

“At the same time, they make you keep your arms leveled like this. Then, they hang things on your hands, like shoes, or other heavy objects. They make you exhausted. They also hang things on your ears, and put things on top of your head. If you ever loose your balance or shiver, they will hit you with electric batons.”

On January 17, 2000, in Guangzhou City’s Tianhe District detention center, Jinan University biology lecturer Gao Xianmin was force-fed brine and suffocated to death.

On February 21, in Chengguan Street office of Weifang city (Shandong), retired worker Chen Zixiu was beaten to death.

On March 25, in Jiangsu Huai-an Detention Center, bank employee Zhang Zhenggang was beaten to death.

According the outgoing news statistics In March 2000, during the NPC and CPPCC sessions alone, over 40,000 people were detained. More than 5,000 people were sent to labor camps. More than a hundred people were sentenced.

By the end of the year, proven cases of death of practitioners resulting from torture had reached 121.

Even in the face of such cruel persecution, Falun Gong practitioners still adhered to the principles of Truthfulness, Compassion and Forbearance. In the most hostile environment, their endeavors changed people's hearts.

(Gang Chen, Falun Gong practitioner from Beijing) “I have a friend who was also sent to a labor camp. One time the police tried to force him to give up his faith. ‘You don’t convert? Then you ask for it!’ As a result, one day they brought him into a room. About 10 policemen gathered around him, stripped him, poured water over him, and shocked him with more than 10 fully charged electric batons. The electric baton doesn’t need to hit you. The noise and the blue light it makes are enough to make ordinary inmates scared and beg for mercy. ‘Forget it! Forget it! I was wrong! I was wrong!’ They’d quickly surrender.

However, when this practitioner was in great pain from the electric shock, he was loudly chanting ‘Falun Dafa is good!’ ‘Truthfulness, Compassion and Forbearance!’ and reciting words written by Master Li which practitioners called scriptures. ‘A Great Enlightened One fears no hardship. Having forged an adamantine will Free of attachment to living or dying. He walks the path of Fa-rectification confident and poised.’ He shouted it out. Everyone in the hallway could hear it. They were simply spellbound, including the police.

In the end, the electric batons ran out of batteries and the police gave up.”

*(Poem by Falun Dafa practitioner)*

*“Risking life and family to guard heaven’s principles*

*Across the sky my laugher echoes*

*Let demons and deities sob and the sky and earth turn pale*

*In the millions we stand for Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance”*

In March 2000, more than 500 Falun Gong practitioners from around the world gathered in Geneva of Switzerland. They appealed to governments and NGO’s, participating in the 56th United Nations Human Rights Commission, for stopping the Chinese regime’s persecution of Falun Gong and its violation of human rights.

On March 20, the first day of the UN meeting, Falun Gong practitioners held a press conference (International Press Club) in the International Press Club. China’s state-run “Xinhua News Agency” also sent its reporters to the press conference.

It was the first time practitioners were face to face with Chinese officials appearing before the media and the world.

(Erping Zhang, Falun Gong spokesperson) “The CCP sent a few reporters to the press conference to sabotage it. They did not ask questions but spoke in French, which we did not understand. The press conference was conducted in English. It was absurd. We wanted to speak out about this persecution and tell the truth.

Those reporters’ actions clearly revealed that they were afraid that the international community would learn the truth. A lot of international media took interest and reported the matter.

The biggest local newspaper in Geneva published photos and reported that the Chinese regime’s correspondents staged a dog and pony show and made fools of themselves.”

During the month-long United Nations human rights conference, the practitioners visited all the member countries’ liaison agencies in Geneva, spoke at the conference three times and held 2 press conferences and one hearing.

(Practitioner shouted at Tiananmen Square) “Restore my master’s innocence”

(People talk) “How can you beat people? Help! ”

Meanwhile, Chinese Falun Gong practitioners’ peaceful protests in Tiananmen Square had turned into daily events. Judging from the spectators’ comments collected from the field, this nine month long violent persecution had been increasingly condemned by the masses.

On May 4, 2000, seventeen Falun Dafa Associations from around the world jointly issued a statement to dedicate May 13 as “World Falun Dafa Day.”

This is the first spring of the new millennium. The determination and conviction of Falun Gong practitioners in the face of horrific persecution were eternally crystallized in this moment.

Nine days later, the “Minghui” website published “The Knowing Heart,” a poem by Mr. Li Hongzhi, the first he had written since the persecution began. One by one, others followed: “Towards Consummation”, “In Reference to a Prophecy”, “ Rationality” and a series of articles to guide practitioners in cultivation and Fa-rectification.

The rapidly changing situation made practitioners aware that the most difficult time had passed.

While hardships had gradually subsided, Dafa disciples’ Fa-rectification and cultivation journey has left an indelible memory.

Nowadays, the “Minghui” website has become the world's window to learn the truth about the persecution of Falun Gong. But the staff at Minghui will not forget those practitioners in China who have quietly created, maintained and expanded the information site.

Nowadays, governments worldwide have come to know Falun Gong practitioners for their peaceful acts and rationality. But police officers will never forget those white-haired figures that appeared in front of the Chinese consulates rain or shine, day in and day out.

Nowadays, people can come across Falun Gong truth-clarification materials throughout China. Those practitioners who put together these materials will not forget those who have offered selfless funding and dedication.

On October 21, 2000, the western U.S. Falun Dafa Cultivation Experience Sharing Conference took place in San Francisco.

Practitioners still remembered that in July 1999, on his way to San Francisco’s Dafa Conference, Mr. Li Hongzhi heard the news about the persecution and canceled his trip midway.

This time, after a 15-month delay, those practitioners were fortunate enough to once again come face to face with their Master.

(Conference moderator) “Let's welcome our respected Master Li Hongzhi with enthusiastic applause.”

(Ms. Meng, Falun Gong practitioner from USA) “When Master appeared, it was a feeling of long-awaited reunion. Words failed to describe it. All I remember is the standing ovation and the long applause. I felt really very happy, very fortunate. And once Master came out and spoke, we felt that although we had no way of being together during the most difficult time, Master completely understood what we had been doing and thinking.”

Mr. Li Hongzhi: “It’s been a long time!” “As you already know, at that time the evil forces were really overwhelming, it was as if they eclipsed the sky and covered the earth—they were enormous. These things have already been destroyed. (Applause) Only the evil humans remain and are still acting out. Moreover, all people with righteous thoughts—and I’m not referring to our students—all everyday people with righteous thoughts are standing up against this. This is because the evil was restraining people before, and after the evil was eliminated, people became clearheaded and now they’re reconsidering and reassessing all these. The lies and fabrications will all be exposed one by one. (Applause)”

After many tribulations, a long-awaited reunion had finally come. Mr. Li Hongzhi lectured once more. Practitioners understood that their cultivation entered into the new phase known as Fa-rectification.

Please watch episode 8 - Raising Awareness.