



Americans Targeted by Beijing

Results from a nationwide survey on how the CCP is attacking and silencing Falun Gong in the United States



Acknowledgments

This report was authored by Mark Yang, Alex Zhang, and Cynthia Sun. Levi Browde, Dr. Larry Liu, and Dr. James Yu reviewed the report and provided feedback.

About the cover

The photo features a group of young male dancers from Shen Yun Performing Arts, a primary target of the CCP's transnational repression documented in this report. Credit: Shen Yun Community.

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A Message from Our Executive Director



When a small group of volunteers started the Falun Dafa Information Center 27 years ago around our kitchen table, our focus was to expose the horrific persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China. Little did we realize the degree to which the Chinese regime would target us right here in America.

For 27 years, the Chinese Communist Party has systematically targeted Americans who practice Falun Gong, reaching far beyond China's borders to silence and intimidate people living right here in our communities. While this campaign of intimidation is not new, its intensity has escalated dramatically.

Since 2023, there has been a notable rise in reports of harassment, violent threats, and other forms of transnational repression. Today, this is no longer a hidden struggle—it has surfaced as a pressing human rights crisis and national security issue for the United States.

For 27 years, the CCP has targeted Americans who practice Falun Gong.

In response to this shifting landscape, I am proud to present this latest report. It documents the results of a comprehensive survey with the aim of raising public awareness and informing critical government policy responses. As you read through these pages, I hope you will keep an open mind and heart, to truly understand the extent of transnational repression in the United States. I also hope readers like you will continue to support our mission and collaborate to expose these threats.

Thank you for standing with us. We look forward to continuing our work together to protect our neighbors and create a safer world for Americans targeted for their faith here at home.

With gratitude,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Levi Browde". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first and last names being more prominent.

Levi Browde
Executive Director

Transnational Repression at a Glance

1,080

responses received from Falun Gong practitioners across 41 U.S. states and Washington, D.C.

30 states

where American Falun Gong practitioners have been affected by at least one documented case of the CCP's transnational repression.

646 cases

of transnational repression recorded by our survey responses.

138 cases

of at least one Chinese government or CCP entity directly engaging in actions to suppress Falun Gong activities or intimidate practitioners in the United States.

48%

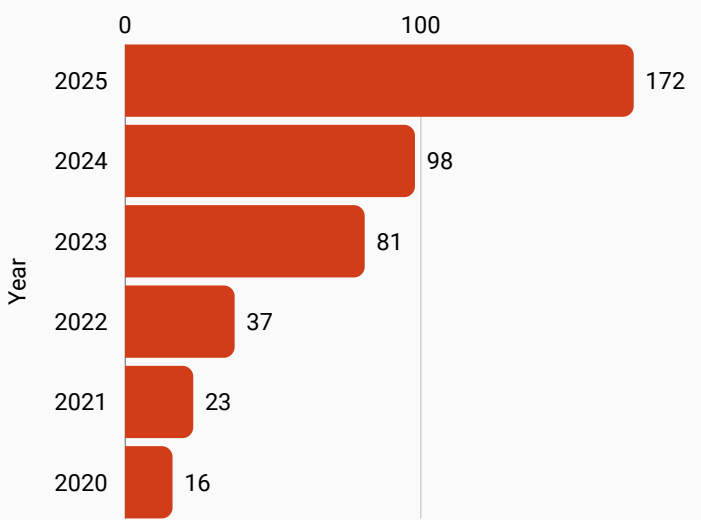
of respondents reported facing at least one case of transnational repression since 2022.

1,075% increase

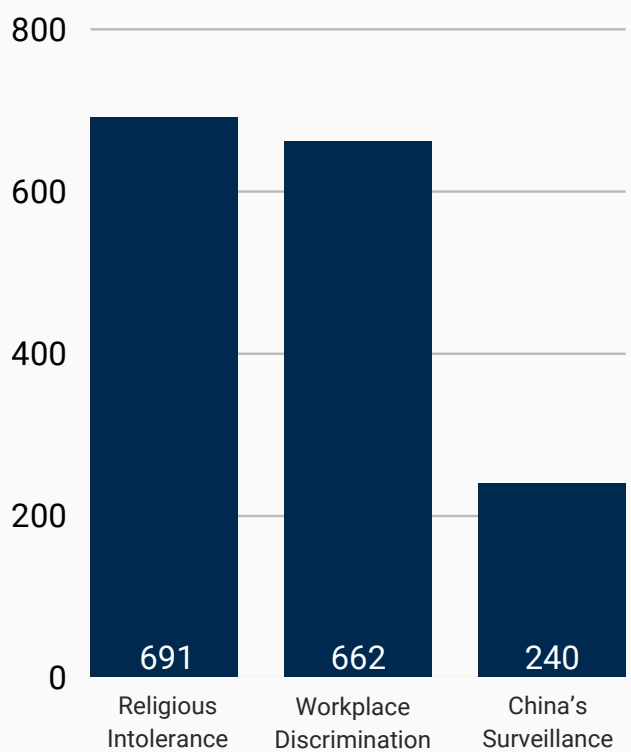
in credible reported cases from 2020 to 2025.

Number of Falun Gong Respondents in America Concerned about Religious Intolerance, Workplace Discrimination, and CCP Surveillance

Cases of Transnational Repression by Year



Note: Cases without a clear timestamp or spanning multiple years are excluded from the figure above.



Key Takeaways

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is the world's foremost perpetrator of transnational repression, deploying surveillance, physical attacks, and other tactics against their targets in the United States and around the world.¹ For more than 26 years, the CCP has targeted Americans who practice the Falun Gong spiritual discipline.

As millions of people who practice Falun Gong in China face brutal persecution, simply for following their faith and practicing meditation exercises, their American counterparts have also encountered the regime's repression beyond China's borders. Since 2023, there has been a notable rise in reports of violent threats, harassment, and other forms of transnational repression targeting American practitioners.

To better understand the current situation and its impact on the community, the Falun Dafa Information Center (FDIC) conducted an online survey of Falun Gong practitioners in the United States. From September 2025 to March 2026, the FDIC received 1,080 responses from across the country. This report documents the survey results with the aim of raising public awareness and informing government policy responses to this pressing human rights and national security issue.

Its key findings include:

"There is especially a feeling among the Chinese within our community that: 'Wait a second. I left China, and now the same thing is happening here in America? I don't understand.' There is bewilderment and disbelief."



American high school teacher (NY)

- **A systematic, escalating campaign on American soil**

The CCP is conducting a deliberate and widening transnational repression campaign against American Falun Gong practitioners, one directed from the highest levels of the regime and documented in 30 states across the country. This report's findings make clear that what is happening is not a series of isolated incidents, but a coordinated assault on the rights and freedoms of American citizens and residents.

- **A nationwide community of American practitioners**

The over 1,000 survey respondents who practice Falun Gong reside in 41 states, with the majority being U.S. citizens and highly educated. Nearly half reported having personally experienced persecution in China—including detention, torture, and forced labor—before coming to the United States, where many have faced renewed targeting.

- **Surge in repression follows Xi's 2022 directive**

Survey results show an increase in physical attacks and reports of disinformation in recent years, with nearly half of respondents (48%) experiencing an incident of transnational repression over the past three years. This aligns with instructions issued by Xi to China's public security organs in 2022 to intensify the global campaign against Falun Gong, especially in the United States.



- **More than 600 cases reported since 2020**

Drawing on survey responses and other documentation, researchers identified 646 encounters with transnational repression—including cases of physical assault, harassment, property damage, violent threats, surveillance, censorship, and reprisals against relatives in China. These tactics targeted practitioners simply for practicing their faith or engaging in activities like staffing information booths and joining parades.

- **Shen Yun Performing Arts as a primary target**

The CCP has explicitly named Shen Yun Performing Arts, a classical Chinese dance company founded by Falun Gong practitioners that performs for over one million audience members annually, as a key target for sabotage and discrediting. Staff and performers have faced bomb and mass shooting threats, vehicle tampering, harassment of relatives in China, and diplomatic pressure on theaters to cancel shows.

- **Chinese officials involved in more than 130 cases**

The People's Republic of China (PRC) government agencies—including the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), Ministry of State Security (MSS), and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)—were directly involved in 138 of the reported incidents. The repression in these cases included threatening phone calls from Chinese security agents, intimidation of family members in China, and harassment near Chinese consulates. Known CCP proxies based in the United States also engaged in harassment, smear campaigns, and assault.

- **American institutions unwittingly enforced Beijing's agenda**

The CCP's propaganda and disinformation are increasingly infiltrating American society, deceiving U.S. institutions and opinion leaders into repeating its talking points and excluding Falun Gong practitioners from public life. Respondents reported 92 instances in which they were barred from parades, community events, or national conferences by U.S.-based entities because of their identity as Falun Gong practitioners.

- **Resilience amid ongoing fears**

The majority of American Falun Gong practitioners report feeling safe to practice their faith and speak out on behalf of those persecuted in China. However, over 60 percent are anxious about the Chinese surveillance capacity in the United States. Nearly two-thirds of respondents also reported feeling negatively affected by a growing atmosphere of bias and intolerance.

- **Gaps in American awareness and enforcement**

Many of the cases cited by respondents have gone unpunished due to the anonymity of attackers, absence of reporting by victims, inadequate action by law enforcement, or insufficient laws to protect Americans from a foreign regime undermining their rights and co-opting American institutions. This report's recommendations outline concrete steps that government, media, civic institutions, and ordinary Americans can take to address these gaps.



Context and Methodology

This chapter provides background on Falun Gong and the persecution its practitioners have faced in China for more than two decades; evidence drawn from internal CCP sources about a deliberate, escalating campaign to extend repression beyond China's borders; and an overview of the methodology used to conduct and analyze this survey.

What is Falun Gong?

Falun Gong (a.k.a. Falun Dafa) is an ancient spiritual practice in the Buddhist tradition. It combines meditation and gentle exercises (similar to yoga or *taichi*) with a moral philosophy centered on Truthfulness, Compassion, and Tolerance (Zhen 真, Shan 善, Ren 忍).

It was introduced to the public in the early 1990s and there were 70 million to 100 million people who had taken up the practice in China by the end of the decade, according to Chinese government estimates. Falun Gong is now practiced by people in more than 100 countries.²

On July 20, 1999, the CCP launched a comprehensive effort to eliminate Falun Gong, fearing its popularity and its encouragement of independent thought. Hundreds of thousands of believers in China have since been detained, imprisoned, or tortured.³ There are more than 5,300 well-documented deaths from abuse, with many more estimated deaths due to state-sanctioned forced organ harvesting.⁴

Over the years, communities have initiated sustained non-violent efforts to resist the persecution, raise awareness, and educate the public. These have included grassroots advocacy, parades, public panels, rallies, and outreach to government officials.⁵

Among these initiatives, Shen Yun stands out as one of the most prominent. Founded in New York by Falun Gong practitioners, Shen Yun is a classical Chinese dance and music troupe that seeks to revive traditional Chinese culture untainted by communist influence. While most of the roughly 17 to 20 pieces displayed in each performance celebrate legends, dynasties, and folklore, one or two artistically depict the persecution of Falun Gong in China to raise global awareness of these rights abuses.

After more than 26 years, the persecution continues on a large scale today. In recent years, the regime has redoubled its efforts to “transform” practitioners in China—and to surveil, harass, silence, and malign believers around the world.⁶ In this escalated campaign, practitioners in the United States have drawn particular attention from the regime’s security apparatus and Shen Yun has become a natural target. The CCP’s ongoing prioritization of its campaign to eliminate Falun Gong, both within China and globally, illustrates why understanding Falun Gong remains vital to comprehending contemporary China.



(Falun Dafa Information Center)

Key Developments

Top CCP directives prompt intensified transnational repression campaign.

Leaked information from internal CCP informants describe a meeting in 2022 where Xi Jinping personally ordered Chinese security services to silence and intimidate Falun Gong practitioners worldwide.⁷ This multi-agency plan matches reporting in *The Diplomat* and whistle-blowing by an overseas Chinese dissident with deep networks in China.⁸

Xi reportedly directed the use of two tactics: lawfare, filing baseless lawsuits to burden and discredit targets, and disinformation. He reportedly urged the use of social media accounts and mainstream outlets with no traceable ties to the CCP.



"[In a 2022 speech] Xi Jinping said that... the suppression of Falun Gong internationally was largely a failure. Xi Jinping further stated...the methods used to suppress Falun Gong abroad were too conservative, too traditional, lacked creativity, and lacked innovation.

Xi Jinping instructed to completely, and on an international scale, suppress Falun Gong's momentum."

—Yuan Hongbing, Chinese legal scholar and dissident⁹

Subsequent leaks from the MPS exposed further tactics and instructions deployed to realize this vision, including explicit directives to try to turn American public opinion and the U.S. government against the Falun Gong community. The plan also named New York-based Shen Yun as a primary target for discrediting and sabotage.¹⁰

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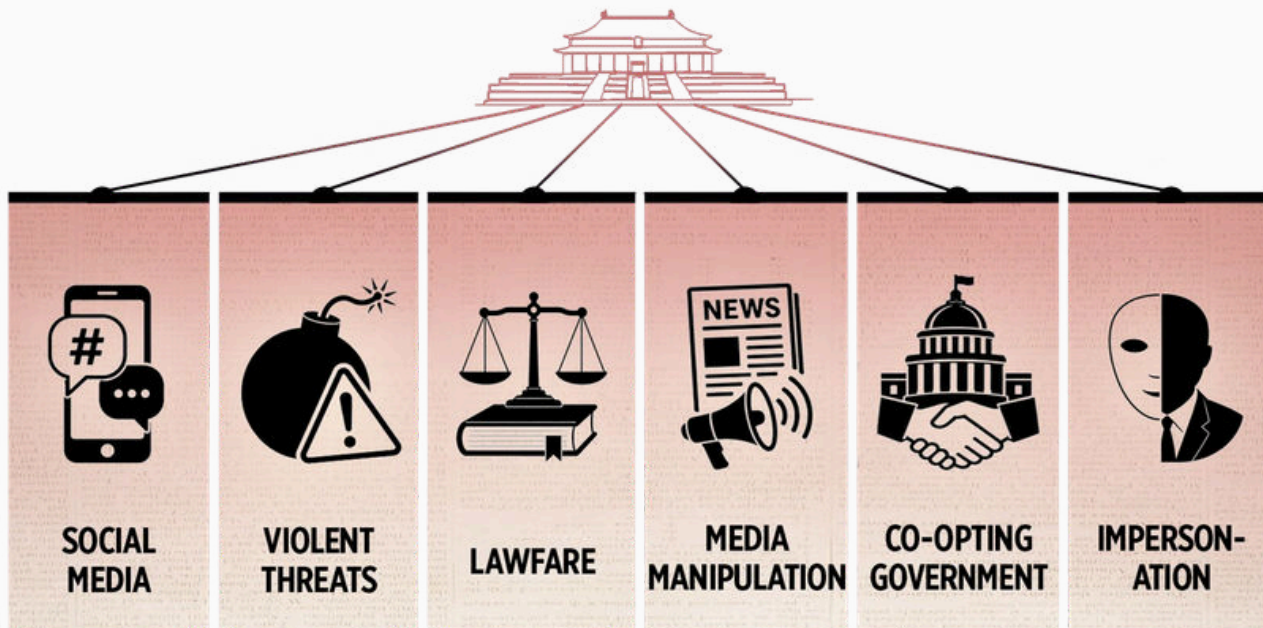
Mobilize concealed agents to create and escalate the internal conflicts of Falun Gong, to expand nonstop the fighting strength, depth, and reach...[Beijing-backed social media influencers targeting Falun Gong and Shen Yun] must attract the continuous attention of the entire United States society, and force the U.S. government to strike on all fronts, eliminating the force of Falun Gong.

—Leaked notes from internal Ministry of Public Security meetings held in June 2024¹¹



Convicted Chinese spy John Chen (L) claimed he met with "Uncle Xi [Jinping]" three times in a decade, according to U.S. Department of Justice court records. Chen was sentenced to 20 months in prison after trying to bribe a purported U.S. official to revoke Shen Yun's non-profit tax status. (U.S. Department of Justice)¹²

Beijing's Latest Tactics for Targeting Falun Gong Globally



The playbook for overseas repression has six main tactics.

The CCP has launched a reinvigorated global campaign to malign and eliminate Falun Gong and the Chinese American dance company Shen Yun Performing Arts. The regime and its proxies are using the six tactics above to target Falun Gong practitioners in the United States, with hundreds of incidents documented since 2024.

The FDIC has tracked this unprecedented campaign since 2023, after noticing a dramatic escalation in online disinformation and offline threats. For example, between March 2024 and May 2026, more than 298 death threats were addressed to Falun Gong practitioners, their families (including children), and supporters.¹³

The cases make clear that the CCP apparatus will follow Xi's directives and use any means to malign and silence U.S. citizens and residents who practice Falun Gong. Perpetrators include both Chinese state actors and affiliated proxies.¹⁴

Misleading, biased reporting in U.S. media echoes Beijing's narratives.

Since August 2024, *The New York Times* has published a series of articles on Shen Yun and on Falun Gong. The content falsely depicts the performance as abusive and faithful believers as hood-winked zealots.¹⁵ Multiple dubious elements stand out in the reporting: (a) relying on a small number of sources, some of whom have ties to a Chinese state-run dance academy; (b) failing to disclose these ties to readers; (c) disregarding good-faith efforts to provide contrary information; (d) ignoring medical and subject matter experts; (e) withholding critical context on how other arts and boarding schools operate; and (f) continuing a long-term editorial pattern of distorting Falun Gong's beliefs and the scale of persecution, such as suggesting there is no evidence of systematic forced organ harvesting in China despite 20 years of independent investigations establishing that these atrocities had been committed.¹⁶

The reporting raises serious concerns about journalistic ethics and the irreparable harm done to a persecuted religious minority.¹⁷ Full analysis of the flawed reporting is beyond the scope of this report, but is available on our website.

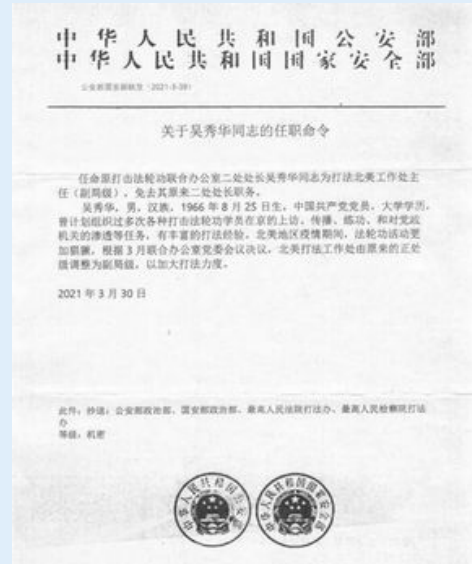
As a prominent outlet, *the Times*' flawed coverage has quickly influenced outlets worldwide to repeat inaccurate remarks about Falun Gong and Shen Yun. Furthermore, a number of official Chinese government websites¹⁸ and thousands of bot accounts¹⁹ on social media have promoted *the Times*' content, in an apparent effort to legitimize the regime's human rights abuses.

“

Falun Gong and its leader...are perennial targets of PRC-backed influence operations and transnational repression.

Graphika, January 2026²⁰

New Evidence: Office on Combating Falun Gong in North America



(World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong)

On June 29, 2021, a leaked official appointment letter jointly issued by the CCP's Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of State Security was publicized.

The document confirms the appointment of Wu Xiuhua as the director of the "Joint Office on Combating Falun Gong in North America," revealing a sophisticated, multi-agency apparatus dedicated to transnational repression.

The letter provides two critical insights: first, it proves the existence of a CCP undercover administrative operation within foreign borders to target a specific faith group; second, it documents a formal escalation of the CCP's overseas mission, as the office was elevated to a "deputy bureau level" to intensify its crackdown on Falun Gong communities and effectively, undermine the sovereignty of countries in North America.²¹

Methodology

The findings presented in this report are based on an online survey conducted by the FDIC with a sample of 1,080 unique individual Falun Gong practitioners living in the United States from September 2025 to March 2026. The study utilizes a mixed-methods approach for analysis, combining quantitative findings with select qualitative data and case studies, drawing on quotes from respondents and interviewees.

Survey design and dissemination

The survey comprised 43 questions, combining multiple-choice or yes/no questions with open-ended queries.

The questionnaire was distributed in both English and Chinese to improve understanding and responsiveness among the bilingual Falun Gong community.

Topics covered included respondent demographics, the history of persecution in China, direct experiences with transnational repression in the United States, and practitioners' sense of comfort and safety when practicing Falun Gong.

In the introductory page, participants were informed of the survey's purpose, its voluntary nature, potential risks associated with the sensitive topic, and data protection measures before beginning; consent was indicated by proceeding with the survey.

The survey was by default anonymous, but respondents were given an option at the end to provide contact information for follow-up questions.

The online questionnaire was distributed with the assistance of local Falun Dafa associations throughout the United States. These associations are volunteer-run, nonprofit organizations that

teach and promote the practice to the public and coordinate scripture reading and experience sharing sessions for local practitioners.²² This channel guaranteed that respondents were genuine Falun Gong practitioners and drew on the long-standing relationship of trust that exists between the associations, the FDIC, and the practitioner community.

This approach produced a sample of 1,080 valid responses, representing approximately 10 percent of the overall estimated population of Falun Gong practitioners in the United States.²³

Data analysis

All responses were closely reviewed by the FDIC research team. Duplicate or incomplete responses were excluded where they undermined data integrity. Only clear, specific, and credible accounts were retained for analysis.

Quantitative data were tabulated to identify patterns and prevalence rates. Qualitative responses were examined through thematic analysis, with every coding decision and rule documented. At least two researchers and advisers reviewed coding and analytical processes to ensure consistency and accuracy. Researchers also sent follow-up emails or conducted interviews with 31 people.

Given the topic's sensitivity, the survey was voluntary. As such, a self-selection bias is possible—people who felt strongly about the issue may have been more likely to respond. However, voluntary participation was essential both for ethical reasons and to encourage honest replies. By actively encouraging everyone in the Falun Gong practitioner community to take part (not only those who had been targeted), the research team attempted to minimize skewed results.

A more detailed methodological explanation are provided in the Appendix. Scan QR code to access the complete questionnaire.



Three Key Findings

This chapter explores three core dimensions of the survey's findings. The first concerns who, exactly, is being targeted: Falun Gong practitioners in the United States are a nationwide, highly educated, and diverse community. The second is the scale and trajectory of the repression they face, which has escalated dramatically in recent years. The third is the emergence of Shen Yun Performing Arts as a primary focal point for the CCP's campaign, a cultural institution that Beijing has explicitly targeted for sabotage and discrediting.

1. The community is nationwide and diverse

Falun Gong is a nationwide phenomenon

More than 1,000 respondents span 41 states and Washington, D.C. The majority (60%) identified as U.S. citizens.

The community is diverse

Over 81 percent of the survey respondents are ethnic Chinese with another nearly 6 percent from Taiwan, the United States, and other countries. Nearly 12 percent are Caucasian, African American, Hispanic, Middle Eastern, American Indian, Native Hawaiian, other Asian, or mixed.²⁴

American practitioners are highly educated

Over 70 percent of the respondents hold a bachelor's degree or higher, and over one-third (35%) have master's or doctoral degrees.

Their careers vary across sectors including technology, education, marketing, government, media, nonprofit, academia, healthcare, finance, and military.



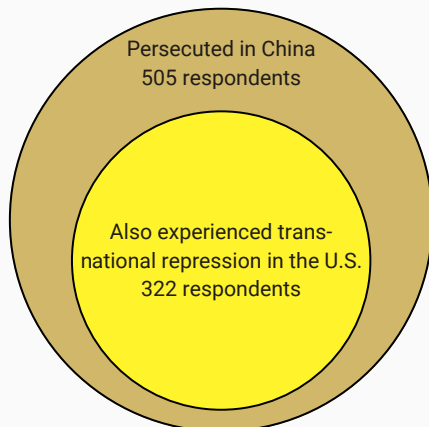
Many were previously persecuted in China for their faith

Among respondents, 505 people reported experiencing imprisonment, sexual abuse, torture, harassment, and suspicious medical examinations during detention. Some described being subjected to mental torture, violent beatings by electric batons, force-feeding, humiliation, and sleep deprivation. Others reported having to engage in forced labor to produce items such as Christmas decorations, toys, and hair accessories when they were detained in China.

Among the respondents who were detained by security forces across 20 provinces in China between 1999 and 2024, more than half—185 out of 330 who answered about medical examinations—recounted being subjected to blood tests or suspicious medical examinations while in custody. This pattern is consistent with what experts and investigators have described as systematic, large-scale screening for potential forced organ harvesting.²⁵

Reflecting on her time in custody, one elderly respondent, now living in New York wrote: “The policemen not only subjected you to physical torture, but also humiliated and insulted you mentally, stripping away every last shred of human dignity.”

Among those persecuted in China, 322 respondents (64%) also reported experiencing transnational repression in the United States for practicing Falun Gong, often while being forced to cut ties with loved ones in China.



Note: Additional respondents experienced transnational repression in the U.S. without having been persecuted in China (not shown here).

“I was arrested when I was 15...I was threatened by the police. My home was ransacked. My mom...passed away in China and never got a chance to leave.”



U.S. citizen (GA)

“I was in elementary school in 5th grade when a government worker visited every classroom and asked all the students whether we and our family practiced Falun Gong, the tone was very clear.

If the answer is yes, there would be serious consequences...My mother was brutally persecuted, imprisoned six times. Each time [she] was on her dying breath and skin and bones [when she] returned home. The miracle is, every time, she regains health [after resuming] Falun Gong practice.”



Middle-aged practitioner (CA)

“Since the persecution began in 1999, I have not been able to safely return to China. I’ve had to make the painful decision to stay away because my presence could put my relatives at risk of harassment or retaliation. Some family members have been so afraid of being targeted that we stopped contacting each other entirely—not because we didn’t love one another, but because fear made even a simple phone call dangerous. When my grandmother, who raised me, was dying, I couldn’t go home. I couldn’t hold her hand. I couldn’t say goodbye. I couldn’t attend her funeral. That is what persecution looks like in real life. It separates families. It forces people into impos-sible choices between love and safety.”



Shen Yun conductor who has lived in the United States for over 30 years

Case Study: Cheng Peiming

Cheng Peiming is the first known survivor of the CCP's forced organ harvesting.

Imprisoned in China for practicing Falun Gong, parts of his liver and lung were surgically removed, a fact subsequently corroborated by independent medical examination.

After escaping to the United States, Cheng began speaking publicly about his experience, testifying at panel discussions and documentary screenings across the country.²⁶

His courage has come at a cost.

“

The CCP wants to kill me, because I am the *only* living witness of the CCP's forced organ harvesting.²⁷

—Cheng Peiming

Leaked notes from a Public Security Bureau insider revealed a three-pronged CCP strategy targeting Cheng, which included staging his death to look like a suicide. Chinese state media has also published articles attempting to discredit his account.

Indeed, since late 2024, Cheng has faced repeated suspicious incidents in New York: a nighttime break-in of his home in November 2024; his car keyed and nails lodged in his tires on multiple occasions, one causing a blowout while driving; and in June 2025, surveillance footage captured a man hiding his face and approaching his vehicle before fleeing.²⁸



(Courtesy of Cheng Peiming.)

Cheng and his wife were both among this survey's respondents.

Both reported feeling very unsafe—physically and psychologically—due to attacks and surveillance.

They also reported feeling unsafe and concerned for their family in China, who have been coerced into publicly denouncing Cheng.

They described feeling compelled to quit their jobs in May 2024 after their tires were slashed and five vehicles closed in on them in the parking lot of their company, prompting fellow Falun Gong practitioners to come to their rescue.

2. Transnational repression is increasing

Almost half of the respondents reported experiencing a recent incident

While nearly 60 percent of respondents (645 people) reported facing some form of transnational repression since 1999, almost as many—48 percent (521 people)—reported experiencing an incident in just the past four years.

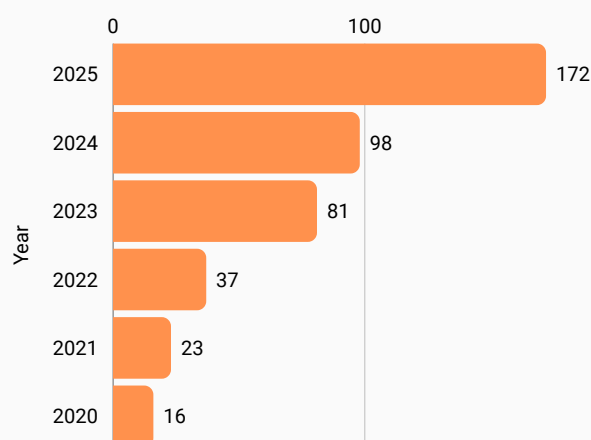
The number of reported acts of transnational repression has increased dramatically

From among survey responses, researchers compiled a dataset of more than 600 credible reports of transnational repression that occurred from 2020 to 2025.²⁹ Data analysis revealed that cases reported in 2025 increased more than tenfold relative to the number of cases in 2020.

The cases include physical assault, verbal harassment, property damage, cyberbullying, violent threats, censorship, surveillance, and reprisals against family in China. Analysis of these cases shows a year-on-year increase in the number of reported acts of transnational repression with a notable jump since 2023, aligning with Xi Jinping's demanded escalation in 2022.

Transnational Repression against Falun Gong in the United States

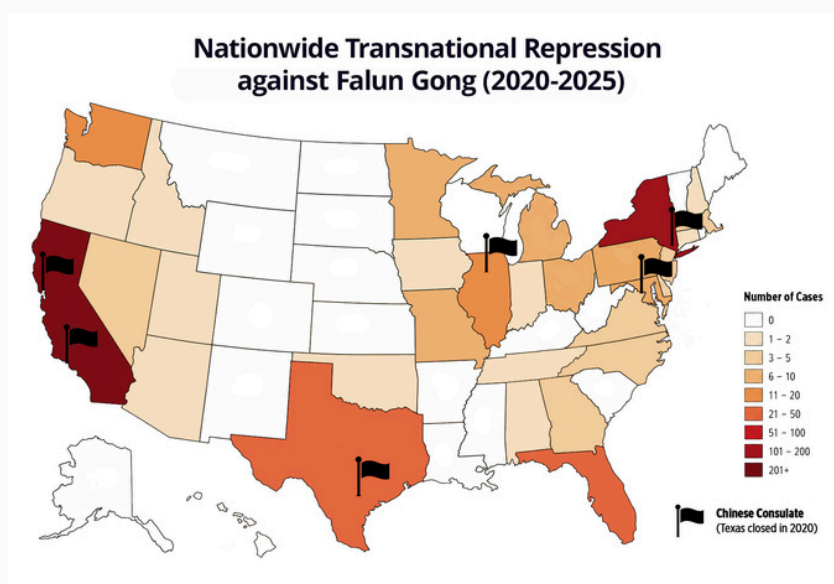
Number of instances per year



Note: Cases without a clear timestamp or spanning multiple years are excluded from the figure above.

Americans across at least 30 states have been affected

The largest number of incidents reported were in California and New York, reflecting a higher density of Falun Gong practitioners, active Chinese consulates, and large Chinese diaspora community. In addition, at least 10 incidents were also recorded in Texas, Florida, Illinois, Washington, Pennsylvania, and the Washington D.C. metropolitan area.



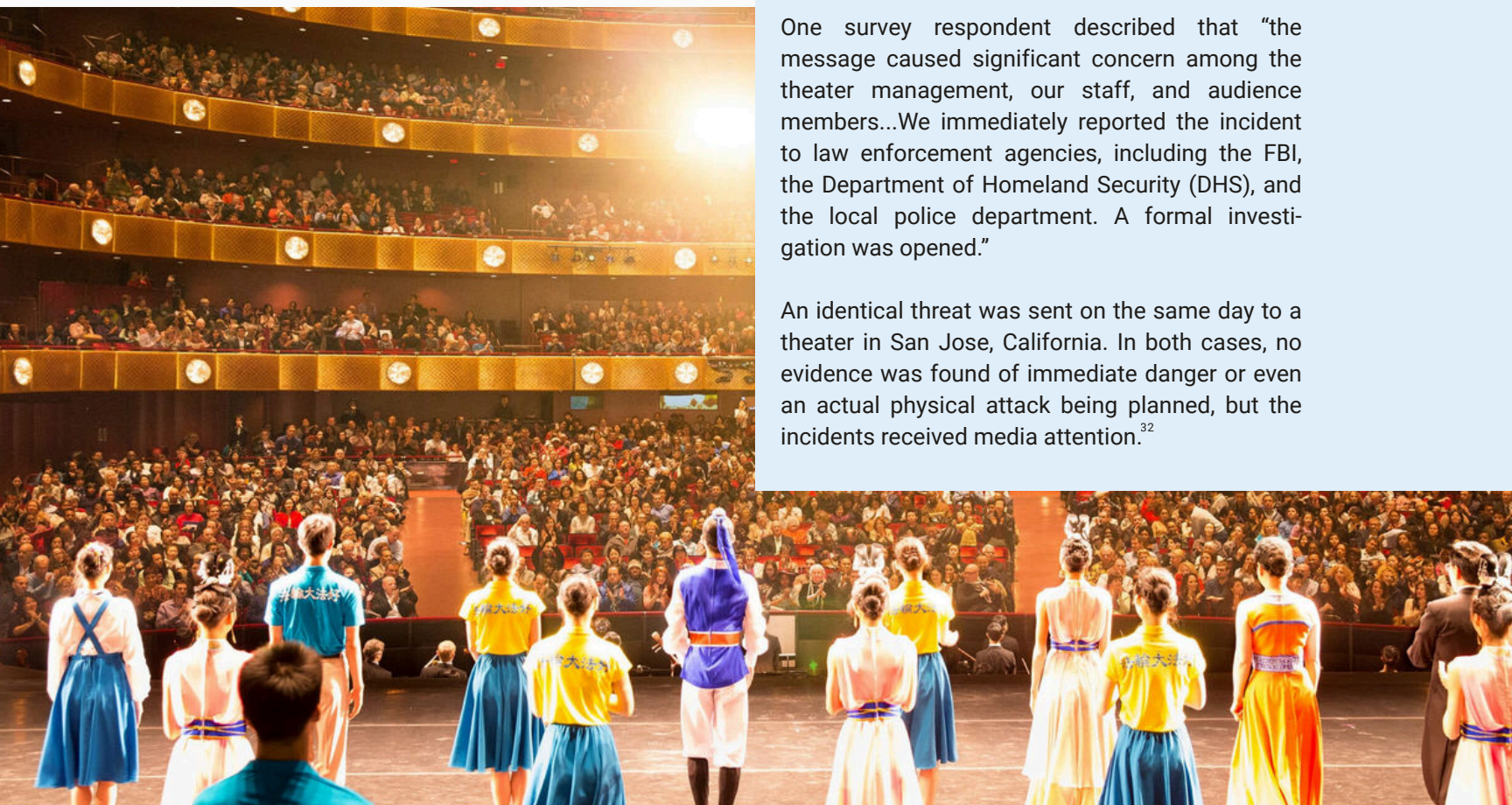
3. Shen Yun is a key target

A thorn in the CCP's global propaganda

Shen Yun Performing Arts, with its mission to revive traditional Chinese culture, has grown to eight touring companies that perform for over one million audience members each year. But its mission is at odds with the CCP's propaganda efforts.³⁰ Chinese officials have given instructions to "make every effort to curb the overseas cultural activities" of Shen Yun.³¹

This global campaign of artistic censorship has intensified. This includes a multi-layered approach involving diplomatic pressure, efforts to discredit Shen Yun with unfounded claims of abuse, and hundreds of anonymous threats of violence targeting performers, their families, and venues where the group was scheduled to perform. Though not resulting in violence, the false alarm threats have required additional security measures and led to delayed or postponed performances.

(Courtesy of Shen Yun Performing Arts.)



Case Study: Coordinated fake mass shooting threats

On the morning of December 11, 2024, an email containing a mass shooting threat was sent to the Atlanta Falun Dafa Association, the local presenter for Shen Yun performances at the Atlanta Symphony Hall during the upcoming Christmas week. The email sender wrote in Chinese that they would "go to the Atlanta Symphony Hall and shoot at all people there if the Hall hosts Shen Yun performances."

From: qinghe.guo <twwar8888@gmail.com>
Date: December 11, 2024 at 4:54:45 AM PST
To: info.sf@ticketingorder.com
Subject: 聖荷西表演藝術中心放映神韻會被襲擊

如果膽敢放映神韻演出，我們必會以觀影為名，潛入場地！表演開始，我們會突然掏槍射殺所有人！！



Screenshot of an email threat targeting a Shen Yun performance received by a California theater. An identical threat was sent to an Atlanta theater on the same day. (Provided to FDIC)

One survey respondent described that "the message caused significant concern among the theater management, our staff, and audience members...We immediately reported the incident to law enforcement agencies, including the FBI, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the local police department. A formal investigation was opened."

An identical threat was sent on the same day to a theater in San Jose, California. In both cases, no evidence was found of immediate danger or even an actual physical attack being planned, but the incidents received media attention.³²

Chapter 2

“Our touring vehicles have been tampered with multiple times, to the extent that we have had to arrange around-the-clock security to ensure the safety of our artists and staff.

In addition, Chinese embassy and consulate officials have contacted or directly visited theaters and local government officials in cities where we were scheduled to perform, pressuring them to cancel our shows. There have been dozens of documented incidents of this kind of interference.”



Shen Yun conductor who has lived in the United States for over 30 years

“Last year, we had multiple bomb threats threatening our performances, albeit all being just fakes and scares. [They] definitely put a lot of mental pressure on all of the workers and performers.”



Ethnic Chinese Shen Yun performer born in the United States

“In the past few years, ... [American] media outlets have tried to attack Shen Yun’s reputation by interviewing ex-members of Shen Yun, directly targeting Falun Gong to make others believe we are some evil cult. Why not interview current members? Being a member since Shen Yun’s inception in 2006, I have found many of these statements to be untrue or taken out of context. I was personally there to witness the occurrences that were mentioned in these negative reports and saw the incidences in a much more positive light. ... But my brother, for example, has read these news pieces and [now] has a bad impression of Shen Yun.”



Female Chinese American Shen Yun Performer

Performers report enhanced security measures, family impact

Among survey respondents, 53 identified themselves as Shen Yun performers or staff members. They described how the escalated environment of repression and misinformation—as well as traumatic experiences of being the target of violent threats—has impacted their lives. (see quotes, left)

Ripple effects hit Falun Gong broader community

Respondents reported 146 instances of property damage, violent threats, censorship, or harassment related to their outreach or support for Shen Yun. Performances are typically presented by local Falun Dafa associations.

Volunteers with these associations noted their appreciation for the show in survey responses and also how they experienced transnational repression as a direct result of their volunteering.

One response noted a bomb threat at the D.C. Kennedy Center in February 2025, where she was forced to evacuate. Although this was a false alarm, she reports being shocked, frightened, and forced to stay in the cold for many hours while police and other authorities cleared the venue.

Key Tactics Deployed

Between 2020 and 2025, survey respondents reported five primary tactics of transnational repression: targeted physical assaults and property damage, verbal harassment at public events, direct threats of violence, pressure on relatives in China, and pervasive surveillance. Together, these tactics have created an atmosphere of fear and insecurity, extending the reach of an authoritarian government onto American soil.

1. Physical assault and battery

Survey data and follow-up interviews identified 92 specific instances of physical assault and property damage targeting Falun Gong practitioners in the United States between 2020 and 2025.

Victims were violently beaten, spat on, had their vehicles vandalized, and informational materials destroyed.

These instances occurred across 15 states, but the majority were in California and New York.



Two video screenshots of a Chinese man (Top, Center and Bottom, Center) spitting and hitting female Falun Gong practitioners (Bottom, Left) during a parade in Brooklyn, New York on September 14, 2024. (Provided to FDIC)

Case Study: Assault at a parade in Brooklyn

In 2024, Falun Gong practitioners held a parade in Brooklyn to raise awareness of human rights abuses in China and resistance to the persecution. Multiple participants reported being assaulted during or after the parade.

The participants were identified as Falun Gong practitioners from their yellow shirts and jackets that read “Falun Dafa.”

“On 8th Ave, an assailant rushed into the rally procession and attacked me twice.”



Female marketing professional (NY)

“After the rally...I was suddenly struck forcefully in my chest by a tall Chinese man using his right shoulder. The impact stunned me, and my entire left side went numb.”



Elderly Chinese man (NY)

Two days after the parade, a person sent emails claiming responsibility for the attacks. The incident was deemed a hate crime by local law enforcement; however, no further developments or arrests are known.

Chapter 3

Case Study: Vehicle repeatedly vandalized with demonizing labels (2022–2024)

A woman from San Gabriel, California, participated in car parades from 2021 to 2024 with her vehicle prominently displaying the messages: “Falun Dafa is Good. Truth, Compassion, and Forbearance is Good. End the CCP. God Bless America.”

However, her car was vandalized four times between 2022 and 2024 in incidents that could qualify as hate crimes under California law targeting her spiritual practice. After her roof sign was cut and stolen in the first attack, she never replaced it. Afterwards, profane graffiti messages, such as “Falun Gong = racist cult,” were painted on the rest of her car, repeatedly.

The use of both the false label “cult” and the allegation that Falun Gong is “racist” illustrates how the CCP’s demonizing and inaccurate propaganda is penetrating the consciousness of some Americans.

The term “cult” is a manipulated translation of a Chinese-language term that the CCP applied retroactively to Falun Gong after the persecution began. It has been used to justify brutal treatment of believers. Both Western observers and human rights groups have concluded that Falun Gong is not a cult.

Ian Johnson, a former journalist who won a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting on Falun Gong, wrote in his book *Wild Grass*:

“The group [Falun Gong] didn’t meet many common definitions of a cult... [it] is at heart an apolitical, inward-oriented discipline, one aimed at cleansing oneself spiritually and improving one’s health.”³³

Canadian scholar David Ownby referred to the application of the cult label to Falun Gong as a “red herring” exploited by the Chinese regime.³⁴



Pictures of damage to the vehicle on February 14, 2022. Profane graffiti was painted on the body of the car while the roof sign was cut and stolen.

Claims that Falun Gong is somehow racist are similarly unfounded, but have gained traction as journalists and CCP propagandists have quoted the practice’s teachings out of context and incorrectly interpreted them as forbidding interracial marriages. In fact, interracial marriages and mixed-race children are extremely prevalent among the global Falun Gong community, as is evident from any observation of a Falun Gong parade.

The appearance of both of these inaccurate terms in this incident demonstrates the potency with which the regime has successfully hijacked loaded terminology and cultural sensitivity to incite hatred against American Falun Gong practitioners.

2. Harassment and verbal abuse

As the most widely reported tactic, survey respondents reported 158 specific instances of physical or verbal harassment across 12 states, with the majority occurring at Falun Gong parades, events, and informational booths. These cases included actions such as people aggressively riding vehicles around peaceful sit-ins, passersby shouting profanities, or individuals and groups playing CCP music on loudspeakers to disrupt meditators.

For example, on August 30, 2025, during a peaceful rally in Pennsylvania to commemorate the persecution of Falun Gong, an IT professional said a Chinese man “repeatedly came circling the block on a motorcycle and loudly saying bad things to us. He then raised his motorcycle engine rev which in turn made a loud sound draining [out] our speakers’ voice. He made many circles again and again intimidating our group.”



A Chinese man repeatedly harassed Falun Gong practitioners at a rally in Philadelphia's Chinatown on August 30, 2025. (FDIC)

Across the reported cases, the aggressors were primarily local individuals (66%) with a large majority of those (72%) being ethnic Chinese. Others included counter-protesters organized by known CCP proxies, such as the Chinese Anti-Cult World Alliance (CACWA), and direct harassment by Chinese governmental agencies via phone calls from China or diplomatic representatives in the United States (see further examples in Chapter 5).

Case Study: Young Chinese man insults, kicks Falun Gong information booth



Left: A Chinese man shouted threats and insults at the practitioners around the booth. Right: The informational booth and table had been visibly dislodged and disordered by a series of forceful kicks from the Chinese man. (The Global Tuidang Center)

One respondent described an incident that took place in Flushing, New York.

On Tuesday April 29, 2025, while volunteering at an information booth to raise awareness about the persecution in China, he saw a young Chinese man who “suddenly, without any warning, forcefully kicked the pillar supporting the booth and violently kicked the table.

This caused the shelves and table of the booth to tilt and become crooked, while nearly knocking over a fellow practitioner who was standing behind the table doing the exercises.”

When the respondent confronted the aggressor, the Chinese man simply said: “I don't like the sight of you, so I'll just kick your booth.”

Following a few more provocative comments, the aggressor took a phone call and later left the scene.

3. Threats of violence

Respondents experienced a significant increase in violent threats in 2025 compared to previous years, though such threats began intensifying already in early 2024.³⁵

Eighty unique individuals were affected by at least 86 instances of violent threats such as bomb, mass shooting, arson, or death threats. In nearly 11 percent of these cases, a local individual issued the threat in person, explicitly stating or gesturing an intent to harm a Falun Gong practitioner. The remainder mostly came from anonymous emails by suspected CCP proxies or pro-Beijing trolls. More than half of the reported instances of violent threats occurred in 2025 (57%).

In addition to the survey responses, FDIC has from other sources documented at least 298 violent threats targeting Falun Gong, Shen Yun, and supporters since March 2024.

One respondent, Jingjing (below), described a situation in August 2025 when she was raising awareness at an information booth in Queens, New York:

“A man, appearing to be in his 30s, mocked and provoked me. He also stopped passersby and, together with them, verbally attacked Falun Gong. He attempted to seize a large quantity of leaflets but only managed to take one after I and two other fellow practitioners intervened. He then proceeded to tear the leaflet while walking around and yelling nearby.

After this, he left for a short time and returned, attempting to ignite the tent with a lighter. After I warned him that I would call the police if he continued, he defiantly said, ‘Go ahead, report me!’ while crossing the street, getting into the passenger seat of a black car, and quickly driving away from the scene.”

(Courtesy of Jingjing.)





Death threat targeting FDIC staff members on August 1st, 2024. (FDIC)

Case Study: Death threats sent to FDIC staff

On August 1, 2024, an individual using a Chinese name sent an email to FDIC's executive director Levi Browde, threatening to kill staff members and their families. The email included photographs of shotgun shells and a loaded shotgun (see images, left).

"You will meet God. You, and ... as well as family members, all will be killed. I'm not kidding you!"

The sender also appeared to impersonate the prominent Chinese dissident Jie Lijian, who has publicly supported Falun Gong and criticized the persecution. This suggests a possible effort not only to threaten the organization, but also to sow discord between Falun Gong practitioners and other Chinese activists.

Further underscoring coordination, multiple threats targeting different individuals and institutions were accompanied by identical graphic images. Similar or identical images would appear in multiple subsequent threats on January 8, 2026.

On that day, an email sent to Shen Yun's Taiwan ticketing service impersonated Taiwan's Minister of the Interior and warned that Shen Yun performances would trigger severe violence, including the possible shooting of President Lai Ching-te and a vehicle-borne bomb attack on the Presidential Office.

On the same day in the United States, the Falun Dafa Information Center received a death threat email from an address impersonating an *Epoch Times* editor. The message listed staff members by name and stated:

"They will see God one after another within two months, and their families will be reunited with them before God. Oh yes, I swear before Almighty God, I am not joking."³⁶

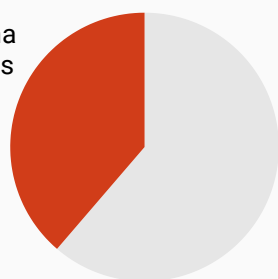


Images from subsequent death threats targeting the FDIC staff and Shen Yun Performing Arts on January 8, 2026. (FDIC)

4. Reprisals against relatives in China

Over one-third of respondents with family in China saw relatives targeted because of their activism in the United States.

Family in China
faced reprisals
38.7%



No reprisals,
unsure, or NA
61.3%

In 87 specific instances, their family members in China had been targeted by the Chinese security apparatus or local governmental authorities through in-person visits, phone calls, or both.

They often demanded information on the U.S. practitioners, attempted to lure them back to China, or asked their relatives to deliver threatening messages to silence their U.S. activities.

One woman's family in Liaoning had received so many visits from local authorities that her "family had difficulty sleeping" and told her to "be careful and do not attend Falun Gong events."

"Throughout the years, my grandparents on my dad's side have been constantly visited by the local police to pressure them to have their son come back to China and quit practicing Falun Gong.

My grandparents on my mom's side have their phones tapped all the time, my mom is not able to communicate freely with them without consequences.

If my mom talks [on the phone] about anything related to Falun Gong, the persecution happening to us, or anything related to China issues in general, local police would come and visit my grandparents."



Ethnic Chinese, female Shen Yun performer born in the United States

Many American practitioners have family in China that face reprisals. (Compiled from FDIC family rescue cases)



5. Sophisticated surveillance

Over 60 percent of respondents (662 people) reported feeling “somewhat unsafe” or “very unsafe” about China’s surveillance, especially via phones and the internet.

At least seven respondents said the CCP had threatened them using specific details about their personal information, activities, or vacation plans, through direct phone calls from the regime’s security apparatus or via reports from relatives.

For example, a practitioner living in New York who works in the media sector described that in 2023, soon after telling a few friends about travel plans to Taiwan, his relatives were forced to relay a message from the Ministry of State Security that “it would be better to return to mainland China than to go to Taiwan,” confirming his suspicion that “some of my movements were being monitored and known by the CCP.”

In another instance, a respondent recalled a phone call to her New York home landline where a Ministry of State Security representative from Beijing called her directly by name and threatened her to cease her activism, calling it an attempt “to incite the subversion of state power.”

Case Study: Cell phone compromised and monitored

A respondent from Ohio—a retired teacher over 65 years of age with a Ph.D.—recounted a concerning incident from May 15, 2025.

He sent a message to his senator, explaining his concern over the CCP’s persecution of Falun Gong and forced organ harvesting. Minutes later, his wife messaged him about the message and, instantly, she received several responses in Chinese from the retired teacher’s phone number.



The messages demeaned his wife and the U.S. senator, and also included an image of CCP Chairman Mao, suggesting the retired teacher’s phone had been compromised and surveilled by Chinese cyber actors.

The couple reached out to their phone and carrier companies, which were unable to provide any assistance or explanation.

Distorted Narratives Have Real-World Effects

Transnational repression sometimes takes the form of a news article, a social media post, or a whisper campaign, but the damage done can be just as lasting. This chapter examines how distorted narratives about Falun Gong, amplified by misleading media coverage and coordinated online disinformation, are having measurable real-world effects on practitioners' lives. The people affected are ordinary Americans—educators, performers, and professionals—targeted for their faith.

U.S. media coverage since 2022 is contributing to social stigma

An overwhelming majority of the respondents (90%, 972 people) reported noticing increased negative news coverage and social media commentary about Falun Gong since 2022, with many citing a series of inaccurate and misleading reports by *The New York Times* published in 2024 and 2025.³⁷

Others also mentioned seeing negative and misleading narratives about Falun Gong circulating on social media platforms from internet trolls and misinformed netizens, who have echoed the CCP's decades-long propaganda and the distortions in *The Times*' reports.

"In 2023 and 2024, I found a large number of videos attacking Falun Gong and Shen Yun on YouTube, Reddit, X, and many other platforms. Their methods are strikingly consistent, and the materials they use are also very similar. They...claim that one day they saw Shen Yun materials and discovered that this group is bizarre and a cult, and then they present materials from the CCP and materials from *The New York Times*—all pieced together without logic but designed to give a negative impression. And then many paid commenters follow up with supportive posts."



IT professional (MD)

Coordinated social media campaigns are being used to smear Falun Gong

Several survey responses noticed an increase in anti-Falun Gong misinformation and disinformation on social media since 2023, often appearing in a coordinated fashion.

These perceptions match other information that has emerged in recent years on China-linked efforts to spread false information on social media about Falun Gong, including via payments to influencers and networks of fake websites.

In 2025, YouTuber Tim Pool, who has millions of subscribers, revealed that he had been offered \$200 to post a video smearing Falun Gong as bizarre and dangerous.³⁸ While he declined, the anecdote suggests broader CCP efforts to utilize Western social media influencers to disseminate false and hateful propaganda. Around the same time, the social media platform X removed thousands of bot accounts that had been actively targeting Falun Gong by amplifying negative narratives and media reports.³⁹

"The CCP has worked aggressively to spread misinformation around the world about Falun Gong to justify its persecution. Those false narratives shape perceptions, create suspicion, and erode public understanding of who we really are. When propaganda succeeds, it becomes easier to marginalize and dehumanize people of faith."



Shen Yun conductor who has lived in the United States for over 30 years

In early 2026, a report by Graphika, a prominent social network analysis company, uncovered a network of 43 domains and 37 subdomains used to push pro-Beijing messaging while posing as major Western media outlets, including *The New York Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and others. Falun Gong, its founder, and Shen Yun were key targets of this network for influence operations and transnational repression. As an example of this campaign, Graphika researchers identified a set of social media accounts that were “using likely randomly generated usernames and stock profile pictures, having almost no following and followers, criticizing Falun Gong and Shen Yun, and posting identical content simultaneously.”⁴⁰



According to Graphika's report, "Example of...likely Spamouflage-linked accounts sharing links to an article targeting Falun Gong and Shen Yun posted on weeklytimesnet[.]com, one of the spoofed mainstream media outlets." (Graphika)

Distorted coverage is causing mental stress and social strain

Respondents used words like “worrying,” “insecure,” “discrimination,” “hatred,” and “social isolation” to describe the environment of increased stereotypes, religious intolerance, misconceptions, and an unwillingness—even among family—to engage in good-faith conversations. The majority of respondents (64% or 691 people) reported feeling negatively affected by such narratives. Among them, nearly 64 percent (442 people) cited emotional distress; nearly 45 percent (309 people) noted tension within family or social relationships; a similar share reported experiencing verbal harassment in public or online (307 people); and over one-third (35%, 240 people) expressed feeling discriminated against at work, school, or in their community because of their faith.

“The rise in misinformation and propaganda published in news articles, TV broadcasts, and social media has been mentally and emotionally distressing. I feel... less comfortable openly discussing my faith with non-practicing friends and new acquaintances, for fear that they will look up the practice, be misled by the false information that seems to dominate the digital landscape, and form a misconception that I can't quickly or easily rectify.”



Young Chinese American educator (NY)

“Anytime those articles came out, it would, for sure, impact me. You walk around, feeling, ‘Oh, did this person read it? Did that person read it? Are they looking at me differently now?’ You just feel uncomfortable, because you know that your colleagues, friends, family, are reading *The New York Times*, and there's a chance that they've seen this article, which is really hateful. The article is designed to make me look weird, make anybody attached to Falun Gong [look] weird.”



Father of Shen Yun performer

Chapter 4

Misinformation and disinformation facilitate censorship from public events and civic spaces

Americans across 18 states described being excluded from public events due to their identity as Falun Gong practitioners. In total, 84 individuals reported 92 instances in which they were barred from parades, community events, or national conferences. Several accounts pointed to the involvement of Chinese individuals and organizations, including local Chinese businesses and Chinese Chambers of Commerce in enabling or enforcing these exclusions. Others report that previously sympathetic local officials or businesses had more recently shunned Falun Gong. Some rejections cited *The Times'* reporting as the reason or appeared fearful of backlash from misinformed patrons for hosting a Falun Gong-related event.

The California Tian Guo Marching Band received the 2025 John Philip Sousa Award, in recognition of its excellent music and outstanding contribution, out of 232 entries in the Huntington Beach 4th of July Parade. That same year, it was almost excluded from a similar parade in San Francisco. (Minghui)

Case Study: Excluded from parade in California

Californian Falun Gong practitioners have been regular participants in a major parade in San Francisco for more than 15 years, typically joining with a Chinese waist drum troupe, floats, demonstrations of Falun Gong exercises, and a large marching band.⁴¹ However, in 2025, several survey respondents noted that Falun Gong contingents were no longer allowed to attend the parade and were not given a clear explanation for the exclusion.

After much communication, the Tianguo Marching Band was eventually allowed to join but told not to distribute Falun Gong-related materials. Other Falun Gong practitioners remained excluded from an event that they have been participating in for over a decade.



U.S. theaters are under particularly strong pressure

More than 25 respondents noted that local theaters, despite years of successful partnerships with Shen Yun, showed obvious signs that they felt pressure not to renew contracts in 2025. Although the cause was not always directly evident, some survey respondents pointed to negative narratives circulating and theaters suffering from anonymous bomb and mass shooting threats.

While threats and negative media coverage may have played a part, in at least one case, a cancellation correlated directly to improved ties with the Chinese state-run Beijing Dance Academy (BDA). According to a December 2025 article in the Jamestown Foundation's China Brief, in 2024, the Purchase College Performing Arts Center at the State University of New York canceled a contract with Shen Yun for the upcoming 2025 season after starting a partnership with China's BDA earlier in the year. The arrangement had explicit requirements for ideological conformity and political selection criteria for participating students. According to the author, this raised "concerns that BDA's partnerships may be used to exert pressure on foreign institutions to suppress performances critical of the CCP, thereby extending its domestic censorship criteria into global cultural spaces."⁴²

A small number of local officials have grown distant

Many federal and local officials that understand their Falun Gong constituents continue to issue proclamations and statements of support for Falun Gong.⁴³

However, several respondents from Philadelphia, New York, and Washington noted that elected officials and staff who had previously been friendly took a cooler and more distanced tone over the past year. In some cases, it even became more difficult to get appointments.

For example, one office in Philadelphia no longer wished to issue citations for Shen Yun and Falun Gong, referencing *The Times'* articles. A New York office, despite expressing sympathy for the community, told a respondent: "Well, what do you want me to do? I'm not going to go up against *The New York Times*."



Left: During the 2024 season, Shen Yun performed at Purchase College to sold-out shows for the tenth year. (Photo credit: ShenYun) Right: After Purchase College signed a dance exchange partnership with Beijing Dance Academy, the 2025 Shen Yun contract was canceled. (Screenshot: SUNY Purchase)

Who is Targeting Americans?

Behind the incidents documented in this report sits the CCP, but not every perpetrator is acting on direct orders from Beijing. This chapter maps the full spectrum of those involved: from Chinese government agencies and known CCP proxies to diaspora members deceived by decades of propaganda, and American institutions that are unwittingly enforcing Beijing's agenda.



1. Chinese officials

In 138 cases, at least one Chinese government or CCP entity was directly engaging in actions to suppress Falun Gong activities or intimidate practitioners in the United States. The most prevalent agency named was the Ministry of Public Security (66 reports), followed by the Ministry of State Security (28 reports), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (17 reports). Other cases named another local Chinese official or did not specify a specific agency (31 reports). Many of these incidents involved Chinese security agents intimidating family members in China, including extended family.

However, at least 25 cases targeted practitioners in the United States directly. They include phone calls from security agencies in China intimidating Falun Gong practitioners in the United States, as well as Chinese consulate staff harassing practitioners, for example by turning on sprinklers to spray Falun Gong practitioners during peaceful appeals or by pressuring theaters not to host Shen Yun performances.

"My sister-in-law was approached by MSS [Ministry of State Security] several times in Beijing. Sometimes it happened in her workplace and sometimes they stopped her car on [the] highway. They tried to collect information about us in the U.S."



Professor with a YouTube channel critical of the CCP in New York

"Every year, my grandmother would be harassed by the police and be asked whether she would practice Falun Dafa or not. There would be heightened surveillance, especially around the times of festivities, like the New Year's. Even after my grandmother came to the United States, the police would tell her to send photos of herself back to China through WeChat, through my uncle who's still in China. The last time this happened was around February/March of 2025."



Shen Yun performer in his late 20s

2. Known CCP proxies

At least 181 instances involved CCP proxies engaging in harassment, threats, or other acts of suppression. These included the Chinese Students and Scholars Associations (CSSA), which took steps to pressure universities not to permit Falun Gong faculty and students to host events that raised awareness about the persecution in China. Counter-protesters have also harassed and threatened Falun Gong practitioners at public events or blocked their banners with PRC flags.

Case Study: China Anti-Cult World Association (CACWA)

The Queens-based CACWA is the most prominent CCP proxy engaging in harassment and threats against Falun Gong practitioners in the United States. CACWA has been described in multiple reports and court-related filings as an overseas offshoot or front group of China's anti-Falun Gong apparatus, with alleged operational ties to the CCP's 610 Office through coordinated propaganda, recognition by CCP-linked entities, and potential funding or direction.⁴⁴

Since the organization's founding in 2008, its chairperson, Li Huahong, has been sued, arrested, and criminally charged for engaging in physical aggression and verbal harassment towards Falun Gong practitioners.

In 2013, Li was criminally charged by the Queens Criminal Court with assault for pushing, hitting, and destroying property.

"Li Huahong...would curse Falun Gong [online] every day.

She even threatened me, saying she would 'teach me a lesson' and show me 'what I deserve.'"



Chinese-American woman (MD)



Li Huahong during Xi Jinping's visit to San Francisco in November 2023. (Hong Kong Democracy Council and Students for a Free Tibet)⁴⁵

One of her allies, Michael Chu (a.k.a. Zhu Li-chuang), holds multiple positions in CCP-aligned organizations and has been documented paying protesters in Flushing and Midtown Manhattan to distribute anti-Falun Gong and anti-Shen Yun materials.⁴⁶ More than one survey respondent noted specific encounters with these two individuals and others linked to them, referring to Chu as a "CCP agent" at times.

Multiple respondents also reported that Li Huahong and others associated with the CACWA had harassed Falun Gong practitioners during Xi Jinping's visit to San Francisco in November 2023. An elderly practitioner over 65 from California remembered: "At that time, individuals hired by the CCP blocked our signs and shouted loudly, attempting to obstruct and distract those seeking the truth." A respondent that served as a journalist also recounted being "surrounded and almost beaten" by this aggressive group. Several of these incidents were also documented in a 2024 report published by the Hong Kong Democracy Council and Students for a Free Tibet.

"CCP agent Michael Chu...shouted and screamed in the street, insulting my beliefs and me personally, and used a cell phone to take pictures of me, violating my personal rights...This has caused me significant mental distress."



Young Chinese woman who works in media

3. Anonymous pro-Beijing trolls and other unknown individuals

Survey responses identified at least 85 instances involving pro-Beijing anonymous individuals who sent threatening messages through online platforms, engaged in vehicle vandalism intended to intimidate or cause serious harm, or participated in coordinated online harassment that goes well beyond the behavior of typical, organic, misinformed individuals.

These violent threats included death threats directed at Falun Gong practitioners and their families as well as bomb and mass shooting threats targeting Falun Gong events and theaters hosting Shen Yun performances.

Respondents also reported multiple cases of individuals slashing Shen Yun bus tires across the United States to destabilize the vehicle.

In addition, several noted that suspicious non-Chinese individuals were seen lingering for extended periods—often many hours—near Shen Yun vehicles late at night.

4. Deceived Chinese diaspora members

Local ethnic Chinese individuals, businesses, and associations comprise one of the largest categories of perpetrators cited by respondents. There are 144 specific instances where they were identified as the perpetrator of an act of transnational repression. These individuals or entities have no confirmed ties to the regime but are likely deceived by decades of CCP propaganda against Falun Gong. For example, on June 9, 2025, when a female practitioner was raising awareness about the persecution near the Chinese Consulate in Los Angeles, a Chinese woman shouted, “As a Chinese, how can you treat the Chinese Communist Party like this?” She became increasingly aggressive and shoved the practitioner three times.

This is not an isolated incident. Many respondents reported being called “traitors” or “betrayers” by passing by Chinese or accused of “bringing shame to China.” Respondents also expressed frustration that CCP propaganda has caused many Chinese nationals to reject rational conversations about the CCP’s human rights atrocities in China.

On March 15, 2024, the Costa Mesa Police Department detailed an “approximately 7-inch slash” on a Shen Yun tour bus tire. It was cut in such a way that it wouldn’t deflate but would burst when driven on the freeway.⁴⁷



5. Mainstream American organizations

In 86 instances, it was a U.S.-based entity that engaged in censorship or harassment of Falun Gong practitioners. Of these, 24 were local Chinese businesses, organizations, or chambers of commerce. The remaining 62 involved mainstream institutions, especially local theaters (see page 29), hosts of parades (see page 28), and organizers of national and community events such as a poetry association and a medical conference.

In many cases, the entity had gladly hosted Falun Gong or Shen Yun in the past, but turned more reticent amid the distorted and negative information about the community, economic incentives from Beijing, or after receiving violent threats.

For example, a respondent who is an English teacher from Georgia noted that after a local theater received a false mass shooting threat, the venue preferred not to book Shen Yun in the following season:

“Sadly, the venue...refused to book the performance for the following year. It's a regrettable loss. The threat accomplished part of what was intended. It's tragic that the Chinese Communist Party, a ruthless, bloody regime, can use misinformation and false threats to derail cultural events in America.”

As outlined in Chapter 4, media outlets in the United States, both mainstream and local, have played a key role in generating a biased information environment tainted by CCP narratives and inaccurate claims about Falun Gong and Shen Yun, a reality that many respondents noted had fueled some of the above decisions by other organizations to suppress practitioners' speech and activities.

Signs of Resilience and Future Challenges

Despite the escalating repression documented above, the survey's findings are not all bleak. The majority of Falun Gong practitioners in the United States report feeling able to practice their faith and speak out openly, a testament to both their personal resolve and the protections American society affords. But that resilience coexists with real and growing vulnerabilities.

Despite the pressure, the majority of respondents are holding strong to their faith and continuing their advocacy.

More than 57 percent of the responding Falun Gong practitioners reported feeling “very safe” or “somewhat safe” to publicly engage in Falun Gong activities in the United States. More than 57 percent also reported feeling “very confident” or “somewhat confident” that their religious freedom and other freedoms are well protected. Still, obstacles remain.

“Living in the United States has given me a sense of confidence and comfort I never had before—because here, I can speak freely...I want to express my deep gratitude to the U.S. government.

The United States stands as a beacon of liberty. If this country falls, that light will go out—and with it, the hope for countless people around the world. That’s why this matters so deeply. It’s not just political—it’s moral, spiritual, and human. I may feel secure now, but if the government and society don’t pay attention, that safety could vanish. The CCP sees the United States as its primary enemy—and if left unchecked, it won’t stop until it has undermined the freedoms we all depend on.”



Falun Gong practitioner (MA)

One-third of the respondents still feel unsafe, especially those who experienced persecution in China.

Among respondents, 337 (31%) reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe. Such sentiments are especially prevalent among practitioners who had suffered persecution in China (55% or 184 people) and were traumatized by their experience, rendering this group more likely to feel unsafe in the United States.

“Although I live in the United States and am grateful for the freedom here, I do not feel completely safe.

My father was killed in China for practicing Falun Gong. That history never leaves me.

In recent years, I have seen bomb threats directed at performances, online harassment, and attempts to [use] legal [complaints to] undermine our organization. Knowing that the same government that killed my father is still actively trying to silence practitioners abroad makes it hard to feel fully secure. I feel protected by American law, but emotionally and psychologically, I remain aware that the threat has not disappeared.”



Female Shen Yun dancer (NY)

Many victims lack knowledge of how to respond to transnational repression. Researchers' review of evidence and follow-up interviews reveal that many Chinese Falun Gong practitioners, especially the elderly, lack the awareness and skills to document incidents, report attacks to law enforcement agencies, or protect themselves in the face of physical assault, harassment, property damage, stalking, or violent threats.

Respondents reported inadequate follow-up and enforcement by U.S. agencies. Multiple respondents reported relaying specific incidents to police or other U.S. law enforcement, including cases of physical assault and death threats, but hearing of no subsequent follow-up or consequences for perpetrators.

In some cases, U.S. law enforcement relayed the challenges of tracing threats sent by anonymous email. In other instances, reports of people with ties to the Chinese consulate collecting information on Falun Gong practitioners in New York or paying people to disseminate anti-Falun Gong propaganda, actions that potentially violate the Foreign Agents Registration Act, appear to continue with impunity.

As the findings of this survey demonstrate, such incidents are not isolated, but rather part of a larger pattern of CCP-driven actions that violate the rights of U.S. citizens and residents, while setting a problematic precedent.

"In March, at the Queens Public Library in New York, someone was displaying signs defaming the founder [of Falun Gong], Shen Yun, and [Falun] Dafa. He admitted that he had been hired by Michael Chu for \$20/hour. We reported it to the police, but nothing happened."



Male college student (NY)



On February 2, 2025, Michael Chu (Center), known for his pro-CCP affiliations, was seen distributing anti-Falun Gong and anti-Shen Yun materials in Flushing.

Conclusion

The findings of this report tell a story that should alarm every American who cares about civil liberties, religious freedom, and the integrity of U.S. institutions. A foreign regime—the Chinese Communist Party—has built a systematic apparatus to surveil, intimidate, harass, and silence American citizens and residents on U.S. soil.

The CCP and its proxies have directed death threats at families, tampered with vehicles, pressured theaters and universities, paid individuals to spread disinformation, and exploited the openness of American institutions to turn them against a persecuted faith. This is not a distant human rights concern. It is happening here, in American cities and towns, in 30 states, right now.

What makes this moment particularly urgent is that the campaign is not improvised. It is escalating by design. As this report documents, Xi Jinping personally ordered an intensification of efforts to silence Falun Gong practitioners worldwide in 2022, with a special focus on the United States. The survey data illustrates the impacts of those orders through reported incidents of transnational repression targeting Falun Gong practitioners in the United States and how that number jumped over tenfold from 2020 to 2025. The tactics have grown more sophisticated, more coordinated, and more brazen. The CCP is not testing the waters. It is executing a strategy. And in some respects, it is working.

The evidence of partial success is sobering. Theaters that once welcomed Shen Yun have grown reticent or canceled contracts outright. Local officials who were once reliable allies have distanced themselves, citing media coverage that, as this report documents, is misleading and echoes Beijing's narratives. American journalists, event organizers, university administrators, and community leaders have—often without knowing it—become transmission vectors for a foreign government's propaganda.

Nearly two-thirds of Falun Gong practitioners surveyed report emotional distress from the disinformation environment. Over a third feel discriminated against at work, school, or in their communities. The regime's goal is not merely to silence practitioners abroad. It is to make American society do the silencing for them.

And yet one of the most striking findings of this report is not only the scale of the repression, but the resilience of those targeted. Despite years of escalating harassment, violent threats, surveillance, and social stigma, the majority of Falun Gong practitioners in the United States report feeling able to practice their faith and advocate openly for those persecuted in China. They continue to organize, perform, document, and speak out—often at considerable personal cost. Their persistence is not just admirable; it is consequential. For over 26 years, practitioners' efforts to raise public awareness have contributed meaningfully to broader American understanding of the CCP's abuses, from forced labor to torture to state-sanctioned forced organ harvesting. Every attempt to silence them is an attempt to suppress that record and pre-empt future exposés.

But resilience alone is not a strategy. And the community cannot carry on this fight by itself. The CCP's campaign against Falun Gong practitioners in America must be understood for what it is: a preview.

The same infrastructure of proxies, disinformation, diplomatic pressure, and legal harassment that targets this community today is available to deploy against any group the regime finds threatening—Uyghurs, Tibetans, Hong Kong activists, Taiwanese Americans, Chinese dissidents, or others whose voices challenge Beijing's narrative, including U.S. policymakers. If that infrastructure is allowed to operate with impunity against Falun Gong practitioners, Beijing will not stop there. The question this report presents to American institutions is whether they are willing to let a foreign authoritarian government determine who gets to participate in American public life.

The answer has to be no, but arriving at that destination requires action.

- Law enforcement must treat transnational repression against Falun Gong practitioners as the serious civil rights and national security matter it is and follow through on reports rather than allowing them to go unanswered.
- Media outlets must apply rigorous editorial standards rather than amplifying unverified claims or biased narratives that serve Beijing's interests. Venues, universities, and civic organizations need the tools and preparation to recognize and resist foreign pressure.
- Lawmakers must close the gaps that allow CCP proxies to operate in the open.
- And Americans broadly must be willing to ask hard questions when a faith community is being systematically excluded, threatened, and maligned.

The CCP views the United States and its government as key obstacles to its campaign to eradicate and silence Falun Gong.

In a sense, that is a compliment about what America is supposed to stand for. The freedoms enshrined here—of belief, of speech, of assembly—are precisely what make this country a refuge for those fleeing persecution, and a platform for those determined to document it.

Protecting those freedoms, for everyone, is not only a moral obligation.

In the face of a deliberate and escalating foreign assault on American civil society, it is also a test of whether America can defend itself—not in distant conflicts, but in its courthouses, newsrooms, theaters, and social media platforms, which Beijing is weaponizing against our own people and organizations.

From top to bottom: Young girl participates in a Falun Gong parade, dressed in traditional clothing; Practitioners meditate after an event at Times Square; The Falun Gong club at Ohio State University takes a group photo; Dancers perform on National Mall to celebrate World Falun Dafa Day on May 13. (Students for Falun Gong; Minghui)



Recommendations

The incidents and trends this report documents are serious. They are also, at least in part, preventable. But addressing them requires concrete action from multiple actors. Government agencies, media organizations, civic institutions, and ordinary Americans each have a role to play. The recommendations below are designed to raise the cost of transnational repression for the CCP, protect those targeted, and reduce the opportunities for foreign manipulation to take root in American society.

What the U.S. government can do:

1. Make transnational repression targeting Falun Gong a standing U.S. priority.

Drawing on survey responses and other documentation, researchers identified 646 encounters with transnational repression—including cases of physical assault, harassment, property damage, violent threats, surveillance, censorship, and reprisals against relatives in China. These tactics targeted practitioners simply for practicing their faith or engaging in activities like staffing information booths and joining parades.

2. Pass and implement the Falun Gong and Victims of Forced Organ Harvesting Protection Act in 2026.⁴⁸

Congress should advance this legislation and send it to the President's desk by July. This bill would strengthen accountability—especially by enabling targeted sanctions and other consequences for perpetrators tied to the persecution and forced organ harvesting, which often overlaps with efforts to intimidate and silence victims abroad.

3. Impose real consequences on perpetrators and enablers—visa bans, asset freezes, and accountability for U.S.-based proxies.

The U.S. government should use existing tools to target Chinese officials, units, front groups, and facilitators who plan, direct, or support transnational repression against Falun Gong practitioners. Where individuals or groups inside the United States act on behalf of a foreign government to harass, intimidate, or manipulate Americans, enforce transparency and related legal requirements to ensure covert foreign influence does not operate unchecked. To enhance the tools that law enforcement agencies have at their disposal, Congress should pass legislation criminalizing transnational repression and providing funding for training subnational officials.

4. Make reporting easy, consistent, and safe—build on existing FBI channels.

The FBI already has tip and reporting channels. The key gap is making sure victims and institutions actually know how to use them and what to include. The U.S. government should push clear, widely shared guidance—especially for universities, venues, community organizations, and local law enforcement—on:

- a. where to report (including the FBI tip line/portal);
- b. what evidence to preserve (screenshots, headers, call logs, threat language);
- c. how to protect victims while cases are assessed and linked across jurisdictions;
- d. what Falun Gong and Shen Yun are, as documented targets of CCP-directed transnational repression, to ensure institutions can recognize incidents in context rather than in isolation.

5. Invest in training so frontline officials and institutions recognize transnational repression early and respond consistently.

Transnational repression often emerges first in private channels. State Department personnel, immigration-facing officials, and law enforcement should receive practical training on transnational repression indicators, how foreign proxy operations function, and available tools for response. This should include education on Falun Gong specifically. Understanding what the practice is, why the CCP targets it, and how to distinguish genuine concerns from CCP-manufactured narratives is essential to recognizing and responding to transnational repression effectively. The FDIC is available for briefings at contact@faluninfo.net.

6. Ensure Falun Gong is consistently included in transnational repression research, hearings, public forums, and meetings.

Policymakers, conference organizers, and human rights researchers should continue to include Falun Gong in transnational repression-focused hearings, events, and studies. In addition, publicly denouncing attacks on Falun Gong through social media can deter escalation.

What civil society and Americans can do:

7. Media: verify the truth before amplifying—especially “sudden scandals.”

Follow journalistic ethics and guidelines. Transnational repression often relies on flooding the public with inflammatory claims that feel urgent, emotional, or “inside.” Editors and reporters should approach sensational allegations about Falun Gong or Shen Yun with healthy skepticism, seek corroboration, and give those targeted a fair chance to respond—to protect newsrooms from becoming unwilling distribution channels for a foreign intimidation campaign.

8. Theaters, universities, and civic organizations: adopt basic threat-intake and safety protocols.

Venues and institutions are frequent pressure points. They should have a simple plan for:

- a. Receiving threats
- b. Documenting threats
- c. Escalating to law enforcement
- d. Protecting staff and communities

They should also be aware that, to date, no threats have resulted in actual violence, and that the threats were likely sent from people outside the United States, and appear aimed to intimidate rather than physically harm.

Even basic preparedness (who receives threats, where they are logged, how evidence is preserved) makes intimidation less effective.

9. Lawyers and firms: build rapid-response capacity for targeted individuals and nonprofits.

Civil society legal clinics, pro bono networks, and bar associations can push back against Beijing and aligned actors who exploit legal channels. Examples include lawsuits that appear designed to chill speech, force disclosure of sensitive information, or impose disproportionate costs on targets and witnesses. Legal clinics and others should devote pro bono resources to supporting Falun Gong victims of transnational repression in seeking redress for assault, harassment, or discrimination when excluded from public events.

10. Tech platforms, researchers, and everyday Americans: build awareness and resilience.

- a. Platforms and cybersecurity partners should treat coordinated impersonation, doxxing, harassment, and threats as potential security issues—not just “content disputes”—and provide pathways for credible reporting and rapid review.
- b. Human rights groups and researchers should continue to include Falun Gong in transnational repression research and public forums to prevent the scope of targeting from being minimized or overlooked.
- c. Ordinary Americans can help by not sharing unverified claims, not reposting threat content, and encouraging victims to report violations through established channels, as well as remaining skeptical and seeking out authoritative information when encountering seemingly anti-Falun Gong content.

Full Methodology

The findings presented in this report are based on an online survey conducted by the Falun Dafa Information Center (FDIC) to document experiences related to the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) transnational repression among Falun Gong practitioners living in the United States. The study utilizes a mixed-methods approach for analysis, combining quantitative findings with select qualitative data and case studies, drawing on quotes from respondents and interviewees.

Survey Design

The survey comprised 43 questions, combining multiple-choice or yes/no questions with open-ended queries. It was distributed in both an English and Chinese version to ensure easy understanding and to improve responsiveness among the bilingual Falun Gong community. Topics covered included respondent demographics, the history of persecution in China, direct experiences with transnational repression in the United States, and practitioners' sense of comfort and safety when practicing Falun Gong. The complete questionnaire is available via **the QR code on Page 12**. In the introductory page, participants were informed of the survey's purpose, its voluntary nature, potential risks associated with the sensitive topic, and data protection measures before beginning; consent was indicated by proceeding with the survey. The survey was by default anonymous, but respondents were given an option at the end to provide contact information for follow-up questions. The primary objectives of the survey were to: **i) Document the demographic profile of Falun Gong community:** Collect data on the ethnicity (including whether they identify as Chinese or non-Chinese), gender, state of residence, age range, citizenship, and occupation of respondents to better understand and reflect the socio-economic conditions within the community in the United States. **ii) Document impact of persecution in China on U.S. Falun Gong community:** Gather baseline information about whether respondents had previously been detained, imprisoned, or physically abused in China; whether any immediate family members remain imprisoned; whether any family members were killed as a result of persecution; and whether respondents were subjected to blood testing or unexplained medical examinations while in custody. **iii) Explore the scale and nature of transnational repression:** Gather first-hand information on how frequently and in what capacity members of the

Falun Gong community in the United States have encountered transnational repression tactics driven by Beijing, directly or indirectly. Identify and document incidents experienced in the United States, including harassment, surveillance, threats, interference with events, or other tactics consistent with transnational repression. Responses from this section were used to map patterns of external pressure or coercion directed at practitioners in the United States, including which actors have carried out specific tactics and incidents. **iv) Assess impact of recent biased and misleading narratives:** Collect anecdotal accounts regarding how recent CCP-aligned disinformation efforts and smear campaigns have affected practitioners' daily lives, reputations, employment, or sense of security. This included examples of discrimination, verbal harassment, or hostility—such as incidents occurring at meditation sites or public outreach locations.

Participant Recruitment

The online survey was distributed with the assistance of local Falun Dafa associations throughout the United States. These associations are volunteer-run, non-profit organizations that teach and promote the practice to the public and coordinate scripture reading and experience sharing sessions for local Falun Gong practitioners. This channel guaranteed that respondents were genuine Falun Gong practitioners and drew on the long-standing relationship of trust that exists between the associations, the FDIC, and the practitioner community. It is worth noting, that while these associations often serve as local, independent presenters of Shen Yun Performing Arts, they are not organizationally or financially affiliated with Shen Yun or other institutions founded by Falun Gong practitioners, including *The Epoch Times*. Associations were explicitly asked to invite all local practitioners—whether they

had experienced repression or not—so the sample would not be skewed toward those who had suffered incidents. Drafted emails prepared by the FDIC were sent by the associations to local lists and the survey was also shared at local scripture study sessions. Any questions or concerns from potential participants were answered promptly. This broad, inclusive approach produced a sample of 1,080 valid responses, representing approximately 10% of the overall estimated population of Falun Gong practitioners in the United States. Given that Falun Dafa Associations do not maintain detailed membership lists, the FDIC estimates that there are at least 10,000 people that practice Falun Gong in the United States based on attendance at meditation sites, conferences and other activities. The survey began its distribution on September 4, 2025. Before disseminating the questionnaire nationwide, a pilot round was run through the New York State Falun Dafa Association in one city. Feedback from this small test group was used to clarify wording, eliminate ambiguities, and improve the logical flow of the questions. As of November 1, 2025, the FDIC had received the bulk of its 1,080 responses, while leaving the submission form open until late March to capture as many participants as possible.

Follow-up Interviews

Researchers also sent optional follow-up emails or conducted interviews with 31 participants who indicated they were willing to be contacted. These conversations allowed researchers to clarify details and gain additional context around specific incidents. All quotes appearing in the report are drawn from either these interviews or written survey responses.

Data Analysis

All responses were closely reviewed by the FDIC research team. Duplicate or incomplete responses were excluded where they undermined data integrity. Only clear, specific, and credible accounts were retained for analysis. Quantitative data were tabulated to identify patterns and prevalence rates. Qualitative responses were examined through the-

matic analysis, with every coding decision and rule documented. Analysis combined coding drawn from the survey topics and known forms of transnational repression and themes that emerged directly from the participants' own words. At least two researchers and advisers reviewed coding and analytical processes to ensure consistency and accuracy.

Privacy and Ethical Safeguards

Protecting participants' safety and privacy was the highest priority. The survey was hosted on a secure server operated by the FDIC, and all responses were anonymized and stored in a private cloud database. Personally identifiable information (PII) was stripped from every qualitative response to eliminate details that could be used for retaliation. No names, specific locations, or other identifiers appear in this report unless a participant explicitly gave written permission after being fully informed of the risks. Follow-up interviews were conducted only via end-to-end encrypted platforms (primarily Signal). All interview recordings and transcripts are stored on encrypted, access-controlled cloud hosts. Data will never be shared with any third party unless the participant specifically authorizes it and understands the implications.

Limitations

Given the topic's sensitivity, the survey was necessarily voluntary. As such, a self-selection bias is possible—people who felt strongly about the issue may have been more likely to respond. However, voluntary participation was essential both for ethical reasons and to encourage honest replies. By actively encouraging everyone in the Falun Gong practitioner community to take part (not only those who had been targeted), the research team attempted to minimize skewed results. We believe the combination of verified practitioner recruitment, rigorous privacy protections, transparent methods, and careful analysis grants the results strong validity and makes them a reliable resource for understanding the Falun Gong community in the United States and the transnational repression they face.

What to do if you are a victim of transnational repression

1. If you're in danger: Run away and call 9-1-1. Prioritize safety; get medical help if needed.
2. Report it to the FBI.
 - Submit a tip at tips.fbi.gov or call 1-800-CALL-FBI (225-5324).
 - Mention "suspected transnational repression."
 - You can attach screenshots, audio, video, and documents.
 - You can submit information to the FBI hotline in 60 languages including English, Chinese, and Vietnamese.
3. File a local police report. Ask for the incident number—this helps with protection orders, campus/workplace security, and follow-up.
4. Report the incident to the FDIC at contact@faluninfo.net. You can also request help in compiling information and other additional assistance.

Preserve evidence

Save everything, including texts, DMs (direct messages), emails (with headers), voicemails, call logs, letters, packages.

1. Screenshot and export entire threads; photograph caller ID and physical notes.
2. Record doxxing: URLs, posts, handles, timestamps, and archive links.
3. Keep a log (date, time, what happened, who saw it).
4. Report the information to contact@faluninfo.net.

Lock down your digital life

- Turn on multi-factor authentication for email, socials, banking.
- Change passwords, do not use the same password across different accounts. Save passwords offline in a notebook, do not use digital password savers.
- Tighten privacy settings; remove home/work addresses and contact info from profiles.
- Keep devices in a faraday bag.

Keep others informed

- Employer/school/campus security: ask for safety accommodations (escort, access controls, parking, mail screening).
- Family/roommates: share a brief safety plan.
- If you're abroad: Report to local police and your nearest U.S. embassy/consulate.

What to include in your FBI/local report

1. Any prior incidents, witnesses, or related police case numbers
2. Who was targeted; your contact info and safe callback method
3. What happened in your own words; dates/times/time zone
4. Why you believe a foreign state actor or proxy is involved
5. All evidence (files/links); preservation steps you've taken

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We extend our deepest gratitude to the courageous individuals who took the time to complete our survey and share their—often traumatizing—experiences to defend freedom and human rights in America. Their voices are vital to protecting the core principles of freedom, security, and open society that define the United States.

A Chinese-American woman from Maryland, despite being a U.S. citizen, still feels “unsafe at times”:

“Because of my practice of Falun Gong, from 1999 until 2012, before I came to the United States, I was arrested more than seven times, detained, subjected to illegal interrogations, surveillance, and torture, and was even sentenced to one year of “re-education through forced labor.” I was held in detention centers on more than seven separate occasions. My mother suffered enormous psychological pressure as a result of the persecution, and in 2008 she died of a heart attack.

As a Falun Gong practitioner in the U.S., I still feel unsafe at times. Even though there is freedom here, many Chinese people, including some Americans, are carrying prejudice shaped by the CCP’s propaganda.

This creates discrimination, social isolation, and even threats, which make the overall atmosphere tense and insecure. For me personally, the impact [of transnational repression] is very real: colleagues have distanced themselves from me, community members have verbally attacked me, and sometimes I feel constantly watched. It is painful to know that even in the U.S.—a free society—the shadow of the CCP’s persecution still influences how others treat me.

I believe that transnational repression is dangerous not only to Falun Gong practitioners, but to the principle of freedom itself. It spreads fear in immigrant communities, silences voices of conscience, and attempts to extend authoritarian control beyond China’s borders. By speaking about my experiences, I hope to shed light on this ongoing problem and to encourage stronger protections for those targeted by such tactics.”



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