

An Appeal to All Good People of the World

The Falun Gong Report



**Help to End the Chinese Government's State Terrorism
Against Conscience**

Front Cover: On July 20, 2001, Falun Gong practitioners from all over the world gathered in Washington, DC for a parade to call for “SOS: Urgent Rescue of Falun Gong Practitioners Persecuted in China.” This photo shows Falun Gong practitioners dressed in white and holding wreathes that bear the pictures and names of those practitioners who had died of torture in China.

The Falun Gong Report

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Dedicated to the Peaceful and Courageous Falun Gong Practitioners in China

An Appeal to All Good People of the World

In March 2000, before the 56th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, we compiled a report on the extensive and severe human rights violations against millions of Falun Gong practitioners by the government of the People's Republic of China, hoping that the world would take notice and help to stop the brutal persecution. We have since updated the report for each and every subsequent session of the Human Rights Commission and its Sub-Commission.

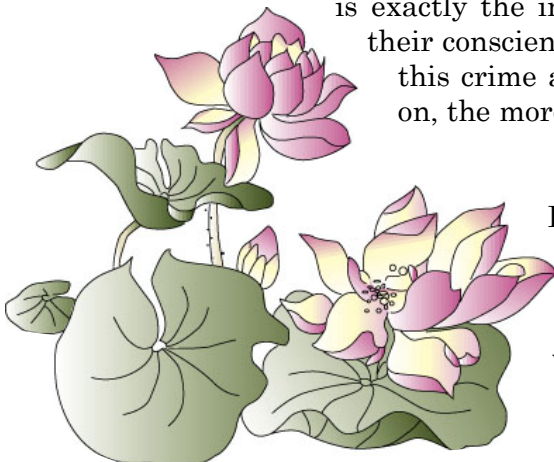
What you are now reading is the fifth edition of the report – and the violent persecution has gone on for almost three years, with minimal international intervention.

Although there are voices calling on the PRC government to stop the persecution, they have been far too sporadic and are no match to the acquiescence the PRC government has received in the accession to the WTO, the awarding of the 2008 Olympics, and the avoidance of human rights discussions in the name of the anti-terrorist coalition.

With these rewards and licenses, the PRC government feels encouraged to inflict its reign of terror and darkness. At the time of our first report two years ago, 39 Falun Gong practitioners had died of torture in police custody. The number now exceeds 1,600.

The use of terror and extermination to quell a resistance is not a recent invention; however, the systematic use of it to goad people into “actively” acting against their conscience is the trademark of communist tyranny, and the PRC regime has reached new depths in the extent and efficiency of its terrorism. Consistently throughout its 50 years of rule and persecution, the PRC dictators have openly announced to the nation that only 5% of the people are targeted, and that the other 95% are safe. This brings out the very worst of human nature--clinging to the 95% side at any cost, even at the expense of friends and relatives, and closing their eyes to the rights of the 5%. That 5%, of course, has been rotated so often that the whole nation has been repressed into submission. This is exactly the intended effect of the PRC state terrorism: people acting against their conscience and looking away from state evildoing. The unfortunate part of this crime against conscience is that it is self-perpetuating: the more it goes on, the more people are hardened in act against their conscience.

This crime against conscience underlies the essence of the PRC government's persecution of Falun Gong. Falun Gong is apolitical. Falun Gong practitioners only aspire to become the most peace-loving people they can be through internal cultivation of personal integrity, courage, and universal love. This is what evildoers fear.



More than two years of persecution of Falun Gong in China, the extreme torture of hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners, the killing of thousands of practitioners by the police, and the contrasting peaceful insistence on their right to conscience by the courageous Falun Gong practitioners epitomizes human evil against goodness in its most pure form.

Edmund Burke once said: “All that is necessary for evil to triumph is for good men to do nothing.”

In the hope that the world will intervene, we submit this report to you, the good people of the world.

The sole objective of the PRC government’s persecution is to force Falun Gong practitioners to renounce their own conscience; in such, being evil is the real and only reason for its attack on conscience, no more, no less. Some have rationalized that the government’s persecution as a reaction to feeling threatened. We urge you to refrain from giving justification or excuse to the Chinese regime’s brutality. The only proper action in the face of a severe human rights violation is to act to put an immediate end to it.

The coercive methods used by the Chinese government against Falun Gong practitioners are of the most heinous kind. Chinese president Jiang Zemin has heartlessly instructed his security police, “No measure is too excessive against Falun Gong.” We call out to all media and reporters: do not portray the PRC government’s violent persecution and Falun Gong practitioners’ peaceful petition as a contest of two equals, for there is a vast difference between the oppressors and the victims.

We call out to the good people of the world: the suffering and sacrifice of Falun Gong practitioners is not just for themselves, but also for conscience and the benefit of humanity. From the pillorying of Jesus Christ’s disciples to Mahatma Gandhi’s spinning wheel to Martin Luther King’s marches to Nelson Mandela’s transcending decades of incarceration, humanity has been given many examples of how the seemingly weak and vanquished become alive and huge in the history book by virtue of their humility and steely conviction in conscience. Their sufferings and peaceful initiatives ultimately become our most treasured heritage. This, in turn, has made the world a better place to live for all of us.

History does repeat itself, and the world once again finds itself watching a peaceful group, this time Falun Gong practitioners, enduring an evil power and continuing the journey to conscience.

We can choose to act, we can choose to watch, or we can choose to not choose. However, observing such a trial of good people, deep in our hearts we ultimately are making a choice.

Introduction

This report details human rights violations committed by the government of the People's Republic of China against practitioners of Falun Gong. In the following eight chapters, we seek to bring to you the severity of the more than two years of violent persecution of Falun Gong. A brief introduction is given here to provide significant background information.

Falun Gong, a Practice That Has Benefited 100 Million People in Over 40 Countries

Falun Gong is an ancient form of *qigong*. *Qigong*, translated as cultivation-exercise, is the generic term for the practice of mind and body refinement through special mental and physical exercises. Throughout the history of China and some other parts of the world, numerous schools of *qigong* have existed, each with its own characteristics and emphasis. Some schools have taken the form of religion, some are passed down from one master to only a few disciples, and some have taken the form of popular exercises. *Taichi* and some branches of *Yoga* are examples of popular exercises; Buddhism and Taoism may be considered religious forms of *qigong*, with the former emphasizing mind cultivation and meditation, and the latter paying particular attention to body refinement through unique exercises.

Falun Gong distinguishes itself from other *qigong* practices by emphasizing both mind cultivation and body refinement. Mr. Li Hongzhi, the founder of Falun Gong, teaches his disciples that to achieve total health one must first be a good person of supremely moral character. Following the Falun Gong principle of "Truthfulness-Benevolence-Forbearance," practitioners of Falun Gong devote themselves to the cultivation of their inner selves and the improvement of their mental and moral quality. This, combined with five sets of gentle exercises of proven efficacy in health improvement, has enabled practitioners to achieve purposeful living, morality, total health, and true happiness. As a testament to its superior benefits, Falun Gong had become a global phenomenon of over 100 million practitioners across more than 40 countries by 1999, just seven years since its introduction to the public.



This group practice took place at Shenyang City in Liaoning Province before the persecution started.

The Chinese Government's Increasing Hostility towards Falun Gong

The benefit of Falun Gong practice to the citizens and the society was originally recognized and commended by various levels of the Chinese government. In fact, the positive regard from the authorities had facilitated the spread of Falun Gong in the early 1990's. The state-controlled media – including national and local newspapers, TV and radio stations – frequently covered activities and benefits of Falun Gong practice.

The increasing popularity of Falun Gong, however, proved to be too much for a few officials within the Chinese government. From clandestine undermining in early 1994, to the orchestrated smear-attack campaign, and the banning of Falun Gong books in 1996, to police harassment in 1997, certain power blocs within the Chinese government gradually escalated their underhanded persecution to overt assault. On April 23, 1999, in broad daylight, armed police forces in Tianjin City violently assaulted hundreds of Falun Gong practitioners and detained 45 of them.

The “April 25th Peaceful Petition” by Falun Gong Practitioners

Two days later, on April 25, 1999, over 10,000 Falun Gong practitioners gathered quietly in Beijing outside the State Council Appeals Office, located within the Chinese leadership compound, to petition for the release of practitioners who were detained in Tianjin and the lifting of the ban on Falun Gong books. The gathering was peaceful, orderly, and lawful. After China premier Zhu Rongji met with a few representatives from among the gathered practitioners and ordered the release of arrested practitioners in Tianjin, the practitioners quietly dispersed. Because of this gathering Falun Gong began to receive international attention.

Jiang Zemin Ordered All-out Persecution

China's president Jiang Zemin, however, resented the peaceful solution. Apparently seeking a resounding conquest to augment his personal authority, on July 20, 1999, Jiang ordered the persecution against Falun Gong to commence, despite the fact that many within the government were already either practitioners themselves or held favorable views towards Falun Gong. Later, in October, Jiang ordered the Chinese national legislature to pass a law to allow a tougher crackdown. The Washington Post noted in an article on November 2, 1999, that “When [China's Communist leaders] found themselves without the laws they needed to vigorously persecute a peaceful meditation society, the Party simply ordered up some new laws. Now these will be applied --retroactively, of course... By these standards, Stalin was a scrupulous observer of civil rights.”

Since July 20, 1999, more than 100,000 practitioners, including pregnant women, the elderly, and young children, have been sent to labor camps without a trial; more than 500 have been jailed, with the longest term being 18 years; and hundreds of thousands of innocent residents have been detained, almost all under inhumane conditions. Shockingly, more than 1,000 practitioners have been detained and severely tortured with nerve-damaging drugs in mental hospitals. As of March 2002, more than 1,600 people had died in custody, while countless others are still unaccounted for. The scope and severity of the atrocities are difficult to fathom.



On April 25, 1999, Falun Gong practitioners gathered quietly and orderly outside the State Council Appeals Office to appeal to the government for a just treatment of Falun Gong.

A Staged-Immolation and the Deception of World Opinion

The Chinese government has also launched a far-reaching campaign of misinformation about Falun Gong to justify its persecution and to escape world condemnation. State-run media have flooded the printing presses and airwaves with fabrications about Mr. Li Hongzhi and Falun Gong. As with all lies, the Chinese government failed miserably in the details. For example, the Chinese government made up claims that the practice of Falun Gong caused 1,400 people to die or to become insane. This number, even if assumed to be true, divided by 70 million practitioners,



Rough eviction contrasts with peaceful meditation

would be many magnitudes below the national average. In another example, the Chinese government claimed that Mr. Li Hongzhi had falsified his date of birth, and even turned up a “hospital record” to prove his mother was treated with oxytocin in 1952 before his birth. Oxytocin, however, was not to be identified until 1953.

In early 2001, desperate to turn the tide, the Chinese government attempted an outrageous stunt: a staged immolation of five people in Tiananmen Square. The state-run media then blamed it on Falun Gong. This staged-immolation, however, has been taken apart by neutral reporters and by careful observers of the same videotape which was published by the Chinese government:

- An investigative story published by the Washington Post revealed that Ms. Liu Chunling, one of the “immolators,” had never practiced Falun Gong;
- Liu Siying, the 12-year-old girl, was purported to have had a tracheotomy, but spoke and sang clearly, a medical impossibility;
- Ms. Hao Huijun, another immolator, was reported to have graduated from a Henan Music College in 1974, a year in the Cultural Revolution when no students were graduated;
- Mr. Wang Jindong was shown to have been badly burned; however, the plastic 7-UP bottle that he had “used to douse gasoline” remained miraculously intact.

(For an analysis of the CCTV footage of the staged-immolations, please visit: <http://www.faluninfo.net/devstories/tiananmen/immolation.asp>)

The Power of Non-Violence

Facing extreme injustice and violence, the power of faith and nonviolence shines brightly. Since the persecution began, millions of Falun Gong practitioners, some from foreign countries, have gone to Beijing to tell the government, “Falun Gong is good!” Millions remain true to their faith in Falun Gong’s principle of “Truthfulness-Benevolence-Forbearance” when facing abuse, torture, and death. Falun Gong practitioners have always remained completely peaceful. They remain peaceful during police beatings; they remain peaceful when inmates who are coerced by the police torture them. Their great tolerance, compassion, and righteousness have even inspired countless torturers to become Falun Gong practitioners.



Another practitioner escorted into compound after appeal

The Peaceful Petition of Falun Gong Practitioners and the Chinese People's Quest for Rights and Dignity

It is important to point out that the Chinese government's persecution of Falun Gong is no deviation from its 50 years of continuous persecution of intellectuals, labor activists, dissidents, Christians, Buddhists, and other nonconformists. Various studies by western scholars have indicated that eighty or more millions of lives have perished because of the non-stop persecution under the Chinese communist rule. These persecutions are all born of the same purpose: the destruction of human nature.

The persecution of Falun Gong is still going on in China. However the peaceful and persistent insistence on their basic rights by Falun Gong practitioners is already transcending the historic plight of Chinese human rights. Their request cannot be more simple: the right to do the Falun Gong exercises and to be good people following the principle of "Truthfulness-Benevolence-Forbearance." Their approach is peaceful, apolitical and noble. Their suffering is helping more and more people wake up to the Chinese government's heinous crimes against humanity.

Many Falun Gong practitioners have risked all to publicize the violations they or fellow practitioners have suffered. Their reports must not be taken lightly, lest the values of hope, courage, and the most fundamental human rights be forsaken. In presenting these documents, we now ask you to be a voice for those without one, to do all within your power to challenge the injustice and cruelty.



Plainclothes police taking down a Falun Gong petitioner

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Murder and Execution



A candlelight vigil in front of the Washington Monument in memory of Falun Gong practitioners tortured to death in China. (July 20, 2001, the two-year anniversary of the PRC government's persecution of Falun Gong)

Overview

The Chinese government has consistently denied the fact that it uses violence in the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. However, there is one fact that not even the Chinese government can deny—namely, the massive death rate of Falun Gong practitioners in police custody.

Reliable sources report that, as of February 2002, at least 1,600 Falun Gong practitioners or their immediate family members have died from torture while in police custody. Among these 1,600 cases, we have received detailed information regarding the torture and death of 371 practitioners that was provided by families and friends of the victims. These details paint an almost unimaginable picture of tragedy: some practitioners died within one hour of being in police custody; some died after months of agonizing pain; some died in “water cages” in which the victims were immersed in filthy water for months; additionally, some died from being dowsed with gasoline and set ablaze by the police.

Some of the practitioners died from having their genitals shocked with an electric baton for prolonged periods of time. Others died from skull fractures that resulted from savage beatings.

In extreme cases, an infant as young as 8 months was executed, and a grandmother as old as 75 years was murdered. A disabled man with a hunched back was killed when police tried to forcefully “flatten” his torso, and a healthy man was killed with an overdose of nerve-damaging psychiatric drugs. One man was beaten into a coma and then cremated alive. One woman was tied down—while still conscious—and injected with a euthanasia drug.

These murders and executions are being committed by various police throughout China and they are being driven by the Chinese government, which promises impunity for the perpetrators and punishment to officers who go easy on practitioners. The government’s sole objective of this policy of torturing Falun Gong practitioners is to force them to renounce their faith. The police have openly told the practitioners that the only way to be released was to renounce Falun Gong. Otherwise, they would be “slowly tortured to death and [their case would be] written off as suicide.” And if this does not indicate that the perpetrators were devoid of humanity, some police have even claimed, “We are reincarnated little devils from hell, and we’ll beat you into hell as well.”



The mass killings of Falun Gong practitioners by the Chinese authorities have been reported by many journalists and human rights organizations. For example, in a Wall Street Journal report on December 26, 2000, Mr. Ian Johnson (who won the Pulitzer Award for International Reporting in his series of reports on the persecution of Falun Gong) wrote:

“WEIFANG, China -- Rising out of the North China Plain...this is an unremarkable Chinese city in every respect but one: local police regularly torture residents to death. Since the beginning of the year, when police killed a 58-year-old

retiree, at least 10 more Weifang residents have died in police custody. Weifang, which has less than 1% of the national population, accounts for 15% of those deaths.”

Since Mr. Johnson’s report, at least 9 additional Falun Gong practitioners have died in the hands of the Weifang police.

To deflect reports like Mr. Johnson’s, and to deceive the world, some police stations have released practitioners who were tortured and on the verge of death. Many of them have died within hours of their release. The authorities then claimed that the practitioners died because they refused medical treatment.

The authorities even claimed that Falun Gong practitioners committed suicide while in police custody. Some police have thrown Falun Gong practitioners out of tall buildings and claimed that it was suicide. Some police have also hung the bodies of the practitioners and claimed that they hung themselves.

This “suicide in custody” scheme is ludicrous and transparent, and the responsibility is easy to place. It is, therefore, most unfortunate that some western media have unwittingly fallen for the Chinese government’s propaganda, and that the reputations of these murdered practitioners have been smeared after their wrongful deaths.

One of these unfortunate reports was on July 4, 2001, when a number of western news reporters re-broadcasted the Chinese government’s lies regarding the mass suicide of 15 female Falun Gong practitioners in the Wanjia Labor Camp. These journalists had either missed or simply ignored an important clue: two weeks before this “mass suicide” Falun Gong practitioners outside China had issued Urgent Action Appeal for these same practitioners in that same labor camp. The truth, according to witnesses, was that these women were stripped and forced into cells with male criminals and subsequently tortured to death.

In the following report, we have compiled a few select cases regarding the extrajudicial execution of Falun Gong practitioners by the Chinese government. We want to point out that these cases were sent from China by Falun Gong practitioners who risked their lives to do so. We also want to clarify that what we can present to you, within a reasonable space, is but a small fraction of the tragic reports we have received.

Burned to Death

Wang Huajun Savagely Beaten and Burned to Death

Wang Huajun, female, 36, resident of Fengjiashan, Macheng City, Hubei Province

On the morning of April 18, 2001, the Macheng police arrested Ms. Wang Huajun while she was talking about Falun Gong at a public gathering in downtown Macheng City. She was sent to the Macheng City Public Security Bureau and was severely beaten for over half a day. After she lost consciousness, the police and personnel from the public security bureau dragged her outside of the city hall. The police doused her with gasoline and set her on fire. Ms. Wang regained consciousness momentarily and tried to stand up. However, the policemen simply stood around and watched her succumb to the flames.



▲ Ms. Wang Huajun

Ms. Wang was burned to death while she lay on her back. The back of her head, her back, and her lower body were unburned. Her throat had two deep holes where she had been gouged with knives; also her ear had been cut off. The people from her village who carried her body to be cremated could tell at a glance that she had been tortured before being burned to death, but the local authorities forbade them from telling anyone these facts. The local government also prohibited Ms. Wang's husband to investigate his wife's death.

Zhang Zhenggang Beaten into a Coma and Cremated Alive

Zhang Zhenggang, male, 36, Huaian City, Jiangsu Province

On March 2, 2000, Mr. Zhang Zhenggang was taken into custody at the Huaian Police Station, Huaian City. On March 25, 2000, he was brutally beaten, which left severe injuries to his brain. Later, he was sent to the First Hospital of Huaian City for emergency treatment, and lapsed into a coma. On March 30, the medical examination showed that Mr. Zhang still had a weak heartbeat and slow respiration. Then approximately 50 police officers appeared and imposed a curfew at the hospital. A few officers pushed Mr. Zhang's family members and other patients away, and took Mr. Zhang, who was still breathing and had a heartbeat, to the crematorium. Mr. Zhang's body was cremated without the consent of his family members. Mr. Zhang's relatives were not allowed to grieve over Mr. Zhang's death, to send in a floral wreath, or to appeal to higher authorities.



▲ Mr. Zhang Zhenggang with his wife and daughter.

Death by Electric Baton Shock

Li Jinping Stripped Naked and Shocked in Genital Area until Dead

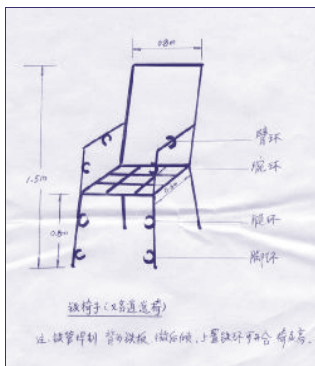
Li Jinping, female, 37, an employee of Weifang Animal Husbandry Bureau, Weifang City, Shandong Province



▲ Ms. Li Jinping

On June 4, 2001, for merely visiting a Falun Gong practitioner's home in Majia Village, the police from the Shouguang Police Station of Weifang City, arrested and beat Ms. Li Jinping. Afterward, she was sent to the Shouguang Detention Center.

On the afternoon of June 6, 2001, when Ms. Li requested an unconditional release, the police stripped Ms. Li naked and beat her. After the beating, the police chained to an "Iron Chair." In the evening, the director of the detention center, team lead Wang, and other guards shocked Ms. Li's genitals with electric batons. Her body turned dark purple and black and she lost consciousness several times. Each time, the guards just revived her with cold water and shocked her again. One of the police officers threatened to rape and kill her. They continued to shock her with batons even after she began spitting up blood. Ms. Li was left chained to the iron chair and kept vomiting all night.



▲ "Iron Chair"

By early next morning, June 7, 2001, Ms. Li had lost consciousness and no pulse could be detected; however, the police still would not take her to the hospital immediately. They eventually determined that she was near death. Then the plainclothes police took her to the People's Hospital at Shouguang where she died the same day.

Liu Yonglai Shocked to Death while Tied to the "Tiger Bench"

Liu Yonglai, male, 36, resident of Dalian City, Liaoning Province

In March 2001, Mr. Liu Yonglai was arrested because he was distributing Falun Gong flyers. He was sentenced to 3 years in the Dalian Labor Camp, Dalian City, Liaoning Province.

The labor camp leaders and guards tortured Mr. Liu for seven hours straight on the second day of his detention. Everyone in the building heard his agonizing screams. He was tied to a "tiger bench" (A torture device on which a victim's legs are tied down and bricks are inserted underneath the feet, forcing the legs to bend unnaturally and causing excruciating pain). Mr. Liu was strapped with a rope around his mouth and neck. The police used eight electric batons, with 720 volts, to simultaneously shock all of the sensitive parts of his body.



▲ Mr. Liu Yonglai

Mr. Liu was eventually shocked to death. Witness reported that his mouth was split open about 2 inches on both sides. Wounds and burns caused by baton shocks were all over his body. At the time of his death, his wife, Ms. Wang Yongmei, was detained in the Yaojia Detention Center, leaving their fourteen-year old son alone at home.



▲ "Tiger Bench"

Xiao Jinsong Shocked to Death

Xiao Jinsong, male, Jilin City, Jilin Province

In early October 2000, Mr. Xiao Jinsong went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. He was arrested and detained in the Huanxiling and Jiutai Yinmahe Labor Camps in Jilin Province. In the labor camps, Mr. Xiao was repeatedly tortured.



▲ Mr. Xiao Jinsong

On January 8, 2002, more than 20 policemen sent Mr. Xiao to a hospital in Changchun City, and then transferred him to Jilin City Central Hospital. By that time Mr. Xiao was in narcosis and had become very emaciated, but his belly and thighs were terribly swollen. He told his sister that the labor camp was no place for a human being to stay, and that so many guards had shocked him together that he felt the electric batons falling on his body like rain drops. Mr. Xiao died on February 4, 2002 from the deadly torture he suffered in the labor camp.

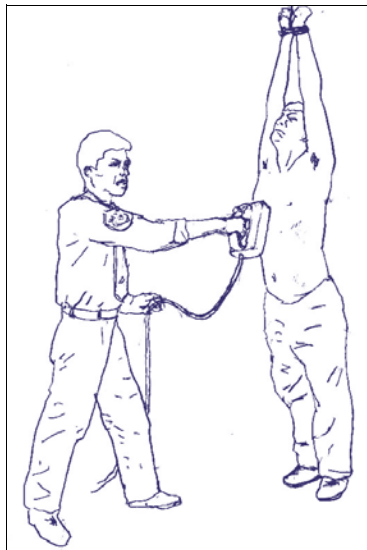


▲ Photos of Mr. Xiao's injuries before his death.

Elderly Died from a High Voltage Baton Shock to the Heart

Wang Lanxiang, female, in her 60's, a resident of Majia Village, Sunjiaji Town, Weifang City, Shandong Province

On June 4, 2001, Ms. Wang Lanxiang was arrested and beaten by policemen from the Shouguang Police Station, Weifang City, for merely gathering in a Falun Gong practitioner's home in Majia Village. She was sent to the Shouguang Detention Center.



▲ In some labor camps or detention centers, the guards use self-made Electric Irons to shock practitioners.

On June 7, 2001, because Ms. Wang refused to renounce Falun Gong, she was repeatedly shocked with an electric baton for an entire afternoon. Afterwards, the guards switched to a more powerful baton that delivered a very high voltage of electricity. They used this baton to shock the area of her heart. She died instantly.

After she died, the police immediately took her body to the funeral parlor to be cremated. Ms. Wang's son was only allowed to view his mother's corpse from a distance. The police proceeded to cremate Ms. Wang's body even though her son did not agree to it.

Death from Savage Beatings

Sixty-Four-Year-Old Beaten to Death by Police

Liu Yufeng, male, 64, a retired worker from the Xiaozetou Village of Songcun Town, Wendeng City, Shandong Province



▲ Mr. Liu Yufeng

On the morning of July 18, 2000, Mr. Liu Yufeng was arrested by the police and detained in the Wendeng Detention Center because he practiced Falun Gong exercises on Huilong Mountain. On July 19, the Wendeng Detention Center called Mr. Liu's daughter and asked her to pay 200 to 300 Yuan for her father's medical treatment. On July 22, 2000, the detention center called his daughter again, and told her to take Mr. Liu home. When his son-in-law carried Mr. Liu out, he was already in a coma. Mr. Liu was taken home around 10 a.m. on July 22, 2000, and died the next morning at 7 a.m.

The autopsy by the coroner revealed a mass of blood in Mr. Liu's right eye-rim, cuts and bruises on his face, and black and blue marks left by electric



▲ Mr. Liu's corpse

shocks on his throat, chest, and legs. His skin had begun to separate from his body, and the soft tissue below the skin was damaged. It was discovered that the second, third, and fourth ribs on both the right and left sides were fractured. The upper one-third of the sternum [*The bone running from the neck to the stomach; the breastbone*] was broken. His whole body was covered with bruises and injuries.

After Mr. Liu's death, his family hired a lawyer to seek justice. The police then detained Mr. Liu's wife, put his family members under close surveillance, and forced the attorney to drop the case.

Nineteen-Year-Old Beaten to Death while in Police Custody

Chu Congrui, female, 19, resident of Xujia Village, Tiande Town, Shulan City of Jilin Province



▲ Ms. Chu Congrui

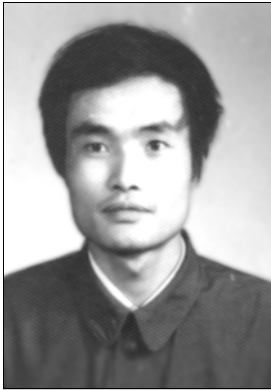
On December 1, 2000, Ms. Chu Congrui went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and detained at the Haidian District Police Substation. She died at the substation on December 13, 2000.

On December 17, 2000, the Haidian District Police notified Ms. Chu's family to come and claim her body. The police claimed that Ms. Chu died from fasting, but a doctor disagreed. The doctor told Ms. Chu's family that her nose was broken, her face and lips were severely swollen, her body was bloody all over, and both ears were plugged with blood-soaked cotton swabs. These signs indicated that Ms. Chu had suffered horrific physical pain and mental anguish while being violently beaten before she died. On December 18, 2000, she was cremated in Changping County in Beijing.

Ms. Chu's parents have suffered enormous sorrow and grief. When Ms. Chu's fiancé and her mother returned to Shulan City from Beijing, the local policeman tried to arrest them simply because they knew the truth of Ms. Chu's death. In order to avoid arrest by the local police, they have both been forced to flee their homes and go into hiding.

Du Xu Died from Torture during Detention

Du Xu, male, 35, former employee of the Nanyang Meat Processing Factory, junior college graduate, resident of Nanyang City, Henan Province



▲ Mr. Du Xu

Mr. Du Xu appealed to the central government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. He was subsequently arrested on November 15, 2000, detained in the Wancheng Police Station, and severely tortured by police. At around 1 p.m. on November 28, 2000, Mr. Du was sent to the First People's Hospital for emergency treatment. The police did not notify Mr. Du's family until after 7 p.m. By the time his family arrived at the hospital, he was already in a coma.

A medical examination revealed trauma to a large area of Mr. Du's brain, and bleeding inside his skull. His left leg was broken, and his legs and feet were black and swollen. He had wounds all over his body, including black eyes.

Doctors operated on Mr. Du's injured brain but told his family that he could lose his life at any minute. Mr. Du never fully regained consciousness during his entire 43-day stay in the hospital. He gained some awareness in early January, but was not able to speak. Mr. Du passed away at 5:30 a.m. on January 10, 2001.



▲ Photos of Mr. Du taken during his hospitalization.



▲ Mr. Du's foot was beaten and bruised.

Zhao Jing Beaten to Death in only Three Days in Police Custody

Zhao Jing, female, 19, resident of Yushu Village, Baishang Township, Fengman District, Jilin City, Jilin Province



▲ Ms. Zhao Jing

On November 22, 2000, Ms. Zhao Jing traveled to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. The next day, the police of the Yutian County Public Security Bureau in Hebei Province arrested her and detained her in the Public Security Bureau Detention Center in Yutian County.

The police officers at the detention center beat and tortured Ms. Zhao savagely. Inmates said they could hear horrifying screams from Ms. Zhao. One witness confirmed that Ms. Zhao was severely beaten by the police. She died on the third night after she was in custody.

The police cremated Ms. Zhao's body before her family had an opportunity to see it.

Wang Hong Sexually Abused and Beaten to Death

Wang Hong, female, 39, resident of Changtan Town, Liaozhong County, Liaoning Province

On December 1, 2000, Ms. Wang Hong went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted back to Longshan Labor Camp in Shenyang City. The guards in the labor camp tortured her ruthlessly and frequently. They shocked her with electric batons, poured icy water over her, poured boiling water on her back and her genital area, and even repeatedly forced a plastic bottle into her vagina.

Police then transferred Ms. Wang to the Zhangshi Labor Camp where the guards attempted to “transform” her by using various types of torture. The guards tied her up with rope, stuffed her mouth with towels and beat her for several hours with wooden boards. She was beaten on her head, face, and other parts of her body while a male prisoner sat on top of her.

The guards in Zhangshi Labor Camp eventually gave up, and sent Ms. Wang back to the Longshan Labor Camp. The guards proceeded to torture her further. They forcibly pushed her head down to between her legs, tied her legs together to hold her head in between, and then tied her hands behind her back. She was then forced to stand in this agonizing position for more than 20 hours, and she was savagely beaten whenever she fell. They then forced her down to the ground with her legs extended in front of her, forced



▲ Photos of Ms. Wang before her death

bend her head to one of her legs, tied her head to her leg, tied her hands behind her back, and forced her to “sit” in that position for another 20 hours. In the process, the camp supervisor incited prisoners to grab her by the neck, almost choking her to death.

The continuous torture caused serious injuries to Ms. Wang, including kidney failure. However, the authori-

ties at the labor camp refused to let her family take her home. When she was finally brought home on August 22, 2001, Ms. Wang was on the verge of death. She died on August 31, 2001, shortly after her release.

Wang Bin Died from Severe Beating and Torture

Wang Bin, male, about 47, resident of Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province

At the end of May 2000, Mr. Wang Bin went to Beijing to appeal to the central government for the right to practice Falun Gong. He was arrested and taken to the Dongfeng Xinchun Labor Camp.

On the night of September 27, 2000, the guards at the labor camp ordered five prisoners to beat Mr. Wang. The guards told the five prisoners that they would be given reduced sentences if they beat Mr. Wang hard enough, or they would be punished for disobeying the order. The ensuing savage beating caused the artery in Mr. Wang's neck and major blood vessels to break. As a result, his tonsils were injured, his lymph nodes were crushed and several bones were fractured. He had cigarette burns on the back of his hands and inside his nostrils. There were bruises all over his body. His appearance was grotesque. Even though he was already close to death, he was tortured again later that night. He finally lost consciousness.



▲ Mr. Wang Bin



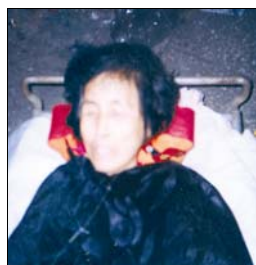
▲ Mr. Wang's corpse

When someone reported Mr. Wang's condition to a camp guard and asked him to take Mr. Wang to the hospital, the guard heartlessly said that there was no problem and that he would wake up in a while. Mr. Wang remained unconscious through the next day. When he was finally taken to the hospital, the doctor said it was too late. On the night of October 4, 2000, Mr. Wang died from the severe injuries.

Li Yanhua Beaten to Death for Distributing Flyers

Li Yanhua, female, around 60, resident of Dongjiang Village, Nanlou Economic Development District, Dashiqiao City, Liaoning Province

On February 19, 2001, the police arrested Ms. Li Yanhua for distributing Falun Gong flyers and sent her to the Nanlou Economic Development District Police Station, Dashiqiao City. Several policemen beat this elderly woman with batons until she lost control



▲ Ms. Li Yanhua



▲ Ms. Li's corpse

of her bowels and bladder. The beating left wounds covering every inch of her body. Blood gushed from her nose, mouth, and ears, her right eye was sunken, with one eye open, and the other one closed. Her right arm was black and blue. Her back, from her shoulders to her buttocks, was full of marks from the blows and was almost completely purple. Ms. Li died at the scene.

Zhang Zigen Tortured, Paralyzed, and Died at Xuanhua Detention Center

Zhang Zigen, female, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province.

In March 2000, Ms. Zhang Zigen was arrested and detained at the Xuanhua Detention Center of Zhangjiakou City. At the detention center, the police beat and tortured her savagely, causing her to be paralyzed from the waist down. The officials at the detention center, however, ignored her severe condition and refused to give her any medical treatment. The police released her only when she was

in critical condition. Her family then managed to send her to a hospital for emergency treatment. However, one of her legs was already necrotic and had to be amputated.

On October 7, 2000, the police arrested Ms. Zhang again and sent her to the Xuanhua Detention Center. Ms. Zhang was beaten and tortured at the detention center. Five or six days later, Ms. Zhang's physical condition deteriorated severely and she was sent home. She died February 25, 2001.

An Elderly Woman Beaten to Death at the Dalian Police Station

Zeng Xianmei, female, 63, a resident of Lushunkou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

On the morning of August 9, 2001, several policemen from the Xigang Police Station arrested Ms. Zeng Xianmei while she was doing housework.

On the afternoon of August 14, 2001, Ms. Zeng's family was notified of her death. Though Ms. Zeng's head was wrapped in gauze, a bloodstain the size of a fist was visible near her cerebellum, indicating an injury there. Protruding black bruises covered her right eye. In addition, there was a round, black and blue injury about 1 to 2 cm in diameter under her lower jaw, and another one about 2 or 3 cm inside the middle of her lip. A large area of Ms. Zeng's right shoulder was covered with bruises and some of her skin had been scraped off there. There were also bruises and injuries on her right costal (rib) area, as well as on the left side of her waist and on her right hip. Her hands were badly swollen. Her lower left leg was covered with gauze and blood. Her feet were also swollen and covered with cuts.



▲ Ms. Zeng Xianmei

Murder by Police

Xu Zhilian, an Outstanding Teacher, Beaten and Shot to Death

Xu Zhilian, female, 31, an outstanding teacher at the Fuqin Elementary School of Chengdu City, Sichuan Province



▲ Ms. Xu Zhilian

Ms. Xu Zhilian had appealed to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. For doing so, she was arrested and fined.

In February 2001, she was arrested and handcuffed in front of her students in the classroom while she was teaching. She was detained and tortured at the Fuqin Police Station. Later, she managed to escape and went into hiding.

On June 28, 2001, Ms. Xu returned home for a brief visit with her husband and child. Around 11 p.m., six policemen broke into Ms. Xu's house. Ms. Xu jumped from a window to escape and landed in her neighbor's yard. The police then broke into the home of Ms. Xu's neighbor, and cornered Ms. Xu to a corner of the yard, together with the neighbor's dog. One policeman fired several shots at Ms. Xu, killing the dog and wounding Ms. Xu. They then proceeded to beat her savagely with the butt of the gun until Ms. Xu lapsed into a coma.

The four policemen then threw Ms. Xu into their van and drove away. They stopped the van at an intersection when Ms. Xu had regained consciousness. The policemen pulled her out of the van and beat her again. Ms. Xu died at the scene.



▲ Ms. Xu Zhilian

The authority informed Ms. Xu's family of her death on June 29, 2001. When Ms. Xu's family went to the mortuary, they found three bullet holes in the back of Ms. Xu's head. There was also blood in her nose and there were wounds all over her face. However, the officers from the Fuqin Police Station did not allow her family to take her body for an autopsy. They hastily cremated Ms. Xu on July 2, 2001, without the consent of her family. To destroy all the evidence, the police also burned the bloody nightgown which Ms. Xu was wearing.

Kong Qinghuang Died from Daily Bloodletting

Kong Qinghuang, male, 33, former vice Mayor of Linan Town, resident of Jianshui County, Yunnan Province

On June 9, 2000, Mr. Kong Qinghuang went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. On June 28, 2000, he was arrested and sent to the Jianshui County Detention Center. To protest his illegal detention, he went on a hunger strike. The detention center force-fed Mr. Kong first; however, starting from August 2000, the police forcibly took Mr. Kong to the Jianshui Town People's Hospital, and gave him intravenous injections of an unknown substance. At that time, Mr. Kong was visibly weakened from the hunger strike and the torturous force-feeding, but a doctor still subjected him to daily bloodletting, claiming that it was for medical examination. His skin turned very yellow, probably due to the continuous loss of blood. Then on September 1, Mr. Kong was forced to drink a cup of soup. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Kong pressed his hands over his stomach, and tears streamed down his face as the result of the excruciation pain. He lapsed into a coma the next day, and died on the evening of September 3, 2000.

It is unclear what substance had been intravenously injected into Mr. Kong, why he was subjected to daily bloodletting, and what was in that soup. A medical specialist suggested that Mr. Kong died of intoxication; however, the police hastily cremated him before an autopsy could be performed.

Wang Xiufen Tortured to Death within 10 Days in Police Custody

Wang Xiufen, female, resident of Zuojia Township, Yongji City, Jilin Province

On December 21, 2001, Ms. Wang Xiufen was arrested while distributing Falun Gong flyers, and was detained in the Jiutai Detention Center in Jilin Province. She went on a hunger strike to protest the detention. During which time, she was tortured and force-fed. On January 1, 2002, the police ransacked her home. Around 5 p.m. on the same day, the police



▲ Ms. Wang Xiufen

told her family that they needed to prepare documents for her release for medical treatment. When her family members came to the police station and asked to meet with Ms. Wang, they were told that she was in the Jiutai City People's Hospital.

When they arrived at the hospital, they saw that Ms. Wang was dying; she passed away about ten minutes later. Ms. Wang's lower body was naked, her left ankle was swollen, part of her right leg was blue, the right side of her body was black from her shoulder to her hip and there were wounds around her eyebrows. It was obvious that she had been tortured to death. They videotaped her body during the autopsy as evidence, but the police confiscated the tape and ordered her family to remain silent about her death.

Liao Qinying Murdered in a Police Car within One Hour of Her Arrest

Liao Qinying, female, 33, a farmer in Xinsheng Village, Wujin City, Jiangsu Province

On the morning of November 8, 2001, at about 8:30 a.m., Ms. Liao Qinying was husking rice at home when four men broke into her house. They forced her into a police car and left.

At 4 p.m., Ms. Liao's husband, Mr. Zhang Heliang, was notified to meet with city public security officials. At the meeting, he was told his wife had died in the police car at 9:35 a.m. and that her body had been sent to the Changzhou Gaoshi Funeral Home.

The officials, including the ones that made the arrest, did not answer Mr. Zhang's inquiry of what happened to Ms. Liao in that one hour in the police car. Mr. Zhang's sister was able to look at Ms. Liao's body during the autopsy and saw a bullet hole in the back of Ms. Liao's head. A clump of Ms. Liao's hair had been pulled out and that the skin on the front of her head had been broken and scraped.

This blatant police violence sadden the local villagers and residents as well. On November 10, 2001, more than 500 people went to the local township to appeal for justice. Instead of answering to the villagers' concern, the Wujin Public Security Bureau brought in several truckloads of police to forcefully disperse the crowd. Afterwards, the township authority hastily cremated Ms. Liao's body.

He Xingzong Killed by Police in Public

He Xingzong, male, 55, a resident of Daluhe Village, Songbu Township, Macheng city, Hubei Province

In the early morning hours of December 8, 2001, Mr. He Xingzong left his home to post Falun Gong flyers on telephone poles in the surrounding area of his village. He was spotted by policemen from the Songbu Police Substation. The police then assaulted and beat him to death at the scene. The police then took his body to a local hospital where an official report pronounced an "accidental death" with "no visible wounds." When Mr. He's family members went to identify the body, however, they observed two deep handprints on his neck, several injuries to the back of his head, and that his testicles had been crushed.

Death from Torture Devices

Zhou Zhichang Shackled for Eight Months, and Tortured to Death

Zhou Zhichang, male, 45, a former head of a local militia, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province

In September 1999, Mr. Zhou Zhichang was arrested and detained in the Shuangcheng Detention Center in Shuangcheng City. Mr. Zhou was kept shackled for most of his eight-month detention. To protest the prolonged arbitrary detention and maltreatment of long-term shackling, Mr. Zhou went on a hunger strike.



▲ *Mr. Zhou Zhichang*

During Mr. Zhou's hunger strike, the guards ordered criminal inmates to torture him. They picked him up and rammed his head against the wall. On the sixth day of his hunger strike, the guards tied him to a "tiger bench" and fixed an iron mask on his face. The

iron mask has iron wires that hook to the teeth, forcing the mouth to remain open. The guards then force fed Mr. Zhou. Mr. Zhou vomited blood after the force-feeding.

On the evening of May 6, 2000, the ninth day of his hunger strike, Mr. Zhou was taken to the Shuangcheng Hospital. He was near death, his pupils were dilated, and he passed away that day.

An examination indicated that Mr. Zhou suffered extreme pain. His eyes were wide open, and so was his mouth. There were many wounds on his body. His head, his fingers, and his toes were black. There were needle holes on his arms and bruises around the holes. The skin on his head was red and it had separated from his skull. There were wounds on his feet caused by the long term shackling.



▲ *Both hands and feet were shackled*

Song Yanzhao Tortured to Death on the "Death Bed"

Song Yanzhao, male, 31, resident of Huangyang Town, Wuwei City, Gansu Province

Mr. Song Yanzhao was sentenced to one and a half years of forced labor at the No. 1 Labor Camp of Gansu Province because he refused to renounce Falun Gong.

In the labor camp, Mr. Song's hands were handcuffed behind his back and he was tortured in various ways. To protest the detention and maltreatment, Mr. Song went on a hunger strike.

On May 2, 2001, the labor camp forced Falun Gong practitioners to watch videotapes that slandered Falun Gong. Mr. Song tried to explain to the guards the benefit of Falun Gong practice, but was immediately knocked down to the floor by the guards. Police officer Ma Wu and Wang Wen ch a n g then instigated inmates



▲ *"Death Bed"*

to violent assault him. They then handcuffed Mr. Song to a death bed (see illustration). Both of his wrists were cut and bleeding because of the sharp edges on the handcuffs. The torturers handcuffed Mr. Song to the death bed for the entire night, and beat him continuously. At least five bones of Mr. Song's ribs were broken, and bruises and wounds covered his body. He finally died from the beating.

Ding Yan Tortured to Death in the “Water Cage”

Ding Yan, female, 32, a hairdresser from Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

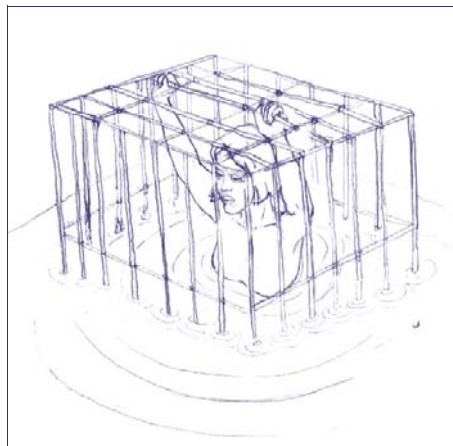
On October 28, 1999, at least 20 Falun Gong practitioners held a clandestine press conference in a Beijing hotel. The press conference attracted much attention from world-wide media. The Chinese authorities vowed to punish the organizers of the press conference.



▲ Ms. Ding shows journalists how the police shackled her hands behind her back at a October 28, 1999, press conference

Ms. Ding Yan was one of the principal organizers. On November 25, 1999, she was arrested in Guangzhou City. Ms. Ding was detained at many different places, including the Jiaqiaole Street Detention Center in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province; the Shijiazhuang Detention Center in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province; the Shijiazhuang City Second Prison, the Baoding City Taihang Prison, and the Chengde City Prison, fifth Section, Hebei Province.

In June 2000, Ms. Ding was sentenced to four years in prison. While incarcerated in different places, the police used various methods to torture Ms. Ding, including forced hard labor, painful shackling, and being hung while her hands were shackled behind her back. In the Shijiazhuang Detention Center, Ms. Ding was placed in an iron cage with nails sticking up more than an inch through the wooden floor.



▲ “Water Cage”

Ms. Ding’s final place of detention was the Chengde City Prison. The prison guards there subjected Ms. Ding to the “water cage” torture, where she was stripped naked and locked in an iron cage with spikes on all sides. The cage was submerged in dirty water up to her neck. In addition, there was no light near the cage. Ms. Ding died in September 2001, after enduring months of the water torture.

Sixty-Three-Year-Old Tortured to Death on the “Tiger Bench”

Li Xuechun, male, 63, a retired worker at the Macheng City Light Industry Bureau, resident of Macheng City, Hubei Province

Because Mr. Li Xuechun went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting the practitioners of Falun Gong, he was arrested and severely beaten to the point that he could not walk for a long time.

In the Gulou Police Substation, Macheng City, Hubei Province, Mr. Li was tied to a “tiger bench.” Six groups of police personnel took turns to interrogate and beat him. During this process, Mr. Li was not given any food and was not allowed to sleep. He was detained and tortured for three months.

In late December 2000, Mr. Li died from the repeated torture sessions. He left a letter with his son, describing his torture. However, the government confiscated the letter. The government officials threatened Mr. Li’s son with arrest if he ever talked about his father’s death.



▲ “Tiger Bench”

Qiu Zhiyan Died from the “Stretching” Torture

Qiu Zhiyan, male, 35, an employee of the No.1 Benxi City Steel Integration Company, resident of Benxi City, Liaoning Province

In October 1999, Mr. Qiu Zhiyan was arrested and sentenced to three years in the Benxi City Wein-ing Detention Center because he went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. At the detention center, he was severely beaten. The guards also subjected Mr. Qiu to a gruesome torture method called “stretching,” in which one’s four limbs are forcefully pulled from one’s body. It causes excruciating pain, and can result in death. Normally, nobody can endure this excruciating abuse even for one day. However, the guards “stretched” Mr. Qiu for four days and nights. Only when Mr. Qiu was on the verge of death did the guards send him to a hospital. When he was sent to the hospital, his body was grotesquely deformed due to the torture.

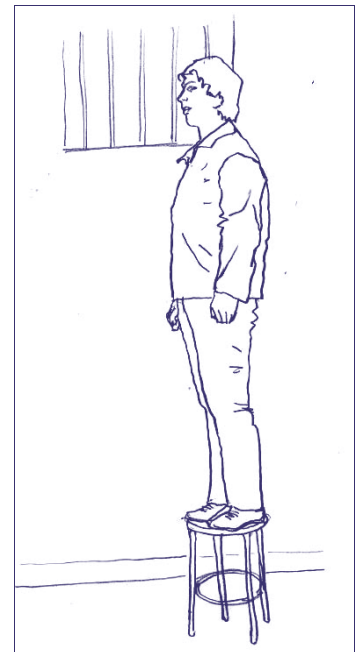
In November 2000, Mr. Qiu was arrested again in Xingcheng City, Liaoning Province while on his way to Beijing to appeal. He was severely beaten by the Xingcheng City Police. After he was sent back home, he had difficulties urinating because of the injuries from the torture. Soon afterward, he had blood in his stool and began to vomit blood. He died a few days later.

Tao Hongsheng Died from Torture in the “Small Cell”

Tao Hongsheng, male, 46, an officer in the Security Department of Hebei Province. Home address: No. 2 Dormitory Building, Apartment 2-501, Security Department, Hebei Province, Tel: 0311-3618132

On December 26, 1999, Mr. Tao Hongsheng went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. He was arrested and sentenced to a labor camp for three years. He was detained in the No. 2 Team at No. 201 detention center of Shijiazhuang City.

On July 20, 2000, Mr. Tao was subjected to a torture called the “small cell,” in which the sanitary conditions are intentionally made intolerable. There was no toilet and no water supply for washing; urination and defecation were all in one small room of less than 2 square meters. The food he was given was moldy, and mixed with worms up to 1-inch long. The victim usually was forced to stand up for a long time, or handcuffed in an awkward position for an extended time. In the “small cell,” Mr. Tao’s health quickly deteriorated, first with daily diarrhea and then with blood in his stool and urine. He was unable to eat for nearly 20 days, he had great difficulty breathing, and he suffered from diarrhea and severe edema. When the edema worsened, his eyes could hardly open. On September 17, after nearly two months of torture in the “small cell,” Mr. Tao was sent back home. He passed away on September 20, 2000.



▲ A practitioner is forced to stand for a long period of time in the “Small Cell.”

Death from Injuries

Zhao Xin Tortured, Paralyzed, and Died after Six Months of Suffering

Zhao Xin, female, 32, resident of Beijing, a faculty of the Beijing University of Business and Industry



▲ Ms. Zhao Xin

Ms. Zhao Xin was arrested on June 19, 2000, when she went to Zizhuyuan Park to do Falun Gong exercises. She was sent to the Qinghe Detention Center of the Haidian Police Department.

In the detention center, the officers, led by Bai Gang, severely beat and tortured Ms. Zhao because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. They kicked her and punched her face violently, injuring her head and left eye.

Ms. Zhao went on a hunger strike to protest the maltreatment. Responding in violence, the police force-fed her and beat her with a heavy object. The beating fractured her neck vertebrae, and Ms. Zhao became paralyzed from the neck.

On June 22, 2000, Ms. Zhao was sent to the Haidian Hospital while still in shackles and handcuffs. The police ordered the hospital to perform surgery on her without informing her family. Ms. Zhao remained paralyzed after the surgery.

Ms. Zhao died on December 11, 2000, after another six months of suffering.



▲ Ms. Zhao was in critical condition.



▲ Ms. Zhao's students pay their last respects at her funeral.

Li Mei Died of Spinal Cord Injury Caused by Torture

Li Mei, female, 33, a resident of Longwangzhuang Town, Laiyang City, Shandong Province

On April 9, 2001, Ms. Li Mei was taken from her Xizhu Village home to the town government office by the local authorities. Because Ms. Li refused to renounce Falun Gong, she was sent to an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class at the Communist Party School in Laiyang City and was severely tortured. The beatings injured her spinal cord and paralyzed her from the waist down. She was sent to the township hospital, then to the Laiyang Central Hospital's Urgent Care Unit, Building 13. The town government refused to pay for her hospitalization.



▲ Ms. Li Mei

On May 28, 2001, Ms. Li died at Laiyang Central Hospital from the injury. In order to cover up their crimes, the town government forced her family to sign papers saying that the government was not responsible for Li Mei's death. Her husband refused to sign, and tried to hire a lawyer to investigate his wife's death, but no lawyer dared to take Li Mei's case because she practiced Falun Gong.

Zuo Zhigang Tortured to Death by the Shijiazhuang Police

Zuo Zhigang, male, 33, worked at a computer company located on Zhongshan Street in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province



▲ *Mr. Zuo Zhigang*

On May 30, 2001, police from the Public Security Bureau of Shijiazhuang City and the “610” Office suddenly appeared at Mr. Zuo Zhigang’s workplace and took him to the Qiaoxi District Police Station for interrogation. Mr. Zuo died the same day. His entire body was covered with contusions and abrasions. There were two big square-shaped holes on his back. Marks on his neck indicated he had been strangled.

Li Wenrui Tortured to Death within Three Days in Detention

Li Wenrui, male, 37, an official at the Foreign Trade Bureau of Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

On November 6, 2000, Mr. Li Wenrui went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. He was arrested and sent to the Mentougou Police Station in Beijing. On November 9, 2000, his family was notified of his death. Mr. Li’s wife went to Beijing and found his skull had a large hole and he was covered with bruises.



▲ *Mr. Li Wenrui*

Ren Mengjun Died from Internal Injuries Caused by Severe Torture

Ren Mengjun, male, 56, a resident of Dongfeng Village, Shahe City, Hebei Province

In January 2001, Mr. Ren Mengjun went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. He was arrested and detained at the Handan City Labor Camp.

In the labor camp, Mr. Ren was brutally beaten for refusing to renounce Falun Gong. It was only when he was in danger of losing his life that the labor camp asked his family to take Mr. Ren home. His family found Mr. Ren to have suffered unimaginable torture. He was completely deaf; he had deep bruises on his buttocks and legs; he had blood in his stool and urine resulting from severe internal injuries; and he was unable to eat or drink. He told his family that it was the unit captain Wang whose brutal beating to his head caused his deafness. Wang also incited criminals to beat Mr. Ren heavily with a wooden rod and torture him for long periods of time.

On October 29, 2001, several days after returning home, Mr. Ren passed away at 4 p.m..

Chen Guibin’s Neck Broken by Police Torture

Chen Guibin, male, 35, employee of the Yinhe Company in Wucheng County, Shandong Province

On January 8, 2001, four guards from the Yinhe Company Security Department took Mr. Chen Guibin to the security office of the company, handcuffed him, and started beating him. They broke his neck and paralyzed him. However, they kept on beating him and then threw him outside through the window, and left him in the snow for more than an hour. When they saw that he was unable to move, they carried him back to the office, opened all the windows and left Mr. Chen exposed to the cold wind.

Mr. Chen’s wife was also detained at that time for being a Falun Gong practitioner. His mother and brother were not allowed to see him. Due to the injury, Mr. Chen had difficulty breathing and could not urinate. He died the next day in excruciating pain.

A Doctor Died of a Hemorrhaged Liver Resulting from Torture

Nan Chuyin, male, 53, a doctor in Zhanganmiao Village, Meishan Area of Wanggang Town, Xishui County, Hubei Province

On December 25, 1999, Dr. Nan Chuyin was arrested and sent to the Xishui No.1 Detention Center where the police locked him in a cell and ordered the inmates to beat him. They hit him with extreme force in his lower abdomen, and he fell to the ground and lost consciousness for a long period of time. Afterwards he developed blood in his stool and spat up blood. He was skin and bone, but swelled up badly due to edema. He told other practitioners that he had been beaten almost daily and went through all kinds of torture in the detention center.

Despite his terrible condition, he was sentenced in May 2000 to one year in the Huangshi Labor Camp. Throughout the whole year, he had blood in his stool and his body was swollen from his lower abdomen to his feet. Yet the authorities refused to release him, and refused to give him any medical attention.

He was released after finishing the one-year labor camp term in Shayang Labor Camp. Even after his release, local authorities and police continued to threaten and pressure him to renounce Falun Gong. He continued to have blood in his stool and spit up a great deal of blood. Since he was a doctor, he knew he had sustained serious injury to his liver. On February 15, 2001, he died of a hemorrhaged liver. At the memorial service of Dr. Nan, the local police arrested many of his friends and relatives.

All five members of Dr. Nan family are Falun Gong practitioners. After Dr. Nan was detained, his wife was arrested and detained for over forty days because she practiced Falun Gong in public. His son was forced to withdraw from Xinan Petroleum College. His elder daughter was detained three times for a total of six months for practicing Falun Gong in public and appealing to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. His younger daughter was sentenced to one and a half years of forced labor.

Lan Hongyu Died of Internal Bleeding

Lan Hongyu, male, 35, a resident of Sicun Village, Pingan Cheng Township, Zunhua City, Hebei Province

Because Mr. Lan Hongyu refused to renounce Falun Gong, he was arrested on June 2, 2001, and sent to the Zunhua City Detention Center. On June 12, Mr. Lan's family was notified that they should pick him up. When his wife arrived at the detention center, she saw Mr. Lan shackled to an iron bed, with four vicious guards surrounding him. She tried to speak to her husband, and cried over his body, but there was no reaction. He had already lost consciousness, and his lower body was wet with urine. The guards told her that Mr. Lan had not eaten for 10 days. When she asked, "Why weren't we notified sooner?" They did not answer her.

Mr. Lan remained unconscious after being returned home, and kept vomiting and convulsing. He was sent to the Beijing Paramedic Center, but the doctors could not save his life. The autopsy showed that Mr. Lan had been beaten and brutally tortured, resulting in encephalorrhagia [*bleeding due to deformed blood vessels of the brain*] and large-scale encephalosepsis [*degeneration or death of the brain tissues*]. His internal organs had all extravasated [*the blood had been forced out into the surrounding tissue - a key symptom of severe trauma such as repeated beatings*].

Death from Injuries or Complications Caused by Force-Feeding

Yang Mei Died from Force-Feeding while Being Tortured on the “Death Bed”

Yang Mei, female, 23, an employee of the Credit Corporation of Xiaowang Village, Cangzhou City, Hebei Province



▲ Ms. Yang Mei

In July 2001, Ms. Yang Mei was arrested for distributing Falun Gong literature. She was detained in the Cangzhou No. 2 Detention Center in Cangzhou City. At the detention center, the guards repeatedly tortured Ms. Yang to force her to reveal the source of her Falun Gong literature. They shackled Ms. Yang to the “death bed” for one month (the “death bed” is a metal board with handcuffs and shackles to stretch and lock the victim’s four limbs. As the victim cannot move any part of the body, prolonged torture on the board will lead to painful muscular atrophy in the whole body, often with the loss of control of bladder and bowel movement. For this reason, the victim is usually stripped naked before being shackled to the board so as to let urine and feces flow out by gravity). As a result, Ms. Yang lost control of her bladder and bowel movements. Her legs and feet were so severely swollen that her legs became thick and her feet deformed. Several layers of her skin peeled away.

On October 10, 2001, Ms. Yang and ten other Falun Gong practitioners started a hunger strike to protest the inhumane torture at the detention center. The police ordered an elderly cook with no medical knowledge to force-feed the practitioners. A tube was inserted into Ms. Yang’s nose and left in place for many days. Icy cold salt water mixed with flour paste or diluted milk was poured through the tube. Often times, the tube was repeatedly inserted and pulled out to inflict pain. Such violent jabbing of feeding tubes often leads to internal injuries.

Ms. Yang suffered tremendously from the force feeding. On October 19, after one more round of violent force feeding, Ms. Yang lapsed into a coma. She passed away around 6 a.m. on October 20, 2001.

The appearance of Ms. Yang’s body was grotesque. Her whole body was swollen, with all four limbs being most conspicuous. Red spots of scabies infection covered her entire body, with deep bruises in many areas, including her chest. An autopsy showed massive necrosis in her lungs with food deposit rotting there, apparently from the force-feeding.

The police informed Ms. Yang’s parents of her death late in the afternoon. The authorities forced the family to settle the matter privately and not reveal it to the public. In order to keep her from revealing anything about her daughter’s death, the police put Ms. Yang’s mother under house arrest, and did not allow her to have any outside contact. Plain-clothes policemen monitored her house around the clock. Ms. Yang’s mother was not even allowed to see her daughter’s body before the cremation.



▲ “Death Bed”

Zhang Zhenzhong Died from Force-Feeding at the Public Security Bureau

Zhang Zhenzhong, male, 22, an undergraduate student at the Business Administration School of the Shandong Industrial University, Jinan City, Shandong Province

Mr. Zhang Zhenzhong suffered repeated detention and torture for his practice of Falun Gong. In 1999, Mr. Zhang was expelled from Shandong Industrial University in Jinan City.



▲ Mr. Zhang Zhenzhong

On January 1, 2001, Mr. Zhang was arrested in Beijing for unfurling a Falun Gong banner in Tiananmen Square. At the police station, the police hit him with eight electric batons simultaneously and burned him with cigarettes. This went on for almost twelve hours. In a span of four days, Mr. Zhang was transferred to four different police stations. At each police station, he was tortured and sustained extensive injuries all over his body.

On May 17, 2001, the police arrested Mr. Zhang again. The policemen used their fists and electric batons to hit sensitive areas on his body and repeatedly kicked him. More than an hour later, he was so badly beaten that he began to vomit blood and his nose became bloody. The policemen tied him up with ropes and sent him to a jail cell. He began a hunger strike to protest the maltreatment. On the sixth day, the policemen ordered the inmates to force-feed him. They handcuffed him to a chair and repeatedly tried to insert a feeding tube into his nose. On the fifth try, Mr. Zhang lost consciousness and died from the force-feeding.

Chi Yulian Tortured to Death at the Yaojia Detention Center

Chi Yulian, female, 44, resident of Wangjia Village, Lingshui Town, Ganjinzi District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

In the afternoon of May 29, 2001, Ms. Chi Yulian was cooking at home when the police, led by policeman Ji, from the Zhoushuizi Police Substation broke into her home. After ransacking her home, they handcuffed Ms. Chi and dragged her into the police van without even allowing her to put on her shoes. She was sent to the Dalian Yaojia Detention Center in Dalian City.



▲ Ms. Chi Yulian

At the detention center, Ms. Chi started a hunger strike to protest the detention. After two days of her hunger strike, the guards started to force-feed her. Each time, they inserted a tube from her nose to her esophagus to force-feed her. On the sixth day, Ms. Chi developed a fever, and ached all over her body. Later, the guards put a "Di Lao" (*"hell confinement", a horrifying torture device*) device on her that severely restricted any movement. After two days of being locked in the same position, she lost control of her bowels. She could not even sit up, but the guards instigated the criminals in the same cell to continue to torture her.



▲ Force-feeding

On June 5, 2001, after eight days on a hunger strike and extreme torture, Ms. Chi's life was in danger, and she was sent to the hospital. At 4 p.m., she died on the way to the Xinsiji Hospital.

Zhang Guiqin Died from Punitive Force-Feeding

Zhang Guiqin, female, 37, resident of Feidong County, Hefei City, Anhui Province



▲ Ms. Zhang Guiqin

On November 29, 1999, Ms. Zhang Guiqin was taken into police custody when she was doing chores at home. During her detention, a guard slapped her face and used a bamboo stick to beat her palms. He kept on beating her until her palms became purple and swollen. He also bound her and other practitioners together with foot shackles. Their feet were shackled together for the entire 15 days of detention. They had to eat, sleep, and go to the restroom together.

On March 29, 2000, Ms. Zhang was arrested and detained again at the Feidong Detention Center, this time she was detained for 24 days. Each day she was forced to do hard labor for more than 11 hours. During her detention, she was handcuffed and shocked with an electric baton.

At the end of July 2000, Ms. Zhang was again arrested, this time for distributing Falun Gong literature. She was again sent to the Feidong Detention Center and handcuffed in heavy shackles. She and other practitioners started a hunger strike to protest the torture. As a punitive measure, the prison guards force-fed them. After a prolonged hunger strike and forced-feeding, Ms. Zhang became very weak, and ran a high fever. The detention center officials sent her to the hospital for a check-up. The doctor's diagnosis revealed that her lungs had been punctured during the inept force-feeding. Fearful that she would die in the detention center, they sent her home on August 24, 2000. Ms. Zhang became so weak and thin, that she could not get out of bed. She also had great difficulty talking. Even so, the city Prosecutor issued an indictment against her for practicing Falun Gong. A clerk was sent to deliver the indictment. After looking at Ms. Zhang, however, the clerk went away shaking his head.

On January 17, 2001, at 1:03 p.m., Ms. Zhang passed away after suffering five months of pain. She left two daughters behind, one 9-years old, and the other 12-years of age.

Zhang Fengyun Died from Abusive Force-Feeding

Zhang Fengyun, female, 42, resident of Lanzhou City, Gansu Province

On July 23, 2001, Zhang Fengyun was arrested while distributing Falun Gong material. She was detained in the No. 14 Team of the Xiguoyuan Detention Center in Lanzhou City. On July 30, she went on a hunger strike to protest the detention and to demand the unconditional release of all persecuted Falun Gong practitioners. During her hunger strike, the policemen fiercely beat her. She became dehydrated, had a high fever, and could not take care of herself. She was force-fed through a tube inserted into her stomach. The guard who force-fed her intentionally poked the tube forcefully inside her stomach to inflict pain.



▲ Ms. Zhang Fengyun

The force-feeding caused Ms. Zhang had intense internal pain. On August 10, the 11th day of the hunger strike, Ms. Zhang lost control of her bowel movements and was unable to speak. When her cellmates reported her condition to the guard in charge of the No. 14 Team, the guard simply said that she was pretending to be ill. Several other practitioners urged the guard to call a doctor. Finally, because of the practitioners' strong requests, the guards allowed Ms. Zhang to be carried to the gate to wait for a doctor to make a diagnosis. When the doctor came, she already had no pulse or blood pressure. Ms. Zhang died on August 11, 2001.

Gong Baohua Died from Force-Feeding while in Custody

Gong Baohua, female, 35, Liudian Village, Pinggu County, Beijing

On June 17, 2000, Ms. Gong Baohua was arrested on her way to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. The police immediately escorted Ms. Gong to the



▲ Ms. Gong Baohua and her daughter

Liudian Police Station. The Associate Director of the police station slapped Ms. Gong's face many times. Then he used a broom to beat her head and face. He continued beating her until the broom broke. The beatings broke Ms. Gong's nose bridge, and blood spurted all over the ground. She was forced to stand while being interrogated, despite her weariness and anguish. Ms. Gong was severely injured and traumatized.

Ms. Gong's family members pleaded with the police to allow her to go home to recover. Instead, the police escorted Ms. Gong to the Pinggu County Detention Center. However, Ms. Gong's injuries were so severe that the detention center refused to take her, and she was sent back home. On June 18, 2000, while on her way to the hospital with her family members, Ms. Gong was again accosted by policemen from the Liudian Police Station. They forcibly pulled her out of her car, and escorted her back to the Pinggu County Detention Center for a second time.

To protest the illegal detention, Ms. Gong, and other practitioners began a hunger strike. At approximately 8 p.m. on June 25, 2000, the guards began to torture Ms. Gong by brutally force-feeding her through the nose, ignoring the fact that it was broken. After being sent back to the cell, Ms. Gong's face looked pale. She repeatedly said that her chest felt numb, and that the guards must have mistakenly inserted the feeding tube into her trachea. About 10 minutes later, she suddenly lost consciousness. Her fellow inmates immediately called the guards, but they completely ignored her symptoms and her pain authorities did not pay any attention.

On the morning of June 27, 2000, two days later, the inmates finally got the guards to give her medical attention. Around 10 a.m., the detention center clinicians agreed to send Ms. Gong to a hospital. Around 9 p.m., Ms. Gong died in the hospital due to the beatings, torture by force-feeding, and lack of immediate and proper medical treatment.

Kong Deyi Died from Torture and Punitive Force-Feeding

Kong Deyi, male, 38, an official at the Political Research Institution of the Dongli District Committee in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

Mr. Kong Deyi was sent to the Changlinzi Labor Camp for his petition to the government for Falun Gong. In the Labor Camp, he was locked up in a small "iron cage" that was 1.5 meters high, 1.5 meters long and less than 1 meter wide, for 7 days. He was handcuffed to the top of the cage in a position where he could neither stand up nor sit down. His feet swelled up and developed two large blisters. After he was released from the cage, he could not even stand up. Even so, he was still forced to do hard labor.

Mr. Kong went on a hunger strike to protest the illegal detention and the harsh treatment. As a result, he was force-fed with a tube inserted into his stomach through his nose. The prison doctor Ma intentionally inserted and pulled out the tube multiple times to inflict excruciating pain. After the first time he was force-fed, Mr. Kong coughed up blood. Yet, Shi Changjing, Vice Director of the Labor Camp, ordered a second force-feeding. Mr. Kong coughed and emitted blood constantly after the second force-feeding. He threw up a half basin of blood the next morning and had difficulty breathing. He died that afternoon. To cover up the torture, however, an officer gave Mr. Kong an injection and declared that he died from a heart attack.



▲ "Iron Cage"

Sun Youfa Died from Torture and Abusive Force-Feeding

Sun Youfa, male, 24, lived in the 2nd group of the Eastern Suburb Committee of Kangping, Lishu Town, Lishu County, Jilin Province

On the afternoon of December 31, 2000, Mr. Sun Youfa was arrested in Tiananmen Square for unfurling a Falun Gong banner. That evening he was sent to the Fengtai Detention Center, Fengtai District, Beijing. On January 1, 2001, during an interrogation, the police beat Mr. Sun Youfa's head and body with a police baton and kicked his calves with their boots. Afterward, the police handcuffed Mr. Sun's hands and legs together in a way that he could neither lie down nor stand up. They left him bent over in this excruciating position in the corner of his cell.



▲ This photo was taken while Mr. Sun was dying.



▲ Mr. Sun's ID number: 220302771212023

Starting on January 2, 2001, two days after Mr. Sun went on a hunger strike to protest such inhumane treatment, the guards force-fed him. They squeezed his nose and hit his chest in order to force-feed him milk containing a high concentration of salt. After this painful and debilitating torture, Mr. Sun had difficulty breathing. On January 5, 2001, he was given an intravenous injection of an unknown substance.

On January 6, 2001, Mr. Sun's condition became critical, and he was sent to a hospital. The doctor told the police that Mr. Sun was in danger of dying and should be hospitalized. However, the police took him out of the hospital and rushed him to the train station so as to have him die elsewhere. The train conductor refused to put a dying man on the train. The police then abandoned Mr. Sun at the station. The station informed his family members, who took him home. Mr. Sun continued to feel terribly short of breath. He died one week later, on January 13, 2001.

Mei Yulan Died as a Result of Force-Feeding

Mei Yulan, female, 44, resident of Chaoyang District, Beijing

On May 13, 2000, Ms. Mei Yulan was arrested and arbitrarily detained in female Cell # 607, Chaoyang District Detention Center, merely because she did Falun Gong exercises in front of her home. Ms. Mei, along with other detained Falun Gong practitioners, went on a hunger strike asking for their unconditional release and the right to practice Falun Gong. To torture them, the guards force-fed these practitioners with over-saturated salt water.

On the morning of May 17, 2000, the guards once again dragged Ms. Mei out of her cell and force-fed her. Her screams could be heard from the surrounding cells. On the night of May 18, 2000, she had a severe headache and experienced difficulty breathing. Gradually her hands and feet became cold and her eyes stopped moving. Ms. Mei was then taken to the emergency room of the Civil Aviation Hospital.

On May 22, 2000, two practitioners went to visit Ms. Mei in the hospital and found her eyes were covered with white tape. They called her name three times but there was no response. Her chest heaved up and down with the assistance of medical devices. When the visitors inquired about Ms. Mei's situation, the doctor only said that Ms. Mei was a "special" patient and all information was to remain confidential by order of the authorities. At 4:10 p.m., on May 23, 2000, Ms. Mei passed away in the hospital.



▲ Force-feeding

Li Jingchun Died from Force-Feeding while in Detention

Li Jingchun, female, 47, salesperson at the Haihui Shopping Mart in Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province, resident of the town of Sanlijie, Jiujiang City

On December 18, 2000, Ms. Li Jingchun went to Beijing to appeal to the central government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. She was detained and tortured at the Mentougou District Detention Center in Beijing. She went on a hunger strike to protest the detention and torture. On the fifth day of her hunger strike, the guards force-fed her with half a bottle of soybean milk through her nose. After the force-feeding, Ms. Li coughed incessantly and developed a fever. Her fellow inmates reported her miserable condition to the prison, but were ignored. On December 30, 2000, her condition deteriorated to critical. Instead of sending her to a hospital, the detention released her in order to shirk their responsibility.



▲ Ms. Li Jingchun

After Ms. Li was returned home, her family made every effort to save her. However, her fever and coughing did not subside. She vomited white liquid that had a very pungent odor. She passed away on January 4, 2001.

Wang Xiuying Died after Force-Feeding

Wang Xiuying, female, 45, lived at Nankantou Street, Daowai District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

On May 13, 2000, Ms. Wang Xiuying was arrested in Beijing for appealing to the government for Falun Gong. She was detained in the Jiaomen Detention Center in Beijing. She went on a hunger strike to protest her illegal detention and de-



▲ Ms. Wang Xiuying

manded to be released. After three days on the hunger strike, four guards threw her to the ground and force-fed her through her nose. Over the next nine-day period the detention center guards force-fed Ms. Wang with over-saturated salt water five times, which traumatized her both mentally and physically. On May 22, 2000, Ms. Wang was forcibly given an intravenous drip of an unknown substance. At 7 p.m. she lost consciousness, and died later that evening.

Wang Aijuan Died of Torture while in Detention

Wang Aijuan, female, 46, employee of the Cotton Mill Factory of Weifang City, Shandong Province

On April 3, 2001, Ms. Wang Aijuan, along with Ms. Li Zhilian and Ms. Song Hongzhi, distributed Falun Gong materials in Qingchi Town. They were arrested and beaten by the policemen from the Fangzi Public Security Bureau. Two days later, they were sent to the Fangzi Detention Center. They went on a hunger strike to protest the detention. On April 6, 2001, policemen, led by Wang Quanfeng and Li Jinsheng, trampled Ms. Wang's head and kicked her. The policemen then threw her to the ground and stepped on her temple, not allowing her to move. When she attempted to move, the police kicked her in the breast and groin. Her body was covered with wounds.



▲ Ms. Wang Aijuan

On April 7, the policemen instigated several prisoners to tie Ms. Wang onto an iron bench (a torture instrument). They then force-fed Ms. Wang one-kilogram of salt. Shortly after the force-feeding, Ms. Wang felt great pain inside her body. Although she vomited and had diarrhea, the guard prohibited her from using the bathroom and cruelly let her defecate in her pants. Despite these symptoms of salt overdose, the police did not allow Ms. Wang to have any drinking water. On the morning of April 8, she experienced severe pain in her groin area and developed a high fever. Ms. Wang passed away shortly after that. Her body was cremated on April 8, 2001 without her husband's permission.

Death from Administration of Lethal or Harmful Substances

Mo Shuijin was Euthanized by the 610 Office

Mo Shuijin, female, 64, a retired cadre from the Changan Automobile Company of Chongqing, Chongqing City, Sichuan Province

In May 2001, Ms. Mo Shuijin was arrested for being a Falun Gong practitioner. She was sentenced to two years of forced labor at the Chongqing Female Labor Camp in Chongqing City. The camp guards routinely beat Ms. Mo for refusing to renounce Falun Gong. She was forced to stand under the scorching sun or in the pouring rain for several hours at a time. Despite her advanced age, she was forced to do hard labor for ten to fourteen hours a day. Ms. Mo was very healthy before her detention, but the torture and hard labor caused her health to quickly deteriorate. She began to cough up blood after fifty days in the camp.



▲ Ms. Mo Shuijin

To further torture Ms. Mo, the camp guards sealed her mouth with tape and locked her up in a “small cell.” The small cell was very damp and without sunlight. There was no bed and no toilet in the

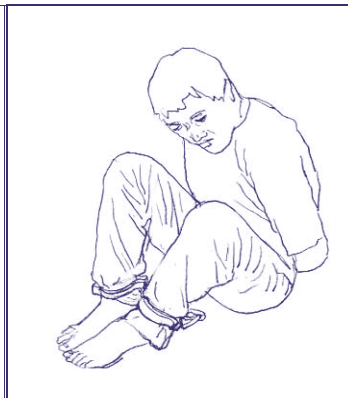
“small cell.” Victims locked in a “small cell” have to sleep, urinate and defecate on the same floor. Only half of a regular meal was served to “small cell.” At night, rats run through the cells. The stench was so bad that it was difficult to breathe. The guards handcuffed Ms. Mo’s hands behind her back, and shackled her feet in an agonizing way so that she could neither move nor lie down. As a result, Ms. Mo was unable to sleep at night. During the day, the police instigated other prisoners to beat her.

After months of torture, she was near death. The local 610 Office (A government agency formed specifically for the purpose of eradicating Falun Gong) had her transferred to the Changan Company Hospital. The 610 Office arranged to have female police officers dress up as medical staff, and on October 30, 2001, they injected a euthanasia chemical into Ms. Mo. She died from the lethal injection.

Yu Wenjiang Died from Torture and Forced Injection

Yu Wenjiang, male, 56, resident of Siping City, Jilin Province

On December 18, 2000, Mr. Yu Wenjiang was arrested and beaten by local police. On December 19, 2000, he was transferred to the Siping Detention Center. He went on a hunger strike to protest the arbitrary detention. On December 23, the guards forced him with milk with over-saturated salt. The torturous force-feeding had traumatized Mr. Yu, and he had since refused to cooperate and resisted the torture. On December 29, 2000, to make Mr. Yu to cooperate, the police let Mr. Yu’s wife and daughters visit and persuade him. This was the last time that his family saw him alive. Later, in yet another force-feeding, the police gave Mr. Yu an injection, claiming that the drug would tame his resistance. Soon after that, he was rushed to a hospital, and he died at 2 a.m. January 2, 2001.



▲ Handcuffed behind the back ▲ Feet shackled

Ju Yajun Died from Incompetent Force-Feeding and Injection of an Unknown Substance

Ju Yajun, male, 33, farmer from Yuquan Town, Acheng City, Heilongjiang Province

In January 2001, Mr. Ju Yajun was arrested in Acheng City because he refused to renounce Falun Gong. On July 5, 2001, he was sent to the Wanjia Labor Camp in Harbin City. Eight days later he was transferred to the Changlinzi Labor Camp.

On October 8, 2001, Mr. Ju and other Falun Gong practitioners at Team 1 went on their third hunger strike to protest the illegal detention and inhuman treatment. On the 8th day of their hunger strike, the camp guards ordered several criminal prisoners to force-feed Mr. Ju. Their incompetence in forcing a tube into him caused internal injuries. After the force-feeding, Mr. Ju went into a semi-comatose state. Nevertheless, the guards continued to have the prisoners force-feed him twice a day.

On the afternoon of October 21, 2001, Mr. Ju was injected with an unknown substance. This caused Mr. Ju's neck to become stiff and he lapsed into a coma. By next morning, he breathed heavily and was unable to recognize anybody. On October 24, 2001, the camp officials told Mr. Ju's family to pick him up. Mr. Ju's family sent him immediately to the Harbin City Medical College's 2nd Hospital for emergency treatment, but Mr. Ju did not recover and died at 4:18 a.m. on October 26, 2001.

Li Shouqiang Died from Poisoning at Changping Detention Center

Li Shouqiang, male, 37, a resident of Wusheng Dongli, employee of the Beijing Automobile General Assembly Plant, Chaoyang District, Beijing

On March 8, 2000, Mr. Li Shouqiang was arrested for appealing to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. He was sent to the Changping Detention Center in Beijing, where he was tortured. Police added large doses of drugs to Mr. Li's drink. The drugs seriously damaged his central nervous system.

On the evening of March 18, 2000, the Panjiayuan Branch Police Station called Mr. Li's family and asked them to pick him up. Mr. Li was confined in an iron cage when his brother and mother saw him. On the way home, Mr. Li was unable to speak clearly. He told them disjointedly that the police had put drugs in his drink and forced him to drink it. He was not allowed to spit it out or drink water. The police declared that the drug would make him die in two days. After he returned home, Mr. Li looked dazed and could not think normally. There were wounds on the back of his neck, lower back and on both sides of his thighs. On the morning of March 20, 2000, just as the police predicted, Mr. Li died.

Death from Torturous Force-Feeding

Zhang Shengfan Died from Force-Feeding of High Proof Alcohol

Zhang Shengfan, male, 38, a disabled resident of Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province



▲ Mr. Zhang Shengfan

Since the PRC government's persecution of Falun Gong began, Mr. Zhang Shengfan had been frequently harassed by people from the neighborhood committee and the police station. He had been detained four times within the span of just four months, despite the fact that he was wheelchair-bound for his disability.

At about 7 a.m. on June 9, 2001, four officers from the Red Flag Police Station broke into Mr. Zhang's residence while he was still in bed and forcibly carried him with his wheel chair to a van. The policemen threw Mr. Zhang into the van, pushed his head under the van's seat, and beat him. On their way to the Shuangcheng Detention Center, police pressed a wooden bench against his body and beat him. As a result, he suffered cuts and bruises all over his body. He soon lost consciousness.

On the morning of June 11, 2001, the police took Mr. Zhang to an interrogation room and beat him severely. He was beaten so badly that he was unable to even get himself up the next morning. However, at 8:30 a.m., the police took him to the interrogation room again. They tied Mr. Zhang to a chair, took out a large plastic tube that was three-foot long and a smaller tube about eight inches long, and forced the small tube into Mr. Zhang's mouth. They then took out three bottles of "Yuquan Daqu" (a brand of high proof liquor), poured the liquor into a basin, and connected the basin to the small tube with the large tube. As they raised the height of the basin, liquor flowed down into the Mr. Zhang's mouth. The heart-wrenching cries from Mr. Zhang could be heard by the

whole detention center. By the time the police forced all of the liquor into Mr. Zhang, he had lost consciousness. The police then carried Mr. Zhang to an empty room and left him there for an hour.

At 9:50 a.m., Mr. Zhang was taken to an emergency room. The doctor there pronounced him dead on arrival. The Chief of the Police Department tried to coerce Mr. Zhang's family into signing a falsified document that would certify that Mr. Zhang have died of natural death, but they refused. Mr. Zhang's family was not allowed to view his body. The police cremated Mr. Zhang without his family's consent, and never told his family where his ashes were.

Wu Qingbin Died from Force-Feeding of Disinfectant

Wu Qingbin, male, 37, father of a 12-year-old boy, a college graduate, worked as a technician in the Huainan Chemical Engineering Factory, Huainan County, Anhui Province

On April 4, 2000, the police took Mr. Wu Qingbin to the Huainan Second Detention Center, Huainan County, Anhui Province, because he practiced Falun Gong in a public place. In August 2000, he was sent to the Huainan Labor Camp. Because a medical examination showed that he had pulmonary edema, he was released. Ignoring his heart condition, however, in December 2000, the police arrested and brutally tortured him. In early July 2001, he went on a hunger strike for over 10 days to protest the cruel torture. As a result, his health condition became so poor that the labor camp had to release him on bail again for medical treatment.

On July 19, 2001, people from the Huainan Political and Law Committee arrested and forcibly took Mr. Wu back to the Huainan Labor Camp. The police cruelly force-fed disinfectant to Mr. Wu. Since disinfectant is poisonous, he died the second day.

Wang Xuzhi Force-Fed with Urine and Feces and Died

Wang Xuzhi, male, 30, a driver of a bottling company in Chengdu City, Sichuan Province

In early December 1999, Mr. Wang Xuzhi was arrested and sent to the Jiuru Village Detention Center in Chengdu City. In mid-January 2000, he was secretly sentenced to a year and a half of forced labor in the Ziyang Dayan Labor Camp. During his detention, the camp guards beat Mr. Wang's head with the butts of their rifles, and repeatedly used the "police rope" on him. [*"Police Rope" - a hemp core is tightly wound around the victim's neck, shoulders, armpits, upper and lower arms that are behind the victim's back, and wrists; the arms are then suddenly yanked upward. Holding the arms in that position, even for a few minutes, is very painful and can lead to permanent injury or even death.*]



▲ Force-fed with urine and feces

One time, over 200 convicted inmates surrounded Mr. Wang and took turns beating him for an entire day. Mr. Wang went on a hunger strike for over 150 days to protest his illegal detention. During his hunger strike, he was even force-fed urine and feces. Due to the adverse effects of such long-term and inhumane torture, Mr. Wang became extremely weak, and appeared to be near death. To avoid responsibility for their crimes, the labor camp released him. Mr. Wang never recovered, and died a few days later, in the evening of August 5, 2000.

Ding Wen Force-Fed with Alcohol

Ding Wen, male, about 30 years old, from Shiyan City, Hubei Province



▲ Mr. Ding Wen

In early 2001, Mr. Ding Wen was arrested and taken to a brainwashing class in Zhangwan District of Shiyan City because he practices Falun Gong. He was forced to do boot camp style drills, and was also severely beaten. These tortures caused Mr. Ding to suffer excruciating stomach cramps that led to vomiting. On February 19, 2001, the detained Falun Gong practitioners went on a hunger strike. Police beat them in the restroom. They hit and kicked the practitioners in their abdomens. Mr. Ding began bleeding internally from the beating. The practitioners were not allowed to sleep and their hands were cuffed from behind to the water pipe in the restroom for two days.

In late March 2001, while enduring yet another beating Mr. Ding was forced to jump out the window. The lower part of his back was severely injured, and he was paralyzed. The authorities then sent him home to escape responsibility. In late August, while still convalescing in his hometown, he was arrested and detained at the brainwashing class again. During his detention, the guards beat him ruthlessly. They force-fed him first with liquor, and then with vinegar. The torture continued for 5 days. On January 14, 2002, he died from the torture.

Death Caused by Denial of Medical Treatment

Wang Jinguo Died from Torture and Deprivation of Medical Treatment

Wang Jinguo, male, 34, a history teacher at the local high school in Nongfeng Township, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province

On November 8, 2000, the police from Shuangcheng City detained Mr. Wang Jinguo, who was on his way to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. On December 3, 2000, Mr. Wang was sent to the No.2 Detention Center. Prison guard Li Huaixin incited criminal inmates in the



▲ *Mr. Wang Jinguo*

same cell to savagely beat and torture Mr. Wang. During one such beating, three inmates jumped on him and pressed him against a board, then pulled him up and threw him against the board again. Blood spurted from his mouth. One day the inmates forced Mr. Wang to open his eyes and stabbed at his eyeballs with their fingers, calling it “flipping the light bulb.” Tears and blood poured from his eyes. They also kicked Mr. Wang’s chest brutally with their boots.

Mr. Wang had complained to the prison authorities about the torture, but this only resulted in more torture. Inmate Bu Mingxing punched his face and body until Mr. Wang could no longer sit up. Mr. Wang kept vomiting for the next few days, unable to eat or drink. At this point, Mr. Wang’s condition deteriorated rapidly due to internal bleeding, his clothing was covered with blood. His head had become severely swollen, he had difficulty breathing, and he began to urinate blood.

To escape their responsibility, the detention center officials sent Mr. Wang home. On February 7, 2001, his family set out to take him to Beijing for medical treatment. The police from Nongfeng Township, however, chased the family down in Harbin City and escorted them back home, taking away their last hope of saving his life. On May 23, 2001, due to severe internal injuries, Mr. Wang Jinguo passed away.

Hu Qingyun, A Leukemia Patient, Died while in Detention

Hu Qingyun, male, a former department head of the Jiangxi Province Supreme Court, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province

Mr. Hu Qingyun had once recovered from leukemia through practicing Falun Gong. He was arrested in July 1999, because he wrote letters to state leaders on several occasions describing how Falun Gong had restored his health. Because he was not allowed to practice Falun Gong while in detention, Mr. Hu suffered a relapse of his disease. He told the police that he would die if he were not allowed to practice Falun Gong, as he was a leukemia patient. But the police responded, “We are not afraid of this leukemia threat!”

During the detention, Mr. Hu began to bleed from different parts of his body. Fearing that he would die in the detention center, the local authorities released him. Once at home and after resuming his Falun Gong practice, he recovered again from the disease. However, Mr. Hu was detained again in October 1999 because he continued to practice Falun Gong. After one year of detention, Mr. Hu was sentenced to a seven-year prison term on January 10, 2001. On March 22, 2001, Mr. Hu died from leukemia.

Massacred in Police Custody

Around June 20, 2001, at least ten female Falun Gong practitioners died in a wave of violence and torture at the Wanjia Labor Camp in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province. A complete list of the deceased is unavailable at this time, but the following cases have been confirmed:

Zhang Yulan Strangled to Death

Zhang Yulan, female, 55, resident of Mishan City, Heilongjiang Province



▲ Ms. Zhang Yulan

In October 1999, Ms. Zhang Yulan was sent to the Wanjia Labor Camp where she was severely tortured. On June 20, 2001, she died from the torture at the labor camp. Her family rushed to the labor camp on June 20 upon hearing of her death, but it was not until June 23, when she was to be cremated, that they were allowed to see her. They noticed deep rope marks on her neck.



▲ Hung Up By Arms

Zhao Yayun Beaten to Death

Zhao Yayun, female, 54, resident of Manzu Village, Lequn Town, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province

On June 18, 2001, Ms. Zhao Yayun and more than ten other female practitioners at the Wanjia Labor Camp were tied up and put into tiny cells. Policeman Li Min bound the Falun Gong practitioners' hands behind their backs with black nylon ropes and pulled them up off the ground. He left them in this position for nearly forty hours. During this time, he shocked and beat them until their entire bodies became black and blue. They were not allowed to use the toilet, nor were they let down for meals. Two prisoners were ordered to feed them as they were hung there.



▲ Ms. Zhao Yayun

On June 20, 2001, Ms. Zhao died from this torture. When her family saw her body, they found that her hair was tangled, her eye sockets were bruised and her eyes were slightly open. There was a pinch mark about the size of a little fingernail at the "Renzhong" [point between the nose and the upper lip, where pressure is usually applied in emergencies such as coma, shock, apnea, etc.] Her teeth were tightly clenched and the distinctive marks left on her face clearly showed that she had been beaten and slapped. Her face was swollen and two rope marks were visible around her neck; one of the marks was light while the other was much darker. Her shoulders were bruised, there were wounds on her arms, and her abdomen was heavily bruised. There was a large bruised area on her lower back.

Li Xiuqin Died from Being Hung by Her Arms for Nearly Forty Hours

Li Xiuqin, female, 61, a retired worker from the Lishu District Grain Depot in Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province

On December 26, 1999, Ms. Li Xiuqin was sentenced to two years of forced labor and was sent to the Wanjia Labor Camp. On April 2, 2001, she started a hunger strike to protest the inhuman treatment in the labor camp. During her hunger strike, she was beaten and force-fed. On the 23rd day of her hunger strike, the camp hospital chief Song Shaohui, repeatedly kicked Ms. Li and cursed her. She noticed that the milk powder used for force-feeding had become black and was rotten. After the force-feeding, she developed diarrhea for over half a month. Her hunger strike went on for 25 days.

On June 18, 2001, Ms. Li and other female Falun Gong practitioners were tied up and placed into small cells. The practitioners' hands were bound to their backs with black nylon ropes and were forcefully pulled up to lift their bodies off the ground. They were not let down even for meals or for the use of bathroom.

Ms. Li died on June 20, 2001, after about forty hours of hanging. The police cremated her body without notifying her family. Her family received her ashes in a box.

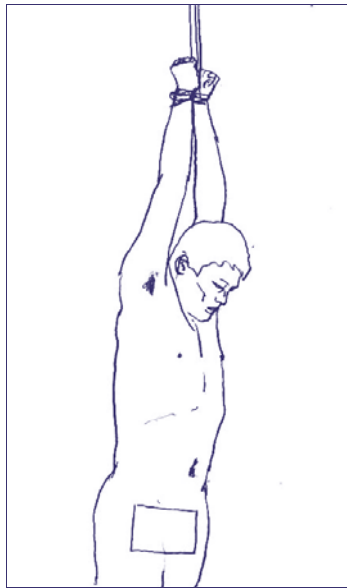
Hung to Death

Wang Huaiying Died while Hung from a Window at the Detention Center

Wang Huaiying, male, 58, a retired worker of the Heze Instruments Factory, resident of Wangtang Village, Mudan District, Heze City, Shandong Province

On January 26, 2001, Mr. Wang Huaiying went to Beijing to appeal to the central government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. He was arrested and detained at the Yong'an Road Detention Center in Nan-yang City. There Officer Zhang Changyu instigated prisoners to beat Mr. Wang.

On February 1, 2001, around 8 a.m., prisoner Zhang Tianguai hung Mr. Wang on the door and reinforcing bars of a window with handcuffs and a belt. They hung one of his hands high in the air and only let his feet slightly touch the ground. His other hand was pulled to the other side and hung up. Mr. Wang was left hanging like this until he died around 1 p.m. The police secretly sent the body to be cremated. The police forced Mr. Wang's family to pay 4,000 Yuan for the cremation and autopsy. According to the autopsy pictures, Mr. Wang's body was covered with bruises.



▲ Hung up by wrists

Death from Being Pushed off from Tall Buildings

Wang Yongdong Pushed out of the Fourth Floor Window and Died

Wang Yongdong, male, 35, self-employed, resident of Yangxi Street in Yishui County, one of the main Falun Gong assistants of Yishui County, Shandong Province

At approximately 8 a.m. on September 21, 2001, the County police of Yishui County arrested and beat Falun Gong practitioner Mr. Wang Yongdong. The police took Mr. Wang to his residence and ransacked it. Mr. Wang tried to question whether they had any legal grounds for their action. However, he only received more beatings. Around 10 a.m., after the beatings, Mr. Wang was pushed out of the fourth floor window of his apartment. Mr. Wang struggled to keep from being pushed out of the window, but he failed. He died from the impact.



▲ Mr. Wang Yongdong

The High Court of Shandong Province, the Intermediate Court of Linyi City, and the Elementary Court of Yishui County performed a joint autopsy because of demands made by Mr. Wang's family and his fellow villagers. The autopsy showed that Mr. Wang's body was covered with dark blue bruises. His neck had finger marks showing he had been choked. His Adam's apple was sticking out abnormally and his collarbone was broken on both sides. Three left ribs and two right ribs were broken. His lower leg bone was fractured and had an obvious indentation in it. His



▲ Mr. Wang Yongdong's corpse

upper leg bones were also fractured. However, Mr. Wang's family did not receive any formal documents from the court or from the local authorities regarding Mr. Wang's death.

Wang Huachen Thrown from a Fourth Floor Window and Died

Wang Huachen, male, 32, the employee of Huludao City Jinhua Corporation, resident of Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province

Mr. Wang Huachen was arrested at 4 p.m. on November 7, 2000, for practicing Falun Gong. He was taken to the Political Security Unit of the Lianshan District Police Station, Huludao City where he was stripped and handcuffed to a heater pipe. Four policemen beat him with wooden clubs, cattle prods, and other weapons. They also shocked him with an electric baton. They tortured him for more than two hours until he lost consciousness. They poured cold water on his head to revive him. As soon as he regained consciousness, they continued beating him. After Mr. Wang regained consciousness from another round of beating, the police tortured him and then threw him out of a fourth floor window.

Mr. Wang lapsed into a coma. He remained unconscious on the ground for two and one half hours before he was taken to the Lianshan District Hospital emergency room at 9 p.m. At the hospital, medical personnel found that he had many bone fractures, many wounds from electric shocks, and that he had been beaten with blunt objects over his entire body. Mr. Wang passed away in the hospital on November 18, 2000.

Deng Weinan Thrown from the Twelfth Floor

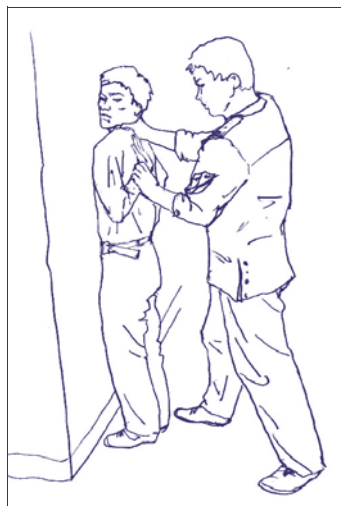
Deng Weinan, male, 26, from Dongping Village, Changsheng Town, Bayan County, Heilongjiang Province.



▲ *Mr. Deng Weinan*

On July 31, 2001, the Harbin City Public Security Bureau arrested Mr. Deng Weinan because he practiced Falun Gong. On August 2, 2001, the police handcuffed Mr. Deng to a heating pipe for the night. At around 8:15 a.m. on August 3, Mr. Deng was thrown from the 12th floor window, while he was still handcuffed. He died from the impact. Mr. Deng's family received a notice of his death that day.

When Mr. Deng's relatives came to see his remains, they discovered two bruises about 2-3 centimeters in diameter on his chest. There was also a deep indentation in the back of his skull. They requested an investigation of Mr. Deng's death, but the Harbin City Public Security Bureau turned down their request. On August 7, the police hastily cremated Mr. Deng's remains and gave his relatives 5,000 Yuan (about US\$600) to close the case.



▲ *A policeman pushes a practitioner against the wall.*

Yu Xiuling Thrown from a Fourth Floor Window by Police

Yu Xiuling, female, 32, resident of Tuchengzi Village, Damiao Town, Chaoyang City, Liaoning Province

On September 14, 2001, police from the Longcheng District Police Station in Chaoyang City arrested Ms. Yu Xiuling for practicing Falun Gong. At 8 a.m. on September 19, 2001, Ms. Yu was taken for interrogation. Policemen beat Ms. Yu continuously from 8 a.m. until 9 p.m. They tried to force her to renounce Falun Gong. During the entire time, Ms. Yu was handcuffed to a heater and surrounded by policemen. After 13 hours of torture, police officers Huang and Sun unhooked the handcuffs from the heater and threw Ms. Yu out of the fourth floor window while she was still alive. She died from the impact.

Ms. Yu's husband found that her arms were broken and her buttocks were black and blue at the time of her death. Her body was hastily cremated at midnight on September 19, 2001, just three hours after her death.

Su Qionghua Kicked by Police and Fell from the Sixth Floor

Su Qionghua, female, 32, a resident of Suining City, Sichuan Province

At 11 a.m. on December 18, 2000, dozens of policemen from Suining City's National Security Squad and Chuanshan Village Police Station attempted to ransack Ms. Su Qionghua's apartment without a warrant. Ms. Su locked the door and refused to let the police in. The police then surrounded Ms. Su's apartment, cut off the water supply to her home and threatened to kill her.

Two days later, on December 20, at around 6 p.m., two policemen used ropes to lower themselves down from the roof to break into Ms. Su's apartment. At that time, Ms. Su was standing by a window. As a policeman lowered himself down from the roof, he fiercely kicked Ms. Su, causing her to fall from the sixth floor. Ms. Su died from the impact.

Multiple Deaths in the Same Family

Mother and Son Tortured to Death in the Same Hospital

1. **Peng Min**, male, 27, resident of Wuhan City, Hubei Province
2. **Li Yingxiu**, female, mother of Mr. Peng Min



▲ Mr. Peng Min

In December 2000, Mr. Peng Min was arrested for appealing to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners and was escorted back to Wuhan City. He was detained at the Qingling Detention Center in Wuchang City.

On January 9, 2001, the police severely beat Mr. Peng, causing a compound fracture of his cervical bones and a crushed fifth thoracic bone, leaving him paralyzed from the neck down. As the police refused to give him any medical treatment, Mr. Peng's mother, Ms. Li Yingxiu, brought him home to recover. Afraid of the public exposure of Mr. Peng's torture, over thirty policemen from the City Public Security Bureau came to his home and took him away by force. The police and the local "610 Office" then isolated him in a small room in the orthopedics department of the No. 7 Hospital in Wuhan City, but did not give him any medical attention. When Mr. Peng's mother and brother, Mr. Peng Liang, came to the hospital to take care of him, they were completely prohibited from any contact with the outside. The hospital, acting under the instructions of the "610 Office" withheld all medical care from Mr. Peng. His mother and brother were cut off from any outside resources. They could only watch Mr. Peng's overall condition deteriorate, which included a growing festering wound on his back. When they repeatedly pleaded with the authorities to release Mr. Peng and let him get some medicine from the outside, they were told that only when Mr. Peng died would they be allowed to leave the hospital.

On March 9, 2001, a group from the state-run China Central Television (CCTV) and Wuhan TV Sta-

tion came to the hospital to produce a false report of Mr. Peng's medical care. Mr. Peng and his family protested and attempted to tell about the torture he had been subjected to, but they were ignored. At around 6 p.m. on April 6, 2001, Mr. Peng died in the hospital. At around 10 a.m. on April 7, 2001, his body was secretly cremated.

Right after her son's death, Ms. Li Yingxiu and her other son Mr. Peng Liang were transferred and detained at the anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class in the Qingling area of Wuchang District. Because they refused to renounce Falun Gong, they were severely beaten. Ms. Li's skull was fractured.

On April 12, 2001, after the sixth day of detention, Ms. Li was sent to No. 7 Hospital because her condition was critical. The police ordered a doctor to give Ms. Li injections of Aminophylline, an anti-inflammatory drug. On April 18, 2001, the police wanted to inject her with increasing amounts of Aminophylline. She refused because of the painful side effects. Several policemen dragged her out of bed, threw her to the ground, and hit her head, face and body repeatedly until she lost consciousness. The doctors gave her another injection of Aminophylline. The doctor told the police, "Aminophylline has toxic side effects. It can enlarge the blood vessels and excite the brain. It cannot be used outside the hospital. The patient has to be hospitalized for observation." However, the police refused to let Ms. Li stay in the hospital. On April 24, 2001, the police sent Ms. Li back to No. 7 Hospital to be injected yet another time with Aminophylline. Later, Ms. Li felt excruciating pain in her head.

In May 2001, Ms. Li died in the No. 7 Hospital in Wuchang District, the same hospital where her son, Mr. Peng, had died. Her husband, Mr. Peng Weisheng, came to the hospital and saw the bloodstains on her head, as well as countless scars all over her body. The police then threatened him, saying that the reason for Ms. Li's death was that she "talked too much" about how the police murdered her son, Mr. Peng. They warned him not to have the same "ending."

Two Sisters Tortured to Death

1. **Li Mei**, female, 28, resident of Hefei City
2. **Li Jun**, Li Mei's sister, resident of Hefei City, Anhui Province



▲ Ms. Li Mei

In May 2000, Ms. Li Mei was arrested and sentenced to one and a half years in the Women's Labor Camp of Hefei City, Anhui Province for appealing for Falun Gong in Beijing. One night in June 2000, at around 11 p.m. a guard named Lin detained Ms. Li and handcuffed her to the window of a small room, leaving her arms and legs exposed to mosquitoes and bugs. One day, a guard found Ms. Li doing the Falun Gong exercises, and proceeded to beat her. He battered and kicked her, then slammed her head against the wall. The guard tied her up in a position that was so contorted that it caused her extreme pain, and seriously injured her body.

On January 29, 2001, Ms. Li's parents were notified to go to a hospital to see Ms. Li Mei. When they arrived at the hospital, however, they were only allowed to see from a distance. Ms. Li's body was covered with a quilt. Only her head could be seen. Bloodstains were vaguely visible around her nose, the corner of her mouth, and her ears. There were black and blue wounds on her face, and her neck was wrapped with gauze. According to the doctor, Ms. Li's brain was no longer responding, and she had a very weak heartbeat.

On February 1, 2001, Ms. Li was declared dead, and was sent to the cremation station. Her body was cremated under police supervision, and no pictures were allowed to be taken. Her family was threatened not to expose her death to the public. Her brother-in-law was fired several days after her death because of his effort to seek justice for Ms. Li.

In October 2001, Ms. Li Mei's sister, Ms. Li Jun, traveled to Shanghai and was arrested in there. Soon, her family received news came that Ms. Li Jun had been hospitalized because she had a serious liver disease. Anyone who met Ms. Li Jun, especially her family knew that she had been in very good health, and did not have any diseases. While her family was en route to visit Ms. Li Jun, they received the news that she was in "critical condition" and had been trans-

ferred to Hefei City Infectious Disease Hospital. When they finally arrived at the hospital, she was on the verge of death. She passed away in early December 2001.

Mother and 8-Month-Old Son Tortured to Death in Labor Camp

1. **Wang Lixuan**, female, 27, resident of Nangou Village, Qixiasikou Town of Yantai City, Shandong Province
2. **Meng Hao**, son of Wang Lixuan, eight months old

On October 21, 2000, on the way to Beijing to appeal to the central government to end the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners, Ms. Wang Lixuan and her eight-month-old son, Meng Hao, were arrested and detained at the Tuanhe Labor Camp, Beijing.

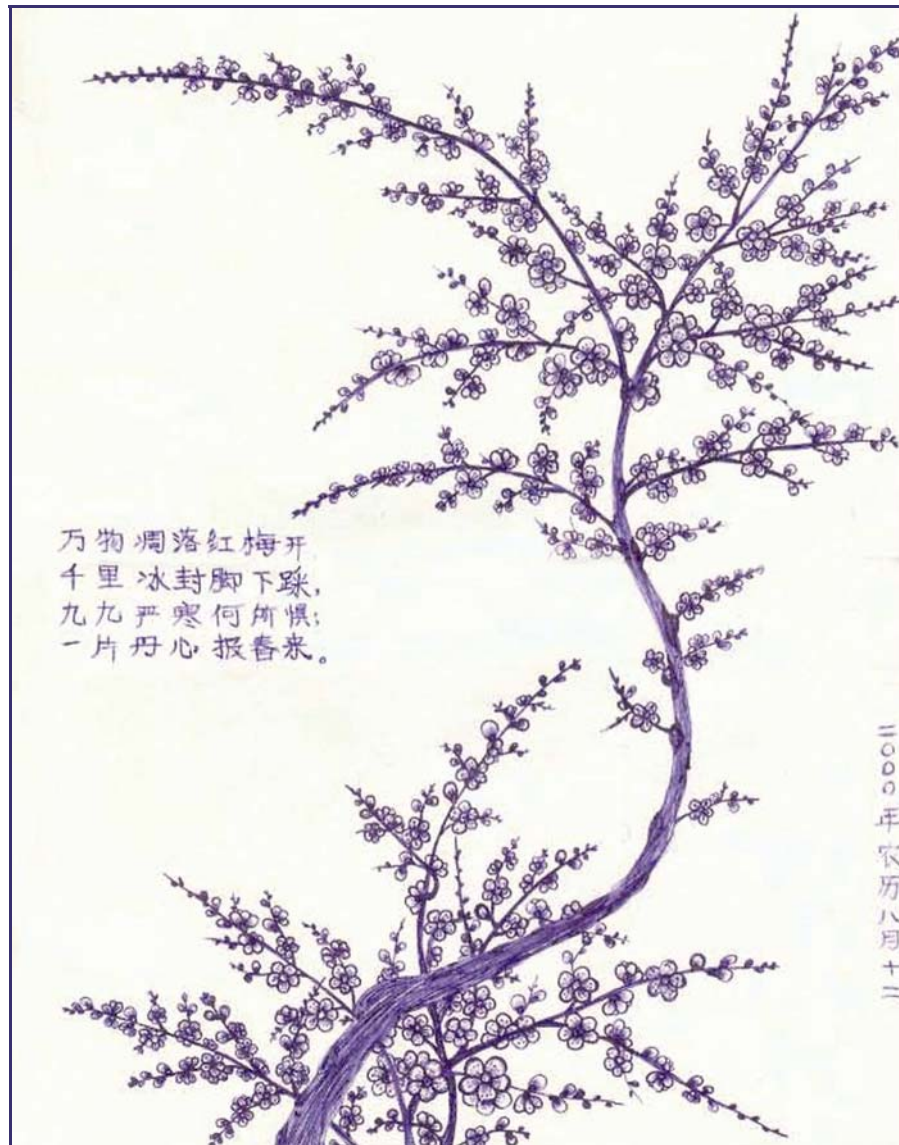


▲ Ms. Wang Lixuan and her son, Meng Hao.

On November 7, 2000, Ms. Wang and her son were tortured to death at the labor camp. Her family received the death notice, arrived in Beijing, and were shown the frozen corpses of Ms. Wang and her son. According to the coroner's examination: her neck and knuckles were broken, her skull was sunken and there was a needle stuck in her waist. There were two deep bruises on her son's ankles. There were two black and blue spots on his head and blood in his nose. The bruises may have been caused when the guards of the labor camp shackled little Meng Hao's ankles and hung him upside down.

Family members of Ms. Wang have also been persecuted. Her sister, Ms. Wang Lihui, was sent to a labor camp because she practiced Falun Gong at Yantai University. Her brother was also sent to a labor camp for practicing Falun Gong at Jinan Industrial College. Her father, Mr. Wang Guihai, 53 years old, was arrested during the night on November 2, 2000. He was sent to the Wangcun Labor Camp. Her mother, Li Xiuxiang, 51 years old, was detained several times because she had appealed to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong.

Torture



*“Plum blossoms while everything withers,
The snow and ice can cover miles of wilderness but lie only beneath;
What is there to be feared of the bitter Winter,
The plum blossoms to forecast the coming of Spring.*

- On the twenty first day of August, year two thousand”

A poem and painting by a Falun Gong practitioner while in detention, depicting the steely will of practitioners to endure the extreme suppression and their ultimate faith in the triumph of Truth. Instead of a paintbrush, this traditional Chinese painting was drawn with a blue ballpoint pen made for export by forced labor. Many people risked their lives to protect this precious artwork and slip it out of the prison.

Overview

For more than fifty years, the Chinese communist regime has had its way in destroying people's wills and forcing them into submission through political persecution, torture, and killing. That was why the PRC government was so presumptuous at the beginning of its persecution of Falun Gong, claiming it would eradicate Falun Gong in three months. As the three months turned into six months, one year, two years, the violence against Falun Gong has escalated from cruelty to craze.

Take the city of Dalian as an example. This city has three of the worst torture camps of Falun Gong practitioners to its disgrace: the Dalian Labor Camp, the Yaojia Detention Center, and the Zhoushuizi Labor Camp. There, the police openly claim that they have permission from Chinese president Jiang Zemin to beat Falun Gong practitioners to death at will and with total impunity. They have come up with some of the cruelest torture devices, with evil names such as "hell trap," "death board," and "corpse stretch." They have also "exported" their "experiences" and "techniques" for "transforming" Falun Gong practitioners to other cities. They even conduct "exchange programs" to swap torture squads with notorious torture camps such as Masanjia Labor Camp, Wanjia Labor Camp and Heizhuizi Labor Camp.

People who understand the true meaning of life are not going to give up their conscience. Facing extreme torture, Falun Gong practitioners remain truthful to their faith. Facing violence and injustice, they remain peaceful and tolerant. They do not even hate their torturers, as so many of them have told the police, "It is the government's propaganda that makes you hate Falun Gong so much. If my suffering can ease your hatred even a little bit, I am willing to endure." Their great tolerance and righteousness have inspired numerous torturers to become Falun Gong practitioners.

Only the Righteous can command such steely conviction and moral power. Such courage is displayed not only by one or two, or a few leaders, but by millions of Falun Gong practitioners. This alone is enough to testify to the supremacy of Falun Gong's teaching. In the words of a Chinese sage some 2,300 years ago: "Benevolence has no rival."

In the following, we report to you some selected cases of police torture of Falun Gong practitioners. These cases represent only a small fraction of the information sent to us at great risk to the lives of Falun Gong practitioners in China. We hope they are enough to show the evilness of the PRC government's persecution of Falun Gong.

More importantly, if these cases can help you to see the great sacrifice and courage of Falun Gong practitioners and the teaching that endows them with such courage, their sacrifice will not have been in vain.



A Chinese painting of lotus flower. The lotus flower, in Chinese, symbolizes transcendence.

A Falun Gong practitioner in the labor camp used a ball pen to draw this picture.

Savage Beatings

Repeated Beatings

1. Falun Gong practitioners detained in the Xitiangezhuang Town Police Station of Miyun County, Beijing

To force Falun Gong practitioners to renounce Falun Gong, the police at the Xitiangezhuang Town Police Station of Miyun County forced them to do exhaustive boot-camp drills during the day, and sit up straight all night. The torture went on day after day. Those who could not continue the day drill or fell asleep at night would be severely beaten. After a few days, many practitioners' feet became so swollen that they had difficulty walking. The policemen were even exhausted from hitting the practitioners. The police then hired hoodlums to torture them. A woman in her 70s was beaten so severely that her face turned black and purple. Her face was swollen so badly that she could not open her eyes. Her buttocks and feet were covered with bruises.



▲ Falun Gong Practitioners injured after torture in the Police Station

One female practitioner was slapped 16 times when she refused to renounce Falun Gong. One of the hoodlums took a birch tree branch to beat her buttocks and kicked her private parts. The hoodlum also grabbed and squeezed her breasts and verbally abused her with filthy obscenities. He then shoved his hands inside her clothes to grab her breasts; he even stripped off her skirt and underwear, claiming he wanted to examine the bruises on her buttocks.

2. **Li Xin**, male, Baoding City of Hebei Province

On January 18, 2001, Mr. Li Xin was arrested and detained at the Xuanwu District Detention Center in Beijing because he petitioned the government on behalf of Falun Gong. Mr. Li was shocked on sensitive areas by two high-voltage electric batons. His body was soon covered with bruises and blisters. After that, the police alternately poured cold water on him and turned on a fan to blow cold winter air on him, and then scalded him with boiling water. They also whipped him with thorny bamboo sticks, and then thrust the sticks up his anus. Mr. Li went on a hunger strike to protest the torture.

Because Mr. Li remained steadfast to Falun Gong, he was transferred to a cell with inmates on death row. As soon as he entered the cell, he was thrown to the ground by the inmates inside. They pinned him down, and the head inmate kicked Mr. Li's legs viciously. After nearly an hour of torture, Mr. Li's legs became black and blue and he was unable to move. On the thirteenth day, Mr. Li's feet became very swollen and his toes turned completely black. That night, he was sent to the hospital, where the guards forcibly injected him with a yellow-colored solution. The next day, a doctor told him that his toes needed to be amputated. The detention center, however, did not want to be responsible for the consequences, and the guards simply took Mr. Li out of the hospital and put him on a train bound for Baoding City.



▲ Mr. Li's feet were severely injured by torture

3. **Liu Aiqing**, female, 25, employee of the Shouguang Phosphate Fertilizer Factory, resident of Sunjiaji Town, Shouguang City, Shandong Province

On June 4, 2001, Ms. Liu Aiqing was arrested in Majia Village of Sunjiaji Town. She was forced to stand outside in the scorching sun. The police grabbed Ms. Liu by her shoulders and arms, punched her forehead, and slapped her face repeatedly. As a result, Ms. Liu was covered with bruises, and her forehead, face, and lips became swollen.



▲ Photos of the injury to Liu Aiqing's leg

On the evening of June 6, six drunken policemen dragged three Falun Gong practitioners, including Ms. Liu, to a room and started another round of savage beating. The policemen grabbed the practitioners' hair and took turns beating the them on the torso or the legs with metal batons. They also used high-voltage electric batons. During the torture, a group of policemen beat Ms. Liu with leather belts, "Billy Clubs" (an iron or lead bar covered by rubber), and electric

batons. When she passed out as a result of the extreme pain, the police poured cold water on her to revive her, and then resumed beating her. The torture continued for several hours.

The next day, Ms. Liu was near death and was sent to the hospital. A medical examination revealed many serious injuries including hematuria, hypotension, and dehydration. Many blood clots were pumped out of her swollen legs. Several days' later, surgical drainage was performed leaving her right leg with two large holes.

One morning at the hospital, Ms. Liu was forcibly given an injection. Shortly afterwards, she lost consciousness. When she awoke at around 4 p.m., she noticed that plastic surgery had been performed to re-

place the damaged skin on her legs. This surgery was performed to cover up the evidence of the extreme torture Ms. Liu had endured.

4. **Zhang Pinghua**, female, 38, Weicheng District, Weifang City, Shandong Province

On July 21, 2000, Ms. Zhang Pinghua went to Beijing to appeal to the government for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. She was sent to the Qingdao Administrative Office. As soon as she arrived, three men began beating her with their fists, and stomping her with the hard heels of their shoes. They beat her face, head, chin, chest, shoulders and neck. Whenever Ms. Zhang fell down, they pulled her up and continued beating her. One man grabbed her hair and slammed her head against the wall. Then he pushed her down onto the floor and stepped on her head. The other two men kicked her face with their shoes. Ms. Zhang's face became swollen immediately. After this torture, Ms. Zhang felt pain everywhere. There were black and blue marks and swollen wounds all over her body.



▲ Bruises still strongly visible even eight days after Zhang Pinghua was beaten.

Head Banged Against a Wall

Jiang Jie, female, resident of Fushun City, Liaoning Province

Ms. Jiang Jie, a Falun Gong practitioner, was incarcerated at the Wanjia Labor Camp, Harbin City. During the day, she was forced to do hard labor. At night, she was tortured by sleep deprivation and savage beatings. The guards forced her to stay awake, and whenever she dozed off, they would beat her. They pulled her hair and banged her head against the wall. They beat and shocked her head and other parts of her body with electric batons. She was beaten so badly that she lost control of her bowels. Bruises were all over her face, and blood ran from her mouth and nose.

Stripped Naked and Beaten

1. **Li Fengqi**, female, 28, from Leshan City, Sichuan Province
2. **You Quanfang**, female, 32, an entrepreneur, from Pengzhou City, Sichuan Province

One day in July 2000, the guards at Nanmusi Women's Labor Camp of Zizhong City, Sichuan Province dragged Ms. Li Fengqi and Ms. You Quanfang into a small room. They ordered four to five inmates to strip the clothes off the two practitioners and pin them down on a table. The guards and inmates took turns beating them with spiked wooden clubs. The beating went on until the inmates and guards became exhausted. The beating left the practitioners bleeding, with puncture wounds all over their bodies.

Head Severely Injured

Cao Zhenqi, male, 36, a farmer from Dongmawan Village, Taierfu County, Changyi, Shandong Province

Mr. Cao Zhenqi had been detained several times. On February 15, 2000, Mr. Cao Zhenqi went to Beijing to appeal to the government for Falun Gong. On February 18, he was arrested and taken to the Taierfu County Police Station. The director of the police station, Shao Mingyi, beat Mr. Cao's face and ribs with a baton. One day in July 2000, when Mr. Cao was doing farm work, the county police came and arrested him again and took him to the police station. There he was interrogated. Because he refused to renounce Falun Gong, policemen Zhang Zaicheng, Han Yuncheng, and Yu Puchang beat him until he lost consciousness. They then turned Mr. Cao over to his relatives and left,



▲ Scars on Cao Zhenqi's head

as they did not want the responsibility for his possible death. His family sent him to Zhan-gling Hospital. Mr. Cao did not regain consciousness until the morning of August 1, 2000.

Beaten on Buttocks with Steel-Cored Plastic Clubs

1. **Shi Yingchun, Han Guiyan, Li Xiuzhen, Zheng Sufen**, female, residents of Liaoning Province

In October 2000, Ms. Shi Yingchun, Ms. Han Guiyan, Ms. Zheng Sufen, Ms. Li Xiuzhen and her husband were arrested and detained at the Huludao Detention Center of Liaoning Province. Ms. Shi and Ms. Han were beaten on their buttocks everyday by guard Li and guard Zhou using steel-cored plastic clubs. Their buttocks were lacerated and bleeding during and after the beatings. Once Ms. Zheng missed a few words in reciting the jail rules. Guard Li and Guard Zhou beat her buttocks more than one hundred times with steel-cored plastic clubs. She almost passed out. Since Ms. Li and her husband refused to renounce Falun Gong, the guards beat them with the clubs. Both Ms. Li and her husband were knocked down to the concrete floor and they were continuously beaten. Their buttocks were bruised and the skin severely lacerated. As result of the beating, Ms. Li had a heart attack and her husband had so much pain in his ribs that he had difficulty breathing.

2. **Hou Zhanhai, Li Qiang, Li Qingru, Niu Junhui, Ji Wentao, Fu Hongwei, Guo Zhende**, male, residents of Jilin Province

On March 13, 2001, Falun Gong practitioners went on a hunger strike to protest the inhuman treatment at the Jilin Labor Camp. More than twenty camp guards used electric batons to shock the practitioners. They stripped off the practitioners' pants and beat their buttocks with steel-cored plastic clubs. Four guards beat Mr. Niu Junhui on his chest and back with the clubs. The beating was so severe that Mr. Niu had to be sent to a hospital for emergency treatment. Mr. Li Qiang was beaten until he lost consciousness. Mr. Li Qingru and Mr. Guo Zhende were beaten until they almost lost consciousness. The practitioners' buttocks were full of bruises after the beatings. Mr. Hou was not able to sit for more than ten days.

3. **Luo Xiaoyu**, female, 40s, resident of Sichuan Province

In the summer of 2000, Ms. Luo Xiaoyu was de-

tained at the Nanmusi Women's Labor Camp. To force her to renounce Falun Gong, the camp guards frequently beat Ms. Luo with spiked clubs. Several times Ms. Luo lost consciousness from the violent beatings. Ms. Luo's whole body was swollen. The flesh on her buttocks was torn and bleeding, and pus kept running down her legs.

Beaten with a Poisonous Plant

Live Hemp is a perennial plant. Its stems and leaves are covered with fine hairs and sharp thorns, which are poisonous. After contact with the hemp plant, the skin immediately becomes inflamed, intensely itchy and painful. According to some victims, it is even more painful than being needled in the fingers.

1. **Ye Xinghua**, male, resident of Sichuan Province

On July 25, 2000, Shen Xingfa, the director of the police station of Jiulong Town ordered the police to use wire and hemp stalks to whip Falun Gong practitioners. Fourteen Falun Gong practitioners detained at the Jiulong Town government building were tortured. Many practitioners fainted from the whipping and the hemp poison. The police poured cold water on the practitioners to revive them, so that they could suffer further torture. Mr. Ye Xinghua was stripped down to his underwear and whipped with hemp stalks. Mr. Ye fainted many times from the whipping and hemp poison. He was revived with cold water and whipped again. His whole body became swollen. This torture did not stop until the police were too tired to continue. While Mr. Ye was still unconscious, he was handcuffed to a tree for four hours in the hot sun. He was only taken down because the police saw that he had been unconscious for a long time, and realized that he was near death.

2. **Huang Tianming**, male, resident of Liulin Village, Jinma Town, Wenjiang County, Sichuan Province

On June 29, 2000, Mr. Huang Tianming was arrested because he was a Falun Gong practitioner. At about 8 p.m., the village officials took Mr. Huang to the conference room of the village government building and handcuffed him to a chair. They brought a

supply of poisonous fresh hemp and wrapped Mr. Huang's face and upper body with the plants. They then beat Mr. Huang's face and body with a foot-long bamboo stick for over two hours until the fresh hemp on Mr. Huang's body was shredded into small pieces. Mr. Huang's eyes were swollen and his face was deformed. There were bruises and blood all over his body.

3. **Zhang Qingshu**, male, resident of Wenjiang County, Sichuan Province

4. **Zhong Sufang**, female, resident of Wenjiang County, Sichuan Province

On June 29, 2000, Mr. Zhang Qingshu and Ms. Zhong Sufang were arrested for practicing Falun Gong and detained at a police station in Wenjiang County. The police handcuffed Mr. Zhang and hung him up by his wrists until his toes barely touched the ground. He was then beaten with batons and wooden clubs, and was whipped with poisonous hemp until he fainted. He was left hanging until the next day. Ms. Zhong was tortured in a similar way. She was beaten with wooden sticks and whipped with the hemp. Ms. Zhong was also forced to take off her socks and stand on hemp leaves in her bare feet.

Beaten until Paralyzed

Lu Changjun, male, from Shuihua City, Heilongjiang Province

Beijing Tuanhe Labor Camp is notorious for hideous torture of Falun Gong practitioners. In February 2001, the labor camp forced practitioners to participate in an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class. When practitioners refused to cooperate, the guards incited other inmates to beat them severely. Mr. Lu Changjun was tied to a bed and beaten until his spinal cord was fractured. As a result, Mr. Lu was paralyzed. To cover up this crime, the associate director of the labor camp, Zhuang Xuhong, the lead of 2nd team, Jiang, and the assistant leader of the 2nd team, Ni, coerced others inmates into saying that Mr. Lu broke his back falling down while he was mopping the floor.

Torture under Extremely Unsanitary Conditions

The Rampant Spread of Scabies

At certain forced labor camps and detention centers, Falun Gong practitioners have been forced to sleep on wet weed mats that were stored in the snow during the winter. The practitioners usually contract scabies from this rotting, unsanitary bedding.

As of November 6, 2001, 98% of the practitioners detained at the Wanjia Labor Camp had scabies. Their bodies were swollen all over and covered with pus and blood. Some of the practitioners' arms were swollen to the diameter of a cereal bowl, while their legs were twice as thick as normal. There were practitioners who could not walk or take care of themselves due to the severe scabies infections. They also had to endure the intense itchiness, which caused them to lose sleep at night. Although the practitioners were suffering from scabies, they were still overloaded with work and tortured everyday. The situation is abominable. At this point there are practitioners who have

been suffering from scabies for nearly a year. Some practitioners' bodies are completely covered with scabies.



◀ Pictures of Falun Gong practitioners detained in the Wanjia Labor Camp. The practitioners have scabies all over their bodies



Forced to Sit in a “Sewage Pot”

Ms. Zhou, female, resident of Sichuan Province

Ms. Zhou was incarcerated in the Nanmusi Women's Labor Camp. One day in 2000, the guards saw Ms. Zhou doing Falun Gong exercises in the cell. They ordered the inmates to throw her into a manure pit and they forced her to sit there for a long time. They even dumped buckets of sewage on her.

Garbage Stuffed into the Mouth

Twelve Falun Gong practitioners who were incarcerated in the Kaiping Labor Camp of Tangshan City, Hebei Province have experienced all kinds of torture and degrading treatment. On one occasion, the guards tied them up and stuffed dirty sanitary napkins and garbage into their mouths.

Phlegm Poured into the Mouth

A Falun Gong practitioner from Zhongyi Village, Yingji Town, Macheng City, Hubei Province

This Falun Gong practitioner was arrested merely because he practices Falun Gong. During his protracted detention, the police tried to force him to renounce Falun Gong by starving him, not allowing him to use the toilet, and sometimes forcing him to kneel down for extended periods. If he refused, he would be handcuffed with one hand behind his shoulder and the other hand at the back of his body--a torture called “carrying a sword.”

They also kicked him in the eyes with leather boots. They poured cold water down his neck, then poured boiling hot water on his head and feet. They even poured phlegm into his mouth and stuffed his mouth with a woman's dirty menstrual pad. Adding further insult, the police threw rotten apples at him and burned his feet with a cigarette lighter.

Force-Feeding with Urine

Wu Longbo, male, 27, a small business owner, Jilin City, Jilin Province

On October 16, 1999, Mr. Wu Longbo was sentenced to one-year of forced labor at the Jilin City Labor Camp because he practices Falun Gong. The labor camp tried everything to force him to renounce Falun Gong, but Mr. Wu refused. The labor camp then arbitrarily extended his detention for three more months, and then for another six months.

To protest his arbitrary detention, Mr. Wu went on a hunger strike on February 21, 2001. The directors and guards used seven electric batons simultaneously to beat him that night. They forced him to write notes to denounce Falun Gong, or he would not be allowed to sleep. They even poured urine down his throat. The humiliating torture plunged Mr. Wu into severe mental depression.



▲ *Li Zetao was force-fed with feces and urine.*

Force-Feeding with Feces

1. **Yao Xiurong**, female, 57, a teacher and resident of Nanyuan Street, Kuiwen District, Weifang City, Shandong Province

For her petition for Falun Gong, Ms. Yao Xiurong was arrested and detained in the Nanyuan Community Center for one month. While she was in detention, the officials hired ruffians to torture her and other Falun Gong practitioners. They were stripped naked and forced to stand on the ice outside in the cold. Because Ms. Yao refused to renounce Falun Gong, they force-fed her with feces and urine, which the officials had just excreted. The officials also extorted 100,000 Yuan from her family for her release.

2. **Li Zetao**, male, 24, resident of Shimo Town, Jiangjin County, Chongqing City, Sanxia Province

Mr. Li Zetao was sent to the #7 Team, Xishanping Labor Camp on September 8, 2000. In order to force him to renounce Falun Gong, the camp guards Tian Xiaohai, Gao Ding and Li Yong ordered criminal inmates to torture him. Starting on May 29, 2001, Mr. Li was forced to carry human feces to a dump site during the day. When he was too tired to move, the guards beat him with a pole and even force-fed him with feces and urine. At night, he was not allowed to rest. They continued to torture him physically and mentally. They folded a newspaper into a hat and put it on his head, tied his two arms to a stick to form a straight line, hung a barrel full of urine on each of his arms, and forced him to hold up the barrels for hours. At the same time, they poked him in the back with a broom. They punched and kicked him while verbally abusing him. The guard even inserted a paring knife up his anus and jiggled it around. Mr. Li was tortured to death on May 30, 2001.

Forced to Jump from a Tall Building

Chi Chunxia, female, resident of Mishan City, Heilongjiang Province



▲ *Chi Chunxia hospitalized after the fall.*

On the night of January 3, 2002, policemen rushed into the home of Falun Gong practitioners Ms. Chi Chunxia and Mr. Xue Yanrong. They ransacked the couple's home without a warrant. Unable to find what they wanted, they forcibly took the couple and their two-year-old child to the Department of Politics and Security and interrogated them that night. The police beat Ms. Chi and Mr. Xue severely to force them to release information about other Falun Gong practitioners. During the interrogation, Ms. Chi was beaten for a prolonged period of time. Finally, they forced her to jump out of the fourth floor of the building. She fell to a balcony on the second floor. The impact knocked Ms. Chi into a coma. However, the police paid no attention to her and left her on the balcony for the remainder of the night. It was not until the following afternoon that they sent Ms. Chi to the People's Hospital of Mishan City.

Because she was left out in the cold for hours, Ms. Chi's face, feet, and hands were all severely frostbitten. Her cranial blood vessels had ruptured. The doctors had to cut her trachea to supply her with oxygen.

Her family members were required to bear all of the medical expenses. Her husband, Mr. Xue, was detained at the Mishan City Detention Center. As a result, Ms. Chi's two-year-old child has been sent to Mr. Xue's brother and sister-in-law to be cared for.



▲ *Scars on Chi's head after surgery*



▲ *Ms. Chi's feet frostbitten*



▲ *Chi Chunxia was in critical condition*

Torture by Devices

“Death Board” or “Death Bed”

The “death board” (or “death bed”) is a particularly hideous torture device. It is an iron or wood board with handcuffs and shackles to lock the victims four limbs in a stretched position. A victim is usually confined to a death board for a minimum of seven days. As movement is completely restricted, the confinement of a victim on the death bed leads to painful muscular atrophy. In severe cases, the victim even loses control of bladder and bowel movements. The excretion of stool and urine is directly on the iron bed, resulting in an unsanitary condition. To save themselves the trouble of cleaning, the torturers usually strip the victim down to a T-shirt or even naked, adding to the humiliation. Since the victim is not released from the board for many days, torture on the death board is usually coupled with the torture of force-feeding.

The death board was originally devised for use against political dissidents subjected to the death penalty. As these prisoners of conscience usually have unyielding convictions, they tend to behave courageously even when they were sentenced to death at government-staged public show trials. To create the image of these people being destroyed of will power, the political dissidents are usually confined to the death board

for many days before a show trial. At the show trial, the police will hold the victim until the moment of death sentencing. The muscular atrophy resulting from the death board torture will cause the victim to wither and collapse on the ground at the moment of sentencing making the government seem powerful and the victim defeated.



▲ “Death Bed”

1. **Wang Xiufen**, female, in her 30s, English teacher at Jilin Zuoja Special Products School, resident of Jilin Province

On February 4, 2000, the guards at Heizuizi Labor Camp, Changchun City, Jilin Province took Ms. Wang Xiufen to a room and confined her to a death board. A guard then ordered a criminal inmate to open the all the doors and windows. They pulled her underwear down, and pull her T-shirt up to expose her to the cold wind. Ms. Wang was left on the death board and in the cold for 18 days. The torture left Ms. Wang paralyzed from the waist down, even after being taken off of the bed.

2. **Wang Xiuzhi**, female, college instructor, resident of Jilin Province

In May 2001, the guards at the Heizuizi Labor Camp assaulted Ms. Wang when they saw her doing Falun Gong exercises. Five guards took turns beating and shocking her with electric batons. Afterwards, they confined her to a death bed. She was not able to get up and had to defecate and urinate on the bed. This torture lasted eight full days, during which time her arms were in an extremely painful position. On the ninth day when they untied the belts, her arms were completely numb. She was not able to take care of herself for two months after this torture.



▲ Tied on the “Death Bed” during the night

3. **Zhang Yuhui**, female, resident of Jilin Province

In early 2000, Ms. Zhang Yuhui was locked to a “death board” by the guards at the Heizuizi Labor Camp for one month. She had to eat and relieve herself on the bed. The belts tightly strapped her arms and ankles to the sharp, rusty metal bed frame, causing deep bloody gashes. She could not rinse off, bathe, or change her clothes.

“Tiger Bench”

“Tiger bench” is a small iron bench. It is approximately 20 cm (8 inches) tall. The victim’s hands are tied together behind the back while his knees are tied down to a bench. Some hard objects such as bricks are inserted under the tied legs, causing the legs to bend upward in an unnatural way that causes them to break at the knees.

1. **Liu Hongtao**, male, 31, resident of Harbin City
2. **Zhang Qi**, male, resident of Heilongjiang Province



▲ “Tiger Bench”

In 2000, Mr. Liu Hongtao and Mr. Zhang Qi were sentenced to the Changlinzi Labor Camp in Harbin City of Heilongjiang Province for one year. Their families were not allowed to visit them or send them personal daily-use items. While they were illegally de-

tained in the labor camp, they were constantly tortured in various ways. They were forced to stand for a long time, locked into small cages, beaten with electric batons, deprived of sleep, denied the use of the toilet, tied to a “tiger bench” for extended periods of time, forced to do hard labor from early in the morning until midnight, and forced to read articles slandering Falun Gong.

3. **Li Yanming**, female, resident of Changchun City, Jilin Province

On January 25, 2002, Ms. Li Yanming was taken away from her home by the police from Changchun City. The next day, several policemen took Ms. Li to a remote building where they tortured her for two days and two nights. They forced her to sit on the “tiger bench,” on which she was forced to sit straight up with her eyes looking straight ahead. Her hands were placed on her knees, and she was not allowed to turn her head, close her eyes, talk to anyone or raise her hand. She was severely beaten whenever she moved a little bit on the bench. The severe beating left her arms paralyzed and she could not even eat anything for a few days.

“Iron Chair”

1. **Zhang Jian**, female, 54, resident of Mishan City

Ms. Zhang Jian was shackled to an “iron chair” and sleep-deprived for 8 days and nights at the Wanjia Labor Camp. She was only fed several teaspoons of corn soup twice a day, so she was always starving. She was also handcuffed to the door in a “small cell” three times, each time for 72 hours, and deprived of sleep. The torture and starvation weakened her significantly, and her whole body was infected with scabies (painful skin disease caused by parasitic mites that burrow underneath one’s skin).

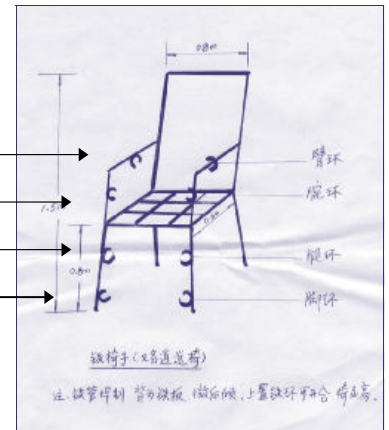
2. **Xu Lihua**, female, 54, retired employee of the Timber Mill in Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province

Rings for arms

Rings for wrists

Rings for legs

Rings for feet



▲ “Iron Chair”

On January 24, 2001, the guards at the Wanjia Labor Camp knocked Ms. Xu Lihua down to the floor and beat her. Ms. Xu was dragged by her hair to a solitary cell and locked in the “iron chair” for 8 days with her mouth sealed with tape. On March 9, 2001, she was sent to the solitary cell again and locked up for 30 days. From noon of June 18 to June 20, 2001, guard Li Min hung her up by her wrists for nearly 40 hours. Li Min shocked her with an electric baton until her entire body became black and blue.

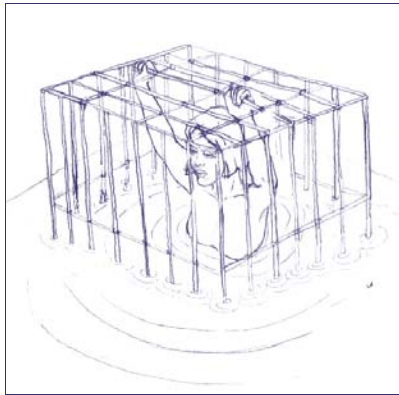
3. **Pan Xuanhua**, female, 55, resident of Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

On April 26, 2001, Ms. Pan Xuanhua was beaten by 6 policemen from the Wanjia Labor Camp. She suffered internal injuries in her chest and spat

blood for several days. After this, she was chained to the “iron chair” for 3 days and 2 nights. She went on a hunger strike to protest the torture. Twelve days later, she was locked in the iron chair for another 7 days. Her hunger strike lasted 17 days. She was thus tortured in a solitary cell for as long as 45 days.

“Water Jail” or “Water Dungeon”

Water dungeon is a grotesque torture. A victim is stripped down to underwear or naked and locked into a small iron cage with spikes on all sides. The cage is lowered into filthy water up to the victim’s chest or neck. The room is completely dark, and the victim is locked in the cage for days or even weeks, and urine and feces are excreted into the water.



▲ “Water Cage”

1. **Mr. Xiao**, male, Beijing

On December 30, 2000, Mr. Xiao was tortured with the water dungeon in the Huairou Detention Center in Beijing. Mr. Xiao was forced to sit down in an uncomfortable position in the water dungeon area beside the cell vent. He was unable to stretch or lie down and he couldn’t support his body against the wall. Then guards began to fill dirty, cold water into the room. Xiao’s body was completely soaked. Ice-cold water and the chilly wind pierced through his body.

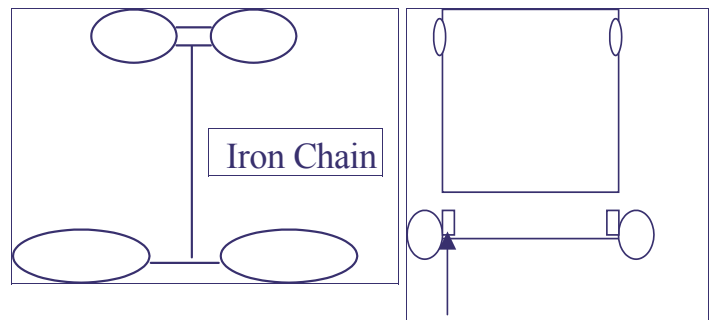
2. **Kang Hong**, male, 30’s, resident of Jiangbei District; **Han Yiming**, male, 30’s, teacher of Southwest Normal University; **Li Xiangdong**, male, 30’s, resident of Jiangbei District, Chongqing City

In 2001, Mr. Kang Hong, Mr. Han Yiming, Mr. Li Xiangdong and another 10 Falun Gong practitioners were tortured with the water dungeon at the Xishanping Labor Camp of Chongqing City, Sichuan Province. There was no light in the water dungeon at any time, and there were even dead rats and snakes in the cell in addition to the sewage water. The cage was less than a person’s height, and the practitioners

were handcuffed to the top of the cage. As a result, they could neither stand straight up nor sit down. The practitioners had to defecate and urinate in the dungeon. The torture lasted 7 to 15 days. When Mr. Kang was taken out of the dungeon, his whole body was contorted, and the lower part of his body had festered. He was paralyzed for the next few days.

“Di Lao” or “Hell Confinement”

The “Di Lao” device includes a pair of handcuffs and a pair of foot-shackles, which are linked together with crossed steel or iron chains. There are two types, one shown in a) and the other b). The handcuff length in a) is 1.2 feet and the distance from the handcuff to foot-shackle is 1.5 feet. The foot-shackle in b) is not movable, thus it rubs the feet and causes bleeding. Such instruments make it very difficult and sometimes impossible for victims to walk, sit down, use the toilet or feed themselves.



▲ A. Iron Chain

▲ B. This position is fixed.

1. **Sun Lanfang**, female, 28, resident of Dalian City, Liaoning Province

In September 1999, Ms. Sun Lanfang was detained at the Dalian Yaojia Detention Center merely because she practices Falun Gong exercises. Ms. Sun was tortured during her detention. She was shackled with the “Di Lao” device, which was tied to a steel plate, so that she could not move. Ms. Sun was placed in the “Di Lao” device for about 4 days.

2. **Yang Xiujian**, female 33, resident of Dalian City, Liaoning Province

On August 30, 1999, Ms. Yang Xiujian was arrested and detained at the Dalian Yaojia Detention Center. On September 4, 1999, Ms. Yang was hand-

cuffed to a window rail. She was not able to sit or lie down, and she was handcuffed in this awkward position for more than thirty hours. On September 8, 1999 she was put in the “Di Lao” device. Her menstrual period started that evening but the guards refused to remove the “Di Lao” device from her. She was not even allowed to change clothes. The guards even made her move from one cell to another with the “Di Lao” device on. The shackle gouged a hole in her foot.

3. **Zhang Chunqing**, female 58, resident of Dalian City, Liaoning Province

On September 3, 1999, Ms. Zhang Chunqing was arrested for practicing Falun Gong exercises in a public park and was detained at the Dalian Yaojia Detention Center. On September 5, 1999, Ms. Zhang was shackled with the “Di Lao” device because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. She could not walk and had to crawl back to her cell after the “Di Lao” device was put on her. She remained shackled this way for two days and nights. On September 9, 1999, the guards saw Ms. Zhang doing Falun Gong exercises. They slapped her with large, hard binders, and put the “Di Lao” on her again.



▲ Ms. Zhang Chunqing's feet, 7 days after the “Di Lao” device was removed.

“Small Cage”

Small cages are 1.5 meters in height, 1.3 meters in length, and less than a meter in width. Victims are usually handcuffed to the cage in such a way that they can neither stand up nor sit down, but must just hold themselves in an awkward, crouched position. Sleep is not allowed. After a few days, the victim's legs will become swollen. In severe cases, necrosis can happen to feet, ankles and legs. The small cage is usually placed outdoors, thus exposing the victim to bitter cold in the winter, scorching sun in summer, as well as insect bites. Victims of small cage torture often have dif-

ficulty walking even after a long recovery period.

1. **Ma Wenrui**, male, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province; **Yan Jiguo**, male, Yilan County, Heilongjiang Province

Mr. Ma Wenrui and Mr. Yan Jiguo were locked in small cages by guards at the Changlinzi Labor Camp because they refused to renounce Falun Gong. They were not released even to use the toilet.

2. **Jia Naizhi**, female, 40

Ms. Jia Naizhi was held and tortured in a “small cage” for 19 days at the Masanjia Labor Camp. As a result, her ankles became severely swollen, and she could not bend her legs. She had to crawl on the floor in order to defecate. Her arms were handcuffed at the highest position for six days until she began running a high fever. Even so, she was not released from the handcuffs. They were only lowered slightly. Her request for water and a blanket was rejected. Instead the guards shocked her with electric batons.

3. **Lin Xiuru**, female, resident of Heilongjiang Province

Ms. Lin Xiuru was locked in a “small cage” for more than 10 days at the Wanjia Labor Camp. This cage, so called “Imprisonment in Hell,” has a width of 0.6 meters, length of 1.3 meters and height of 1.5 meters. The guards locked her up in the small cage for more than 10 days.



▲ Small Cage

Electric Baton Shock

Shocked while Stripped Naked

Wang Xiu, female, resident of Jilin Province

In December 2000, simply because Ms. Wang Xiu refused to denounce Falun Gong, she was sent to Heizuizi Labor Camp. The guards deprived her of sleep all night, and then began inflicting physical torture on her the next day. One method they used was to strip her naked, place her neck on the back of one chair and her feet on another, and force her to suspend her whole body between the two chairs. Furthermore, she was forced to stretch her arms upwards. This method of torture is called “Flying.” When she could not hold herself on the chairs, not only would she suffer the fall, she was also shocked with electric batons. As a result, she had bruises all over her body.

Shocked while Urinating

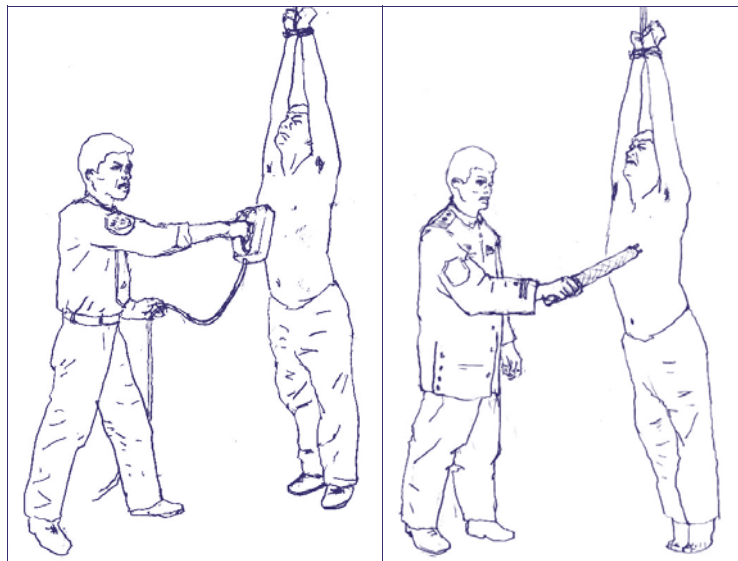
Ms. Shi, female, resident of Jilin Province

In early winter 2000, the Heizuizi Labor Camp took a group of practitioners into one cell and put a chamber pot in the center of the room. All practitioners had to use this pot to defecate and urinate, and they were not allowed to leave. Ms. Shi was menstruating and asked for Hou’s permission to go to the washroom. Hou, although a woman herself, rejected the request, yelled at her, and forced her to use the chamber pot, which was already full. While Ms. Shi pulled down her pants and urinated, Hou suddenly took out an electric baton and shocked Ms Shi’s waist for some time. After the torture from the electric baton, Ms. Shi’s menstrual period abruptly ceased.

Hung up and Shocked

1. **Chen Yali**, female, 32, resident at 43-4-503, Family Member Building of Cement Factory, Taiping District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province
2. **Gao Shuyan**, female, employee of Harbin City Cement Factory, resident at No. 25-2-201, Family Member Building of Cement Factory, Taiping District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

Ms. Chen Yali, Ms. Gao Shuyan, and other Falun Gong practitioners, were locked in iron chairs for 28 days and then hung up by their wrists on the cell door for 2 days at the Wanjia Labor Camp, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province. From noon on June 18 to June 20, 2001, Ms. Chen and Ms. Gao were hung on the cell door by guard Li Min for more than 40 hours. Li hung them up with their toes barely touching the floor, and shocked them with electric baton for hours, until their bodies became black and blue. Li swung Ms. Chen back and forth to inflict excruciating pain in her wrist. He also grabbed her breasts and shouted obscenities to insult her. Ms. Chen and Ms. Gao were given 20-month sentences. After Ms. Chen was locked in the “small cell,” she became infected with scabies. To protest this unfair treatment to innocent Falun Gong practitioners, she went on a hunger strike for 39 days.

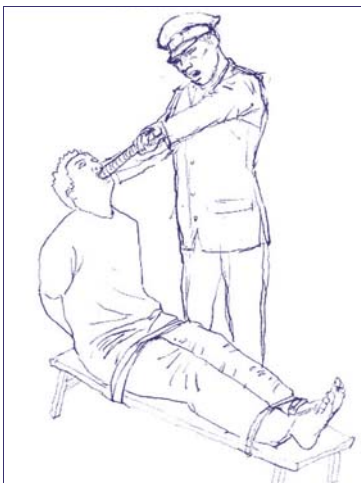


▲ The practitioners are hung up and shocked with Electric Batons.

Shocked inside the Mouth

Liu Shumei, female, resident of Jilin Province

In mid-2000, Ms. Liu Shumei was simultaneously shocked with batons by two guards named Liu and Ma because she practiced Falun Gong exercises in the Heizuizi Labor Camp, Changchun City, Jilin Province. They shocked her for about an hour. One guard inserted a baton into her mouth and shocked her, causing her face to become bloated. She could not eat for a few days. Many areas on her body had ruptured skin because of electric burns. The injuries caused pus to run from her face for two weeks.



▲ The guard shocked into a practitioner's mouth

Female Practitioners' Private Parts Shocked

1. **Li Naimei**, 50, resident of Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province
2. **Wu Xiaoping**, resident of Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

At the end of July 2000, many practitioners were arrested and sent to Jingxing County Detention Center in Hebei Province. During their detention, all the female practitioners were stripped totally naked by the policemen. The policemen then beat and electric-shocked them. The practitioners were devastated with pain and humiliation. For example, policemen tortured Ms. Wu Xiaoping with electric shocks to her mouth and vagina all night long. Ms. Li Naimei's breasts had wounds left over from an operation to remove a tumor, but the policemen pointedly electric-shocked those wounds. They also shocked her genitals and perineum. All these areas turned black and blue from the electric shocks.

Shocked with Eleven Electric Batons Simultaneously

Xie Yufeng, male, 35, sales director of American National Semiconductor Company, Beijing

On May 19, 2000, three days after Mr. Xie Yufeng started a hunger strike to protest the inhuman treatment at the Tuanhe Labor Camp, the guards tied him to a chair and started to shock him with eleven electric batons. They shocked his legs, his waist, his stomach, the palms and backs of his hands, his arms, his neck, the top and back of his head, his face, and the insteps and soles of his feet. The electric batons ruptured the skin on his face, and blood soaked Mr. Xie's vest. The torture with electric batons lasted the whole afternoon. The shocking caused Mr. Xie to lose control of his bowels, and his whole body was left swollen, blistered and festering. His arms were too swollen to bend.

On the morning of June 22, 2000, the camp security staff handcuffed Mr. Xie and shocked him again with electric batons. Mr. Xie's arms became swollen and his wrists were badly injured. Then the camp guards ripped up a bed sheet and used the strips to bind Mr. Xie's arms and legs. Next, the camp guards stood around him and pulled the strips hard to inflict additional pain. Several other camp guards simultaneously shocked him with electric batons on his feet, legs, wrists, neck and head. Later, a big camp guard hauled Mr. Xie outside and stepped on his chest and head, pressing him into the mud. The camp guards tortured Mr. Xie this way for the whole day.

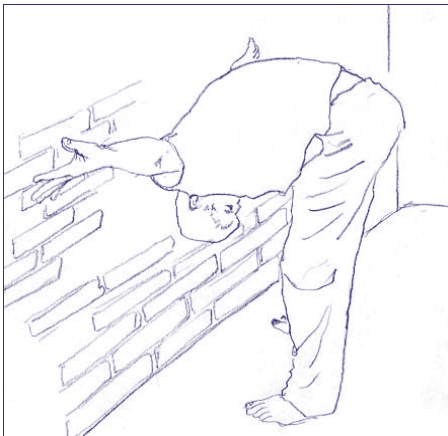
As result of this torture, Mr. Xie's chest was injured so severely that he had difficulty breathing. His face, nose, the top of his head and his ears were severely burned. His ears were charcoaled by the deep electric burns. Mr. Xie also had difficulty walking and could not even get out of bed by himself.

Forced to Hold Painful Positions for Extended Time

“Flying an Airplane”

Victims are forced to bend over while holding their legs straight. The person’s head is bent down until it cannot go down any further, while the hands are pulled up and held up to the highest point. The hips have to point up. The body in this position looks like the shape of an airplane, which is how this torture derived its name. With the feet close together, the arms are lifted to the highest position and the hands must touch the wall.

1. **Yu Lixin**, female, 27, resident of Dalian City, Liaoning Province



▲ “Flying an Airplane”

Ms. Yu Lixin was detained at the Dalian City Detention Center because she practiced Falun Gong. On the evening of April 15, 2001, she was forced to stand with her hands clasped behind her head and, at the same time, bow down at a 90-degree angle. Mean-

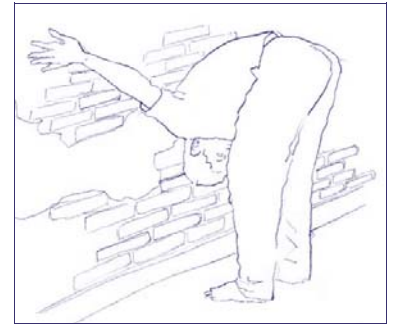
while, she was beaten, kicked and shocked on the back of her neck with an electric baton. There were bruises all over her body. In the early morning on April 16, 2001, Ms. Yu was escorted to a room on the fifth floor, ostensibly to clean it. All of the rooms in the detention center had iron parapets enclosing the windows, except for the room that Ms. Yu was supposed to be cleaning. Shortly after being escorted to the room, she was seen falling from the window. The fall killed her.

2. **Li Binghua**, male, 39, a farmer, resident of Yuxin Town, Tianmen City, Hubei Province

In May 2000, Mr. Li Binghua went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Consequently, he was arrested and sentenced to one year of forced labor at the

Shayang Labor Camp.

The Labor Camp officers did not allow him to rest. Even when Mr. Li was walking, they forcefully made him walk as if “flying an airplane.” They ceaselessly insulted him and took turns telling dirty stories and saying disgusting things in his ears. They intentionally pulled him out of the restroom when he was in the middle of urinating, and they did not let him use toilet tissue when he went to the toilet. They would stop him or put dirty things into his bowl when he had only finished half of his meal.



▲ “Flying an Airplane”

Four inmates, instigated by the camp officers, often took turns beating Mr. Li, slamming his head or body against the wall. This kind of torture occurred over a long period. As a result, Mr. Li began to exhibit the behavior of someone who is brain-damaged. The labor camp authorities locked Mr. Li in a “solitary confinement” cell to isolate him from others.

“Squat”

Hao Airong, female, resident in Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province

Ms. Hao Airong was sent to Jia City Labor Camp on July 25, 2000 for refusing to give up her belief in Falun Gong. She was tortured by being placed in a cell too small to stand, sit, or lie down in. She was forced to squat in the small cell. She felt severe pain in her legs from this torture. Her legs became paralyzed, ulcerated, and deformed from the lack of blood circulation caused by this torture. She can no longer take care of herself.

“Handcuffed in a Painful Position”

Bai Yuzhi, female, a member of the Political Consultative Congress of Jingxing County, Hebei Province

Ms. Bai Yuzhi was detained at Kaiping Labor Camp of Tangshan City in Hebei Province because she would not renounce Falun Gong. She went on a hunger strike for 62 days to protest her unlawful detention. During her hunger strike, she was locked in an isolated small cell for half a month. In the cell, she was handcuffed from midnight until morning. At night, she was only allowed to wear underwear even though the windows and the door of the cell were kept open in the cold winter. One of her hands was handcuffed to the highest point in the cell, while the other hand was handcuffed to the lowest point. She had to stay in this tortuous position by half squatting down. The toilet was placed immediately in front of her so she had to smell the stench all night. She was tortured to the brink of death, only managing to survive through emergency intervention.

“Tied up”

Yao Hexing, male, 25, employee of the Jingchun Fabric Company, Anqiu City, Shandong Province

On October 10, 1999, Mr. Yao Hexing went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. The police arrested him and detained him for thirty days at the Anqiu City Police Bureau. During the detention, he was bound up with rope made of hemp for 22 hours.



▲ Injury to Yao Hexing's arm

Due to the length of time and the tight binding, the muscles in his arm were deprived of blood circulation and became necrotic (a condition in which the tissue dies). Afterward, he had to undergo a skin graft operation.



▲ “Triangle-Ridged Iron Plank”

Sitting on “Triangle-ridged Iron Plank”

This torture plank is made of iron with very sharp triangular

ridges. Victims are forced to sit on it. It causes victims' buttocks to bleed and fester.

Qi Yingjun, male, resident of Shandong Province

In June 2001, Mr. Qi Yingjun was forced to sit on the “Ridged Iron Plank” and shocked simultaneously with 8 electric batons, while being illegally detained at Wangcun Forced Labor Camp

“Carrying a Sword on the Back”

The hands are tied behind the victim's back with one hand pulled over the shoulder and the other pulled up from the lower back. A great deal of force is then applied to pull the two hands toward one another, handcuffing them together. This position causes extreme pain in just 20 minutes.

1. **Jing Xiaohong**, female, 34, an employee of Daqing Oil Administrative Bureau in Daqing City

Ms. Jing Xiaohong has been tortured with “Carrying a Sword on the Back” at the Honggang District Shengli Police Station.

2. **Liu Guihong**, female, 47, employee at the Jiamusi City Chemical Pharmaceutical Factory, Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province

On December 31, 2000, Ms. Liu Guihong was arrested at the railway station in Shengyang City, when she was on her way to Beijing. She was detained in Shanhaiguan City. Three policemen handcuffed her in the “Carrying a Sword” position. She was then severely beaten. The policemen kicked her stomach, legs, and other parts of her body with their leather boots. With her cuffed hands behind her, they pushed her against the wall, and kicked her repeatedly. Each time they kicked her, the whole weight of her body fell on her handcuffed hands, causing her great pain. The pain was so intense, Ms. Liu fainted, but the barbaric police revived her with cold water and resumed beating her, until there were bruises covering her entire body. Some parts of her legs never completely healed and

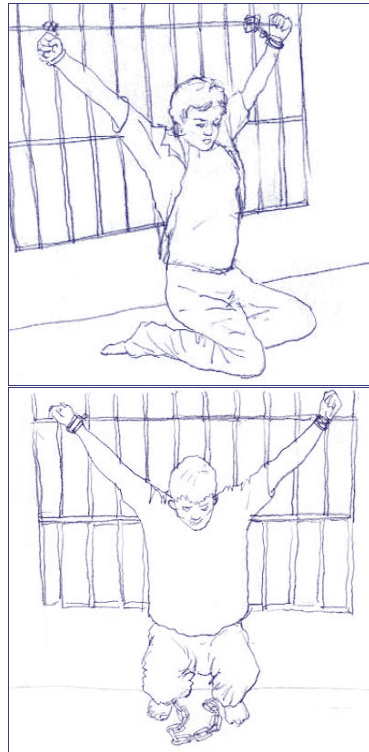


▲ Carrying Sword Position

she developed very deep scars. Her thumbs and little fingers have remained numb for a few months.

“Chain”

While chained in this way, guards often use electrical batons, iron-cored rubber clubs, and spiked clubs to beat practitioners. The insults and beatings given to female practitioners are often the more brutal of all.



“Tied to a Bed”

1. **Zhao Fengxia**, female, 48, resident of Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province

On November 6, 2001, Ms. Zhao Fengxia was detained with the 12th team of the Wanjia Labor Camp. She was often forced to sit on a hard stool, and not allowed to move for a long time. On May 24, 2001, the guard kicked her right rib so hard that she could not take a breath. She was suffocating and urinated in her pants. The guards beat her so severely that she lost consciousness. Later she was tied to a bedpost in such a position that she could neither stand straight up nor squat down for five days and nights.

2. **Hu Chang'an**, male

In 2000, in order to force Mr. Hu Chang'an to give up his Falun Gong practice, the camp guards ordered the inmates to tie Mr. Hu to the bed. Mr. Hu was tied to the bed for seventeen days. During these days, he was not allowed to go to the restroom and had to urinate and defecate on the bed. The rope cut deeply into Mr. Hu's arms. After the torture Mr. Hu's

fingers remained numb for a long time.

While he was bound to the bed Mr. Hu's face and mouth were covered with a bed sheet. Six inmates took turns using their knuckles, fists and elbows to scrape hard against his chest bones. His chest became black and blue. They also struck his face. His eyes became swollen and his mouth and nose bled. One of the inmates stomped with his heels on Mr. Hu's penis and the inner side of his legs. The inmates also burned his feet with lit cigarettes. Moreover, they put a stool under Mr. Hu's waist and one of the inmates sat on Mr. Hu's belly and pressed hard against the bench. The continuous torture made Mr. Hu lose his hearing for a long time. His kidneys were also injured. He was unable to even turn in bed and could not walk normally for a month.

“Tortured under a Bed”

1. **Chen Gang**, male; **Duan Peichen**, male; **Hu Chang'an**, male; **Zhang Dahai**, male; **Cui Xiangjun**, male; **Lu Changjun**, male; detained at the Beijing Tuanhe Labor Camp

In February 2001, because the above practitioners of the 2nd team refused to renounce Falun Gong at the Tuanhe Labor Camp, the guards tied their hands behind their backs and pushed them under the beds. Only the practitioners' feet were left sticking out from under the bed. The inmates took off the practitioners' shoes and socks and tied their feet to small campstools. Then they struck the arches of their feet with the soles of plastic shoes until their feet turned blue. Also some practitioners' mouths were gagged with rags. When practitioners passed out, the guards pulled them out and poured cold water to revive them, and then pushed them back under the beds. Some practitioners were left under the bed and were not allowed to come out for several days. As a result of this torture, they could not walk for two weeks.

2. **Zhao Ming**, male, 30, a postgraduate student from the Computer Science Department at Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland

On July 21, 2000, since Mr. Zhao Ming refused to renounce Falun Gong, Jiang, the team leader of the 2nd team of the Tuanhe Labor Camp, instructed some inmates to torture him. The inmates forced Mr. Zhao to sit in a basin and bend his head to his feet, and then they squeezed him under the bed. His body was under the bed propping up the bed boards. The

inmates sat on the bed to push the boards down on him. After twenty minutes of torture, several camp guards dragged Mr. Zhao out and they beat him for over two hours. Mr. Zhao's legs were all black and his knees were swollen. For five days he couldn't go to the bathroom normally, and for two weeks he couldn't walk on his own.

“Tied to Trees”

1. **Qiu Liying**, female, from Shijiazhuang City,
2. **Bai Yuzhi**, female, from Jingxing County
3. **Zhou Ximeng**, female, from Shijiazhuang City
4. **Duan Jinjin**, female, 24, from Shijiazhuang City
5. **He Jing**, female, 24, from Hebei Province
6. **Li Qing**, female, from Hebei Province
7. **Tao Tao**, female, from Hebei Province
8. **Kang Shuxiang**, female, from Langfang City

In early November 1999, because the above practitioners practiced Falun Gong exercises at the Kaiping Labor Camp in Tangshan City, the police tied them up to different trees, dragged them by their hair and banged their heads against the trees. Then the police found some dirty rags from a garbage can and stuffed into their mouths. They also stuffed dirty sanitary napkins into practitioners' mouths. Afterwards, the police beat up the practitioners while they were tied to the trees.

“Solitary Confinement” or “Small Cell”

Many Falun Gong practitioners were thrown into “solitary confinement” or the “small cell” because they refused to renounce Falun Gong. In the tiny cells, they were given only two bowls of water a day for drinking and washing. The practitioners also had to eat, drink, and relieve themselves in these cells. Sometimes they were forced to sit completely still for several hours a day. In the summer, the small chamber can get unbearably hot, and the practitioners developed rashes and other eruptions all over their bodies. When some practitioners were found doing the Falun Gong exercises, the camp guards poured buckets of water on them; the water covered the cell floors to a depth of five to ten inches.

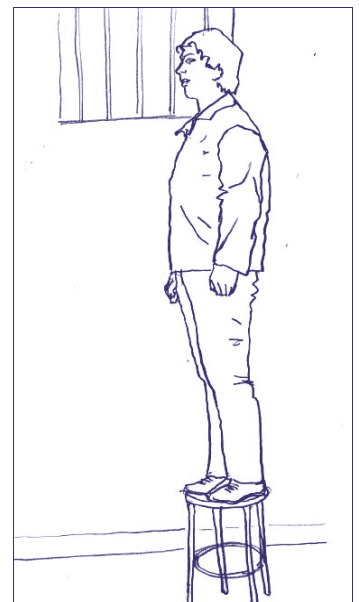
1. **Zhang Guirong**, female, 47, resident of Tongcheng Street, Acheng City

On February 14, 2001, Ms. Zhang Guirong, was

sent to the Wanjia Labor Camp simply because she did Falun Gong exercises in public. From February 22 to March 9, 2001, she was placed in solitary confinement. The guards tortured her by forcing her to stand for seventeen to eighteen hours every day. They also did not allow her to sleep for sixty hours straight. In addition, they handcuffed her to the cell door for three days and two nights. Later, they hung her up with her arms tied behind her back and only the tips of her feet were touching the ground. As a result of this torture, Ms. Zhang suffered from chronic numbness in her right hand. On June 19, 2001, Ms. Zhang was hung up by her hands, which were tied behind her. She was hung up for thirty-two hours with her mouth sealed such that it was hard for her to breathe. As a result of being hung-up, her feet became red and swollen, she was not able to walk or squat, and it was difficult for her to turn over when lying in bed.

2. **Zhao Xue**, female

Ms. Zhao Xue was shocked on her ears, on the back of her neck, and on her throat. She was placed in solitary confinement in a tiny cell and deprived of sleep for two days and nights. In addition, she was kept in the cell under supervision for three and a half days. While she was in the cell, the camp officers beat and stunned Ms. Zhao with electric batons, which resulted in her blood pressure shooting up to 220/140. Instead of receiving medical attention, however, she was forced to stand or squat until midnight. This torture left Ms. Zhao with severe vertigo and she would lose her balance whenever she tried to walk.



▲ The practitioner was forced to stand for a long period of time in the “Small Cell”

Hanging

“Rope Tying”

With both arms tied tightly behind the back, the victims are hung up by ropes with both feet off the ground or with only the toes barely touching the ground. Sometimes there are sharp sticks on the ropes. When such rope is tightly fastened, it will cut into one's flesh, causing extreme pain.

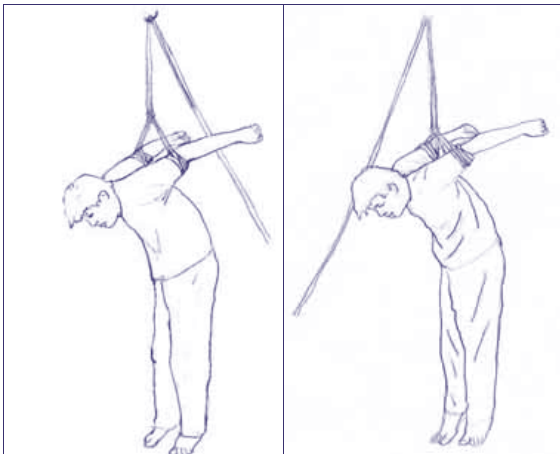
1. **Li Haiyan**, female, 21, resident of Heilongjiang Province

On May 24, 2001, Shi Yingbai, the First Camp Commander, and Zhang Bo, leader of the 12th Team of the Wanjia Labor Camp, sent sixty female Falun Gong practitioners to the male section of the labor camp to punish them for not giving up Falun Gong.

Eight female practitioners who were assigned to the fourth male team were hung up on the railing of the top bunker with their arms tied behind their backs and their feet above the ground. On the first day of the torture, Ms. Li Haiyan and another female practitioner fainted. Both Ms. Li's arms and hands were completely numb. Her fingers were unable to work properly after they regained feeling.

2. **Song Yanzhao**, male, 28, resident of Huangyang Town in Wuwei City, Gansu Province

In April 2001, at Pingantai Labor Camp, Lanzhou City, since Mr. Song Yanzhao refused to renounce Falun Gong, he was tortured frequently. One day, Mr. Song was beaten and his ribs were broken.



▲ Rope Tying

Despite this, the leader of his work team, tied Mr. Song's hands behind his back and hung him up. Mr. Song died from the torture on May 2, 2001.

“Hanging over the Head”

1. **Wu Jiyang**, female, 34, lives in No. 536 Gongbin Road, Xiangfang District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

On January 24, 2001, Ms. Wu Jiyang started a hunger strike to protest the torture at the Wanjia Labor Camp. In retaliation, the guards cuffed her hands to the top of the cell door, which caused her frail body to hang in the air with her feet off the ground. She subsequently fainted from the long periods of torture and her poor physical condition. Ms. Wu could hardly breathe and her entire body weight hung from her wrists. The handcuffs cut her wrists and made them bleed. On the sixth day of her hunger strike, she was chained to the “iron chair.” She fainted on the chair because she was frail and suffering from extreme exhaustion. After she regained consciousness, the guard pinched her nose and force-fed her with milk. After the force-feeding, the guards put her in the iron chair again. She was tortured in this way for thirty-eight days.

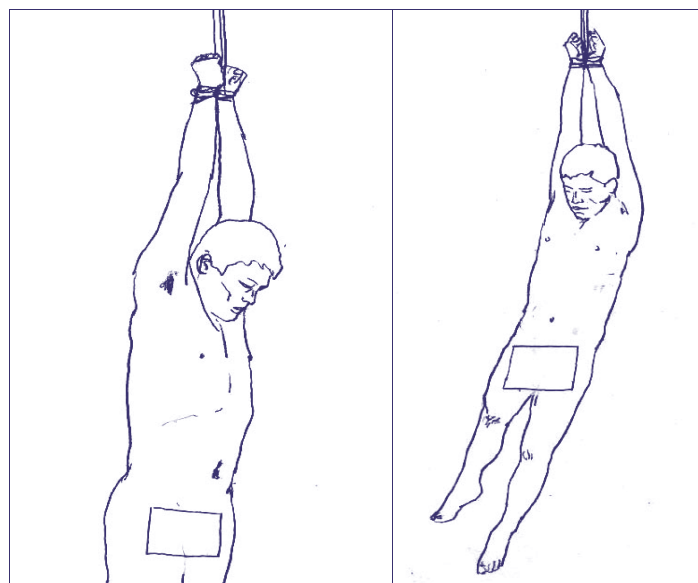
2. **Yang Xiuli**, female, 33, employee of Ethylene Petrification Factory, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province

Ms. Yang Xiuli was detained in the Wanjia Labor Camp because she practices Falun Gong. On June 18, 2001, Ms. Yang, along with other practitioners, protested the arbitrary extension of their detention terms. More than ten guards beat them until they lost consciousness. They were dragged into solitary compartments in Team 7. A guard hung up Ms. Yang by her wrists. The guard not only continuously cursed Ms. Yang, but also pulled her hair and slammed her head against the iron heater. She asked many times to use the restroom, but she was denied. Finally, she could not help but urinate on the ground. Guard Wu Baoyun took a mop, soaked it with urine, and wiped it on Ms. Yang's face and mouth and kept swearing at her. The humiliation caused Ms. Yang to lose consciousness. She was hung from noon of June 18 to the morning of June 20, 2001.

“Hanging by Two Thumbs”

Huang Guodong, male, resident of Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province

At the beginning of February 2001, the Nanshan Police Station at Mudanjiang City arrested Mr. Huang Guodong. The police used a rope to tie Mr. Huang's two thumbs together and hang him up by his thumbs with a rope. Whenever Mr. Huang lost consciousness, they used a coin to scratch his ribs, or they jabbed him with toothpicks. He was repeatedly beaten and tortured. Mr. Huang's head was terribly swollen from the beating. The walls of the room where Mr. Huang was tortured were spattered with blood. Mr. Huang was tortured into a deformed shape. He was not able to speak or sit.



▲ The practitioners are stripped naked and hung up.

“Hanging Upside Down”

Cao Yingchun, female, 47, resident of Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province

In December 1999, Ms. Cao Yingchun was arrested and sent to the Wanjia Labor Camp because she practices Falun Gong. Her family was not allowed to visit her. A guard ordered a criminal prisoner to take her to the top of a bunk bed and hang her upside down. She was seriously injured as a result and she immediately fainted. For the next four months, Ms. Cao was bedridden and could not take care of herself.

On July 19, 2001, Ms. Cao was force-fed and beaten. Afterwards, she could not stop vomiting. She had difficulty breathing and her nose and mouth were bleeding. In the following days, male criminals forcefully removed her from her cell by dragging her out by her hands and feet. Then her face was beaten and bruised, and she was force-fed again. Within five days, they tortured this healthy woman to the point that she was incapacitated. The wound in her nose could not heal, her right eyelid remained shut, she could not move her eye, she had difficulty swallowing food, she vomited even when drinking water or soup, and for nearly a month she was unable to move her bowels.

Hung Up for Extended Period of Time

Han Haidong, male, resident of Liaoning Province

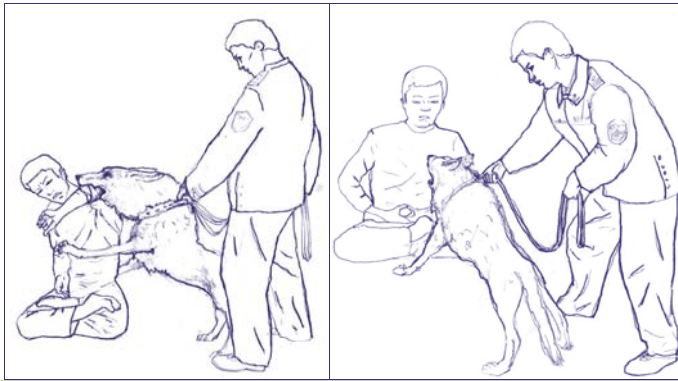
Mr. Han Haidong was sentenced to forced labor in the Liaoyang Labor Camp because he practices Falun Gong. On September 13, 2001, the guards forced him to stand on a column of seven bricks and cuffed his wrists to the top of a steel gate. He was then left to stand there for hours. When he lost his balance, the bricks fell and he was left hanging in the air. Mr. Han was hung up this way for more than one hour under the sun. Then Captain Xu handcuffed Mr. Han's wrists to a steel bar on a vehicle, leaving his toes barely touching the ground. In the afternoon, the guard handcuffed Mr. Han's wrists to the beams up in the ceiling. On September 15, 2001, Mr. Han was handcuffed and hung up the same way for the whole day. On September 16, 2001, officer Li hung Mr. Han on the wires of the telephone pole with six bricks under his feet. He was hung in various ways all the way through September 18, 2001. Both of his wrists suffered deep cuts from handcuffs because of the hanging.

Injury to Body

“Dog Bite”

Falun Gong practitioners detained in the Shanxi Province Women’s Labor Camp

In order to force practitioners to renounce Falun Gong, the Shanxi Province Women’s Labor Camp officials released police dogs to bite and attack the practitioners. The person in charge of the brainwashing class in Taiyuan City went to visit the labor camp and saw this practice being conducted. When he returned to Taiyuan, he followed this example and released dogs to attack and bite the local practitioners.



▲ Policemen release dogs to bite Falun Gong practitioners

practitioners were forced to lie down on the dirty floors of their solitary cells. They were not provided with any spare clothes or bedding. Twice a day, the practitioners were given only a little cornmeal mush. One guard, Li Min, hung Ms. Wang up for nearly forty hours and shocked her body with an electric baton. The torture started around noon on June 18 and lasted until June 20, 2001.

“Snake Bite”

Pan Juying, female, 37, resident of Huguo Village, Anlu City, Hubei Province, a former employee at the Hua Rong Supermarket of Fu Cheng Department Store in Anlu City, Hubei Province

On the evening of August 10, 2001, the deputy director of the Public Security Bureau Ke Jicheng and police officer Chen Xinrun secretly took Ms. Pan to the guesthouse on the 2nd floor of the National Tax Bureau. They first pinned her to the ground, then crushed and smashed her toes one by one with their boots. As if it was not enough, they started to squash her soles, ankles, and calves. After that, Ke Jicheng, with the help of police officers Li Ning and others, tied up Ms. Pan with a nylon rope with her hands handcuffed behind her. They hung her up from the back, whipped her face with ropes, slapped her face with their hands, and forcefully poured water into her mouth while squeezing her nose shut.

At 1 p.m. on August 11, Officer Chen brought in two poisonous snakes called cauliflower snakes—one big and one small in a bag. The big one was about 4.5 centimeters in diameter and about one meter long. Ms. Pan’s hands were tied inside the snake bag for more than 10 minutes, and Chen Xinrun shook the bag and made the snakes bite Ms. Pan.

“Cutting of Flesh”

1. **Wang Fang**, female, 42, resident of Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province
2. **Zuo Xiuyun**, female, a doctor, resident of Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province
3. **Li Yanhong**, female, resident of Heilongjiang Province

Ms. Wang Fang, Ms. Zuo Xiuyun, and Ms. Li Yanhong had developed many blisters on their bodies due to torture. To torture them further, the Wanjia Labor Camp leaders ordered several male prisoners to hold them down and use knives and spoons to scrape their bodies. Their bodies were covered with blood and raw flesh after the torture. Then, the three

“Impaling the Fingers and Toes with Bamboo Stick”

Sharpened bamboo sticks were used to impale some or all of the fingertips and toe tips.

1. **Liu Jinfang**, female, resident of Xiangcheng City, Henan Province

Ms. Liu Jinfang was arrested and detained in the Xiangcheng City Police Station at the end of 2001 because she practices Falun Gong. During her detention, Ms. Liu was subjected to severe beatings and other inhuman tortures because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. In the cold winter, the police stripped her naked and beat her so severely that she lost control of her bowels. They also used forceps to inflict pain to her genitals. In addition, the policemen stabbed her fingertips and toe tips with sharpened bamboo sticks until Ms. Liu lost consciousness. Then, they revived her by stabbing her fingers with the sharpened bamboo sticks again. She has become disabled as a result of the beatings and tortures.

2. **Liu Xiong**, male, resident of Xiantao City, Hubei Province

In December 2000, Mr. Liu Xiong was arrested on his way to Beijing. During his detention, many policemen took turns attacking him, deprived him of sleep, stripped him naked, and hung him up to beat him in the bitterly cold weather. The police officer Zeng Jingwen used bamboo sticks to stab both of Mr. Liu's hands

3. **Zhao Jun**, around 40, male, from Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province

On February 24, 2001, policemen from the Nanshan Police Station, Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province arrested Mr. Zhao Jun and took him to the Nanshan Police Station. That night, they tortured him with the “tying ropes,” and he lost consciousness. The police then used coins to scratch his ribs. They stuck sharp bamboo sticks into his fingers to wake him up. The torture injured the nerves in his right arm. Mr. Zhao was unable to raise his right arm and both of his arms were terribly swollen.

“Needle Piercing” and “Toe Smashing”

Tong Lijun, male, employee at the state-run 754th Mine of Nuclear Industry in Xingcheng, Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province

Mr. Tong Lijun was arrested at the end of June 2001 and sent to the Jinzhou Detention Center. Mr. Tong went on a hunger strike to protest the illegal detention. The cell head forced fed Mr. Tong with over a dozen pickled vegetable chunks without any water. Mr. Tong could not bear the thirst. He was then forced to drink five basins of cold water, and was also forced a basin of soapsuds to induce diarrhea. The prisoners also induced him to pass a lot of water by stimulating his anus with toothbrushes.

Next they used the torture method called “pulling the door bell.” The torturers threaded needles, then pulled up the flesh on Mr. Tong's back, and pierced his skin with the threaded needles. They hung pickled vegetable chunks on both ends of the threads and took turns pulling the threads back and forth for a whole night.

They pierced the outside of his upper leg with rusty nails that had been pulled out of the windows. The holes in his leg were as deep as 10 centimeters. The scars from the two holes can still be seen today. They hit the front of his lower leg with chunks of wood taken from the windows, causing a row of swellings on his leg. To torture him more, a chunk of wood was then used to press on the swellings. They also pierced the tip of his penis (urethral orifice) with needles. Then, while they were beating him, they poured icy cold water over his penis. They also impaled the needles under his fingernails. They even smashed his toenails with chunks of wood.



▲ Bamboo stick was impaling into a practitioner's finger



▲ Impaling into practitioner's finger with a bamboo stick

Cigarette Burn

1. **Fu Hongwei**, male, 32, employee of the Shulan Chinese Medicine Hospital, resident of Shulan City, Jilin Province

Mr. Fu Hongwei went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong, and as a result, he was sentenced to one year of forced labor at the Jilin City Labor Camp. During Mr. Fu's detention, the labor camp guards ordered other prisoners to beat him, causing his face to swell. Pins were poked into his fingers, his feet were burned with cigarettes, and he was forced to swallow the lit cigarettes. They inserted paper rolls into his nose, and burned them. Mr. Fu went on a hunger strike several times to protest the torture. The labor camp guards tied him up to force-feed him. On March 12, 2001, Mr. Fu was stripped and beaten by seven guards with electric and spiked batons.

2. **Two female Falun Gong practitioners**, one age 25, residents of Shandong Province

In March 2000, two female Falun Gong practitioners from Shandong Province were arrested in Beijing because they appealed to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. They were arrested and sent to the Anqiu liaison office in Beijing. Song Shuling, the head of the Political Law Department in Hongshagou Town, tortured the two practitioners. One night, Song beat them and burned their faces with lit cigarettes while shouting profanity at them. As a result, both of the practitioners suffered severe burns on over 70% of their faces.

3. **Li Kai**, male, resident of the Liaoning Province

In the summer of 2000, since Mr. Li Kai refused to renounce Falun Gong, his finger was burned by Gao Yang, the leader of the 2nd team in the Jinzhou Labor Camp, with lit cigarettes. As a result, five of Mr. Li's fingernails were discolored and his fingers were swollen for several months. Nevertheless, Mr. Li was not allowed to miss a single day of hard labor.

Burn with Red-Hot Iron Rod

Tan Yongjie, male, 28, born in Guangxi Province, a former employee of a furniture factory, Bao'an City, Guangdong Province

On the night of April 26, 2001, Mr. Tan Yongjie was arrested and beaten by the policemen for distributing Falun Gong flyers. During his detention, Mr. Tan was subjected to repeated torture sessions because he refused to write a statement renouncing Falun Gong. Once, his captors handcuffed Mr. Tan's hands and hung him up by the handcuffs for more than five hours. The guards beat Mr. Tan many times.

On June 2, 2001, Mr. Tan was tied to a post while three guards burned his legs thirteen times with a red-hot iron rod. During the whole ordeal, they demanded that he give up Falun Gong. During the torture Mr. Tan screamed in pain, his legs shook uncontrollably, and he lost control of his bladder.

Afterwards, he was detained in a small cell where he could not sleep or rest because of the extreme pain in his legs. Since he was unable to do hard labor, he was sent to an orchard near the labor camp. There, Mr. Tan escaped and fled to Hong Kong, where he hid away on a cargo ship headed for Long Beach, California.



▲ Tan Yongjie's legs were injured



▲ Tan Yongjie was hospitalized

Deprivation of Basic Physiological Needs

Deprivation of Sleep

1. **Jin Lifan**, 54, female, from Jilin Province

In early 2001, since Ms. Jin Lifan refused to formally renounce Falun Gong, she was forced to stand, without sleeping, for five days while she was detained at the Heizui Labor Camp. Meanwhile, the camp guards ordered criminals at the labor camp to whip her. They also verbally abused her and tried to coerce her into giving up Falun Gong. All of these things together made her mentally unbalanced.

2. **Zhang Jian**, female, 54, resident of Mishan City, Heilongjiang Province

While detained at the Wanjia Labor Camp, Ms. Zhang Jian was shackled to the “iron-chair” for eight days and nights, and was not allowed to sleep or even nap. The camp guards handcuffed her to the door in a “small cell” three times, each time lasting seventy-two hours; they also deprived her of sleep during that period of time.

3. **Wang Yanfang**, male, detained at Tuanhe Labor Camp

In 2000, Mr. Wang Yanfang was detained in Tuanhe Labor Camp. Since he refused to renounce Falun Gong, the team leader tortured him and forcefully administered sleeping pills to him. Then, the team leader ordered the inmates to watch Mr. Wang around the clock and use various torture methods to keep him from sleeping for three days and three nights.

Restricting the Use of the Toilet

Wang Aijuan, female, an employee at the Cotton Textile Factory, Weifang City, Shandong province

Ms. Wang Aijuan and other two practitioners were arrested by the police on April 3, 2001 for distributing Falun Gong material. On April 5, 2001, they were sent to the Fangzi Detention Center.

In the detention center, the three practitioners

started a hunger strike to protest the detention. The police beat them violently, tied them to chairs, and force-fed them with high concentration salt solution. Shortly after the force-feedings, the practitioners were in pain and started to vomit. Later, the practitioners developed abdominal pain and needed to use the toilet; however, Officer Guo and several others did not allow them to use the toilet. Another police officer made fun of them saying, “Let her do it in her pants.” Wang Aijuan cried after she defecated in her pants. The police still would not release her from the chair.

Ms. Wang Aijuan died from complications from her beating on April 7, 2001. Her body was cremated the next day. Witnesses said she had been severely beaten with bruises and contusions around her face, neck, and arms.

Prohibiting the Use of Sanitary Napkins

1. **Wen Kailing**, female, 18, resident in Xiqin County, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province

On June 23, 2000, the police arrested Wen Kailing who was on her way to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. In the Shuangcheng City Police Station, she was not allowed to change her sanitary napkin during her menstruation period. Her pants were completely saturated with menstrual blood.

2. **Na Hongwei**, female, from Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province

On June 23, 2000, Ms. Na Hongwei and Ms. Bai Jingzhi were detained at the Xiqin Police Station in Shuangcheng City. The police burnt Ms. Na's face and neck with cigarettes and lighters and they cursed the two women with dirty words. As a result, the skin on their faces and necks were burnt and full of blisters. At that time, Ms. Na's period came and her pants were wet with blood. However, she was not allowed to use the bathroom or put on a sanitary napkin.

Torture by Extreme Temperatures

“Covering a Shed” or Suffocation

1. **Lu Chenglin**, male, from Yichun City, Heilongjiang Province
2. **Wang Zhiqian**, male, over 50, former Falun Gong coordinator of Jinshantun District, Yichun City, Heilongjiang Province
3. **Wang Changhai**, male, graduated from Heilongjiang Agricultural University, holds a B.S. degree

In the middle of 2000, in order to force practitioners to renounce Falun Gong, the police from the Yichun Labor Camp used a new way called “covering a shed” to torture the practitioners. First they handcuffed a practitioner to a chair from the back. Then, they secured multiple plastic bags over the practitioner’s head for several minutes, making it impossible for him or her to breathe. This kind of torture nearly suffocated the practitioners, causing them extreme terror and pain. Mr. Lu Chenglin, Mr. Wang Zhiqian, Mr. Wang Changhai, and many other practitioners had to endure this torture.



▲ Suffocation

Left in the Freezing Temperature

Lin Xiuru, female; **Li Haiyan**, female; **Guo Hongyu**, female; **Yang Huiling**, female, residents of Heilongjiang Province

Falun Gong practitioners Ms. Lin Xiuru, Ms. Guo Hongyu, Ms. Li Haiyan, and Ms. Yang Huiling have been detained in the ninth platoon of the Wanjia Labor Camp. Since January 31, 2001, they have been placed inside small cells. The area of each cell was under four square meters, or less than forty square feet. Cages were placed inside two of the six cells leaving less than three square meters of open space in those cells. The guards beat the practitioners and removed their coats and jackets when the temperature outside fell below -36C. They removed Ms. Lin Xiuru’s shoes and forced her to sit on an “iron chair” for four days without any sleep. Ms. Guo Hongyu was not allowed to get any sleep until the fourth evening.

Ms. Li Haiyan was thrown into a tiny cell and handcuffed to an “iron chair” for eight days. Her wrists turned purple from the handcuffs. The guards did not give her a quilt until the ninth day.

Ms. Yang Huiling and another twelve practitioners were dragged into the corridor barefoot and wearing only thin shirts. There they were kicked and beaten. The guards grabbed their hair and hit their heads against the wall. Some practitioners’ teeth were knocked out, and their faces were severely bruised. Several practitioners were handcuffed behind their backs and hung up in the air with their feet off the ground. They were treated like this to the point that they lost all feeling in their hands, even after they were finally brought down. Many of them suffered from rashes and other skin infections because they were forced to live in a damp, unsanitary environment with bad air circulation. They were not allowed to have a hot shower.

Left under the Scorching Sun

Since May 31, 2001, the Pingshan County 610 Office in Hebei Province detained many practitioners in an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class for an extended period of time. They forced the practitioners to stand under the scorching summer sun all day long. Some were tied to trees for as long as seven days. Mr. Ma Jun was beaten and tortured by six policemen. The police beat him with such force that even the wooden club was broken. Mr. Ma's body was covered with black and blue bruises due to the beating. He was force-fed with hot pepper water and burned with cigarettes. He still had not recovered from the torture after one month.

“Hot Weather”

1. **Wang Hongsheng**, male, from Taitou Township, Shouguang City, Shandong Province
2. **Ms. Sui**, female, from Taitou Township, Shouguang City, Shandong Province
3. **Seventeen other Falun Gong practitioners** from Taitou Township, Shouguang City, Shandong Province

In July 2000, nineteen Falun Gong practitioners from Taitou Township, Shouguang City went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. They were arrested and detained by the local authorities. During their detention, twenty people, led by the local Communist Party Committee Secretaries (Wang and Ma), beat the practitioners with wooden clubs. They then forced the practitioners to lie on the scalding cement surface so as to expose them to the burning sun for as long as six hours per day, between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m..

The practitioners were given no food or water for three days. The practitioners were also confined in a garage with no airflow. It was so hot that it was hard to breathe. The secretary, Wang, directed several people to beat the practitioners.

Since Mr. Wang Hongsheng was suspected as the organizer of the appeal, they tied him to a tree using iron cables. Then they covered his head with a plastic bag. Over ten people beat him with wooden sticks and leather whips. Some hit him on the head until he lost consciousness. They burned his chest and stomach with cigarettes and then poured cold water on him to revive him up for more torture.

Burn with Boiling Water

Liu Zhengxing, male, resident of Cuijiayu Town, Yishui County, Shandong Province

In July 2001, the Cuijiayu Town Government tried to force the local Falun Gong practitioners to sign their names or put their fingerprints on a statement renouncing Falun Gong. Mr. Liu Zhengxing refused to be fingerprinted. Because of this, he was beaten with wooden clubs and iron-cored rubber batons. Then, the staff members poured boiling water over his body. This brutal treatment left bruises, scars, and burns all over him. To avoid any further torture, Mr. Liu left home. Learning of his departure, the police detained his wife.

Shock with Ice-Cold Water

Yang Yufeng, female, Medical Doctor, resident of Baigou Town, Macheng City, Hubei Province

On February 19, 2000, Ms. Yang Yufeng was detained at the anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class located at the Houzishan Welfare Home. She was forced to sit on the freezing cold ground in only her underwear while the officers of the brainwashing class poured cold water all over her body. During her seven-month detention, her health seriously deteriorated. She was partially paralyzed, and she could not take care of herself or even eat.



▲ *Pouring cold water*

Abusive Force-Feeding

Officers in labor camps brutally force-fed practitioners on hunger strike. They tied the practitioners to “iron chairs” and forcefully fed them. After inserting the tube into one nostril, they pull it out and inserted it into the other nostril. Sometimes, they inserted the tubes into both nostrils at the same time, which made it difficult to breathe. Due to the rough insertion of the rubber tube, many practitioners’ larynx and esophagus were severely injured. The victims frequently bleed from the nose due to the savage process.



▲ Force-Feeding

wounds. The police also left her tied to the “iron chair” after the force-feeding.

Force-Fed with Chemicals

Peng Zhenhe, male, Kangjing Township, Hulan City, Heilongjiang Province

In 2001, Mr. Peng Zhenhe was sentenced to one year of labor camp for appealing to the government for Falun Gong. He was shackled and confined in a small

cage for a long time at the Changlinzi Labor Camp. On July 2, 2001, Mr. Peng began a hunger strike with other Falun Gong practitioners in the labor camp. The hunger strike lasted for fifty-three days, as reported on August 24, 2001. During the hunger strike, he was tied to an “iron chair” and force-fed many times.

The prison guards inserted a stomach tube through Mr. Peng’s nostrils to force-feed him corn porridge containing very high concentration of salt. When the tube was inserted, the guards would push and pull the tube repeatedly to inflict excruciating pain. Sometimes they mixed large amounts of potassium chloride to the corn gruel, which caused severe chest burn. Mr. Peng lost consciousness because of the chemicals.

Force-Fed more than 100 Times

Sun Shaomin, male, resident of Heilongjiang Province

In January 2001, Mr. Sun Shaomin was sent to the Changlinzi Labor Camp and detained for over seven months. On July 2, 2001, he went on a hunger strike to protest the detention. He was then force-fed with a tube twice a day. His sister was forced to sign a form stating that the labor camp would not be responsible if Mr. Sun died. According to a report dated September 16, 2001, Mr. Sun was on hunger strike for eighty days and he was force-fed more than a hundred times.

Damaged Nasal Cavity and Esophagus

Guo Hongyu, female, 34, resident of Heilongjiang Province. She has been detained since June 2000

On the morning of May 4, 2001, Ms. Guo Hongyu was tied to an “iron chair” while he was detained at the Wanjia Labor Camp. Under the command of the director of the labor camp hospital and leader of No.12 Team, Zhang Botao, several guards forced a tube into Ms. Guo’s nose. The violent poking injured her nasal passage and esophagus, and she began to bleed. Ms. Guo’s body bore many scratches and

Trachea Penetrated

Liu Guixiang, female, 55, resident of Milin County, Heilongjiang Province

Ms. Liu Guixiang was dragged by male guards from the Wanjia Labor Camp and then confined to an “iron chair” because she went on a hunger strike to protest her illegal detention. They inserted a tube into her trachea. She passed out immediately when the corn flour reached her trachea. One guard punched her face to wake her up. After the force-feeding, she vomited blood for two days and she had blood in her stool. She also had bruises all over her face.

Force-Fed with Boiling Salt Water

Wang Yanxia, female, from Liaoning Province

One day when Ms. Wang Yanxia has been on a hunger strike for over eighty days, the guards at the Masanjia Labor Camp pried her mouth open with a pair of iron scissors and force-fed her with boiling salt water. As a result, her mouth was covered with blisters and two of her teeth were broken. She was handcuffed to the legs of a bed in such a position that she could neither sit nor squat. Ms. Wang was beaten and kicked so hard that her front teeth and some of her hair fell out. Her left eye was bloodshot and her cheeks were bruised. After a heavy snowfall, the guards forced her to take off her coat and stand in the snow for more than two hours with only a thin shirt and pants on.

Pepper Powder

Gao Xunhong, female, 33, resident of Hebei Province

On December 22, 2000, Ms. Gao Xunhong was arrested in Beijing when she appealed to the central government for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. She was escorted back and detained at the Pingshan County Police Station in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province. Five policemen beat her until her face was black and blue; her chest bone was broken from the beating.

During her first night in the detention center, Ms. Gao's hands were tied to the bed and she was not allowed to sleep. The next day, she was beaten with her hands cuffed behind her back. The policemen covered her eyes and force-fed her with hot pepper powder. Then they poked her body with pins, sexually groped her with their hands, and stripped off her clothes.

He Miao's Suffering from Abusive Force-Feeding

He Miao, female, 38, lives at Shangyun Street, Bayan County, Heilongjiang Province.

In July 2001, policemen from Harbin City's Police Department arrested Ms. He Miao and sent her to

the Wanjia Labor Camp. On October 21, 2001, she went on a hunger strike with 12 other practitioners detained in the third section to ask for their unconditional release. However, the guards beat her and locked her up in a damp and cold solitary compartment. She developed scabies and pustules. Some parts of her body had raw, open sores, which were extremely painful.

On October 29, 2001, Ms. He was force-fed with tubes for the first time. Guards chained her to a chair. They grabbed her hair and started punching and kicking her. The labor camp doctor, Jiang, slapped her so hard that she almost fainted. He hit her until her face was numb and then force-fed her with tubes. When Ms. He went back to her section, she felt so sick that she vomited into a wooden bucket. The guards saw this through surveillance cameras. Then Jiang came in and pulled her away to force-feed her again. She was then beaten and kicked a second time.



▲ Force-Feeding

On the 11th day of her hunger strike, November 1, they force-fed her again. This time she was pulled out by the guard, Wang Yan, and beaten by the labor camp doctor, Chang Fan. He punched her very hard. Due to the hunger strike and brutal beatings, Ms. He became so weak that she could not get out of bed. Her face was so hot and swollen that it had to be covered with a cold towel to soothe the distress. Afterwards, she was sent to the labor camp's hospital to endure another brutal beating, which had become a prelude to every forced feeding.

At 7 a.m. on November 20, the 30th day of the hunger strike, Ms. He was dragged into the guard's office. They handcuffed her to the heater pipe and then punched, kicked, and slapped her. They slammed her head against the wall and also threatened to use electric batons on her. Then they handcuffed both of Ms. He's hands to the bedpost before force-feeding her. The guard said in a rage, "Don't even think you can get out of here by going on a hunger strike! Give her some medicine. She needs 'rest'!" So the nurse forcefully gave her a few injections of some sort. She then

felt that she could not move. The police unlocked the handcuffs and brought her back to a room in the hospital. Ms. He told fellow practitioners that she was given some injections and that if something happened to her, they would be witnesses to her death. Then she passed out and remained unconscious for a few days. The hospital increased the intravenous infusions from two bottles a day to five bottles a day. Her blood pressure remained at around 80/50-60. Ms. He and others had been on hunger strike for more than three months.

Pulling Out the Teeth for Force -Feeding

1. **Yang Xianfeng**, female, resident of Shashi City, Hubei Province
2. **Zhu Juying**, female, Deputy Director of the Neighborhood Committee, Shashi City, Hubei Province

In March 2001, police in the Shashi City arrested Ms. Yang Xianfeng at her home. Without any due process, the police detained Ms. Yang and another practitioner, Ms. Zhu Juying, for nine days.

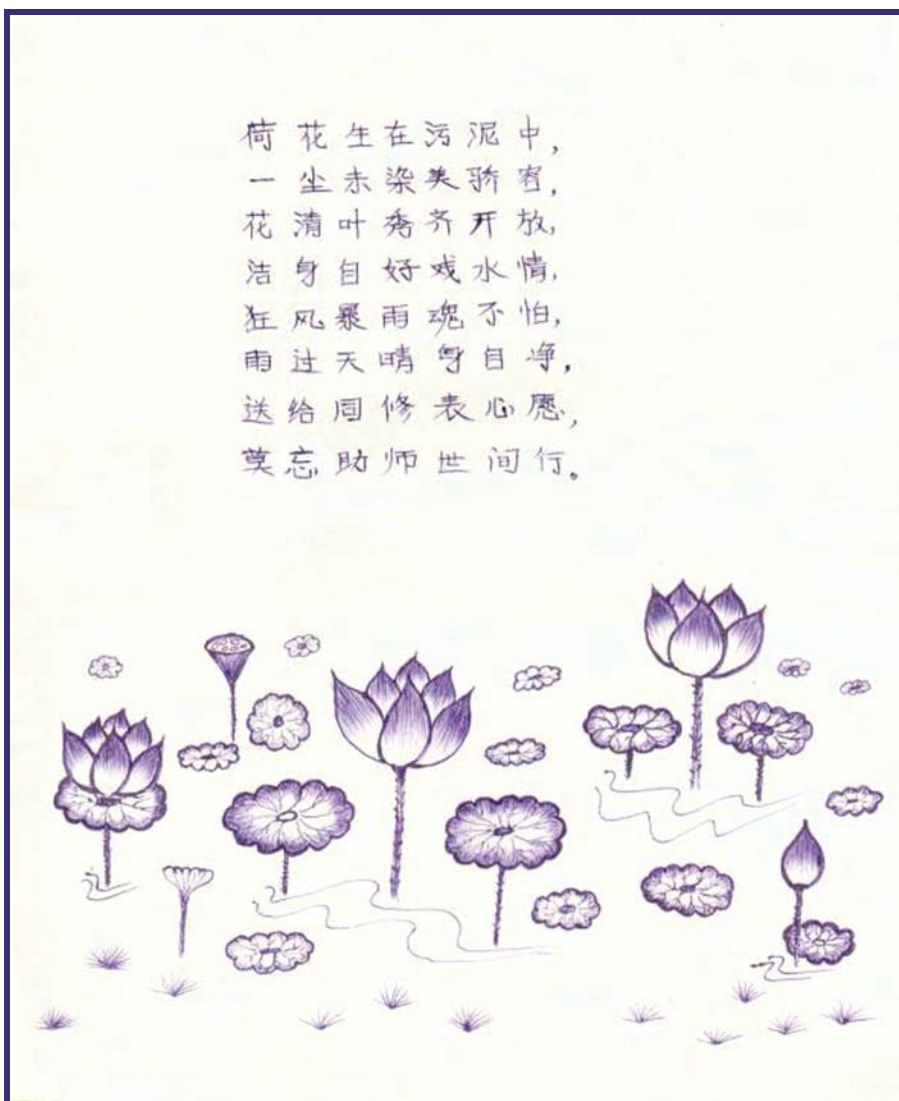
During those nine days, the police kept Ms. Yang and Ms. Zhu from sleeping by shining bright lights in their eyes. The police tortured the practitioners by forcing them to stand still or remain outside in the freezing cold for long periods of time. The police also beat the practitioners while they were forced to sit on a high stool.

Four policemen repeatedly beat Ms. Yang until her left arm fractured. Ms. Yang was barely able to move her arm. The police also doused her eyes with red-pepper water. They stuffed a lit cigarette up her nose, causing Ms. Yang to pass out. The police tied her to a wooden board in a spread-eagle position as if she were on a cross. During the physical torture the police also psychologically abused Ms. Yang with offensive acts and lewd talk.

After nine days of detention, the police transferred them to the Shashi Detention Center. In November 2001, Ms. Yang and other practitioners in the detention center went on a hunger strike demanding their unconditional release and the return of their personal freedom. The police used pliers to pull out three of Ms. Yang's lower teeth so as to further torture her with force-feeding through a tube inserted down her esophagus. There was so much bleeding that her clothing was stained red.

Violence Against Women

荷花生在污泥中，
一尘不染美娇容，
花清叶秀齐开放，
洁身自好戏水情，
狂风暴雨魂不怕，
雨过天晴身自净，
送给同修表心愿，
莫忘助师世间行。



Another poem and painting by a Falun Gong practitioner while in detention (please also see the poem and painting in the section “Murder and Execution”). For Chinese, the lotus flower symbolizes purity and transcendence (from soil). The poem extols the transcendent teaching of Falun Gong, which purifies practitioners from materialism and the corrupted morality of contemporary Chinese society. It is a metaphor of the PRC government’s violence as merely a thunderstorm that washes dust away from the lotus flowers.

Overview

The vulnerability of women to torture is not only of no concern to the PRC government, but is in fact ruthlessly exploited to persecute Falun Gong practitioners.

The international community has long recognized that women—especially pregnant women and nursing mothers—are particularly vulnerable to degrading and inhuman treatment, and has adopted declarations, conventions, and measures to prevent various forms of violence against women from taking place. In particular, government violence against women is absolutely prohibited by every relevant human rights instrument since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, China is bound by the declarations and conventions passed by the general assembly of the United Nations. The PRC government's own laws and codes also specifically prohibit the torture and sexual violation of female inmates, and they strictly forbid the incarceration of pregnant and nursing mothers.

However, violence against women has been systematically used by the Chinese regime to persecute dissidents, religious persons, and other nonconformists, often for no other reason than to maintain the presence of terror. This practice by the PRC government has long been noted and condemned by international human rights organizations.

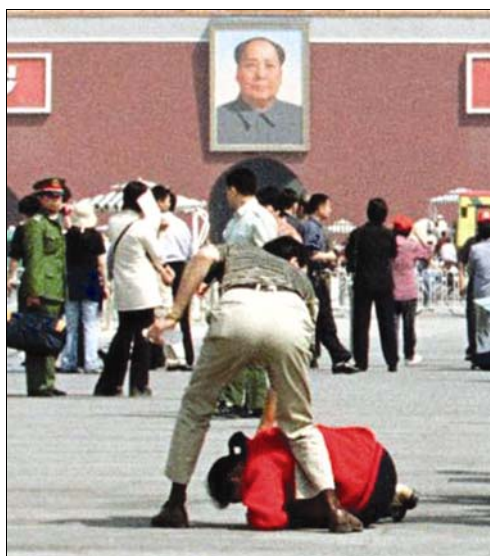
In the persecution of Falun Gong, the PRC government's violence against women has reached an extreme, both in terms of its prevalence and of cruelty to the victims. Police brutality against women is so rampant that very few of the hundreds of thousands of detained female Falun Gong practitioners have been spared from some form of violations, such as the humiliation of being stripped naked (sometimes for extended periods), the denial of sanitary napkins, sexual humiliation and rape threats, or beating and kicking to breasts and genitals. In more severe cases, female practitioners were raped or gang raped by police, shocked by electric batons inserted into the vagina, tortured by forceful scraping with hard brushes inserted into the vagina, or were stripped naked and thrown into the male criminal jail cells. One woman who has survived these grotesque tortures said, "One cannot imagine the sinister nature of the police."

Below, we have chosen to report on some of the most egregious cases of violence against women Falun Gong practitioners.





▲ Female practitioners display banners
“Falun Dafa is Good” and “Falun Dafa is Righteous”



▲ Plainclothes Policeman Beating a
Female Practitioner

Forced Abortions Used to Persecute Falun Gong Practitioners

The Chinese laws and codes explicitly prohibit the jailing of pregnant women. However, with the instructions from the central government that, “No measure is too excessive [when dealing with] Falun Gong,” the Chinese police not only regularly jail pregnant Falun Gong practitioners, but also use their pregnancy to force them to choose between their unborn children and their practice of Falun Gong.

Listed below are only cases we have confirmed, even though we have received information for many more unconfirmed cases. With the information blockage by the Chinese government, we fear that the actual degree of atrocity is much greater.

A. Pregnant Falun Gong Practitioners Who Suffered Forced Abortions

1. **Zhang Hanyun**, 33, resident of Hanzhong City, Shanxi Province

In March of 2000, Ms. Zhang Hanyun’s pregnancy had reached full term. The Hanzhong City 610 Office (a government agency formed specifically for the purpose of persecuting Falun Gong practitioners), however, ordered her to be detained at an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class. To avoid the persecution, Ms. Zhang hid in her relative’s home. The authorities closed down the business of Ms. Zhang’s father and brother and forced them to hand over Ms. Zhang. They also handcuffed Ms. Zhang’s husband to the Jialing River Bridge of Hanzhong City to humiliate him in public. When the authorities eventually found, arrested, and forcefully sent Ms. Zhang to the brainwashing class, they took her to a hospital and used the dilation-and-extraction procedure to extract her full-term baby.

2. **Liu Qiuhong**, 39, employee of Zhongce Pharmacy Company, resident of Yantai City, Shandong Province

Ms. Liu Qiuhong was arrested at her home by the Zhifu District Police Station of Yantai City, merely because she practiced Falun Gong. Ms. Liu was more than eight months pregnant at the time. The police, however, tied her down and forcefully induced an early labor. The baby was born alive and healthy, and was crying when the police forced it from her womb. The authorities did not even allow Ms. Liu any time to recover. They immediately sent her to an Anti-Falun Gong Brainwashing Center for one month, and then sentenced her to a forced labor camp. No one knows what became of the child.

3. **Wang Shaona**, resident of Shekou District, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province

On February 15, 2000, Ms. Wang Shaona and her husband went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. The couple was arrested and detained in the Shekou Detention Center. Ms. Wang was six months pregnant at the time. To “legally” detain Ms. Wang, the police subjected her to a forced abortion.

On June 30, 2000, policemen from the Shuiwan Police Station arrested Ms. Wang and her husband again at their home. They were detained in the Nanshan District Detention Center. When the police found that she was pregnant, they shackled her and took her to a hospital for a second forced abortion. Later, Ms. Wang was sent to the Nanshan District Detention Center, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province.

4. **Wu Jiuying**, farmer, resident of Weiyuan County, Neijiang City, Sichuan Province

Ms. Wu Jiuying was arrested and sentenced to do forced labor for her practice of Falun Gong. At the time, she was seven months pregnant. To “legally” place her in the labor camp, the police forcibly drugged her to induce labor. When the police saw that Ms. Wu did not go into labor, they administered a second injection the same night. Ms. Wu’s current situation is unknown.

5. **Wang Hongmei**, Ph. D. candidate in the History Department, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province

On June 7, 2001, police from the Lanzhou University Police Station arrested Ms. Wang Hongmei merely because she refused to stop practicing Falun Gong. She was sent to the Taoshuping Detention Center in Lanzhou City, where she went on a hunger strike to protest her detention. Because she was pregnant at the time, she was sent back to her dorm at Lanzhou University and placed under surveillance. The university authorities pressured her to renounce and defame Falun Gong. Ms. Wang refused, and as a result they escorted her back to the detention center. There the police cruelly subjected her to a forced abortion.

6. **Yang Ping**, 43, employee of Caidian Fishery Company, Wuhan City, Hubei Province

In March 2000, Ms. Yang Ping went to Beijing to appeal to the central government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted back to Wuhan City. She was first detained in the Zhonghualu Police Station in Wuhan City and then in the Caidian Police Station in Wuhan City. The police at the Caidian Police Station tried to force Ms. Yang to renounce Falun Gong, Ms. Yang refused. At that time, Ms. Yang was pregnant.

In April 2000, because Ms. Yang still refused to renounce Falun Gong, the police escorted her to the Health Center for Women and Children in the Caidian District for a forced abortion. Afterwards, she was sent to the Wuhan City Drug Rehabilitation Center for one and a half years of forced labor. Even though she had just been subjected to the forced abortion, she

was given cold showers and only provided with cold water to drink. The unsanitary conditions and forced labor caused her to suffer complications. She went on a hunger strike to protest her illegal detention and ill treatment. Her husband, Mr. Wang Jianjun, appealed for her, and 4,320 Yuan was extorted from him. Ms. Yang was released after 3 months of the forced labor. By that time her health had seriously deteriorated and her whole body had become swollen.

7. **Wang Xia**, 29, resident of Linhe City, Neimenggu Province [Inner Mongolia]

On February 19, 2000, Ms. Wang Xia was arrested in Beijing for appealing to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. The police escorted her back to the Linhe City Police Station. In the police station, three policemen took turns beating and interrogating her for an entire night, trying to force her to renounce Falun Gong.

The next day, Ms. Wang was shackled and escorted to the Hohhot City Women’s Labor Camp. Even though Ms. Wang was already three months pregnant, she was forced to do hard labor, which included unloading 3 tons of coal or wrapping more than 10,000 pairs of chopsticks each day.

The guards in the labor camp tortured her often. Every morning Ms. Wang was handcuffed to the stair rail and forced to squat for a long time. She was often shocked with electric batons. Deputy Captain Chang Hong also ordered the guards to hang her up by her handcuffed wrists. The handcuffs made deep cuts in her skin. Though her arms turned black, cold, and numb after two hours of hanging, the police would not let her down and left her hanging for an entire day.

On July 30, 2000 when Ms. Wang was eight months pregnant, the labor camp sent her back to the Linhe City Police Station, with her hands still cuffed. The police station then subjected her to a forced abortion. The injection to induce labor did not work, however. Less than a month after Ms. Wang gave birth, the police gave her an ultimatum: either write a statement renouncing Falun Gong, or lose her house. To avoid further persecution, Ms. Wang and her child were forced to become homeless.

8. **Lu Yunzhen**, 31, resident of Fengcheng City, Jiangxi Province

In January 2000, Ms. Lu Yunzhen was arrested in Beijing because she appealed to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. She was escorted back to Fengcheng City. Ms. Lu was pregnant at the time. In order to detain her longer, the Chief of the Fengcheng Police Station took her to the hospital. There, she was tied down and given a forced abortion.

9. **Zhang Wuying**, a teacher at Changzhou City's Technology Education Institute, resident of Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province

Because of her refusal to renounce Falun Gong, Ms. Zhang Wuying was demoted from her teaching job to do copy work in an environment polluted with toxic fumes. She was pregnant at the time. Police from the Cuizhu Police Station often detained her at the station and forced her to stand in one place all night. Ms. Zhang and her husband went to the central government in early April 2000 to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Although she was more than 4 months pregnant, over twenty policemen beat and kicked her and her husband in front of the State Appeal's Office.

When Ms. Zhang was 5 months pregnant, Officer Li from the Cuizhu Police Station ordered the principal of her school, Li Minmin, to send her to the Military 102 Mental Hospital to have an abortion. There, she was tied to a bed, injected with a labor-inducing drug, and force-fed some unknown drugs. The forced-abortion failed.

Just before Ms. Zhang gave birth, the police detained her husband for 40 days, leaving no one to take care of her at home. Even when she gave birth to a son in a hospital at the end of August 2000, she was under constant police surveillance. On February 8, 2001, when Ms. Zhang and her husband came back from visiting their parents in Shandong Province, the Changzhou City Police arrested them at the Changzhou Railway Station. The police injured her son's head and legs during the forceful arrest. The police also threatened to send Ms. Zhang to a labor camp when her son reached one year of age.

B. Pregnant Falun Gong Practitioners Suffer Miscarriages Due to Torture and Hard Labor

1. **Dou Jianhua**, 28, kindergarten teacher, resident of Mishan City, Heilongjiang Province

In June 2000, Ms. Dou Jianhua went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted back to the Beishan Detention Center in Lianzhushan Town. When the police noticed that Ms. Dou was pregnant, they forced her to load heavy bricks, which required repetitive kneeling and bending. This caused Ms. Dou massive bleeding, which resulted in a miscarriage. The police extorted 2,000 Yuan from Ms. Dou's family in exchange for her release. However, less than a week later, the police came and took Ms. Dou back to the detention center.

2. **Jiang Zhongli**, 25, employee of the Hengyang Blood Bank, resident of Hengyang City, Hunan Province

In January 2000, Ms. Jiang Zhongli was arrested for her practice of Falun Gong. She was pregnant at the time. She was detained in the Hengyang City Detention Center. To force her to renounce Falun Gong, the guards at the detention center frequently beat her. In early February 2000, the guards savagely beat Ms. Jiang again, causing her to hemorrhage and miscarry. Even then, the police refused to give Ms. Jiang any medical treatment, and they let her health deteriorate to a critical condition. Afraid that she would die in the detention center, the police extorted 1,500 Yuan from Ms. Jiang's family in exchange for her release. Ms. Jiang is currently under house arrest.

3. **Wang Youxia**, resident of Shangchangzhuang Village, Cuijiagu Town, Yishui County, Shandong Province

In August 2001, the Cuijiagu Town officers arrested Ms. Wang Youxia for hanging up Falun Gong banners. She was pregnant at the time. The police officers severely beat her, causing her to bleed and suffer a miscarriage. The police extorted 5,000 Yuan from her family, but they still refused to release her.

Cruel Treatment of Pregnant and Nursing Mothers

The fact that a Falun Gong practitioner is carrying or nursing a child does not prevent the authorities from detaining and torturing her. The authorities do not give any consideration to the baby's well being. Many pregnant practitioners have suffered extended periods of incarceration under unsanitary conditions, sustained severe beatings, even to their abdomen and breasts, and have been forced to do hard labor. Many nursing mothers are separated from their infants. When not separated, some babies are put in detention along with their mothers in the most horrific living conditions. Various types of breast complications compound the physical torture inflicted on these lactating mothers when the infant is not there to consume the produced milk. The psychological torture to a mother deprived of the right to care for her infant is even worse. And there is, of course, unfathomable, permanent damage to the infant who experiences separation from its mother or even imprisonment. This child abuse and woman abuse are an extreme form of depravity, clearly directed by the Chinese State.

A. Pregnant Women Detained, Tortured, Threatened with Forced Abortion, and Forced to Do Hard Labor

1. **Shu Ping**, 26, resident of Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province

Ms. Shu Ping was detained at the Gaoyang Labor Camp in Hebei Province because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. Although she was four months pregnant at the time, the prison guard shocked her with an electric baton on her feet and mouth and forced her to remain bent over with her arms stretched out straight from her sides. The guards tortured Ms. Shu for more than 20 hours, causing her to vomit and suffer severe pain in her lower back and abdominal area. When she protested, "How can you treat a pregnant woman like this?" one guard answered, "Who will prove that you are pregnant? When you die, we will simply cremate your body and all your family will see are your ashes."

2. **Liu Yanhua**, resident of Weifang City, Shandong Province

In October 2000, Ms. Liu Yanhua was arrested and detained at the Yingtaoyuan Police Station of Weifang City for appealing to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was pregnant at the time; nevertheless, the Vice Chief of the Yingtaoyuan Police Station, Qi Shuguang, used a wooden board to beat her hands and feet until they turned black and blue. Qi then stuffed lit cigarettes into Ms. Liu's nose. When Ms. Liu took the cigarettes out, he kicked her hard in her back, and then stuffed the cigarettes back into her nose again.

3. **Liu Jiezheng**, resident of Guiping City, Guangxi Province

In June 2000, Ms. Liu Jiezheng was arrested in Beijing for appealing to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. She was escorted back to Guiping City, and was sentenced to forced labor. She was four months pregnant at the time, but the police said, "So what, just abort it."

4. **Zhu Xia**, resident of Chengdu City, Sichuan Province

Because of her practice of Falun Gong, and while pregnant, Ms. Zhu Xia was detained in the Xindu Detention Center in Xindu County of Sichuan Province in October 1999, and in December she was transferred to the Wenchuan Detention Center. She gave birth to her son in April 2000. The police threatened to send her infant to an orphanage if she refused to renounce Falun Gong. In May 2001, when her son was barely one year old, Ms. Zhu was arrested again. On August 15, 2001, she was sentenced to forced labor in Nanmusi Women's Labor Camp in Zizhong City, Sichuan Province. Her husband was already detained at a Mianyang City Labor Camp, leaving the child parentless.

5. **Qiu Sihui**, 30, resident of Anshan City, Liaoning Province

Ms. Qiu Sihui and her husband Mr. Liu Qiang were arrested by the police on October 23, 1999 in Beijing for appealing to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. The police escorted them back to Anshan City where they were detained in the Anshan Third Detention Center.

Ms. Qiu was pregnant at the time, but was handcuffed and hung in the air by her hands. More than ten police officers beat her with plastic tubing and wooden rods. Some policemen heavily slapped and kicked her. When she was finally lowered down, one officer kicked her while dragging her across the floor.

Later, Ms. Qiu was transferred to the Anshan Women's Rehabilitation School. Even though she had very severe morning sickness and chronic fatigue, the police still forced her to do hard labor. An officer also threatened her with forced abortion if she refused to renounce Falun Gong. In the morning she was forced to go through boot camp style drills. The police also incited other inmates to tie up Ms. Qiu in extremely painful positions, slap her face, and stuff her mouth with dirty rags. The police only released Ms. Qiu when, exhausted from hard labor, she fainted and fell from a three-meter-high workstation.

In September 2000, three months after Ms. Qiu gave birth to a daughter, her husband was arrested again for distributing Falun Gong flyers. Ms. Qiu was then constantly under police harassment and intimidation. One day, policeman Zhao and the chief of the Jiefang Road Community Center came and took away her refrigerator. She was forced to move to her parents' home. Policeman Ni and the Chief of the Neighborhood Community Center then started to harass and intimidate her parents. To spare her family the relentless persecution, Ms. Qiu had no choice but to leave her daughter with her parents and wander around homeless.

6. **Liu Xiaofen**, Wuzhan Town, Zhaodong City, Heilongjiang Province

In January 2000, Ms. Liu Xiaofen was arrested by the police from the Wuzhan Town Police Station for practicing Falun Gong exercises outdoors. Despite the fact that she was 5 months pregnant and expecting twins, Ms. Liu was detained by the authorities for several months in the Wuzhan Town Police Station. During her detention, Director Hu Xianlong beat her, dragged her by the hair, and kicked her. The police extorted 5,000 Yuan from her and released her just before she gave birth. She had to give birth to the babies alone because her family members had all been detained, tortured to death, or placed under surveillance for being Falun Gong practitioners. The following is a description of what happened to each of her family members.

In 1999, Ms. Liu's sister-in-law, Liu Xiaoling, 36, was detained in the Zhaodong City Detention Center. During her detention, she went on a hunger strike to protest the detention. On May 13, 2001, Ms. Liu Xiaoling died after an untrained policeman ineptly tried to force-feed her.

In 1999, Ms. Liu's mother-in-law, Ge Yahua, 60, was detained for over 50 days for appealing to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. In January 2000, Ms. Ge was arrested and detained for 5 months for practicing Falun Gong exercises. She was released after paying a large amount of money. At the end of 2000, Ms. Ge was arrested again and sent to a labor camp.

In January 2000, Ms. Liu's husband was detained for five months for practicing Falun Gong exercises outdoors. He was released after being fined a large amount of money.

7. **Xiu Yihong**, resident of Nanyao Village, Shihuiyao Town, Yantai City, Shandong Province

In January 2000, Ms. Xiu Yihong was arrested, along with eight other Falun Gong practitioners, by the Nanyao Village Communist Party Committee, for holding a Falun Gong group practice. Ms. Xiu was pregnant at the time. The authorities locked the practitioners in a classroom at the Nanyao Elementary School. They were not given any blankets, and had to sleep on the cold cement floor. The authorities often forced them to stand still for a whole night. Ms. Xiu was detained in these inhuman conditions for more than four months.

8. **Yang Zhifang**, 28, a teacher of the Anatomy and Physiology Department of the Weifang City Husbandry and Veterinarian School, Weifang City, Shandong Province

In October 1999, Ms. Yang Zhifang went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted back to Weifang City Husbandry and Veterinarian School. She was three months pregnant at the time, but was still detained for two months by the authorities. The school fired her afterwards, and continued to send people to follow, harass and intimidate her. The school even ordered employees to take turns stalking her. In March 2000, the authorities threatened to send her to an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class. To avoid the persecution, Ms. Yang was forced to leave home and wander the streets.

Ms. Yang's husband, Mr. Hua Yuliang, is also a Falun Gong practitioner. He was sentenced to three years of forced labor in the Changle Detention Center for appealing to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong.

9. **Ding Likun**, 32, resident of Yanfeng District, Hengyang City, Hunan Province

Ms. Ding Likun was arrested by the Changsha Police Station in Changsha City and detained at the Hengnan County Detention Center when she was two months pregnant. During her detention, she was handcuffed and shackled for two months. She was detained until she was eight months pregnant.

10. **Xue Weiwei**, 31, Ph.D. candidate at the Research Center of Remote Sensing, Beijing University resident of Jinan City, Shandong Province

On April 13, 2000, Ms. Xue Weiwei and her husband were arrested for appealing to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was sent back to her hometown of Jinan City. She was pregnant, but was still detained for four months at the Jinan Detention Center. She was then dismissed from Beijing University for being a Falun Gong practitioner.

11. **Sun Xuezhi**, resident of Dalian City, Liaoning Province

In early 2000, Ms. Sun Xuezhi was detained at the Dalian Drug Rehabilitation Center for appealing to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Although she was three months pregnant at the time, she was severely beaten by the guards. The police only released her when she developed severe abdominal pains and was in danger of having a miscarriage.

B. The Persecution of Nursing Mothers and Their Infants

1. **Wang Lixuan**, 27, and her son **Meng Hao**, 8 months old, residents of Nangou Village, Qixiakou Town of Yantai City, Shandong Province

On October 21, 2000, on the way to Beijing to appeal to the central government to end the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners, Ms. Wang Lixuan and her 8-month-old son, Meng Hao, were arrested and detained at Tuanhe Labor Camp, Beijing. On November 7, 2000, Ms. Wang and her baby son were tortured to death at the labor camp. *Please see the chapter "Murder and Execution" for a complete account.

2. **Gu Peng**, 27, a kindergarten teacher at the Baoding City Cigarette Factory, resident of Baoding City, Hebei Province

In January 2001, Ms. Gu Peng, her husband, and their six-month-old baby were arrested in Beijing for appealing to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. The police repeatedly shocked Ms. Gu with an electron baton. After the family was escorted from Beijing to Baoding City, her husband was detained at the Baoding Detention Center. Ms. Gu was kept under surveillance and was fired from her teaching position.

Ms. Gu appealed to the labor camp for the release of her husband. However, the local 610 Office imprisoned her in a mental hospital. She was given injections and force-fed mentally debilitating drugs every day in the hospital. Her mind became seriously incapacitated. Now, Ms. Gu ceaselessly paces the floor in a drug-induced stupor. Her baby is deprived of vital nutrition and his mother's care because of her mistreatment and torture in the mental hospital.

3. **Liang Mei**, 29, resident of Sichuan Province

In February 2000, Ms. Liang Mei was arrested for practicing Falun Gong outdoors. The police not only slapped Ms. Liang's face, but her infant daughter's face as well. The abuse was so violent that the baby cried loudly for a long time. Ms. Liang was then put under surveillance for three months. Every day she was forced to go to the police station to do cleaning services for the police. The police handcuffed her at will.

At midnight on July 19, 2000, policeman Huang, from the local police station, and several other policemen broke into Ms. Liang's home and dragged her out of bed because they discovered that she continued to practice Falun Gong. They took this nursing mother to the police station, shackled her arms behind a tree, and sealed her mouth with tape. She was handcuffed to the tree for such a long time that her clothes became soaked by her milk. Later she was detained at a detention center for 15 days, leaving her infant without her milk.

On August 3, 2000, the day before she was released, Ms. Liang was handcuffed and hung up by her wrists overnight and until the next afternoon. Even after she was released she was required to report to the police station every day. Under continued harassment and threats from the local police department, Ms. Liang was forced to leave home, leaving her baby with her family. Without mother's milk, the baby is suffering from malnutrition.

4. **Jiao Yang**, resident of Huadian City, Jilin Province

In October 2000, Ms. Jiao Yang was arrested for appealing to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong and was detained at the Huadian Detention Center. She was nursing a nine-month-old baby at that time, but the police detained her for a month and left the baby with its grandmother.

Seven days after Ms. Jiao was released, the Huadian Police Station detained her for another 28 days because she still refused to renounce Falun Gong. Due to the physical and mental torment, by the time Ms. Jiao was released from her second detention term she was unable to produce milk. To avoid further arrest, Ms. Jiao fled home, and left her baby daughter with its grandmother. In February 2001, the Political Security Department of Hongshi Forestry Bureau arrested her again.

5. **Ms. Xu**, in her 20's, resident of Xinglong Town, Guanghan City, Sichuan Province

In late July 2001, the Xinglong Town Local Government arrested Ms. Xu because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. Although she was nursing a nine-month-old baby at the time, she was detained at a government building and was not allowed to go home to nurse her baby. To force her to renounce Falun Gong, the police hung her up by her handcuffed wrists and beat her. The pressure on her breasts resulting from the hanging and the police beating forced her milk out and soaked her clothes. As of August 5, 2001, she was still being detained.

6. **Sun Weiqing**, employee of the Nanyang Silk Mill, Nanyang City, resident of Henan Province

On May 10, 2001, the chief of the Nanyang Silk Mill told Ms. Sun Weiqing that they needed to take her to have a pregnancy test. At that time she was nursing a five-month-old baby and was on maternity leave. After Ms. Sun got into the car, however, she was taken to an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class. Because she refused to renounce Falun Gong, she was detained at the class site until May 17, 2001, leaving her baby without her milk.

7. **Xie Hong**, employee of Anhui Construction Bank, resident of Hefei City, Anhui Province

In April 2001, Anhui Construction Bank deceived Ms. Xie Hong, asking her to come to the bank for her salary. When she arrived, she was forcibly sent to an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class. At that time, she was on maternity leave and was nursing a four-month-old baby. She was detained for more than 4 months, separating her from her baby.

8. **Qi Shuying**, faculty of Baoding Normal College, resident of Baoding City, Hebei Province

In an attempt to force them to renounce Falun Gong, on January 20, 2001, the authorities of Baoding Normal College deceived Ms. Qi Shuying and five other faculty members who are Falun Gong practitioners by asking them to come to a room in a dormitory. When they got there, they were locked in. Ms. Qi was nursing her infant at that time. Her infant was also locked in the dormitory by the school authorities.

9. **Liu Jiazheng**, employee of Dalian Development Company, resident of Dalian City, Liaoning Province

In March 2001, four policemen from the Huanghai Road Police Station of Dalian City came to Ms. Liu Jiazheng's workplace to arrest her for distributing Falun Gong flyers. The police dragged Ms. Liu by her hair and threw her into the police van. They took her to the police station and severely beat her to force her to reveal the source of the flyers. Ms. Liu was nursing her nine-month-old daughter at that time. Ms. Liu's mother brought the baby girl to the police station to plead with the police to release Ms. Liu, but the police refused.

C. Withdrawal of "Birth Permit"

1. **Zhang Yanhua**, 30, employee of the Nanyang Embroidery Company, Nanyang City, Henan Province

In February 2000, Ms. Zhang Yanhua went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. At the time she was six months pregnant. She was escorted back to her hometown, kept in police custody for one month, and fined 2,000 Yuan. Because Ms. Zhang was a Falun Gong practitioner, the head of her company withdrew her birth permit, even though she was already pregnant. This made her pregnancy "illegal" under the one child policy in China. Ms. Zhang gave birth to her child, but the baby had no residential permit and no official identification. This meant the baby had no access to medical care, would not be able to attend school and could be taken by the authorities from her mother at any time as legally she did not exist.

2. Bo Minghua's third daughter, **Xiaosan**, resident of Huainan City, Anhui Province

Ms. Bo Minghua is a Falun Gong practitioner. Despite great pressure, she refused to renounce Falun Gong. One night in October 2000, policemen Wang Huaijing and Xu Hong broke into her home and ransacked it. When they found some Falun Gong materials, they took her third daughter, who was pregnant at that time, to the Huainan City No.2 Detention Center. The police then threatened Ms. Bo and her daughter that if Ms. Bo refused to renounce Falun Gong, they would not issue a birth permit, and also threatened to perform a forced abortion on her daughter.

Sexual Violations and Torture of Female Falun Gong Practitioners

1. Beijing Police Officer Beat and Raped a Female Falun Gong Practitioner in Public

A female Falun Gong practitioner (name withheld to protect the victim)



▲ The injuries to this practitioner

On May 14, 2001, after 9 p.m., a Falun Gong practitioner was posting Falun Gong flyers alone along the street from Dabeyao to the Yonganli City canal in the Chaoyang District. A plainclothes policeman who was on patrol duty stopped her. He viciously groped around this practitioner's lower body under the excuse of conducting a body search. She struggled free and ran down the street. He chased after her on his bicycle, and beat her fiercely with a rubber baton. He threateningly told her, "My superior has said not to let go of any Falun Gong practitioner. Today, I will either kill you and throw your body into the city canal, or take you to the police station." She tried to run away but did not succeed. The policeman beat her for over an hour, bringing her to the verge of death. There were about a dozen passersby who came to watch during that time. He shouted to them, "She is a Falun Gong practitioner. She is an active counterrevolutionary. If I beat her to death, it will count as nothing." All passersby hastily left.

Two of her front teeth were knocked out from the beating. This rogue police officer inflicted many wounds on her head, and left her whole body swollen and bruised.

The plainclothes policeman gave her a heavy blow with his baton on her right ear and temple. She then lost consciousness. After she lost consciousness, he dragged her under the bridge and ripped off her pants. He raped her. After that, he forced his rubber baton into her vagina using his full strength and sat on her. When this practitioner regained consciousness and a little strength, she shouted as loudly as she could; he then rode away on his bicycle.

2. Huang Qifen Seriously Burned by Electric Shock in Sensitive Parts of her Body

Huang Qifen, in her 50's, a member of the clinical staff in Yanjiang District's Internal-combustion Engine Factory Hospital in Ziyang City, Sichuan Province

On December 20, 2000, Ms. Huang Qifen went to Tiananmen Square in Beijing to peacefully appeal to the government to end the persecution of Falun Gong. She was subsequently arrested and detained in a Beijing police station and endured all kinds of torture. Her face, breasts, genitals and other parts of the body were seriously burned and injured from being shocked with electric batons. She fell unconscious from the severe shocks. When Ms. Huang woke up, they told her that she could only be released if she agreed to tell others that her burns were self-inflicted. After Ms. Huang returned home, she could not go outside of her home unless her face and body were covered since they were horribly burned. The black burn marks, which turned into open wounds, were repulsive to see.

3. Guards Abused Female Practitioners' Private Parts

- 1) **Bai Lili**, resident of Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province
- 2) **Chan Shuhua**, resident of Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province
- 3) **Zheng Baohua**, 23, a junior student at the Education College of the Northern China Oil-field, Hebei Province

Since May 2000, Falun Gong practitioners detained at the Women's Labor Camp in Shijiazhuang City have suffered inhuman torture for refusing to renounce Falun Gong. For example, the guards have repeatedly slapped the practitioners' faces with the soles of their shoes. Ms. Bai Lili lost her hearing from such beatings. Practitioners have been tortured so badly that they have bruises all over their bodies. Ms. Chan Shuhua had many scars on her body from being scratched. Ms. Zheng Baohua was hung up with only her toes slightly touching the ground for an extended period of time. The guards have even abused practitioners sexually, such as rubbing their pubes and beating them on their breasts. On July 3, many practitioners were detained in a room that was about 40° Celsius (104° Fahrenheit) for a whole day. They were prohibited from going out or using the toilet.

4. Elderly Female Practitioners Forced to Walk Naked in Public

Liu Jiaming, over 55; **Wang Rulan**, over 55; **Chen Lihua**, over 55

In August 2000, four elderly female Falun Gong practitioners, Ms. Liu Jiaming, Ms. Wang Rulan, Ms. Chen Lihua, and one whose name is unknown were arrested and sent to the Dispatch Center in Daxing County, Beijing. Upon their arrival, police examined all of their belongings, taking apart their quilts to see whether they had anything inside them. Then the police forced them to take off all of their clothing. After all the checking was done, the police forced the four naked, elderly women into the courtyard and made them reassemble their quilts. At the time, male policemen were patrolling in the courtyard and the women were exposed to all the male criminal inmates.

5. Female Practitioner Stripped Naked and Tortured

Wang Li, 31, a journalist from the Women's Newspaper of Hubei Province

Since July 22, 1999, Ms. Wang Li has been detained several times for appealing to the central government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. On the evening of February 18, 2000, she was detained in the Baofeng Road Detention Center in Wuhan City. In order to force her to renounce Falun Gong, the police hung her up by the window for three days with her face facing the wall and her feet barely touching the ground. Afterwards, the police put the "dead shackles" on her. Ms. Wang was then stripped of her clothes, shackled to a wooden board, and kept there immobilized for 11 days straight. There was a hole on the board for urinating and defecating.

After that Ms. Wang was made to bear a kind of "live shackles," that is, both her hands and feet were shackled 24 hours a day, for 18 days. At the end of March 2000 she received a sentence of one and a half years of forced labor. On April 3, 2000, she was sent to the Wuhan Drug Rehabilitation Center. She was beaten and insulted by the inmates in the center. Ms. Wang was forced to do heavy labor for nearly 18 hours a day. She was only given a small amount of rice, one cup of salt water, and a few pieces of vegetables daily.

In July 2000, Ms. Wang went on a hunger strike for more than 10 days to protest the detention. She was force-fed more than 10 times. After the force-feeding, the tube withdrawn from her nose was covered with congealed blood. She was also forced to do heavy labor during her hunger strike. After 5 months torture, Ms. Wang's weight dropped from 93 lbs to 66 lbs.

6. Massive Sexual Abuse in Masanjia Labor Camp

In June 2000, 18 female practitioners at the Masanjia Labor Camp were stripped naked and thrown into prison cells with violent male criminals who were encouraged to rape and abuse them. Practitioners were forced to stand naked in front of video monitors as a form of humiliation, and to stand naked in the snow for extended periods of time.



▲ *A female practitioner stripped naked and thrown into male jail*

Female practitioners in the Masanjia Labor Camp are constantly subject to being stripped and shocked on their genitals with electric stun batons. They are sexually degraded and humiliated while being interrogated – all in an effort to force them to renounce Falun Gong.

6.1 Li Shuyun Shocked on Sensitive Body Areas

Li Shuyun, from Liaoning Province

The guards forced Ms. Li Shuyun to strip down to her underwear. They then surrounded her and used several electric batons to shock sensitive areas on her body. After this torture, her neck and the arches of her feet were covered with large blisters and lumps.

6.2 Liu Fengmei Stripped and Shocked on Sensitive Parts of Her Body

Liu Fengmei, 36, a worker from Niuerhe Spinning Mill, resident of Taihe District, Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province

In November 1999, the police stripped off Ms. Liu Fengmei's clothes and pressed her into the snowy ground outside. This caused not only mental suffering from the humiliation, but also physical pain from the extreme cold. Then the police tied Ms. Liu's legs together and shocked sensitive parts of her body. When Ms. Liu was trembling from the shocks, they sat on her thighs to stop her from shaking and continued with the electric shock torture for over 2 hours. The skin on her neck was burnt and dark, and large areas of blisters appeared all over her neck. She had large blisters on her hands as well. It took a long time for the blisters to heal.



▲ *Ms. Liu Fengmei*

6.3 Zhang Guishuang Stripped Naked and Stunned with Electronic Batons

Zhang Guishuang, from Liaoning Province

In Masanjia Labor Camp, Ms. Zhang Guishuang was stripped naked and repeatedly stunned with electronic batons. She was tortured so badly that she began to roll around on the ground crying in pain. Her body was covered with blisters and bumps.

6.4 Qi Zhenrong Stripped Naked and Shocked with Electronic Batons

Qi Zhenrong, 41, from Huanren Town, Benxi City, Liaoning Province

On October 29, 1999, Ms. Qi Zhenrong was sentenced to three years of forced labor and sent to the Masanjia Labor Camp. Once, she was stripped naked and simultaneously stunned with several electric batons for an extended period of time. Her whole body was covered with blisters and red bumps. She had been on a hunger strike for 40 days to protest the illegal extension of Falun Gong practitioners' sentences. She was sent to the labor camp hospital, for which the police at the labor camp charged her family 5,000 Yuan.

6.5 Shi Yingchun Shocked on Her Breasts

Shi Yingchun, over 50, resident of Huludao City, Liaoning Province

Because she would not renounce Falun Gong, Officer Zhang shocked Ms. Shi Yingchun's face, mouth, palms, soles of her feet, sides and some sensitive acupuncture points with an electric baton. He even shocked her breasts. Officer Zhang then called in three convicted prisoners and ordered them to beat her for two hours. He forced Ms. Shi to do labor until 9 or 10 p.m. daily, even with her severe injuries.

6.6 Wang Hui Shocked on Her Breasts

Wang Hui, 33, from Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Ms. Wang Hui was handcuffed to a bed with a dishtowel stuffed in her mouth and shocked with an electric baton on her face, head, lower jaw, breasts, stomach, shoulders and, most often, her wrists and her hands. After this torture, her eyes became dull and her body was shaking uncontrollably. Her neck and hands swelled where the flesh had cracked from the shocks. The shock tortures lasted for 20 to 30 minutes.

In Room #1, in front of other practitioners, guard Wang beat Ms. Wang's head, kicked her with his boots, made her squat down, cursed at her and repeatedly slapped her face.

After this mental abuse and physical beating, Ms. Wang looked pale, her lips looked colorless and she could not see properly. Ms. Wang's arms and wrists could not move without severe pain for a long time afterwards because she had been shocked so seriously.

6.7 Yan Fengqin Shocked on Her Breasts

Yan Fengqin, resident of Liaoning Province

Ms. Yan Fengqin was taken into a separate room, slapped, and kicked. The guard took two electric batons and discharged them on Ms. Yan's body, including her face, neck, chest, and breasts. This torture caused extreme pain.

6.8 Tian Miao Shocked on Her Breasts and Genitals

Tian Miao, resident of Liaoning Province

Ms. Tian Miao was taken to an office and stripped of her clothing. Two female guards tortured her with electric batons, especially on her breasts, the soles of her feet, and genitals. She was rolling on the floor in pain. They cuffed her hands together and cuffed her feet apart to two legs of a table. To muffle her screams of pain, they stuffed a filthy cloth into her mouth. The two guards took turns torturing her with more than 10 electric batons for nearly one hour.

6.9 Zhang Xiujie Shocked in the Vagina

Zhang Xiujie, resident of Liaoning Province

Ms. Zhang Xiujie was beaten and shocked with electric batons and was even shocked in the vagina. She lost consciousness from the repeated electric shocks.

6.10 Zou Guirong Forced to Expose Her Breasts and Tortured

Zou Guirong, over 30, resident of Fushun City, Liaoning Province

Ms. Zou Guirong has been tortured relentlessly since February 2000. When some journalists and officials visited the Masanjia Labor Camp, Ms. Zou stood up and started to say good things about Falun Gong but was immediately beaten up by nearby inmates. She has gone through multiple severe beatings and electric shocks during her time at the Labor Camp. They even inserted toothpicks under her fingernails. After causing wounds and bruises all over her body, the guards humiliated Ms. Zou by forcing her to bare her breasts and walk from one cell to another. Sometimes she was made to bend over and sometimes she was hung upside down until her face turned red and her eyes protruded. She endured such torture for over half a year.

6.11 Qi Yuling Shocked on Her Nipples

Qi Yuling, resident of Liaoning Province

Ms. Qi Yuling was punished by being forced to sit on the cement floor in winter while the police beat and kicked her. She was shocked on her nipples and suffered unbearable pain. She was also repeatedly sent to solitary confinement for extended periods. These tortures caused her great physical and mental suffering.

6.12 Wang Manli Beaten and Shocked into Unconsciousness

Wang Manli, 32, resident of Benxi City, Liaoning Province

The guards forced Ms. Wang Manli to bend over at the waist as far as possible (with both legs straight, fingers pointing to the ground and head hanging upside down), since Ms. Wang refused to renounce Falun Gong. The guards also forced more than ten Falun Gong practitioners in the same room into the same contorted position. These practitioners were forced to do this continuously, night after night. Some people vomited. Others lost consciousness. The head guard and a supervisor slapped Ms. Wang's face until she could not stand up anymore. Then they beat her head and shocked her with electric batons until she lost consciousness.

6.13 Jia Naizhi Stripped Naked and Her Breasts Shocked

Jia Naizhi, 40, resident of Fushun City, Liaoning Province

Ms. Jia Naizhi was held and tortured in a "small cell" for 19 days. The police, including Yang Yu, Zhang Yan, Zhang Jun and Dong Bin, stripped off her clothes and shocked her breasts, feet and other sensitive parts of her body with electric batons. Her ankles became swollen to the diameter of a saucer, and she could not bend her legs. She had to crawl on the floor in order to defecate. Her arms were handcuffed and she was hung up for six days until she began running a high fever. Even then, she was not released from the handcuffs; they were only lowered slightly. Her request for water and a blanket was denied. Instead they continued to shock her with electric batons.

7. Government Officials Tortured Female Practitioners on the Breasts

- 1) **Zhang Xuefeng**, 22, resident of Daqinjin Town, Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province
- 2) **Chen Diancui**, resident of Daqinjin Town, Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province
- 3) **Li Meixin**, resident of Daqinjin Town, Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province
- 4) **Li Juhua**, resident of Daqinjin Town, Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province

During January 13, 2000, several female Falun Gong practitioners were arrested and tortured in Daqinjin Town of Zhaoyuan City because they refused to renounce Falun Gong. On the night of January 1, 2000, Officer Sheng from the Daqinjin Town Government and other people beat Ms. Zhang Xuefeng to the ground. Then, Sheng clasped his fingers around her breast and lifted her up off the ground. "I will make you infertile..." he vowed, then kicked her very hard in her lower abdomen. He continued torturing Ms. Zhang, even spitting into her mouth several times, until she lost consciousness, and then he continued to sexually violate her in various ways. After Ms. Zhang regained consciousness, she found that she had lost control of her bladder, and started to vomit violently.

On the night of January 1, 2000, Officers Sheng and Yu and their fellow officers beat Ms. Li Juhua with wooden sticks. After two wooden sticks were broken, they used another baton to continue to beat Ms. Li. Her face was swollen and contorted. On the night of January 2, 2000, the officials from the Daqinjin Town Government stripped off the clothes of Ms. Chen Diancui and kept her outdoors for up to 2 hours. During the night, it was about -25° Celsius (-13° Fahrenheit).

8. Torture Caused Ms. Li's Vaginal Bleeding

Li Shulan, 46, from Yonghong District, Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province

On November 30, 2000, Ms. Li Shulan was arrested and badly tortured at the Haidian Branch of the Beijing Police Bureau. The police stripped off all of her clothing, except for her underwear, and put her in

a cell. A policeman with the last name Li ordered the criminal inmates to beat her up. The criminals pulled her hair, which caused much of her hair to fall out, and knocked her head against the wall, leaving her head covered with bruises. They also put socks into Ms. Li's mouth and used a towel tied tightly around her neck to choke her until she lost consciousness. Then they poured cold water over her body to revive her and continue the torture. They pierced Ms. Li's eyelids, face, breast, and chest with a ballpoint pen. This made her face and body bleed, and she could not open her eyes and mouth. After the torture, Ms. Li's head and legs became swollen and she was not able to bend her hands, arms, or legs. Her body was black and blue all over. In spite of her condition, the police continued to torture her by shocking her all over her body with an electric baton. To protest the torture, Ms. Li went on a hunger strike. On the 13th day of the hunger strike, she was sentenced to one year of forced labor. The swelling in Ms. Li's eyes did not recede for one month, and the bruises on her body did not fade for six months. Ms. Li has suffered from vaginal bleeding, and half of her body remained numb for a year. When she was released at the end of a year, she still could not walk normally.

9. Chen Yali Sexually Humiliated and Abused at Wanjia Labor Camp

Chen Yali, 32, resident of Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

When detained in the Wanjia Labor Camp, Ms. Chen Yali was tied up and hung in the air for 27 hours. She was beaten and sexually assaulted by policeman Li Min. He hung her up very high, only allowing her toes to touch the floor, and then he swung her back and forth to make her scream. He also grabbed her breasts and private parts of her body, and shouted vile words to insult her. Later, she was locked in the "small cell." It is a torture device in China: the detainee is locked in a very small cell, handcuffed in a fixed position so she can neither move nor lie down. It is very damp and there is no natural lighting. Detainees have to urinate and defecate in the cell. At night rats run around. The stench is usually so bad that it is difficult to breathe. She became infected with scabies in this environment.

10. Severely Beaten and Sexually Abused by Police

Yan Juying, an employee of the Yanjiao Road and Bridge Company, Sanhe City, Hebei Province

On October 6, 2000, Ms. Yan Juying went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. She was arrested and sent back to the Sanhe City Police Bureau. While she was in the police car, policemen kicked her, beat her, pulled her hair, slapped her face and forcefully kicked her private parts. Then they lifted her into the air and violently threw her onto the ground. They beat Ms. Yan's buttocks hundreds of times with a wooden rod. Her buttocks became black and blue and badly swollen. Later, policeman Yang whipped Ms. Yan numerous times and inflicted electric shocks upon her whole body. She was tortured so badly that no area of her body was left uninjured. Her face was deformed because Yang used a slipper to slap her face and an electric baton to shock her mouth.

In the end, Yang threatened to splash her body with boiling water and ordered her to take her clothes off. Ms. Yan resisted firmly. Yang also threatened that he would find some men to rape her. He then forcefully abused Ms. Yan's genitals. That night, she was sent to the town government's hall to attend a brainwashing class.

11. Farm Woman Sexually Tortured in Labor Camp

Huang Xiuling, 59, a farm woman, resident of Fuma Village, Majuqiao Town, Tongzhou District, Beijing

In the afternoon of June 30, 2000, because of practicing Falun Gong, Ms. Huang Xiuling was arrested and sent to the Tongzhou's Qiaozhuan Detention Center in Beijing. In the detention center, policemen ordered three or four male prisoners to beat her up. She was handcuffed and chained. They used electric batons to shock her body, and stomped on her feet. These insane criminals held up her breasts and pinched the tips of her nipples. Later, Ms. Huang said that it was so painful that she couldn't breathe. They kicked her in her groin, and only stopped beating her when they became tired.

To protest the illegal detention and torture, Ms. Huang went on a hunger strike. By that time, Ms. Huang had injuries all over her body. Her face and knees were dark purple, and her insteps were mutilated. On the afternoon of July 2, the police started to force-feed her with a tube—the tube was inserted into her nose and down into her stomach. It was extremely painful. Police wanted her to pay 10 Yuan for the single-use disposable tube. Since Ms. Huang didn't have any money, the police left the tube in her body so that they could use it again.

In the evening, the pain became unbearable and she pulled the tube out. The next day, when she was force-fed again, the police put her hands behind her back and filled the tube. One end of the tube was left in her stomach, the other side came out from her nose. That evening, after Ms. Huang developed a high fever, they gave her some medicine. Her high fever didn't settle and she started vomiting. When the police realized that Ms. Huang's life was in danger, they hastily sentenced her to the labor camp for one year. Later that evening, they sent Ms. Huang home and asked the village committee to watch her.

Within five days, a perfectly healthy person was almost tortured to death. Ms. Huang returned home and began to practice the Falun Gong exercises. She recovered very quickly. Gradually, she recovered her ability to swallow rice porridge. However, the police were not finished with her. On July 13, 2000, only a few days later, they illegally took Ms. Huang away from her home and sent her to the Beijing Tiantanghe Female Labor Camp for forced labor. In the labor camp, they used all kinds of vicious methods to torture the practitioners. Ms. Huang was tortured so badly that her neck could no longer hold her head upright.

12. A Practitioner Humiliated and Sexually Tortured

Feng Chunming, 49, detained in Shijiazhuang Labor Camp, Hebei Province

Ms. Feng Chunming was detained and beaten in the Shijiazhuang Labor Camp for practicing Falun Gong. Policemen punched and kicked her, and pulled her hair, causing bunches of hair to fall out. Her legs were kicked countless times, becoming swollen like steamed bread with hard bruises that did not heal for over two months. After the beating, the policeman also hung her up against an iron gate, with her toes barely touching the ground, for an hour and a half. During this period, policewoman Chen Rong swung the iron gate back and forth, causing her elbows to hit the wall. This policewoman also poured dirty water onto Ms. Feng's body, and poured boiling water onto her, saying: "This is to sterilize you with high heat." The supervisor handcuffed Ms. Feng to the window for 6 days, exposing her to the scorching sun for hours each day, which caused her legs to swell and turn black and purple. Ms. Feng was forced to squat while being handcuffed to the leg of a table. She was not allowed to sit down. Her hands, arms and legs were badly swollen. Once she sat down, the supervisor vehemently hit her.

Ms. Feng was handcuffed 24 hours a day for 9 consecutive days without rest or sleep. In the labor camps, it is normal for Falun Gong practitioners to be beaten and kicked. This treatment lasted for over two months. During this time, the police even stuffed her mouth with toothpaste, soap, feminine pads, hot peppers and used bathroom tissues coated with phlegm. The torture also included such barbaric treatment as pinching her breasts and private parts.

13. Stripped Naked and Tortured in Unsanitary Conditions

Yu Lixin, 36, holds a bachelor's degree, a former Communist Party member and an employee of Jilin City Worker's Union

On May 29, 2001, Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Yu Lixin was sentenced to 5 years in jail and sent to the Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp of Changchun City. She went on a hunger strike three times to protest the persecution. Later, she was sent to the Changchun Police Central Hospital. When her relatives visited her at the hospital, they found her handcuffed, shackled, and chained to the bed. Her hands and feet were stretched out and chained to each corner of the bed. She was naked except for a T-shirt. An intravenous drip bottle was attached to her foot and a feeding tube had been inserted into her stomach through her nose. She was not allowed to move at all and had to defecate and urinate directly on the bed. When she was unable to urinate, the doctor inserted a catheter into her bladder to empty it. Though immobile, she was under strict 24-hour surveillance.

Psychiatric Torture



A painting by a female Falun Gong practitioner depicting her own tragic experiences. She was detained, beaten and force-fed unknown substances numerous times. Her husband was forced by the authorities to divorce her and she is currently homeless. All these sufferings were inflicted on her because of one thing: her peaceful petition to the PRC Government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong.

Overview

Judicial psychiatry against religious or political dissidents is emphatically prohibited by internationally agreed-upon standards of legal and medical ethics. The exposure of political and abusive psychiatry in the former Soviet Union was once a major human rights concern. It eventually forced the withdrawal of the Soviet All-Union Society of Psychiatrists and Neuropathologists from the World Psychiatric Association.

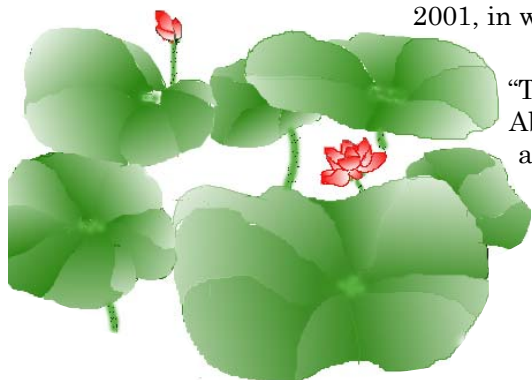
Similar punitive misuse of psychiatry exists in China, but has received far less attention than that of the Soviet Union. Part of the reason is that while the Chinese authorities routinely use torture on prisoners of conscience in special psychiatric hospitals, few reports on this abuse have come to light.

Since July 1999, however, Falun Gong practitioners have, at great risks to their own lives, been sending substantial and detailed reports on the incarceration and violent abuse of thousands of peaceful Falun Gong practitioners in psychiatric hospitals by the Chinese government. These reports have now exposed the Chinese government's systematic exploitation of psychiatry for despotic repression. The abuse far exceeds in scope and severity even that of the former Soviet Union.

In addition to turning mental hospitals into veritable brainwashing institutions and torture camps to force Falun Gong practitioners to renounce their beliefs, the Chinese government also seeks to incriminate Falun Gong for the tragedies that the Chinese government itself has caused. There have been more than a few reports on how the heartless police and "doctors" shouted at practitioners: "We are going to make you lose you mind, make you commit suicide, and publicize your cases as examples of 'Falun Gong' insanity."

Due to limits of space, we can only report a few of these horrifying stories of the suffering of Falun Gong practitioners in Chinese mental hospitals. We call on the international community, and in particular the World Psychiatric Association, to pressure the Chinese government to put an immediate end to its abuse of psychiatry to repress dissidents and persons of faith.

Daniel B. Borenstein, President of the American Psychiatric Association, wrote a letter to the New York Times entitled "Jailed in China: Confront the Abuse" published March 27, 2001, in which he stated:



"The WPA [World Psychiatric Association] Committee on the Use and Abuse of Psychiatry has moved too slowly in the face of serious accusations about psychiatric imprisonment of Falun Gong members, union and student leaders, and others who are diagnosed as "political maniacs" and subjected to shock therapy and psycho-tropic medications."

That was written almost one year ago. No sanctions have been issued, and the atrocities committed in these Chinese "psychiatric prisons" continue unabated.



Morning Practice in Sydney

Death from Psychiatric Torture

Ma Yanfang Died from Psychiatric Torture

Ma Yanfang, female, 33, from Xingshigou Village of the Darenhe Region of Zhucheng Town, Weifang City, Shandong Province.

Location: The Zhucheng Mental Hospital, Zhucheng Town, Weifang City, Shandong Province



▲ Ms. Ma Yanfang

In May 2000, Ms. Ma Yanfang was detained in Beijing for appealing to the government to stop its persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. When she went on a hunger strike to protest her illegal detention, the authorities took her to the Zhucheng Mental Hospital in Zhucheng Town. Though she was a healthy person, she was treated like a mental patient. Under direct orders from the

Weifang City Government Officials, the staff in the hospital forced her to take drugs intended for the mentally ill. Soon, her health deteriorated. After being kept drugged for two months, in September 2000, Ms. Ma died in the hospital. The officials from her factory threatened her parents, advising them not to inquire any further into the circumstances surrounding their daughter's death.

Yang Weidong Died of Maltreatment in the Weifang Mental Hospital

Yang Weidong, male, 54, medical inspector at the Weifang Medical Inspection Center, Weicheng District, Weifang City, Shandong Province

Location: The Psychiatric Department of Kangfu Hospital, Weicheng District, Weifang City, Shandong Province

On November 19, 1999, Mr. Yang Weidong

went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. On the morning of November 23, 1999, police escorted him back to Weifang City and detained him at the Weicheng Detention Center. On December 8, 1999, Mr. Yang's work unit ordered that he be transferred to the psychiatric department at Kangfu Hospital in the hope that psychiatric torture would make him renounce Falun Gong. When he refused to sign the renunciation, the torture was stepped up and his health deteriorated. Mr. Yang developed liver enlargement, ascites, and edema in the lower limbs. On December 25, 1999, Mr. Yang died a few days after being released.

Shi Bei Tortured to Death in the Mental Hospital

Shi Bei, female, 49, lived and worked in Fuyang City, Zhejiang Province

Location: The Seventh Hospital of Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province

In May 2000, because Ms. Shi Bei practiced Falun Gong, the Police Department of Fuyang City sent her to the Seventh Hospital of Hangzhou City (a mental hospital). Although Ms. Shi was healthy, both mentally and physically, she was treated like a mental patient. In the hospital, the basic necessities for living and sanitation were neglected. The ward was no different from a jail cell. The "bed" was just planks laid flat, and covered with straw. The hospital staff, under pressure from the police, gave Ms. Shi injections of large doses of sedatives, causing her health to deteriorate. To force her to renounce Falun Gong, she was not given any food for a whole week. On September 10, 2000, Ms. Shi died from the torture and psychiatric abuse.



▲ Ms. Shi Bei

School Vice Principal Died from Overdose of Psychotropic Drugs

Lu Hongfeng, female, 37, vice principal of the No. 1 Elementary School, Lingwu City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Location: The Lingwu Mental Hospital, Lingwu City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

In March 2000, the Education Bureau of Lingwu City suspended Ms. Lu Hongfeng because she signed a letter of appeal requesting an end to the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. On June 7, 2000, the authorities and her husband took her to the mental hospital. In the hospital, she was tied to the bed and forcibly injected with large quantities of drugs. In order to make her renounce Falun Gong, she was given eight times the normal dosage. After fifty days of torture in the hospital she had become very weak, as the drugs destroyed her central nervous system. In July 2000, she was sent home, but her husband continued to give her large doses of drugs to further damage her nervous system. On September 6, 2000, she died from the psychiatric abuse.



▲ Ms. Lu Hongfeng

71-Year-Old Man Died from Torture at the Mental Hospital

Zhang Wannian, male, 71, head of the Yungang Food Distribution Center in Yandu County, Jiangsu Province

Location: The Yungang Mental Hospital, Yandu County, Jiangsu Province

In February 2001, Mr. Zhang Wannian went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. He was arrested and tortured for thirteen days. He was later transferred to the Nanyang Detention Center and detained for one month. Since he would not renounce Falun Gong, Mr. Zhang was sent to the Yungang Mental Hospital, where he was tortured for another forty-five days. Even though the overdoses of psychi-

atric drugs the hospital forced on him gave him severe mental depression, Mr. Zhang was sentenced to one-year of forced labor. In the labor camp, he was beaten and forced to do hard labor. By mid-September 2001, Mr. Zhang had been completely debilitated. The guards were afraid they would be blamed for his death, so they escorted him to his home. Mr. Zhang passed away just one day later.

Su Gang Died in the Mental Hospital from an Overdose of Neurotoxic Drugs

Su Gang, male, 32, an employee at the Instrument and Meter Unit of the Alkene Plant of the Qilu Petrol-Chemical Company, Shandong Province. Mr. Su held a Bachelor's degree in computer science from Shandong University

Location: The Changle Mental Hospital, Weifang City, Shandong Province

In 2000, Mr. Su Gang was arrested three times by the security department of his company for practicing the Falun Gong exercises. In order to make him renounce Falun Gong, on May 23, 2000, the authorities from Mr. Su's company sent him to the Changle Mental Hospital, even though he was a healthy young man.

He was detained and tortured at the mental hospital until May 31, 2000. At the hospital, he was force-fed overdoses of drugs that damaged his nervous system. After going through nine days of torture in the mental hospital, Mr. Su returned home a different person. His eyes were dull and glazed over, his pale face was expressionless, his reactions were very slow, and his limbs seemed stiff. Although he was well cared for by his family, Mr. Su's condition continued to worsen. He died on the morning of June 10, 2000.

Torture in Mental Hospitals

Female Practitioners Drugged and Physically Abused in Mental Hospitals

1. **Zhang Cuihua**, female, a resident of Shandong Province
2. **Ma Yanxin**, female, 52, a resident of Jinjia Village, Anxiu County, Weifang City, Shandong Province

Location: The third section of the Third People's Hospital of Weifang City, Shandong Province

On April 25, 2000, Ms. Zhang Cuihua was arrested by the police, and detained at the Third People's Hospital in Weifang City (a mental hospital) simply because she peacefully appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Three days later, Ms. Ma Yanxin was detained at the hospital for the same reason.

Ms. Zhang and Ms. Ma protested their unlawful detention by going on hunger strike. As a result, they were tied to a bed and force-fed with a nasogastric tube. Ms. Ma was force-fed four times and Ms. Zhang three times. The hospital kept them tied down. They were not allowed to use the bathroom so they had to lie on their soiled beds. Ms. Ma's health deteriorated drastically after she was forced to take at least twenty pills a day during her 18-day hospitalization. She could not coordinate her arms and feet and her tongue was dry and rigid. It was hard for her to open her eyes, and she became extremely forgetful.

The same thing happened to Ms. Zhang. Her hands and feet shook, her heart raced, her tongue was dry and rigid, and she could not coordinate her arms and feet. She felt dizzy, and developed a poor memory. Because of the drugs' effect on Ms. Zhang's body, it was hard for her to sit or stand. She woke up many times during the night, and had severe headaches. When she told the doctor about her symptoms, he just gave her more drugs. Ms. Zhang was detained at the mental hospital for thirty-six days.

Associate Professor Tortured Twice at the Mental Hospital

Wu Xiaohua, female, 47, an associate professor of the Environment Art Department at Anhui Civil Construction Engineering College, Hefei City, Anhui Province

Location: The No.4 People's Hospital, Yellow Mountain Road No. 316, Hefei City, Anhui Province.

In July 2001, Professor Wu Xiaohua was arrested for practicing Falun Gong and secretly detained at the No. 4 People's Hospital of Hefei City in Anhui Province (a mental hospital) without her family or her university being informed. Her illegal detention there was disclosed only after the hospital asked her family to pay the patient care fee. At the hospital, she was given injections and was force-fed drugs. She was not released until March 2001.



▲ Prof. Wu Xiaohua with her grandson

At the end of April, Prof. Wu was again arrested while working at the university. She went on a hunger strike to protest her illegal arrest. As a punishment, her hands and feet were tied down and she was brutally force-fed. Her college also terminated her teaching appointment. In October 2001, during the APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) meeting held in Shanghai, Prof. Wu was placed under house arrest. She was arrested again and sent first to a labor camp, and then sent to the No. 4 People's Hospital again. The police from the labor camp affirmed that Prof. Wu could be discharged as soon as she renounces Falun Gong. Currently she is still detained in the hospital and forced to receive infusions of drugs every day.

Torture in Jining City Mental Hospitals

Location: Jining Psychiatric Hospital and Daizhuang Mental Hospital, Jining City, Shandong Province

1. **Lu Dongmei**, female, 33, an employee of the Luxing Real Estate Development Company, Jining City, Shandong Province

On September 11, 1999, police officers arrested Ms. Lu Dongmei because of her practice of Falun Gong. Then, accompanied by several doctors and nurses, police escorted Ms. Lu to the Jining Psychiatric Hospital. One week later, without a psychiatric examination, the hospital staff tried to give Ms. Lu an unknown type of drug in pill form. She refused to take them because she was a healthy person without any physical or mental illness. Department Head Han Peng ordered five people to hold Ms. Lu down, and then injected her with drugs. The doctors gave her another injection two weeks later. These drugs made Ms. Lu feel agitated, causing her to pace about in her hospital room. They also caused insomnia, weakness and constant muscle spasms in her legs while she was trying to sleep. In addition, the drugs gave her blurred vision and dystonia with spasm and rigidity in her neck and arm muscles. Ms. Lu suffered such maltreatment at the hospital for over two months.

2. **Qiao Xingxia**, female, 40, a cutter at the Jining City Second Plastics Factory (now called Toy Factory), Jining City, Shandong Province

On December 17, 1999, Ms. Qiao Xingxia was taken to the Daizhuang Mental Hospital for refusing to renounce Falun Gong. On her third day in the hospital, the hospital tied her to a bed and started forcing drugs into her. During the first ten days, they administered one tablet per day, and then two tablets per day. Ms. Qiao was detained in the hospital for 22 days.

The hospital never explained her diagnosis or the treatment plans they had for her. Though she refused to take drugs because she was not sick, she was restrained, beaten, and forcibly administered drugs, the names of which were not disclosed to either her or her family. After she was given the drugs, her mouth puckered and felt dry and burning, and lingual tardive dyskinesia appeared. She lost her sense of

balance and couldn't stand or walk. In addition, she felt agitated and had unbearable pain all over her body. She also kept kicking her legs and scratching her body. Her whole body was weak and limp. Her memory faded, she developed a chronic headache, and she became lethargic and felt anxious.

3. **Mao Qingmin**, male, an employee at the Yangcun Coal Mine of Gunzhou Mineral Bureau, Gunzhou City, Shandong Province

In November 1999, because Mr. Mao Qingmin would not give up practicing Falun Gong, his work unit escorted him to the mental hospital. There he was given electro convulsive therapy and injected with drugs against his will, which damaged his central nervous system. The injections rendered him immobile, he drooled constantly and he couldn't feed himself. Mr. Mao was released from the hospital after six months at the insistence of his family.

Famous Chinese Painter Qi Baishi's Granddaughter Tortured in Mental Hospital

Qi Bingshu, female, 60, resident of Beijing

Location: Daliushu Mental Hospital, Dabeyao Town, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Ms. Qi Bingshu is the granddaughter of the famous Chinese painter, Mr. Qi Baishi. Ms. Qi is also a well-known painter herself. On April 25, 1999, Ms. Qi Bingshu went to Zhongnanhai (Chinese central government compound), taking part in the peaceful appeal to the government for the legitimacy of the practice of Falun Gong. After July 20, 1999, the police had her committed to the Daliushu Mental Hospital simply because of her participation in that appeal. She was illegally detained there for well over one year. Though she was healthy before she was detained, the doctors in the mental hospital began torturing her with forced injections and drugs. They also stated that she couldn't be released until she would formally renounce Falun Gong. Before Ms. Qi was detained, she looked as young as a lady of 40. During her illegal detention however, Ms. Qi was tortured to such an extent that the hair on both sides of her head has all turned white and her hands now shake constantly, making it extremely difficult for her to paint.

Cao Jing Brutally Tortured and Debilitated in Qinglongqiao Mental Hospital

Cao Jing, female, 34, Beijing resident

Location: The Qinglongqiao Mental Hospital, Haidian District, Beijing

In December 2000, the Beijing Police arrested Ms. Cao Jing while she was distributing Falun Gong flyers. Later, the police committed Ms. Cao against her will to the Qinglongqiao Mental Hospital in Haidian District, Beijing.

Ms. Cao was brutally tortured and abused in the Qinglongqiao Mental Hospital. She was forcibly injected on a daily basis with excessive amounts of anti-psychotic drugs, causing her extreme mental anguish and physical debilitation. After 49 days of brutal torture, Ms. Cao's eyesight was almost completely gone. She could not control her bowels or her bladder. All her four limbs became stiff and weak and she experienced extreme fatigue.

Tan Guihua Detained and Tortured in Mental Hospital

Tan Guihua, female, 42, an employee at the Third Leather Shoe Factory of Jiaozhou City, Shandong Province

Location: The Jiaozhou City Mental Hospital, Yangzhou Road, Jiaozhou City, Shandong Province. Phone: 86-532-2210349, 86-532-2212895

On September 12, 1999, because Ms. Tan Guihua practiced Falun Gong, some officers from her work unit broke into her home and escorted her to the Jiaozhou City Mental Hospital. The hospital gave Ms. Tan an injection as soon as she arrived. In only a few seconds, she began to feel faint and sick and her heart started to beat rapidly. Everyday a nurse shocked Ms. Tan with electric needles. She was shocked on seven different occasions. Ms. Tan was also force-fed drugs and given injections three times a day. The nurse tried a new injection whose effects would last for more than one month. After that injection, Ms. Tan's menstruation stopped. She was unable to move her eyes and her actions and reactions became very delayed. A few days later, they added another drug to her injections. As a result, she started to shake violently and she could not even hold a bowl. She was tortured like this for 20 days. When her family was finally allowed to pick her up, she was very disoriented and suffered memory loss, blurred vision and global swelling. Her eyes were dull, and her speech and reactions had pronounced speech delay.

A Teacher Lost Consciousness after Receiving a Forced Injection at the Laiyang Mental Hospital

Sun Minghao, male, 26, a teacher at the Children and Youth Palace in Yantai City, Shandong Province

Location: Yantai Psychiatric Recovery Hospital, Laiyang City, Shandong Province

On February 15, 2000, Mr. Sun Minghao was unlawfully detained at an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class. On February 19, 2000, the local authorities transferred him to the Yantai Psychiatric Recovery Hospital. On the night of February 20, 2000, because Mr. Sun refused to take drugs, the nurse on duty called in several patients to hold him down and tie his hands and feet to the bed. The nurse forced a tube into his nose and poured the drugs down the tube. Mr. Sun felt nauseated and vomited. They did not untie Mr. Sun from the bed until the next day. To protest his illegal detention, Mr. Sun started a hunger strike. The next day, the hospital staff force-fed him by incompetently inserting a tube into his nose many times. Mr. Sun threw up food and blood. Then they gave him an intravenous injection. They covered his face with a pillow, and pressed down very hard, so that he could not breathe. Many people held his legs and arms down. The injection rendered Mr. Sun unconscious for 24 hours. On March 19, 2000, at the insistence of Mr. Sun's father, he was released from the mental hospital.

Wang Xingying's Health Severely Damaged from Psychiatric Torture

Wang Xingying, female, an employee at the Sanhuan Lock Manufacturing Corp. of Shandong Province. She lives at inner #2 of 10 Huanxin Rd., Zifu District, Yantai City.

Location: The Yantai Psychiatric Recovery Hospital, Laiyang City, Shandong Province

On March 2, 2000, the local police sent Ms. Wang Xingying to the Yantai Psychiatric Recovery Hospital in Laiyang City. On her second day there the staff tied her to a bed and gave her a transfusion of one full bottle of an unknown drug. They also gave her two injections every day. Ms. Wang was infused with

a total of twenty bottles of the unknown drug and forty injections. Every day she also had to take twelve pills, ten of which were sleeping pills. Once the staff forcibly planted electric needles into the heads of all of the Falun Gong practitioners.

When Ms. Wang was found practicing the Falun Gong exercises, she was tied to her bed and severely beaten. Afterwards her legs felt crooked and she could not straighten them. Ms. Wang became so weakened that her eyelids drooped, and she was unable to close her mouth. In addition, she became constipated, and couldn't sleep because of uncontrollable foot spasms. Standing was difficult, and her legs shook whenever she sat or laid down.

On March 30, 2000, Ms. Wang was released. Four days later, she became jaundiced; her skin and conjunctivae became yellowish-green, and she had intractable vomiting. An emergency examination at a hospital showed that the drugs she had been forced to take had seriously damaged her liver. Her G.P.T. (glutamic-pyruvic-transaminase) had increased forty-fold above her pre-detention levels.

A Nursing Mother Tortured into Mental Illness in a Mental Hospital

Gu Peng, female, 27, a kindergarten teacher at the Baoding City Cigarette Factory, and resident of Baoding City, Hebei Province

Location: A Mental Hospital in Baoding City, Hebei Province

In January 2001, Ms. Gu Peng, a nursing mother, was arrested along with her husband and their six-month-old baby, for going to the central government to appeal against the persecution of Falun Gong. After they were escorted back from Beijing to Baoding City, her husband was detained at the Baoding Detention Center. Ms. Gu appealed for the release of her husband. However, the local 610 Office imprisoned her in a mental hospital. Every day she was forced to take drugs and injections. This previously healthy mother was tortured with drugs until her mind was completely debilitated. Now, Ms. Gu unceasingly paces the floor in a drug-induced stupor. Her baby is deprived of vital nutrition and maternal care because of her extra-judicial detention and torture in the mental hospital.

Falun Gong Practitioners Tortured at the No. 6 People's Mental Hospital in Pingdu City

1. **Zhang Yonghong**, female, 39, college educated, a former enterprise accountant with no history of mental illness, Pingdu City, Shandong Province

Location: The No. 6 People's Hospital, Pingdu City, Shandong Province

On June 6, 2000, the local police arrested Ms. Zhang Yonghong because she practiced Falun Gong. They interned her in the No. 6 People's Hospital in Pingdu City (a mental hospital). Ms. Zhang was illegally detained there for 60 days. In addition, she was given five types of drugs three times a day, as well as one injection every night. When she refused to take the drugs, the doctors and nurses worked together, pinching her nose and forcing the drugs down her throat. Sometimes they would increase the dosage or give her electric shocks. After taking the drugs, Ms. Zhang developed symptoms which include slow cerebration, partial memory loss, stiff eye movement, yellowish complexion, slowed movements, and constant tearing. There were no diagnostic documents, or any certification provided for her when she was discharged from the hospital. She did not receive any follow-up examinations.

2. **Li Li**, female, 30, a former cashier with no history of mental illness, Pingdu City, Shandong Province

Location: The No. 6 People's Hospital, Pingdu City, Shandong Province

On June 8, 2000, Ms. Li Li was arrested by the police and detained at the No. 6 People's Hospital of Pingdu City for practicing Falun Gong. In the mental hospital, she was given drugs and injections without her consent and without any explanation. She was sometimes shocked with electric needles. When Ms. Li refused to take the drugs, several doctors and nurses came and held her down, grabbing her arms and legs. Others forcefully administered drugs through her nose.

One time, two people held her down on a bench and tied her arms to it. They pinched her nose and force-fed her one drug after another. She almost choked to death. As a reaction to the drugs, Ms. Li became overweight, weak, and was sleepy all day. She could not stop salivating, and lost control of her arms

and legs. Ms. Li had a terrible headache and could not sleep because her eyes stayed open all night. Ms. Li was illegally detained at this hospital for 123 days.

Bai Yuzhi Tortured and Injected with Illegal Drugs

Bai Yuzhi, female, 40, employee of the Jinxing County Industry and Business Council of Hebei Province, former member of the Jinxing County People's Political Consultative Conference

Location: Ankang Drug Rehabilitation Center in Tangshan City, Hebei Province

On October 1, 1999, just for practicing Falun Gong, Ms. Bai Yuzhi was sentenced to three years of forced labor. She was first held at the Shijiazhuang Female Labor Camp of Shijiazhuang City, then transferred to the Tangshan Kaiping Labor Camp, and then to a labor camp in Baoding City. While in the labor camps, she held a hunger strike for more than 3 months, asking for the right to practice Falun Gong.

During her detention, her weight dropped from more than 110 pounds to less than 80 pounds. The prison officials force-fed her by inserting a feeding tube into her stomach every day. This caused severe damage to the lining of her esophagus and stomach. She could no longer walk steadily on her own, and the feeding tube was often covered with blood upon removal. Afterwards she would often vomit large amounts of blood and bile. In spite of this, the authorities decided to punish her even further by sending her to be drugged at the Ankang Drug Rehabilitation Center in Tangshan City. She was forcibly injected with illegal drugs which made her feel as if there were bugs crawling all over her body. The drugs caused her blood pressure to fall to extremely low levels.

Six Army Falun Gong Practitioners Drugged in the No. 261 Mental Hospital of the Liberation Army

Location: The No. 261 Hospital of the Liberation Army, Beijing

1. **Zhao Xinli**, male, 37, an in-service military officer, Lieutenant rank, the 89605 Army Equipment Headquarters



▲ Mr. Zhao Xinli

In February 2000, Lieutenant Zhao Xinli was arrested and detained at the No. 261 Hospital of the Liberation Army, a mental hospital. Lieutenant Zhao was injected daily with drugs that harmed his nervous system, leaving him weak and confused. The doctor also beat him and verbally abused him. Lieutenant Zhao was given excruciatingly painful shocks with an electric probe.

2. **Li Qiuxia**, female, 52, an in-service military officer, and a pharmacist at the Navy Headquarters Hospital.

On June 2, 2000, the authorities sent Ms. Li Qiuxia to the No. 261 Hospital of the Liberation Army. She refused to take the drugs, so the nurses tried to pry her mouth open and insert a tube into her stomach. Once, the nurses tied her to a post and inserted two electric needles in her temples. As the needles penetrated her flesh, her muscles twitched. The pain was excruciating. She was also forced to take drugs that affected her central nervous system. Nobody was allowed to visit her.

3. **Wang Ning**, female, 46, an employee of the Navy Headquarters Hospital

On May 30, 2000, Ms. Wang Ning was also committed to No. 261 Hospital of the Liberation Army in Beijing. Three other Falun Gong practitioners from the PLA (People's Liberation Army) were also incarcerated in the hospital during this period. None of them had any history of mental illness.

Retired Official Suffered Insomnia after Three Months of Torture in the Mental Hospital

Huang Lilan, female, 68, a retired official from the Bureau of Meteorology, Guangdong Province

Location: Mental Hospital of Baiyun District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province

On October 11, 2000, the police arrested Ms. Huang Lilan from her home and subjected her to detention without trial at the mental hospital in the Baiyun District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province. Her family was not informed and no diagnosis was ever made.

Ms. Huang was tied to a chair, and injected with an unknown substance. After the first injection she developed a stomach pain that lasted the entire night. The hospital then gave her large quantities of medicine twice a day that left her constantly sleepy and in a dazed state. These injections left her mouth dry and her abdomen distended. She also developed insomnia. After three months in the mental hospital, with the help of her work unit, Ms. Huang was released. She was never presented with a diagnosis or with any documentation of her hospital stay.

Hotel Manager Tortured in the Mental Hospital

Zhu Weiying, 49, a deputy general manager of the Meishan Hotel, Hefei city, Anhui province

Location: The No. 4 People's Hospital: Yellow Mountain Road No. 316, Hefei city, Anhui Province. Phone (Operator): +86-551-3636082, The President Office: +86-551-3644522, Rehabilitation Work Station Service Department: +86-551-3664502, Postal Code: 230022

On November 16, 1999, Ms. Zhu Weiying went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. In December 1999, her son, her husband and her daughter were pressured with threats of job loss and heavy fines by the authorities if she did not go to the mental hospital and renounce Falun Gong. Later, she was sent to the No. 4 People's Hospital (a mental hospital). While in the hospital, she was forced to take drugs, and the doctors refused

to let her practice Falun Gong. When she refused to renounce Falun Gong, she was forced fed with drugs, given injections and tortured with electric shocks. After being injected, she lay on the ground and lost consciousness. After being forced to take large doses of drugs, her lips trembled and she was unable to stand. She was very pale and her whole body became bloated. Her movements and reactions became very slow. She was detained in the hospital for over 60 days.

Ye Hongfang Became Disabled after Being Detained Twice at the Mental Hospital

Ye Hongfang, female, 31, an employee of Heyuan Electrical Power Industry Bureau, Heyuan City, Guangdong Province

Location: Huizhou City Mental Hospital, Huizhou City, Guangdong Province

On November 23, 1999, Ms. Ye Hongfang was transferred from the Bailingshan Detention Center to the Huizhou City Mental Hospital. Upon arrival at the mental hospital, she was tied down and injected with drugs intended for psychotic patients.

Twice daily Ms. Ye was forced to take 13 pills. The daily injections and oral drug made her feel very tired. She lacked strength and felt confused. By the time her husband was able to get her released, she had been in the mental hospital for about a month and had been injected with 26 bottles of narcotics.

In late January 2000, the Heyuan Police Department committed Ms. Ye to illegal detention at the Huizhou City Mental Hospital for the second time. Dr. Luo injected her and forced her to take drugs twice a day. When Ms. Ye refused to take the drugs, they shocked her with electric batons and forced her again. Ms. Ye went into convulsions. Her arms and legs felt numb; she had blurred vision, weakness, a bloating sensation, and menstrual difficulties. Around March 10, Ms. Ye was completely disabled and near total collapse. They did not allow her to return home until March 20. By then, she was extremely weak and her health had been ruined.

Guo Fengxia Suffered Severe Mental Damage after Being Detained Twice at the Mental Hospital

Guo Fengxia, female, 40, resident of Xianyu Town, Dingxing County, Hebei Province

Location: The Inpatient Department of the No. 6 Hospital of Baoding City, Hebei Province and the Psychiatric Department in the No. 2 Hospital of Hebei Province

At the end of July 1999, Ms. Guo Fengxia went to the Shijiazhuang City to appeal to the local government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. The local Government authorities had her committed to the No. 6 Hospital in Baoding City, Hebei Province. She was detained there for four days. There the physical examination showed that she was healthy. However, she was forcibly injected with drugs twice a day.

On September 10, 1999, Ms. Guo was detained in the town police station for another twenty-three days. The Town Government committed her to the No. 2 Hospital of Hebei Province. In the psychiatric department at the hospital, all examinations showed that she was normal. However, she was still tied to a bed and given drugs and injections against her will twice a day. She also underwent electric shock "treatment." After each "treatment" she felt weak, she was very anxious and couldn't fall asleep. Ms. Guo couldn't stand up, sit or lay down. She was restless and had to pace about. Once she started pacing, she couldn't stop. Her vision became blurred, her tongue became short and rigid, and she drooled all the time. She had a difficult time speaking or ingesting food.

Psychiatric Torture Turned Former Nurse into a Mental Patient

1. **He Xianggu**, female, 39, nurse at the Health Center for Women and Children, Changsha City, Hunan Province
2. **Zhang Xiaomei**, female, nurse at the Health Center for Women and Children, Changsha City, Hunan Province

Location: The Hunan Psychiatric Hospital, 94 Chiling Road, Changsha City, Hunan Province

On January 1, 2000, the authorities took Ms. He Xianggu and Ms. Zhang Xiaomei by force to the Hunan Psychiatric Hospital in Changsha City because they went to Beijing to appeal to the government to end the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. While in the psychiatric hospital, they were forced to take an overdose of drugs intended only for people with psychosis. The drugs caused them to have multiple mental and physical symptoms. They were also injected with fluoro-hydroxypiperidine, a psychoactive drug only used for the treatment of patients with serious schizophrenia. They were mentally and physically tortured for more than two months.

On August 19, 2000, Ms. He was tied up and taken to the Hunan Psychiatric Hospital for the second time just for being found in possession of Falun Gong books. They injected her with a double dose of fluoro-hydroxypiperidine in addition to administering a daily overdose of drugs intended only for use on psychotic patients. The effects of the fluoro-hydroxypiperidine injection were dramatic. Within half an hour, Ms. He felt severe chest pain as if she was having a heart attack. As the drug reached her central nervous system, dyskinesia and dystonia soon developed with rhythmical involuntary choreic movements of her tongue, face, mouth and jaw, as well as extremities and trunk. Her eyesight became blurred. Ms. He's desire to communicate disappeared because it would take a great deal of effort just to open her mouth. Ms. He also exhibited a host of other severe effects including emotional instability, restlessness, insomnia, anxiety, agitation, depression, lethargy, confusion, headaches and vertigo.

By November 2000, Ms. He didn't look like a normal human being any more. Rather, she appeared

to be lost in a catatonic stupor. She had a dull look in her eyes, and no expression on her face. Her back was hunched, with her hands placed in front of her abdomen. She did not respond when spoken to, and she could barely utter a sentence even if someone asked her a question very slowly.

Chen Biyu Detained and Drugged Three Times in Fuzhou Mental Hospital

Chen Biyu, female, a staff member of the Taijiang Branch of the China Industrial Commercial Bank in Fuzhou City, Fujian Province.

Location: Fuzhou Mental Hospital, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province

In November 1999, Ms. Chen Biyu was arrested when she went to Beijing to appeal to the government to end its persecution of Falun Gong. After she returned, she was detained in the Shuitou Detention Center. In December 1999, she was sent to the Fuzhou Mental Hospital because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. She was force-fed with psychiatric drugs.

She later escaped from the mental hospital. On January 7, 2000, she was arrested again and sent directly to the mental hospital. Under instructions from the hospital authorities, the chief physician of second unit in the hospital—knowing that Ms. Chen was mentally stable—tortured her with electric needles and injected her with nerve damaging drugs. The severe torture caused her to become incontinent and lose her memory. Later, she was transferred to another hospital. She was released because she had no money to pay the hospital bill. When she returned to her job at the bank, they tried to force her to quit. However, she appealed to the bank that the punishment was unjust. Because of this, she was sent to the Fuzhou Mental Hospital again. Consequently, she was fired from the bank.

Dr. Qu Tortured for Six Months in the Mental Hospital

1. **Qu Yanan**, female, 46, a doctor at Rongshida Clinic in Hefei City, Anhui Province
2. Three other Falun Gong Practitioners: **Cao Ping**, **Zhu Weifu** and **Lin Guiyuan**, from Hefei City, Anhui Province

Location: The No. 4 People's Hospital (a mental hospital), Yellow Mountain Road No. 316, Hefei City, Anhui Province.

Dr. Qu Yanan went to Beijing to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. She was arrested and forcibly sent to the No. 4 People's Hospital (a mental hospital). The doctors there locked her up with about 40 to 50 mental patients. Because Dr. Qu refused to accept an intravenous drip, they tied her to the bed, and stuck her with needles more than ten times. They injected her with sedatives, and tormented her until midnight. To protest such inhuman treatment, Dr. Qu started a hunger strike on the second day, and asked to be released. From then on, Dr. Qu was force-fed twice a day through her nose. Her nasal passage and esophagus bled. They gave her injections of sedatives twice daily. After forcefully injecting her with paralyzing drugs for more than ten days, they forced her to take drugs specifically reserved for psychotics twice a day. One time when they found her practicing Falun Gong exercises, they quickly tied her to the bed and from that day on doubled her dosage. The long-term effects of the drug injections were devastating. She became very fatigued, her movements became slow, her hands shook, and her vision blurred. She felt drowsy all day. One day, while walking to the restroom, she suddenly felt dizzy, and fell over unconscious in the hallway. Because of the toxic effects of the drugs, she developed generalized edema; her whole body puffed up, and her waist size increased from 27 inches to 35 inches.

She was not released until November 22, 2000. In all, she was locked up for six months and six days. The other Falun Gong practitioners locked up with her in the same mental hospital were: Cao Ping, Zhu Weifu and Lin Guiyuan. They experienced similar torture in the hospital.

Wu Xuzhu Suffered Memory Loss after Torture at the Jiamusi Mental Hospital

Wu Xuzhu, female, 45, former Vice-Director and Accountant for the City and County Development Committee (CCDC) in Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province

Location: The No. 3 People's Hospital of Jiamusi (also called Jiamusi Mental Hospital), Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province

On February 9, 2001, Ms. Wu Xuzhu went to Beijing to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. The police detained her, and returned her to the Yonghong Police Station in Jiamusi City. On February 14, 2001, the authorities at her work unit, with no medical or legal grounds, committed Ms. Wu to the Jiamusi Mental Hospital. Without examining her, the doctors said she was suffering from "depression." The hospital staff then tied her to the bed and beat her. They forced drugs into her mouth. After giving her an intravenous drip for eight days, the staff switched to oral pills. The drug is a brand of Chlorpromazine, an anti-psychotic. While receiving the drug intravenously she felt thirsty and irritable. She had dyskinesia, dystonic protrusion of her tongue, and muscle spasms in her legs. Her legs were so weak that she could not walk. Her whole body was in pain. She became easily agitated. After taking the oral drugs, she felt weak and limp. She now suffers from memory loss, lethargy, and chronic headaches. On March 13, 2001, she was released because she had no money to pay the bill. The staff refused to give her a diagnosis or any treatment record.

Falun Gong Practitioners Tortured at Tangshan City Mental Hospital

1. **Qiu Liying**, female, a technician at the Shijiazhuang Oil factory, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province
2. **Duan Jinjin**, female, 24, from Hebei Province
3. **He Jing**, female, 23, worker at the Hualiang Commercial Building in Tangshan City, Hebei Province
4. **Zhao Shuying**, female, 50, resident of Sanhe, Langfang City, Hebei Province

Location: The Tangshan City Mental Hospital (also called the No. 5 Hospital of Tangshan City), Tangshan City, Hebei Province

In June and July 2000, the No. 1 Labor Camp of Hebei Province secretly sent practitioners Ms. Qiu Liying, Ms. Duan Jinjin, Ms. He Jing, and Ms. Zhao Shuying to the Tangshan City Mental Hospital because they refused to renounce Falun Gong.

The four women were locked up with 40 patients who had severe psychiatric problems and were completely isolated from the outside world. The practitioners' charts were marked "Obsessive Psychosis," though a series of mental examinations conducted upon admission showed that they were normal healthy people. Their families were not informed that they had been committed to the mental hospital.

All of them had severe drug reactions, some of which were life threatening. They appealed to the authorities in the hospital that they were healthy people and thus should not be forced to take drugs. They were told this maltreatment could be stopped only if they renounced Falun Gong. The head nurse reported to Director Zhang, of the Labor Camp Management Office, that the practitioners were having severe allergic reactions to the drugs. Nevertheless Zhang instructed them to continue administering the drugs. The hospital often utilized drugs and electric shocks. One practitioner's hands and feet began to tremble and she became very nervous and fearful after the shocks.

To protest the torture and illegal detention the practitioners went on hunger strike, and the hospital began force-feeding them. The head nurse left the unsterilized feeding tubes in their stomachs for a week. The rubber tubes became enlarged inside their bodies. Their throats swelled and were almost entirely

obstructed by phlegm.

The hospital administered anti-psychotic drugs to Ms. Qiu at a time when she had been on a hunger strike for three months and had a diastolic blood pressure of only 30 mm Hg. The next day, Ms. Qiu's face swelled up and she had difficulty breathing. However, the hospital director and Dr. Bao insisted on continuing the drugs and gave her several electroshock treatments. After the torture, she had dystonic protrusion of her tongue for as long as 12 hours. She also had heart palpitations. Her face, mouth, and tongue turned purple. She had a severe headache that made her roll back and forth on the bed. She later described those moments as "more unbearable than death." The pain was so severe that Ms. Duan could not fall asleep.

Ms. He was tied down to a bed so the hospital staff could force fluids and drugs into her. When Ms. He resisted taking the drugs, the Director instructed the head nurse to double the dosage. After the drugging, Ms. He could not get up, her face was gray, she was confused, she slept day and night, and she was unaware of her incontinence. The hospital staff used new, unsterilized rubber tubes to force-feed the practitioners. The new rubber tubing hurt their nasal passages caused profuse secretion of nasal mucus and made Ms. He burst into tears. She developed a headache and had palpitations.

Ms. Zhao's hands and legs were tied to a bed. Several people held her down and stuck needles into her on her first day in the hospital. Her blood was all over the sheets and the floor. No one informed her family that she had been committed to the mental hospital. In June 2000, Ms. Zhao was fed and injected with drugs that made her delirious. When she refused to take the drugs, because they made her nervous or made her lose consciousness many times, she was given electric shocks. She cried loudly after waking up and begged her husband to take her home. The hospital refused to release her. Her work unit told her that she could be treated as a normal person and be discharged only after she renounced Falun Gong. Otherwise she would be considered to have Obsessive Psychosis and would have to remain hospitalized and continue to be subjected to injections of drugs and electric shocks.

Ankang Psychiatric Hospital Doctors Forcibly Administered Drugs and Physically Tortured Falun Gong Practitioners

The practitioners from Hebei Province:

Liang Zhiqin, female; **Ni Yingqin**, female, 53;
Dong Shugui, female; **Zhao Huixia**, female;
Ma Jinhua, female; **Shao Liyan**, female;
Zhang Shujuan, female; **Li Linong**, female

Location: Ankang Psychiatric Hospital in Tangshan City, Hebei Province

The Ankang Psychiatric Hospital has been detaining and torturing Falun Gong practitioners for the past 2 years. The following are several cases of Falun Gong practitioners who were tortured in this hospital.

Ms. **Liang Zhiqin** was arrested and sent to Kaiping Labor Camp because she practiced Falun Gong. In January 2001, she was tortured with an electric baton. To protest the illegal detention and maltreatment, she went on a hunger strike with several dozen fellow practitioners. She was sent to Ankang Psychiatric Hospital, where her legs and hands were tied to a bed. Then she was forcibly administered drugs that are used only for people with a drug addiction or mental illness. Immediately after the injection, she experienced extreme chest pain and struggled painfully while tied to the bed. She felt weak in her limbs for several days afterwards, and could not even do simple daily chores. Since she was injected with the drug, she lost consciousness twice due to acute chest pain. When one of the department directors in the hospital heard about Ms. Liang's reactions to the drugs, the director said, "If you go on a hunger strike again, I will inject you with another type of drug that will make you suffer even more." Once, as a punishment for talking about Falun Gong to others, she was hung in the hallway in such a way that only her toes could touch the floor. When she was hung up by only one hand for long time, she lost consciousness, her pupils became dilated, and she lost control of her bladder.

Ms. **Ni Yingqin** was handcuffed in the hallway for several hours because doctors at the Ankang Psychiatric Hospital suspected her of doing the Falun Gong excises. A doctor slapped her face several times,

and another doctor threatened her. Then they injected her with a drug. After the injection, she jerked violently and was in excruciating pain. Then she felt drowsy and could not walk steadily for several days after this torture.

Ms. **Dong Shugui** and Ms. **Zhao Huixia** were transferred to Ankang Psychiatric Hospital after several days on a hunger strike at the Tangshan City No. 1 Detention Center. Upon arriving there they heard a doctor say: "Give both of them a shot first." Immediately after being injected with a drug they became restless and anxious. Their limbs twitched and became numb. They felt very weak and could not walk more than a few steps at a time. Their minds became hazy and they had trouble going to sleep. Ms. Dong was also handcuffed for several hours on the fourteenth day of her hunger strike because she practiced the Falun Gong exercises.

Several other practitioners, Ms. **Ma Jinhua**, Ms. **Shao Liyan**, and Ms. **Zhang Shujuan** were also injected with this drug, and were also tortured by being tied to beds for several days. They were tortured both physically and mentally by the doctors in the Ankang Psychiatric Hospital.

Ms. **Li Linong** was illegally sent to Ankang Hospital by her employer, when she refused to renounce Falun Gong. She was detained in the hospital for two months and was abused both mentally and physically there. Everyday she was forced to take drugs that were intended for people with mental disorders or drug addictions. After being injected with the drugs, Ms. Li felt hazy in her mind, dull, nervous, could not walk without the help of others, and could not speak clearly. She was also tied up in a bed for three days.

Liu Jianli Sent to the Mental Hospital by His Workplace

Liu Jianli, male, a worker from the Nancang Coal Mine of Yutian County, Hebei Province

Location: The Tangshan City Mental Hospital of Hebei Province

On August 29, 1999, Mr. Liu Jianli went to Beijing to appeal for the right to practice Falun Gong. He was arrested. The Central Government has a policy of guilt by implication. If a practitioner goes to Beijing to appeal, the officials at the practitioner's workplace are criticized and punished by higher authorities. To avoid such punishment, the communist officials in Mr. Liu's workplace falsely reported that Mr. Liu was mentally ill, although Mr. Liu was actually very healthy. They threw him into the Tangshan City Mental Hospital in Tangshan City. Mr. Liu was forcibly medicated and injected with gradually increasing dosages of debilitating drugs. Mr. Liu could hardly walk after being abused so severely in the hospital.

Dr. Zhou Detained for Eighty-One Days at Weifang City Mental Hospital

Zhou Enguang, female, 47 years old, a doctor from Weifang City, Shandong Province

Location: The Mental Illness Department at Weifang Rehabilitation Hospital, Weicheng district, Weifang City, Shandong Province

On December 8, 1999, the local authorities took Dr. Zhou Enguang to the mental illness ward at Weifang Rehabilitation Hospital, because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. No admission record and no recorded diagnosis were ever made. Dr. Zhou was never notified of any diagnosis, any treatment plan, or any drugs to be used. There were no records made of any medical procedures, drugs administered, or reactions to those drugs.

Dr. Zhou's family appealed to higher officials for her release many times. They even went to the Director of the Health Bureau of Weicheng district in Weifang City, but got no response. Dr. Zhou was forced to stay there for over eighty-one days. Her fam-

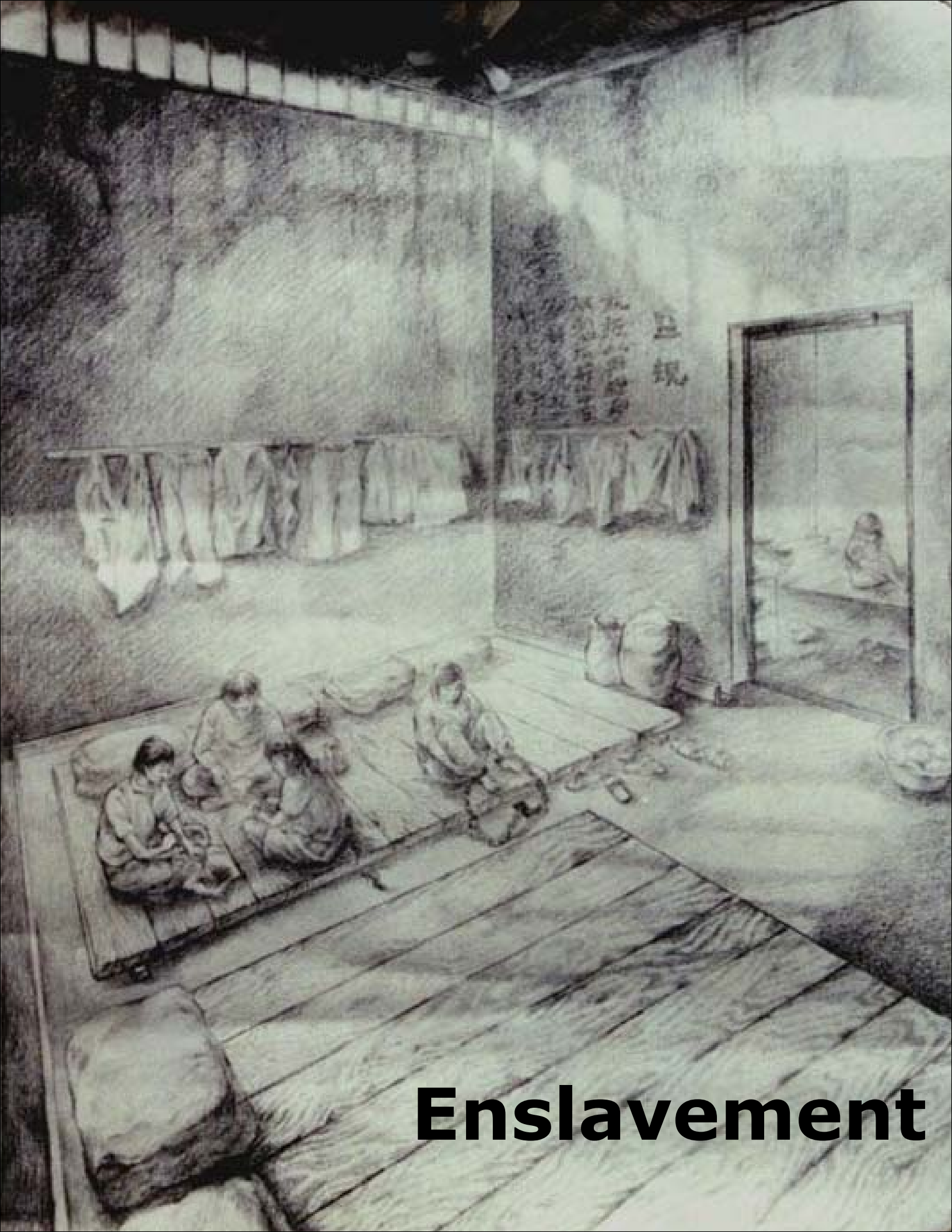
ily eventually helped her to escape from the mental hospital. To avoid being captured again, she left home and became homeless. Because of her escape, her husband was illegally detained for two days. He was locked in a room less than ten square meters in size at the mental ward of the Weifang Rehabilitation Hospital. They threatened that if he did not surrender Dr. Zhou, they would fire him from his job.

Two Family Members Detained in the Same Mental Hospital

1. **Long Cuihua**, female, from Bei Village, Zhangpu Town, Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province
2. **Zhou Yuelin**, male, Long Cuihua's husband, from Bei village, Zhangpu town, Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province
3. **Zhou Qiang**, male, son of Long Cuihua, and a student in Wuhan Topography and Cartography University, Wuhan City, Hubei Province

Location: The Chengbei Mental Hospital, Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province

Ms. Long Cuihua, her husband Mr. Zhou Yuelin, and their son Mr. Zhou Qiang were persecuted for practicing Falun Gong. On June 28, 2000, all three family members were sent to a detention center. While in custody they were interrogated many times. They endured all kinds of personal attacks, vicious abuse, insults, and beatings. On July 28, 2000, when Ms. Long's husband was released, Ms. Long and her son were sent to the Chengbei Mental Hospital in Kunshan City. They were treated as mental patients and forced to take psychotropic drugs for over ten days.



Enslavement

Guangzhou City, Dongshan District detention center – a cell modified from a storage room used to detain and enslave Falun Gong practitioners.

A painting by a female Falun Gong practitioner depicting her own tragic experiences. She was detained, beaten and force-fed unknown substances numerous times. Her husband was forced by the authorities to divorce her, and she is currently homeless. All of this pain was inflicted on her because of one thing: her peaceful petition to the PRC Government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong.

Overview

The African Slave Trade, Hitler's Concentration Camps, and the Soviet Gulags, all added together, amounts to the sinister quality of PRC's *laogai* system – the system of “education and rectification through forced labor”.

This evil system is by far the most employed apparatus in the PRC government's persecution of Falun Gong.

There is certainly no lack of information on China's *laogai* system. Studies by human rights activists and western scholars indicate that, with 1,200 labor camps holding long-term prisoners and tens of thousands of detention centers incarcerating short-term detainees, the vast extrajudicial *laogai* system enslaves 16 to 20 million Chinese people to produce a long list of goods for the international market under appalling conditions.

What Falun Gong practitioners have further revealed is the absolute cruelty in the Chinese *laogai* system which evades academic description. Hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been incarcerated in labor camps and detention centers since the start of the PRC government's persecution of Falun Gong. At great risk to their lives, these practitioners continue to send firsthand information on the torture, execution, and slave exploitation of prisoners throughout China. Their tear- and blood-filled reports add “texture” and “content” to what we know about the Chinese *laogai* system, the most cruel system against humanity.

The *laogai* system is a machine of genocide. The majority of the thousands of deaths of Falun Gong practitioners have occurred in labor camps and detention centers.

The *laogai* system is a machine of torture. The guards of the Masanjia Labor Camp, for example, openly shout at Falun Gong practitioners: “Here is the living hell.” With the instruction from the central government that “No measure is too excessive against Falun Gong,” the types of tortures used in the labor camps and detention centers are only limited by the imaginations of demonic minds, and the amount of pain inflicted is limited only by the death of the victim.

The *laogai* system is a machine of corporate fascism. With no worry about the source and availability of slaves, the captive workforce is driven to the limit, regardless of whether the prisoners are sick, disabled from being beaten, or weakened by the intolerable conditions.

There is no living condition to consider in labor camps and detention centers, as any improvement in conditions will subtract from profit. Prisoners are simply treated as objects from which to extract the maximum amount of labor, to be released when half-dead, and replaced with new ones.

Unfortunately, the *laogai* system is fueled, at least in part, by western businesses and corporations. On paper, the import of forced labor products is illegal in western countries. In practice, however, there is practically nothing compelling the Chinese government to reveal the existence of forced labor and the export of goods made by forced labor. There have been many incidents of Chinese Falun Gong practitioners who are residents of western countries, and yet who were detained and forced to make



products for export when they went back to visit China. When western journalists called China to confirm such stories, oftentimes they would get affirmative answers from those Chinese detention centers!

The courage of Falun Gong practitioners has undisputedly revealed the existence of a large-scale modern slavery in China. It took the American Civil War to put a moral end to U.S. Slavery, WWII to end Hitler's Concentration Camps, and the Cold War to end the Soviet Gulags. No one knows what it will take to eradicate the Chinese *laogai*. However, only the greed and self-interest of western businesses and corporations can prevent us from pulling the plug of foreign currencies flowing into the Chinese Labor Camps.

We have described torture and execution of Falun Gong practitioners in labor camps and detention centers in a previous chapter. In this chapter, we will concentrate on the hard labor Falun Gong practitioners have been forced to perform while incarcerated in labor camps and detention centers.



The 2nd female section in the 13th district of Beijing Public Security Bureau in Changping , Beijing

Death from Forced Hard Labor

1. **Wang Youju**, female, 64, a retired Assistant Dean of the Dalian School of Adult Health in Wafangdian City, Liaoning Province

Location: The Wafangdian Detention Center, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

On July 22, 2000, local police arrested Ms. Wang Youju and sent her to the Wafangdian Detention Center because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. Despite her advanced age, guards at the detention center forced Ms. Wang to make toothpicks every day from early morning until late at night. She was not allowed to eat or sleep until she finished the assigned workload. Ms. Wang was visibly weakened from the intensive labor and the abusive treatment. At the time she was to be released on July 31, 2000, Ms. Wang began to shiver uncontrollably and felt severe chest pain. Her condition worsened quickly to the point of not even being able to stand up. She had to be taken to the emergency room for medical treatment. That night, Ms. Wang died at the Wafangdian Detention Center.

2. **Chen Jiafu**, male, 44, a teacher at the Polytechnic School in Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Location: Dalian Labor Camp, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Mr. Chen Jiafu was sentenced to the Dalian Labor Camp in October 1999 because he petitioned the government to end the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. In the labor camp, Mr. Chen was forced to remove hot bricks with his bare hands from hot brick kilns. The labor was very intensive, requiring Mr. Chen to bend over approximately 10,000 times a day with no breaks. He was markedly weakened by the hard labor, started to have blood in his stools, and could not even stand still. Even so, he was forced to continue this strenuous task day after day. In September 2000, Mr. Chen was so weakened that he was transferred from the labor camp to the Dalian Indocination Center.

A few months later, he was sent back to Dalian Labor Camp. This time, Mr. Chen was locked in a small 4 foot high room that could only fit one person.

His hands were handcuffed to the ceiling of the cell. If he fell asleep, his whole body weight pulled on his wrists. On the night of July 1, 2001, Mr. Chen died from this continued torture and from the terrible forced labor conditions.

3. **Wan Guifu**, male, 58, retired engineer from the No. 2 Auto Repair Factory, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province. He lived in Building No. 11 of the No. 4 Residence District of the No. 2 Engine Factory, Yang Jiaqiao Area, Qilihe District, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province

Location:

1. The Xiguoyuan Detention Center, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province
2. Kangtai Hospital (a labor camp hospital), Dashaping, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province

Local police arrested Mr. Wan Guifu at the end of April 2001 because he was distributing Falun Gong flyers. He was sent to the Xiguoyuan Detention Center. There, Mr. Wan was forced to work 20 hours a day cracking open large-size watermelon seeds using his teeth and removing the shells with his fingers. The intensive labor quickly made Mr. Wan's lips swollen, his nails cracked, and his fingers bloody. Because of the injuries and his old age, Mr. Wan was often unable to complete his workload. The guards often incited other inmates to punish Mr. Wan. Such torture continued until this previously healthy man was unable to stand.

To avoid the responsibility of having Mr. Wan die in custody, the guards sent him to the Kangtai Hospital (a labor camp hospital). This has been their usual course of action. At least three other practitioners, including Liu Lanxiang (female) and Zhang Fengyun (female), have died in this hospital. The labor camp officials then claim that such deaths in the hospital are from natural causes. The hospital does not care for, or even give emergency treatment to these dying practitioners. On the morning of December 17, 2001, during the third day of his hospitalization, Mr. Wan died.

Cases of Forced Labor in China's Labor Camps

Masanjia Labor Camp

Location: Masanjia Labor Camp, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province

The Masanjia Labor Camp, is notorious for its heinous crimes against Falun Gong practitioners. In one incident that was reported by several news agencies, 18 female practitioners were stripped naked and thrown into the cells of male criminals. There also have been reports of multiple deaths of Falun Gong practitioners in this labor camp.

The Masanjia Labor Camp is a fascist camp for the purpose of enslaving prisoners to perform labor for profit. Prisoners must work for extended hours under the most appalling conditions. The main “business” of the women’s section of the Masanjia Labor Camp is textile production. Not only are the detainees not paid, but also their work hours and workloads are pushed to the limit to “boost productivity and profits.” The No.1 Female Camp is known to outsiders as the “Shenyang Yihua Clothes Factory.” Among its products, are exported goods, such as casual wear, sports suits, and pajamas. Their handicrafts are also exported. They make products for individual retailers such as the “Wuai Market” in Shenyang City. Their product lines include brand-name sportswear and down-filled coats carrying the brand name “Jia Yuan.”

Falun Gong practitioners from 14 years of age to over 60 have been forced to do intensive labor in the labor camp. They are routinely forced to work 14-16 hours a day, with no days off. Sometimes when there is a big order, they are forced to work for 36 hours nonstop. The guards in the labor camp have complete control over the workload of the prisoners, arbitrarily depriving them of lunch, dinner, or sleeping time in order to extract more work from them.

Falun Gong practitioners live in the most inhumane conditions. There is no bathroom in the camp. They are not allowed to brush their teeth, or to wash, shower, or change their clothes. Even the time for using the toilet is limited. The food given is minimal and is often rotten. The horrendous conditions and excessive workload damage the health of the practitioners. Many have swollen legs and experience irregular menstruation. Some even develop

atrophy of their buttocks due to the extensive hours of being forced to sit still and work. Due to exhaustion, some have even fainted while working. However, no matter what physical conditions they are in, and no matter what the state of their health, they are not spared from the hard labor.



The trademark of a product produced in Masanjia.

1. Forced to Make Clothing for Export

Zhou Yanchun, female, 33, product Inspector of the Shenyang Antibiotic Factory 104 workshop (illegally dismissed because she practices Falun Gong), resident of Haiwang Street construction working committee, New Town District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, ID number: 210113680412642

On October 14, 1999, police arrested Ms. Zhou Yanchun when she went to Beijing to appeal to the central government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. On October 31, Ms. Zhou was imprisoned at the Masanjia Labor Camp.

In the labor camp, Ms. Zhou was forced to make products for export, such as clothing, handicrafts, and embroidered goods, for the “Xinghua Clothing Manufacturer.” She was forced to work from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., and sometimes even until midnight, with no breaks, no weekends off, and no compensation. Her hands were often swollen and covered with blood blisters, and her finger joints ached from the strenuous work. She was only given a limited amount of mildewed cornbread to eat. Her health declined rapidly. Due to the long work hours and appalling conditions, her face and eyes were swollen and she suffered intense abdominal pain. Yet, she was still not allowed to take any breaks. If she ever slumped over from weariness or showed signs of fatigue, she would be shocked with electric batons by the guards.

2. Forced to Work for Extended Hours to Make Products for Export

Falun Gong practitioners, including **Ms. Liu Fengmei, Ms. Cui Yaning, Ms. Xie Baofeng, Ms. Dong Guixia, Ms. Jiang Wei, Xu sisters, Ms. Li Ping, Ms. Luo Li, Ms. Li Yingxuan, Ms. Li Zemei, Ms. Bai Shuzhen**, have been illegally imprisoned at the Masanjia Labor Camp due to the central government's persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Some of them have already served their full sentences, but the authorities refuse to release them because they will not renounce Falun Gong.

The practitioners are forced to work from 6 a.m. to 12 a.m., making clothing, handicrafts, and embroidery for export. They have no breaks, no weekends off, and no compensation. Sometimes they are forced to work for as long as 36 hours without a break. From March 7 to 12, 2000, they were forced to work on a batch of products that were waiting to be immediately shipped overseas because the customer had a rush order. On March 11, 2000, they were informed that they would have to work overtime. They were forced to work non-stop from 6:30 a.m. on March 11, 2000 to 4 p.m. on March 12, 2000 (totaling 33.5 hours). However, on March 12, they had not been able to finish the assigned work. To punish them, the guards did not allow them to eat lunch. In addition, the guards beat or shocked the practitioners with electric batons.

3. Forced to Work for 31 Hours Nonstop

Falun Gong practitioners detained in the No. 3 team of the No. 1 Division at the women's section of the Masanjia Labor Camp

On March 7, 2001, the No. 3 team of the No. 1 division of the women's section of the labor camp received a batch of yellow, nylon-silk material for making exported casual wear. Falun Gong practitioners detained in this team were ordered to make 300 garments in five days. The guards forced practitioners to work from 8:30 a.m. on March 11, to 4 p.m. on March 12, 31.5 hours nonstop. The practitioners were not allowed to leave their sewing machines and work benches for a day and a night. Totally ignoring their exhaustion and hunger, the guards kept threatening, cursing, and beating them, forcing practitioners to continue to work. The guards even forced the practitioners to skip meals.

Dalian Yaojia Detention Center and Dalian Labor Camp

Location: Dalian Yaojia Detention Center and Dalian Labor Camp, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Falun Gong practitioners are tortured, forced to live in inhumane, unsanitary conditions, and are forced to do hard labor for extended hours at Dalian Labor Camp in Dalian City. More than 130 Falun Gong practitioners are forced to live in rooms only 60 square meters in size. In the hot summer, foul smells fill the air. The practitioners are not allowed to brush their teeth, go to the toilet, take a shower, or change clothes. Infectious diseases are rampant. The food is extremely bad and often mildewed and sour. Sometimes the team leaders of the camp give electric batons and other torture tools to the criminal prisoners and instruct them to beat the Falun Gong practitioners. Whoever beats the practitioners is rewarded with a reduced sentence. Practitioners **Mr. Liu Yonglai, Mr. Chen Jiafu, and Ms. Sun Lianxia** were tortured to death at the Dalian Labor Camp.

In the Dalian Yaojia Detention Center, the guards use various means to torture the Falun Gong practitioners including handcuffing them to the window bars, exhorting or demanding criminal inmates to beat them, and shackling them with a device called "Di Lao" in which their hands and feet are chained to a heavy steel frame 20 inches high and 15 inches wide. Practitioners are forced to do all kinds of hard labor. **Ms. Chi Yulian** was tortured to death at the Dalian Yaojia Detention Center.

1. Tortured and Forced to Work 15 Hours a Day

Ding Defu, male, 41, born November 26, 1960, a driver for the Dalian City East Second Electric Company, lives at 288-605, Huangpu Road, Lingshui Bridge, Shahe District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Mr. Ding Defu was arrested at work on July 7, 2000, for refusing to renounce Falun Gong. Policeman Lin Hai took him to the Dalian Yaojia Detention Center (also called the Dalian Detention Center). On August 4, 2000, Mr. Ding was transferred to the Dalian Labor Camp. Before his arrest, Mr. Ding was a healthy man without any diseases. However, because of the unsanitary conditions in the labor camp (there

was no separation of the prisoners with infectious diseases), Mr. Ding was stricken with a severe skin disease and his whole body was covered with scabies. Sometimes Mr. Ding was not allowed to shower for a month and could not drink water for a whole day. Without giving any care for Mr. Ding's physical condition, the police forced him to wrap copper loops on electronic equipment for 10 to 15 hours a day. When he could not finish a large assignment, he was beaten and not allowed to sleep. One time, Mr. Ding was forced to work for 15 - 20 hours a day, from 5:30 a.m. to 11 p.m., assembling ballpoint pens, which were labeled "Made in Korea."

In November 2000, there were festering sores all over Mr. Ding's body, including his genitals. However, he was still forced to do hard labor, which included lifting 500 to 600 bags of beans a day, each weighing 50 kg. The strenuous work caused his sores to break open, leaving stains all over his underwear. Mr. Ding was suffering extreme pain and could not sleep at night. The chiefs of both the Dalian Yaojia Detention Center and the labor camp often told Mr. Ding that if he renounced his belief in Falun Gong, he would not suffer any longer.

2. Tortured and Forced to Work more than 16 Hours a Day

Jin Tingdong male, 38, born on December 28, 1964, an instructor of the Dalian Sea Transportation Institution, and a resident at 101, No. 66, Langhua Street, Shahekou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province.

On July 7, 2000, Mr. Jin Tingdong was arrested for refusing to renounce Falun Gong and was sent to the Dalian Yaojia Detention Center. The living conditions at the detention center were terrible. Mr. Jin was forced to live in a room of only 40 square meters with nearly 30 people, including hospital patients who had hepatitis or scabies. The sanitary conditions were very bad. The dishes were dirty. Prisoners could not brush their teeth, take showers or change their clothes. The quality of Mr. Jin's meals was very poor and he almost never had enough to eat. The drinking water was also dirty and in very limited supply. Sometimes, Mr. Jin did not get any water to drink for an entire day. On August 4, 2000, Mr. Jin was transferred to the Dalian Labor Camp where he was forced to work over 16 hours a day, from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.. Mr. Jin was in good health before he was arrested. After one year of forced labor in the labor camp, he became very weak and his body was covered with scabies.

In the labor camp, Mr. Jin was forced to assemble ballpoint pens that were labeled, "Made In Korea." For ten to fifteen hours a day, he was forced to wrap copper wire for all kinds of electronic equipment. He was also given a large quota. Though he did his best, he could barely meet the quota each day. He was beaten, sworn at, and often deprived of sleep for long periods.

Starting on August 10, 2000, Mr. Jin was forced to work with the kiln to make bricks. His work also included heavy physical construction-style work such as digging with a pickaxe, lifting and carrying such resources as loess (fine-grained deposits of silt), mineral stone, and stone powder. Every morning, Mr. Jin had to get up at 4:30 a.m. to clean the cell corridors and the stairwell. He arrived for work at 5:50 a.m. and started to work at 6 a.m. sharp. Mr. Jin was not given a break until 11:30 a.m. At 12:30 p.m., he began working again until 6 p.m. or sometimes 7:30 p.m. (before going back for dinner). When he got very tired and worked slowly, the guards or the captain would curse at him and beat him.

Mr. Jin had to work two different shifts: one week of days and another week of nights. The evening shift started at 7 p.m. and went until 6 a.m. There were no exceptions, regardless of the weather, and there was no protection from the sun, rain, or snow. Because of the unsanitary conditions, Mr. Jin's scabies became very serious. His entire body was covered with pus from festering wounds. Still, he had to continue to work.

Starting on December 5, 2000, Mr. Jin's major work duties included picking beans, lifting and moving big bags of beans, and stacking the bags. The intensity and length of time that he had to work also increased. Every day, he was forced to work on a plantation from 5:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. (sometimes even as late as midnight). He was allotted thirty minutes for his meals (ten minutes per meal). He was allowed no other breaks.

The chiefs from both the Dalian Yaojia Detention Center and the labor camp often told Mr. Jin that if he renounced Falun Gong, he would not have to suffer any longer.

Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp

Location: Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp, Changchun City, Jilin Province

Slave Labor is Used to Produce Miniature Japanese Figurines

The Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp in Changchun City, Jilin Province is notorious for its torture of Falun Gong practitioners. The guards at the labor camp publicly claim that "This is hell on earth" and use various cruel and degrading ways of torture to try to force the practitioners to renounce Falun Gong.

The harsh treatment of Falun Gong practitioners in Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp has routinely included detention incommunicado, hard labor for 18 to 19 hours a day, sleep deprivation for a week or longer, solitary confinement, and savage beatings. Shock with electric batons is so common that the guards regard it as a matter of "electric policy." The guards sometimes shock a practitioner with multiple batons simultaneously for a long time, to the point where the smell of burnt flesh fills the air. Sometimes the guards force an electric baton into a practitioner's mouth to shock her. This often leads to the disfiguring of one's face. A particular degrading torture is the "death bed" where one is stripped naked or wears only a T-shirt and is handcuffed and shackled to an iron bed. Movement is completely restricted, leading to painful muscular atrophy. The release of stool and urine is on the iron bed, resulting in unsanitary conditions. Often the practitioner is also left in a freezing storage room. When practitioners resort to hunger strikes to protest the inhuman treatment, they are often subjected to force-feeding. Injections of nerve-damaging chemicals has also been used for torture. Practitioner Ms. **Yin Shuyun** was tortured to death at the Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp.

The Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp is seriously violating international treaties signed by China. The guards force people in the labor camp to manufacture products for export. Companies exporting products made in China are using slave labor to manufacture their goods. For example, Falun Gong practitioners in Group 6 at the Heizuizi Labor Camp produce miniature Japanese human figurines for export to Japan. Other teams produce miniature birds and other items for export to western countries such as the U.K. and the U.S. Companies that pay wages to their workers cannot compete with Chinese goods made with slave

labor. Furthermore, there is no incentive for China to stop using slave labor when so many people profit from this abuse.

Xiguoyuan Detention Center

Location: Xiguoyuan Detention Center, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province

1. Practitioner Tortured and Forced to Crack Melon Seeds with Teeth

Li Mingyi, male, resident of Qilihe area, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province

In February 2000, Mr. Li Mingyi was arrested and imprisoned at the Xiguoyuan Detention Center in Lanzhou City for 3 months. He endured various forms of inhumane treatment there. He was held, along with criminals, in a small cell that was so overcrowded that he was only able to sleep on his side at night.

The prison authorities made Mr. Li work for the well-known foreign capital enterprise, Gansu "Zhenlin" Melon Seeds. He was forced to remain squatting and crack open melon seeds with his teeth, and then remove the shells with his fingers for more than 12 hours a day. He was only allowed to stop working during lunch and supper. Every day, he was given only a small amount of steamed buns and boiled noodles. When Mr. Li could not finish the large quantity of seeds they gave him to shell, prison guards ordered criminal prisoners to beat him. Because of the long hours of labor and high intensity of the work, Mr. Li's two index fingers and thumbs became deformed with very thick calluses. His lips frequently became extremely swollen and several of his teeth were injured from cracking open the seeds. However, even though he had these injuries, he was still not allowed to rest. Because this type of labor is illegal, the work would be temporarily suspended whenever the detention center officers received notice of planned visits from certain leaders or media reporters. Mr. Li and other prisoners would be told to clean up the work area. All of the unshelled melon seeds would be bundled together and hidden. Mr. Li and the others would be issued newspapers. They were told to sit in rows and pretend to read the newspapers. As soon as the inspection ended, they would be forced to return to work.

2. Professor Tortured and Forced to Crack Melon Seeds with Teeth

Guo Shoujun, male, 36, a teacher at the Northwest Normal University with a doctorate degree, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province

In February 2000, Dr. Guo Shoujun and his wife, Prof. Yang Yongli, were arrested after they went to Beijing to hold up a banner that said, "Falun Gong is Good." Two months later, Prof. Yang was released after being fined 10,000 Yuan. Dr. Guo has been held at the Xiguoyuan Detention Center in Lanzhou City, where he has been forced to perform intensive manual labor for nearly 2 years.

On December 6, 2000, the Anning District Court had a "public trial" for Dr. Guo. The fabricated charge was "using a sect organization to damage the law." In May 2001, after being illegally detained for 15 months, he was secretly sentenced to a three-year jail term but is still being detained at the Xiguoyuan Detention Center.

The conditions at the detention center are extremely harsh. In the summer, Dr. Guo and other inmates had to meet a quota, producing between 1.5 kg. and 2 kg. (3.3 to 4.4 lb.) of melon seeds each day. The work usually starts at 7 a.m.. The procedure is to use the side of one's teeth to open up a small crack in the shell, then take it out of one's mouth and use one's fingers to pick out the seed inside. Dr. Guo and the other inmates had to perform the work in a squatting position for nearly five hours straight. After lunch, they had to resume the work and meet the quota, or they were not allowed to go to sleep. Like many other inmates, Dr. Guo's fingers were bloody, and some of his fingernails had been peeled away. Yet, they were still forced to work.

In the winter, Dr. Guo and other inmates had to pick out the best-quality seeds from 3.5 kg. (7.7 lb.) bags every day. They were forced to work from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. in a squatting position outside, where the temperature often fell below -18°C (0°F). Anyone who could not meet the quota was beaten or punished in other ways. Many inmates suffered from cold sores in the winter. As a result of the inhumane living conditions, the death rate among inmates is quite high.

About 100 Falun Gong practitioners were detained and forced to work at the Xiguoyuan Detention Center. They were routinely locked up for

several additional months, even after their terms were completed. Dr. Guo Shoujun has been forced to remain in detention for almost two years now, during which time his family has never been allowed to visit him.

Dr. Guo was an outstanding researcher and teacher at his university. He was the winner of many research grants from the Gansu Province Young Researcher's Fund, and was in charge of a number of medical and pharmaceutical research projects under the Ministry of Technology. He was also a key researcher at the New Technology Development Project at the university. Because he is a Falun Gong practitioner, he has been illegally detained for a prolonged period and has been forced to pick out melon seeds every day. Currently, he is seriously injured and extremely weak.

3. Practitioners Forced to Shell Sunflower Seeds

1. **Xi Lilin, Xing Yuangui, Xiao Yanhong, Li Baosheng, Zheng Fenru, Yao Yongqiang, Zhu Huilan, and Ma Jun**, residents of Lanzhou City, Gansu Province
2. **Wang Desheng**, resident of Yinchuan City, Ningxia Province
3. **Lu Xiangdong**, resident of Tongxin County, Ningxia Province

Many Falun Gong practitioners detained at the Xiguoyuan Detention Center, Lanzhou City, are forced to do hard labor without compensation. Each practitioner is required to shell 1.5 – 2 kg. (3.3-4.4 lbs.) of sunflower seeds every day. They are required to work 17 hours a day, from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m.. They are not allowed to sit, kneel on the floor, or stand up. They are forced to squat to do the labor. They have to continue shelling after lunch and cannot go to bed if the work is not finished. Their hands bleed from shelling for extended periods of time. The cell leader continuously abuses and beats them. Some practitioners have been detained for over three months.

Wanjia Labor Camp

Location: Wanjia Labor Camp, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

Since December 14, 1999, thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been sent to the Wanjia Labor Camp because they would not give up their belief in Falun Gong.

Falun Gong practitioners are forced to sleep on wet weed mats that were stored in the snow during the winter. Some are forced to sleep on the ground and many are deprived of sleep altogether. Most of the practitioners at the labor camp have scabies on their bodies and have been suffering from scabies for a long time. They also have endured intense itching from the scabies, and have lost of sleep at night. Yet, they are still overloaded with work and are tortured every day.

The police officers in the camp torture practitioners using the most disgraceful means and often abuse their authority. Severe beatings, cursing, and starvation are common methods of torture used on practitioners.

The Wanjia Labor Camp uses solitary confinement compartments to hold Falun Gong practitioners. The compartments are about 1.3 meters wide and 2.2 meters long (some are 1.5 meters high), cold and wet. Some practitioners have been locked in those solitary compartments for over 10 months. They are not allowed to take baths, or to wash their clothes. They are also not allowed to talk or meet with their families. They are forced to sleep on the cold floor. They are usually starved and they are often cursed and beaten.

It is a common practice to arbitrarily extend the detention terms of the Falun Gong practitioners held in the labor camp. In addition, the practitioners are hung up so their feet cannot touch the ground and are then beaten. They are forced to work long hours, during which time they are physically abused by being electrically shocked or kicked. They are even tied to an iron chair for a long period. The female practitioners are often sexually abused and raped. Because of this severe torture, more than ten practitioners have died.

1. Forced to Work with Poisonous Materials without Proper Protection

Qu Fengqing, female, 57, home address: No. 32 Jiancao Street, Dongli District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

Ms. Qu Fengqing was detained in the No. 2 Detention Center in Harbin City for 81 days. Then she was transferred to the Wanjia Labor Camp. In the labor camp, she was forced to do heavy labor such as loading and unloading trucks. For the night shift, she had to work past midnight. For the day shift, she had to work until 10 p.m.. She was also forced to make slippers, which exposed her to poisonous adhesives without proper protection.

2. Forced to Work 20 Hours a Day without Breaks

Ms. Bao, female, from Jilin Province

In late 2000, and early 2001, Ms. Bao and other practitioners were forced to work from 4 a.m. to 12 a.m. the next morning without a break. They were only allowed to use the toilet twice a day. They were not given time to wash their faces or brush their teeth. The guard of Unit No. 4, Wang Jing, often forced practitioners to listen to anti-Falun Gong brainwashing propaganda against their will until 1 a.m. or 2 a.m. in the morning after finishing their work. Ms. Bao and other practitioners often had to wash dishes and clothes for the guards and their families.

3. Forced to Make Slippers for Export to Japan

Huang Ming, female, 39, home address: #848 Qilunsidao Street, Dongli District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

Ms. Huang Ming was sent to the Wanjia Labor Camp and forced to do intensive work making slippers for export to Japan. The glue used was toxic, and it made her hands and face itch. She and other practitioners were forced to work every day from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.. They were only given a few minutes for meals and use of the toilet; no other breaks were permitted. Sometimes they were even forced to continue to work the night shift. The space for sleeping was no more than 18 cm. wide (about 7

inches) and there was not enough room for them to extend their legs. They had to sleep sideways and they were not allowed to turn their bodies while sleeping, and could not use the toilet at night. Socks could only be washed twice a month. The practitioners were not allowed to use the restroom or drink water without permission. They were forced to work without compensation, but they had to sign false documents that claimed they were paid.

Yitong Autonomous County Detention Center

Location: Jilin Province

Forced to Make Handcrafted Birds

Falun Gong practitioners detained in the Yitong Autonomous County Detention Center, Jilin Province, are forced to make handcrafted birds (made with stem pith, wrapped in foam, with bark, wings, and tail feathers) for export. They are forced to work for extended hours, from early morning to late at night. Sometimes, when there is a rush order, they will be even forced to work three or four days in a row without sleeping. The guards closely watch the practitioners and beat anyone whose work slows down because of their exhaustion. Not only do the guards often beat Falun Gong practitioners, they also instigate other inmates to beat practitioners. The torturers look for the slightest excuse to beat Falun Gong practitioners.

Shandong Women's Labor Camp

Location: Jinan City, Shandong Province. Telephone number: 86-531-8931747

Forced to Work with Toxic Materials

At the Shandong Women's Labor Camp, Falun Gong practitioners are forced to work from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., including weekends and holidays. They have to sit at their workstation all day and are permitted only a few minutes for lunch and dinner. The food is of poor quality and the portions are very small. They are rarely allowed to take a break during the day, except for going to the restroom. Because of the long hours of sitting without moving, most of them have developed

edema (swelling due to lack of vital fluid to cell tissues in body cavities) in their feet and legs. Many practitioners are weakened by the hard labor and intolerable conditions. At the beginning of April 2001, more than half of the practitioners showed symptoms of intoxication from working with noxious chemicals. They vomited and had diarrhea, indicating signs of systemic poisoning.

Xinan Labor Camp

Location: Xinan Labor Camp, Beijing

Cute Toy Rabbits Belie Suffering in Chinese Labor Camps

Jennifer Zeng, female, 35, from China, now lives in Sydney, Australia, waiting for her refugee status to be assessed

Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Jennifer Zeng was detained for 12 months in Beijing's Xinan Labor Camp, where beatings, electric shocks and sleep deprivation were all part of the re-education program for Falun Gong practitioners. She and about 130 other prisoners were forced to make 100,000 long-eared, buck-toothed toy rabbits, bearing the Nestle brand. They were told that each rabbit would be sold for about six Australian cents (U.S. \$0.03). The labor camp took all the money and the prisoners received no compensation. Ms. Zeng and the other prisoners were forced to begin work each day at 5:30 a.m. and continue until early the next day, seven days a week. The prisoners were not permitted to sleep for more than three or four hours between shifts.

Shuanghe Labor Camp

Location:

1. The Shuanghe Labor Camp, Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province
2. The Northern Siyou Chemical Factory, Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province

The Northern Siyou Chemical Factory in Qiqihar City of Heilongjiang Province, is a private enterprise. While colluding with the authorities at the Northern Siyou Chemical Factory, the authorities of the Shuanghe Labor Camp abused its power by forcing Falun Gong practitioners to work long hours for the chemical factory. The labor camp received money for the work performed by the practitioners.

Every day Falun Gong practitioners were forced by the labor camp guards to walk a long distance to the factory. It did not matter if it was raining in summer or if there was a heavy snow in winter. When approaching the factory, one could smell a repulsive smell of chemicals far from the factory. The environment was very dirty in the factory and the job required heavy manual labor. During work hours, a heavy cloud of the chemical powders hung over the entire workshop, and one's clothes, eyebrows, and eyelashes were soon covered with the powder. Even covering the mouth with several facemasks, one still had a running nose and tearful eyes. These chemicals were extremely harmful to the workers' health: Some workers' eyes and faces became reddish and swollen; some workers developed dry and cracked skin; some had nose-bleeds; some had reddish skin; some female workers lost their menstrual periods for several months, some even for an entire year. The factory did not have any working safety system, each worker was only provided with one work suit, one facemask, and no gloves. The regulation stated that safety equipment must be used while producing the pesticides, but the factory never provided such equipment. The practitioners requested many times that the factory should install shower equipment, but the authorities disregarded their requests.

The practitioners were forced to work overtime every day, and forced to work even on holidays and weekends. Whenever pesticides were in great demand, the factory and the labor camp forced the practitioners to get up before 5 a.m., and did not allow time for them to wash their face and brush their teeth. After spending only minutes for a minimal breakfast, they walked to the factory and started to work. There was

only half an hour break during lunchtime. They were not allowed to leave the factory until after 11 p.m.. Some criminals from the labor camp were so tired that they cried out loud; some then slipped onto the ground and fell asleep. Sometimes they were not allowed to take showers after going back to the labor camp if the police officer on duty was in a bad mood. During the summer, it was so hot in the factory that the sweat wetted the chemical powder and it stuck to the skin, which made one's skin very painful. When the sweat evaporated, the skin was painful as well as itchy.

Majialong and Qingyunpu Detention Centers

Location:

1. Majialong Detention Center, Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province
2. Qingyunpu Detention Center, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province

Male Falun Gong practitioners detained in the Majialong Detention Center are forced to make tungsten for light bulbs from 6:30 a.m. to 11 p.m..

Female Falun Gong practitioners detained in the Qingyunpu Detention Center are forced to make plastic flowers from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

No practitioner is ever paid for his or her work. Only subsistence meals are provided. Anyone who refuses to work the required hours is beaten by the guards.

Jiangbei District Detention Center

Location: Jiangbei District Detention Center is located in Chongqing City, Sichuan Province

Falun Gong practitioners in the Jiangbei District Detention Center are forced to fold paper boxes for medicine. The boxes are labeled “Medicine for Relieving Fever and Stopping Headaches,” “Made in the Chongqing Yaoyou Medicine Manufacturing Company.” The workload would be increased as the “worker” became more skilled, with 500 for the first day, 1,000 the second day, 1,500 the third day, 2,000 the fourth day, 2,000 and 3,000 from the fifth day on. Those who could not finish would not be allowed to sleep until the quota was fulfilled. Anyone who made a mistake in making the boxes would be forced to swallow the defective box.

Tumuji Labor Camp

Location: Tumuji Labor Camp is located in Zhalaite County, Xing'an City, Neimenggu Province

Over 100 female Falun Gong practitioners have been detained at the Tumuji Labor Camp. This labor camp has a large farm, and all the required machinery to do farming. However, the camp officials force the Falun Gong practitioners to do all the planting and harvesting without machines to save the wear and tear on the machines and the cost to operate them. To garner more income, the camp also forces the practitioners to work for the local residents. To earn monetary rewards from higher authorities for “transforming” Falun Gong practitioners, guards at the labor camp actively seek to torture practitioners to force them to renounce Falun Gong. Practitioners are often severely beaten. They are stripped naked, and then kicked and punched. One practitioner was shocked by an electric baton forced into her vagina. Many practitioners have had their teeth knocked out, and some have had their faces beaten, swollen, and distorted out of shape to the point that they have difficulty opening their mouths to eat. To prevent anyone outside the labor camp from knowing anything about the horrifying torture, the camp prohibits any visits by family members.

Persecution of Families





Tranquility



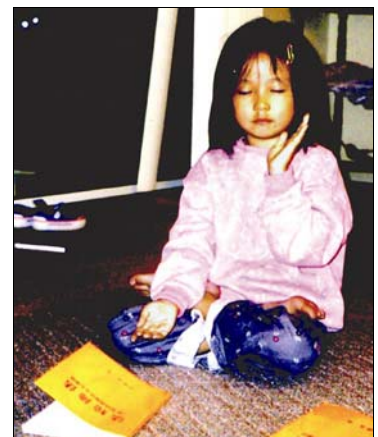
Harmony



Peacefulness



Happy Cultivator



Compassion

Pictures in the back: Who destroyed the happy family ?

Top:

Before July 1999, our whole family practiced Falun Gong. It brought health, happiness and harmony to our family.

Bottom:

After July 1999, my father was kidnapped by the police and has been missing since he went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong; my grandmother and my mother were sent to labor camp for doing Falun Gong exercises outdoors.

Overview

To deceive the world, the Chinese government has been fabricating stories of lives lost and families broken up resulting from family member who practice Falun Gong. Nothing could be further from the truth. The official record of the 53rd session of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights noted a statement by the International Education Development, an NGO, to the UN: “In our investigation, the only deaths have been at the hands of the Chinese authorities; families have been broken up because family members have been killed by the regime; people have been broken down, not by Falun Gong, but by extreme torture, incarceration in mental hospitals with brutal treatment, hard labor in labor camps and other such practices.”

With more than 70 million practitioners in China, the persecution of Falun Gong by the Chinese government is undisputedly the greatest human rights violation in human history. Millions upon millions of families have been broken up by government forced divorce or by the loss of family members to death in police custody, long jail terms, or open-ended detention in labor camps. The Chinese government also torments family members in order to pressure Falun Gong practitioners to renounce Falun Gong: brothers and sisters are fired from their jobs, elders are stripped of retirement benefits, and children are expelled from school. The authorities then accuse the Falun Gong practitioners for bringing these disasters upon their families.

Encouraged by all levels of government, the police forces have treated their persecution of Falun Gong practitioners and their families as an opportunity to extort money. Some policemen openly force the victims’ families to choose between a steep ransom and the lives of their loved ones. Some policemen are known to have demanded sexual services in exchange for lives. Many Falun Gong practitioners were beaten to death simply because the policemen’s greedy desires were not fulfilled.

With the prolonged persecution, with more and more people tortured to death, and with the complete legal impunity granted by the government to the extortionists, torturers and murderers, more and more people are forced to become Internally Displaced Persons (a UN technical term to describe people being forced from their homes by various factors). In order to escape the certain torture and likely death, to give their families the excuse of “We don’t know where they are,” or simply because there is nothing left for them under the sky, numerous practitioners have fled their homes to become “IDP.”

Again, due to space limitations, we are only able to present to you some of these tragic stories.

Mother, Do Not Worry About Me

Snow is falling, frost is biting,
Mother,
Do you have enough clothes?

At night, in my dreams,
Mother,
You are always with me.

Mother,
Do not worry about me,
I will take good care of myself;
Nothing can shake my commitment to Falun Dafa,
I will tell all people: Falun Dafa is Good.

Wind is howling, rain is pouring,
Mother,
Are you enduring all kinds of torture?
The darkness will end eventually,
My dear mommy, please stay strong.

Mother,
Do not worry about me,
“Truth-Benevolence-Forbearance” has enlightened my heart;
Hardships and tribulations are nothing,
To defend Dafa is our honor.



(This is a letter from a young Falun Gong practitioner forced to lead a vagrant life because the mother was jailed for being a Falun Gong practitioner)

Forced into Divorce

1. **Miao Limin**, female, over 40, resident of Shihe Town, Jinzhou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Ms. Miao Limin went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting practitioners of Falun Gong and was consequently arrested, taken back to her hometown, and detained at the Jinzhou District Detention Center. Her husband, an army man, was forced by the army to divorce her while she was being detained. She was released after two months of detention. Ms. Miao was not allowed to return to their army residence. In July 2000, she was arrested again and sent to the Masanjia Labor Camp in Shenyang City for a one-year term of forced labor. Ms. Miao was released on September 25, 2001 after serving her term in the labor camp. On September 27, 2001, she was arrested again, and was sent to the Jinzhou District Detention Center because she refused to renounce Falun Gong.

2. **Liu Xinlan**, female, resident of Shuangyang Town, Gaomi City, Shandong Province

In July 2000, Ms. Liu Xinlan was arrested because she intended to go to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. She was later sent to the Gaomi City Detention Center and was held for fifteen days. After her release, Ms. Liu was sent back and supervised by the local Street Administrative Office. Ms. Liu was told that she would not be able to live a life free of surveillance and harassment unless she gave up practicing Falun Gong. In particular she was informed that if she did not renounce Falun Gong, she would be sent to a detention center again. In addition, they threatened to force her to sell her house and give them the money from the sale. Her family was unable to endure the enormous pressure. Therefore, her husband signed a divorce agreement, and her child was forced to sign an agreement stating that he wanted to terminate his relationship with his mother. The whole family was thus broken apart.

3. **Wang Xia**, female, resident of Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

In October 2000, Ms. Wang Xia went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Therefore, the Qiaoxi District No. 373 Police Station kept her under surveillance while she was still nursing her baby who was not yet a year old. This police station fined Ms. Wang's family 10,000 Yuan.

In December 2000, Ms. Wang went to the central government to appeal the injustice of the mistreatments forced on her. She was arrested and fined 10,000 Yuan again. Wu Fucui, the Chief of the Qiaoxi District No. 373 Police Station, coerced her husband into threatening to divorce her if she refused to renounce Falun Gong. Under such pressure, her husband did divorce her in February 2001. Her baby was only a year old at that time and is now living without a mother.

4. **Tao Ye**, male, 30, Principal of the Datun Town Elementary School, Datun Town, Chaoyang District, Changchun City, Jilin Province

In March 2001, Mr. Tao Ye was detained at an Anti-Falun Gong Brainwashing Class at the Changchun Agricultural School in Xinglongshan Town of Changchun City because he practices Falun Gong. After Mr. Tao was detained, the Datun Town Police Station fined Mr. Tao's family 4,000 Yuan (about 10 months salary of a urban worker). This put a great deal of pressure on the family, as they lived in poverty. There are three generations of people in Mr. Tao's household. Unable to endure all these pressures, his wife divorced him, leaving his old parents and child unattended at home. The family was torn apart. Since Mr. Tao refused to renounce Falun Gong, he was sentenced to forced labor at the Weizigou Labor Camp of Changchun City.

5. **Ming Yan**, female, resident of Anshan City, Liaoning Province

On December 2, 1999, Ms. Ming Yan went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting practitioners of Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted back to Anshan City, and detained in the local police station. On December 5, 1999, the chief of the police station tried to strangle Ms. Ming by tying her gauze handkerchief tightly around her neck. He didn't release it until she lost consciousness. He pulled out her hair, scattering it everywhere on the ground, and then he beat and kicked her to the point where she could hardly breathe. The police extorted 500 Yuan from her and then sent her to the Yuemingshan Detention Center.

After her release from the detention center on September 3, 2000, Ms. Ming was ordered to return to the police station. At 3 o'clock, six people ransacked her home. Ms. Ming was put into a small cell. The police tortured her by shocking her with an electric baton, forcing her to "ride the airplane" [with one's head and back bent forward at ninety degrees and two arms lifted up high from one's back], and then shocked the bottom of her feet, the palms of her hands and her back.

Because Ms. Ming practices Falun Gong, her husband's work unit wanted to dismiss him. Under this extreme pressure, her husband obtained a court ordered divorce. Later, Ms. Ming left home to avoid further persecution.

6. **Mei Ting**, female, employee of the Jianghuai Aerospace Equipment Manufacturing Company, Hefei City, Anhui Province

On March 19, 2000, Ms. Mei Ting was arrested and escorted back to Hefei City on her third trip to Beijing to appeal. Ms. Mei was held in a detention center. On May 17, 2000, she was sent to the Anhui Women's Labor Camp because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. Her husband did not learn that she was being kept in a forced labor camp until June 2000. He realized that his wife would not be released even when her term was over if she did not renounce Falun Gong. Since he could not stand the anguish, he decided to get a divorce. In August 2000, Ms. Mei was unwillingly divorced.

7. **Yang Shufang**, female, 50, resident of Nan Street, Chengguan Town, Fangshan District, Beijing

On December 6, 2000, Ms. Yang Shufang was dragged from her home, put into a police vehicle and taken to the local police station because local authorities suspected she might go to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Consequently, she was sent to the Zhoukoudian Mental Hospital, Beijing. Ms. Yang's family was not notified of her detention. Her detention seems to be indefinite because she was not told when she would be released. Since Ms. Yang could not go home and take care of her children, her husband requested a divorce.

8. **Wang Hongyan**, female, resident of Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province

Ms. Wang Hongyan was detained at the Shuanghe Labor Camp of Qiqihar City because she practiced Falun Gong. Officials at the Shuanghe Labor Camp wrote a letter to her husband, Chen Jun, to encourage him to coerce his wife into renouncing Falun Gong by threatening her with divorce. Since she still refused to renounce Falun Gong, her husband in fact divorced her against her will.

9. **Wang Hongyu**, female, resident of Beima Town, Longkou City, Shandong Province

In early February 2000, Ms. Wang Hongyu was arrested by police officers of the Longkou City Police Station due to practicing Falun Gong. In order to publicly humiliate her, Ms. Wang was paraded through the streets handcuffed as a convict and was then sent to a detention center. During her detention, she was beaten and had cold water poured on her as physical punishment. The local authorities forced her husband to divorce her. The court did the paperwork and granted the divorce without her knowledge.

10. **Liu Wenli**, male, resident of Qianliu Village, Minghua Town, Nangong City, Hebei Province

Mr. Liu Wenli went to Beijing to appeal to the government to end the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. He was arrested and held at the Beijing Detention Center. During his detention, he was beaten, and his leg was broken during the beating. Later he was sent back to Nangong City in Hebei Province and detained at the Nangong City Detention Center. During the detention, he was repeatedly beaten and shocked with an electric baton. The policemen stripped off all Mr. Liu's clothes and dragged him out onto the snowy ground, leaving him to freeze in the cold for over ten hours.

Since Mr. Liu refused to renounce Falun Gong, he was then sentenced to three-years of forced labor, and was sent to Handan City. An official of the Minghua Town Government threatened Mr. Liu's wife and their ten-year-old son with arrest. They also burned Mr. Liu's 40 wooded acres that his family depended upon for fuel. Mr. Liu's family was fined and their home was ransacked many times. Also, an official forced Mr. Liu's wife to divorce him. His family was told that he was being detained at a forced labor camp in Handan City, but his family was not able to find him there. Mr. Liu's whereabouts are uncertain.

11. **Dong Xiumei**, female, 35, teacher at the Changshan Town Junior High School, Changshan Town, Qianguo County, Songyuan City, Jilin Province

On February 28, 2000, Ms. Dong Xiumei went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted back to her hometown, and was sent to the Qianguo County Detention Center by police officer Wu Dongxu. She was held for 20 days at the Qianguo County Detention Center. The Changshan Town Police Station also took 3,600 Yuan from her wages in the guise of "police station fees."

Because she refused to renounce Falun Gong, Ms. Dong was detained multiple times at an Anti-Falun Gong Brainwashing Class that was held by the Changshan Town Government. Each time, Ms. Dong was only released after paying a fine of 1,000 Yuan. Then her work unit fired her because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. Ms. Dong's husband later divorced her for fear of being persecuted. She has no income and thus has become homeless.

Police Burned a Ten-Year-Old with Cigarettes

Xiao Hong, 10, and **Xiao Rui**, 12, residents of Shandong Province

In May 2000, two young practitioners, a ten-year-old boy, Xiao Hong, and a twelve-year-old girl, Xiao Rui, went to Beijing with their mother to appeal to the central government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. On May 7, 2000, the two young practitioners and their mother were arrested and escorted back to their hometown in Shandong Province. They were detained at their local county government office. The two young practitioners were slapped and beaten by Police Officer Wang from the local county government and the police chief from the local police station. The police chief beat Xiao Hong's hips with a stick and asked if he still wanted to practice Falun Gong. Xiao Hong still answered yes so the police chief continued to beat him. The police chief used cigarette butts to burn Xiao Hong's hands. Despite his loud cries because of the severe pain, the police chief still kept up this wicked torture. The two children were tortured for most of the afternoon.

Tragic Cases of Persecuted Families

Zhang Dong's Family Tragedy

Zhang Dong, his wife and his child, residents of Beijing



▲ Mr. Zhang Dong and his wife

Because Mr. Zhang Dong and his wife are Falun Gong practitioners, their property was confiscated. They lost their jobs due to daily harassment by the police. On November 6, 2000, when his wife was about seven months pregnant, Mr. Zhang was arrested again and detained for one month.

In February 2001, around the time of their baby's birth, the Chongweimen Police threatened to arrest Mr. Zhang and his wife if they refused to sign a guarantee to stop practicing Falun Gong. The couple had to leave their home to avoid further persecution. On April 30, 2001, several policemen broke into Mr. Zhang's rented apartment at Yizhuang in Daxing Developing Zone of Beijing. At the time, Mr. and Mrs. Zhang, Ms. Liu Xiaohong (their babysitter), and their 2-month-old baby were taking a nap.

Due to the policemen's violence, Mr. Zhang and the babysitter fell from the fourth floor window and were badly injured. The left side of Mr. Zhang's body hit the ground first. He was bleeding from his eyes, ears, nostrils and mouth. An examination at the Tiantan Hospital showed that Mr. Zhang suffered

three fractures in his left arm, three fractures, with bones shattered, in his left leg, a fracture in his pelvis and a lot of blood in his abdominal cavity. A large part of his intestines were bruised and injured. The wounds continuously oozed blood. He also suffered lung failure. Mr. Zhang gradually regained consciousness after six days in the Intensive Care Ward. His left arm was amputated because the left side of his body was so badly injured.

Ms. Liu's back hit the ground first and she lost consciousness at once. The Tiantan Hospital said she had fractures in her legs. Afterward, she was sent back to her hometown, Sanlangnan Town in Hebei Province.

After this tragic event, Mr. You, the Director of the Chongwen Police Station in Beijing, detained Mrs. Zhang in the police station, separating her from her husband. He tried to force her to renounce Falun Gong even though, at that very moment, her husband's life was in great danger. They did not inform her of her husband's situation. She was not aware that her husband's left arm was being amputated. By the time she learned the information from her relatives, Mr. Zhang's arm had already been amputated. Once again, officers from the Yizhuang Police Station ransacked their home and stole their personal property.



▲ Mr. Zhang's arm had been amputated

Zhang Xiaojie and Her Baby Detained in Brainwashing Class

Zhang Xiaojie, female, music teacher at the Beijing First Middle School, Beijing



▲ Ms. Zhang Xiaojie's family

Ms. Zhang Xiaojie is a teacher and the mother of a little girl. In early 2001, because she refused to renounce Falun Gong, she was arrested and detained at Dongcheng Detention Center, Beijing. During her detention, her little daughter, who was left at home, kept crying for her mother. After Ms. Zhang was detained, her husband, Mr. Lin Chengtao, and her little daughter were also detained at the Donghuamen Police Station for several hours. Then the police forced them to move out of their home. After Ms. Zhang was released, her family did not have a place to live. She had to sleep on the chairs in the school lab, and her husband and daughter had to live in a dormitory with six male students.

Around 7 p.m. on May 26, 2001, the policemen from Dongjiaominxiang Police Station arrested Ms. Zhang again, this time with her little daughter. Both Ms. Zhang and her daughter were sent to an Anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class. 30 days of brainwashing did not change Ms. Zhang's mind in practicing Falun Gong. As such, she was sent to the Dongcheng Detention Center for further persecution. Her daughter was sent to a relative's house.

Persecution of Zhao Jun and His Family

1. **Zhao Jun**, around 40 years old, male, resident of Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province
2. **Zhao Guiling**, female, Zhao Jun's elder sister, from Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province
3. **Zhao Dan**, male, Zhao Jun's son, a medical school student (not a Falun Gong practitioner), from Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province

In February 2001, Ms. Zhao Guiling was arrested by police from the Nanshan Police Station because she practices Falun Gong. She was tortured for more than 20 days while in police custody. Police officers interrogated her nightly from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m. They used various means to torture her for more than ten days straight. The methods included "rope tying" (please refer to Torture section), forcing mustard oil into her nose, and covering her head with something to prevent her from breathing properly. As a result, she almost suffocated to death. Ms. Zhao's arms and shoulders still had marks from the rope 10 months later.

On February 24, 2001, the same policemen kidnapped Mr. Zhao Jun and took him from his home to the Nanshan Police Station. In order to force him to renounce Falun Gong, they tortured him with "rope tying" three times. He lost consciousness all three times. The police used coins to scrape his ribs and stuck sharp bamboo sticks into his fingers to wake him up. That night, the nerves throughout his central nervous system including the nerves under his right armpit were injured, rendering him unable to raise his right arm. His right hand was disabled and both of his arms were terribly swollen.

The police also arrested Mr. Zhao's son, Zhao Dan, at his school. They handcuffed Dan to a radiator pipe and dressed him in heavy clothing from head to foot. He felt so hot that he could not breathe. They did not give him water or let him use the bathroom. The policemen wrote several pages of "confessions" according to their needs and forced the son to sign it. They forced Mr. Zhao's family to pay 5,500 Yuan to secure Zhao Dan's release.

Mr. Zhao was sent to a detention center. At that time, his right hand was permanently disabled and his arms were terribly swollen. Later, the medical staff at the police station diagnosed that Mr. Zhao's

central nerve and the nerve of his right arm were severely damaged. So the detention center refused to accept Mr. Zhao. Yet, the police continued to detain him. In addition, they arrested his son again, using him as a hostage to force Mr. Zhao to renounce Falun Gong. On December 12, 2001, Mr. Zhao and Ms. Zhao were tried at the Yangming Court and were denied the right to appeal.

The Persecution of Dai Zhizhen's Family

1. **Chen Chengyong**, male, 35, resident of Haizhu District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province
2. **Dai Zhizhen**, Chen Chengyong's wife, 38
3. **Chen Fadu**, Mr. Chen Chengyong's daughter, 18 months old
4. **Chen Chengyan**, Chen Chengyong's elder sister, 40
5. **Chen Chaoneng**, Chen Chengyong's father, 68
6. **Dai Fuwen**, Dai Zhizhen's brother, 44



▲ Photo of Mr. Chen Chengyong's family: Mr. Chen, his daughter, his wife Ms. Dai, and his father from left to right

found in an abandoned hut. When his elder sister, Ms. Chen Chengyan, went to identify him, she found that his body had undergone significant decomposition. It is assumed that he had been dead for some time before the police notified his family. The "610 Office" and the police of the Haizhu District in Guangzhou City then abducted Mr. Chen's sister and sentenced her to two years in the Chatou Xiaodao Female Labor Camp of Guangzhou City.

Mr. Chen's father, Mr. Chen Chaoneng's health started to deteriorate after he learned of his son's death and his daughter's detention. In September 2001, he died from the grief.

Although Ms. Dai lost her husband, her sister-in-law, and her father-in-law, she was not given the luxury to grieve. Being alone in Australia with her one-year-old daughter, she still has to worry about the safety of her relatives in China, because the police started to persecute them after her family's story was exposed.

Since July 1999, Mr. Chen Chengyong repeatedly went to Beijing to peacefully appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. He was arrested several times, and one time was subjected to severe electric shocks. In November of 2000, in order to avoid a brainwashing class and further torture, he left his home. In January 2001, Mr. Chen's wife, Ms. Dai Zhizhen, went to Australia. On July 21, 2001, while Ms. Dai was in Australia, she learned that her husband had been tortured to death. His body was

Internally Displaced Persons

A Senior College Student Became Destitute

Liang Guiai, male, 23, senior undergraduate student of the Traditional Medicine Basic Science School of Shandong Province, Traditional Medical University, Jinan City, Shandong Province

On December 21, 1999, Mr. Liang Guiai went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. He was escorted back to Jinan City and detained at the University's Security Department for seven days. His parents were called to the university where they were threatened. After seven days and seven nights of interrogation and threats, he was expelled.

On January 1, 2000, Mr. Liang went to Beijing to appeal for the second time. He was arrested and detained at Longkou City in Shandong Province. During the detention, he was beaten and hung up. Eventually, he managed to escape. Mr. Liang is now homeless and has been forced into begging for food. His life on the street has dramatically changed him. His teeth are broken, he has lost his glasses and he is penniless.

Wu Zengjian Tortured, His Bank Account Frozen and Forced to Leave Home

Wu Zengjian, male, 42, resident of Mengyin Town, Mengyin County, Shandong Province

Since 1999, Mr. Wu Zengjian has been detained and beaten many times by the local authorities because he practices Falun Gong. Mr. Wu was detained at an Anti-Falun Gong Brainwashing Class where the Deputy Chief of the Duo Zhuang Town Police Station beat him and broke his nose. They fined him over 10,000 Yuan. In the spring of 2000, the Duo Zhuang Town Police Station froze his bank accounts because Mr. Wu refused to pay the fines, which were illegally imposed upon him. In order to avoid further torture, Mr. Wu left his home.

Three Family Members Became Homeless

1. **Ye Shaoxue**, male, resident of Guiyang City, Guizhou Province
2. **Huang Huaying**, Ye Shaoxue's wife
3. **Ye Jinsong**, Ye Shaoxue's daughter
4. **Ye Heping**, Ye Shaoxue's son

Mr. Ye Shaoxue, Ms. Huang Huaying, and their children, Ye Jinsong and Ye Heping, are all Falun Gong practitioners. The son, Ye Heping, was illegally sentenced to three years in a forced labor camp in November 1999, and he is currently being held in the Zhongba Labor Camp of Guizhou Province. His home was illegally searched many times and his valuables were stolen by police.

In June 2001, the police detained Ms. Huang for fifteen days for bringing Falun Gong materials to practitioners in a labor camp. A few days after Ms. Huang's release, four officials from the Beijing Road Police Station and the Beijing Road Administrative Office broke into her home and informed her that she had been sentenced to three years in a labor camp. They tried to take Ms. Huang away by force, but she jumped from the third floor and ran off. Ms. Huang has been forced to wander on the streets to avoid further persecution.

Since the police could not detain Ms. Huang, they took her daughter Ye Jinsong to the Beijing Road Police Station and detained her overnight. They also threatened Mr. Ye's family members to turn in Ms. Huang. In order to avoid being arrested, Mr. Ye and his daughter had no choice but to abandon their home. They were literally forced into homelessness. The Beijing Road Police Station sent some people to watch their home and arrest anyone who came to visit. They forced Mr. Ye's nephew (a non-practitioner) and Mr. Ye's tenants to go out and find the family. Had they refused, the tenants would have been evicted from the building, and the house would have been closed up. The tenants were also threatened with three years in jail.

Seven-Year-Old Child Forced to Leave Home with Mother

1. **Chen Zheng**, 7, male, China
2. **Chen Zheng's mother**

Since July 22, 1999, the local police harassed Chen Zheng's family, trying to force them to renounce Falun Gong. From August 1999 to July 2000, Cheng Zheng and his mother repeatedly went to Beijing to appeal against the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners and were arrested several times. In July 2000, the policemen in Tiananmen Square shoved them into a police van. One policeman twisted Chen's arms behind his back and then yanked on his ear. Chen felt so much pain that he cried out. The policemen beat Chen's mother around her head, face, and ears. As a result, her face began to swell. While in the Tiananmen Police Station, the police refused them food and did not allow them to go to the bathroom.

After Chen and his mother were released and returned home, the police warned them that as long as they practiced Falun Gong they would be detained again and again. They had no choice but to go into hiding to avoid further persecution.

Sixty-Seven-Year-Old Widow Forced to Leave Home

Han Wenying, female, 67, widow of a soldier who died in the war for his country, resident of Yucai Street, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

On August 10, 2001, policemen from the Yucai Street Police Station of Shijiazhuang City, illegally entered Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Han Wenying's home when the door was not locked. They forced Ms. Han into a police car and stole her Falun Gong materials. This was the third time they ransacked her home. Ms. Han was body-searched and they attempted to send her to a forced labor camp; however, the labor camp did not accept her. After Ms. Han returned home, the officials of the Yucai Street Police Station ordered her to report to them the next day. During the night, Ms. Han left her home. Her current whereabouts are unknown.

Li Guanglian Became Homeless to Avoid Repeated Torture

Li Guanglian, female, employee of the Educational Institution in Chaishan Town of Yishui County, Shandong Province

In September 2000, the Yishui County Education Board detained Ms. Li Guanglian for three days because she practices Falun Gong. She was sent to the Gaozhuang Anti-Falun Gong Brainwashing Class where she was beaten unconscious.

In December 2000, Ms. Li was arrested twice by authorities of the Yishui County government and sent to the Fengjiazhuang Village Anti-Falun Gong Brainwashing Class. At the first arrest, Hao Guijin, Li Ming, and staff of the Politics and Law Committee insulted her and whipped her back and legs with bamboo sticks until Ms. Li lost consciousness and her underwear was soaked with blood. The second time she was arrested with her 5-year-old daughter and was sent to a brainwashing class to be beaten.

In March 2001, at yet another brainwashing class, the Directors of the Politics and Law Committee Gao Zhongping and Li Hongwei beat Ms. Li until her face was covered in bruises and she lost consciousness. They poured cold water on her to freeze her. To avoid imminent torture, Ms. Li had decided not to return home after her release. She is currently homeless.

A Couple Became Homeless to Avoid Further Persecution

1. **Yu Ruiying**, female, 47, resident of Haiyang City, Shandong Province
2. **Qi Xuekuai**, **Yu Ruiying's husband**

On July 21, 1999, Ms. Yu Ruiying went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted back to Haiyang City, and detained at an Anti-Falun Gong Brainwashing Class. After her release, she wrote a letter to the local political department explaining how she had benefited from practicing Falun Gong. Once again, Ms. Yu was sent to the brainwashing class. On February 4, 2000, Ms. Yu was held in custody for several hours just for having stepped outside of her house. The next day, she practiced Falun Gong meditation exercises outdoor and was detained for fifteen days.

Through her husband's workplace the police tried to pressure Ms. Yu to renounce Falun Gong. They forced her husband, Mr. Qi Xuekuai, to choose among three options:

1. He would have to prevent her from appealing or practicing Falun Gong. Otherwise, they would suspend his salary.
2. The work place would send someone to keep her under surveillance, but he would be required to pay for the cost.
3. They would send her to the mental hospital and he would have to pay for the drugs used.

He had to report to his workplace everyday about his wife. Mr. Qi was unable to work for a month due to the mental pressure. Yet, the police of the Haiyang City Police Station continued to threaten him. Finally, Mr. Qi could not bear the pressure any more and left, leaving Ms. Yu and their daughter at home. On July 20, 2000, Ms. Yu went to visit her mother. When the police found out that Ms. Yu was at her mother's, they immediately went to arrest Ms. Yu, but she had already left for her younger sister's house. The police headed there immediately but Ms. Yu managed to escape, and could not return home. The police constantly threaten Ms. Yu's daughter, a high school student. This young girl's performance at school has been adversely affected by the aggravating situation.

A Practitioner's Family Became Homeless to Avoid Further Persecution

1. **Lu Renjuan**, female, resident of Xiadingjia Town, Longkou City, Shandong Province
2. **Liang Bing**, Lu Renjuan's son
3. **Lu Yanna**, Lu Renjuan's niece

In late 1999, after being detained for several months, Ms. Lu Renjuan went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted back to Longkou City. Ms. Lu was detained for fifteen days by the Longkou City Government and then sent to the Xiadingjia Hospital and detained there until January 28, 2000. She was also fined 2,000 Yuan by the Xiadingjia Town Government. During her detention, her son Mr. Liang Bing was also detained for fifteen days just for sending some food to his mother.

From February 2, 2000 to May 2000, Ms. Lu was detained on two separate occasions. The Xiadingjia Town Government beat her while in detention. In March, the Longkou Municipal Government humiliated Ms. Lu by parading her through the streets like a convict. They jailed her until May 2000. In September 2000, the Xiadingjia Town Government once again tried to arrest Ms. Lu. To avoid future persecution, Ms. Lu left home. Her niece Ms. Lu Yanna was under the same persecution and was also forced to leave home. When they could not find Ms. Lu, the local police ransacked her home and detained Ms. Lu's older sister, Ms. Lu Renying, and her younger sister Ms. Lu Renju.

In January 2000, Ms. Lu's son, Mr. Liang Bing, went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners and his family members. He was arrested and detained for more than 35 days and fined 5,000 Yuan. In February 2001, Mr. Liang was also forced to leave home to avoid persecution. His whereabouts are currently unknown.

Luo Zhihui Forced to Leave Home Because of the Persecution

Luo Zhihui, female, a retired employee of the Qiaoxi Grain Station of Shijiazhuang City, resident of Youyi Street, Qiaoxi District, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

On October 24, 1999, Ms. Luo Zhihui went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. Ms. Luo was arrested and badly tortured. On the evening of October 26, Ms. Luo was sent to the Beijing West Station Detention Center where the policeman slammed and smashed her face until she passed out. After fifteen days of brutal torture, Ms. Luo was escorted back to her hometown and detained at the Langfang Detention Center in Hebei Province.

During Ms. Luo's detention, her husband was forced to pay approximately 6,000 Yuan to the Youyi Street Police Station and other government departments. Ms. Luo was sent back to the Youyi Street Police Station and detained for another forty days. Endless days of torture made her legs swell to twice their normal size. Ms. Luo could not squat down nor take off her pants. At the end of 2000, her husband had to pay another 4,000 Yuan to have her released. After that, Ms. Luo was living under 24-hour surveillance at home.

During March 2000, Ms. Luo was detained and tortured in a mental hospital. In May 2000, she was detained for another forty-one days. Ms. Luo was often denied food and hung up repeatedly for 30-40 hours at a time. On June 30, 2000, Ms. Luo was sent to the Shijiazhuang City No. 4 Labor Camp. On November 20, 2000, after being released, she was forced to live under surveillance. The local authorities made phone calls to threaten Ms. Luo. Secretary Li from the Deputy Office tried to restrain Ms. Luo's activities by ordering her to call him whenever she left her house. This harassment made it impossible for Ms. Luo to stay out of their monitoring and control, which made her physically and mentally exhausted. She was on the verge of an emotional collapse. Ms. Luo decided to leave her home to avoid further persecution. Now Ms. Luo is homeless.

Lu Ran Forced to Leave Home after Two Years of Torture

Lu Ran, female, 22, graduate of the Shijiazhuang Normal School, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

On December 6, 1999, Ms. Lu Ran went to the central government to appeal for the right to practice Falun Gong. She was arrested and detained at the Yudong Police Station for 10 days. After her release, the Department of Education of Shijiazhuang City refused to offer her a job because she practices Falun Gong.

On February 4, 2000, Ms. Lu was arrested again and detained for seventeen days at the Yudong Police Station. During her detention, she was beaten, forced to stand for a long period of time, made to stand outside in cold weather and deprived of sleep for three days and three nights, which left her disoriented and confused. In March and April of 2000, the Yudong Police Station and the Yudong Administrative Office detained Ms. Lu twice.

On May 13, 2000, Ms. Lu went to Beijing to appeal again, and she was arrested and escorted back to the Yudong Police Station. She lived under house arrest for fifteen days until she was sent to the Luancheng County Detention Center for one month. On July 1, 2000, Ms. Lu was sent to the Shijiazhuang Labor Camp where she was tortured. The police handcuffed, slapped, beat, kicked, and shocked her. She was also forced to do more than 10 hours of labor every day and her parents were not allowed to visit her. Ms. Lu went on a hunger strike to protest the illegal detention. As a punishment, she was force-fed many times. Because the Yudong Police Station kept harassing her after her release, she left home. Ms. Lu is wandering about homeless to avoid being detained and tortured again.

A Father Forced to Leave Home

Zhang Yin, male, 55, former Secretary of the Party of No. 5 Branch, Shijiazhuang Branch, the Metallurgy and Construction Company, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

In July 1999, Mr. Zhang Yin was detained for seven days at the Yudong Police Station because he practices Falun Gong, and was repeatedly detained after that. Then he was held for seven days at the No. 5 Branch of the Metallurgy and Construction Company and fired from his job in October 2000. In November 2000, when his company was about to have him sent to a forced labor camp, he escaped and his whereabouts remain unknown.

In December 2000, Mr. Zhang's 16-year-old son Zhang Haibin went to Beijing to appeal to the central government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners and was sent to the Shijiazhuang Labor Camp. When Mr. Zhang wrote seven letters of appeal to the government asking for his son's release, the staff of his company and the police of the Yudong Police Station tried to track him down by harassing and threatening his family.

A Couple Became Homeless Because of the Persecution

1. **Ma Huixin**, female, resident of Quti Village, Anguo City, Hebei Province
2. **Li Feng**, Ma Huixin's husband

Since July 20, 1999, Ms. Ma Huixin and her husband Mr. Li Feng have suffered constant threats and harassments from the Quti Village Police Station because they practice Falun Gong. Police tapped their phone and hired street thugs to watch them. On August 23, 2001, Ms. Ma was arrested by the Anguo City Police Station and detained at a detention center. Mr. Li left home while he still had a chance. Ms. Ma was released when her health deteriorated. She left home to avoid further persecution. Both of them are currently homeless. Right now, their children and elderly parents are left at home alone.

Wang Shucun Forced to Leave Home to Avoid Further Persecution

Wang Shucun, female, 49, resident of Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

In July 1999, Ms. Wang Shucun went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. She was arrested and detained at the Xijiao Police Station, Shijiazhuang City. On May 13, 2000, Ms. Wang again went to Beijing to appeal. She was arrested and detained at the Xijiao Police Station for one month. Her home was ransacked and her family was threatened. On the evening of May 14, 2000, the police station divided all officers and trainees into 4 groups (3-4 people per group) and each group tortured one practitioner. They hit practitioners' faces with shoes, whipped them with belts, and stabbed them with pins. Other torture methods included handcuffing practitioners' hands behind their backs while forcing them to bend forward, beating them with wooden and rubber nightclubs, piercing their fingers with needles and steel pen tips, stabbing pins through their eyelids and ears and burning their hands with cigarettes. This torture continued for six hours. Ms. Wang had swellings and bruises on her eyes, face and back. Injuries to her hips and legs remain unhealed. After she was released, to avoid being arrested, detained, and tortured again, she left home and now is wandering about.

Song Jianguo Became Homeless Because of Police Torture

Song Jianguo, male, resident of Sanhe City, Hebei Province

Because of practicing Falun Gong, Song Jianguo was arrested on April 2, 2001, and tortured by police from the Yanjiao Police Station. Mr. Song was interrogated and beaten. Policeman Liu Yu slapped his face, using both the heel of a shoe and his hands. The Deputy Chief of the Yanjiao Police Station slapped him and used the legs of an iron chair to strike his feet. Mr. Song was also shocked with electric batons. Eventually, Mr. Song escaped from the Police Station. Now, he must stay away from his home in order to avoid being arrested and tortured by the police again.

Falun Gong Practitioner Xu Zhihai's Family Forced to Leave Home

1. **Xu Zhihai**, male, 30, former employee of the Dadong Branch of the Liaoning Province Sub-Bank, Industry and Commercial Bank, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province
2. **Li Jing**, Xu Zhihai's wife, 31, former employee of the Meteorological Center of the North-East Air Traffic Management Bureau, the China Air Services, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province

On July 22, 1999, Mr. Xu Zhihai went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. On July 27, 1999, he was escorted back and his work unit repeatedly tried to force Mr. Xu to renounce Falun Gong. They threatened to fire him and put him in prison. On September 13, 1999, Mr. Xu, Ms. Li Jing, and their seven-month-old son went to Beijing to appeal to the government for the justice of his mistreatment. They were arrested and Mr. Xu was detained for fifteen days in a detention center and was fired from his work unit. Ms. Li was fined 200 Yuan and confined in a small dormitory in the Taoxian Airport of Shenyang City for fifteen days. Three of her coworkers supervised Ms. Li and her son 24 hours a day. Afterwards, Ms. Li was forced to quit her job and the Communist Party.

On November 19, 2000, two policemen went to Mr. Xu's home and wanted to arrest him. But at that time, only Ms. Li and the baby were at home. Mr. Xu and his wife realized they could be arrested and detained at any time if they did not renounce Falun Gong. To avoid being arrested or harassed again, the whole family left home and started a life of homelessness. After they left home, policemen from the Dadong District Police Station, Chang'an Police Station, Chang'an Administrative Office, and Dadong District Politics and Law Committee went to the home of Mr. Xu's mother several times to threaten her with arrest in order to locate the missing family.

Ma Ying Forced to Become Homeless

Ma Ying, female, resident of Xianyu Town, Dingxing County, Hebei Province

On July 24, 1999, Ms. Ma Ying was arrested for going to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. After being arrested and escorted back to Xianyu Town, Ms. Ma was beaten by the Chief of Xianyu Town Police Station, Li Jinfu, for half a day and detained for seven days. In September 1999, Ms. Ma and her husband went to Beijing to appeal again. The staff from the local Political and Judicial Committee could not find them and arrested Ms. Ma's mother instead. Ms. Ma's mother was beaten. Her body was covered with wounds and bruises and her eyes were so swollen that she could not open them. She lay on the ground unconscious for two days. Half a year later, pus still drained from her wounds.

Repeatedly, Ms. Ma was detained at the village government several times and in an anti-Falun Gong Brainwashing Class. In 2000, Ms. Ma was detained for half a year because she distributed Falun Gong flyers. To avoid further persecution, she had to leave home and as a result was left homeless.

Nursing Mother Detained and Forced to Leave Home

Liang Mei, female, 29, hairdresser, resident of Sichuan Province

In February 2000, Ms. Liang Mei was arrested, tortured and harassed during her child's nursing period. She was forced to leave home to avoid future persecution. Please go to the "Violence against Woman" section for a complete account.

Qi Mingli Became Homeless after Escaping from Labor Camp

Qi Mingli, male, 27, resident of Heping District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province

On January 26, 2001, Mr. Qi Mingli was arrested by a policeman from the Tiexi District, Siping City, while putting up Falun Gong posters. He was handcuffed and escorted to the Siping Police Bureau, where the policeman injured his eye by striking on the head with his own leather belt. Then the policeman sent Mr. Qi to the Siping Yingxiong Police Station. For the next three days, two policemen tortured him. Then he was escorted back to the police bureau where he was cuffed to an iron bed and forced to sign an arrest warrant for practicing Falun Gong.

Later, Mr. Qi was sent to Siping Detention Center, where he was tortured both psychologically and physically for 40 days. During that time, they shaved his head, forced him to clean washrooms, stripped him and doused him with cold water, beat him, and interrogated him without legal representation. A section Chief named Chen forced Mr. Qi to watch an anti-Falun Gong video and renounce Falun Gong.

On March 7, 2001, Mr. Qi was sentenced to one-year of forced labor in the Siping Labor Camp. As soon as Mr. Qi arrived there, the Team Director, Chen Songling, tried to force him to write a statement to renounce Falun Gong. When he refused, policeman Zhang Xiaosen hit him in the head and chest.

Mr. Qi repeatedly refused to renounce Falun Gong so the authorities added a total of six months to his sentence. They also threatened that they would endlessly detain him. On June 9, 2001, Mr. Qi was able to escape from the labor camp. In order to avoid repeated jail terms and torture, Mr. Qi decided to become homeless.

Xu Chunlin and Guo Longquan Forced into Exile

1. **Xu Chunlin**, male, resident of Yuejin Village, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province
2. **Guo Longquan**, male, resident of Yuejin Village, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province

In early 2000, Falun Gong practitioners Mr. Xu Chunlin and Mr. Guo Longquan went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. In March 2000, the secretary of the Party committee of Yuejin Village sold Mr. Xu's and Mr. Guo's farmlands and properties because they could not pay the fines that were illegally imposed on them. Mr. Xu's and Mr. Guo's families were thus forced to leave their homes and become homeless.

Elementary School Student and Her Father Became Displaced Persons

1. **Xuan Xuemei**, female, 11, a 5th grade student of the Xinqi Elementary School, Boli County, Heilongjiang Province
2. **Xuan Xuemei's Father**, resident of Boli County, Heilongjiang Province

Eleven-year-old Xuan Xuemei and her mother are Falun Gong practitioners. Her mother is wanted by the police and her whereabouts are currently unknown. On March 5, 2001, the police exerted pressure on school authorities to force Xuan Xuemei to sign a banner slandering Falun Gong. They wanted Xuan Xuemei to help them find her mother so she could be arrested. In March 2001, the school principal and her teacher, Li Bo, threatened Ms. Xuan that if she did not give up her belief in Falun Gong, she would not be allowed to attend school. Because of these kinds of threats, Ms. Xuan's father had to leave home with her and they are now displaced persons.

Yang Ziwei and His Wife Forced to Leave Home Because They Practice Falun Gong

1. **Yang Ziwei**, male, 26, a former accountant of the Yuelong Company, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province
2. **Yang Ziwei's wife**

Since June 2000, Mr. Yang Ziwei has been arrested several times because he went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. To get him to renounce Falun Gong, the local police pressured Mr. Yang's relatives, friends and colleagues. They also went to his company to check up on him. In November 2000, to prevent his relatives, friends, and colleagues from being disturbed further, Mr. Yang had no alternative but to quit his job and leave his home.

On January 2, 2001, Mr. Yang and his wife went to Beijing to appeal again. A policeman beat Mr. Yang and his wife over the head several times with a baton. This made his face and ears swell up so badly that he could hardly breathe, and his face was covered in blood from several cuts. Then Mr. Yang was sent to the Shijingshan Detention Center, where the police there beat him up with a wooden stick many times and slammed his head against a wall. Mr. Yang was detained there for fifteen days and was then escorted to the Baiyun District Police Station in Guangzhou City where he was detained for another fifteen days. Later, he was sent to a brainwashing class in the Baiyun District Rehabilitation Center.

On February 26, 2001, Mr. Yang tried to escape from the detention center but fell from the fourth floor of a building, fracturing his legs and feet. In July 2001, after Mr. Yang was released, his wife was arrested and tortured by police from the Guangdong Province Police Department. She became very weak and sick and her body was left covered with scars. While Mr. Yang was at home taking care of his wife, police from Guangdong Province arrested him. After he was released, many policemen tracked him everyday because they wanted to get information about other Falun Gong practitioners. To avoid further persecution, Mr. Yang and his wife have been forced to leave their home and wander about.

Ye Hongfang Forced to Leave Home after Psychiatric Torture

Ye Hongfang, female, 31, employee of the Electrical Power Industry Bureau, Heyuan City, Guangdong Province

In September 1999, Ms. Ye Hongfang was arrested in Beijing for appealing to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. In October, she was escorted back to Heyuan City and then sent to the Bailingtuo Detention Center. On November 23, 1999, she was sent to the Huizhou City Mental Hospital. Once there, she was injected with drugs and forced to take pills twice a day, in doses of 12-13 pills each, which were meant for mental patients. The daily injections and medication made her feel very tired and confused. During that one-month period, Ms. Ye was injected with 26 bottles of narcotics.

In late January 2000, the local policemen threatened Ms. Ye that she would be sent back to the mental hospital if she wouldn't renounce Falun Gong. Ms. Ye refused and was sent back to the Huizhou City Mental Hospital until March 20, 2000. There Dr. Luo injected her with narcotics, forced oral drugs down her throat, and shocked her. Then Ms. Ye had cramps all over her body, her arms and legs felt numb, she developed blurred vision, felt very weak, and had problems with her menstrual period. On March 20, 2000, she was released from the hospital; however, by then, Ms. Ye's health was ruined.

On June 4, 2000 and September 25, 2000, Ms. Ye was sent to the Bailingtuo Detention Center twice and was released after paying large amounts in fines. After her release, the police kept a close watch on her, pressuring the leaders of her company and her family members to make her renounce Falun Gong. Realizing that the police would find excuses to detain her at any time, Ms. Ye left her home on October 15, 2000. Now, she is homeless.

The Tribulations of Disabled Bo Minghua and Her Family

Bo Minghua, female, over 50, resident of Huainan City, Anhui Province. She is blind.

Ms. Bo Minghua is a Falun Gong practitioner who has been blind from birth and cannot take care of herself. Starting on August 21, 2000, merely for her practice of Falun Gong, the local police interrogated her for three days and three nights and did not allow her to sleep. Then they sent her to the Hefei City Women's Labor Camp. The labor camp did not accept her because of her blindness.

Around midnight on August 21, 2001, Wang Huaijing and Xu Hong from the Politics and Security Section of the Huainan City Panji District Police Station ransacked Ms. Bo's home and sent her husband to a brainwashing class in Huainan City. Ms. Bo and her daughter were separately detained at the Huainan City Panji District Police Station. On the third day, Ms. Bo was sent to a brainwashing class and was forced to write a so-called "transformation statement." The second day after her release, she immediately wrote a solemn declaration that the "transformation statement" was invalid. The police tried to arrest her again, so she had to leave home. Ms. Bo is now living on the streets.

Associate Professor Became Homeless

Dan Ling, female, Associate Professor of the Basic Medical Science Institute, Xiehe Medical University, Beijing, has been awarded "Excellent Teacher" for many years.

Before July 1999, Ms. Dan Ling and eleven other experts from seven work units did scientific research on the health of 12,731 Falun Gong practitioners in Beijing. The results showed that the effect of disease recovery from practicing Falun Gong was as high as 99.1%. However, in July 1999, Ms. Dan was fired from her position by the school simply because she practices Falun Gong and had taken part in the research. On October 13, 1999, the police from the 14th Division of the Beijing Police Station arrested Ms. Dan. After her release, her school and the police, threatened her to make her give up Falun Gong. In order to avoid being arrested again she left her home.

Wang Xingui's Family Broken and She was Forced to Leave Home

Wang Xingui, female, farmer from Hejiadian, Shandan Village, Wushan County, Gansu Province

Ms. Wang Xingui, her husband, Mr. Huang Yuanyi, and their two children are all Falun Gong practitioners. Since the July 1999 banning of Falun Gong in China, they have been arrested, detained, beaten, and fined many times. Their home has also been ransacked frequently and they have become destitute. On November 23, 2000, to avoid being detained again, the couple was forced to leave home and live on the streets. On December 22, 2000, they went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Mr. Huang's mother and two of his children also went to Beijing to appeal in early January 2001. Then Mr. Huang, his mother and the children were arrested and escorted back to Wushan County. Only the 10-year-old daughter was released. Mr. Huang's 66-year-old father could not bear the persecution of his family, and committed suicide. They were not allowed to hold a funeral for the elder Mr. Huang.

In Beijing, Ms. Wang was detained at the Xuanwu District Detention Center. She went on a hunger strike for seventeen days to protest the detention. Fearing that she would die from the hunger strike, the police dragged her out of the detention center and left her on a street in Beijing on the evening of the 19th day of her hunger strike. She cannot return to her home because she will most likely be arrested again. She has to live in exile in other provinces.

Ms. Wang's grandmother-in-law, who is over 80 years old, lives alone with no one to take care of her. Ms. Wang's 15-year-old son is having a very difficult time working on the farm to support two families. And Ms. Wang's 10-year-old daughter is in foster care.

Zhao Qingshan Forced into Homelessness after Escaping from the 610 Office

Zhao Qingshan, male, 50, resident of Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province

Zhao Qingshan was arrested for posting Falun Gong flyers. Mr. Zhao was able to escape after being detained for 28 days at the Nagang Detention Center in Harbin City, and had to live like a fugitive. On January 24, 2001, he was arrested at 10 a.m. for passing out Falun Gong flyers and was sent to the local 610 office. Mr. Zhao was kept in police custody, where they handcuffed his hands behind his back, and started to beat his face and body with a leather belt, an electric baton, and fists. Three policemen took turns beating him while taunting and insulting him. The torture continued for two hours resulting in much blood, loose teeth and a black and blue face. It took over 20 days for Mr. Zhao to recover. Mr. Zhao was able to escape while being taken to the dining hall, though he still had a handcuff on one wrist. To avoid further torture, he was forced to become homeless.

Dang Lanfeng Forced to Leave Home to Escape Torture

Dang Lanfeng, female, 56, a retired employee of the Shijiazhuang City Fertilizer Factory, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.

Home address: No. 101, Gate 1, Building 15, Fourth District, resident complex of the Shijiazhuang City Fertilizer Factory, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

On October 17, 1999, Ms. Dang Lanfeng went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted back to the Shenglibei Police Station. Policeman Zheng Qihong handcuffed Ms. Dang to a tree. On October 20, 1999, Ms. Dang was sent to the Xinle Detention Center. On November 3, 1999, because she still refused to give up Falun Gong, Ms. Dang was sentenced to three-years of forced-labor and sent to group 4 of the Shijiazhuang City Labor Camp. In the labor camp, Ms. Dang was forced to work from 6:00 a.m. to midnight. Ms. Dang was also beaten and forced to

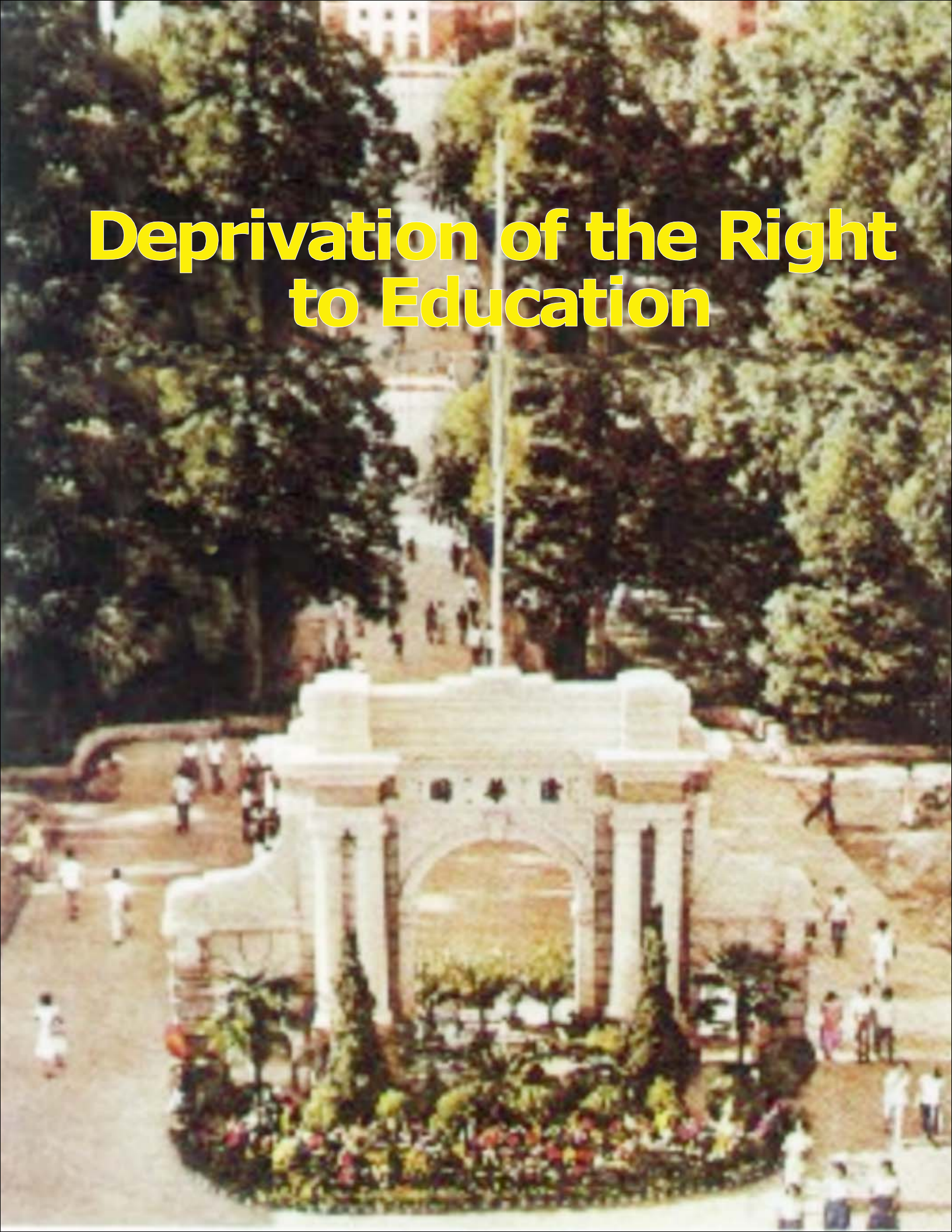
stand for long periods of time. She was released after one year of detention, but the police often went to her home to threaten her and her family members. Ms. Dang had to leave her home to avoid being detained again. Thinking that she might return, the local police always go to her home during the holidays and try to force her husband to reveal her whereabouts.

A Couple Forced to Leave Home Because of Practicing Falun Gong

1. **Chen Shufen**, female, 40, resident of Nanbaisha Village, Boling Town, Boye County, Hebei Province
2. **Huo Shimin**, Chen Shufen's husband.

On July 20, 1999, Chen Shufen went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Therefore, Ms. Chen was detained at the Boye County Detention Center for ten days and fined 250 Yuan. On October 22, 1999, the local authorities took Ms. Chen by force to the government building and beat her because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. Then they detained Ms. Chen at the Boye County Detention Center for fifteen days and fined her 400 Yuan. On September 21, 2000, Ms. Chen was detained at the Boye County Police Station for six days and fined 1,600 Yuan. On June 1 and June 3, 2001, the chiefs of the County Police Station and the local government officers went to Ms. Chen's home several times to force her to renounce Falun Gong. On June 4, 2001, Ms. Chen left home in order to avoid the torture she knew would follow. Many policemen went to her home, trying to find her. They also tried to force her husband, Huo Shimin, to renounce Falun Gong, which caused him to leave home as well.

Deprivation of the Right to Education



Tsinghua University, one of the most prestigious universities in China. Hundreds of faculty members and students have been expelled and jailed because of their belief in Falun Gong.

Brothers Expelled from School for Practicing Falun Gong

1. **Zang Haoran**, male, 14, a fifth grade student of the 4th Elementary School, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province
2. **Zang Haotong**, male, 13, Zang Haoran's younger brother, a fourth grade student of the 4th Elementary School, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province

In March 2001, all middle and elementary schools in Shuangcheng City required students to write essays criticizing and attacking Falun Gong. On March 8, Haoran, a Falun Gong practitioner, wrote about the truth of Falun Gong in an essay entitled "Falun Gong is an Orthodox Teaching." Upon reading this, the principal and teachers threatened him, "If you don't denounce Falun Gong, and if you insist on practicing it, you will be expelled from school!" Despite the enormous pressure, Haoran stayed firm about Falun Gong practice. The principal did not dare to openly dismiss Haoran, but instead forced him to transfer schools (see the "letter of transfer request" under **Attachments** below). However, even before he could find a school to transfer to, the principal prohibited Haoran from coming to school. In addition, even though his own "letter of transfer request" stated "practice of Falun Gong" as the reason for the transfer, the principal told the teachers and students at the school that Haoran was asked to leave for picking fights.

Zang's younger brother, Zang Haotong, 13 years old, is also a Falun Gong practitioner. Like his brother, he was forced out of the same school for not renouncing his belief in Falun Gong. They have both been deprived of the right to an education by professional teachers and are staying at home.

Attachments:

1. The essay that Zang Haoran wrote entitled "Falun Gong is the Orthodox Teaching"

March 8, 2001

Teachers:

Falun Gong is the Orthodox Teaching and it is not like what you have thought it to be. It teaches us to be good people and conduct ourselves according to the

universal principles of "Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance" in our daily lives. We are good students at school and good children at home. If you do not know the truth about Falun Dafa, it is not your fault, as I have not done my job well. I urge the principal and teachers to get to know about Falun Gong. Please consider my words carefully. All human beings are kind in nature. Please show your kind nature so as to position yourselves well. The government has banned Falun Gong because they do not know the truth. If they knew the truth they would lift the ban. You also want me to be a good student. These are words from my heart. Therefore, I must continue to practice Falun Gong.

*Your student,
Zang Haoran*

2. The reference letters from the principal, indicating that Zang Haoran and Zang Haotong need to transfer from their school because they practice Falun Gong.

The image shows two identical 'Transfer Request' forms (商转信) for Zang Haoran and Zang Haotong. Each form is filled out with handwritten information and has a red circular stamp from the school.

Form 1 (Left):

- 商转信 第 12 号
- 学校: 我校 五年二班
- 学生: 藏浩然 因 习练法轮功
- 需转往贵校就读, 如同意接收, 请签署意见并加盖贵校上一级主管部门学籍专用章(盖背面)
- 转出学校(章): [Red circular stamp]
- 2001年3月22日
- 接收学校(章):
- 二〇〇 年 月 日

Form 2 (Right):

- 商转信 第 12 号
- 学校: 我校 四年二班
- 学生: 藏浩童 因 习练法轮功
- 需转往贵校就读, 如同意接收, 请签署意见并加盖贵校上一级主管部门学籍专用章(盖背面)
- 转出学校(章): [Red circular stamp]
- 2001年3月22日
- 接收学校(章):
- 二〇〇 年 月 日

7th Grade Student Dismissed from Middle School for Practicing Falun Gong

1. **Yang Jin**, male, 16, a 7th grade student of Sanhe City First Middle School, resident of Sanhe City, Hebei Province
2. **Li Fengxia**, female, mother of Yang Jin, resident of Sanhe City, Hebei Province

On December 20, 2000, Mr. Yang Jin's teacher, Zhang Yonghui, the Dean of Studies, Zhang, the school principal, Yang Zhidong, the Party Secretary of the school, and several other school officials each attempted to force Yang Jin to give up Falun Gong. He was threatened with expulsion if he continued to practice. He refused to renounce his belief in Falun Gong and, thus, was expelled from school.

When Mr. Yang Jin's expulsion was exposed on the internet, policeman Yan from Beicheng Police Substation of Langfang City Police Station (Hebei Province) arrested Mr. Yang Jin and his mother Li Fengxia from their home on March 20, 2001. Their home was ransacked. Mr. Yang was interrogated by the police for five hours.

Post Doctorate Researcher Dismissed and Sent to Labor Camp for Practicing Falun Gong

Zhang Yong, male, 30, post-doctorate fellow of the Institute of Chemistry and Metallurgy, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing



▲ Mr. Zhang Yong

From April 13 to May 12, 2000, Mr. Zhang Yong was detained in Beijing for practicing Falun Gong. He was subsequently dismissed from the Chinese Academy of Science and was sentenced to one year of forced labor.

Graduate Students Expelled from School for Writing to Mr. Kofi Annan About the Persecution of Falun Gong

1. **Luo Mingpu**, a graduate student in the History Department at the Sichuan University, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province
2. **Liu Bin**, a graduate student at the Sichuan University, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province
3. **Liu Tao**, a graduate student at the Sichuan University, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province
4. **Chen Mingyong**, male, a graduate student at the Industrial Institute of Sichuan, Sichuan Province

In October 1999, Luo Mingpu, Liu Bin and Liu Tao were expelled from the Sichuan University in Chengdu City, Sichuan Province. They were charged by the authorities at the Sichuan University with participating in drafting an appeal letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, for the Falun Gong practitioners in Sichuan Province. They were also charged with collecting signatures on a petition which called for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong.

On October 20, 1999, Chen Mingyong was arrested by the Chengdu police for writing the letter to Mr. Kofi Annan and collecting signatures on the petition. He was held in a jail on Ningxia Street, Chengdu City. Later, he was dismissed from the Industrial Institute of Sichuan, Sichuan Province.

Honor Student Expelled from School for Refusing to Denounce Falun Gong

Zhang Haibin, male, 17, an honor senior student in Class 3 of the 22nd Senior High School in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

Zhang Haibin suffered continuous persecution by the authorities of his high school because he practiced Falun Gong.

On New Year's Day 2000, school authorities summoned Zhang to the school and forced him to write a statement denouncing Falun Gong. They threatened not to release him unless he writes such a letter. Zhang was released after he went on a hunger strike for a day and a half.

During the 2000 summer vacation, the school sent teachers and students to his home everyday to watch him.

On December 6, 2000, the school gave Zhang an ultimatum: either give up Falun Gong or face expulsion. On December 9, 2000, Zhang went to Beijing to appeal to the government for an end to the harassment from the school and the persecution of Falun Gong. He was arrested and detained in the Qinghe Detention Center in Beijing. He was also beaten by the guards at the Qinghe Detention Center.

On December 27, 2000, Mr. Zhu, the principal of the 22nd High School, went to Beijing to take Zhang back to the school. Afterwards, they sent him to the Yudong Police Station in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province. In February 2001, Zhang was sentenced to the Shijiazhuang Labor Camp, Hebei Province.

Zhang Haibin's father has written many letters to the authorities demanding that his son be released. Because of this, his father is wanted by the police. At present, Zhang Haibin is still detained in the Shijiazhuang Labor Camp.

Students From Daqing City Threatened with Dismissal from School

1. Students in No.69 Middle School, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province
2. Students in No. 55 Middle School, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province
3. Students in Fendou Primary School of Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province

In March 2001, students in No. 69 Middle School, No. 55 Middle School, and the Fendou Primary School of Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province were forced to sign a petition defaming Falun Gong.

In the No. 69 Middle School many students objected to sign documents against Falun Gong. In order to obtain enough signatures, the school officials forced students to either sign the petition or face dismissal.

In No. 55 Middle School, the students were divided into groups of four or five. Under their teachers' surveillance, they were forced to sign a petition defaming Falun Gong while being videotaped. Afterwards, the students and faculty were required to attend a meeting to slander Falun Gong. They were threatened with dismissal from school if they would not slander Falun Gong.

In Fendou Primary School, several students were forced to sign a petition defaming Falun Gong. Two policemen took hold of one student and made him sign his name. Many children were in tears because they did not want to sign the petition. Some children signed the name of Jiang Zemin or pseudonyms. Students who refused to sign were dismissed from school or arrested and detained.

Gao Shanshan was Deprived of the Right to Higher Education Because Practicing Falun Gong

Gao Shanshan, female, 16 years old (at the time of the incident), a high school student of the First High School in Qiqihaer City, Heilongjiang Province

On September 20, 1999, Gao Shanshan went to Beijing to meet her mother, Zhou Yingjie, who was visiting from Japan. The owner of the hotel where Gao's mother was staying saw Gao carrying a Falun Gong book and had her sent to the Beijing police department. A policeman cursed at her, pulled her hair, and forcefully inserted a piece of spoiled lamb meat into her mouth. When her mother, Zhou Yingjie, came to visit her in the detention center, she was ordered to leave immediately.

Because she insisted on her right to practice Falun Gong, Gao Shanshan was prohibited from taking the college entrance exams after she graduated from the First High School of Qiqihaer City in July 2000. She was thereby deprived of the right to receive a higher education. She was even deprived of the right to receive education abroad, as the Qiqihaer City Police Department refused to issue her a passport to go to Japan (despite her parent's plea to have their daughter go to Japan to visit them).

On January 23, 2001, Gao Shanshan was arrested again and sent to the No. 2 Prison of Qiqihaer City, Heilongjiang Province.

Attachment:

Appeal from Gao Shanshan's Japanese Father to Request the Release of Gao Shanshan.

My name is Gao Xiazhengsheng. [Note: this is the Chinese phonetic spelling of the Japanese name]. I am a 57-year-old Japanese man. My wife, Gao Xiayouzi, [her Chinese name is Zhou Yingjie] is 49 years old, and Chinese.

My daughter, Gao Shanshan, who is 19 years old, is still in China. I planned to let her continue her college education in Japan after she graduated from high school. However, she has been arrested twice by the Chinese Government because she practiced Falun

Gong. We have lost all contact with her since January 23, 2001, when she was detained for the second time. It has now been four months since we last heard from her.

My daughter is an excellent student and she has a kind heart. She was unhappy before, due to her skin disease and stomach problems. We spent a lot of money, though we were unable to cure her diseases. Since she began practicing Falun Gong, however, her diseases have disappeared, and all without spending a penny. She has become a healthy and happy child. That is why she has very deep gratitude towards Falun Gong and its founder, Mr. Li Hongzhi. In July 1999, when the government started persecuting Falun Gong in China, she had very courageously gone—as a 16 year-old girl—to Beijing to appeal and to clarify the truth of Falun Gong and its benefits to the people and to the country. However, she was arrested and confined in the school's dormitory for a month. During that time, she was brainwashed every day and was forced to give up Falun Gong. After graduating from the No. 1 High School in Qiqihaer City, Heilongjiang Province, she was deprived of the right to attend college and receive a higher education. When we contacted the local police station to request the procedures needed for her to return to Japan, the government deprived her of the right to go abroad and have a family reunion. On January 23 of this year, she was arrested again and, ever since then, she has been detained in the No. 2 Prison of Qiqihaer City.

The Chinese prison system is very dismal and the concept of human rights is foreign to it. I heard that more than 200 Falun Gong practitioners have died from torture and beating. [Note: The reported cases of death in custody surpassed 300 as of October 29, 2001]. I really can't imagine what kind of life my daughter, a 19 year-old child, is having in a dismal Chinese prison, nor what kind of inhumane treatment she may be receiving.

Four months have passed, and we haven't heard a single word from her. Her mom and I are very concerned about her situation now. My health was already bad. In addition, each sleepless night of worrying has caused my health to worsen. Every day, her mother and I look forward to hearing from her,

and to her returning to Japan to live with us; we look forward to her enjoying the happy and beautiful life a 19 year-old girl should have.

I am hereby sincerely calling for the Japanese Government and international human rights organizations to please pay close attention to my daughter's destiny and to help by doing whatever they can to facilitate her release from the Chinese prison, thus allowing her to return to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

*Gao Xiazhengsheng
Telephone: 048-093-6368*

Cao Kai, a Ph.D. Student, Tortured and Dismissed for Practicing Falun Gong

Cao Kai, male, 29, a Ph.D. student at the Institute of Developmental Biology of the Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing

On June 7, 2000, Mr. Cao Kai was arrested during a visit to a Falun Gong practitioner's home in Hainan Province. He was detained in a detention center in Hainan Province for over half a month. On June 23, 2000, he was brought back to Beijing and dismissed from his Ph.D. program in the Chinese Academy of Science. Mr. Cao was detained in the No. 7 Detention Center of the Haidian District Police Department, where his health deteriorated due to police maltreatment. To protest the detention and maltreatment, Mr. Cao Kai started a hunger strike. The police force-fed him by inserting a tube through his nose. Because they left the tube in him for many days, Mr. Cao Kai's body became extremely weak and many of his organs atrophied. His eyes also started to bleed. The government representatives of the Haidian District refused to release him despite his poor health.

Music Student Dismissed from School for Appealing for Falun Gong

Wang Bo, female, 20, student of China Central Music Institute in Beijing, resident of 52-2-403 West Tangu Street, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

In September 2000, Ms. Wang Bo was dismissed from the China Central Music Institute in Beijing for refusing to write a statement renouncing Falun Gong. She had been arrested twice and was under police surveillance at home. Due to her previous appeals to the government in Beijing to stop the persecution of Falun Gong, Ms. Wang was followed whenever she leaves home.

On December 4, 2000, Ms. Wang went to Beijing again to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Then, she was surrounded, beaten, and kicked by several Tiananmen Square policemen. A police officer conducted a body search and stole 600 Yuan from her.

Ms. Wang Bo was sentenced to three years in a labor camp by the Yudong Police Substation in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province. Consequently, she was dismissed from school. At that time she was nineteen years old. She was later sent to the Shijiazhuang Labor Camp and detained in the 2nd Group (5th Section) of the Labor Camp.

Student Suspended, Expelled, and Prohibited from Obtaining an Education at the Tsinghua University

The Tsinghua University is one of the most prestigious centers of learning in China. It has been referred to as the MIT of China and many top scholars have attended and taught in the university. However, since the Chinese Government's persecution of Falun Gong began in July 1999, Tsinghua students who practice Falun Gong have been persecuted and denied their right to an education and to prepare for a career.

The practitioners are rejected when they go to register at the school. Students who practice Falun Gong have been arbitrarily detained and placed under house arrest for up to three months. Furthermore, they have been beaten and tortured by the police, and they have been sent to labor camps and jails. University officials have sent students to anti-Falun Gong brainwashing classes, threatened them with arrests, labor camp terms, and suspension. The university has suspended student practitioners for as long as one year, and they have sent them home or even expelled them. Students who practice Falun Gong have had their candidacy for post-graduate degrees rejected and their research projects cancelled. Unless they write statements promising to give up practicing Falun Gong, the students are neither allowed to return to school nor to go abroad to finish their studies.

Two Ph. D. Candidates were Beaten and Expelled

1. **Liu Wenyu**, male, 28, a Ph.D. student in the Department of Thermal Energy, Tsinghua University, Beijing

On July 21, 1999, Mr. Liu was detained by the police for one day for appealing against the persecution of Falun Gong. The police dragged him for about fifty meters and his clothes were torn off, causing bleeding lacerations on his arms. The police also kicked him in the head. In October 1999, he was suspended from the University for practicing Falun Gong. Then, in June 2000, he was detained for one month for appealing against the persecution of Falun

Gong. On January 1, 2001, Mr. Liu was detained at home for three months and forced to attend an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class. The university expelled him because he would not give up Falun Gong.

2. **Huang Kui**, male, 25, a Ph.D. student at the Department of Precision Machinery & Instrumentation, class of 1999, Tsinghua University, Beijing

On July 25, 1999, Huang Kui was detained in the Beijing Police Station because he went to an appeals office in Beijing to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. In October 1999, the University suspended him for three months because he practiced Falun Gong. In June 2000, he was arrested on campus because he joined the campus Falun Gong group practice. He was publicly beaten by the police and expelled from the university because he would not give up Falun Gong.

Four Ph. D. Candidates Suspended

1. **Zhang Cunman**, male, a Ph. D. student in the Department of Precision Instruments, Tsinghua University, Beijing

On July 25, 1999, Zhang Cunman was detained for one day because he appealed against the persecution of Falun Gong. In October 1999, he was suspended from school for practicing Falun Gong.

2. **Yu Ping**, male, 29, a Ph.D. student in the Department of Thermal Energy, Tsinghua University, Beijing

In October 1999, Mr. Yu was detained for attending a secret Falun Gong Experience-Sharing Conference at the university. He was handcuffed with his hands behind his back and then he was beaten. Afterwards, the university suspended him for three months. They forced him to attend an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class for two weeks, and they also forced him to write a pledge to stop practicing Falun

Gong. Later, he was detained for six days, and then given criminal detention for practicing Falun Gong in Tiananmen Square. He was suspended by the University because of this. In addition, he was not allowed to study abroad, even though he received a scholarship from a University in the U.S.

3. **Wang Weiyu**, male, 27, a Ph. D. student in the Department of Precision Instruments, Tsinghua University, Beijing

In October 1999, Mr. Wang was detained for attending a secret Falun Gong Experience-Sharing Conference. He was suspended for four months. Furthermore, he was forced to attend an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class at the University.

4. **Li Yixiang**, male, Ph.D. student in the Department of Electrical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing

On October 21, 1999, Mr. Li was detained while attending an secrete Experience-Sharing Conference. In the prison, he was force-fed while on a hunger strike. After leaving the prison, he was not able to continue his Ph.D. study because he was isolated for "transformation" at #200 (Institute of Nuclear Energy Technology of Tsinghua University). A team of over twenty university staff members, led by the Vice Chairman of the Tsinghua Communist Committee, Zhang Zaixing, worked everyday on brainwashing and reforming Mr. Li. During the reform, he was compelled to write some statements against his will. The team edited what he wrote to make it anti-Falun Gong and then published it in the People's Daily (the official Communist newspaper). After that, he was allowed to return to school, though they kept him under surveillance and restricted his activities.

Master's Candidates Expelled

1. **Li Yanfang**, female, 26, a Master's student in the Institute of Nuclear Energy Technology, Tsinghua University, Beijing

In September 1999, Ms. Li Yanfang was detained because she practiced Falun Gong at the University. At the end of October 1999, she was detained again because she attended a secret Falun Gong Experience-Sharing Conference on campus. In June 2000, she was detained for nine days because she appealed against the persecution of Falun Gong. In August 2000, Ms. Li was not allowed to register, and thus expelled from the University.

2. **Zhang Zhigang**, male, a Master's student in the Department of Hydrology, Tsinghua University, Beijing

In October 1999, Mr. Zhang was suspended from the University and sent home for three months because he practiced Falun Gong. In January 2000, he was forced to attend an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class. Then, on April 25, 2000, he was detained for one month for appealing against the persecution of Falun Gong in Tiananmen Square. In July 2000, his Master's candidacy was canceled.

Six Master's Candidates Suspended

1. **Chen Zhixiang**, male, 26, a Master's student in the Department of Hydrology, Tsinghua University, Beijing. On July 25, 1999, Chen Zhixiang was detained for appealing against the persecution of Falun Gong. On September 3, 1999, he was detained for one day and then not allowed to register because he practiced Falun Gong on campus. In October 1999, Mr. Chen was detained for attending a secrete Falun Gong Experience-Sharing Conference on campus. At the end of October 1999, he was detained again for appealing against the persecution of Falun Gong in Tiananmen Square. In June 2000, he was suspended from the University.
2. **Wang Zhiqiang**, male, 30, a Master's student, enrolled in the Department of Architecture, Tsinghua University, Beijing, in 1997. In October 1999, he was suspended for practicing Falun Gong.
3. **Cheng Ming**, male, a graduate student in the De-

partment of Economic Management, Tsinghua University, Beijing. Mr. Cheng was not allowed to register for classes because he practiced Falun Gong.

4. **Lin Yang**, male, 24, a Master's student in the Department of Hydrology, Tsinghua University, Beijing. Mr. Lin was illegally detained for ten days and then suspended from school for three months for appealing for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. He was not allowed to register for classes.
5. **Zhang Zhigang**, male, a graduate student in the Institute of Humanities, Tsinghua University, Beijing. On July 21, 1999, Zhang Zhigang was detained in the Fengtai Stadium for appealing for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. The police beat him at the stadium. The University also prohibited him from registering for classes because he refused to give up Falun Gong.
6. **Xu Guangyu**, male, a Master's student in the Arts College, Tsinghua University, Beijing. On June 14, 2001, the head of the Postgraduate Administration Department helped the police to detain Xu Guangyu. Afterwards, they sent him to an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class. He was not allowed to continue his studies at the University during this period.

Undergraduate Expelled

Ma Yan, female, 25, an undergraduate in the Department of Architecture, Tsinghua University, Beijing.

In September 1999, Ms. Ma was not allowed to register for classes because she practiced Falun Gong. On October 21, 1999, she was detained because she attended a secret Falun Gong Experience-Sharing Conference at the university. In November 1999, having finally been allowed to register for classes, she was sent home and suspended for one year. On April 25, 2000, she was detained for one month because she appealed for the right to practice Falun Gong. The university consequently expelled her.

Two Students Sentenced to Jail, Expelled

1. **Yu Jinmei**, female, graduate student in the Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing

On October 26, 1999, Ms. Yu was detained because she appealed to the government for the right to practice Falun Gong. In December 1999, the University and the Chemical Engineering Department suspended Ms. Yu from school for half a year. Later, she was forced to attend an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class at the University for two weeks.

In June 2000, she was detained again for photocopying Falun Gong materials in the University Library. She was sentenced to one year of forced-labor, re-education and detainment in the Women's Labor Camp in Daxing County, Beijing. She was consequently expelled from the University.

2. **Pan Yidong**, male, junior undergraduate in the Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing

In September 1999, Mr. Pan Yidong was not allowed to register for classes because he would not give up Falun Gong. In November 1999, he was suspended and sent home. The university canceled his Ph. D. candidacy. On July 23, 2000, he was sentenced to one year in prison because he went to Tiananmen Square to appeal to the government to end the persecution of Falun Gong. Consequently, he was expelled from the university.

Nine Undergraduates Suspended

1. **Xu Zhiguang**, male, 23, an undergraduate in the Department of Precision Machinery & Instrumentation, Tsinghua University, Beijing

In October 1999, the University suspended Xu Zhiguang for six weeks because he practiced Falun Gong. In June 2000, he withdrew his letter which university officials had forced him to write promising to stop practicing Falun Gong. He was threatened with suspension and expulsion from school.

2. **Li Chunyan**, female, 21, an undergraduate in the

Department of Engineering Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing

In September 1999, Li Chunyan was not allowed to register for classes because she practiced Falun Gong. She was allowed to register, but then the school suspended her until she wrote a letter pledging to give up Falun Gong. In September 2000, she was suspended again after she withdrew her "pledge."

3. **Qin Peng**, male, an undergraduate in the School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University, Beijing

In October 1999, Qin Peng was detained for attending a Falun Gong Experience-Sharing Conference at the university. On January 1, 2001, he was detained at his friend's home and then suspended by the university. He was only allowed to return to school after he unwillingly wrote a letter to renounce Falun Gong. In June 2001, he was detained again because he practiced Falun Gong on campus. He was suspended and sent home.

4. **Liu Zhimei**, female, 21, an undergraduate in the Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing

In September 1999, Liu Zhimei was not allowed to register for classes because she practiced Falun Gong. In October 1999, she was detained because she attended a secrete Falun Gong Experience-Sharing Conference on campus. As a result, she was suspended for one year. In July 2000, she was detained for over 20 days because she appealed to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. In August 2000, she requested to return to school, but was denied by the university.

5. **Li Xiaodan**, female, 21, an undergraduate in the Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing

Li Xiaodan was detained because she attended a secrete Falun Gong Experience-Sharing Conference on campus. Afterwards, she was suspended from the university. Ms. Li was allowed to return to school only after, under great pressure from the school authorities, she unwillingly wrote a letter pledging to give up Falun Gong. In June 2000, she was suspended again and not allowed to register for classes because she would not give up Falun Gong.

6. **Wang Lanlan**, female, 23, an undergraduate in the Department of Precision Machinery & Instrumentation, Tsinghua University, Beijing

Because she practiced Falun Gong, Ms. Wang was suspended and her Master's candidacy was canceled.

7. **Cai Huaiyu**, male, a senior undergraduate in the Department of Electronics, Tsinghua University

On July 25, 1999, Cai was detained for appealing for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. In October 1999, Mr. Cai was sent home by the University for eight weeks because he practiced Falun Gong. Afterwards, the University suspended him.

8. **Cai Ruitian**, male, an undergraduate in Class 52 of Irrigation Works in the Department of Hydrology, Tsinghua University, Beijing

Mr. Cai was not allowed to register because he practiced Falun Gong.

9. **Zhao Shaojun**, male, an undergraduate in the Department of Precision Machinery & Instrumentation, Tsinghua University

Mr. Zhao was detained by the school police for practicing Falun Gong in the campus woods. He was detained again and suspended by the university because he withdrew his "pledge" to stop practicing Falun Gong—a pledge that they had forced him to write.

Six Tsinghua Students Sentenced to Long Jail Terms for Distributing Falun Gong Materials on the Internet

At 9:00 p.m. on December 13, 2001, the Beijing Intermediate People's Court secretly put six Falun Gong practitioners on trial. The "crimes" they were accused of were: downloading information about Falun Gong from the internet; and, spreading the information via the internet, helium balloons, and banners. At the end of the trial, Ms. Yao Yue was sentenced to twelve years in jail, Mr. Wang Xuefei eleven years, Mr. Meng Jun ten years, Mr. Wang Xin nine years, Ms. Dong Yanhong five years, and Mr. Liu Wenyu three years.

1. **Yao Yue**, female, 29, graduate student of the class of 1996 in the Microelectronics Institute, Tsinghua University, Beijing. She is a Chinese Communist Party member and was once awarded the title of "Excellent Graduate of Beijing City"

On September 3, 1999, Ms. Yao Yue was forcefully taken to the police station at the Tsinghua University because she openly practiced the Falun Gong exercises on campus. Following that incident, the Chinese Communist Party and the university expelled her. Early on the morning of January 1, 2001, policemen from the Zhongguancun Police Station, Haidian District of Beijing broke into her house and arrested her.

2. **Liu Wenyu**, male, 29, Yao Yue's husband, a graduate student of the class of 1997 in the Heat Energy Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing. He was once awarded the "Excellent Student Scholarship" by the university

From January 15 to January 30, 2000, Mr. Liu Wenyu was illegally held under house arrest at the No. 200 Nuclear Testing Base because he refused to renounce Falun Gong. In June 2000, Liu Wenyu went to Tiananmen Square to appeal to the central government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Nevertheless, the police detained him for one month. Later, the Tsinghua University authorities dismissed him from the university. He was arrested with his wife and also detained.

3. **Meng Jun**, male, 29, associate lecturer in the Electrical Engineering Department, Tsinghua

University, Beijing. He holds a master's degree from the Electronics Department, Tsinghua University.

During September and October of 1999, police from the Tsinghua University Police Station and the Beijing Police Department detained Mr. Meng Jun twice. Because he refused to renounce Falun Gong, he was forced to leave his job as an associate lecturer in the Electrical Engineering Department. At midnight on December 31, 2000, police arrested him while posting Falun Gong materials on the street. During his detention, he suffered from inhumane beatings and torture.

4. **Wang Xin**, male, 25 years old, a Ph.D. student of the class of 1999 in the Department of Precision Machinery & Instrumentation, Tsinghua University, Beijing. He was once awarded "Excellent Cadre of the School," "Second Grade Excellent Student," "Haolaixi Schoolmate," and the "Xiyueyuying" Scholarship. He also used to be the vice-president of the department's Science Association.

In October 1999, the Tsinghua University authorities suspended Mr. Wang Xin because he practiced Falun Gong.

5. **Dong Yanhong**, female, 30 years old, with a bachelor's degree, winner of a national calligraphy contest. The Neighborhood Committee of the Southwest Building, Tsinghua University, listed Ms. Dong Yanhong as a key target because she refused to renounce Falun Gong.

In January 2001, the neighborhood committee tricked her into going to see the committee by saying that they wanted to have a chat with her. She has been detained ever since.

6. **Wang Xuefei**, male, a graduate student from Shanghai City. He was sentenced to eleven years in jail for distributing Falun Gong information on the Internet.

Violence Against Foreign Citizens



Top left Gina Sanchez is participating in a group meditation in Washington D.C.

Top right, Zenon Dolnyckyj being arrested in Tiananmen Square, Beijing. (AP's Photo)

Center, Police vehicles rush in to arrest practitioners in Tiananmen Square, Beijing. (AP's Photo)

Bottom left, Westerners in Tiananmen Square remain in meditation during assault by police. (AP's Photo)

Bottom right, Levi Browde arrested by police in Tiananmen Square. (AP's Photo)

Overview:

On November 20, 2001, around 2 p.m., thirty-six westerners gathered at Tiananmen Square. They sat in the lotus position, unfurled a large yellow banner emblazoned with the words "Truth, Benevolence, Forbearance," shut their eyes, and began their Falun Gong meditation exercise.

Within seconds, police vans rushed over and surrounded the group, and officers began forcing the foreigners inside. In response, they started to shout in Chinese: "Falun Gong is good!" Foreign news media reported that police repeatedly kicked and hit at least one practitioner.

These 36 foreigners were the first of many groups of western Falun Gong practitioners who went to Beijing to practice Falun Gong exercises at Tiananmen Square. To date, hundreds of people representing Falun Gong practitioners from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USA, and several other countries have gone to China to make their peaceful appeals to the Chinese government to stop killing the Chinese Falun Gong practitioners.

Their actions have been peaceful and in complete compliance with the fundamental rights spelled out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. However, all of these practitioners were arrested, mistreated, and forcibly deported by Chinese police. Many of them were beaten, some severely. While most of the foreigners were arrested in Tiananmen Square, many of them were abducted while walking on the street, and some were even taken away from their hotel rooms by police. While in police detention, these people were not allowed contact with their families, not allowed legal representation, and not even allowed contact with their embassies. They were interrogated, intimidated, and most of them had their valuable belongings stolen by the police. When they cited international standards for treatment of foreign nationals, the Chinese police simply stated: "This is China."

The international community has yet to see another government act so uncivilized to such a large number of foreign tourists, and so recklessly violate diplomatic bilateral treaties with so many countries.



The mistreatment and physical abuse of western Falun Gong practitioners by the Chinese police only serves to expose the PRC government's lies that their police refrain from using violence against domestic Falun Gong practitioners. If the Chinese policemen have no scruples to inhibit them from beating these foreigners, knowing that the victims are to be deported within hours, what would they not do to Chinese Falun Gong practitioners who they can incarcerate indefinitely?

The mistreatment and physical abuse of western Falun Gong

practitioners by the Chinese police also sends a rude reminder to the international community: The persecution of Falun Gong by the PRC government is no longer just a Chinese issue. With more and more people practicing Falun Gong around the world, the international community cannot look away from the PRC government's persecution of Falun Gong forever.

The following are case reports of abuses committed against some of the detained practitioners.

1. **Chun Lee**, female, 23, marketing consultant, resident of San Jose, California, U.S.A.

On February 14, 2002 Ms. Chun Lee and two friends were walking towards Tiananmen Square when several policemen stopped them and searched her friends' bags. Ms. Lee was simply standing and waiting off to the side when an officer suddenly screamed at her and threw her to the ground. More than ten uniformed and plainclothes policemen surrounded Ms. Lee and started beating her. They kicked her with their boots. One of the policemen stepped on her face, crushing her glasses, and punched her face, causing her nose to bleed badly. Then, with no explanation or inquiry, the officers tried to take her away. When Ms. Lee resisted this groundless arrest, the officers threw her back onto the ground and forcefully stepped on the back of her neck. They smashed her face into her scarf, smothering her until she was nearly unconscious. Then they strangled her with her scarf, and stuffed it down her throat. They then lift her up and carried her to a nearby police station.

At the station they threw her on the floor, searched her body and confiscated all of her belongings, including her passport. They then put her in a police van and drove her to a compound. As the van arrived at the building, the policemen dragged her out of the van by her hair, threw her down the steps of the bus, carried her inside and threw her to the foyer floor. Four policemen then cursed and interrogated her for several hours. One officer twisted her hand to force her to answer the questions.



▲ Ms. Chun Lee's bruises.

Ms. Lee was taken to a room with other practitioners. They requested a translator, and asked to place phone calls to their embassies. Their requests were denied. When they questioned the Chinese police about the legal grounds for their arrest, the police rudely yelled at them "shut up!" The police also brutalized several female detainees by dragging them into the room.

Ms. Lee was held for over 24 hours and was deported on February 15. While she was waiting for transportation to the airport, she was beaten again by a higher-ranking officer. He slapped her across the face so hard her ears rang and her jaw stuck open. The policeman continued to hit her in the face, pushed her to the floor, and to kicked her. She curled up in a ball and screamed. He stopped only because she continued her loud scream. The police confiscated her MP3 player and CD player. When she asked the officer to give them back, warning him that she would report the theft to the U.S. government, he simply replied that this was China [Apparently, he also thought it was ok to beat an innocent woman in China].

2. **Thai Ton**, male, 34, a biologist working for the federal government, resident of Durham North Carolina, U.S.A.

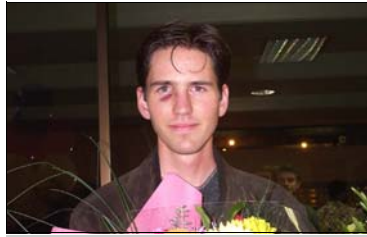
Mr. Thai Ton went to Tiananmen Square on February 14, 2002 to appeal for Falun Gong. As soon as the police recognized Mr. Ton as a Falun Gong practitioner, they immediately pushed him to the ground, stomped on his face, and broke his eyeglasses. They then took him to a detention center. The police confiscated his Palm Pilot computer, his wallet, and \$1,000. Because the beating, he suffered bruises and a gash on his hand. Mr. Ton was detained overnight before being forcibly deported. His belongings were never returned to him.

Related News Reports:

Family Awaits Word of NC Protesters in China?
The News & Observer, February 15, 2002
<http://www.newsobserver.com/ncwire/news/Story/910538p-907958c.html>

3. **Mark Gardner**, male, 22, student, Orange County, CA, U.S. A.

Mr. Mark Gardner went to Tiananmen Square on February 14 to display his yellow banner with the Chinese characters "Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance". Before he could even unfold the banner, the Chinese police threw him to the ground, pinned him down and kicked him in the face. They picked him up and forcefully placed him in a police van upside down, with his head to the floor. One police officer covered his mouth and nose to prevent him from speaking. He could not breathe until they shut the door and let go of his mouth. The policemen took Mr. Gardner to his hotel to retrieve his luggage, but confiscate his valuable belongings. The police then choked and punched him. Mr. Mark Gardner returned home with a black eye.



▲ Signs of battery sustained by Mr. Mark Gardner in China are clearly visible.

4. **Hiroyoshi Sawa**, male, 27, Computer Science Engineer, resident of Kyoto, Japan

On January 1, 2002, Mr. Hiroyoshi Sawa went to Tiananmen Square, where he unfurled a banner that read, "Falun Dafa is Good!" and proclaimed "Falun Dafa is Good!" in Chinese. Several policemen rushed over, shoved him into a police van, and grabbed his glasses, watch, and leather belt. After taking him to a prison, the police stripped Mr. Sawa of his Falun Gong T-shirt, beat him multiple times, and confiscated all of his Falun Gong books and materials. Mr. Sawa was locked in a cell from 2 p.m. until 6 a.m. the next morning, with no food or water. Whenever Mr. Sawa fell asleep or performed the Falun Gong exercises, the police came in and beat him. The police also interrogated him for information about Falun Gong practitioners in Japan. On January 2, the police escorted Mr. Sawa to Shanghai to board an airplane to Osaka, and forced him to pay an extra of 10,000 Yuan for the flight.

Related News Reports:

Falun Gong follower deported from China? Japan Times, January 6, 2002

Japanese Falun Gong follower deported after protest in Beijing? ODJ (Japan), January 4, 2002

5. **Connie Chipkar**, female, 61, a former teacher from Welland, Ontario, resident of Mississauga, Ontario, Canada

On January 23, 2002, Ms. Connie Chipkar went to Tiananmen Square to express her deep concern about the mounting persecution and murder of Chinese Falun Gong practitioners and to appeal to the hearts of the Chinese citizens. She removed her overcoat, displaying the "Falun Dafa SOS" sash she had worn across Europe, and began to softly sing a song about Falun Gong. In a matter of minutes, a policeman grabbed Ms. Chipkar's arms and dragged her away. He forcefully dragged her across the square and violently ripped the sash off of her clothes. He then forced her into a police van.



▲ Ms. Connie Chipkar man-handled while being arrested in Tiananmen Square.

Ms. Chipkar was interrogated in a police station for 3 hours. She was not allowed to contact the Canadian Embassy, and was held overnight in a police compound. She was deported from China the next day.

Related News Report:

[Group] Supporter Detained in China & Canadian Detained in [Group] Protest, Associated Press, Wednesday January 23, 2002

6. **Jared Pearman**, Male, resident of Orlando, Florida U.S.A.

On February 14, 2002, Mr. Jared Pearman arrived at Tiananmen Square and attempted to hold up a banner reading "Falun Dafa Truth, Compassion, Tolerance" in Chinese characters. He was tackled, kicked, and choked by four or five policemen.

Thinking that he was being kidnapped, and fearing that his life was in danger, Mr. Pearman tried to run away, but was chased down by military guards. They punched him to the ground, stomped on the side of his head, and kicked him in the face, back, groin, and stomach. Then, two military guards picked Mr. Pearman up and held his arms while others punched

his face and head. They took off his shoes and stomped on his feet with their boots to prevent him from running away again. They threw him on the ground again. While one policeman pressed his knee onto Mr. Pearman's head and twisted his arms, a senior officer repeatedly kicked him between his legs causing severe pain.

7. **Court Pearman**, Male, resident of Orlando, Florid, U.S.A

On February 14, 2002, Mr. Court Pearman went to Tiananmen Square. Although he did nothing, he found he was followed and surrounded by policemen, military guards, and a police van. He ran across the square and shouting "Falun Dafa is Good" in Chinese over and over until somebody tackled him to the ground. He was kicked and thrown into a van. A policeman then pressed his knees onto Mr. Pearman's head. He was taken to a detention center and interrogated. His requests to make phone calls and to speak with his embassy were denied.

Knowing that he had been arrested without just cause, Mr. Pearman escaped from the detention center by climbing down a fire escape. The guards caught him at the rear of the compound and beat him severely. Two men held each leg, one held each arm, one hit his face, and all of them kicked him hard. They continued beating him all the way back to the front of the building, into the elevator, and back to the interrogation room. They threatened to kill him, took his belt, and terrorized him for about an hour. Then he was put in a room with other practitioners. When Mr. Pearman was deported, the police carried him onto the airplane in tattered clothes, frightening the passengers.

8. **Albert Roman**, male, 25, a financial consultant, resident of Los Angeles, California, U.S.A

On February 14, 2002, Mr. Albert Roman went to Tiananmen Square. He wanted to kindly help the Chinese people to understand that Falun Gong is a peaceful spiritual practice and does not deserve to be persecuted. At Tiananmen Square, Mr. Roman pro-



Mr. Albert Roman

claimed, "Falun Gong is good" in Chinese. Within seconds, a policeman rushed over, pulled him into a police van and began choking and hitting him. The officer pressed Mr. Roman's face down to a seat and put him in a chokehold, which almost made him lose consciousness. The policeman then hit the back of his neck, his ribs, and his kidney area. When the van arrived at a detention center, the driver also joined in the assault. He grabbed Mr. Roman by the hair and jacket, and even ripped out tufts of hair as he forcefully threw him out of the van.

Mr. Roman was taken to a room and interrogated by a policeman. When he told his interrogator that the Chinese constitution grants the freedom to appeal, to assemble, and to express one's belief, the officer shamelessly responded, "We don't follow the constitution."

9. **Andre Hubert**, male, resident of Lörach, Germany

On February 14, 2002, Mr. Andre Hubert went to Tiananmen Square, unfurled a banner saying "Falun Dafa" with other German practitioners and proclaimed "Falun Dafa is good". Within 10 seconds, several policemen jumped on him and brutally knocked him down to the ground. They then threw him into a police van. Some policemen sat on him and pressed his face to the floor. Others kicked and beat him brutally. When the van arrived at a detention center close to Tiananmen Square, the driver joined in and hit his head and neck fiercely with his elbow. Mr. Hubert was then dragged out of the van and into the detention center, causing his shoes to fall off, and his belt to break.

Mr. Hubert and other western practitioners were taken to a detention "hotel" near the airport and were then illegally interrogated one by one. Mr. Hubert insisted on talking to officials from the German embassy, and refused to answer any questions as long as his request was not granted. The policemen then threatened him with long-term detention, and took him and five others, who refused to answer their questions, to in a suburb of Beijing.

In the detention center, the police repeatedly threatened that Mr. Hubert and five others that they would be sentenced to five years in prison. Practitioners explained that international laws and United Nations' conventions have no effect in China. The six practitioners were forced to submit to a physical ex-

amination. The policemen stripped off their clothes and humiliated them. All of their belongings were illegally seized. Mr. Hubert and two other Falun Gong practitioners, one from Sweden and one from Japan, were locked in a cell less than 15 square meters with 7 detainees. Instead of beds, there were only 8 sleeping slots in the wooden floor. A washbasin was at the end of the room,

and only cold water was provided. There was a ditch in the floor, which was used as a toilet. The room was full of the smell of human feces, and there was filth everywhere. With only 8 sleeping slots, the 10 detainees could only sleep on their sides. The other prisoners told Mr. Hubert that this jail had the best conditions of all.

Mr. Hubert and other practitioners were incarcerated in this jail for two days. They were forced to sit upright and face the toilet all day. They were not permitted to go outdoors and get any fresh air.

On February 18, Mr. Hubert was taken from the prison to the Beijing airport and sent back to Europe.

Related News Report:

AFP: "Three Swedish Falun Gong Protesters to Leave China," February 17, 2002



Mr. Andre Hubert was arrested and removed by six policemen in Tiananmen Square, Beijing

The Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group is a volunteer group dedicated to the human rights cause of Falun Gong practitioners. Our main activities include the collection, compilation of human rights violation cases against Falun Gong practitioners, and the submission of these cases to the United Nations, governments of world countries, and international human rights organizations. We also seek to publicize the Falun Gong crisis to bring about public awareness.

We welcome your suggestion and participation.

Please send comments and suggestions to:

The Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group

10299 Scripps Trail #226
San Diego, California 92131
USA

For updated information on Falun Gong, please visit

<http://www.faluninfo.net>

Thank you for your help.

The Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group

March, 2002

Back Cover: On November 20, 2001, thirty five western Falun Gong practitioners from ten countries staged a peaceful petition for Falun Gong in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, China.



It's not just a Chinese issue