

Torture

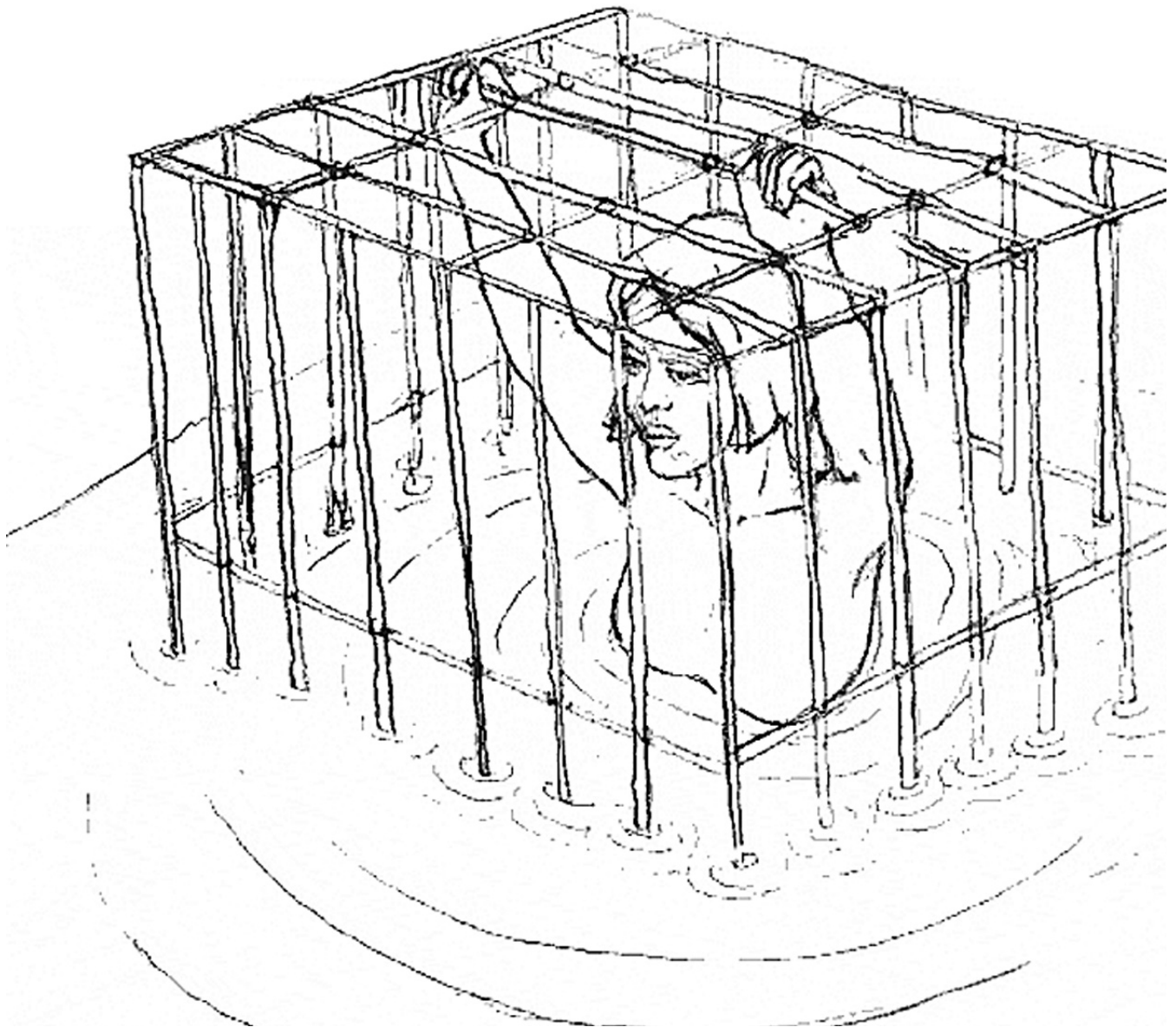


Photo overleaf: Water Dungeon

This is a deadly solitary confinement. A victim is stripped naked, locked in an iron cage with spikes on all sides, and lowered into a pit of filthy water until the water reaches the victim's neck. The victim cannot lean to any side because of the spikes, and cannot squat down because the water. Many practitioners have suffered this torture and some have died.

Paralyzed from Severe Torture

Li Huiqi, female, 35, former employee of the Shijiazhuang Paint Factory, Hebei Province.

On December 2, 2001, Ms. Li Huiqi was abducted by officials from the Weiming Street Police Station in Shijiazhuang City, then detained in the Shijiazhuang City No. 1 Detention Center for two months. On February 2, 2002, she was sentenced to one year of forced labor in the Shijiazhuang Labor Camp, “retroactive to the day she was arrested.”

To force Ms. Li to give up her faith in Falun Gong, the guards in the labor camp tortured her severely. Ms. Li was in critical condition a number of times as a result of this severe torture. Her family requested to see her repeatedly, but their requests were all rejected. On April 8, 2002, Ms. Li’s condition deteriorated so much that the labor camp had to send her to the People’s Hospital of Hebei Province for emergency care. Only at this point was her family allowed to see her. Ms. Li was later transferred to the Third Hospital of Hebei Province for treatment, but her injuries were so severe that the doctors could not heal her paralysis. She also suffered from lung and urinary system injuries, all resulting from the severe torture. Her whole body twitched constantly, and she often lost consciousness. The doctors had to use a respirator to maintain her breath.

On December 3, 2002, Zhao Jinlong, the director of Shijiazhuang Labor Camp, and policeman Zhou Yilin demanded that the hospital halt its intensive care for Ms. Li. The excuse was that Ms. Li’s one-year sentence was over! She was thus forcibly moved out of hospital.



Ms. Li Huiqi is paralyzed and relies on a respirator to breathe



Ms. Li Huiqi’s legs are deformed and she could not stand up

Beaten to Blindness

Sun Changli, female, 44, resident of Hongmiaozi Village in Xinbin County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province.

Ms. Sun Changli was detained in the Wujiabao Labor Camp. To force her to give up practicing Falun Gong, the guards there repeatedly tortured her. One night in late December 2001, several guards dragged Ms. Sun out of her cell and began another torture session. They forced her to maintain a squatting position for a long time, and then forced her to bend forward with her two arms stretched out sideways, the so-called “flying an airplane” torture. The police beat her savagely whenever she could not hold this agonizing position. This torture lasted for four hours. Eventually, the police beat Ms. Sun to the point that she completely lost her eyesight. However, she was still tortured in the days that followed. Moreover, they threatened to beat her to death if she dared to tell people how she was beaten to blindness.

Eye Popped out from Beating

Zhang Binghui, female, 51, resident of Changchun City, Jilin Province. On February 10, 2002, Ms. Zhang Binghui was detained at the Changchun City’s Kaixuan Hospital because she refused to renounce her belief in Falun Gong. The doctors and nurses at the hospital viciously beat Ms. Zhang with an electric baton and other instruments, causing one of her eyes to fall out. She was transferred to the Changchun City Center Hospital, but her eye could not be saved.

Loss of Eyesight Due to Severe Torture

Liu Xiaolian, female, 61, resident of Chibi Town, Chibi City, Hubei Province.

In December of 2000, Ms. Liu Xiaolian was detained in a labor camp in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province because she went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. She was denied drinking water for nine days and beaten by police. Later, she was escorted to a detention center in her hometown. She was detained at the detention center for 20 months and suffered various forms of torture. She was never allowed a family visit or a full night’s sleep. She was once forced to kneel on the ground for twelve hours. On a number of occasions, officer Ye Jun beat Ms. Liu so viciously that she lost consciousness. As a result of the severe torture, Ms. Liu could not walk, sit, eat, move, or get up, and she lost vision in both eyes. However, the police continued to detain and torture her. Once, Ye Jun punched and kicked Ms. Liu in her lower abdomen so hard that her internal organs were severely damaged and she had to be sent to the hospital for treatment. In the hospital, despite her injuries and blindness, she was forcibly injected with a poisonous substance that caused her to vomit blood and pass blood in her stool. She was released only after she went on a hunger strike. However, as soon as her eyesight got better, she was detained again.

Hung Up with Arms Handcuffed and Tortured for over 100 days

Qiu Cuixiang, female, 50, resident of Chongqing City, Sichuan Province.

In 2001, while detained at the Chongqing City Women's Labor Camp, Ms. Qiu Cuixiang was hung up with her arms handcuffed behind her back for more than 100 days. While hung in this position, she was tortured in a variety of ways: her eyes were poked with pins when she dozed off slightly; her face was completely covered with yellow adhesive tape, including her nose and mouth, causing her to pass out from suffocation; and she was beaten until she was bruised all over. Early one morning, a guard cut all her hair, leaving just a small spot on the top of her head to insult her. They then wrote remarks slandering Falun Gong all over her body. Right before the New Year of 2002, the labor camp officials extended Ms. Qiu's detention term by ten months because she still refused to renounce Falun Gong.

Policeman Burned Face with Cigarette

Zhao Fengying, female, resident of Caojiatugou Village, Hongshagou Town, Weifang City, Shandong Province; her hometown was Dongnan Village, Hongshagou Town.

On March 6, 2000, Ms. Zhao Fengying took a train from Weifang City to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. At 3 p.m. on March 8, local police abducted her from a Beijing hotel. Around 8:30 p.m., police officer Song Shuling started beating and kicking her violently. At about 11 p.m., Song grasped Ms. Zhao's hair and used his cigarette

to burn her face about 30 times. Ms. Zhao was sent back to Weifang City, arriving at about 6 a.m. on March 10, 2000.



The photos of Ms. Zhao were taken at the Hongshagou Police Station of Weifang City at around 8 a.m. on March 10, 2000



Forced to Stand in the Snow for Three Days and Deprived of Sleep for Seven

Mu Xiangjie, female, resident of Hongqiao District, Tianjin City.

Ms. Mu Xiangjie was detained at the Tianjin City Women's Labor Camp. Because she refused to give up practicing Falun Gong. In January 2000, Ms. Mu was forced to stand outside in the snow for three days and nights. She suffered such severe frostbite that her hands and feet swelled and festered, leaving her unable to walk for a month. However, the guards still used a pair of small handcuffs on her. They handcuffed her so tightly that the handcuffs cut into her flesh and caused her wrists to bleed. The guards also placed her in solitary confinement and strapped her arms to a steel bar in the window so she could not sleep for seven days. They shocked Ms. Mu in her mouth with an electric baton and beat her arms with electric batons. After she was released from solitary confinement, Ms. Mu could not move her legs and there were blood blisters covering her arms.

Although Ms. Mu was severely weakened by the torture, the guards still forced her to do hard labor for long hours, getting up at 5 a.m. and having to work until 1 or 2 a.m.

Forced to Walk on Knees

Huang Cengxiu, female, 68, resident of Chibi City, Hubei Province.

Since July 20, 1999, Ms. Huang Cengxiu has been arrested four times and detained for a total of almost two years. She was interrogated many times. Once, she was forced to kneel down and walk on her knees. On another occasion, Officer Ye Jun slapped her face so severely that her entire face turned black and blue and her lips bled. Later, her left hand was handcuffed to the top of a window frame and she was forced to kneel down, suspended. During her fourth detention period at the Jiyu Police Station, while she was sitting cross-legged, one policeman pulled her left leg free and stomped on her right ankle with his boot heel. Later, a number of guards kicked her repeatedly. Her right leg remained swollen for weeks.

Face Disfigured from Beating

Zang Yuxia, female, resident of Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.



The large bruise covered Ms. Zang Yuxia's face and ear

One day in April 2002, several policemen broke into and ransacked Ms. Zang Yuxia's home without a warrant. Failing to find what they wanted, they forced Ms. Zang and her child, who is not a Falun Gong practitioner, into the police car. While in police custody, Ms. Zang was tortured severely. The torture left her face deformed, and her body was traumatized. She developed a high temperature of over 40°C that lasted a very long time and made her comatose.

Fingers Squeezed Between Chopsticks, Body Doused With Hot Water

1. **Yang Jingxin**, female, 37, resident of Weiping Township, Xingcheng County, Liaoning Province.
2. **Lu Guifang**, female, 50, resident of Weiping Township, Xingcheng County, Liaoning Province.
3. **Zhao Yuhua**, female, 41, resident of Weiping Township, Xingcheng County, Liaoning Province.

On April 24, 2002, Falun Gong Practitioners Ms. Yang Jingxin, Ms. Lu Guifang, and Ms. Zhao Yuhua went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. At 5 a.m. on April 25, they were arrested and detained at the Tiananmen Square Police Station.

At the Tiananmen Square Police Station, the police stripped Ms. Yang, Ms. Lu, and Ms. Zhao down to their underwear and handcuffed their hands behind their backs. The police inserted chalk and chopsticks between their fingers and squeezed very hard. Their fingers were squeezed until the chalk was crushed and the chopsticks broken. This torture caused their fingers to turn dark blue and become severely

swollen. The police also poured boiling hot water over Ms. Yang. Her entire body swelled up, and she lost consciousness twice during the five hours of torture.

Later, Ms. Yang, Ms. Lu and Ms. Zhao were sent to the notorious Masanjia Labor Camp.

Internal Organs Damaged and Bones Broken from Torture

Li Shujie, female, resident of Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province

In early November of 2001, police broke into Ms. Li Shujie's home and took her to the Anshunlu Police Station. A group of policemen led by Liu Dayi took turns beating her. They tied her down to a "tiger bench" and beat her savagely, causing her to bleed badly. When Ms. Li lost her control of bladder, officer Liu soaked up Ms. Li's blood and urine from the floor and wiped it on her face, using filthy words to insult her. They also covered her head with a plastic bag to suffocate her and repeatedly poked her face with needles. Only when she lost consciousness did they remove the plastic bag. However, as soon as she regained consciousness, they continued the torture. As a result of the torture, several of Ms. Li's bones were broken, and her face and body were covered with bruises. The police then imprisoned her in the Qiqihar First Detention Center.

A few days later, officer Liu took Ms. Li into a room for interrogation and beat her up once again. The severe beating injured her internal organs, causing severe bleeding. Despite her critical condition, the directors of the detention center, Mr. Feng and Mr. Yang, refused to send her for medical treatment. Instead, Mr. Yang ordered a staff member to inject her with an unknown substance. A month later, the police took Ms. Li away from the detention center.

Shocked on Sensitive Body Parts and Vomited a Liter of Blood

Wang Shouhui, female, resident of Changchun City, Jilin Province.

Because of her belief in Falun Gong, she had been repeatedly arrested and tortured by local police. In mid-April 2002, Ms. Wang was arrested once again. She was sent to the Changchun Police Station. The policemen blindfolded her and took her to a torture room on the hill near Jingyuetan, where they tortured her on the "tiger bench" for two days. They shocked her with electric batons on her breasts and genitals. They beat her face, head, and breasts until she vomited up nearly a liter of blood. The left side of her face was fractured, and she lost the vision in her left eye due to the beating. The police then sent Ms. Wang to the Shuangyang Detention Center, where her lungs became infected because of the torture. She went on a hunger strike to protest the detention. The police released her only when her condition became so critical that they feared she might die in custody.

Force-Fed Two Bottles of Hot Mustard Oil

Lin Lixin, female, in her 40s, resident of Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province.

On January 16, 2002, policemen from the Mudanjiang City Police Station arrested Ms. Lin Lixin and secretly sentenced her to a six-year jail term in the Mudanjiang City Detention Center. On April 2002, Ms. Lin went on hunger strike to protest the maltreatment she suffered in the detention center. The guards first attempted to force-feed her through a tube inserted into her mouth. When that failed, they forcibly inserted a tube through her nose, and left the tube in her nose for a long period of time for force-feeding. They even force-fed Ms. Lin two bottles of hot mustard oil. This caused severe injury to Ms. Lin's stomach, and she vomited a lot of blood. On July 12, 2002, Ms. Lin had to be sent to a hospital for resuscitation. However, on August 23, 2002, she was taken back to the detention center. Ms. Lin was terribly emaciated. Her legs were thinner than ordinary people's arms, and she could not open her eyes, speak, or move. Nevertheless, the police still kept heavy foot shackles on her.

Shocked and Beaten during a Hunger Strike

Zhang Shuxia, female, resident of Qinghe District, Tieling City, Liaoning Province.

Because Ms. Zhang Shuxia refused to renounce her belief in Falun Gong, on August 1, 2002, she was arrested and taken to the Qinghe Police Station at Tieling City. The police handcuffed Ms. Zhang and hung her up by her hands and her left foot. She was left hanging in this agonizing position for over five hours. Meanwhile, the police used electric batons to shock her, and they kicked her hard with leather boots. The torture left black and blue marks all over her body.

On August 5, 2002, Wang Yi and several other policemen interrogated Ms. Zhang again. At that point, she was on a hunger strike and had been without food and water for five days. Her body was so weak that it was difficult for her to stand, yet the policemen shocked Ms. Zhang's hands, armpits, ears, head, and other sensitive parts of her body with electric batons. The torture lasted from 2:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. Her whole body was trembling. Her pained cries could be heard throughout the corridor. Not wanting her screams to be heard, Wang Yi gagged Ms. Zhang's mouth with a towel. After the electric shocks, her ears and armpits were swollen, and she developed large blisters. During the whole interrogation and torture session, she was not allowed to use bathroom, and was forced to defecate in her pants.

Ms. Zhang was later released, but was forced to become homeless to avoid further persecution.

Severe Injury of Esophagus from Force-Feeding

On April 19, 2002, policemen from the Liulingqiao Police Station abducted **Ms. Zhang Jie**, a resident of Handan City, Hebei Province, and took her to the No. 1 Detention Center of Handan. When Ms. Zhang went on a hunger strike to protest her detention, the guards force-fed her by inserting a tube into her mouth, badly injuring her esophagus in the process. This caused a large amount of blood to gush out from her mouth. On another occasion, police guard Wu Xia tormented Ms. Zhang for a period of 24 hours by tying her arms so tightly behind her back that the insides of her arms touched each other. As a result, the nerves in Ms. Zhang's thumbs were damaged, and she lost all sensation in her thumbs. Later, the police guards placed a 60-pound shackle on Ms. Zhang's feet and chained her hands to the shackle. She was left in this agonizing position for seven days and seven nights, during which time she was not allowed to eat, use the restroom, or sleep. As a result, her entire body became swollen and she had to be sent for emergency treatment. The police have blocked any further information about Ms. Zhang.

Teeth Chipped from Force-Feeding

Gao Shuyun, female, resident of Tiefu City, Liaoning Province.

On February 12, 2002, policemen broke into Ms. Gao Shuyun's home and confiscated her personal property. Ms. Gao was then sentenced to three years of forced labor in the Tieling Labor Camp. During her detention, Ms. Gao went on a hunger strike for 41 days. On the sixth day of her hunger strike, the doctor in the labor camp stabbed the arches of her feet with needles. In order to force-feed her, officer Tian ordered several inmates to sit on her, while others tried to open her teeth with a toothbrush and a steel spoon, causing four of her front teeth to chip. She was in critical condition after repeated force-feeding, and was diagnosed with intestinal adhesions, hypertension, and an abnormal electrocardiogram. The labor camp released her for fear that she would die in custody. After her release, policeman Wang Biao of the Tiefu City Police Station extorted 1,000 Yuan from her family.

Two Elderly Women Beaten by a Gang of Government Officials

1. **Zhang Yuhua**, female, 55, resident of Daqinjin Town, Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province.
2. **Wang Lianfang**, female, 58, resident of Daqinjin Town, Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province.

On November 9, 1999, Ms. Zhang Yuhua and Ms. Wang Lianfang were arrested while on their way to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Police escorted them to the Daqinjin Town Government bureau, and a gang of dozens of staff came out to assault these two elderly women and rob them of their money. Four young men held each old woman down, while dozens of people took turns beating and kicking them. The two old women passed out many times during their one-day and two-night ordeal of torture. Then they were sent to the Zhaoyuan City Police Bureau and detained for 15 days.



Elderly ladies bruised by beatings



Pushed off from the 4th Floor

Liu Tao, female, 28, resident of Tangu district, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.

In October 2000, the police arrested Ms. Liu Tao for telling people about Falun Gong. She was sentenced to three years of forced labor at Shijiazhuang Labor Camp, Hebei Province. The camp guards used various means to force her to renounce Falun Gong, including handcuffing her, placing her in solitary confinement, forcing her to stand, and depriving her of sleep for an extensive amount of time.

On May 11, 2001, at approximately 7:00 a.m., the guards once more tortured Ms. Liu, and forced her to jump from the fourth floor of a building. The impact caused ten broken bones, four of which were compound fractures. The camp officials did not send Mr. Liu to the hospital or give her any treatment until 11:00 a.m., by which time Ms. Liu had lost consciousness as a result of bleeding.

Ms. Liu was sent back to the labor camp only 26 days after surgery, still encased in a body cast, even though she had steel pins in various parts of her body. The police denied her family's repeated requests to bail her out for independent hospitalization. In January 2002, the police transferred Ms. Liu to the Hebei Law Enforcement Education Center for further persecution.

Beaten with an Electric Baton and Wooden Stick

Zhong Bo, female, 42, resident of Anda City, Heilongjiang Province, an employee of the Anda Chemistry Factory.

At 9:00 a.m. on May 31, 2002, Liu Yingshan, an officer from the "610 Office" of Anda City, led six policemen to Ms. Zhong Bo's home. They confiscated her family's property and forcibly searched her, groping her body. They then took Ms. Zhong to the Anda City Politics and Administration Department. The vice-director of the Anda City Police Department, Wang Jun, ordered several policemen to strap Ms. Zhong to a chair and beat her. Liu Yingshan shocked Ms. Zhong's back with an electric baton, and Wang Jun fiercely beat Ms. Zhong's head and body with a wooden stick until she passed out.

Later at the hospital, an examination showed that two of Ms. Zhong's right ribs were broken; there were inch-long wounds at the corners of her eyes and ears; her teeth were broken; her whole face was black and swollen; and her body was covered with severe bruises. Ms. Zhong has not yet completely recovered. She has no memory of what happened and she cannot take care of herself. However, the police still do not leave her alone. She is under constant surveillance.

Electric Shock, Woolen Shoes, Small Cell, and Forced Labor in the Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp

Zheng Donghui, female, 30, former accountant at the Changchun Optical and Mechanical Instrument Factory, Changchun City, Jilin Province.



Ms. Zheng Donghui has been held at the Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp in Changchun City. To force her to give up Falun Gong, the guards at the labor camp have continuously tortured her in many ways. She was once locked in solitary confinement in a small cell for over two weeks. The cell was dark and damp, and had no window, water, or toilet. Ms. Zheng had to defecate and urinate inside the same small cell. She was also not allowed to wash herself. When she was released from the cell, the stench in the cell was unbearable.

In the summer of 2001, the guards forced her to wear felt shoes, which caused her to have fungal infections throughout the summer.

To protest the cruel treatment, Ms. Zheng went on a hunger strike for three months. Labor camp guard Liu Lianying not only force-fed her, but also shocked Ms. Zheng every day on her neck and face for three months. As a result, her neck and face became black and blue, and at one point a large, festering wound on the back of her neck became infected. She suffered severe pain as a result of this wound. Because the continuous electric shocks, Ms. Zheng developed severe heart problems, but was not allowed to medical treatment. Her health declined rapidly, and her life is in grave danger.

As of June 2002, Ms. Zheng is still being detained at the Changchun City Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp.

Lu Shuqiu, female, 46, resident of Jilin City, Jilin Province.

In October 2000, Ms. Lu decided to go to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted back to Jilin City. On November 24, 2000, she was sent to the Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp in Changchun City, Jilin Province, where she was imprisoned and tortured for eight months.

At the labor camp, Ms. Lu was forced to take on an excessive workload every day. She was forced to work from 4:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. She had no break during the day, not even to go to the restroom.

In addition to forced hard labor, the guards tortured Ms. Lu constantly to force her to renounce Falun Gong. As a result, she lost so much weight that she became little more than skin and bones. However, the torture escalated. In April 2001, the guards shocked her with several electric batons simultaneously. To protest the cruel treatment, Ms. Lu started a hunger strike in May 2001. Guards handcuffed Ms. Lu to an iron board, electrical shocked her, and force-fed her three times a day with rotten vegetable soup. Ms. Lu's health was completely destroyed from so much torture. The electric shocks caused damage to her heart muscle, and the force-feeding injured her stomach. She eventually developed vagina hemorrhaging and was on the verge of death.

The labor camp sent Ms. Lu home at the end of July 2001 to avoid responsibility for her death in custody. Ms. Lu was able to recover. However, in February of 2002, she was arrested again, and was tortured to death in Jilin City's liaison office in Beijing.

Force-Fed, Lost Teeth, and Lost Half of her Weight

Gong Zhihui, female, 37, resident of Miyi County, Panzhihua City, Sichuan Province.



Ms. Gong Zhihui before being tortured

In August 2001, police from Binggu Police Station of Miyi County arrested Ms. Gong Zhihui while she was visiting fellow Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Gao Nongying's home. She was detained at the political security section of the Miyi Police Bureau. Policeman Zhou Ling and others shackled Ms. Gong, forced her to maintain a half-squatting position for two days and nights, and beat her during the whole "interrogation". Later, Ms. Gong was transferred to Miyi Detention Center. During her detention, director Wu and the guards continuously tortured Ms. Gong. In February 2002, Ms. Gong was released because she had become extremely weakened by their torture.

Shortly after her release, the authorities of Panlian Township of Sichuan Province arrested Ms. Gong again while she was talking to others about the persecution of Falun Gong. She was taken to the local police station, where Xiang Jinfa, the head of the political security section, hung Ms. Gong up by her handcuffs for one hour and prohibited her from the use of the restroom. Then she was taken to the interrogation room, where she was shackled throughout the night in a painful position, in which she could neither stand straight nor squat. By the next morning, Ms. Gong was too weak and in too much pain to stand up. The police officers notified her family to pick her up.

Not long after her second release, Ms. Gong went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. She was arrested and jailed at the Dongcheng District Detention Center in Beijing. The police grabbed Ms. Gong by her hair, swung her head, and banged it against the wall. Much of her hair was pulled out. When Ms. Gong went on a hunger strike to protest the inhuman treatment, police instigated other inmates to kick and punch her. They also force-fed her while pinching her tendons and plugging her nose. As a result, Ms. Gong was unable to walk and two of her teeth were knocked out.



Ms. Gong's hair has been torn out after the torture



Ms. Gong's teeth knocked out while being force-fed

Ten days later, she was sent back to Neijiang Detention Center of Sichuan Province and detained there for 37 days. While in custody, her condition deteriorated, and she vomited blood and suffered heart ischemia. Ms. Gong was losing her eyesight and was on the verge of death. To avoid the responsibility having her die in their custody, the officials of the detention center released Ms. Gong. At that point, Ms. Gong's body weight had dropped from over 110 lbs to only 55 lbs.

All Four Limbs Shackled and Force-Fed for Over Three Months

Liu Mingwei, female, employee of the Jilin City Water Company, resident of Jilin City, Jilin Province.

Because Ms. Liu Mingwei went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong in August 1999, she was fired from her workplace. Then, at the end of September 1999, she was sentenced to one year in a labor camp.



Ms. Liu Mingwei

After her release from the labor camp, on November 22, 2000 Ms. Liu was arrested again and sentenced to three years in the Changchun City Women's Prison, Jilin Province. Upon arriving there, the guards tried to force her to give up Falun Gong, and so Ms. Liu began a hunger strike that lasted for nine months. She was released on October 6, 2002, but was under 24-hour surveillance at home by local policemen.

On October 22, 2002, she was arrested once again because she had bought a ticket to Beijing and it was presumed she would make another appeal. She was once again detained at the Changchun Women's Prison. During her detention, one inmate, Yin, was ordered to curse at her and beat her every day. Once this inmate put a mop cloth into her mouth and rubbed very hard, creating many blood blisters in her mouth. After Ms. Liu went on a hunger strike to protest the torture, guards force-fed her salt and raw corn gruel through a thick tube every day. They left the tube inside her stomach for a long time and shackled her limbs all the time so that she couldn't move an inch. This abuse lasted for over three months. The torture made Ms. Liu extremely emaciated and weak.

A Personal Experience of Torture at the Huadian Police Station

By Ban Huijuan

My name is Ban Huijuan and I am a Falun Gong practitioner. On June 3, 2002, I was kidnapped by the local police, who took me to the Political and Security Team of the Police Department of Huadian City, Jilin Province. I was brutally tortured there.

At around midnight on June 3, Police Chief Wang held a meeting with those who had been taking turns beating me, and threatened me afterward, "Ban Huijuan, be stubborn, I want to see you stubborn." He then nodded to those vicious policemen. By 3 a.m., seeing that I still refused to provide them with the information they asked for, three policemen bound me onto a bed and forcefully stretched out my limbs. The blood flow to my limbs was stopped as a result and I suffered a great deal of pain. Seeing that I remained silent, they shouted as a threat, "We are going to call in two rapists, feed them aphrodisiacs, and then have them rape you!" Then they used different objects to stab at my body and sensitive areas. I shouted out. It took them by surprise, so they stopped their activities and switched to a different tactic. They soaked napkins with water and put them on my face one by one to suffocate me. After five layers of napkins, I started to lose consciousness, and I don't know how long it was before they removed the napkins to keep me from suffocating to death. They repeated this suffocation routine several times, but I still didn't say a word. They then blew cigarette smoke into a plastic bag and placed it over my face. This choked me terribly.

They went from one form of torture to another until 9 a.m. the next morning. The deputy team leader named Jin came in and said, "We have found your husband, Xu Guijun, your printer for printing Falun Gong materials, and everything else. Now I want to see if you confess." Three policemen came in and savagely beat me. I was soaked with sweat and lost consciousness. They poured cold water on my face and put a dirty sock into my mouth, saying, "Don't let her shout out."

I was sent to another detention center in the evening on June 4 and was locked in a "small cell" with two other Falun Gong practitioners. A small cell is a very small room with no window, no bathroom, and no beds. We were imprisoned in the room for over three months, and by that time, due to the dampness and unsanitary conditions, we all got scabies. The conditions were so bad that eventually our cell was filled with knee-deep putrid water. The guards were forced to move us to another small cell, but the conditions also quickly deteriorated there. It was nearing the end of autumn and we soon faced the cold, but the guards refused to give us anything to cover ourselves with at night.

To protest the inhuman treatment, I went on a hunger strike. On October 17, the guard used a 38-pound shackle on

me and forcibly bound me with the shackle to a "death-bed," a torture device normally used on death row criminals. Only on the eighth day of my hunger strike did the guards release me from the death-bed, fearing I would die. The shackle was left on my feet until the evening of November 4. I wore it for a total of 20 days. On November 4, the heavy shackle was briefly removed, as the city authority intended to put on a show trial of Falun Gong practitioners on November 5. My feet were terribly swollen from wearing the shackles for so long.

Tang Yiwen Nearly Beaten to Death

Tang Yiwen, female, 35, resident of Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province.

On May 13, 2000, Ms. Tang Yiwen was arrested when she appealed for Falun Gong at Tiananmen Square in Beijing. While being held in custody, she was beaten by the Beijing policemen. She was released because she was on the verge of dying from the severe beating (the photos were taken on May 19, 2000).

On August 29, 2000, Guangzhou policemen took Ms. Tang from her home. She was sentenced to two years of forced labor and was detained at the Chatou Women's Labor Camp in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province. During her detention, she was monitored by the inmates and was often deprived of sleep during the night. Because she has refused to give up Falun Gong, she is still being detained in the labor camp even though her sentence was over long ago.



Injures all over Ms. Tang's body after she was released from the Chatou Women's Labor Camp



Punitive Force-Feeding, Solitary Confinement, Scabies, and Rape at the Wanjia Labor Camp

Since the Chinese government started its brutal persecution of Falun Gong on July 20, 1999, thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have suffered horrific torture in Wanjia Labor Camp simply because they would not give up their belief in Falun Gong. The torture of female Falun Gong practitioners is particularly egregious in Wanjia Labor Camp.

The living and sanitary conditions in Wanjia Labor Camp are beyond unbearable. Falun Gong practitioners have been forced to sleep on wet floors, not allowed to wash, and not allowed to change clothes. Many practitioners have been subjected to solitary confinement in the “small cell”, which is 1.3 by 2.2 meters, and only 1.5 meters high. The small cells are cold and damp, and those who are confined in a small cell are forced to sleep, eat, urinate, and defecate in the same cell for extended time periods, some over ten months. More than 98% of the practitioners at Wanjia Labor Camp have scabies that causes extreme itching and ulcerations all over their bodies. Instead of giving medical treatment, the labor camp guards and doctors use knives or metal spoons to scratch the pus-filled cysts as a form of torture. They scrape the spoons back and forth through the flesh and blood while the practitioner scream in pain on the ground. After the digging, they “clean” the blood from the practitioner’s bodies using filthy, freezing cold, rusty water. Some practitioners have suffered from scabies for years. Their bodies were swollen and covered with pus and blood from injuries caused by other tortures as well.

Torture in Wanjia Labor Camp is rampant and heinous. Anything that can cause physical and mental agonies has been employed by the camp guards to force practitioners to renounce Falun Gong. The only limit of the torturer is their wicked imagination. In addition, female practitioners are often sexually abused, and some have been raped or gang raped.

Due to the severe torture, at least ten practitioners have died in this labor camp.

Punitive Force-Feeding and Beatings

Guo Mingxia, female, 47, resident of Chengzhi Village, Chaoyang Township, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province.

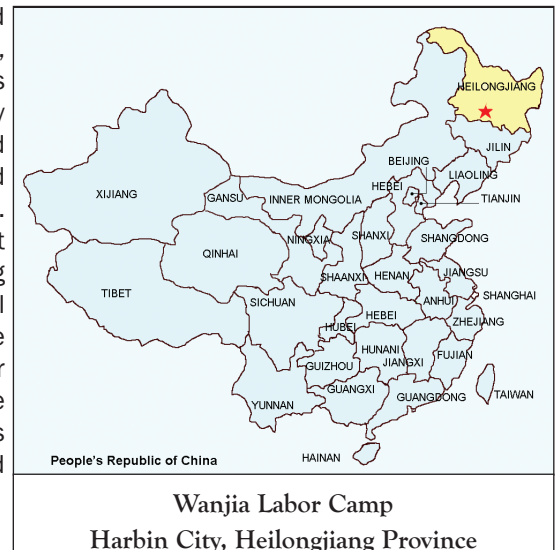
Shuangcheng City police arrested Ms. Guo at her home because she is a Falun Gong practitioner. She was sent to the Shuangcheng City Detention Center, and then transferred to the Wanjia Labor Camp. During her detention at the Wanjia Labor Camp, the guards and the inmates often tortured Ms. Guo. She went on hunger strikes many times to protest the illegal detention and inhuman treatment. One day in early 2001, when Ms. Guo refused to be force-fed, Song Shaohui, the director of Wanjia Labor Camp hospital, beat her so badly that her nose turned black and blue and her face was swollen beyond recognition. After the beating, she was forcefully injected with an unknown drug and then dragged into a solitary compartment. Due to the severe beating, Ms. Guo lost consciousness, the back of her head became numb, and she had difficulty moving her hands and feet.

On October 24, 2001, Ms. Guo was sent to the Camp hospital, where she was force-fed for over 50 days. Song Shaohui and the doctors slapped her face, pulled her hair out, and beat her severely during the force-feedings. After the 40th day of forced feeding, Ms. Guo vomited blood for over ten days because her stomach had been badly injured by the feeding

tube. However, the camp doctors continued to force-feed her. Her weight dropped from 70 kg (160 lbs) to just over 30 kg (70 lbs). After the force-feeding Ms. Guo was extremely weak and her whole body would shake.

Gang-Raped and Brutalized in the Male Criminal Units

At the end of May 2001, to protest the arbitrary extension of forced labor terms, several female practitioners in Team 12 began a hunger strike. On May 24, Shi, the director of the labor camp, instructed the guards to put all the female practitioners of Team 12 into the male inmate buildings. Over 60 female practitioners, including Ms. Liu, Ms. Li Lan, Ms. Liu Fengzhen, Ms. Xie Jinxian, Ms. Yang Huiling, Ms. Song Yusu, Ms. Wu Shulian, Ms. Cao Liandi, and Ms. Wu Xinru, were sent to male criminal units. In the male criminal units, male guards and male prisoners watched them 24 hours a day. Under the instructions of the labor camp official, Lu Zhenshan, the guards hung up practitioners, beat them, inflicted electric shocks, handcuffed them with hands behind their backs to the front of beds, made them stand day and night, deprived them of sleep, and did not allow them to wash or change their clothes. They also enlisted male inmates to beat practitioners. Many practitioners lost consciousness during these beatings and sustained severe injuries. Some practitioners were made to stay in a squatting position for 36 hours and their legs



became swollen and numb. Some practitioners were forced to continuously sit on small stools for as long as 21 days. As a result, their skin cracked and bled.

Among the other horrors, two female practitioners were gang-raped by three camp guards; Ms. Song Yusu was repeatedly dunked into a water tank; Ms. Wu Shulian was drenched and then shocked with electric batons until her body was black and blue; Ms. Cao Liandi was hung up until she lost consciousness; Ms. Xie Jinxian, Ms. Wu Xinru, Ms. Shurong, and others were hung up and beaten until they were black and blue from electric shocks and police batons; Ms. Yang Huiling and others were hung up every ten minutes and one of the practitioner's arms became dislocated; the guards dragged one practitioner by her hair across the floor, leaving her injured and bleeding from the sand scraping her skin.

Beaten During a Heart Attack

Zhao Xiru, female, resident of Jilin Province.

On January 14, 2002, Ms. Zhao Xiru was taken to the Wanjia Labor Camp hospital after she lost consciousness. The examination and an electrocardiograph revealed she had heart disease and she was classified as a high-risk patient. However, instead of giving her medical treatment, the guards sent her back to the labor camp. On January 17, 2002, at around 8 p.m., Ms. Zhao suffered a heart attack. Guards Wang Junping and Hu Bo came in to her cell and started beating her. Another guard, Han Yushan, also joined in the beating using a broom and a mop. Han pulled Ms. Zhao's hair and beat her while she was unable to move on the bed. The torture didn't stop until the guards became tired. As a result of the beating, Ms. Zhao had purple bruises all over her body and clumps of her hair was pulled out.

Solitary Confinement

Lin Yongmei, female, 33, resident of Heilongjiang Province.

On the morning of June 26, 2001, Ms. Lin went to question guard Wu Jinying about the deaths of three fellow practitioners. Wu became angry and threw Ms. Lin into a solitary compartment. The solitary compartment was less than 3 square meters in area and 1.5 meters high with no window, water, or toilet. It was dark and damp. Ms. Lin could not stand up. She had to defecate and urinate inside the compartment and she was not allowed to wash. Because of the filthy conditions, she developed pustules and blisters on her body.

On July 4, 2001 Ms. Lin and four other practitioners started a hunger strike to protest the inhumane treatment. She demanded to see camp officials and wrote an appeal letter. However, the labor camp officials escalated the persecution of these women by taking away their normal break time. In August 2001, because Ms. Lin practiced the Falun Gong exercises while in a solitary compartment, female guard Wang Zhonghua, dragged her out and shoved her forward, making

her stumble against a chair and fall on her back.

Twelve other practitioners were also put into the solitary compartments on the same day as Ms. Lin. Some of them lost consciousness at times, some lost their memories and had difficulty breathing, and some were unable to walk. Ms. Lin and the other practitioners were confined in the solitary compartments for at least four months.

Communist Brainwashing and Punitive Force-Feeding

Wang Yuzhi, female, 47, was a businesswoman living in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province. She is now living in Vancouver, Canada.

On July 16, 2001, Ms. Wang was arrested for the third time because she is a Falun Gong practitioner. The police confiscated US \$50,000 from her and froze her bank accounts. In November 2001, she was transferred from the Second Detention Center to the Wanjia Labor Camp. Every day during her detention at Wanjia, Ms. Wang and other Falun Gong practitioners were forced to sit in one position and watch anti-Falun Gong propaganda on TV or listen to the guards for over eight hours. No one was allowed to move. Sometimes, a brainwashing session would last for days and they weren't allowed to sleep the entire time. Often, they were not even allowed to use the toilet. In addition, they were routinely beaten or whipped, tied with ropes and hung from the ceiling, given electric shocks, forced to sit naked on iron chairs, or raped by male criminals.



Ms. Wang Yuzhi and her son

To protest the inhuman treatment, Ms. Wang started a hunger strike, after which she was repeatedly force-fed. The guards and camp hospital doctors beat her to the point where she was almost unconscious, and then they tied her arms and legs before forcing a tube through her nostril. They force-fed ground corn grain mixed with cold water through the tube. Ms. Wang was in excruciating pain during these "feedings."

In May 2002, after nine months of detention, Ms. Wang's health had deteriorated to the point where she couldn't even stand up. Her eyes and nose were festering with blood and pus from the force-feedings and her eyesight was almost gone. Her nostrils were so swollen that the doctors could no longer force a tube into them. Realizing she was on the verge of death, the camp called her relatives and told them to take her home.

A Personal Experience of Torture at the Gaoyang Labor Camp

I am a Falun Gong practitioner from Hebei Province. In November 2000, because I had gone to Beijing to appeal for the right to practice Falun Gong, the local police came to my house and arrested me. I was detained in a local detention center for a month. On New Year's day of 2001, I and five other Falun Gong practitioners were sentenced to two years of forced labor and sent to Gaoyang Labor Camp of Baoding City, Hebei Province.

To protest against the illegal detention and inhuman treatment, we went on a hunger strike. A month later, we were sent to the Gaoyang Labor Camp. Our health condition had deteriorated greatly and everyone showed signs of high blood pressure or heart disease. Among us, there was one practitioner whose entire body was swollen. She had blood in her urine and was on the verge of death. Ma Fuwei, the executive deputy head of the local Qiaodong police station, ordered us sent to the labor camp in spite of our poor condition.

As soon as we were in the labor camp, the especially atrocious treatment began. All of our personal items were ransacked. Then we were forced to write a guarantee renouncing Falun Gong, or to face torture by the camp guards around the clock.

A practitioner named Yang from Chengde City, Hebei Province was beaten by four camp guards and shocked with electric batons for a whole day and night, because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. She was injured all over her body and the whole camp could hear her moaning from agony. She could not stand up and could not relieve herself even eight days after the torture.

Another practitioner from Baoding City, Hebei Province also did not write the guarantee letter. The guards used the electric batons to shock her head, face and whole body. Her head and face were swollen beyond the point of recognition. Her whole body was covered with blisters, red and purple in color. The dark scars have not disappeared even to this day.

Another practitioner, named Xiao Li, was also beaten by the guards three times on the head and face. She was knocked to the ground, grabbed by the hair, and pushed against the wall very hard. Afterwards she was shocked with electric batons on the breasts and genital area for a long time without pause. She lost consciousness many times. She cannot get out of bed, her period is out of phase, and her lower abdomen aches badly and bleeds continuously. Another practitioner was beaten so severely that she almost bit her tongue off due to the unbearable pain while being beaten.

In April and May, under orders from the "610 Office," the labor camp officials escalated the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. They gathered all practitioners and held brainwashing classes. All camp guards were not allowed to take

leave and instead required to exert all their energy on brainwashing Falun Gong practitioners. The vicious guards locked all practitioners in the same room and applied punishment such as beating, threatening, shocking, hanging, sleep deprivation, etc. Apart from eating and going to the restroom, we were all ordered to stand in the same position between 10 and 20 hours a day, listening to propaganda slandering Falun Gong and our teacher.



As a result of this inhuman torture, many practitioners developed high blood pressure and lost consciousness. Then the guards would come to beat and shock us with electric batons. An elderly practitioner was beaten six times in a single day. To achieve their goal to have practitioners renounce Falun Gong, they even kept us from sleeping a single minute for many days. A practitioner with the surname Sun was tied up with ropes and hung outside with her toes not touching the ground for nine hours.

One of the practitioners in the Gaoyang Labor Camp was tortured to the verge of death. The camp officials sent for her family to take her out, fearing she might die in the camp and they would be responsible for her death. According to her, the Gaoyang Labor Camp authorities took orders directly from Luo Gan, one of the highest officials in the Chinese government in charge of persecuting Falun Gong. He had stayed in the labor camp and planned the torture and persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. He also ordered other labor camps to learn from Gaoyang Labor Camp in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. In a single day, 30 practitioners in Langfang City, Hebei Province were arrested by police under his order.

Nanmusi Women's Labor Camp

Tao Juhua, female, in her 30s, resident of Sichuan Province.

At the beginning of 2001, Ms. Tao Juhua was sentenced to one year of forced labor at the Nanmusi Female Labor Camp, Zizhong County, Sichuan Province. While there, she suffered from endless mental and physical punishment. The guards there instigated other inmates to torture Falun Gong practitioners and force them to do hard labor. The torturers employed vicious beating, electric baton shocks, and boot camp-style drills to force the practitioners to give up practicing Falun Gong. In the hot Sichuan summer, the practitioners were forced to stand still under the scorching sun every day. They were not allowed to shower for weeks on end.

The torture could not change Ms. Tao's belief in Falun Gong. Every day when the guards called the roll, Ms. Tao answered, "A Falun Gong practitioner is here." At this the guards would all get angry and come up to attack her. One time when Ms. Tao and several other practitioners demanded their right to practice the exercises, the leader of the 7th team, Zhang Xiaofang, became angry and brought electric batons to shock them. She shocked many practitioners without restraint. During the same night, Zhang also instructed a policeman to lock Ms. Tao in the office and brutally beat her. The policeman did not stop beating her until she was almost dead.

Once the policeman from the No. 8 team locked her up in a small cell. They handcuffed her for three whole days, with both hands lashed to the iron door and nothing but her two toes touching the ground. In the heat, the policemen used a thick cotton quilt to cover her up until she could not breathe and lost consciousness. Only then did the policemen unlock her handcuffs, fearing that she might die. In January 2002, Ms. Tao was still detained for forced labor in the Production Team. It was said that her sentence was prolonged for another year.

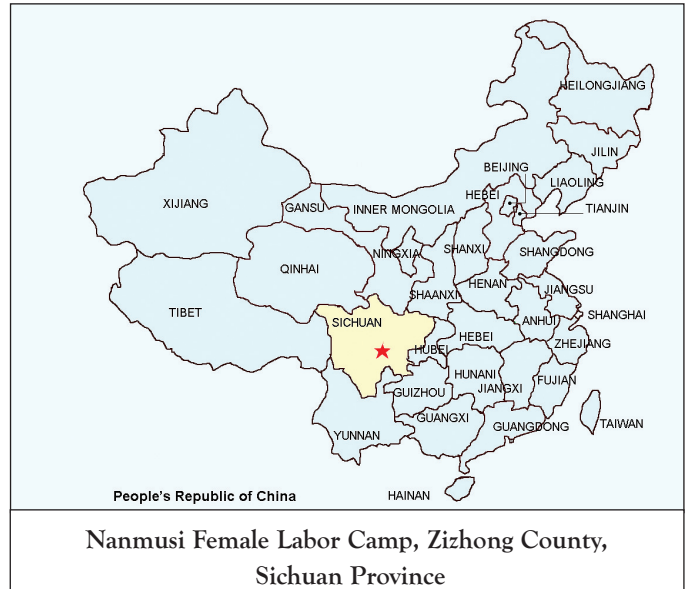
Miao Sufang, female, 65, resident of Chengdu City, Sichuan Province.

In January 2001, Ms. Miao Sufang went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. She was arrested and tortured by policemen in Beijing and then escorted back to Chengdu City. She was sentenced to one year of forced labor in the fifth group of Nanmusi Women's Forced Labor Camp in February 2001. As soon as Ms. Miao arrived, the guards instigated drug addicts to torture her and force her to stand still facing a wall from morning until after midnight. This standing punishment caused Ms. Miao's feet and knees to swell badly. She could not even wear shoes, and her legs frequently trembled, so walking was difficult for her.

After four months' torture in the fifth group, Ms. Miao was transferred to the ninth group, and then to the seventh group in August. In the seventh group, she was detained in a second-floor room and forced to sit still in a military posture all day

long every day for five months. The long-term physical and mental abuse eventually made Ms. Miao very weak, and her blood pressure became very high. Afraid of her death and the possible responsibilities, the labor camp allowed her to leave the camp, but only under house surveillance. She was tortured for a total of 11 months.

Lin Lisha, female, 43, resident of Jiaochangba, Leshan City, Sichuan Province.



In February 2001, Ms. Lin Lisha was sentenced to three years of forced labor in the Nanmusi Women's Labor Camp. In the fifth group, she was forced to stand pressed against a wall with both hands raised up high over her head for extended hours. She was also forced to remain in a half-squatting position for a long time. Staying in these agonizing postures caused her legs to swell. The blood vessels in her legs became a purple color and were in a necrotic state. Besides the physical punishment, she also suffered mental torment. Practitioners were not permitted to speak or even glance at each other. All they could hear all day long was slander against Falun Gong. After a few months of mental and physical torture in the fifth group, Ms. Lin was transferred to the ninth group, where she and others were forced to do military drills under the hot sun. She refused to perform the drills and was handcuffed in a bathroom. One day, when Ms. Lin refused to listen to the slander of Falun Gong, a police officer dragged her downstairs and forced her to sit with legs double-crossed. Then the police directed inmates to walk on her legs and feet and to sit on her legs. Her pained cries could be heard on the second floor.

Wu Houyu, female, in her 30s, resident of Luzhou City, Sichuan Province.

In March 2001, Ms. Wu Houyu was sent to the Nanmusi Women's Labor Camp. Labor camp guard Zhou Junhui forced her to stand from dawn to midnight every day for more than

one month, causing both her legs to swell horribly, and her upper body to atrophy. Even with clothes on, both shoulder bones protruded terribly. Her appearance was so appalling that even some guards couldn't bear to look at her.

Locked in Solitary Confinement for Eight Months

Zhu Junxiu, female, 47, former employee of the Chengdu City Qingyang District Taxation Bureau, resident of Chengdu City, Sichuan Province.

On October 14, 2000, at around 7 p.m., plainclothes policemen from the Xiaojia Village Police Station arrested Ms. Zhu Junxiu for distributing Falun Gong materials. The policemen ransacked her house and confiscated a computer, a printer, CD player, fax machine, and some other personal property.

Ms. Zhu was first detained at the Xiaojia Village Police Station. She was interrogated for eight hours that night, then locked in a dark, tiny, and cold cell for two days. On Oct. 16, 2000, she was transferred to the Chongzhou City Detention Center. There, policemen Chen and Zhao Bing interrogated her. During the interrogation they beat her face and temples, and dragged her by her hair causing her to lose consciousness twice. Four days later, she was transferred to the Huaiyuan Police Station, where she was detained in a small (around 2 square meters) dark room for forty days. The floor of the room was covered in urine and feces, there were no windows, and she was not allowed to wash or use the restroom.

After forty days, Ms. Zhu was sentenced to one year of forced labor in the Nanmusi Women's Labor Camp. She was locked up in solitary confinement for eight months. Every day the guards took her out to shock her face and mouth with electric batons and force her to remain in agonizing positions for long hours. The guards also incited other criminals to beat her. Because of the torture, Ms. Zhu's legs became so swollen that she couldn't wear her shoes.

My Experience of Torture in a Brainwashing Center at Huludao City

On March 27, 2000, for appealing in Tiananmen Square for the right to practice Falun Gong, I was detained in the Huludao City (Liaoning Province) Liaison Office in Beijing. Policeman Wu, over 50, sexually assaulted me by cuffing me to a bed and rubbing my breast. On March 29, 2000, I was escorted back to the Huludao Detention Center. Because I did Falun Gong exercises in the cell, I was forced to sit outside in the freezing night, trembling under the cover of just a thin layer of cloth.

I was released later, but the police never left me alone. On June 28, 2000, while I was talking with a classmate in a salon, the police came and abducted me to a local government building. They humiliated me and other Falun Gong practitioners by parading us through the streets. We were forced to walk over eight miles, with their trucks driving behind us broadcasting slogans that slandered Falun Gong and us. Later, we were detained in an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing center. For doing Falun Gong exercises, I was beaten, kicked, and forced to kneel down in the hallway for over five hours. They forced me to run for 20 miles every day without giving me any water. Other physical punishment included army drills under the scorching sun for prolonged periods of time with restricted food and no water. They forced me to kneel down on sand. The sand particles cut into my flesh and caused my knees to bleed. The Vice-Head of security hit my mouth with a full bottle of water, making my mouth bleed and lips swell. I was unable to open my mouth or take any food for three days. They forced me to watch their video attacking Falun Gong. I received a heavy kick in my back when I accidentally closed my eyes.

On July 15, 2000, the Vice-Head of security ordered me to stand on a board over filthy water in a ditch full of rotten garbage. He put a brick block on my head, and another one on my foot, which I had to lift up above the board. He said that he wanted to see me fall down into the ditch and said, "I hate Falun Gong. I don't care about murders or arsonists, only Falun Gong!" I was forced to stand like this for over five hours almost every day. One night, while other practitioners were forced to run on the sports grounds, the Vice-Head of security slapped my face more than twenty times because I refused to give up practicing Falun Gong. This sudden and forceful beating made me feel dizzy and temporarily lose my hearing. The corners of my eyes became black and blue and my face quickly swelled up. Then, he dragged me into a room, took out a rubber-coated steel baton, and forcefully hit my buttocks. While he rested, he forced me to do push-ups. Later, he forced me to remain in the up position and then fiercely hit my buttocks again. He took another rest, bullied me, and repeatedly beat me. Finally, I was exhausted and collapsed on the ground. After the torture, my back was black and blue and I was unable to sit. I am currently at home but under constant threat from local government and police because I refuse to give up practicing Falun Gong.



Panjin Labor Camp



Su Ying, female, resident of Liaoning Province.

In January 2001, Ms. Su went to Beijing to peacefully appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and sent to four different prisons, where she was repeatedly tortured. On one occasion the female prisoners were ordered to strip her down to her underwear in the freezing yard and pour cold water on her while punching her in the face. In March 2001, Ms. Su was transferred to the Third Detention Center in Panjin City, Liaoning Province.

In April 2001, she was sent to the Panjin Labor Camp in Panjin City. On May 25, 2001, Ms. Su was dragged to the second floor of the reception building. There she was forced to stand “horse step” for a long time every day. She was also forced to put her hands on her head, lower her head, and bend over fully. Sometimes she was forced to perform “golden pheasant stands alone.” They didn’t allow her to sleep at all or only let her sleep for two hours a night. She was only allowed to use the restroom three times per day, while squatting down and moving around on her feet.

On May 29, 2001, in the middle of the night, under the orders of Section Head Yi Xiuyan and Vice-Section Head Liu Jing, policewomen Cai Li, Wang Yan, and Yan Lina took Ms. Su to a pitch-dark room, where four policewomen stripped her down to her underpants, although she was having her menstrual period. They beat and kicked Ms. Su, and pounded her head, face, ear, cervical vertebrae, breasts, back, waist, legs, and other vital parts. Then they shocked her over thirty times with an electric baton, leaving her covered with cuts and bruises. Her lower back and buttocks were especially swollen and were the color of eggplant. After that, they forced her to lie on her stomach while beating her with wooden sticks. Each policewoman took a turn to beat her three times with a wooden stick. Then they pinched her on her neck, armpits, lower abdomen, and the inside of her thighs until she bled. Then they beat her

again. Ms. Su was tortured until she lost consciousness, after which she was sent to the First People’s Hospital in Panjin City.

The hospital’s examination of Ms. Su revealed that there were severe injuries to the inside of her thighs and buttocks; her skin was damaged beyond recognition. Her buttocks were black and blue and badly swollen. Without notifying Ms. Su’s family, she was committed for seven hours of emergency treatment due to her temperature of 103°F and infected wounds. During the surgery, 500cc of extravagated blood were removed from her buttocks. After being hospitalized for half a month, Ms. Su was sent back to the labor camp. To hide the extent of her torture, the police locked her in a cell with another female practitioner and played loud disco music all day long to cover the sound of any cries from the torture.

In July 2001, Yi Xiuyan forced Ms. Su to stand still every day from 4 a.m. to 2 a.m. the next night, even though she had not yet fully recovered. Ms. Su was forced to stand in the “horse step” position every day until the end of September. After she finished the long hours of standing she was sent back to the jail cell and wasn’t allowed to speak.

In the beginning of November 2001, Yi Xiuyan locked Su Ying in a small cell in order to observe her closely. On November 17, Yi Xiuyan placed another three Falun Gong practitioners in the same small cell with Ms. Su. As they were denied use of a toilet, they were forced to defecate and urinate in the small cell, the same cell in which they ate. The guards covered the window on the door with newspaper to restrict their freedom even further. On November 20, Ms. Su was locked in a different small room with the other three practitioners. The window was covered with newspaper, and the electric lights were left on 24 hours per day. Four people shared two beds with no sanitary facilities. During the 48 days of confinement in the small room, they were forced to get up at 4:30 a.m. and were not allowed to go to sleep until after midnight. To cover up the extent of the torture, the guards told Ms. Su not to tell her family about her torture. However, Ms. Su did tell her family about the torture she suffered and showed them the scars on her buttocks. The guard on duty, Liu Jing, then threatened to beat her to death in front of her family members.

On the morning of January 8, 2002, Yi Xiuyan and Cai Li placed Ms. Su in confinement for seven days, during which she was handcuffed behind her back to a heating pipe, bent over and squatting down. Because she began vomiting on the fourth day, the police released her hands.

On March 18, 2002, Ms. Su was transferred to the Masanjia Labor Camp, where she suffered more agony.

Deprivation of Sleep, Shower, and Toilet at Yongchuan Women's Prison

Zhou Qunying, female, 27, resident of Hechuan County, Chongqing City.

On December 28, 2001, the police brought Ms. Zhou Qunying to the Yongchuan Women's Prison in Sichuan Province. The police watched her 24 hours a day, restricted her movements, and deprived her of sleep for many days and nights. They would not allow her to talk with anyone, and often handcuffed and shocked her with electric batons. As a result, she had purple bruises all over her body. The police ordered inmates to beat her, verbally abuse her, and stuff dirty socks in her mouth. Once she fell asleep, inmates would punch her awake. The police frequently locked her in a solitary cell. Even when she had a break from work, they called her every 15 minutes, so that she could not have any rest.

During June and July 2002, she was not allowed to shower for over 20 days. Once she was deprived of sleep for ten days and nights, and forced to remain standing the whole time. After a few days of standing, her feet became so swollen that she could barely stand any longer. During that time, she was not allowed to use the toilet or eat food. She could only urinate in the clothing that she wore. If she took a nap, the police had cold water poured on her face and stuffed used cotton swabs in her mouth. After the ten days and ten nights of torture, her body was shaking and both feet were badly swollen. Later, she was not allowed to move or use the toilet again. Once, a group of inmates physically abused her by choking her and applying pressure to her collarbones. As a result, she had difficulty breathing, and she felt extreme pain around her collarbones.

Yang Xiaoli, female, 39, teacher of the Southwest Normal University, resident of the Wulong District, Chongqing City.

Ms. Yang Xiaoli was forced to clean the toilets daily. The police often forced her to squat for long periods of time without moving. They deprived her of sleep for two days and two nights while she was detained at the Yongchuan Women's Prison. The police often made a group of inmates punch and kick her. They threatened and cursed her. Once she was held in solitary confinement for days. Sometimes, she was tied with both of her thumbs onto an iron bed for many hours. As the results of all of the torture, her body was beaten black and blue, her entire body was swollen, and she suffered pain in her legs and feet. She had difficulty walking because of the long periods of time she was forced to remain squatting.

In Beijing, the police beat **Ms. Xiong Yuzhen**, female, 49, resident of Sichuan Province, so badly that her lungs were seriously injured. She was sentenced and detained in the Yongchuan Women's Prison without any medical treatment for her lung injury. Her daughter was expelled from her school, and her paralyzed husband now has no caretaker.

Persecution by "610 Office" of Hanzhong City, Shanxi Province

1. **Wu Yali**, female, resident of Hanzhong City, Shanxi Province.
2. **Zheng Cuiping**, female, resident of Hanzhong City, Shanxi Province.
3. **Liang Fengying**, female, resident of Hanzhong City, Shanxi Province.
4. **Wang Xinlian**, female, resident of Hanzhong City, Shanxi Province.
5. **Yang Xiulian**, female, resident of Hanzhong City, Shanxi Province.

Under instructions from the "610 Office" of Hanzhong City, policemen in the Hanzhong detention center ruthlessly persecuted Falun Gong practitioners. They took turns interrogating and cursing at practitioners. They even appointed drug addicts, drug smugglers, prostitutes, and thieves as "cell heads" to torture practitioners at will. The criminal "cell heads" ripped out practitioners' hair, slapped and beat their faces, kicked their feet, chest, and abdomen, and stomped on their bodies with leather shoes while the practitioners lay injured on the ground. All the ruthless actions were taken to force practitioners to renounce Falun Gong.

After Ms. Wu Yali was beaten until her ribs broke, she could not get out of bed for a month. Ms. Zheng Cuiping was beaten until her sternum was broken; she could barely move for over a month. Ms. Liang Fengying was beaten until her whole body was black and blue and her face was swollen. Ms. Liang was brutally beaten and put in shackles.

The local "610 Office" has been extorting money from practitioners and their families to finance their brainwashing classes. They extorted 30,000 Yuan from Ms. Chen Chunzhu's daughter, 40,000 Yuan from the husband of Ms. Wu Yali, and 18,000 Yuan from the son-in-law of Ms. Yang Xiulian. Ms. Wu Yali was illegally dismissed from her jobs and had no way to make a living.

“Tying the Ropes” at the Shibalihe Women's Labor Camp

Hundreds of female Falun Gong practitioners are detained at Shibalihe Women's Labor Camp in Zhengzhou City, Henan Province. One torture technique, called “Tying the Ropes,” is used regularly by the camp. Using one thin rope, the police first encircle the practitioner's neck, and then tie the practitioner's hands behind her back with it. Then they use all the force they can muster to tighten the rope. As the rope constricts around the practitioner's body, it makes it more and more difficult for her to breathe. The guards at the camp often made the pain so intense that the practitioners lost control of their bladders. Sometimes, the rope was pulled so tight that the practitioner's arm broke. Often, female practitioners were stripped of their jackets and sweaters and tortured with “Tying the Ropes.” From 63-year-old elders to a 17-year-old teenage girl, no one was spared. In addition to being tied up, practitioners were forced to maintain a half-squatting position with wooden sticks and bricks placed under their knees. They had to bend at the waist and lower their heads. While they were still in the “Tying the Ropes” position, guards often shocked them with electric batons and burned them with cigarettes.

Another form of torture is called “Military-Style Training.” The practitioners are forced to participate in boot camp-style training every morning, even when they have just been released from torture and still have difficulties lifting their arms. Any sign of disobedience during these drills results in additional beatings, regardless of age.

“Tying the Ropes” and Denied Use of Sanitary Napkins

Ding Xiangqin, female, resident of Henan Province.

Director Wu Hongru and several guards tied Ms. Ding Xiangqin's hands behind her back, slipped a wooden stick through the hollow, then hung her up. While she was hanging in this painful position, they kicked her, beat her, and burned her with cigarettes. The guards tortured her for 24 hours, resulting in purple bruises all over her body; her arms were numb, and her body could not move. During her detention, inmates even monitored her bathroom visits, and she was not allowed to use sanitary napkins when she was menstruating.

In March 2002, Jia Meili, chief of the No. 3 Division, forcibly took Han Fulan to the labor camp's new office building, tied her up with ropes, and beat her. Ms. Han was tortured for three days and nights by police officers. During the torture, to prevent her from screaming, they used a rope to tie her mouth shut. As a result, her mouth was terribly swollen. Her shoulders were an unrecognizable mess of blood and flesh because the ropes cut deeply into her flesh. Her clothing was completely torn off during the beating. Ms. Han lost consciousness many times during the three days of torture. She even had blood in her urine. For several months after the torture, the wounds on her body did not close over, and her body could not touch water because of these injuries. There are still two very deep scars left on her shoulders.

Torture Causing Kidney Necrosis

Cui Qiuju, female, 36, resident of Wen County, Henan Province.

During Ms. Cui Qiuju's detention in the Shibalihe Women's Labor Camp in Zhengzhou City, Henan Province, inmates beat Ms. Cui until she spat blood. She was beaten because she had gone on a hunger strike to protest the persecution. In early December 2001, the labor camp, fearing responsibility if she were to die, sent her back to Wen County. Three months later, after she had recovered, they arrested her again. Ms. Cui again went on a hunger strike. On the third day, she was brought to the office building of the labor camp, where she was tortured again. The guards used the “Tying the Ropes” technique to torture her, as well as electric shocks and rubber batons. She was tortured for three days and nights and incurred severe injuries. She had purple bruises all over her body; her internal organs were injured; her arms were numb and could not move. Once she was not allowed to sleep for four days. As a result, she is suffering from kidney necrosis. Almost all of her internal organs have sustained some degree of injury.



Masanjia Labor Camp

Thousands of female Falun Gong practitioners are being detained and tortured at the infamous Masanjia Labor Camp in Shenyang City, Liaoning Province. The new four-floor jail building, built last November, is already inadequate to hold all the practitioners, even at the density of 40 or more people per room and four per double-jointed single bed.



Everything the Masanjia Labor Camp authorities and guards do is for one evil purpose: to make life as miserable as possible for Falun Gong practitioners so as to force them to renounce Falun Gong. The guards openly shout to practitioners: "Hell is here. It is not up to you, we will transform you."

Forcing practitioners to do hard labor for 15-16 hours every day is a common method of torture. Practitioners in the No. 1 Brigade are forced to make paper and fabric flowers and other decorations, most of which are for export. Making these products for extended hours over several consecutive days caused many practitioners' fingers to bleed, swell, and ache. When practitioners failed to hold the paper strips tight to the wires due to injured fingers, the guards would punish them by depriving them of sleep and doubling their quotas. After their release, some practitioners could not flex their thumbs properly for eight or nine months. The practitioners also knit flowers and sewed colored beads onto sweaters. If they made a mistake they were not allowed to sleep until they corrected it. Their eyes and necks quickly became sore, and after a long day's work their shoulders and lower backs were also too painful to move. In the summer it was so hot that they could hardly breathe, and their bodies were full of rashes and covered in sweat. The police also deliberately assigned extra work to punish those who were firm in practicing Falun Gong.

The guards also use various kinds of cruel torture to force practitioners to renounce Falun Gong. In one guard's own words, "We have countless methods to handle you." Indeed,

the extent of evilness is only limited by the imagination of their wicked minds.

In the solitary confinement cells, practitioners are severely beaten, shocked with electric batons, and locked up for months on end for not renouncing Falun Gong. The tortures include forcing practitioners to remain in agonizing postures for days, forcing them to run non-stop for many hours, handcuffing and shackling them with very tight devices that cut into flesh and stop blood circulation, hanging them up by hands handcuffed behind the back, etc.

Two particularly horrible forms of torture are solitary confinements in a "small cell" and on a "death board." A "small cell" is a room smaller than two square meters, with no window, no bed, no water, and no toilet. Practitioners are often locked in a small cell for months, having to eat, sleep, and release in the same small area. Since the height of the room is less than 1.5 meters, one cannot stand straight. To exacerbate the agony, the guards often handcuff practitioners to small cells doors so they cannot sleep for many days.

The solitary confinement on a "death board" was originally used on death row criminals. The victim is tied to an iron or wooden board for weeks with four limbs stretched out. The victim is never untied, having to be fed by someone else, but sleeping and releasing are all done on the board.

The prolonged mental and physical torture and terrible living conditions cause practitioners to suffer serious medical complications, including diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, cerebral thrombosis, infectious skin diseases, hepatitis B, and nerve damage.

Practitioners who refuse to work or wear the criminal designation are fed corn bread and drink water. There is no salt in their diet, so they have become extremely ill. Part of the main building is full of practitioners who are on a hunger strike to protest maltreatment. They are force-fed with one bowl of corn congee every two days, for which the labor camp charges them 80 Yuan (approximately US\$10) per bowl. Another technique is called "sandwiching". Two people watch on one practitioner to isolate her and prevent her from talking to others.

Physical Restraints

Xia Ning, female, over 50, resident of Xingcheng, Huludao City, Liaoning Province. Ms. Xia Ning had been cuffed to a bed for over eight months because she tried to practice the Falun Gong exercises. Her arms and legs were numb and would not move. Her wrists were swollen. Once she was handcuffed to a bed but kept standing for four nights. When she double-crossed her legs to practice the Falun Gong sitting meditation, her legs were tied up for many hours until the pain drove her out of her mind.

Stuffing Dirty Towels in the Mouths

Because Ms. **Wang Yan** and Ms. **Song Caihong** recited Falun Gong books, police stuffed dirty towels in their mouths and beat them repeatedly. Their bodies were completely black and blue. Police also forced practitioners to step on a photograph of the founder of Falun Gong. Practitioners are also ordered to put bowls of water on their heads. If the bowls fall, they are beaten. The practitioners are tortured day and night, non-stop.

Restroom Access Denied During Period

Practitioners worked from 5:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. every day, except for mealtimes, brief bathroom breaks, and a one-hour noon break. Oftentimes the noon break was cancelled to make time for extra work. The practitioners were not allowed to talk while they worked. Ms. **Wang Junying** requested several times in vain to go to the restroom because of her period. Guard Xie Ping refused. Ms. Wang bled through her pants and cried from being unable to change her pad.

Beaten with Shoes and Screwdriver

On July 31, 2001, the director of the No. 2 Female Brigade, Huang Haiyan, incited Yang Jianhong, a criminal inmate, to beat Ms. **Li Yanjun**. Yang grabbed her by the hair and beat her until her own hands hurt. She then used the heel of her shoe and a screwdriver to continue beating Ms. Li for five hours. Ms. Li's entire body was covered with wounds and her skin was black and blue. She had blood in her stool the following day.

Pinching Thighs and Slapping Face with Rubber-Soled Shoes

One evening in November 2001, the police took Ms. **Zhang Yongli** to a restroom and took turns slapping her in the face and head with rubber-soled shoes. Some of them slammed her head against the wall. Ms. Zhang was tortured through the night. The bruises badly deformed her face and her head swelled to nearly twice its normal size. Once six criminals stripped off Ms. Zhang's pants, pinched her on her thighs, and sat on her neck for a whole morning. The pinched area (about 15 x 11 square centimeters) was festering the next day. The pain was excruciating.

Beaten for a Whole Night

During her detention at the Masanjia Labor Camp, Ms. **Yang Chunfang** suffered repeated beatings. Early in 2001, she was beaten for a whole night and could not walk. She could not move on her own. A year later she had not fully recovered. The police did not allow her family to come to visit her.

Squatting for a Long Period of Time, Shocking with Electric Baton

Officer Qiu Ping punished Ms. **Lin Ping** with "half squats" (squatting with legs apart and both arms raised forward parallel to the ground), causing the loss of feeling in one of her toes. Qiu also shocked her for three hours with an electric baton, burning her skin.

Water, Sleep, and Restroom Deprivation

In July 2000, a group including team director Zhang Xiurong, inmate Yang Jianhong, and others tortured Ms. **Ge Chunling** for more than 20 days. She was not allowed to drink, go to the restroom, or sleep, and had to assume the "half squat" position for 24 hours. She became very thin, and her arms and legs went numb. In May 2001, Ms. Ge was put into the "Strictly Managed Brigade", where she was not allowed to use the restroom for so long that she developed edema and her heart rate slowed to 48 beats per minute. She was still forced to do heavy labor.

Choking and Stabbing with Needles

Once several guards took Ms. **Li Xiupin** to a private room and hit her all over. One guard choked her while another rode on her back, others hit her head and face, and still others stabbed her with two-inch stainless steel needles. They poked her torso, foot arches, and palms randomly. She was tortured to the verge of death. Afterward, Ms. Li was bedridden for several days. Her body was black and blue, her face deformed, and her skin broken and bleeding.

Stomach Bleeding after Forced-Feeding

Early in 2002, when Ms. **Qi Zhenrong** had been badly tortured, she went on a hunger strike for 87 days before being released. One month later, she was returned to Masanjia Labor Camp because she had gone to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. As of April 2002, Ms. Qi had been on a hunger strike for more than one month and force-fed many times. Her stomach was injured and bleeding from the force-feeding tube, and she was extremely weak.

Female Practitioners' Sentences Extended for Refusing to Renounce Falun Gong

Police at Masanjia Labor Camp tried to extend practitioners' sentences. In May 2002, the sentences of Ms. **Li Liming**, Ms. Sun Jinjun, Ms. Song Guixiang, and Ms. Hu Ying were referred to the Liaoning Province Police Department for extension.

Tortured to Paralysis

In September 2001, Ms. **Zhang Chunmei** was sent to the Masanjia Labor Camp, and since then her hands have been cuffed together except when she ate, washed her face, or used the toilet. Her wrists were swollen, and the skin broken and bleeding.

The warden encouraged Fu Wei, a man from Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, to force a female practitioner from Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province to sit in the corner on the shower room floor. She was forced to spread her legs into a painful position. Fu then sat on her shoulders. He forced her to support his body weight. He beat her when she could not endure any longer. Fu broke bones in her neck. She has been paralyzed for a long time and must be carried from place to place.

Wang Haiying Sued the Labor Camp for the Torture

In January 2001, for being Falun Gong practitioners, Ms. **Wang Haiying**, 31, and her husband, Mr. Li Qinhua, residents of Shahe District of Dalian City, Liaoning Province, were abducted to the Dalian Labor Camp, Dalian City, Liaoning Province. Ms. Wang is suing, at the District Court level, the Dalian Labor Camp officials for their violations of Chinese constitutional law over the past one and half years.

During her detention at Dalian Labor Camp, Ms. Wang was once handcuffed and beaten by eight police simultaneously. She was beaten, slapped, and electrically shocked in her mouth, leaving her face swollen and covered in black and blue marks. She sued the police involved and the labor camp team leaders, Yong, Gao, Sun, and Sui, and Wang Jun senior and Wang Jun junior, for physical and mental health compensation.

During her detention in the Masanjia Labor Camp, Ms. Wang wrote to her husband, who was detained in the Dalian Labor Camp. Her letters were confiscated and Ms. Wang sued his labor camp team leader for violations of people's privacy rights.

Lin Yan Punched an Iron Stick into Her Chest

Lin Yan, female, 30, resident of Shenyang City, Liaoning Province. In October 1999, Ms. Lin Yan was sentenced to three years of forced labor. She had been tortured so badly that on July 1, 2000 she jammed an iron stick into the left side of her chest to get hospitalized. After leaving the hospital on July 24, she was forced to do hard labor at Masanjia. Ms. Lin had chest pains and difficulty breathing, and became bedridden. The labor camp refused to send her to hospital for further diagnosis.

Stripped and Hit with Electronic Batons

Ms. **Qi Zhenrong**, female, 41, resident of Huanren County, Benxi City, Liaoning Province. Ms. Qi has been detained at the Masanjia Labor Camp since October 29, 1999 because she refused to give up her right to practice Falun Gong. She was sentenced to a three-year term of forced labor. In the camp, Ms. Qi was stripped and hit with electronic batons repeatedly in one day. She was beaten so badly that she began to roll around on the ground and whimper. She was covered with blisters and bumps from the beating.

In September 2001, Ms. Qi took part in a group hunger strike of 130 Falun Gong practitioners protesting extended sentences. She fasted for more than 40 days and her life was in great danger. Ms. Qi was then sent to the Masanjia Labor Camp Hospital, where she was under the surveillance of the camp police and continued to be tortured.

Even near death, Ms. Qi again asked the Masanjia police to release her and the other detained Falun Gong practitioners and to restore their basic rights. The police ignored her and told her family in the hospital that the only way they would release her was if she died. The police even forced them to pay 5,000 Yuan in "hospital fees".

Li Jinghua Suffers a Mental Breakdown Due to Torture

Li Jinghua, female, 34, resident of Lizhangzi Village, Zhaoduba Township, Longcheng District, Chaoyang City, Liaoning Province.

On October 30, 1999, Ms. Li Jinghua was sentenced to one year of forced labor and sent to the Masanjia Labor Camp because she refused to give up Falun Gong. During her detention at the labor camp, she was often beaten. In January 2000, Ms. Li was transferred to the First Women's Team of the labor camp and forced to make clothing. If she did not finish the required quota, the guards would beat her. Ms. Li was under extreme mental pressure. She worked from 6:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.. Sometimes she had to work until 3 a.m. the next day to finish the quotas. Once she was forced to work continuously with no rest for 36 hours straight, without meals.

In the middle of June 2000, the labor camp authorities ordered the practitioners in the First Women's Team to undergo brainwashing. More than twenty practitioners were forced to sit bunched up next to each other on benches, in hot and muggy weather, from 6:30 a.m. to 12 a.m., while the guards took them out individually for brainwashing. Guards beat and



Li Jinghua suffering mental breakdown at the Masanjia Labor Camp

shocked them with electric batons. Ms. Li was engulfed by the screams of the victims and the sound of electric batons hitting flesh.

Starting on July 6, 2000, Ms. Li was brainwashed every day until midnight. After more than 20 days of torture and brainwashing, Ms. Li was physically injured and mentally worn down. On August 2, 2000, since she still refused to renounce Falun Gong, policeman Zhang Yan locked her up in a small cell that was less than 1.5 m in height. Ms. Li was forced to remain still in a bent over position for 72 hours while deprived of sleep and food. If she moved even a little, she was beaten.

Afterwards, Ms. Li was locked in the small cell for many more days. There was no table, bed, or toilet in the small cell, and Ms. Li had to eat, sleep, and relieve herself in the same small cell. As it was the middle of summer, she suffered from the suffocating heat, mosquito bites, and unbearable stench in the cell. Still, the guards shocked her hands, feet, chest, and neck with high-voltage electric batons. The shocks caused her to begin twitching and burned her flesh black. Camp guard Zhang Yan also tortured her by forcing her to hold the “flying airplane” position for over two hours, until she lost consciousness. After she woke up, she was forced to hold the “flying airplane” position for four days and four nights. Ms. Li suffered greatly from the mental pressure of continuous torture; she became extremely weak, and little more than skin and bones.

Then Ms. Li was sent back to do hard labor for extended periods at a time. She was often beaten. She developed a terrible complexion and fell into a depression. Since she was not released after the one-year term ended, she began a hunger strike and refused to do the forced labor. Thereafter, she was shocked with electric batons every day. After several days’ torture, she stared blankly and talked to nobody. She became incontinent. She was sent to the Shenyang Mental Hospital in Shenyang City. In May 2001, Ms. Li was taken home, and still has not recovered.

My Suffering in a Beijing Police Station

I am a resident of Chengdu City, Sichuan Province.

On the morning of January 29, 2001, I was arrested on Tiananmen Square in Beijing because I practice Falun Gong. I was taken to the Tiananmen Police Station and locked up in an iron cage where more than 10 practitioners were being held. At about 8 p.m., I was taken to the Beishicao County Police Station, where I was interrogated by policeman Liu.

After being interrogated, I was taken out to the yard where Liu took off my coat and sweater, forced me to wrap my arms around a tree, and tightly cuffed my hands. He rolled up my sleeves to expose my arms. Another policeman held my clothes under my throat, so that I could only move my head backwards. This made my neck become spastic. They proceeded to stuff

snow down my back and drive a car in front of me in order to blow cold air at me. Exposed in the frigid air, my whole body became numb.

When they finally released me from the tree, they pulled me into a room and immediately placed my hands on extremely hot heating pipes. The palms of my hands were burned. Then, they stripped me down to my cotton undergarments, cuffed my hands and right foot to the heating pipes, and forced me to stand on my left foot. Suddenly, Liu violently pulled on my left leg and I was completely hanging in the air. It seemed that my hands were broken, and my whole body soon became numb. Even now, both of my hands are still numb.

After a while, he pulled me up and threw my head against the wall. He then proceeded to shock the sensitive parts of my thighs, navel, neck, etc. with an electric baton. He continued to shock me until I lost control of my urine. Because I was having my menstrual period at the time, menstrual blood also rushed out. Consequently, urine and menstrual blood were everywhere on the ground. He continued to torture me until after 6 a.m. the next day. Then, I was cuffed to the heating pipes with three pairs of handcuffs and not permitted to sleep. After 9 a.m., policeman Zheng interrogated me until noon. Immediately following the interrogation, he brought out three willow twigs: one thick, one thin, and one with an egg-sized knot on one end. He proceeded to cuff me to the heating pipes, draw back the curtain, and close the door. He began to whip my legs; especially my thighs, with the three twigs one after another. To prevent me from shouting, he used chopsticks to brace my mouth.



Legs were covered with bruises

Even after the willow twigs were broken, he continued to beat me until I lost consciousness. He also burned my hands on the heating pipes. After I regained consciousness, I was interrogated again in the afternoon. After 5 p.m., I was taken to the yard where, once again, they wrapped my arms around a tree and tightly cuffed my hands. The ground was snowy and in the freezing temperature of -8 or -9 °C (17 °F), Zheng continued to whip me with a twig until I lost control of my urine. My legs were as black as charcoal and badly swollen. Even now the bruises and swelling on my legs are still quite clear. I still have difficulty walking and my legs frequently become numb.

After the police escorted me back to Chengdu City, they extorted 8,000 Yuan from my family. I was under surveillance at home.

At present, I have to wander about on the street, and cannot go back home.

Barbaric Beating and Force-Feeding in Shuangcheng City

Punitive Force-Feeding

Guo Mingxia, female, 45, Chengzhi Village, Chaoyang Town, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province.

Police from Shuangcheng City took Ms. Guo Mingxia from her home, saying that they wanted to talk to her, and would bring her back in a short while. Instead, they escorted Ms. Guo directly to the Shuangcheng detention center, where she and other Falun Gong practitioners began a hunger strike to protest their illegal detention. The leader of the detention center, Cui, ordered the inmates and guard Han to beat them even though they had not eaten for four days. The guards grabbed the practitioners' hair, slammed their heads against the wall, and forced them to sit on the cement floor.

Later, Ms. Guo was sent to the Wanjia Labor Camp. She went on hunger strikes more than 10 times during her detention there. Song Shaohui, an administrator at the labor camp clinic, beat her so badly that her nose became black and blue and her face swelled up. After the beating she was forcibly given an injection and dragged into solitary confinement. In the cell, she lost consciousness, the back of her head became numb, and she had difficulty moving her body.

On October 24, 2001, Ms. Guo was sent to the labor camp's clinic, where administrator Song struck her face and a group of male doctors forcibly gave her an injection. She was beaten and force-fed every day for over 50 days. On about the 40th day she began vomiting blood, which continued for over 10 days. However, the camp doctors continued to force-feed her. Her weight dropped from 70 kg to just over 30 kg. One time, her extremely weakened body was shaking all over and a female guard, Yu Fangli, pointed to her and spat, "Die, die quickly. You deserve it!"

By December 6, 2001, Ms. Guo and four other Falun Gong practitioners in the labor camp had been on a hunger strike for over 50 days to demand their release. They were force-fed again. Police, prison doctors, and guards hit and kicked them. They held the practitioners' heads to the ground, yanking their hair back while kicking them directly in the face. Practitioners' faces became disfigured and blood gushed out of their mouths. Ms. Guo and others lost consciousness and were force-fed again when they regained consciousness.

Fainted from Choking, Arm Twisted Until Broken

I am a female resident of Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province.

Around 11 p.m. on February 9, 2001, Police Officer Zhao Yujun of the local police station, along with more than ten policemen and staff members of the "610" Office, broke into my home. They searched my house, back yard, and my body trying to find Falun Gong materials. When they could not find any by around midnight, they confiscated my brand-new VCR, two radios, and my tapes and CDs. Then, detention center officers Jin Wanzhi and Zhang Guofu ordered four policemen to take me away. My head hit the wall as the four policemen dragged me out of my home, and I fell down on the bed. They continued dragging me on the floor, causing my head to strike the door. I nearly fainted from the impact. Then, they wrapped two comforters around me. One policeman clutched my neck until I couldn't breathe, and another twisted my arms until my right arm actually broke.

My husband, son, and daughter tried to protect me from being taken away. When my son placed me on the bed, I was on the verge of death. Fearing I would die in front of them, all of the policemen left my home. I finally regained consciousness after 3 a.m., but felt dizzy and had difficulty breathing. My neck was black and blue and I could not move my right arm. Throughout the day, I felt faint. My daughter-in-law was so scared that she moved back to her parents' home. My son was so frightened that he wandered the streets rather than remain at home, and my daughter feared that policemen would take me away to die. The stress made my husband unable to eat.

The authorities threatened to jail me when I recovered.



The Thirty-four Falun Gong Practitioners I Came to Know in the Shenyang Detention Center

I used to be an ordinary person with no spiritual beliefs. On April 22, 2001, I was sentenced to eight months in jail for illegally holding someone in custody, and I was detained in the Shenyang Detention Center.

While in the Shenyang Detention center, I met Falun Gong practitioners for the first time in my life. They were: Ms. Wang Yaping, Ms. Wu Yuhua, Ms. Wang Juan, and one other. They were all very kind. Under the unbearable conditions, the practitioners truly remained "Truthful-Compassionate-Tolerant," and they left me with a deep and lasting impression. A week later, most of them were transferred to Longshan Labor Camp, and only Wang Juan remained.

On May 7, another practitioner, Ms. Bai Xiujuan, was put in our cell. When the head of our cell forcibly stripped off her clothes, we saw bruises and cuts all over her body. That night I talked to her and learned that she had suffered four days of torture before she came to Shenyang. Six policemen, all at once, shocked her with electric batons. They removed her clothes, tied her up, and savagely beat her. They shocked her breasts and vagina with the high voltage-batons and insulted her with shameless and dirty words. I could see that every part of her body was injured by the beatings. I was shocked by what I heard and what I saw. I felt sad for those policemen, but I felt sadder for our country. Meanwhile, I admired the strong-willed Falun Gong practitioners. They gave up everything they had for their belief in Falun Gong. For speaking out about the persecution, they courageously risked their lives. I saw the nobility of Falun Gong in Ms. Bai. I believed everything she said. Ms. Bai was the fifth Falun Gong practitioner that I had met while in the detention center.

On May 27, three more practitioners arrived: Ms. Yin Liping, Ms. Zou Guirong, and Ms. Zhou Yanbo. They had been on a hunger strike for ten days already. I learned that because they refused to give up Falun Gong, they had been incarcerated and tortured in six different detention centers and labor camps, including the notorious Masanjia Labor Camp and Zhangshi Labor Camp. The guards in labor camps even locked them up with male criminals and let those male criminals abuse and rape them. The courage and dedication of these practitioners to their faith really touched some of the common prisoners there, and I began to help take care of them.

On June 4, an older woman, Ms. Ma, was sent in. She was also a practitioner. I noticed that all practitioners treated each other like a family, all very sincere and considerate. A few days later, all four of them were taken away. By June 14, Ms. Yin and Ms. Zou were sent back, with wounds all over their bodies. I saw once more the heinous crimes that the police committed against Falun Gong practitioners.

A few days later, Ms. Zhao Shuhuan, Ms. Li Jiazhen, Ms. Wang Jie, and Ms. Lu Guoqin were put in our cell, and Ms. Zhou

Yanbo was also sent back. There were a total of seven practitioners there. On June 22, the guard gathered us common prisoners together, ordered us to monitor and prohibit the practitioners from doing the Falun Gong exercises, and to inform the guards if anyone did them. I sought out Ms. Yin and asked her why they insisted on doing the exercises. Ms. Yin told me, "I have suffered numerous beatings and torture. The police did not give me any treatment for my wounds, nor even a single tablet of medicine. It was the Falun Gong exercises that helped me recover time after time. Tell me, can I not do the exercises, can I not be a Falun Gong practitioner?" I saw the wondrousness of Falun Gong from their resilient bodies and spirits. Falun Gong indeed is supernatural. I therefore remained acquiescent when they did their exercises.

Other prisoners however, were not as cooperative. They attacked practitioners to get them to stop doing their exercises. Ms. Zou was hit so hard over the head that she lapsed into a coma. The guards who responded did not punish the attackers. Ironically, they locked the practitioners up in solitary confinement.

Because of her head injury, Ms. Zou was in serious condition and lapsed in and out of consciousness. To escape their responsibilities, the guards tried to trick Ms. Zou into writing, "I died from practicing Falun Gong." When Ms. Zou refused, four policemen beat her viciously. At this point, all seven practitioners protested together with a hunger strike. They did not eat any food, nor did they drink water.

Their protest went on for 21 days. The guards began to force-feed them. All seven resisted. They resisted the persecution with their lives. From the practitioners actions I saw the power and righteousness of Falun Gong. I now hold Falun Gong disciples and their teacher in a most respectful place in my heart. In the end, on August 10, they prevailed. The guards had to release them from the detention center. They persevered through the most arduous of circumstances. They truly attained the freedom that ought to belong to them.

On August 24 seven other practitioners were sent in, including Ms. Zhou Yumei, Ms. Su Yu, Ms. Huang Xin, Ms. Li Yuan, and others. They all came with severe injuries from the inhuman police torture. The guards again ordered us common prisoners to further abuse the practitioners. However, the practitioners always treated our viciousness with compassion, told us the higher principles of being noble people, and dispelled much of our life-long confusion about the purpose of living. They were the second group of practitioners that I met in jail. Like the previous group, they went on a hunger strike and were released three weeks later.

The third group of practitioners that I met included Ms. Ren Shuojie, Ms. Wu Yanping, and Ms. Ma Lianxiao. They were sent in on November 14, with wounds all over their bodies. At

that time, they had been on a hunger strike for eight days already. Their hunger strike was joined by practitioners Ms. Jin Qian, Ms. Zhang Yaping, etc. They were all released on December 3.

From these three groups of Falun Gong practitioners, I gradually came to see the truth and power of Falun Gong, and I began to practice Falun Gong myself.

On December 23, 2001, another practitioner, Ms. Liu Xiangdang came. I was together with her for eight days. In those eight days, she told me many things that I did not understand about Falun Gong, and many higher principles that I had never known. I felt so lucky.

At that point, I had been in jail for seven months. In those seven months, I had known and interacted with 31 Falun Gong practitioners. From these courageous people I understood so many things I needed to know. I felt my incarceration was a blessing in disguise, the greatest blessing one could ever get, because I learned the truth and had the fortune to become a Falun Gong practitioner.

Afterwards, I met three more practitioners: Ms. Wen Jun, Ms. Wang Xibin, and Ms. Xu Min. They were transferred from another detention center where they had been detained and tortured for over a year. However, their hearts had not been moved even a little bit. Those are the 34 Falun Gong practitioners that I met while in Shenyang Detention center. Through them, I learned the ultimate truth of the universe; through them, I began to practice Falun Gong. Through the practice, I experienced the physical and mental benefits of Falun Gong. Nothing will be able to take away my belief in Falun Gong, a belief gained through personal experience and enlightenment.

Dentist Disabled from Severe Torture

Gu Changqin, female, 46, dentist, resident of Nanpiao District, Huludao City, Liaoning Province.

In October 1999, Ms. Gu Changqin was arrested for appealing in Beijing and was escorted back to her hometown, Huludao City, in handcuffs. At Gangyaoling Detention Center, she was shackled to a "death board". Three days later, she was transferred to the Masanjia Labor Camp, where she was given a three-year term without any legal procedures. In the labor camp, Ms. Gu was frequently tortured. She suffered forced standing, forced squatting, body-folding, forced sitting, and other forced postures for long periods of time. She was also deprived of sleep for many days. In mid-November 1999, inmate Li Fenglian, following the guards' instructions, cruelly tortured practitioners. She brutally beat each of the practitioners in Room 4, Squad 1. She punched and kicked their heads, faces, necks, and chests. On many occasions, Ms. Gu was beaten until she vomited blood.

constant physical torture including the following: forced standing for long periods of time, body folding (standing with two legs straight and knees together in a toe touching position), being forced to remain alert while facing a wall for many hours, denial of sleep, hard labor, verbal abuse and beating.

Besides the physical abuse, Ms. Gu was under constant mental torment. The guards instructed two inmates to watch her 24 hours a day; even when sleeping, she was sandwiched between two inmates. She was not allowed speak to anyone, or else she would be suspected conspiring to make trouble and punished. She was not allowed to close her eyes during the day, or she would be suspected of doing meditation. She could only go to the bathroom twice a day and was watched and humiliated.

The mental and physical torment and the 16 hours per day of forced labor severely damaged Ms. Gu's health. In October 2000, Ms. Gu experienced difficulty in eating, breathing, and speaking. A medical "expert" was brought to the labor camp to examine her. The doctor briefly touched the back of Gu's neck and said, "She is okay. You can do whatever you want to do with her." What he meant was forced-feeding. Even though Ms. Gu was not involved in any hunger strike but had trouble swallowing food, she was accused of pretending and was force-fed anyway, causing her extreme pain. Meanwhile, the guards and inmates who originally forbade Ms. Gu to talk to anyone now forced her to speak, which she had difficulty doing. As a result of the cruelty, her health condition deteriorated rapidly. One side of her face became swollen. Also, she developed such pain that she could not sleep on her back. On November 1, 2001, Ms. Gu was sent home.

On November 7, 2000, Hao Shushan, Chief of Nanpiao Division, Gangyaoling Police Station, brought 4-5 policemen with him to Ms. Gu's house, kicked open the front door, ransacked her home, and took away all her Falun Gong books,

compact discs, and a cassette recorder. Then they wrote false reports accusing her of organizing Falun Gong activities. As a result, Ms. Gu was sent back to the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp, where she was sexually abused and brutally beaten by Zhang Jun, a vicious policeman from the Third Squad. She was so battered by the attack that her eyes were swollen and she vomited. She could not speak anymore, although Hao insisted that she could. She was sent to the hospital and diagnosed with cancer; the medical record of the diagnosis was kept in Masanjia Hospital. Dong Bin (female, the head of the Third Squad) sent her home on May 30, 2001.

Ms. Gu cannot practice dentistry anymore because she has lost her ability to speak. Her livelihood is in jeopardy and she relies on the financial assistance of other people. Her 80-year-old mother is suffering from a serious heart ailment as a result of the ordeal the family has gone through. In addition, Ms. Gu is a single parent. Her 16-year-old daughter has had to drop out of school because of the family's hardship. Ms. Gu is still closely monitored by the Police Station.

Hung Up in “Carrying a Sword over the Back” Position and Beaten

Kou Xiaoping, female, 40, was a government employee who worked in a bank, resident of Lishan District, Anshan City, Liaoning Province.

Ms. Kou Xiaoping went to Beijing to appeal for the right to practice Falun Gong several times after July 20, 1999. The police arrested her and escorted her back to Anshan City, where she was illegally detained at the No. 3 Detention Center for 15 days. The police handcuffed her with one arm over the shoulder linked to the other arm behind her back and hung her in this position for a whole day. Meanwhile, she was beaten until she was black and blue all over. After being released, she had her salary suspended and was forced to undergo brain-washing. Because Ms. Kou refused to give up practicing Falun Dafa, she was illegally sentenced in November 2000 to two years of forced labor.

In the labor camp, to force her to renounce Falun Gong, she was not allowed to sleep for a whole month. In February 2002, Ms. Kou joined other practitioners on a group hunger strike to protest the persecution. After four days, police force-fed them as a form of torture. Many practitioners had strong reactions from these force-feeding torture sessions. Ms. Kou felt discomfort all over her body, her mouth was extremely dry, her nails and face turned pale, and she felt pain in her internal organs. Ms. Kou was eventually sent to a hospital for emergency treatment. Two days later, on February 22, 2002, she passed away. Soon after Ms. Kou was persecuted to death, her sister, Ms. Kou Xiaokun, was tortured to death in Masanjia Forced Labor Camp.