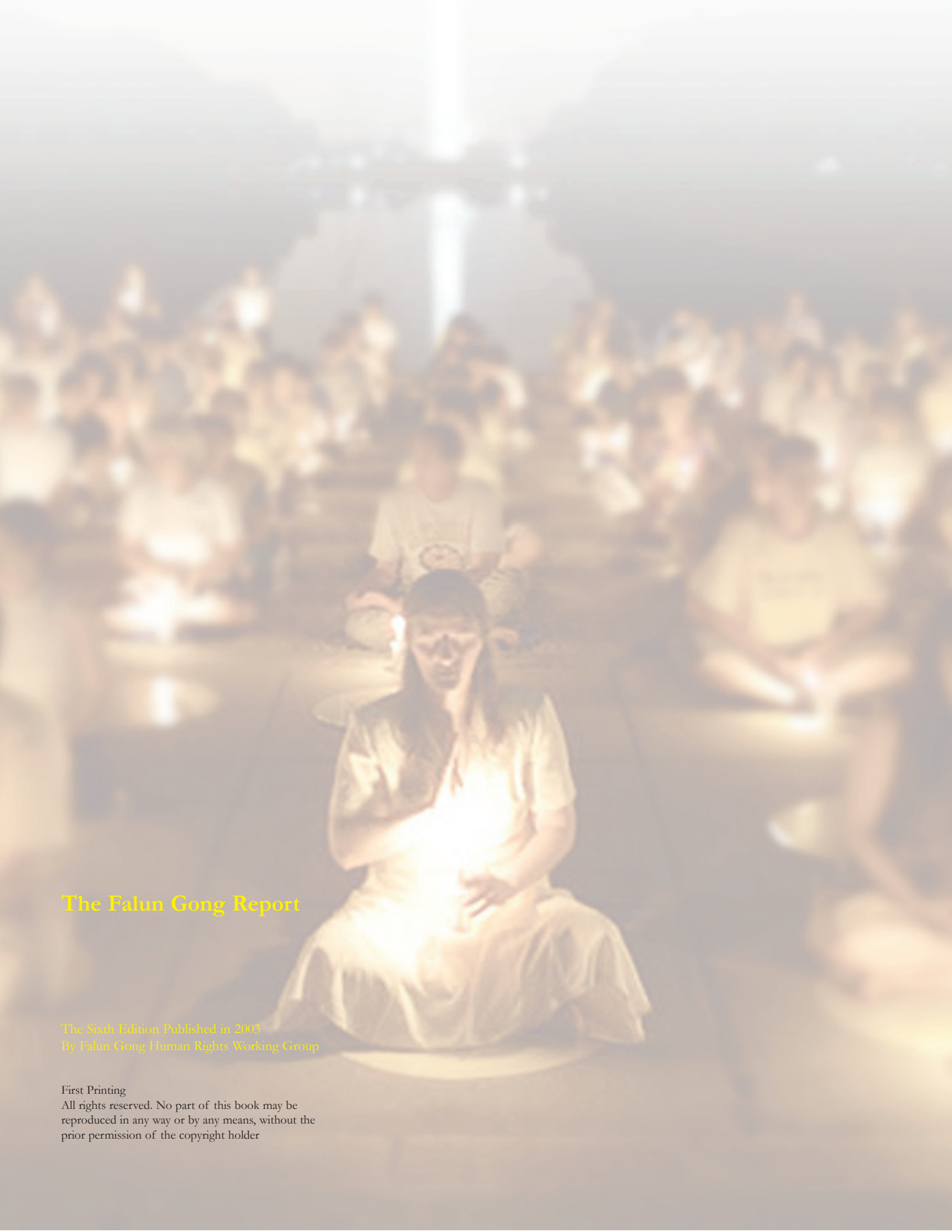


The Chinese Government's State Terrorism
Against Women and Children

The Falun Gong Report

2003





The Falun Gong Report

The Sixth Edition Published in 2005
By Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group

First Printing
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The Falun Gong Report

March 2003

Compiled by the Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group

Preface

This year's Falun Gong Report is dedicated to the tens of millions of women and children who continue to suffer under the brutal persecution against Falun Gong carried out by the government of the People's Republic of China

Since July 20, 1999, these innocent people have endured heinous crimes committed by the Chinese police. Among the more than 2,500 Falun Gong practitioners who have been tortured to death, the women, like the men, have been killed by beating, burning, suffocation, force-feeding, and injections of nerve-damaging drugs. Women have also been raped, gang raped, and shocked with electric batons on their nipples, inside their vaginas and mouths, and on their faces. Babies as young as eight months and even the unborn have been murdered. Children have been driven into homelessness, expelled from school, and orphaned.

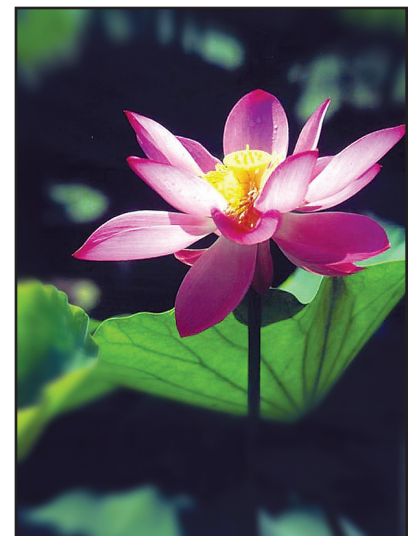
There can be no defense for such blatant violations; even the PRC government has to resort to categorical denial. What the PRC government counts on is effecting indifference in the international community through deceit and coercion.

The persecution of Falun Gong violates all thirty articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as China's own constitution, and has caused the greatest human rights disaster in the world today. Some, however, have discounted this, wishfully believing that China is moving towards rule of law; some even subscribe to the PRC government's propaganda that Falun Gong is illegal in China and Falun Gong practitioners are "all treated according to the law." To propagate such lies is not only an unwitting betrayal of the Declaration, but also a mockery of the rule of law. Imagine a rule of law in which the punishment of murderers or rapists was to torture them into renouncing murder and rape. That is how twisted the PRC government's "rule of law" is: guilty until you renounce Falun Gong. This is no rule of law, but state terrorism against conscience.

The PRC government has also used economic interest to coerce international opinion. Under the PRC's menace, some have reversed their initial outcry against the violations, some have rescinded their moral support towards the victims, and some have even imposed self-censorship, choosing to remain silent to the killings. The financial gain may seem rewarding, but one may unsuspectingly fall victim to persecution of a different kind. We all like to think we know what is right, and we all like to think we stand up for justice. However, when the PRC government coerces us to act against our principles, isn't it in effect persecuting our conscience?

The steadfast endurance of Falun Gong practitioners, therefore, is not just for their personal beliefs, but also for the purity of human conscience.

For almost four years, Falun Gong practitioners in China have been risking everything to send out information revealing the extensive and severe human rights violations committed by the Chinese government. Due to space limitations, we can only include a very small fraction of this information in our report. We hope, however, that it will be enough to stir the conscience of the international community to come to the aid of the victims.



Cover Photo:

A young girl holds a candle at a candlelight vigil in memory of practitioners killed in the crackdown on Falun Gong. Since July 1999, when Chinese Chairman Jiang Zemin ordered "No measures are too excessive in exterminating Falun Gong", reports of egregious human rights violations in police custody have continually emerged from China..

An Appeal to All Good People of the World

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sole objective of the PRC government's persecution is to force Falun Gong practitioners to renounce their own conscience; in such, being evil is the real and only reason for its attack on conscience, no more, no less. Some have rationalized that the government's persecution as a reaction to feeling threatened. We urge you to

refrain from giving justification or excuse to the Chinese regime's brutality. The only proper action in the face of a severe human rights violation is to act to put an immediate end to it.

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

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

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

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

Falun Gong, a Practice That Has Benefited 100 Million People in Over 50 Countries

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

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

The Chinese Government's Increasing Hostility towards Falun Gong

The benefits of Falun Gong practice to the citizens and the society was originally recognized and commended



A morning practice site in Beijing before the persecution

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

The increasing popularity of Falun Gong, however, proved to be too much for a few officials within the Chinese government. From clandestine undermining in early 1994, to the orchestrated smear campaign and the banning of Falun Gong books in 1996, to police harassment in 1997, certain power blocs

within the Chinese government gradually escalated their underhanded persecution to overt assault. On April 23, 1999, in broad daylight, armed police forces in Tianjin City violently assaulted hundreds of Falun Gong practitioners and arbitrarily detained 45 of them.

The "April 25th Peaceful Petition" by Falun Gong Practitioners

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

Jiang Zemin Ordered All-out Persecution

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

Since July 20, 1999, over 100,000 practitioners, including pregnant women, the elderly, and young children, have been sent to labor camps without trial; thousands have been illegally jailed, with the longest term being 18 years; and millions of innocent residents have been arrested and detained, almost all under inhumane conditions. Shockingly, thousands of practitioners have been detained and severely tortured with nerve-damaging drugs in mental hospitals. Thousands of people have died in custody, while countless others are still unaccounted for. Meanwhile, Jiang created a nationwide system of "610 Offices", with absolute authority over the judiciary and all levels of the Communist Party, expressly to eradicate Falun Gong. The scope and severity of the atrocities are difficult to fathom.

A Staged Immolation and the Deception of World Opinion

Jiang's regime has also launched a far-reaching campaign of misinformation about Falun Gong to justify its persecution and to escape world condemnation. State-run media have flooded the printing presses and airwaves with fabrications about Mr. Li Hongzhi and Falun Gong. As with all lies, the propagandists failed miserably in the details. For example, the Chinese government made up claims that the practice of Falun Gong caused 1,400 people to die or to become insane. This number, even if assumed to be true, divided by 70 million practitioners, would be many magnitudes below the national average. In another example, the Chinese government claimed that Mr. Li Hongzhi had falsified his date of birth, and even turned up a "hospital record" to prove his mother was treated with oxytocin in 1952 before his birth. Oxytocin, however, was not to be identified until 1953.

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



Three plain-cloth police gang up on and assault a female Falun Gong practitioner in Tiananmen Square

lished by the Chinese government:

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

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

The Power of Non-Violence

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

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

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

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

Many Falun Gong practitioners have risked everything to publicize the violations they or fellow practitioners have suffered. Their reports must not be taken lightly, lest the values of hope, courage, and the most fundamental human rights be forsaken. In presenting these documents, we now ask you to speak for those who have no voice, to do all within your power to challenge the injustice and cruelty.

Murder and Execution



Photo overleaf:

Young practitioners join a peaceful demonstration in memory of practitioners tortured to death in China.
In Chinese culture, white is a color of mourning.

This photo was taken in front of the United Nations building in Geneva on March 20, 2002, during the 58th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

(AP photo)

Beaten to Death for Belief in Falun Gong

Chen Zixiu, ¹⁻¹¹ female, 59, a villager of Xujia Small Village, Beiguan Street, Weicheng District, Weifang City, Shandong Province.



Ms. Chen Zixiu

On February 4, 2000, Ms. Chen Zixiu went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong and was arrested just for peacefully demonstrating. On February 17, she was escorted back to the Falun Gong Detention and Transformation Center of Chengguan Street in Weifang City, Shandong Province. Ms. Chen was badly beaten and tortured at the Center. Her screams of anguish could be heard all night throughout the building. Officials from the Chengguan Street Committee beat her calves, feet, and lower back with plastic truncheons and shocked her head and neck with a cattle prod, according to witnesses. According to her cellmates, they shouted at Ms. Chen repeatedly to renounce Falun Gong. Each time, Ms. Chen refused firmly.

On February 20, the officials again demanded that she renounce her faith. Barely conscious after repeated jolts from a cattle prod, Ms. Chen stubbornly shook her head. Enraged, they ordered Ms. Chen to run barefoot in the snow. Two days of torture had left her legs bruised and her short black hair matted with pus and blood, said cell mates and other prisoners who witnessed the incident. She crawled outside, vomited, and collapsed. She never regained consciousness and died on Feb. 21. The local party secretary told Ms. Zhang Xueling, Ms. Chen's 32-year-old daughter, and Zhang's brother that Ms. Chen had died of a heart attack, but the officials wouldn't allow them to see her body at first. Only on the second day were they allowed to go to the hospital to see Ms. Chen's body. In a bag tossed in the corner of the room, Ms. Zhang spotted her mother's torn and bloodied clothes, the underwear badly soiled. The evidence of brutal torture was clear; her calves were black. Six-inch welts streaked along her back. Her teeth were broken. Her ear was swollen and blue. Ms. Zhang and her brother tried filing a lawsuit, but no lawyer would accept the case. After she disclosed the truth of her mother's death to western media, Ms. Zhang was herself arrested and jailed, and her husband was not allowed to visit her.

A Young Mother Died from Torture

Wu Jingxia, female, 29, resident of Gejia Village, Fangzi District, Weifang City, Shandong Province.



Ms. Wu Jingxia

On January 6, 2002, the police arrested Ms. Wu Jingxia because she distributed Falun Gong flyers. Ms. Wu was sent to a brainwashing class on January 18, and tortured to death around 5:00 p.m. on January 19. A death notice was sent to her family one day later. Many police officers monitored her family members and relatives who came to pay their last respects. Ms. Wu Jingxia's family members and relatives witnessed the cuts and bruises that were visible all over her body. They also noticed four or five deep depressions in her chest, which were caused by electric batons. Ms. Wu's lower back and thighs were beaten so severely that dark bruises covered them, and one of her thighbones was fractured. With her face covered in blood, it was difficult to recognize her. Ms. Wu left a 15-month-old baby behind.

After Ms. Wu's death, officials from the Fenghuang Street Administrative Office and Fangzi District Police Department placed her mother, her husband, and all of her other relatives under house arrest, and illegally set surveillance systems to monitor them around the clock. Furthermore, the authorities prohibited anyone from visiting them. Nearby villages were also warned not to talk about Ms. Wu's death.



Ms. Wu and her son

1. The Wall Street Journal: May 8, 2000, Ian Johnson, "China Tells U.N. It Did No Wrong in Death of Falun Gong Member".
2. The Wall Street Journal: April 20, 2000, Ian Johnson, Staff Reporter, "Practicing Falun Gong Was a Right, Ms. Chen Said, up to Her Last Day"
3. Asia Wall Street Journal: April 23, 2000, Matt Forney, "China Detains Daughter Of Dead Falun Gong Follower"
4. The Wall Street Journal: April 26, 2000, "Falun Dafa Heroes"
5. The Boston Globe: May 22, 2000, Jeff Jacoby, Globe Staff, "Nothing Normal About China"
6. Jewish World Review: May 15, 2000, Nat Hentoff, "The China that tourists don't see"
7. China Reform Monitor: No. 301, April 25, 2000, Al Santoli, Editor, "Jiang's Anti-Western Campaign vs. Intellectuals Detailed; Torture-Death of 58 Year-Old Falun Gong Member Described".
8. Human Rights in China: "Torture in China -UN Committee highlights gap between law and practice."
9. The Washington Post: April 26, 2002, "China's Rules"
10. Mobile Register: April 26, 2002, "China's government still brutalizes its own people."
11. Amnesty International Annual Report 2001.

Two Mothers Tortured to Death within Three Days at the Kuiwen District Detention Center

1. **Lou Aiqing**, ¹²⁻²⁰ female, 34, employee of the Bureau for Rural Business and Enterprise of Weifang City, Shandong Province.
2. **Xu Bing**, ¹²⁻²⁰ female, 33, employee of the Residential Registration Office of the Public Security Bureau of Kuiwen District, Weifang City, Shandong Province. She lived in the west building of the Residential Hall for city employees on Shengli Street.



Ms. Lou Aiqing

Ms. Lou and Ms. Xu had been detained several times and dismissed from work for practicing Falun Gong. At approximately 7:00 p.m. on December 20, 2000, they were arrested while posting self-adhesive Falun Gong posters in Qingdao City. The police tortured them to find out the source of the materials. Later, the two were escorted from Qingdao City back to Weifang City and detained in the Kuiwen District Detention Center.

At approximately 5:00 p.m. on December 25, the detention center informed Ms. Lou's family that she had died 36 hours earlier from a heart attack. When called to identify the body, Ms. Lou's family noticed that there were several layers of make-up on her face and that her body was covered with wounds and bruises. Although her family took pictures of her body, the police confiscated the film and forced Ms. Lou's family to agree to cremate the body immediately. Ms. Lou left an 11-year-old daughter behind.



Ms. Xu Bing

Within days, Ms. Xu was also tortured to death at the Kuiwen District Detention Center. As with Ms. Lou's family, the police forced Ms. Xu's family to agree to cremate the body as soon as possible; she was cremated on Dec. 28, 2000. Ms. Xu left an 8-year-old son behind.

Guo Ping Died from Force-Feeding

Guo Ping, female, 27, resident of Huangjiazhuang Village, Weizhou Road, Kuiwen District, Weifang City, Shandong Province.



Ms. Guo Ping

On December 29, 2001, several policemen from the Ershilipu Police Station of Kuiwen District broke into Ms. Guo Ping's home and arrested her and her husband, Mr. Liu Peidong. The police confiscated all of their belongings and jailed them at the Kuiwen Detention Center of Weifang City. Ms. Guo went on a hunger strike to protest her abduction and illegal detention; consequently, she was force-fed by incompetent guards, which resulted in her suffering from a ruptured stomach and severe internal bleeding.

On May 15, 2002, when she had been tortured to the point of being near death, she was sent to the internal medicine department of the No. 2 People's Hospital of Weifang City for emergency rescue. She was handcuffed even during the emergency rescue proceedings while several policemen guarded the room. With blood coming from her mouth, her eyes staring blankly, and with her hands, feet, and face swollen, she eventually lost consciousness. She passed away at 9:00 p.m. on the evening of May 17, 2002. There were 8 to 9 plainclothes policemen inside the hospital gate at 10 p.m. that night, and the courtyard was filled with police cars. Ms. Guo's husband witnessed his wife's swollen hands and feet. After he was sent back to the detention center, he also started a hunger strike to protest the police's inhumane, brutal torture.

12. World Journal: January 2, 2001, "Four Falun Gong Practitioners Beaten to Death in Shandong Province and Sichuan Province"
13. Guardian Unlimited: January 3, 2001, "Four more Falun Gong Practitioners Died in Custody in China"
14. Voice of America: January 2, 2001, "More Falun Gong Followers Die in Detention"
15. Australian Broadcasting Corporation: January 2, 2001, "Four Falun Gong Practitioners Died in Custody in China"
16. Washington Post: January 2, 2001, "China Torture, Persecution Kill 4 Falun Gong Members"
17. BBC: January 2, 2001, "Falun Gong members die after beating"
18. Central News Agency: January 2, 2001, "Four Falun Gong Practitioners Tortured to Death"
19. Radio Free Asia: January 2, 2001, "Four Falun Gong Practitioners Died in Shandong Province and Sichuan Province"
20. Reuters: January 2, 2001, "China Torture, Persecution Kill 4 Falun Gong Members"

A Young Mother Died from Year-Long Torture

Wu Lingxia, female, 37, resident of Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province.



Ms. Wu Lingxia and her son

Ms. Wu Lingxia went to Beijing twice to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. That gave the local police of Changchun City, Jilin Province the official excuse to arrest her and extort money from her family. Although they kept Ms. Wu in custody, the police often went to her home to harass her family. Unable to withstand the policemen's constant hounding, Ms. Wu's husband divorced her. When Ms. Wu was finally released, she returned to her hometown of Shuangyashan City. However, when the local Shuangyashan City police were informed of her return, they began to harass her. They repeatedly detained, interrogated, and extorted money from her because of her refusal to give up practicing Falun Gong.

In May 2001, some police arrested Ms. Wu while she was visiting a fellow practitioner. They sent her to the Shuangyashan Detention Center. On July 2, 2001 she was transferred to the Xigemu Labor Center in Jiamusi City, where she was severely tortured for long periods of time. When her



Wu Lingxia after her release from the Shuangyashan Detention Center

condition worsened, she was given no medical attention. As a result, she contracted hepatocirrhosis and ascites. She was sent home dying in July 2002; that year of torture had physically destroyed her.

When Ms. Wu passed away on July 27, 2002, festering scars covered her body, and there was severe edema in her abdomen. She left behind a teenage son and aged parents.

Tortured to Death and Cremated without Family Consent

Zhi Guixiang, female, 31, resident of Daling Town, Gongzhuling City, Jilin Province.



Ms. Zhi Guixiang

On the morning of July 19, 2002, police arrested Ms. Zhi Guixiang while she was taking a walk. At the Zhengyang Police Station the police tortured her, trying to force her to disclose information about other Falun Gong practitioners. On July 20, some people who were visiting the police station noticed that she was in poor physical condition and hardly had the strength to talk. She told them that she had suffered internal injuries from being beaten. On July 25, Ms. Zhi's condition had deteriorated until she was on the verge of death. That afternoon, Zhu Zhishan, the policeman who handled Ms. Zhi's case, went to her parents' home in Daling Town of Gongzhuling City, and told them about Ms. Zhi's arrest, but did not mention her condition. Ms. Zhi's mother requested to see her daughter. Zhu Zhishan replied, "That is not going to happen. You are not allowed to see her."

On July 27, Ms. Zhi died from the brutal torture. Later, Zhu Zhishan claimed that she died due to being on a hunger strike at the China and Japan Fellowship Hospital. When Ms. Zhi's family went to the hospital, however, no one could find her medical records. On July 31, without the knowledge or consent of her family, Zhu Zhishan had Ms. Zhi's body secretly cremated at the Shuangfeng Crematory, and Zhu signed the cremation certificate as a trustee. Ms. Zhi's family was not made aware of any of these circumstances at that time. On August 13th and 14th, Ms. Zhi's parents went to see Zhu Zhishan twice and demanded information about their daughter's whereabouts. Zhu blatantly lied and claimed, "Ms. Zhi ran away."

On August 15, Ms. Zhi's family discovered Zhu Zhishan's signature on the cremation certificate form at the Shuangfeng Crematory and he finally admitted to the facts, but he said, "Go ahead and sue me whenever you want. I'm not afraid! The government made me do this."

Dead after Three Years of Physical and Psychological Torture

Zou Guirong, female, 36, a worker at Xinbin County's Public Highway System in Fushun City, Liaoning Province.



Ms. Zou Guirong

Because Ms. Zou Guirong went to Beijing in 1999 to appeal to the central government to stop persecuting Falun Gong, she was sentenced to one and a half years of forced labor at Wujiabao Forced Labor Camp in Fushun City. Guard Jiang Yongfeng beat her. She was later transferred to Masanjia Forced Labor Camp, where she suffered more torture and abuse. After that, she was sent to Zhangshi Forced Labor Camp, where Deputy Director Chen, together with other guards, tortured her around the clock. They took turns beating Ms. Zou and didn't allow her to sleep for several days and nights.

Later, Ms. Zou was transferred to Shenxin Forced Labor Camp, where she protested her illegal detention with a hunger strike. By this time her original sentence had long expired. In May 2001, Ms. Zou was sent to Shenyang City's Dabei Underground Prison Hospital, where she was again brutally tortured. On August 10, 2001, when Ms. Zou was on the verge of death, her family was allowed to take her home. However, Song Junlin, the Political and Legal Committee Secretary of Xinbin County, instigated the local police to break into Ms. Zou's home and take her away by force. She was then secretly transferred to Fushun City's Wujiabao Forced Labor Camp again. Led by Police Division Chief Wu Wei, the guards used many kinds of brutal physical and psychological torture in an attempt to break Ms. Zou so that she would renounce Falun Gong. Ms. Zou eventually succumbed to the continuous torture. She died in early April of 2002.

Que Fazhi Died from Torture

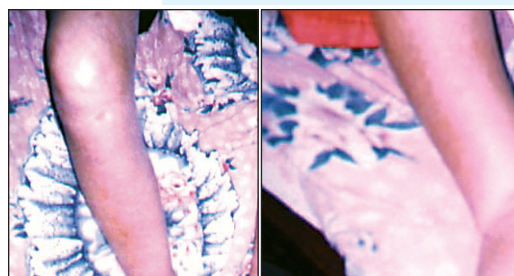
Que Fazhi, female, 49, resident of Shuitang Village, Panlian Town, Miyi County in Panzhihua City, Sichuan Province.

On June 1, 2002, Ms. Que Fazhi went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. The Beijing police arrested her on June 3. The police took Ms. Que to a basement and tortured her savagely for the next twelve days. Only when she was on the verge of death did the police send her back to the Miyi County Police Department.

By the time she was sent back to the local police department, in the middle of June, she had lost the ability to take care of herself. When she was sent back home on June 28, her whole body was swollen, she had difficulty breathing, and she could not sleep. She remained in extreme pain until she passed away on October 30, 2002.



Ms. Que Fazhi before her death.



Ms. Que's swollen leg and arm due to torture

Tortured to Death by Punitive Force-Feeding

Liu Guimin²¹, female, 35, resident of Dougezhuang Village, Jugezhuang Town, Miyun County, Beijing

On December 31, 2000, Ms. Liu Guimin went to Tiananmen Square to appeal to the Chinese government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and detained at the Haidian Detention Center, Beijing.

She went on a hunger strike to protest her detention. The police brutally force-fed her, inflicting severe trauma, which resulted in internal bleeding. Because of her critical condition, police feared that she would die at the detention center, so on January 5, 2001, they took her back home. In an attempt to save her, her family brought her to the hospital. However, the rescue effort was unsuccessful, and on January 7, 2000, she passed away. Right before she died, she vomited a great amount of blood, which had accumulated in her lungs due to the extreme damage caused by the punitive force-feeding at the detention center.

21. AFP: January 11, 2000, "Chinese Police Blamed for Deaths of Three Falun Gong Women"

Beaten to Death: the First Published Death Case

Zhao Jinhua, ²²⁻²⁸ female, 42, a farmer from Zhaojia Village, Zhangxing Town, Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province.

On September 29, 1999, Ms. Zhao Jinhua was arrested while working in her fields, because the police had found out that she was a Falun Gong practitioner. The police officers detained and tortured her.

On October 1, 1999, a group of policemen, led by Assistant Chief Sun Shixun from the Zhangxing Town Police Station, Zhaoyuan City, burst into the cell Ms. Zhao shared with other practitioners, beat them with their fists and rubber clubs, kicked them, and shocked them with electric batons. During the torture, Ms. Zhao lost consciousness three times, but they revived her so they could continue the beating. Finally she collapsed. She was taken to the hospital, given some injections, and then returned to the detention center.

Ms. Zhao had blood in her urine and her whole body was in constant pain. Her body was covered with bruises from the neck down. She had difficulty breathing and could not eat. The whole right side of her body was numb, and she could not walk. On October 7, she collapsed again, and died shortly after she was sent to the emergency room.

An autopsy, carried out on October 8 by medical experts from Zhaoyuan City and Yantai City in Shandong Province, found that Ms. Zhao had wounds and bruises on many parts of her body. The autopsy report indicated that her death had been caused by beatings with blunt instruments. The police had her body cremated before her family members could retrieve it from the detention center.

Mortally Injured with Force-Feeding Tube

Mei Yulan, ²³⁻²⁴ female, 44, resident of Chaoyang District, Beijing.

On May 13, 2000, Ms. Mei Yulan was arrested and arbitrarily detained in Nutong Cell #607, Chaoyang District Detention Center, Beijing, merely because she did the Falun Gong exercises in front of her home. Ms. Mei, along with several other detained Falun Gong practitioners, started a hunger strike in order to obtain their unconditional release and the right to practice Falun Gong. To torture them, the guards of the Chaoyang District Detention Center started force-feeding these practitioners with over-saturated salt water and soymilk. Instead of having an experienced person perform the force-feedings, the guards ordered the criminals in custody to do it, which resulted in severe internal damage to the practitioners.

On the morning of May 17, 2000, the guards once again dragged Ms. Mei out of her cell and force-fed her. Her screaming could be heard in the surrounding cells. On the night of May 18, 2000, she developed a severe headache and began to suffocate. Gradually her hands and feet became cold and her eyes stopped moving. Later, Ms. Mei was taken to the emergency room of the Civil Aviation Hospital.

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

At 4:10 p.m., on May 23, 2000, Ms. Mei passed away in the hospital as a direct result of the force-feeding.

22. AP: December 29, 1999, "China Sends Falun Gong Members to Labor Camps"

23. AP: May 03, 2000, "China Ignoring Jail Torture"

24. AFP: April 20, 2000, "Three more Falun Gong followers die in police custody"

25. AFP: April 25, 2000, "Another Falun Gong Member Beaten to Death"

26. M2 Presswire: May 5, 2000, China -- "Torture in China under the spotlight at the UN"

27. Amnesty International, Public document, AI Index: ASA 17/54/99, October 22, 1999: "People's Republic of China reports of torture and ill treatment of followers of Falun Gong"

28. "Violence against Women in China's Crackdown on Falun Gong Practitioners", presented by Freedom House in 56th Session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights

Two Practitioners Killed Via Lethal Drugs at Maojiashan Female Forced Labor Camp

Zhou Chengyu, female, 55, was the manager of the Yuzhou University Library in Chongqing City, Sichuan Province.



Ms. Zhou Chengyu

Near the end of November 2000, Ms. Zhou Chengyu was arrested in the Chongqing Train Station on her way to Beijing to appeal to the central government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. She was sent directly to the Chongqing Shapingba Public Security Sub-Bureau and forced to attend an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class.

On February 9, 2001, because Ms. Zhou refused to write a statement renouncing Falun Gong, she was sentenced to two years of forced labor and sent to the Maojiashan Women's Labor Camp in the Jiangbei District of Chongqing City. There, she was deprived of sleep from August 24 to 28, 2001, and was forcibly injected with unknown drugs. At around 1:00 a.m. on September 29, the labor camp notified Ms. Zhou's family that she had been sent to the hospital for emergency treatment.

When her family arrived at the hospital, they saw her vomiting blood and gradually losing consciousness. At 6:20 a.m. on September 29, 2001, Ms. Zhou died in the hospital. The labor camp officials did not provide an autopsy report or any explanation of Ms. Zhou's sudden and untimely death.

Wang Jiqin, female, 29, resident of Chongqing City, was arrested by the Chongqing City Police because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. On July 29, 2000, she was unlawfully



Ms. Wang Jiqin

taken to the Chongqing City Maojiashan Female Forced Labor Camp and sentenced to two years of hard labor. There, she was subjected to the cruelest mental and physical tortures. As a result, her health deteriorated daily, her weight dropped, and she could no longer look after herself. In the name of treating her "illnesses," the camp police ordered 7 or 8 inmates who were drug addicts to force-feed her with an unknown drug, which caused her to lapse into a coma.

Seeing that Ms. Wang was near death, the labor camp sent her home in order to avoid responsibility. After returning home, Ms. Wang remained in critical condition, spitting up

blood and passing blood in her stool. Her limbs became extremely weak. She also had difficulty breathing, coughed, vomited, and had diarrhea. She felt sharp pains in her abdomen due to ascites (accumulation of serous fluid in the abdomen), and she could not sleep at night. On September 23, 2002, Ms. Wang died.

Died from Injuries to Internal Organs

Zheng Fangying,²⁹ female, 54, resident of Beiwei Village, Weifang City, Shandong Province.



Ms. Zheng Fangying

On December 2, 2001, Ms. Zheng Fangying traveled to Beijing to appeal for the right to practice Falun Gong, and was arrested in Tiananmen Square. In the Square, the police knocked Ms. Zheng down and beat her severely. They took her to a police station, where they repeatedly beat and shocked her with a high-voltage electric baton. The cruel torture resulted in severe injuries to her internal organs. Later, she was locked in a small, solitary cell. Ms. Zheng then went on hunger strike for eighteen days to protest the torture. The police beat Ms. Zheng so frequently that she could not walk or relieve herself when she was conscious. She was in critical condition due to such abuse.

Aware that they had mortally injured Ms. Zheng, the police put her onto a train to Jinan City to avoid the responsibility of having her die at the police station. After arriving at the Jinan Railway Station, Ms. Zheng painstakingly got out the train, but was too weak to move on. A kind-hearted young man helped her to her home.

Upon her arrival at home, Ms. Zheng's family members found that two of her teeth that had been knocked out were still hanging in her mouth by her gum flesh. Her whole abdomen area was dark brown, and there were bruises all over her body. When they tried to help her onto a bed, they could even hear the sound of broken pieces of her internal organs moving against each other. Three days after her return, Ms. Zheng died with her eyes and mouth open.

29. PRIMA NEWS AGENCY: January 21, 2002, "Believers killed in China"

Died after Six Months of Suffering with Broken Neck

Zhao Xin,³⁰⁻³⁷ female, 32, resident of Beijing, teacher at the Beijing University of Business and Industry.



Ms. Zhao Xin

On June 19, 2001, Ms. Zhao Xin practiced Falun Gong exercises in Zizhuyuan Park in Beijing. She was arrested by the park police merely for practicing the exercises. She was sent to the Zizhuyuan Police Station in Beijing and then taken by police escort to the Qinghe Detention Center of the Haidian Police Department in Beijing.

In the detention center, the officers, led by Officer Bai Gang, severely beat and tortured her because she refused to renounce her practice of Falun Gong.

They kicked her body and punched her face violently, inflicting injuries to her head and left eye and causing her to suffer great pain. Ms. Zhao went on a hunger strike to protest the maltreatment. However, the officers caused her further anguish and physical trauma by force-feeding her, and beating her with a heavy object. The brutal beating resulted in the fracture of three of her neck vertebrae.



Zhao Xin was hospitalized

She was rushed to the Haidian Hospital in critical condition, still in shackles and handcuffs. The police made the hospital perform surgery on her without informing her family. After the surgery, she was paralyzed from the neck down. After having caused such a massively crippling injury, the Haidian Police Department released Ms. Zhao to her family. Despite the efforts to save Ms. Zhao, she died from injuries sustained while in custody. She struggled with extreme pain

and suffering for six months before passing away on December 12, 2001.

A High School Teacher Tortured to Death

Sun Hongyan,³⁰ female, teacher of the Second High School in Liaozhong County, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province.



Ms. Sun Hongyan

In July 1999, Ms. Sun Hongyan went to appeal to the central government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. Consequently, she was removed from her teaching position by the school authorities.

On August 1, 2000, Ms. Sun Hongyan was sent to the Longshan Labor Camp in Shenyang City, Liaoning Province. While she was in detention, Ba Qijin, the principal of her school, led some school employees to ransack Ms. Sun's home. They confiscated Falun Gong materials, along with 3,000 Yuan. In addition, labor camp authorities fined her 13,000 Yuan. Ms. Sun went on a hunger strike twice to protest the maltreatment. In response, labor camp guards beat and force-fed her. Since Ms. Sun refused to denounce Falun Gong, in November 2000, she was placed in solitary confinement.

In February 2001, the authorities sent her to the No. 463 Hospital in Shenyang City. In late February 2001, Ms. Sun was transferred to Shenyang Dabai Jail Hospital, where she was locked in the basement and frequently beaten. She was also injected with unknown drugs. As a result of this torture, she could not sit up by herself and lost control of her bowels. Two weeks later, she was released, at which time she was covered with open wounds and barely conscious. She died in April 2001.

30. AP: April 13, 2001, "Falun Gong Says More Followers Die"
31. BBC News: December 13, 2000, "Falun Gong member dies after beating"
32. Dallas News: "[group] member's death mourned in China"
33. AFP: December 12, 2000, "Falungong woman dies six months after Chinese police beating"
34. San Jose Mercury News: December 21, 2000, L.A. CHUNG, Staff Columnist, "Falun Gong devotees stay visible with vigil at Chinese consulate"
35. AP: December 13, 2000, Christopher Bodeen, "Hundreds attend funeral of banned Chinese [group] member"
36. Boston Globe: December 17, 2000, David Abel, Globe Staff, "Falun Gong members rally in Boston"
37. The Metro: Jason Loftus, "Fears Unfounded About Falun Gong"

Li Jiju Beaten to Death During Interrogation

Li Jiju,³⁸ female, 37, resident of Xifan Village, Macheng City, Hubei Province.



Ms. Li Jiju

At noon on May 15, 2002, Macheng City police broke into Ms. Li Jiju's home by climbing over a wall. When Ms. Li protested the unlawful break-in, over ten policemen brutally beat her, breaking one of her ribs. The policemen then dragged Ms. Li to the Macheng No. 2 Detention Center, where they continued their beating.

At the Macheng No.2 Detention Center, Ms. Li went on a hunger strike to protest her illegal detention. On May 20, the Macheng City Disciplinary Committee Secretary, Li Shengguo, the Macheng Police Department Section 1 Chief, Yang Gandun, and Yan Wenshan secretly took Ms. Li to the Longchi Police Station to interrogate her. During the interrogation, the police beat her until she stopped breathing. Ms. Li's eyes were wide open when she died. There were bruises all over her body, many of her bones were fractured, and signs of strangulation were visible on her neck.

To deceive the public, the Macheng City authorities claimed that Ms. Li had committed suicide by jumping out of a building. Moreover, they sent policemen to intimidate Ms. Li's relatives and friends, threatening them with arrest if they asked questions or spoke out. At the same time, many Falun Gong practitioners' homes in Macheng City were under surveillance and they were warned not to get in touch with each other.

On the day that Ms. Li's body was placed in the crematory, the police department drove all of the crematory staff members out of the building, replacing them with dozens of policemen who were stationed there to guard Ms. Li's body. The police would not allow Ms. Li's family members or friends to get near the crematory. Someone tried to take pictures of the body, but was then viciously beaten, and the film was destroyed.

The following day, the police department dispatched several hundred policemen to the crematory. Over two hundred policemen, including plainclothes officers, were positioned along the way leading from Ms. Li's home to the crematory. Later, Ms. Li's family members and relatives were put under house arrest; they were not allowed to talk to anyone. The police said they would appoint a medical examiner to investigate the cause of Ms. Li's death. However, none of the medical examiners from Macheng City or Ms. Li's residential area wrote a report about Ms. Li's death after they examined the body. In

the end, the police department cremated Ms. Li's body. They gave Ms. Li's family members 32,000 Yuan to buy their silence about the truth of her death.

Tortured to Death while in Police Custody

Liu Zhi, female, 61 years old, resident of Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province, address: Building 67-73, Jintie Street, Linghe District, Jinzhou City.



Ms. Liu Zhi

After Falun Gong was banned on July 20, 1999, Ms. Liu Zhi went to Beijing three times to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Simply because of these peaceful appeals, in May 2000, she was sentenced to one year of forced labor at the Masanjia Labor Camp. She was released the day before New Year's Eve, 2001.

However, in May 2002, five policemen from the Jinzhou City Police Department arrested her. They beat and interrogated her for an entire day. They released her only after extorting 2,000 Yuan from her husband. On the morning of August 20, 2002, policeman Li Changmin and five others from the Jintie Police Station broke into Ms. Liu's home and arrested her, not even allowing her to put on her shoes and coat.

On August 25, 2002, Jinzhou City "610 Office" Director Liu and personnel from the Local Residential Committee notified Ms. Liu's family that she had died in police custody. The police refused to allow Ms. Liu's family members to do any sort of investigation. Deputy police department Chief Zhang Yinggen ordered Ms. Liu's cremation without obtaining her family members' signature or consent. Ms. Liu's ashes were not even returned to her family.

38. PRIMA NEWS AGENCY: June 10, 2002, Chinese police killed "[members]"

Force-Fed, Injected With Harmful Drug, Then Tortured to Death

Zhang Dezhen, female, 38, single, a teacher at Mengyin County No. 6 Middle School, a resident of Xiezhuang Village, Jiuzhai Township, Mengyin County, Shandong Province.



Ms. Zhang Dezhen

Ms. Zhang Dezhen had been arrested several times for going to Beijing to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. In January 2000, Mengyin County Police detained her for more than two months. During the detention, she was severely beaten, and was forced to sit in the snow while she was menstruating. Starting at the end of December 2000, Ms. Zhang was detained for over four months, first in a brainwashing class and then at the Mengyin County Detention Center.

In April 2001, she was illegally sentenced to four years of forced labor at Jinan Female Forced Labor Camp. Thirteen days later, having failed a physical examination, she was sent back home. After she returned home, the principal of the Mengyin County No. 6 Middle School continued to harass her. Ten days later, Ms. Zhang left home; she became destitute and homeless in order to avoid illegal arrest and torture.

In October 2001, Ms. Zhang was illegally arrested by security guards in Xintaixie Village Mine. She was then detained in a brainwashing class in Mengyin County for over three months, where she was frequently beaten and tortured severely and not permitted to bathe or meet with her relatives. Her sister tried to visit her there once, and the “610 Office” then detained her as well for over one month.

Ms. Zhang went on a hunger strikes three times to protest her illegal detention, and the guards ordered that she be force-fed by the Mengyin County Traditional Medicine Hospital. The feeding tube punched through her throat, causing her condition to weaken and endangering her life. Afraid that Ms. Zhang could die, the “610 Office” asked her family to take her home.

After Ms. Zhang recovered she left home again, attempting to escape imminent re-arrest by the local “610 Office.” On September 19, 2002 the Mengyin County “610 Office” and

Mengyin County Police arrested her again. She was sent to the “610 Office” brainwashing center, and then to the Mengyin Detention Center. During this detention, Ms. Zhang again went on hunger strikes to protest the illegal detention. She was force-fed many times at the Mengyin County Traditional Medicine Hospital. On January 31, 2003, Ms. Zhang was injected with a drug that makes one feel hot and dry. Taking small doses of this drug makes one feel hungry and thirsty, while large doses of the drug cause heart failure and difficulty in breathing. Ms. Zhang eventually passed away.

On the same day, Ms. Zhang’s family members were instructed to meet with “610 Office” representatives. Her brother, Mr. Zhang Dewen, and her nephew were taken directly to the funeral home. At this time, rigor mortis had already set in, indicating that she had died some time before. Ms. Zhang’s body was very emaciated and curled up, with wounds on top of wounds all over her body. The Mengyin County “610 Office” attempted to force Mr. Zhang to sign a slip releasing the body for cremation, but he refused. As a result, Mr. Zhang was beaten brutally. He yielded and tearfully signed the slip.

After Ms. Zhang’s death, no court-appointed doctor performed an autopsy and no family member was allowed to attend the cremation. To cover up their act of murder, the police spread lies that Ms. Zhang had died of a heart attack.

Hung up for Half a Month, Causing Paralysis and Death

Xing Xiuqin, female, 61, teacher, resident of Beima Village, Songlindian Town, Zhuozhou City, Hebei Province.

Ms. Xing Xiuqin had been a teacher for over 30 years. Because she would not give up practicing Falun Gong, she was constantly monitored and had no freedom for three years. Her pension was stopped, and she was fined and detained many times.

At around 8:00 p.m. on September 15, 2002, Ms. Xing was forcibly taken from her home and sent to Songlindian Police Station for brainwashing. Because she refused to give up her belief in Falun Gong, she was handcuffed to a tree for three days and nights. Afterwards, she was hung with her feet off the ground for half a month, and as a result, she became paralyzed in her lower body. While in detention, she was denied family visitation. At about 4:00 p.m. on November 16, 2002, the police asked her family members to pick her up and take her home. When they arrived, she was already cold all over her body. She died at around 4:00 a.m. the next morning. When her family members went to the town government to find out the reason for her death, the officials refused to meet with them.

Ribs Broken, Force-Fed, and Killed

Liao Zhaoqi, female, 57, former Party Secretary at the Institute of Women and Children's Health of Qionglai City, Sichuan Province.

After July 20, 1999, the police and higher authorities harassed Ms. Liao Zhaoqi almost daily, placing her under surveillance and trying to force her to write a letter renouncing Falun Gong. In June 2000, she went to the appeals office of the State Department to appeal and to clarify the facts about Falun Gong. She also went to Tiananmen Square. As a result, she was illegally detained for over 40 days and expelled from the Communist Party. Late in 2000, to prevent her from clarifying the facts about the persecution of Falun Gong, the authorities attempted to arrest her, stopped her pay, and dismissed her from her job. She had to leave her home and go from place to place in order to avoid illegal arrest and torture.

At about 5 a.m. on September 25, 2002, the police from the Dayi Police Department broke into the home of Ms. Chen Guiying (female, over 60 years old) on Xiaoxi Street of Jinyuan Town and forcibly arrested Ms. Chen Guiying, Ms. Liao Zhaoqi, Ms. Dong Yuying, and two male practitioners (both in their 20s), who were doing the Falun Gong exercises. They confiscated all of the Falun Gong books, pictures, VCDs, 3,500 Yuan of personal savings, and other personal belongings of Ms. Chen Guiying.

The police then tried to force Ms. Liao Zhaoqi to tell them the source of the Falun Gong materials. Ms. Liao started a hunger strike to protest her illegal arrest. As a result, the police force-fed her. They pried her teeth open, causing necrosis inside her mouth during the forced-feeding. To leave no obvious marks of injury, the police beat her brutally on the chest, which resulted in broken ribs and other internal injuries. The police also forcibly injected her with harmful drugs. Ms. Liao's body and mind suffered tremendously. According to the police, on the evening of October 3, 2002, she started to exhibit a state of shock. She died in the emergency room after rescue attempts failed. Police then tried to conceal the murder and the details of her death.

When Ms. Liao's family members hurried to the Dayi County Police Department and requested to see Ms. Liao's body, the chief of Section 1 told them that she was already out of the hospital and had been sent to a crematory a long time ago. The director of the Dayi Police Department, the Procurator, the chief of Section 1, and the medical examiner, Sun Dahong of the Chengdu Police Department, meticulously covered up the murder. They unreasonably requested that her family members not take pictures of her body and not hold a memorial service. If the family did not comply with this request, they would not be allowed to see her body.

After much effort, her family members were finally allowed to see her frozen body in the funeral parlor. Her face was purplish blue, her eyeballs were protruding from her face, there

were clear handcuff marks on both of her hands, the inner surface of her right hand was mangled, there were clear bruise marks on her cheek close to her right ear, and some other places had purplish-blue needle-pierced holes. Medical examiner Sun Dahong did a surface check of the body while other people took pictures and made written records.

When her family members saw the blood marks around her mouth and requested a re-examination, the medical examiner found many excuses to turn down the request, attempting to end the process without a careful re-examination. Because of the persistent request of her family members, the medical examiner cut open her chest and found that many of her ribs were broken. Sun, the medical examiner, tried very hard to cover it up. In particular, Sun lied about the 5th to 7th right ribs, which were clearly broken. He depicted the problem as "ossification." Her family members requested a written report on the medical examination. Not only their request refused, but Ms. Liao's son was also forced to sign on a document waiving further medical examination so that they could avoid any responsibility.

Force-Fed Mustard Oil and Suffocated to Death

Li Hongmin, female, 60, resident of Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province.



Ms. Li Hongmin

On the morning of September 16, 2002, Ms. Li was arrested while she was distributing Falun Gong materials. She was detained at the Mudanjiang City Police Bureau and tortured to death the following day. On September 18, Ms. Li's family and workplace were informed of her death. Her body was cremated on September 19.

According to people who knew the details of Ms. Li's death, Ms. Li was force-fed a bottle of mustard oil. Right after the force-feeding, her head was covered with plastic bags that were tightly closed around her neck, causing Ms. Li to suffocate to death. In order to hide their responsibility, the police threw her corpse off of a building, and then claimed that she had committed suicide. Afterwards, the police department threatened her family, asked them not to reveal the news of her death, but rather to claim that Ms. Li went on a trip to visit relatives, and that she was not dead.

Suffocated while Trapped in an Overcrowded Cell

Zhang Tieyan, ³⁹⁻⁴¹ female, 29, resident of Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province, worked at a Heilongjiang petroleum oil factory (Daqing City's Lama Dianhua Factory).



Ms. Zhang Tieyan

Because Ms. Zhang Tieyan refused to renounce Falun Gong, on April 19, 2000, her work unit placed her under house arrest for 3 days. On April 21, 2000, she was sent to the Ranghu Street Detention Center for 15 days. On May 5, she was taken to the Saertu District Detention Center. While detained, all she was given to eat was sorghum with salt water, so she became very weak. In the sweltering heat of summer, she was locked in a windowless room that was just over 10 square meters in size, along with 14 to 15 other people. The lack of fresh air caused her to have breathing difficulties.

Every day in the detention center, detainees got dizzy, felt nauseated, got confused, and lost strength in their limbs, because of the lack of oxygen. Sometimes they fainted and had to be carried away. At 5:30 a.m. on August 11, 2000, Ms. Zhang was heard screaming in pain. She was suffocating. While her limbs convulsed, her face turned green and her eyes turned pale. Within moments she had no pulse. The guards sent her to the Xincun People's Hospital. The cardiograph showed a straight line; she had died. Then the police ordered the hospital to give a false diagnosis of heart failure.

Tortured to Death at the Fushun City Detention Center

Liang Suyun, female, 37, resident of Fushun City, Liaoning Province.

Ms. Liang Suyun was detained in the No. 1 Detention Center in Fushun City because she had gone to Beijing to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. She suffered vicious torture while in detention. On March 17, 2002, with wounds all over her body, and still wearing handcuffs, Ms. Liang was sent to the Petroleum Hospital for emergency resuscitation. she died in the hospital.

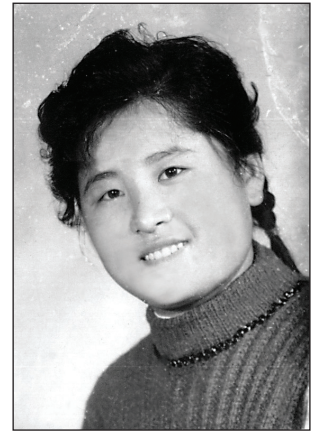


Ms. Liang's photo ID

English Teacher Died of Inhuman Torture

Zhou Wenjie, female, 40, was an English teacher at Dongfeng County's No. 2 Middle School in Liaoyuan City, Jilin Province.

On October 11, 1999, Ms. Zhou Wenjie was sentenced to a one-year term in Heizuizi Women's Forced Labor Camp in Changchun City, Jilin Province. She was sentenced because she had gone to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Because she refused to give up her practice of Falun Gong, the labor camp extended her term for another year. Ms. Zhou went on a hunger strike to protest her maltreatment and was punished with punitive force-feeding, which is widely used in labor camps as a means of torturing Falun Gong practitioners.



Ms. Zhou Wenjie

The force-feeding was so violent that several of her teeth were broken. The camp police handcuffed her arms behind her back and locked her in an isolation cell. The cell was filthy and smelly and had rats running around in it. Later, she was thrown into a freezer used to store dead bodies. The police handcuffed her and hung her up. Then, she was tightly bound to a metal board for over ten days. She was forced to eat and urinate on this board. In September 2001, she was unconditionally released.

On December 17, 2001, she was arrested for distributing Falun Gong information materials and detained at the Dongfeng County Public Security Bureau. The county police tried to send her to Heizuizi Women's Forced Labor Camp for a term of three years, but the camp refused to accept her because she had been physically devastated by the torture. On May 20, 2002, Changchun Railway Police Station personnel kidnapped her when she was telling others the facts about Falun Gong and the persecution. Ms. Zhou was tortured to death on May 26, 2002 while in police custody.

Ms. Zhou's body was kept frozen in the Third Hospital of Bai Qiu Medical University. Her neck, armpits, arms and some other places showed obvious signs of rope marks. Moreover, one chief official from the No. 1 Section of the city police department admitted to being responsible for Ms. Zhou's death.

39. AFP: September 6, 2000, "Three More Chinese Falun Gong Members Die in Police Custody, BEIJING"

40. Reuters: September 6, 2000, "Falun followers die in China detention, Hong Kong"

41. AP: September 6, 2000, "3 Falun Gong Members Died, Beijing, September 6, 2000"

Beaten to Death at Tuanhe Labor Camp

Sun Shaomei, ⁴²⁻⁴³ female, 43, employee of the Supply and Marketing Cooperative, resident of Goushang Village, Linglong Town, Zhaoyuan County, Shandong Province.



Ms. Sun Shaomei

In 1999, Ms. Sun Shaomei went to Beijing many times to appeal to the government to end the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Each time she was arrested, beaten, and fined. For nearly eight months, starting on February 14, 2000, the Linglong Branch of the Zhaoyuan Police Station in Zhaoyuan County, Shandong Province arbitrarily detained her to prevent her from going to Beijing to appeal.

After her release, Ms. Sun went to Beijing to appeal, and was arrested again. On November 28, 2000, she was transferred to Tuanhe Labor Camp in Daxing County of Beijing. She was severely beaten in the camp. On December 2, 2000, she was sent to Tuanhe State Farm Hospital for emergency treatment. At 11:45 a.m. on December 12, 2000, Ms. Sun died as a result of the beatings she had received in the labor camp.

A Senior Murdered by Police from Jinzhou City

Cao Shufang, female, 61, lived on the 5th floor of Building 44, Linghe District, Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province. She was an employee of the Jinzhou City Cotton and Linen Company.

At 4:00 p.m. on August 4, 2002, Wang Dianyu, Chief of the Kangning Police Station Office in Linghe District, Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province, and police officer Wang Hong stormed into Ms. Cao Shufang's home. Locking her husband in the bedroom, the police tried to abduct Ms. Cao and threw her head-first off of the fifth floor balcony. The police spent a long time confiscating Falun Gong materials, so it was quite some time before they finally came downstairs.

Eyewitnesses reported that Ms. Cao was still alive after landing, but that she died because the rescue effort was so slow. Although people called for an ambulance, it took a long time to arrive. Someone took a photo of her body, but the Linghe District Political and Judiciary Committee confiscated the camera and film. By 9:30 p.m., 32 police vehicles, more than 100 policemen, and journalists from the Jinzhou TV station, Jinzhou Daily, and the Jinzhou Evening News had all gathered on the scene, trying to falsify a report defaming Falun

Gong. The residents and neighbors resisted their attempt to fabricate lies against Falun Gong. The Director of the Linghe Police Station publicly stated to the crowd, "You go ahead and sue us. You won't get anywhere!" After being left there overnight, Ms. Cao's body was finally sent to the funeral home at 4:50 a.m. the next day.

An Engineer Died from Torture and Punitive Force-Feeding by Beijing Police

Tian Baozhen, female, 40, an engineer of the Hubei Textile Design Institute at Yuejiazui in Wuchang District of Wuhan City, Hubei Province.

In mid-November 2000, Ms. Tian Baozhen went to appeal to the government to end its persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. On the morning of November 20, 2000, she was arrested and taken to the Tiananmen Police Substation in Beijing, where she was beaten severely. That afternoon, Ms. Tian was transferred to the Xuanwu Detention Center in Beijing, where she went on a hunger strike to protest her maltreatment and demand her immediate release.



Ms. Tian Baozhen

On the third day of her hunger strike, the staff of the detention center started to punitively force-feed her. When Ms. Tian refused the force-feeding, she was beaten and slapped in the face. One person grabbed her by the hair and held her arms behind her back while two other people stepped on both of her legs. Another person forced a tube into her stomach. Ms. Tian suffered terribly from this inhumane treatment and her health deteriorated rapidly.

Later, Ms. Tian was transferred to the Henan Police Station. At the sight of her extreme physical weakness, the Henan police released her. In her weakened condition, Ms. Tian managed to board a train headed for Hubei Province. When she arrived at the Wuhan Railway Station in Wuhan City, she was too feeble to move on. Her husband finally came and took her home.

After arriving at home, Ms. Tian coughed continuously and suffered from severe pains in her chest. On December 11, 2000, Ms. Tian died as a result of the physical abuse received while in detention in Beijing. At the time of her death, the dark bruises on her arms from the policemen's beatings were still clearly visible.

42. AFP, Feb. 7, 2001, "Seven More Falun Gong Followers Die in Chinese Custody"

43. PRIMA NEWS AGENCY, February 7, 2001, "New victims of religious repression in China"

Lost All Teeth, Dropped Half of Her Weight, and Died

Zhou Yurong, female, 40, a doctor in the 45th Corps of the 3rd Division of Xinjiang Production and Construction Group, Tacheng City in Xinjiang Autonomous Region.

On March 15, 2002, Ms. Zhou Yurong was arrested and detained in the detention center of the Tacheng City Police Department because she had gone to Beijing in December 2001 to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. Ms. Zhou began a hunger strike as soon as she was arrested. The detention center force-fed her and also tortured her in various other ways. She was monitored 24 hours a day. Nearly nine months into her hunger strike, Ms. Zhou, who had weighed 150 pounds before her arrest, was reduced to skin and bones, weighing only 67 pounds. She lost control of her bowels and bladder, and all her teeth fell out.

By late November Ms. Zhou was near death, but instead of releasing her for the emergency hospitalization she needed, the detention center scheduled a trial date of December 2, 2002. The authorities did not inform Ms. Zhou's husband of the trial until November 28, and the police even ordered him to carry her to the courtroom to be tried. At about 10:00 a.m. on December 4, 2002, Ms. Zhou received the verdict and she was sentenced to three years in prison and four years on probation. She passed away at around 1:00 p.m. that same day.

Tortured to Death at Zhoushuizi Labor Camp

Wang Qiuxia, female, 48, resident of Dalian City, Liaoning Province.

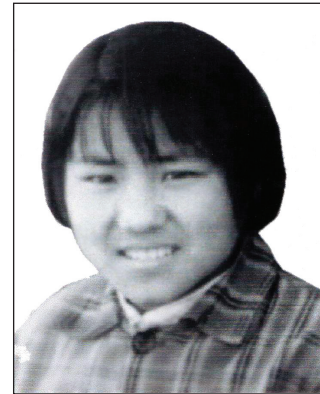


Ms. Wang Qiuxia

Ms. Wang Qiuxia was illegally arrested on October 1, 2000 while traveling to Beijing, and sent to the Dalian Drug Rehabilitation Center in Dalian City. She was then sent to the Yaojia Detention Center and later to the Zhoushuizi Labor Camp. During her detention in Zhoushuizi Labor Camp, Ms. Wang endured a series of tortures and beatings, staunchly refusing to sign a pledge to renounce Falun Gong. Finally, on June 9, 2001, Ms. Wang was heavily beaten and tortured until semi-conscious. At that moment she apparently signed the renunciation pledge. Waking up the next morning, she told Camp staff she would retract the pledge, upon which they started beating her mercilessly until she was hovering on the brink of death. Ms. Wang was immediately sent to the hospital but died on the way there. The family was finally informed at 9:00 p.m. They saw that Ms. Wang's head was swollen and had become misshapen. In addition, both of her legs were swollen, and her entire body had turned dark purple from the injuries.

Starved and Tortured to Death in Mengyin County

Liu Shufen, female, 39 years old, resident of Tangzi Village, Andi Town, Yinan County, Shandong Province.



Ms. Liu Shufen

On September 16, 2002, the Mengyin County Police Station and the Mengyin County "610 Office" [an agency specifically created to eradicate Falun Gong, with absolute power over each level of administration in the Party and all other political and judiciary systems] arrested Ms. Liu Shufen for practicing Falun Gong. She was detained and brutally tortured in the Mengyin Detention Center. On January 29, 2003, after enduring four months of torture, Ms. Liu passed away.

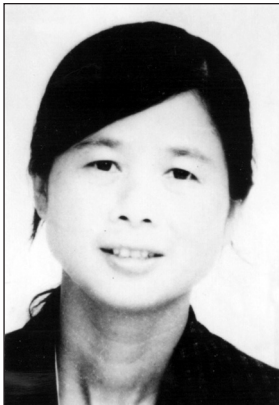
On January 31, Ms. Liu's family members were asked to come to a meeting. They had a meal with Lei Yancheng, Vice-Director of the Mengyin County "610 Office," and were then sent to a funeral home. There, they viewed Ms. Liu's body, which was curled up, covered with wounds, and reduced to skin and bones. The representative from the "610 Office" tried to threaten Ms. Liu's family into signing a paper releasing the body for cremation. However, they insisted on an inquiry, so the court doctors conducted an autopsy. The results showed that her brain was filled with blood. Ms. Liu had been slender, but her blood pressure had always been normal, and she had become especially healthy after starting to practice Falun Gong. Her hematoma of the brain and the wounds on her body were caused by beatings. The Mengyin County "610 Office" immediately cremated her body in order to cover up the murder.

Afterwards, the Mengyin County "610 Office" gave Ms. Liu's family 4,000 Yuan. The Vice-Director of the Mengyin County "610 Office," Lei Yancheng, said to them, "You had better take the 4,000 Yuan, because if you don't, you will get nothing. No matter where you go to sue us, it will be in vain!"

Su Qionghua Kicked off Sixth Floor and Killed by Police

Su Qionghua,⁴⁴⁻⁴⁸ female, 32, resident of Suining City, Sichuan Province.

On the morning of December 18, 2000, over a dozen policemen from the National Security Squad and Chuanshan Police Sub-Station of Suining City came to search Ms. Su Qionghua's home and confiscate her property. Ms. Su would not open the door, and instead tried to reason with them. The police surrounded her house, yelling and shouting, "After we capture her, we'll kill her!"



MS. Su Qionghua

Later, at around 6 p.m. on December 20, 2000, two policemen used ropes to gain access to her sixth floor apartment from the roof. At this time, Ms. Su was leaning out the window explaining the truth about Falun Gong to around three to four hundred spectators outside on the ground. When the policeman lowered himself down from the roof, he fiercely kicked her. She grabbed the policeman's foot with both hands, but the policeman straightened his foot quickly and Ms. Su fell from the sixth floor. The crowd shouted, "The

police have killed her! The police persecuted someone to death!"

After Ms. Su fell, the police took no measures to save her. Instead, they tried to hide the truth of what happened. While she was still breathing, they lifted her onto a net (used to catch people who jump in order to commit suicide) and took a photograph, hoping to make it look like they had tried to save her from committing suicide. Ms. Su stopped breathing at around 6:30 p.m. on December 20, 2000.

Another policeman, named Huang, abused Ms. Su's 12-year-old daughter, searching her body and seizing the key to her apartment. After opening the door with the key, the police cut the cable TV cord and hung it from the ceiling, placed a blanket over the window, and moved a mattress next to the window, thereby making the room appear to be the scene of a suicide. After falsifying this evidence, they took photographs and video footage in order to deceive the public.

Beaten for Nine Hours and Killed by Asphyxiation

Li Shuyuan, female, 51, resident of Dahuangdi Village, Taijitung Town, Lianshan District of Huludao City, Liaoning Province.

On October 17, 1999, the Huludao City Police Station arrested Ms. Li Shuyuan and sent her to a detention center because she went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. During her month-long detention, once guard, Yuan, beat her with a baton and a "wolf's tooth stick". As a result, she was bruised all over and had difficulty time to move her body around.

On July 7, 2000, the policemen from the Taijitung Town Police Station arrested Ms. Li again and took her to an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class, where she was detained for 28 days. During her detention, she and twelve other practitioners were packed together in a 15-square-meter room. It was stuffy and damp in the hot summer. They were forced to sit and sleep on the cement floor day and night. They were beaten or exposed under the scorching sun for more than twelve days.

On June 11, 2001, the policemen from the Huangtukan Township Police Station beat Ms. Li because she had distributed the Falun Gong flyers. She was sent to the Nanpiao District Police Station, where division chief Shi and team chief Wang beat her from 2:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. Her face was swollen and deformed and her mouth broken and bleeding. She felt excruciating pain in her chest when breathing. Her leg was beaten black and blue. Yellow secretions ran down from the bruised part of her leg for over a week; it was still painful even one month after the beating. Afterwards, she was transferred to the Nanpiao District Detention Center and then to the Huludao City Detention Center. On August 27, 2001, she was released.

On September 20, 2001, Ms. Li was sentenced to three years of forced and detained at the Nanpiao District Detention Center. On the sixth night of her detention, Ms. Li was tortured until she lapsed into a coma. After her family brought her home from emergency treatment at the Nanpiao District Hospital, the Nanpiao District policemen went to her home several times wanting to arrest her, so she was forced to leave home and live in exile.

On the night of July 6, 2002, Ms. Li and two fellow practitioners went out. She did not return. On the next day, her lifeless body was found in Jinlizi Village. She had been forced to the ground with her hands behind her back. Her face was covered with dirt. There was evidence of her being held there, kicking and struggling for her life. Her head was swollen and had a bump on it, and there were other wounds on her body. According to the autopsy, she died of asphyxiation.

44. BBC, January 2, 2001, "Falun Gong members 'die after beating'"

45. Washington Post, January 2, 2001, "China Torture, Persecution Kill 4 Falun Gong Members."

46. VOA, January 2, 2001, "More Falun Gong followers die in detention."

47. Radio Free Asia, January 2, 2001, "Four more Falun Gong practitioners from Shandong and Sichuan die of abnormal cause."

48. World Daily, January 2, 2001, "Four Falun Gong practitioners persecuted to death in Shandong and Sichuan Province."

Sexual Violations

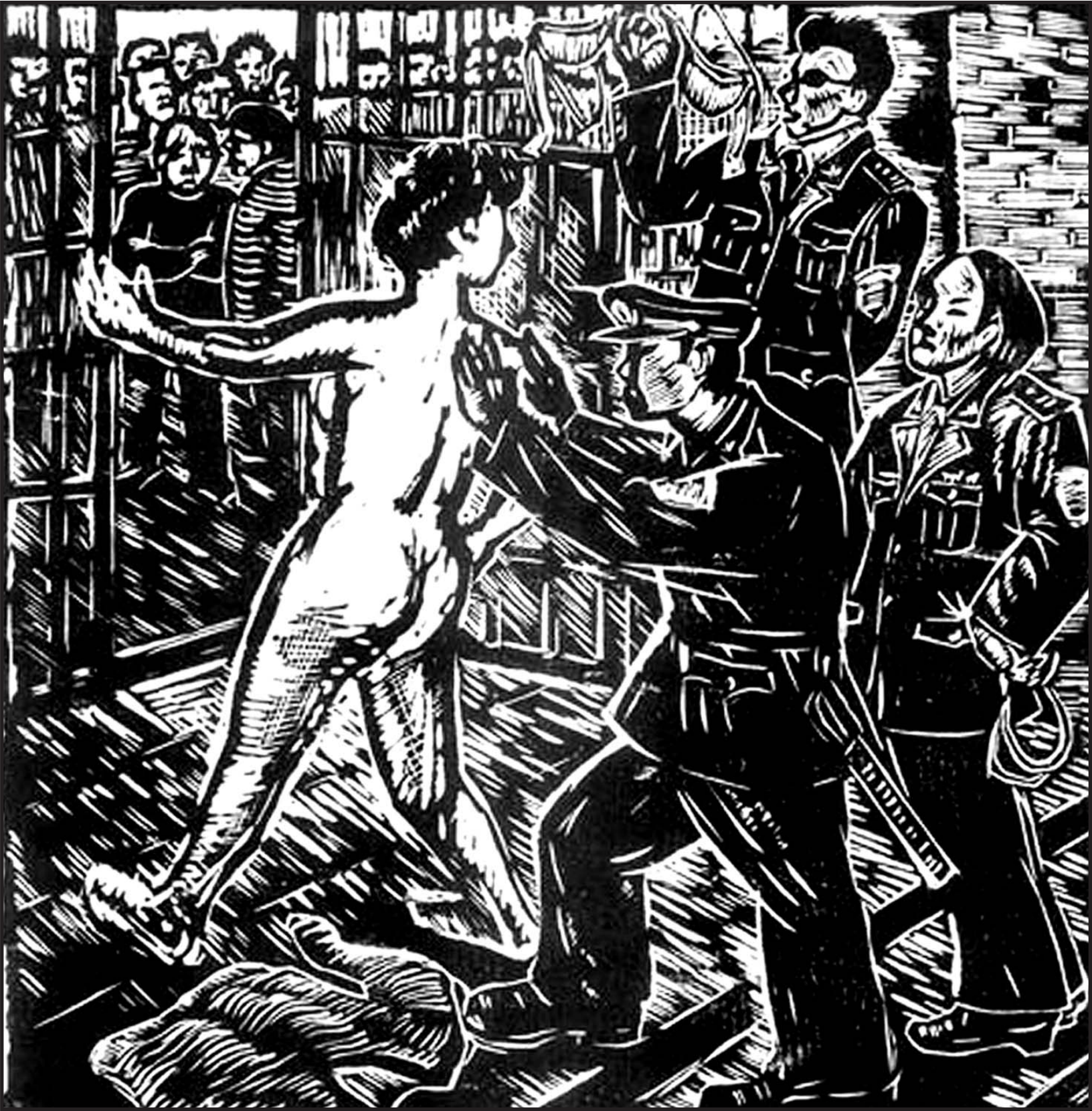


Photo Overleaf: Masanjia Labor Camp

Artist's rendering of women being thrown into male jail cells at Masanjia Labor Camp.

In the summer of 2001, guards at the notorious Masanjia Labor Camp stripped 18 women naked and threw them into the cells of violent male criminals, where they were gang-raped.

Stripped Naked and Shocked on Her Genitals until Dead

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



Ms. Li Jinping

On June 4, 2001, Ms. Li Jinping was merely visiting a fellow practitioner's home in Majia Village of Shouguang City, Weifang region. Police from the Shouguang Police Station came to arrest Ms. Li and all other practitioners who were there. They were all detained at the Sunji Police station, although no legitimate criminal charges were brought against them. They were forced to stand outside to be burned under the hot sun. Ms. Li was also interrogated and beaten. Afterwards, the police interned the

practitioners without any legal procedure in the Shouguang Detention Center.

On the afternoon of June 6, 2001, Ms. Li, along with the other detained Falun Gong practitioners, requested unconditional release. The policemen dragged Ms. Li into the hallway and beat her with a rubber baton. After drinking alcohol, five to six policemen began another round of torture. They slapped her face, twisted one of her arms behind her back, grabbed her hair and pulled her head back, hit her all over her body with rubber batons, and shocked her with electric batons. The policemen stripped Ms. Li of all of her clothing to inflict more pain by beating her unprotected skin. After beating Ms. Li, the policemen chained her to an "Iron Chair". After taking a break, later on in the evening, the director of the detention center, Team Leader Wang, and other guards took turns shocking her genitals with electric batons. Her whole body was shaking, and had turned dark purple and black. She suffered severe pain, and lost consciousness several times. Each time, the guards revived her with cold water, so that they could shock her again. One of the officers threatened to rape and kill her. They continued to shock her with the batons even after she began spitting up blood. This torture lasted for several hours. Ms. Li was left chained to the iron chair, and she kept vomiting all night.

By early the next morning, June 7, 2001, Ms. Li had lost consciousness and no pulse could be detected. However, the policemen still would not take her to the hospital. At last, they accepted that she was near death, so the plainclothes policemen took her to the People's Hospital at Shouguang City, where she died that same day.

Vagina and Anus Stuffed with Socks at a Detention Center in Beijing

Pan Dongmei, female, 20, resident of Dianbai City, Guangdong Province.

On April 3, 2001, Ms. Pan was arrested and sent to the Chaoyang District Detention Center in Beijing because she went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. During her detention, from April 5 to April 8, she was tied to a wooden rack in Room #612, where she was force-fed through her nose. One policeman took off Ms. Pan's socks and stuffed one into her vagina and the other one into her anus. The policeman also directed prisoners to seal Ms. Pan's mouth with tape. Ms. Pan was tortured so terribly that she lost consciousness.

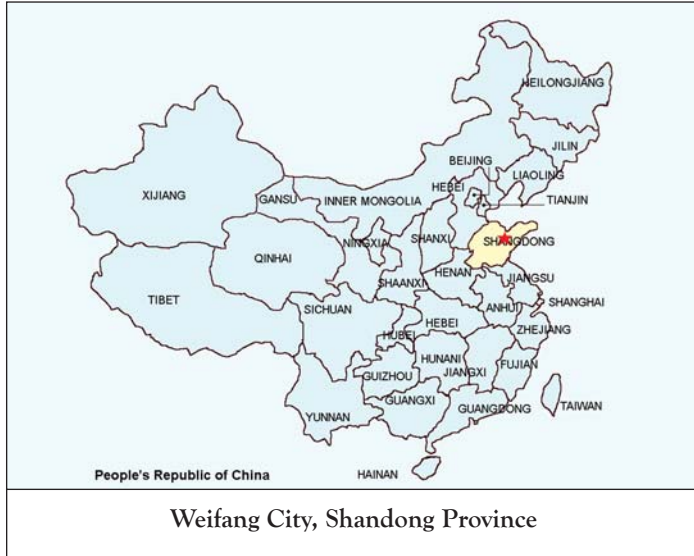
From April 8 to April 10, Ms. Pan was interrogated day and night. As she was not allowed to sleep or rest, she suffered from extreme fatigue. On April 11, at midday, policeman Kang Jianjun stripped a male practitioner's pants off and dragged him into Ms. Pan's presence. He tried to force her to look at the male practitioner's private parts. Since Ms. Pan refused to look, Kang threatened to take off her clothes as well. Then Kang burned Ms. Pan and the male practitioner's faces with a lighter until they were black and covered with blisters. In spite of the severe pain it caused them, Kang used a piece of filthy cardboard to wipe the soot from their faces.

Sexually Abused and Dog-Bitten at Shanxi Female Labor Camp

Most of the arrested female Falun Gong practitioners in Shanxi Province were detained at the Shanxi Female Labor Camp. The camp guards often tortured and sexually abused them. To force the practitioners give up their belief, the camp guards bound four toothbrushes, inserted them into a practitioner's vagina, and twisted the brushes harshly. They often instigated the criminal inmates to beat the practitioners. The camp guards put Falun Gong founder Mr. Li Hongzhi's pictures on practitioners' beds and other places that practitioners had to pass every day, so the practitioners were not able to conscientiously sleep on their beds or move about freely. They even freed the dogs from their leashes and let the dogs run loose to bite practitioners. The head of the brainwashing center of Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province learned the torture process when he visited Shanxi Female Labor Camp. After he went back, he also used dogs to torture Falun Gong practitioners at his center. As the result, several more practitioners were bitten and terrorized.

Bloody Violence and Sexual Assault by Weifang Police

On February 26, 2002, twelve Falun Gong practitioners from Weifang City, Shandong Province went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. They were arrested and brutally beaten. Later they were sent back to the local police station, where they were handcuffed and locked up in a dark garage for five days and nights before being interrogated.



Wang Xiuyu, female, about 35 years old, resident of Wang Zhuang Village, Weifang City.

Li Li, Communist Party Committee Assistant Secretary of the county, interrogated Ms. Wang Xiuyu. He shouted at Ms. Wang, fiercely pushed her onto the floor, stomped on her body, and violently kicked her neck and face. Then Li ordered the police and their accomplices to take turns beating her. They ruthlessly kicked Ms. Wang back and forth between them like a soccer ball. When they became tired, they brought out electric batons to shock her neck, back, and even put the electric baton into her mouth to shock her tongue. A few hours later, Li ordered three of his young accomplices to beat Ms. Wang with a big wooden club, one meter long and as thick as a forearm. On the afternoon of the same day, Li and another ruffian forced Ms. Wang to sit on the floor, spread her legs, and then inserted the electric baton into her mouth to shock her. He even shoved the electric baton down her back and into her underwear to shock her. Then Li ordered one thug to force a chair over Ms. Wang's head, then two of them pressed hard on top of the chair, forcing it down on her and immobilizing her. In front of the others, Li shocked Ms. Wang's inner thighs and groin with an electric baton. Then he poured water over her chest and pushed the electric baton into her underwear to shock her, brutally inserting the electric baton into her vagina.

Zhang Suzhen, female, 42, resident of Lijiazhuang Village of Weifang City.

Wang Quanfeng, the Chief Captain of the National Security Military Unit of Fang Ziqu Public Security Bureau, and some others stripped off Ms. Zhang's pants and then hit her lower back and buttocks extremely hard with a wooden club. They beat her so viciously that the club broke. Ms. Zhang was injured all over, her entire body was swollen, and they only stopped when she became unconscious. The lower part of Ms. Zhang's body was totally black and bruised; the flesh and blood were stuck to her underwear, and she had great difficulty taking off her clothing. She could not even walk by herself.

Fang Yixiang, female, 48, resident of Houdeng Village, Weifang City.

Ms. Fang Yixiang refused to renounce Falun Gong, so Yu Jinxiang, the Secretary of the County Armed Forces, and Wang Quanfeng brutally stomped on Ms. Fang's body. They shocked her with electric batons and beat her with a wooden club from head to toe. Policemen then beat her on the knees and shins. Yu Jinxiang struck Ms. Fang's head so hard with a wooden rod that blood gushed down her face. They then pressed a chair onto Ms. Fang's legs, handcuffed both of her hands to the back of the chair, and shocked her body all over with electric batons. They shamelessly and brutally shocked her genitals. During the entire torture, they did not give her anything to eat for four days and nights and did not allow her to sleep. Ms. Fang was tortured until she was injured and bruised all over her body. There was not a place on her body that was unscathed. Her face was extremely swollen.

Wang Fengping, female, 46, resident of Wang Zhuang village, Weifang City.

In order to force Ms. Wang Fengping to give up her practice of Falun Gong, policeman Bi Xiaochen slapped her face repeatedly, punched and kicked her, and shocked her with an electric baton. During the night, Li Li used a square wooden board to strike her toes and thumbs and shocked her entire body with an electric baton. Policeman Ju Youxiang cruelly stuck the electric baton into her mouth to shock her tongue and kicked her lower back and legs with all his strength.

Wang Huixia, female, 36, resident of Fumayingercun Village, Weifang City.

While Ms. Wang Huixia was being interrogated, the ruffians took turns stomping on her legs and knees, hitting her thighs with a wooden board, and shocking her mouth with an electric baton because she would not obey their orders.

One day after the interrogation, practitioners Ms. Wang Xiuyu, Ms. Zhang Suzhen, Ms. Fang Yixiang, Ms. Wang

Fengping, and Ms. Wang Huixia were sent to the Fangzi Detention Center of Weifang City. However, Li Li still went to the detention center to keep torturing them. Ms. Wang Fengping was forced to stand on a stool for two hours with her back bent at a 90-degree angle and her arms stretched out horizontally. In addition, they kept hitting Ms. Wang's fingers, shins, and knees. All of her limbs were badly swollen due to the heavy blows. When she could not stand any more, they forced her to lie on a stool with her head suspended in midair and four limbs touching the ground. They shamelessly hit her breasts and shocked her body with electric batons. Due to the repeated electric shocks and beating, many places of her body were swollen and bruised. In addition, while Ms. Wang was detained, police kidnapped and tortured her daughter, holding her hostage until finally extorting 2,000 Yuan from her family in exchange for the release of her daughter.

Zhang Shirong, female, 60, resident of Deng Village, Weifang City.

At the police station, Ms. Zhang Shirong kept suffering from the policemen's brutal torture. Policeman Yu Jinxiang forced her to lie down on the ground and raise her four limbs

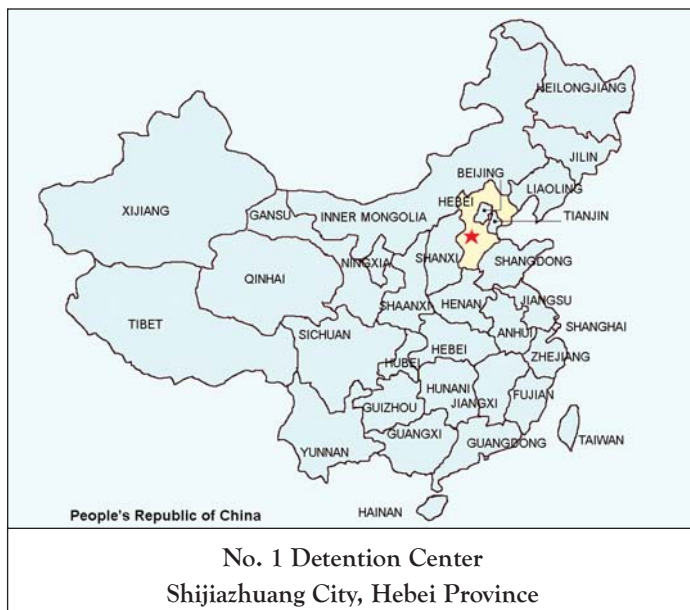
vertically. Then he put a teacup on the sole of her foot. When her foot trembled from fatigue, the teacup dropped and broke into pieces. Then Yu stuffed the sharp pieces into Ms. Zhang's clothes and forced her to lie on her back. As a result, her back was cut and bled profusely. For a whole night, she was tortured and continuously pressured to write a "guarantee statement" renouncing Falun Gong. She was not released until she paid a fine of 3,000 Yuan.

Wang Xiaojuan, female, 20, resident of Yuanshang Village, Weifang City.

Some policemen locked Ms. Wang Xiaojuan into a room and forced her to kneel on the floor. They beat, kicked, and shocked her all over with electric batons. One policeman violently kicked her lower back while policeman Liu Xianxun shocked her mouth with an electric baton. On another night, ten people used the technique of wrapping a telephone wire around her fingers and shocking her. They tortured and humiliated her in various ways, such as forcing her to stand on her head, to squat and walk with a stance called "horse steps", and to stand motionless on a stool for a long period of time. They even threw a lit cigarette into her mouth.

Sexually Abused at No. 1 Detention Center, Shijiazhuang City

1. **Liu Runling**, female, 38, an employee of the Yuji Cosmetics Store, resident of Hebei Province.
2. **Wei Tianchen**, female, 45, an employee of the Hebei Provincial Decoration Corp., resident of Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.



several inmates to torture Ms. Liu. They dragged Ms. Liu into a bathroom, stripped her naked, and beat her up. Then they pinched the most sensitive parts of her body, inserted dirty stuff such as hair and used sanitary napkins into her vagina, and pierced her with needles for 40 minutes. By then, Ms. Liu was on the brink of collapse. This torture left her whole body covered with wounds; both her breasts had turned black and needle holes could be found all over her body. Ms. Liu is still being detained in the No.1 Detention Center.

In May 2000, Ms. Wei Tianchen went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong and was arrested and sentenced to two years of forced labor. In November 2000, she was released when she became extremely weak. In July 2001, Ms. Wei was arrested again and sentenced to four years in the No.1 Detention Center. During her detention, she was often stripped naked and beaten for refusing to give up Falun Gong. One day in January 2002, officer Yan put shackles on Ms. Wei and ordered an inmate to pour lots of icy water on her body. She was forced to sleep on the icy ground for one month. Ms. Wei is still being detained in the No.1 Detention Center.

On September 28, 2001, Ms. Liu Runling was arrested and detained at the No.1 Detention Center. In January 2002, because she refused to renounce Falun Gong, guards ordered

Stripped Naked, Beaten Unconscious, and Punitive Force-Feeding

A Survivor of Haidian Detention Center

On the morning of December 1, 2000, I went to Tiananmen Square to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. I was arrested and sent to the Beijing Haidian Detention Center the following day.

When I arrived, after 8 p.m., the police stripped me naked to search for Falun Gong materials and take away my money. At that time, I was menstruating and the blood dripped on the floor. Upon seeing this, a policewoman slapped my face so hard that it made me dizzy. Later, when I was interrogated, one policeman used an electric baton to shock my head and face with great force.

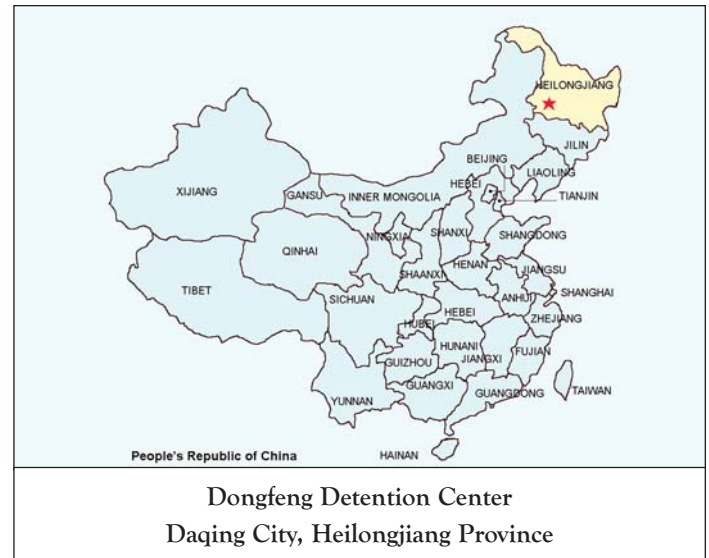
When a policewoman sent me to a cell, she instigated the criminal inmates to torture me. At first, the female inmates forced me to stand barefoot on the cement floor in the December cold. Then, five to six inmates punched and kicked me, aiming at my chest and temple. After they were tired of beating me, they forced me into positions like “riding an airplane” and “gecko climbing the wall.” When I refused to comply, they rushed over and beat me until I lost consciousness. While I was half-conscious, one of the female criminals pulled me up by my hair. She slapped my face, head, and hands with her plastic slippers. I started bleeding, and my hair fell all over the floor. Then she grabbed my hair and slammed my head against the wall until I lost consciousness again. After they rested, they kicked me to wake me up. Then, a strong deaf inmate started to beat me up. Later they brought three buckets of cold water, stripped me naked, and dragged me into the shower. They used a mug to dump water on my chest and head. The deaf inmate fanned cold air on me with a towel. I was shivering from the cold and my menstrual fluid dripped all over the place. Then, that big deaf inmate came to beat me up again. She punched my temple and knocked me down into a puddle. I passed out right there. I don’t know how much time passed before they woke me up again for more torture. I found black and blue bruises all over my body. This kind of torture lasted the whole night.

The next day, I went on a hunger strike to protest the torture and illegal detention. The inmates stripped off my jacket and dragged me to a cold and windy place. They pushed me to the ground and punched and kicked me. They also used a toilet brush to force open my mouth to force-feed me. They pinched my nose, choked me, and pressed my stomach in order to force my mouth open. I was suffocated and almost lost consciousness. They still could not force anything down my throat. Then the police came. They shackled me to an iron bed and started to force-feed me. They used newspapers to cover my eyes and stuck a very long rubber tube through my nose and down into my stomach. All the while they cursed me. If anything squirted on them, they punched me. One of the male police used his hand to crush my knee with great pressure. I

felt as if my bones would break into pieces, and I was in so much pain that I was soon drenched in tears and sweat. I was force-fed in this brutal manner nine times during my detention period.

Stripped Naked and Fondled by Police

Jiang Zilan, female, 39, a factory worker from Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.



In early May 2000, I was arrested because I visited a Falun Gong practitioner's home. I was detained for 15 days at Dongfeng Detention Center, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province. On May 11, along with other practitioners, I started a hunger strike to protest the illegal detention. On May 12, when I was sitting on my bed, two male police guards came to my cell, and told me that the director of the detention center wanted to talk to me. The guards grabbed my arms and dragged me to their office. However, the director was nowhere to be seen. Only a female guard, Cui, and two other male guards were there. They pushed me to the ground, and the male guards held my arms and feet to the ground. The female guard pulled my sweater over my head, unbuttoned my shirt, and stripped off all of my clothes except my underwear. Then she pulled down my underwear with one hand and stroked my private parts with the other hand. I was shocked, and I cried out from instinct, “Help! Help!!!” I yelled at the female guard, “Are you still a woman? Are you still a human being? Don’t you have any sense of shame?” But the shameless female guard said, “What are you crying for? I kept your underwear on.” Later I was dragged back to my cell without any clothes on my upper body. This inhuman abuse almost caused me to have a mental breakdown.

I tried to completely forget this incident. It is very painful to recall it, because I was so shocked that it removed my courage to face life, but I know that I have to reveal this abuse to the world, to help stop the persecution of Falun Gong.

Nipples Charred, Face Burned and Distorted, and Thighs Bloodied

In March 2002, police from the First Branch of the Changchun City Police Bureau arrested me on suspicion that I was involved in broadcasting on cable TV, a program that exposed the Chinese government's brutal persecution of Falun Gong.¹ They took me to Jingyue Hotel in Jingyue Mountain area. The Police Bureau occupied the entire first floor of the hotel, and every room on that floor had been turned into a torture chamber. All the windows and doors were covered by thick fabric to block out light and sounds, and the rooms were filled with torture devices: batons, ropes, plastic bags, tiger benches, electric baton chargers, etc. It was a horrifying, hellish place.

As soon as the vicious police took me into a room, they handcuffed my hands and roped my feet to a tiger bench. They stripped off my clothing and started to interrogate me. When they could not get me to "confess," they started to shock me with electric batons.

One policeman used two short batons to shock both sides of my neck, and another took a long baton and placed it on my breasts to shock me. The blue sparks and exploding sound filled the room immediately. As if this was not enough, they used another short baton to shock the back of my neck. The power of four batons shook my head around violently. The police then shocked my face. As my mouth was uncontrollably opened, they stuck a baton into my mouth to shock me. After a while, they placed two batons under my arms, and one policeman even placed a baton over my eyes.

As they could not get me to yield to them, the police started to shock my lower body. One used a kind of baton that had two sharp electrodes to pierce into the inside of my thigh. As he continued to pierce and shock, my inner thigh became covered in blood. The other policeman used a baton to shock my private parts. Using these gruesome methods, they shocked me all night long. My nipples were completely charred in the end, and the smell of burnt flesh filled the room.

The next day, the police continued to torture me. They poured electricity-conducting liquid over me and shocked me with batons. The shocks caused my whole body to cramp, and the agony was indescribable. They then took me down from the "tiger bench" and tied my hands and feet together from behind, forcing me to bend over backwards to form an "O" shape. They then hung me high, and dropped me down to crash to the ground. As they tortured me again and again, they shouted, "The pain is going to escalate!"

After torturing me for four days, the police still could not force me to yield to them. They then threatened that they would bury me alive. They finally sent me to a cell in a detention center. Dozens of inmates cried upon seeing my horrible shape. My whole face was full of blood-filled blisters, my ears were swollen to very long and thick pieces, and the insides of my lips protruded outwards. When the police stripped off my clothes, most inmates were frightened and closed their eyes, turning their heads in disgust from my tortured appearance.

Many practitioners there have suffered severe torture². One was named Wang Lili. Her legs were so swollen from being beaten that she was unable to squat to urinate. She had to be sent to the emergency room in a hospital, where a doctor found that one of her kidneys had been destroyed from the beating. Another practitioner, in her fifties, was also shocked badly. The police also suffocated her with a plastic bag. Another practitioner was also suffocated with a plastic bag. Only when she was suffocated to the point of losing control of her bladder did the police remove the plastic bag from her head.

I have not suffered as much as some other practitioners. Every night, we could hear cries from those being tortured, cries that could rip through one's heart. I could only imagine what they were going through; but really, I couldn't!

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Inhuman Torture and Sexual Assault by the Police of the Chaoyang Detention Center in Beijing

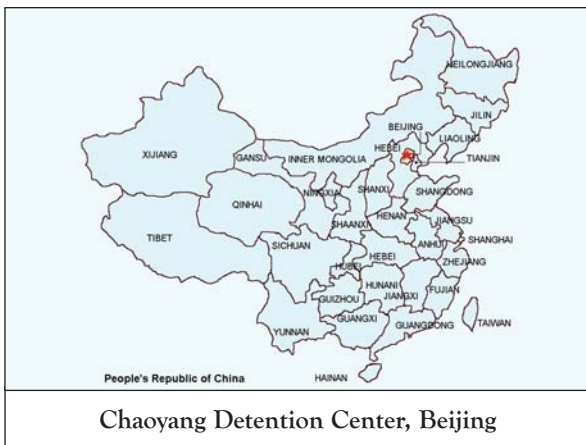
A Survivor of Chaoyang Detention Center

I am a Falun Gong practitioner who firmly believes in Truthfulness-Benevolence-Forbearance. Like all other Falun Gong practitioners in Mainland China, I have been suffering under the Chinese government's constant persecution for over three years.

For over three years, I have been forced to remain homeless to avoid illegal arrest. My husband, who is not a practitioner, was unlawfully detained for 15 days by the police, who tried to force him to reveal my whereabouts. My child went to the police station to reason with them, and in retaliation the authorities ordered the school to suspend my child. The school authorities took my child back to school and reprimanded him. My child had to live on the street for those fifteen days to avoid further harassment and persecution.

To expose the Chinese government's brutality, I participated in producing truth clarification materials about Falun Gong and telling the true facts regarding the persecution of Falun Gong to the public. For this, I was twice detained in the Chaoyang Detention Center in Beijing. The first detention lasted over four months, and the second lasted over three months. During these periods of illegal imprisonment I suffered from constant beatings and torture by police thugs. Below is an account of the torture and harassment against Falun Gong practitioners that took place in the Chaoyang Detention Center. I hope that kindhearted people will come to learn what is happening there.

Late in December 2000, the police discovered our site for producing Falun Gong truth clarification materials. All five of us there were brutally beaten and taken to the Chaoyang Detention Center. After we were thrown in jail, the head of the inmates in the cell again viciously beat us. After the beatings, we were forced to stand naked against the wall as a punishment. I asked the head of inmates why she beat us for no reason. She replied, "The detention center guards ordered us to do it. Each Falun Gong practitioner was to be beaten upon arrival. You are no exception. [Chairman] Jiang gave the order from high above."



The guards then forced us to stand outside in the cold winter weather for more than 12 hours. As if that was not cruel enough, the guards also beat me savagely. When I fell unconscious, they poured buckets of icy water on me to revive me and continue the "interrogation". They poked my breasts hard with electric batons and shocked them.

There were over 30 Falun Gong practitioners in my cell. There were Falun Gong practitioners in every cell of the detention center. They were from all over the country and they were arrested for coming to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution.

Falun Gong practitioners were interrogated and tortured every day. Falun Gong practitioners frequently die under these harsh conditions. It's just that these cases are not made public. The authorities used all means to keep these deaths from being known by the public. Every day, there are practitioners sentenced to prison terms, sent to forced labor camps, and tortured in the most heinous ways. The police have used all sorts of torture devices and methods, including inserting electric batons in vaginas of female practitioners to shock them, shocking their nipples with batons, burning pubic hairs and private parts with cigarette lighters, inserting dirty socks into the vagina and rectum, etc. All Falun Gong practitioners who refused to give up their faith were subjected to horrific tortures.

One Falun Gong practitioner, Mei Yulan, female, went on a hunger strike to protest the torture and was force-fed by police. She died in cell 607 of the Chaoyang Detention Center from the brutal force-feeding.

Practitioner Li Zhen's eyes turned black and the entire right side of her face turned dark purple as a result of the beatings. A lady over 60 years old from Henan Province passed out many times in an interrogation and torture session. A lady over 70 years old from Shenyang City, Liaoning Province lost control of her bladder after the torture. The police also stuffed dirty socks into vaginas and rectums of female practitioners Tan Yingchun, from Xining City, Qinghai Province, and Pan Dongmei, from Dianbai region in Guangdong Province.

Policeman Du Shijun boasted, "If you're so resourceful, why don't you go ahead and report the abuses and brutalities to the world? You go ahead! The Communist Party runs the dictatorship and I just take orders!"

The heart-rending cries from practitioners during the torture often echo in my ears. The brutal scenes often appear in front of my eyes. Those practitioners risked their lives for simply speaking out a few words of truth to the public. I hope all kindhearted fellow countrymen will stand up against the brutal persecution of Falun Gong practitioners.

Severe Torture at Tumuji Women's Labor Camp

Tumuji Women's Labor Camp is located in Inner Mongolia Province and detained hundreds of female Falun Gong practitioners. At the whim of the guards, all practitioners were repeatedly abused and beaten. In more extreme situations of abuse, the guards stripped off practitioners' clothing and shocked them with high-voltage electric batons for hours. Due to violent abuse, many practitioners have been seriously injured and crippled, some so seriously that they were left unable to care for themselves. Many practitioners have had severe internal organ damage, some of whom are close to losing their lives.

Because of practicing Falun Gong exercises, Ms. Yang Chunxiang, Ms. Li Yumei, and Ms. Lu Hongwei were kicked in their private parts, chests, and breasts by Yin Guijuan, the chief of Team One. He even inserted an electric baton into their mouths to shock them. Five female guards surrounded and beat these three practitioners. They stepped on their bodies, and shouted loudly, "What fun! What fun!"

In the fall of 2001, Ms. Wang Yin and Ms. Zhang Liyuan were shocked and beaten for several hours by the Vice-Chief of the team. Ms. Wang was beaten until she lapsed into a coma. Her head was swollen and bruised. She could not recover even four months after the beating.

For failing to fold her quilt in time, female guard Su Hong slapped Ms. Jia Haiying's face continuously 24 times. This caused Ms. Jia's teeth to be loosened and her facial skin to crack severely. She finally fainted and fell to the ground.

Female guard Wang Guirong kicked Ms. Ji Yunzhi until she fell to the ground because she said, "Falun Gong is good." Several of her ribs were broken from the beating. Then two male guards dragged Ms. Ji to the office and shocked her for two hours using a high-voltage electric baton. As a result of this torture, Ms. Ji has become incontinent and her legs are paralyzed.

Since Ms. Fan Xiaoli refused to sing the prisoners' song, the director of Team Two, Luo Jinyun, shocked her until she started having convulsions. She could not move after the torture. Ms. Peng Huiyi was also beaten for the same reason. The guards punched her so hard that some of her teeth fell out.

Ms. Wang Chunyan could not walk after she was shocked with an electric baton. Female guards Na Renhua, Liu Xiuhua, and Yang Jie still cursed her and yelled, "If you cannot walk, then crawl!"

Once a group of practitioners were shocked with electric batons because they practiced Falun Gong exercises. The guards surrounded and beat the practitioners. They kicked and punched them, ripped off their clothes, and hit their necks with electric batons. As a result of this abuse, Ms. Fu's face was swelled and full of red marks, and became disfigured. Ms.

Zhao's and Ms. Zhang Xiuxia's legs were pinched until the skin became blotchy and discolored. Two large clumps of Ms. Li Yumei's hair were pulled out. Four strong guards grabbed Ms. Wang Xiujie and threw her to the ground. Ms. Wang Chunyan was shocked with an electric baton until her legs were paralyzed.

Because Ms. Liang refused to renounce Falun Gong, a guard tortured her by hanging a heavy bucket of water from her neck and slapping her.

Ms. Lu Xiumei was shocked with an electric baton and beaten for reciting a Falun Gong book. The guards pinched her breasts, hips, and private parts. She was hurt so badly that she could not walk after the torture.

Ms. Liu Huirong, Ms. Guo Junxiu, Ms. Liu Chunyan, Ms. Li Chunxia, Ms. Liu Zhun, and Ms. Liu Xiaoxin were hung up in the air and forbidden to sleep. In addition, the guards stripped off Ms. Liu Chunyan's pants to humiliate her.

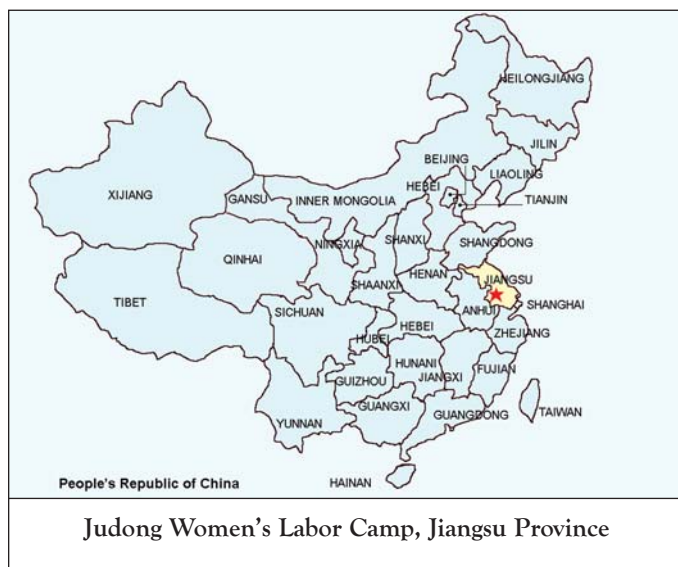
Ms. Wang Yin could not bear the torture and attempted to escape, but was caught, brought back, and severely beaten. The severity of the beating caused her to lose her hearing because of bleeding in her brain.

Sexual Assault and Malicious Torture at Beijing Women's Labor Camp

I am detained in Beijing's Female Forced Labor Camp. I am here because I believe in and practice Falun Gong. I was illegally arrested at my home, and have repeatedly been subjected to inhuman torture. I was often deprived of food. For long periods of time, I was not allowed to sleep or to use the bathroom. The guards often ordered the criminal inmates to beat me up. In order to muffle my cries, the guards stuffed dirty underwear, stained with menstrual blood from other females, into my mouth. I was beaten until my body was completely covered with bruises. Another very determined practitioner had a toothbrush rammed into her vagina and was sexually assaulted because she would not give up her belief in Falun Gong. There was a practitioner who was sent here from the detention center. Her lower back was severely twisted. Her head had been twisted about 150 degrees, and almost faced her back. When I first saw her, I thought she was in her 70s. She told me that, in the detention center, she had received excruciating torture because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. The guards then twisted her lower back, handcuffed her hands and feet together while she was in that twisted position, and kept her like that for over ten days. They wouldn't let her go to sleep for nine consecutive days and nights, forced her to stand still without moving, didn't give her any meals, and even forbade her to use the toilet. Not until we had that discussion did I learn that she was actually only in her 40s. A person in her 40s had, through torture, been made to look like someone in her 70s, simply because she held fast to her belief in Truthfulness-Compassion-Forbearance.

Needling of Nipples, Pulling of Pubic Hair, Baton Rape, and Shock at Judong Women's Labor Camp

In 2001, under orders to intensify the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners, and to achieve a higher so-called "transformation rate," authorities of the Judong Women's Labor Camp in Jiangsu Province started to carry out inhuman torture on more than 400 Falun Gong practitioners in the No. 3 and 4 subdivisions. Director Xu Xinzhen and Captain Zhou Ruihua of the 4th subdivision applied electric shocks and imposed a "standing-and-no-sleeping" torture on practitioners. They also chose tall and strong criminal inmates to "cluster" (stay in the same room) with the practitioners. Guards Zhou Ruihua, Hong Ying, Huo Yan, and others openly used brutal force, throwing practitioners around, slapping their faces, punching and kicking them, pulling their hair, and also using many other humiliating torture methods.



1. **Du Xiuju**, female, 42, single, a former teacher of the Technical School in Lianyung Harbor, Jiangsu Province.
2. **Huang Hongping**, female, 35, a 1989 graduate from Department of Chemistry, Hehai University, Jiangsu Province.

Practitioner Ms. Du Xiuju suffered from vaginal bleeding for over one month after being tortured. The practitioner who suffered the most was Ms. Huang Hongping. Xie and other vicious policemen kicked her head and face, pulled her hair, slammed her head against the wall, and shocked her. The torture made her lose control of her bladder and bowels. They even cursed and yelled at her during the beating, saying, "We will beat you to death just like we would beat a dog to death, and the authorities will never investigate our actions." Ms. Huang's abdominal area, the inner side of her thighs, and her entire lower body turned black and blue. Even after lying in bed for more than one month, she couldn't walk normally, having to rely on two persons to support her.

Yu Shuxia, female, resident of Jiangsu Province.

Six prisoners who had been prostitutes took turns beating Ms. Yu Shuxia for three days to force her to renounce her practice of Falun Gong. Her eye sockets were blackened from the beating, her face and whole body were swollen, and bruises covered her entire body. These prostitutes took advantage of the guards' support. They pinched the tendons of her thighs and pulled her pubic hair. She called for help many times, but no one came to intervene; she nearly lost her life. In order to conceal her grievous injuries, the labor camp authorities locked her in a storage room for over 20 days until the swelling had eased up.

Qin Yanqiu, female, resident of Jiangsu Province.

Miao Qi, a director of the female sub-unit, and guard Jiang Dongmei of the fifth team forced Ms. Qin Yanqiu to squat and stand for eighteen days and nights. She was not allowed to sleep, sit, talk, or go to the toilet. They stopped torturing her only when she suffered from incontinence, looked extremely pale and weak, and her life was in danger.

The police also ordered other inmates to join their torture of Falun Gong practitioners. They stripped off practitioners' clothes and held them on the ground, with one person sitting on the upper body and another person sitting on the lower body. They humiliated and assaulted the practitioners by viciously pinching and piercing their nipples with needles. They used a square stool to pound on their abdomens, they kicked their lower bodies, hit their private parts with their knees, pulled their pubic hair, and stuffed paper into their vaginas. They also pinched practitioners in the lower abdominal area and their inner thighs.

Song Weijuan, female, resident of Jiangsu Province.

On March 16, 2002, Ms. Song Weijuan was handcuffed with her hands behind her back and pinned down to the ground by seven or eight male and female guards led by Zhao Yulan and Zheng Qihui. They shocked her with electric batons while interrogating her. They shocked her mouth if she refused to talk. To prevent her from screaming due to the pain, the guards stuffed dirty rags into her mouth.

Liu Xiue, female, 59, resident of Jiangsu Province.

Ms. Liu Xiue was tortured by being forced to stand still, without sleep, on and off for more than twenty days and nights, simply because she refused to copy a note slandering Falun Gong. The police took off all her clothes and forced her to stand naked in the yard to humiliate her. For refusing to copy the slandering note, almost all the practitioners were forced to stand still and were deprived of sleep. Over a dozen practitioners in the No. 11 team were forced to stand for eleven days and

nights. Their feet and legs became red and swollen, and they were mentally exhausted. It was the middle of summer, and each practitioner's body was covered with mosquito bites. 62-year-old Ms. Wu Qunying suddenly fainted and fell on her face. On the second day, her eye sockets turned blue and her eyes turned red. Only on the eleventh night did the guards cease this inhuman torture.

Kong Qingmei, female, resident of Jiangsu Province.

Since Ms. Kong Qingmei refused to copy a note slandering Falun Gong, guard Zhang Yan instigated a vicious prisoner, Ding Lilin, who had been convicted of prostitution, to injure her hip and legs. Thereafter Ms. Kong had to rely on other people's support to walk.

Chen Yujie, female, 54, resident of Jiangsu Province.

Guards Zhao Yulan and Zhou Ying often locked Ms. Chen Yujie in a confinement room for no reason, forcing her to stand still and not sleep. Her legs and feet became so swollen that she was unable to put on her shoes. Her physical condition deteriorated quickly. She vomited whenever she ate food. Guards Zhao and Zhou ordered four prisoners to forcibly pour medicine into her nose, eyes, ears, and mouth, which caused her ears to get infected, causing her to lose her hearing. She became very skinny, her weight dropping from 160 pounds to 98 pounds. She became paralyzed and is no longer able to take care of herself.

Wang Lanfeng, female, resident of Jiangsu Province.

Guard Xiao Jiantao, called "the #1 Killer," kicked Ms. Wang Lanfeng so hard that the bone and flesh on her calf separated. She had been locked up in the confinement room more than ten times and was tortured by being forced to stand without sleeping. The guards even shocked her with four electric batons at the same time.

In 2002, the guards of Judong Women's Labor Camp became more vicious. They used four or five people to attack and brainwash one practitioner. They started from 5 a.m. and continued until 3 a.m. the next day. They tried to brainwash practitioners one after another and deprived them of sleep. The brainwashing lasted for at least 40-50 days and sometimes for more than 80 or 90 days.

Changchun Police Took Practitioners into Wilderness for Torture and Rape

By A Falun Gong Practitioner once Detained by Changchun Police

As their barbaric tortures of Falun Gong have been exposed more and more to the public, the police in Changchun city have been taking practitioners out of detention centers and labor camps far into the wilderness to torture them. In the middle of the night the police dragged detained practitioners out of their cells, covered their eyes so they would not know where they were taken, and tortured them mercilessly. Under the cover of dark night, some police have sexually violated female practitioners. The policemen even boasted to each other, such as "The forest in Jingyue Mountain is a wonderful place to have fun. You can hear all kinds of screams from Falun Gong [practitioners]." Some practitioners who were taken out did not return, and no one knows what happened to them.

One place where the police conduct their crimes regularly is in the mountains. The police tied up some of the practitioners, grabbed them by their heads and feet, and threw them against a tree. While torturing the practitioners they said, "We will bury you here if we end up beating you to death. Nobody would know!" One practitioner was dragged to a nearby mountain in the middle of the night and severely beaten. The police said, "Give up Falun Gong, or we will throw you into the mountain stream!"

Some police used electric batons to shock female practitioners' breasts, forcibly shocking the sensitive nipple area. The police even shocked practitioners in their vaginas. Practitioners who were menstruating were not spared and were shocked to bleed profusely, so their pants were soaked in blood. The police often drank alcohol before and during their torture session. While drunk, some police attempted to rape female practitioners. One heartless policeman said, "The basement is the perfect place to straighten out Falun Gong practitioners, it's no big deal to kill one or two!"

Beijing Police Officer Beats and Rapes a Female Falun Gong Practitioner in Public

After 9:00 pm on May 14, 2001, I was alone and pasting up Falun Gong flyers along the street from Dabeyao to the Yong'anli city canal, Beijing.

A plainclothes policeman who was on patrol duty stopped me. He was in his 30's, about 1.65 meters tall and quite strong. He claimed he was a policeman, briefly flashed his work ID, and wanted to take me to the police station. He viciously groped around my lower body using the excuse of conducting a body search. I struggled to get free and ran down the street. He chased after me on his bicycle and beat me fiercely with a rubber baton for over an hour, bringing me to the verge of death. There were about a dozen passersby who came to watch during that time. He then shouted, "She is a Falun Gong practitioner. If I beat her to death, it will count as nothing." No passerby dared to stop, and hastily left. Two of my front teeth fell out and I had many wounds on my head. My whole body turned black and blue from the bruises and became swollen. I felt extreme pain from the inside of my body. The policeman then hit me fiercely with his baton on my right ear and temple and as a result I lost consciousness. Then he dragged me under the bridge and raped me. After that, he forced his rubber baton into my vagina using his full strength, and then sat on me. When I regained consciousness I stated that I would sue him at the police station, he then fearfully ran away on his bicycle.

Torture

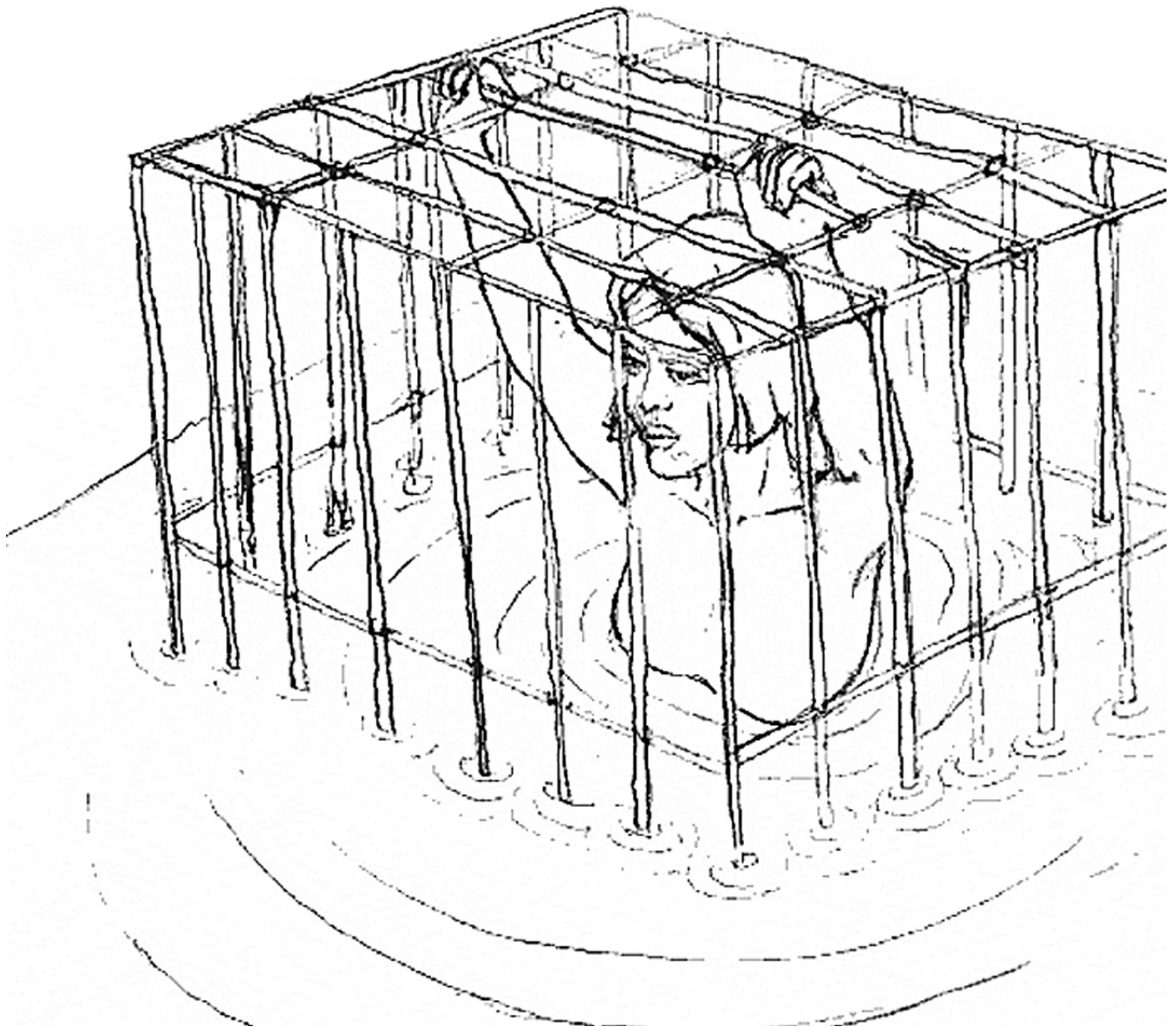


Photo overleaf: Water Dungeon

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.

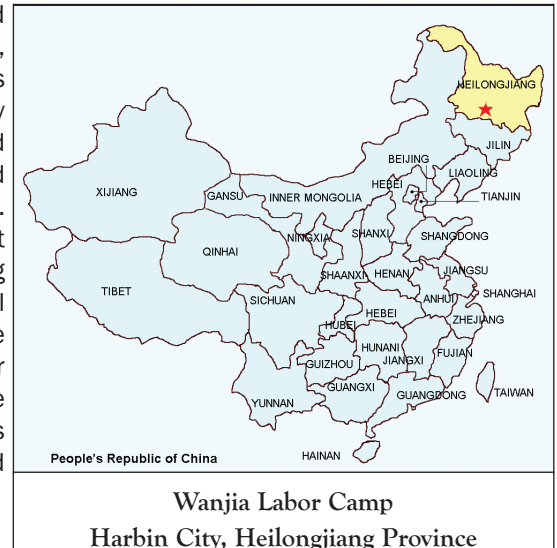
Shuangcheng City police arrested Ms. Guo at her home because she is a Falun Gong practitioner. She was sent to the Shuangcheng City Detention Center, and then transferred to the Wanjia Labor Camp. During her detention at the Wanjia Labor Camp, the guards and the inmates often tortured Ms. Guo. She went 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.

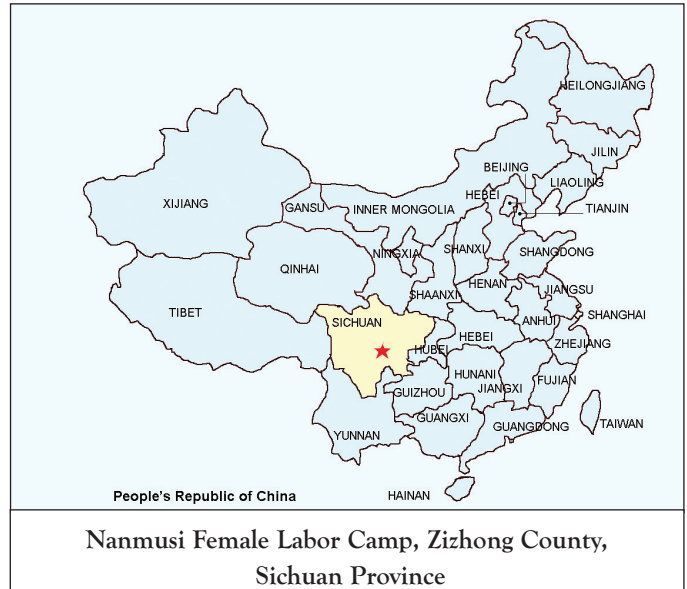
Miao Sufang, female, 65, resident of Chengdu City, Sichuan Province.

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 supernormal. 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.

Psychiatric Torment



二〇〇九年五月十七日
北京公安局十三处公安
法轮功弟子强肝灌食

Photo overleaf: Punitive Force_Feeding

A drawing of a force-feeding session in a Chinese prison by Amy Lee, a Falun Gong practitioner now living in the USA, who was subjected to force-feeding torture while detained in China.

Recalling her experience, Ms. Lee said: "They dragged me by my hair and slammed my head against the ground. Then they violently kicked my head and chest. I lost consciousness. When I came to, I had a headache and realized my clothing had been stripped from my body. To protest this treatment, I began a hunger strike. Five days later, I was force-fed. They forced a thick and hard plastic tube into my stomach through my nose. It was excruciatingly painful, especially to my nose and throat. Force-feeding by violently stuffing tubes through the nose and down the throat is a common practice in Chinese detention centers. Very often, it's not food that's forced through the tube, but a highly concentrated salt-water solution that is extremely painful when ingested. Even more appalling is that human feces and urine are sometimes 'fed' to the hunger-striking practitioners. The procedure is usually carried out by untrained guards or sometimes even criminal inmates."

Repeated Detentions and Torture in Mental Hospital

Wu Xiaohua, ^{1,2} female, 47, an associate professor at the Environmental Art Department of the Anhui Civil Construction Engineering College, Hefei City, Anhui Province.



Professor Wu Xiaohua

In early 2000, the local authorities sent Prof. Wu Xiaohua to the Anhui Women's Labor Camp because she had appealed to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. In the labor camp, the guards instigated inmates to beat and abuse her. They slapped her face with the sole of a shoe, wrapped her face and head with tape, and stuffed rags that were used for cleaning bathrooms and soaked in urine into her mouth. They

even filled her mouth with sanitary napkins soaked with menstrual blood. They also locked her up in a small solitary confinement cell in the hot summer.

When such torture failed to force Prof. Wu to renounce Falun Gong, the labor camp sent her to the Hefei City No. 4 People's Hospital (a mental hospital) in late July 2000. In the mental hospital, Prof. Wu was handcuffed to a bed with her arms and legs stretched out day and night. She was forcibly given injections, force-fed drugs, and shocked with electric needles. This torture put her in a daze and made her feel fidgety. She often lapsed into a stupor. One day, they handcuffed her hands behind her back and locked her in a warehouse from that afternoon until the following morning to expose her to mosquitoes. Because she was handcuffed, she could not fend off the mosquitoes. The next morning she was covered with blood from mosquito bites. She was detained and tortured in the mental hospital for 50 days before she was transferred back to the labor camp.

On October 23, 2001, Prof. Wu was once again sent to the mental hospital. In the hospital, the nurses forced her onto a bed, grabbed her by her hair, and stripped off her clothes. The doctors cursed at her while cutting her underwear off with a pair of scissors. Then they tied her to the bed with her arms and legs stretched out and shocked her with electric needles and an electric baton all over her body. The pain was beyond description. They then force-fed her and injected her with nerve-damaging drugs. These drugs caused her to feel muddled-headed and sick. During her detention at the mental hospital she went on three hunger strikes, the longest one lasting 21 days. The hospital authorities threatened to electrically shock

her until she passed out if she would not renounce Falun Gong. Because of the injections and drugs she remains in a lethargic state and has a feeling of numbness. She feels uneasy no matter how she sits, stands or sleeps. She has a constant headache, vomits, and suffers from menstrual irregularity. She also suffers from memory loss, and her eyesight is intermittently out of focus, rendering her unable to see people or things clearly at close range. Her hearing has also been terribly damaged. Due to her weakened condition she sometimes passes out three to four times in a single day. Because of the torture, her blood sugar value often reaches 22-28, her blood pressure is very high, and her heart is not in a healthy condition.

In October 2002, guards from the Anhui Women's Labor Camp secretly took Prof. Wu from the hospital. No one knows her current whereabouts.

Chen Biyu Died from Psychiatric Torture

Chen Biyu, female, 51, employed at the China Industrial Commercial Bank's Taijiang Branch, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province.

In November 1999, Ms. Chen Biyu was arrested in Beijing for appealing to the central government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was escorted back to Fuzhou City and detained in the Shuitou Detention Center. To force her to renounce Falun Gong, the police first sent her to the Fuzhou Neurological and Mental Illness Prevention Center in Fuzhou City in December 1999, and later to the Fuzhou Mental Hospital Treatment Center in Fuzhou City. She was force-fed with psychiatric drugs in these institutions.

Ms. Chen managed to escape from the mental hospital, but was arrested again and sent back to the Fuzhou Neurological and Mental Illness Prevention Center on January 7, 2000. The chief physician of the Second Unit, Dr. Lin Yaoping, tortured her with electric needles and injected her with nerve-damaging drugs. The severe torture caused her to become incontinent and lose her memory. She was then transferred to another hospital, but was released because she was unable to pay the hospital expenses. When she returned to her job at the bank, she was fired, and then sent to the Fuzhou Mental Hospital.

After Ms. Chen was released, she was once again arrested by the police on September 26, 2001, and suffered more psychiatric torture. Ms. Chen died in custody in October 2001.

1. AP: August 27, 2002, "Falun Gong Practitioners Call For Support to End Mental Hospital Abuse Used to Persecute Healthy Falun Gong Practitioners in China"
2. The Japan Times: September 5, 2002, "Psychiatric Abuse In China"

Help Rescue My Mother, Han Jizhen, Who was Cruelly Persecuted In Nanjing Mental Hospital

By Jason Wang³⁻⁴

My mother's name is Han Jizhen. She is a Falun Gong practitioner. Like millions of other Falun Gong practitioners, my mother has suffered severely because of the Chinese government's persecution. This is her story.

My mother began practicing Falun Gong in 1998. Within a few months, a chronic gynecological disease that had plagued her for 28 years disappeared, and so did many other illnesses. For the first time in many years, my mother was completely healthy by practicing Falun Gong. My mother became known as a very kindhearted person in her work unit and throughout her neighborhood.



From right: Jason's mother, Han Jizhen, his father, brother, and sister-in-law. The photo was taken during his brother's wedding Ceremony.

On July 20, 1999, out of resentment towards the popularity of Falun Gong, China's president, Jiang Zemin, launched a nationwide persecution against Falun Gong practitioners. As one who had benefited greatly from practicing Falun Gong, my mother felt it was her responsibility to explain to the Chinese government their misconception about Falun Gong, so she went to Beijing on December 23, 1999 to appeal for the restitution of Falun Gong's reputation. On her way, a policeman stopped her and asked, "Do you practice Falun Gong?" My mother answered, "Yes." The policeman immediately pushed my mother into a police van. In the van, the policeman slapped my mother repeatedly, until he got tired. Then he grabbed a bag and hit her many times with that.

Later, my mother was escorted back to her hometown of Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province. Without any legal documentation or medical diagnosis, the police detained her against her

will in the Nanjing Mental Hospital (currently renamed as the Nanjing Brain Hospital). Initially, the hospital refused to admit my mother because the doctor could see that she was a perfectly healthy person. The police placed a lot of pressure on the doctor and eventually forced the hospital to admit her. The doctor told the members of our family, "She is not here because she has a psychiatric problem. It is because she does not want to give up her belief in Falun Gong!"

I was shocked and anxious when I heard my mother was being detained in a mental hospital because of her belief in Falun Gong. I immediately flew back to China and visited my mother in the Nanjing Mental Hospital. I asked my mother how the hospital was treating her, a healthy person. My mother told me, "I am forcibly injected with unknown drugs combined with some oral medicine. If I refuse to take their drugs, they use ropes to tie me up and force the injections into me. The drugs make my body so painful. I cannot calm down regardless of whether I am sitting, standing, or lying down. I feel listless and dizzy. My head just stops thinking. I am easily irritated, and cannot calm down." My heart was pained when I looked at her. My mother's every motion was extremely slow, whether while talking or while making tiny physical movements. When she spoke, it sounded as if her tongue was swollen and could not move easily. She could not speak fluently and her thoughts were cluttered and random. After all those days in the hospital, my mother, a previously healthy person, looked like a real mental patient.

We suddenly heard a nurse yelling something outside of the door. My mother said to me nervously, "They are going to give me drugs again!" Soon a young nurse came in with a cup of water and some drugs in her hands. She said while feeding my mother the drugs, "Do you still want to practice Falun Gong? Give it up now!" I was standing on the side and silently watching what was happening. Watching my mother suffering right in front of my eyes is far beyond what I can describe. It was agonizing for me. The painful scene stabbed my heart and ripped it into pieces.

Later I met with the doctor and said, "I am Han Jizhen's son. I came back from America because I wanted to know about my mother's situation." The doctor said, "Your mother can be discharged from the hospital at any time as long as the police allow it." When I asked them about the drugs they were administering to my mother, she said, "We have no choice. The police want her to be here, and we have to use drugs on her. Otherwise, if she goes to appeal for Falun Gong in Beijing again, we would bear the responsibility."

3. Houston Chronicle, by EDWARD HEGSTROM, Nov 19, 2001, "China takes Falun Gong fight overseas - Local followers say consulates cracking down"
 4. The Dallas Morning News, by ESTHER WU, Oct 3, 2002, "UT student hopes rally helps father"

After repeated requests from our family, the hospital released my mother several days before the Chinese New Year. To our dismay, the police came to our home the next day and threatened my mother, asking her to write a statement promising not to appeal for Falun Gong again in Beijing, or else she would be put back into the hospital. Under the pressure, my mother gave in. We thought that the police would not harass us any more, and we could have a peaceful New Year's Festival. But the police came to our home again the next day. They said to my mother, "You only wrote a statement promising not to appeal for Falun Gong in Beijing. That is not enough. You must write a statement promising never to practice Falun Gong again, or we will put you back into the mental hospital." My mother told them, "How can I make such a statement? Practicing Falun Gong has solved all of my health problems. How can I stop practicing such wonderful exercises?" The police said brazenly, "It seems that you still have a psychiatric problem, and were not cured at all in the hospital. You must still need further treatment in the hospital." Without any legal process, the police took my mother away and put her into the hospital again for an additional two months.

My father's health is not good. He had cancer at the time, and needed my mother to take care of him at home. Since the police took my mother away, she could not take care of him, and instead he had to send meals to her every day. My family was in a crisis.

At the end of 2000, I had the documents ready for my parents to visit me in America. Right before they were to board the flight, my parents were stopped by customs at the Shanghai airport because they found my mother's name on the blacklist in their computers.

Right now, the police and other government officials are still watching my mother. She cannot leave her hometown without permission from the authorities. I appeal to the international community to help free my mother so that our family can be reunited.

Fan Lihong Died from Psychiatric Torture ⁵

Fan Lihong,⁵ female, 29, a resident of Xining City, Qinghai Province

Ms. Fan Lihong was arrested in the autumn of 2000 and sentenced to one year of forced labor in the Qinghai Women's Forced Labor Camp. Because she refused to renounce Falun Gong, the labor camp sent Ms. Fan to a mental hospital for psychiatric torture. At the mental hospital, the doctors and policemen force-fed Ms. Fan with psychiatric drugs. She was detained several times in the mental hospital because she

would not renounce her belief. The drugs severely damaged her nervous system, and she often fell into a lethargic, trance-like state. Because of her critical condition, the hospital released her, fearing that she would die in custody. Ms. Fan never recovered from the severe nerve damage, and in December 2001, she was found dead in the Qinghai People's Park.

Tortured at Fangcun Mental Hospital

Dong Yuhua, female, age 31, resident of Baiyun District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province.

On July 20, 1999, Ms. Dong Yuhua was arrested because she went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop banning Falun Gong. During her detention, Ms. Dong was forced to drink water laced with an unknown drug. This caused her to feel very sick and dizzy. The drug also caused her lips to crack. From that time until October 2001, she was arrested six times and was detained at 15 different locations, including 43 days at the Fangcun Mental Hospital of Guangzhou.

At the end of August 2001, the police from Guangzhou City coerced Ms. Dong's family to send her to the Fangcun Mental Hospital in Guangzhou City. At the hospital, Ms. Dong was locked in an iron cage. Whenever she tried to practice the Falun Gong exercises, the male staff and doctors in the hospital beat her viciously until she fell to the floor. They tied her to a bed with handcuffs and shackles, each time for a period of 1-3 days. She was not allowed to go to the restroom and had to defecate and urinate in the bed. At the same time, she was forcibly injected with large doses of drugs, which caused her to become disoriented and dizzy to have a rigid facial expression and a splitting headache; she was also constantly tired and felt sleepy all day. As the doctors continued to increase the dosage, Ms. Dong suffered temporary memory loss, not even being able to remember who she was. The drugs caused Ms. Dong to wake up every morning with a large area of her pillow drenched in her saliva, and from then she would roll up and withdraw into a corner. Nevertheless, the hospital staff continued to increase the drug dosage and to charge her family more and more money.

Ms. Dong was tortured in the hospital until October 9, 2001, when her family finally withdrew her from the hospital.

5. Washington Post Foreign Service, August 26, 2002, Philip P. Pan, "The Silent Treatment From Beijing, Mental Hospitals Allegedly Used to Quiet Dissidents, Falun Gong"

How I was Tortured with Drugs in a Mental Hospital

By female practitioner Wang Huifan

My name is **Wang Huifan**. I am a retired worker.

During the 2000 Spring Festival, because I practice Falun Gong, plainclothes policemen arrested me and threw me into a drug rehabilitation center to be brainwashed. After I went on a hunger strike for two days, they force-fed me. One day, several people from my workplace took me to an army hospital. They dragged me to the mental illness section on the third floor and forcefully changed me into a patient's clothes. I shouted loudly, "I don't have any illness!" The nurse forcibly injected me with an unknown drug, and shortly afterwards I lost consciousness. When I regained my consciousness, I found my mouth very stiff, and I couldn't make it do what I wanted it to. I couldn't speak clearly even if I wanted to. I was force-fed with more medicine. I spent the whole day unconscious. My legs were weak and I was unable to walk. My hands wouldn't do what I wanted them to, and I felt very dizzy all day long. They force-fed me twice a day with some other medicine. As a result, I could only lie in bed all day, either unconscious or hallucinating.

After one week, I was transferred to a bigger room. I was force-fed medicine twice a day. My arms and legs felt weak all day long. I felt dizzy and nauseated. Every day the director on duty would come and check on me. Because I did not give up the practice of Falun Gong, the director increased my dosage from three tablets to five tablets. Finally my dosage was a handful of tablets, three times the amount everyone else was taking. At the same time, every Friday I was asked to go to the pharmacy room by myself to take two big tablets of yellow medicine, and I had to open my mouth for them to check. Since the dosage of medicine was continuously increased, I felt more and more disoriented and nauseated.

The mental persecution was no less severe than the physical torture. Since I was forced to take large dosages of medicine for long periods of time, my entire body became bloated. My face was swollen like a bubble. My complexion was also very bad. Everyone who saw me said I was in bad shape. I could not read Falun Gong books or do the exercises in this place, and was forced to live among the truly mentally ill patients. After they finally released me from the hospital, I had been tortured so severely that both of my eyes were red, swollen, and very puffy. I had difficulty opening my eyes. My ears festered inside and out. My neck also filled with yellow fluid.

Suffered a Mental Collapse after Three Years of Torture

Zhu Hang, female, in her 40's, an associate professor at the Dalian Polytechnic University in Dalian City, Liaoning Province.

Prof. Zhu Hang was arrested in September 1999 and detained in the Yaojia Detention Center in Dalian City, Liaoning Province for three years. During her detention, she was beaten, handcuffed, shackled, and deprived of sleep for extended periods of time. Once, her hands and feet were handcuffed together in such a way that she could neither stand nor sit. She was forced to squat all the time. She went on a hunger strike to protest the torture. The inmates were then ordered to pry open her mouth with a spoon, injuring her mouth in the process. Since she was not allowed to use the restroom, she had to urinate in her underwear and on the ground. Then they forced her to lick the urine off the ground. She was also force-fed through her nose. She was tortured until she lost consciousness. She was sent to the Dalian Second People's Hospital for emergency treatment on September 17, 1999.

After Ms. Zhu returned from the hospital, the detention center guards took turns torturing her. They pricked her face, forehead, and eyebrows with toothpicks and needles whenever she closed her eyes. Sometimes they took turns slapping her face. Dark purple-colored bruises appeared all over her face. As she was wearing shackles all the time, her ankles swelled up and festered with open sores. She developed a high fever as a result of being tortured for such a long period. Instead of giving Ms. Zhu medical treatment, the authorities sent Ms. Zhu to the Dalian Psychiatric Hospital in Dalian City, Liaoning Province, where she was forced to take narcotics that numb the nervous system. If she refused to take them, the so-called doctors would tie up her arms and legs and give her injections against her will.

Brain Damage Resulted from Injection of a Harmful Drug

Zhao Xuexia, female, resident of Xingtai City, Hebei Province

Ms. Zhao Xuexia was detained in the No. 2 Women's Group of the Shijiazhuang Labor Camp for practicing Falun Gong. In the labor camp, she was tortured severely. In order to make her renounce Falun Gong, the guards injected her with nerve damaging drugs that damaged her brain. She went into a coma. While she was in this state, the head of No. 2 Women's Group held her hand and signed her name to a statement renouncing Falun Gong. In April 2002 Ms. Zhao's family members took her home and looked for treatment, but she was diagnosed with serious brain damage and pronounced very unlikely to wake up from the coma.

Ding Jianhua Mistreated at the Nanjing Psychiatric Hospital

Ding Jianhua,⁶ female, 47, a first-rank police supervisor and head of the Department of Health Care of the Jiangsu Province Police Station, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province.

On October 3, 1999, Ms. Ding Jianhua was sent to the Nanjing Psychiatric Hospital to receive forced treatment because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. The abusive “treatment” harmed her physically. Afterwards, she had slowed responses and blurred eyesight. Ms. Ding was detained in the 27th Bed of the Sixth District in the Nanjing Psychiatric Hospital. Three other Falun Gong practitioners were also detained and mistreated there.

Given Forced Injections Until Comatose at Hefei City Mental Hospital

1. **Guo Qiong**, 30, female, bank cashier, Anhui Province.
2. **Wang Caiyun**, over 40, female, a worker of the Hefei Beer factory, Hefei City, Anhui Province.

Because Ms. Guo Qiong practices Falun Gong, her company threatened to fire her. Under pressure from the authorities, her family reluctantly sent her to the No. 4 People’s Hospital in Hefei (a mental hospital). As soon as the doctors in the hospital learned that she was a Falun Gong practitioner, they did not ask any other questions and forced her to stay in the hospital for treatment. She was treated as a mental patient even though she was healthy. She was forcibly given injections and electric shocks. After being injected and shocked, she fell to the ground and lost consciousness. She was forced to take the drugs three times a day. After swallowing the pills, she had stomach pains and she would vomit until she started bleeding. She also felt very tired and listless.

Threatened with the loss of every family member’s job and heavy fines, Ms. Wang Caiyun’s family reluctantly let her be taken to the mental hospital. The diagnosis showed that she was normal, but the hospital staff still forced her to be hospitalized. They tortured her with electric shocks and injections when she refused to take their drugs. After being injected, she lay on the ground and lost consciousness. Ms. Wang was forced to stay at the hospital for more than 30 days.

A Pregnant Mother Given Psychiatric Drug Injections at a Mental Hospital in Jiangsu Province

Zhang Wuying, female, an instructor at the Changzhou City Normal Institute of Technology, Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province.

Ms. Zhang Wuying and her husband were forced to leave their teaching positions at the Changzhou City Normal Institute of Technology because they appealed to the authorities to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Moreover, the police from the Cuizhu Police Station, Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province repeatedly detained Ms. Zhang. Even though she was pregnant, the police forced her to stand for the entire night.

At the beginning of April 2000, Ms. Zhang and her husband went to Beijing to appeal to the central government for justice. At that time, Ms. Zhang was more than four months pregnant. Twenty or more plainclothes policemen took turns beating her in front of the State Appeals Office in Beijing. Afterwards, Ms. Zhang and her husband were escorted back to their school. School officials then sent them to the People’s Liberation Army No. 102 Mental Hospital, where they were incarcerated with mental patients. Although Ms. Zhang was five months into her pregnancy, the nurses at the hospital tied her to a bed, injected her with psychiatric drugs, and force-fed her other drugs.

In August 2000, Ms. Zhang gave birth to her son. Her school assigned two colleagues to monitor her during her three days in hospital. After she checked out of the hospital, the local authorities did not allow anyone to visit her.

In October 2000, Ms. Zhang and her husband wanted to visit their parents in Shandong Province, but the authorities held their baby as a hostage and prevented them from leaving. In late January 2001, when the couple was finally allowed to visit their parents in Shandong Province, local police from that area were instructed to follow and harass them. On February 28, 2001, when the couple returned to Changzhou City, eight policemen in two police vehicles from the local police station at the Cijiao Train Station intercepted them. The police dragged them into a police vehicle, tearing both the baby’s and Ms. Zhang’s clothing. The baby was so frightened that he had diarrhea and cried throughout the night.

In May 2001, police from Changzhou City arrested Ms. Zhang’s husband and sentenced him to two years of forced labor. The school’s security guard, Li Honggen, kept Ms. Zhang and her child under surveillance 24 hours a day, even when she went to buy food. They interrogated anyone who communicated or interacted with her. The police also threatened to send Ms. Zhang to a labor camp once her baby reached one year old.

6. Nando Media, Beijing, April 5, 2000, “China commits Falun Gong instructor, force-feeds her drugs”

Jiang Jing Repeatedly Tortured and Drugged in the Zhonghan Mental Hospital

Jiang Jing, female, resident of Chengyang Town in Qingdao City, Shandong Province

In March 2000, Ms. Jiang Jing was detained because she appealed to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was locked up and tortured in a small basement for over six months. There was no bathroom in the basement, and she was forced to urinate and defecate in the same room. She was also not allowed to wash. There was no bed, and she was given nothing to cover herself with at night. To protest the violation of her human rights, Ms. Jiang went on hunger strike three times, each time for more than twenty days.

In September 2000, Ms. Jiang escaped from the basement, but was detained again in October 2000. She was put back in the same basement to suffer the same conditions as before.

In November 2000, because she refused to renounce Falun Gong, she was sent to the Zhonghan Mental Hospital in Qingdao City, Shandong Province. The hospital staff forcibly injected her with a drug. A few minutes after the injection, Ms. Jiang felt ill. Her heart beat very rapidly and she felt panicked. Her vision first became blurred and then went totally dark. Her mouth and tongue felt dry. When Ms. Jiang asked the medical staff what kind of drug it was, they lied, saying that it was a sedative to help her sleep. A medical expert revealed the truth: this drug is banned by the government. It was only used on rabbits in lab experiments. When used in high doses, it kills rabbits instantly.

During the next few days, Ms. Jiang couldn't eat or drink and she became too weak to walk. She was repeatedly asked to renounce Falun Gong. When she refused, more injections were forced into her. While administering the injections, a doctor also threatened to torture her with electric needle shocks. After a month, Ms. Jiang escaped from the mental hospital. In July 2001, Ms. Jiang was detained again. She went on a hunger strike for half a month, and was force-fed many times. Then she escaped again.

In August 2001, Ms. Jiang was detained once more and severely tortured. On August 26, 2001, she attempted to escape, but fell from a fourth-story window. She was severely hurt with several broken bones. However, she was still tied to a wooden bed and beaten by Zhang Zhongkai, the director of the Chengyang Town Synthetic Management Office. She was not sent to a hospital until September 14, 2001. Her current situation is unknown.

My Painful Experience of Psychiatric Torture ⁷⁻⁹

In early August 1999, under the Chinese government's propaganda and pressure, my father, uncle, another relative forced me into a mental hospital, although I am not mentally ill. Under the authorities' order, they and several patients forcibly carried me into a cell. A doctor interviewed me to determine whether my mental health was normal. I correctly and clearly answered all of his questions, but the doctor still claimed that I had a slight mental problem.

Because I protested the illegal and immoral treatment the hospital had used on me, I was tied up on a bed for most of the last nine days of my detention. I was forced to eat and urinate on the bed. The doctors force-fed me with drugs and used intravenous injections on me. The inhuman treatment once made me faint in the restroom. Once they shocked me with an electric baton, knocking me unconscious. It took me a long time to recover my memory and recall what happened before. The torture in the mental hospital was so painful that I cannot endure the memories. The physical and mental torture is beyond anything I can describe.

In the summer of 2001, under pressure from the local "610 Office," my father complied with their demands and forcibly sent me to the anti-Falun Gong brainwashing center.

Transformation Center: People's Liberation Army No. 215 Mental Hospital

Under pressure from the authorities at the local "610 Office," the People's Liberation Army's No. 215 Mental Hospital imprisoned more than ten Falun Gong practitioners in a brainwashing class. Policemen, doctors, and nurses persecute the practitioners who refuse to give up their practice. The hospital authorities admit that it is illegal to imprison these people, but will not do anything because it was a decision made by the government.

This brainwashing class is located on the third floor of this hospital. The staff of the brainwashing class welded iron bars to the doors and windows and over 20 policewomen guard the area.

It has been reported that this hospital had previously secretly detained over 20 Falun Gong practitioners who were on hunger strikes at other detention centers or labor camps.

7. Dagbladet (Norwegian Daily Newspaper Website): August 26, 2002, "The Opposition In [China's] Mental Hospitals"
8. Radio Free Asia: Jiang Nan, August 24, 2002, "Tens of Thousands Dissidents Detained in Mental Hospitals"
9. AFP: August 26, 2002, Jonathan Annells, "World psychiatrists consider call to inspect Chinese hospitals"

Vicious Scenes in the Masanjia Labor Camp

A Survivor's Testimony

I am a female Falun Gong practitioner from Liaoning Province. In October 1999, I was sent to the Second Brigade of the Second Women's Division of the Masanjia Labor Camp for one year of "re-education through labor." I had to do very heavy manual work (sewing cotton-padded clothing for the army). During the winter, the weather was very cold but I was never given enough nourishment or sleep. One evening, a female practitioner started screaming and yelling in the corridor. People said she had a mental disorder, but of course she had been a normal, healthy woman when she first arrived. When I went to the restroom I saw her in the corridor tied up with rope and lying on the ice-cold cement floor shivering in the early winter air. This healthy woman had been abused until she suffered a mental breakdown.

I was forced to attend brainwashing sessions where I was physically attacked and beaten with electric batons. The labor camp staff took turns torturing me. Because I refused to renounce Falun Gong, the Brigade Leader constantly reprimanded me, forbade others to talk to me, but just had them watch me. At that time, I really felt that every single day seemed like a year. I was forced to stand for long periods of time in a position called "riding the horse" [a position where the person has to squat down with legs wide apart as in riding a horse. The position quickly exhausts a person when held for long periods of time]; my clothes quickly became soaked with sweat and whenever I fell down I had to get up and continue holding the position or be beaten. When other people were taking a break, the officers forced me to "study" communist theory. The Brigade Leader also threatened to send me to a small solitary confinement. After one year of my term, the labor camp arbitrarily extended it for another three months.

Another practitioner I knew, Ms. Su Juzhen, had been tortured with severe electric shocks and other forms of corporal punishment. One day I saw that she could not smile or speak. Her face had no expression at all, her eyes were glassy and didn't move, and her pupils were large and fixed. When I greeted or even touched her she didn't respond. It seemed that she did not know me. Her whole body was very feeble and traces of blood were visible on her face. I saw black and red marks on the backs of her hands, which were the scars from electric shocks. I knew Ms. Su was a mentally healthy person; so the Brigade Leader must have forced her to take some kind of drug. I recalled that it had been early in the morning, and I had still been in bed when I heard her blood-curdling screams. I wonder how long she had been deprived of sleep by the corporal punishment and torture. She walked with a strange gait. Apparently her legs had been damaged in some way. I later learned that the beatings and long-term forced squatting had caused her serious injuries.

When my extended sentence was over, the labor camp declared that my term would be extended indefinitely because I still had not given up my belief! I would either be kept in the labor camp for further observation or transferred to Dabei

Prison of Northwest China. One day in January 2001, the Brigade Leader wanted to talk with me. When I went downstairs I was put into a car with three other practitioners. The four of us were taken to the psychiatric ward of a hospital. I was maliciously "diagnosed" with schizophrenia and forced to pay 489 Yuan for the drugs. I repeatedly explained to the doctor that I had no illness and refused to buy or take any medication; but it was to no avail. We were denied all of our rights; other Falun Gong practitioners were falsely diagnosed as having depression or manic depression.

Back at the labor camp, the criminal prisoners tried to force me to take medication. When I tried reasoning with them, they said they were simply carrying out orders from the Brigade Leader. When I refused, two prisoners would force me onto my back. Then one of them pinched my nose with his fingers and the other poured the medicine down my throat. Sometimes, when I spit out the medication, it would land in my hair and on my clothes. Every time they finished pouring the medicine down my throat, they would force me to stay in bed for half an hour. This occurred twice daily, morning and evening. They said that they would continue to do this until I had some "good sense." During the time I was forced to take the drug I lost the desire to eat and was easily startled; at the call of my name my heart would race. I always felt very tired, unsteady, and could not concentrate. In the fourth month of my extended term, I was informed that my parents had come to take me for medical treatment.

Later on I learned that among those fellow women practitioners detained with me, the staunchest ones were sent to Dabei Prison. Some were confined in special torture cells; others had their terms extended. The male practitioners were transferred to other labor camps. Mr. Zou Guirong, after being transferred from place to place, was tortured to death at a prison in Fushun City, Liaoning Province. Mr. Jiang Wei suffered a mental collapse from the extreme adversity and torture.

Forced to Take Mind-Altering Drugs

Shortly before July 20, 2000, in order to prevent me from going to Beijing to appeal to the central government to stop persecuting Falun Gong, the police in my hometown locked me up in a local psychiatric hospital. The chief of the local police station sent me there himself. In the hospital, I was forced to take drugs, orally and by injection, that damage the central nervous system. One day a female doctor, two male doctors, and some of the patients tied me to a bed and injected the drugs. Immediately after the forced injection I could not think clearly any more. I lost my balance when I tried to walk, my hands shook, I began to drool, and I could not control my tongue when I tried to talk. I was tortured like that for a month and charged 4,000 Yuan in "hospital treatment fees."

Practitioners Frequently Tortured to Death at Baiyun Mental Rehabil¹⁰⁻¹³

Baiyun Mental Rehabilitation Center was established as a charitable organization under the supervision of Guangzhou City. Under the direction and coordination of the Guangzhou Security Department, however, Baiyun Mental Rehabilitation Center has become a place for torturing Falun Gong practitioners.

On May 4, 2001, Zhang Dazi, a hospital doctor, told some practitioners, "We kill people like we kill ants in this hospital. We have a mortuary here and nobody has ever investigated who ends up there. I issue the death certificates, and nobody ever finds out the real cause of death."

On May 2, 2001, more than ten female practitioners were transferred from Shahe Detention Center to Baiyun Mental Rehabilitation Center. They were brutally beaten by a group of male drug addicts, as ordered by Zhang Dazi. The drug addicts divided themselves into groups, with three men using thick iron batons to beat each female practitioner. The practitioners were beaten until they lost consciousness. As a result of these violent beatings, these practitioners were covered with open wounds and bruises of bluish and purple color. A 60-year-old female practitioner and a 20-year-old female practitioner lay on the ground unconscious, their faces swollen with bruises.

On May 13, 2001, Zhang Dazi instructed eight to nine male drug addicts to break into the female section of the hospital and drag out a female practitioner who refused to renounce Falun Gong. When a few practitioners tried to stop them, the men then turned their attention to these female practitioners. Some used planks to hit them, some kicked and punched them, and some threw them to the floor and choked them. They stopped only when these practitioners were beaten so severely that they had all lost consciousness. Then, these criminals took the practitioner they had initially targeted elsewhere, where she was violently beaten until she lost consciousness.

Every day, screaming was heard coming from the male cells. It was not unusual for five or six dead bodies to be carried out of the cells each day. Someone said a male practitioner doing the exercises was beaten to death and his body later carried out of his cell. The hospital did not disclose any information and secretly disposed of the bodies in the mortuary. Nobody knows how many practitioners have been tortured to death in this living hell.

Zhang Dazi proudly presented the hospital "accomplishments" to the Guangzhou "610 Office" and was "recognized" and "supported" by the Office. This has turned Baiyun Mental Rehabilitation Center into a designated site for torturing practi-

tioners and a site for teaching these tactics to other mental hospitals. On May 9, 2001, Zhang Dazi instructed his people to demand that practitioners "write a thank-you letter to express your appreciation to the hospital for curing your illnesses. Either you write the letter or you risk another serious beating."

Practitioners who were on hunger strikes to protest their detention had been suffering from the vicious torture on a daily basis. On May 14, 2001, all the practitioners started another hunger strike and asked for their unconditional release. Zhang Dazi was somewhat frightened, but the Executive Director of the hospital decided to continue to detain and torture practitioners. All information relating to their maltreatment was covered up.

Under the guise of a "government organization," the hospital officially set up an area where taking drugs was "legal." Under the pretext of rehabilitation, drug addicts "legally" dealt with "doctors" in buying and selling drugs. At the same time, the "doctors" recruited male drug addicts to torture practitioners. Practitioners in the hospital lost all their belongings and money to these drug addicts.

A 60-year-old practitioner was arrested for distributing Falun Gong information. In October 2001, she was initially detained in the Chatou Detention Center, and then transferred to Baiyun Mental Rehabilitation Center. She escaped after 97 days of imprisonment. She said that the Center was a filthy place where many patients had sores and skin ulcers all over their bodies. She was kept in the same cell with several drug addicts. Although the hospital made it known to people that they would be released if they paid the asked price, Falun Gong practitioners were exceptions to this.

It is difficult to estimate how many people have been transferred to this hospital, as the number of people involved has been quite enormous. Anyone released by the hospital had to pay 600 Yuan.

Some of the practitioners were released by the hospital but transferred to brainwashing classes or to forced labor camps by the Security Department. Some of these practitioners started hunger strikes and in several cases their weight dropped from as much as 60 kg (approximately 130 pounds) to around 20 kg (approximately 50 pounds). They looked like skeletons and were quite close to death. Sometimes the Security Department instructed the families of these practitioners to come pick them up, while extorting money from them for their release. Only a very few practitioners have been released and so have had the opportunity to expose the crimes that took place inside the hospital.

10. Reuters: August 26, 2002, Stuart Grudgings, "Psychiatry mission to visit China, no censure yet"

11. UPI: August 26, 2002, Bruce Sylvester, "World psych group wants China abuse eyed"

12. Sydney Morning Herald: August 28, 2002, "Psychiatrists Put China On The Couch"

13. Houston Chronicle: September 9, 2002, "China's Dissidents - Must Open Mental Wards For Honest Examinations"

Tortured in the Yichun City Mental Hospital

Shi Yinghua, female, a highly ranked teacher in Jinshantun, Yichun City, Heilongjiang Province.

Ms. Shi Yinghua has been tortured because she practices Falun Gong. Officers from the local “610 Office” and the police station ordered Gao Fu, her husband, to torture her. Gao Fu often cursed at and beat Ms. Shi. He grabbed her by the hair and knocked her head against the wall. He brutally hit her forehead with a pair of pliers. He even tried to force her to hang herself. Later, policemen arrested her and sent her to a detention center, where they brutally tortured her.

They tied Ms. Shi’s arms onto a cross and used a metal rod to keep her mouth pried open. Then they sent her to the Yichun City Mental Hospital and continued to torture her there. After she was released from the mental hospital she was not allowed to teach. Later, she was arrested at the Shanhaiguan Railway Station because she was on her way to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. On the way back to the detention center, the handcuffs cut her wrists to the bone and her hands were bleeding. Afterwards, the local police authorities again sent her to the mental hospital for further torture.

Forced Injections at Qiqihar City No. 3 Mental Hospital

Qu Jinfeng, female, 26, a resident of Fuyu County, Heilongjiang Province.

On November 30, 1999, Ms. Qu Jinfeng went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested in Beijing on December 2, 1999 and escorted back to the Fuyu County Police Station. Policeman Liang Shichao slapped Ms. Qu, leaving marks on her face. The police tied Ms. Qu to a “Tiger Bench” and beat her with an electronic baton. 26 days later Ms. Qu was released and sent back home.

On February 9, 2001, Policemen Yang Hongge and Wang Zewei broke into Ms. Qu’s home and brought her to the Fuyu County Detention Center, where Liu Jianchun slapped her in the face and beat her face with an electric baton. On March 8, 2000, they sent Ms. Qu to the Shuanghe Forced Labor Camp of Qiqihar City, where she was beaten very severely. During the 56 days of her detention, they kept her handcuffed around the clock except when she used the restroom and had meals. The guards also instigated a criminal, Li Xiaoyang, to seal her mouth with tape, slap her face, and trample on her feet. Because Ms. Qu went on a hunger strike to protest the torture, guards forced her to stand for a long time, bashed her head against a wall, hung her up (usually from a rafter or a tree), and stuffed towels in her mouth. She was also force-fed and forced to receive intravenous drips. Later Ms. Qu was sent to the Qiqihar City No. 3 Mental Hospital, where she received forced

injections that made her lose consciousness. Fifteen days later Ms. Qu was sent home. On January 21, 2001, because Ms. Qu still refused to renounce Falun Gong, the Fuyu County Police Station again sent her to the Fuyu Detention Center. There, they shackled Ms. Qu and beat her with clubs. Ms. Qu went on a hunger strike to protest the continued torture and was force-fed; the officers inserted the feeding tube into her trachea, almost suffocating her.

A Nursing Mother Tortured into Mental Illness

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

In January 2001, Ms. Gu Peng, a nursing mother, was arrested, along with her husband and their six-month old baby, for going to the central government to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. After they were escorted back from Beijing to Baoding City, her husband was detained at the Baoding Detention Center and Ms. Gu was sent to a mental hospital. Every day she was forced to take drugs and injections. This previously healthy mother was tortured with drugs until her mind was completely debilitated. Now, Ms. Gu unceasingly paces the floor in a drug-induced stupor. Her baby is deprived of vital nutrition and maternal care because of her mother’s psychiatric torture in the mental hospital.

Tortured at the Yantai Psychiatric Recovery Hospital

Chen Yujie, female, employee of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Laixi Branch, Laixi City, Shandong Province.

In July 2000, Ms. Chen Yujie was arrested because she went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. The local police sent her, along with six other Falun Gong practitioners, to the Yantai Psychiatric Recovery Hospital.

Upon their arrival, the hospital director, Li Tao, told Ms. Chen, “We specialize in treating Falun Gong practitioners.” Without going through any diagnosis, the nurses forcibly gave Ms. Chen injections, and asked if she would continue practicing Falun Gong. They continued to increase the dose as long as she refused to give up her faith. Under the influence of the drugs, Ms. Chen was unable to focus, her attention span was significantly shortened, and her arms and legs also became weak and numb. Ms. Chen was tortured there for 45 days.

Three Female Falun Gong Practitioners Tortured in Jiaozhou City Mental Hospital ¹⁴⁻¹⁵

1. **Tan Guihua**, female, 42, a worker at the Third Leather Shoe Factory in Jiaozhou City, Shandong Province
2. **Qiu Yuaner**, female, 33, an employee of an oil company in Jiaozhou City, Shandong Province
3. **Kuang Bencui**, female, 48, an employee at the Third Leather Shoe Factory, Jiaozhou City, Shandong Province

On September 12, 1999, Mr. Song and several others from the Third Leather Shoe Factory in Jiaozhou City forcibly took Ms. Tan Guihua to a hospital because she had gone Beijing to appeal to the central government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. When she asked, "I am healthy, why do you take me here?", Mr. Song answered, "You went to Beijing, and that is your mental illness." A nurse at the hospital then had eight men hold down Ms. Tan and injected a large dose of drugs into her. In only a few seconds, she felt nauseated and sick, her heart started to beat very quickly, and she eventually fainted. Over the next few days, a female doctor repeatedly asked her if she would continue to practice Falun Gong. Because Ms. Tan always answered yes, the doctor shocked her with electric needles, injected her with a nerve-damaging drug, and cursed, "I will see to it that you will say 'no' one day."

This torture went on for two months, but was not able to force Ms. Tan to renounce Falun Gong. The doctor then injected Ms. Tan with an even stronger drug, and cursed, "Aren't you good at biting the bullet? I want to see if you continue to practice Falun Gong." After the injection, Ms. Tan stopped menstruating. She was unable to control her eyes, and her actions and reaction time became very slow. A few days later, they added another drug to her injections. As a result, she started to shake violently and could not even hold a bowl. She was tortured like this for 20 days. When her family finally picked her up, she was disoriented and could not see things clearly. She had lost her memory and her whole body had become bloated.

In February 2000, because Ms. Qiu Yuaner went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong, she was tortured in the same mental hospital for two months.

On February 14, 2000, Ms. Kuang Bencui went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted to a mental hospital. Although she was healthy, during her two months of detention in the mental hospital, Ms. Kuang was treated like a mental patient. She was forced to take drugs and receive injections. Usually two men grabbed her arms while one pinched her nose; then

they drove a chopstick between her teeth and force-fed her drugs. Ms. Kuang was force-fed drugs three times a day, with the dosage increasing from one to six tablets at a time. She was detained in the mental hospital for two months before being released to her family.

14. Amnesty International, CHINA: The crackdown on Falun Gong and other so-called "heretical organizations" <http://www.amnesty.ca/library/asat71100-6.htm>

15. 2000 Annual Report on International Religious Freedom: China http://www.state.gov/www/global/human_rights/irf/irf_rpt/irf_china.html

Violence Against Pregnant and Nursing Mothers

My Experience of Seventh-Month Forced Abortion

Both my husband and I are Falun Gong practitioners. Because we went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong, the Beijing police arrested us and sent us to the Beijing Police Station. After we were escorted back to our hometown my husband was immediately sent to a detention center. The detention center dared not keep me there because I was seven months pregnant. Detaining a pregnant woman is against the law. They threatened to force me to have an abortion, so they could send me to a detention center, if I refused to give up Falun Gong.

I refused to renounce Falun Gong. I thought, "This is such a great practice. Why should I quit doing it?" I was taken to a hospital against my will. In the hospital, several people forcibly held me down and performed an abortion procedure on me without even informing my family. When my family got to the hospital, it was too late, and the forced abortion had taken effect. After receiving the injection to abort my seven month pregnancy, my unborn baby struggled in my womb for over forty hours before giving up its life.

While giving birth to a dead baby, I suffered tremendous pain and lingered in and out of consciousness. My mother cried while holding me tightly. I don't remember how many times I passed out. It was always my mother who pulled me back into consciousness by crying out loudly to me. I don't know how much time passed before my dead child emerged from my womb. Looking at my dead son, my heart was broken. My parents cried loudly. We loved the dead baby too much to allow the hospital to throw his body away.

During the several days I was forced to stay in the hospital, I missed my dead child. At the same time, I missed my husband, who was detained in the detention center, and he had no chance to see his baby son.

Seven days later, policemen wanted to send me to a detention center. They claimed, "according to orders from higher up, no matter what is done to Falun Gong practitioners it is not off limits." Because of my parents' determined intervention, the police didn't get their way. Instead, they sent me home under 24-hour surveillance. I was not allowed to leave home and completely lost my personal freedom. One month later, my parents were fined 2,000 Yuan. My husband wasn't released until after two months of detention.

Forced Abortion at Full Term

Zhang Hanyun, female, 33, resident of Hanzhong City, Shanxi Province.

In March of 2000, because Ms. Zhang Hanyun practices Falun Gong, she was forced to attend the anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class held by the Hanzhong City "610 Office", even though she was pregnant and expecting her new baby soon. To avoid the persecution, Ms. Zhang hid with a relative's family. Her father owned a contraction company. Under instructions from the Hanzhong City "610 Office" staff members, the Beiguan Administrative Office closed down the construction sites of Ms. Zhang's father and brother in an attempt to force them to hand over Ms. Zhang. They also handcuffed Ms. Zhang's husband to the Jialing River Bridge to humiliate him.

In the end, Ms. Zhang was arrested and sent to the anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class. When the staff of the Hanzhong City "610 Office" realized Ms. Zhang would soon be giving birth to a baby, in order to detain her at the anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class, they took her to a hospital. Ms. Zhang was subjected to forced late-term abortion by dilation and extraction. The horrifying process is hard to imagine.

Forced Abortion After Fourth Month of Pregnancy

Jiao Fangyu, female, employee of Laiwu Shandong Steel Factory, resident of Laiwu City, Shandong Province.

Because Ms. Jiao Fangyu distributed Falun Gong flyers, she was arrested by the Panzhuang Police Station on April 8, 2001. She was detained at the Criminal Investigation Brigade of the Laiwu Shandong Steel Factory. In June 2001, Ms. Jiao was four months pregnant. In order to keep her in custody they forced her to have an abortion. On October 8, 2001, the Laiwu Shandong Steel Factory sentenced Ms. Jiao to forced labor and sent her to the Wangcun Detention Center.

Forced Abortion to Keep in Detention

Lu Yunzheng, female, 31, resident of Fengcheng City, Jiangxi Province.

In January 2000, Ms. Lu Yunzheng was detained for appealing to the government in Beijing to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. She was later escorted back to Fengcheng City. Because she was pregnant, the Chief of the Fengcheng Police Station forced her to have an abortion in order to keep her in the detention center for a longer term.

A Pregnant Mother Jailed for Eighty-One Days

Liang Suxian, female, resident of Leiyang City, Hunan Province.

In late December 2000, Ms. Liang Suxian was lured to the Leiyang City Police Station for questioning, but was arrested upon arrival. During her detention, Ms. Liang was found to be two months pregnant. The police nevertheless jailed her for 81 days because she had gone to Beijing in April 2000 to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Before releasing her, they also forced her to sign a document declaring that she would give up the practice of Falun Gong.

Detained While Pregnant and Forced into Homelessness

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

In October 1999, Ms. Yang Zhifang went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and escorted back to the Weifang City Husbandry and Veterinarian School, and detained for nearly 60 days, although she was three months pregnant. The School fired her but assigned employees to take turns watching her. Because she refused to write a statement renouncing Falun Gong, on September 5, 2001, the school authorities attempted to send Ms. Yang to be brainwashed. To avoid further persecution and possible forced abortion, Ms. Yang escaped and did not return to her home. Her husband, Mr. Hua Yuliang, also a Falun Gong practitioner, was sentenced to three years of forced labor at the Changle Detention Center. Currently, Ms. Yang is living on the streets.

Detained while Pregnant

Li Yanchun, female, 29, resident of Tiefu City, Liaoning Province.

In September 2001, the police from the Tianshan Street Police Station arrested Ms. Li Yanchun because she was distributing Falun Gong flyers in Inner Mongolia. She was detained at the Tianshan Street Detention Center in Arlukeerquinqi. Ms. Li refused to reveal the source of the flyers, and went on a hunger strike to protest her illegal detention. Ms. Li was pregnant but the police denied this fact even though they had taken her to the hospital twice for pregnancy tests. They refused to let her see the examination results. They told her husband, however, when he came to visit in January 2002, that she was four months pregnant, but they still would not release her. They also tried to feed Ms. Li some unknown medicine, but she refused.

Torture and Hard Labor During Pregnancy

Li Dan, female, resident of Linhe City, Inner Mongolia.

On February 19, 2000, Ms. Li Dan was arrested because she went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was then sent back to Linhe City and detained at Linhe City Police Station. While in the Linhe City Police Station, three policemen took turns beating her for an entire night. Policeman Yang slapped her face over a dozen times. On February 20, 2000, Ms. Li was shackled and sent to the Huhehaote City Women's Labor Camp. She was detained in this camp until July 30, 2000.

During her detention, she was forced to do heavy labor. On July 10, an examination revealed that she had been pregnant for a few months. She was still forced to unload 30 tons of coal per day with eight other Falun Gong practitioners. Also, she was forced to load and unload bull dung and till the soil. When there was no heavy work, she was forced to wrap more than 10,000 pairs of chopsticks each day. Every morning, Ms. Li was handcuffed to the stair rail and forced to squat for a long time. One day, Captain Liu of the No. 3 Team of the labor camp shocked her with an electric baton. Later, Deputy Captain Chang Hong ordered guards to hang her by handcuffs without letting her feet touch the ground. Her arms became black, cold, and numb after two hours of hanging, and she was hung this way for the entire day.

On July 30, 2000, she was released to go home with her hands still cuffed. The Linhe City Police Station ordered the clinic to force Ms. Li to abort her baby during her eighth month of pregnancy, but the forced abortion did not succeed. Shortly after she gave birth, the police ordered her to write a statement to renounce Falun Gong, or she would be fined 30,000 Yuan or taken from her house. Even three months after her release she was still harassed and five or six policemen kept her under surveillance 24 hours a day. To avoid another illegal arrest, Ms. Li left home and became homeless.

Detained More Than 40 Days during Pregnancy

Liu Yaqing, female, 26, university student, resident of Quyang County, Hebei Province.

In October 2000, the local authorities ordered the Quyang Police Station to arrest all of the Falun Gong practitioners in Quyang County. On October 7, Ms. Liu Yaqing was arrested and detained at the Quyang County Detention Center. She was pregnant at the time, but the Quyang Police Station refused to release her, and fined her family 10,000 Yuan. She was detained for more than 40 days.

Six Months Pregnant Mother Vomited Blood after Detention

Cui, female, resident of Huichun City, Jilin Province.

At around 5 a.m. on September 7, 2001, four policemen from the Huichun Police Station broke into Ms. Cui's home and searched it. They arrested Ms. Cui and her husband because they are both Falun Gong practitioners. At the time, Ms. Cui was already six months pregnant. Ms. Cui and her husband were sent to the Huichun Police Station, where they were interrogated for several hours. Ms. Cui went on a hunger strike to protest the detention. During the hunger strike, Ms. Cui and her unborn baby suffered significant physical trauma. She was released after five days of detention. After she was released, she began to vomit blood. Ms. Cui's husband escaped on the way to the detention center, and his whereabouts are unknown.

Detained Although Six Months Pregnant

Na Yafang, female, resident of Lequn Town, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province.

Since Ms. Na Yafang went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong, she was detained in the Shuangcheng City Detention Center for more than half a month and fined 3,000 Yuan. After her release, she was forced to sell her land. In January 2001, because she refused to renounce Falun Gong, she was detained again in the office of Lequn Village although she was six months pregnant.

Pregnant Mother Tortured

Zhou Jing, female, resident of Beijing.

Since Ms. Zhou Jing was a Falun Gong practitioner, several plainclothes policemen from the Beijing Police Station broke into her home and tried to arrest her. Ms. Zhou refused to go with them. Despite her pregnancy, a strong policeman handcuffed her arms behind her back, pushed her down on the ground, and dragged her out of the room. The police tore her clothing, leaving her body uncovered. Her eyes, knees, and legs were injured while she was dragged on the cement floor.

Forced to Become Homeless during Pregnancy

Yu Ping's wife, female, resident of Beijing.

On October 18, 2000, the Beijing police arrested Mr. Yu Ping and his wife because they are Falun Gong practitioners. Their house was searched and property confiscated. Yu Ping's wife escaped and became homeless to avoid illegal arrest. She was several months pregnant at the time. She is still on the wanted list after her escape. Yu Ping was detained at the Chaoyang District Shanjianfang Detention Center. He went on a hunger strike to protest the detention.

Threatened with Forced Abortion

Ou Yang, female, resident of Guilin City, Guangxi Province.

On July 13, 2000, police from the Qixing Police Station arrested Ms. Ou Yang, although she was pregnant, because she was practicing the Falun Gong exercises. They sent her to the Guilin Second Detention Center. She went on a hunger strike to protest the detention. Because of her hunger strike, she was fined 10,000 Yuan. Furthermore, the police threatened her with forced abortion if she refused to renounce Falun Gong.

Three Months Pregnant Mother Beaten

Sun Guijie, female, 33, resident of Changfeng Village, Duimiancheng Town, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province.

In March 2000, because of her practice of Falun Gong, the local government officials and police woke Ms. Sun Guijie from her sleep at home and arrested her. They detained her in a warehouse for one month. In April 2000, because she went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong, she was arrested again and detained at the Shuangcheng City Detention Center for 20 days. Liu Chengjiang, the Secretary of the Party Committee of Changfeng Village, required Sun's husband, Mr. Xiao Yalin, to pay a fine of 2,600 Yuan to secure her release. Her husband had to sell their land because he didn't have the money.

On the sixth day after her release, she went to Beijing again to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong, and was detained at the Baigumiao Detention Center in Beijing. A policewoman beat her with an electric baton. She was unable to sit down because of the torture. After she was escorted back to Shuangcheng City, she was detained at the Shuangcheng City Detention Center for two months. After paying a fine of 4,000 Yuan, she was released. After January 17, 2001, she was detained for more than one month in the Changfeng Village office because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. At that time, she was more than three months pregnant. During her detention, Liu Xingwang beat her.

A Nursing Mother Jailed and Assaulted

Liang Peiying, female, resident of Shiyan City, Hubei Province.

One afternoon in the middle of October 2000, when Ms. Liang Peiying was breast-feeding her seven-month-old daughter at home, two policemen from the Sanyan Police Station, Shiyan City arrested her. Even though it is illegal to detain a woman who has a child less than one year old, they took her to the police station and beat her severely. When her husband went to see Ms. Liang, the policemen handcuffed him and hung him from the window frame by his handcuffs, although he is not a Falun Gong practitioner. They brutally beat him as well.

They then cuffed Ms. Liang's hands behind her back and made her sit on the floor all night. Her seven-month-old son was deprived of her breast milk and cried so hard that he became hoarse and nearly lost his voice. Later Ms. Liang was released.

On December 14, 2000, Gao Donghui, the Sanyan Police Station chief, and policeman Cai Xiaojun broke into Ms. Liang's home and arrested her again. In the police station, they handcuffed her behind her back, with one arm over her shoulder and the other behind her waist. The torture is called the "Carrying the Sword on the Back." With her hands still in this distorted position, they pushed Ms. Liang onto the ground, facing up. Policeman Cui Ke, while wearing leather boots, stomped on her body from her head to her toes. Ms. Liang instantly lost control of her bladder and bowels from this assault. They then hung her up on the window frame by the handcuffs.

On December 15, Ms. Liang was sent to Shiyan No. 1 Detention Center. Ten days later, when policeman Cai went to interrogate her, he closed the door of the interrogation room and brutally beat her again. To cover up the arrest of a woman with a child under one year old, the Sanyan Police Station authorities changed the document date, stating when they sent Ms. Liang to the detention center, from December 15, 2000, to February 17, 2001, which was one day after her daughter's first birthday. To support this fabrication, Ms. Liang was transferred from the detention center to an out-processing station on January 15, 2001 and transferred back again on February 17, 2001.

Detained during Pregnancy and Homeless while Nursing

Yu Libo, female, 29, resident of Zhaodong City, Heilongjiang Province.

Since Ms. Yu Libo went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong, she was jailed at the Zhaodong City Detention Center in January 2000. She was five months pregnant at the time. She was released after two months, but only after her family paid a fine of 1,000 Yuan. After her release, she was harassed and kept under surveillance by the local police station and the local government. She was warned that she could be arrested again at any time. In May 2000, she was warned that she would be arrested after her nursing period. To avoid illegal arrest, she fled home and wandered the streets.

A Nursing Mother was Punitively Force-Fed

Peng Li, female, 25, a teacher at Dayi Shaqu Town Central Primary School, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province, resident of Longxing Village, Dayi Caichang, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province.

On January 1, 2001, Ms. Peng Li was arrested and taken to a detention center, although her daughter was only seven months old and was still being breastfed. Since then, Ms. Peng has been detained and tortured in the Shuangliu Detention Center, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province. She was handcuffed and shackled for five days, which made her unable to eat, wash her face, or even sleep at night. Ms. Peng went on a hunger strike to protest her inhumane treatment. In order to force-feed her, ten policemen pressed her limbs to the ground and tried to insert a large wooden stick into her mouth. As a result, her mouth began to bleed profusely. The next day, police took Ms. Peng to a local hospital to have a large tube inserted into her stomach to force-feed her. She was in extreme pain and she was unable to talk or move.

Li Yanjie and Her Baby Forced to Become Homeless

Li Yanjie, female, 25, resident of Dahe Town, Yilan County, Heilongjiang Province.

In February 2000, because Ms. Li is a Falun Gong practitioner, the police from the Yilan County Police Station went to her home, searched it, and threatened to push her down the stairs from the third floor. They took Ms. Li to the Dahe Town Police Station and tried to send her to a detention center. Because Ms. Li was pregnant, they had to release her. After one week, eight policemen from the Dahe Town Police Station went to Ms. Li's home, handcuffed her, and threatened to force her to have an abortion so that they could then send her to the detention center. They detained Ms. Li for more than sixteen hours. After her release, eight policemen kept her under surveillance 24 hours a day for more than a month. In early August 2000, when her baby was only nineteen days old, more than twenty policemen from the Dahe Town Police Station searched her home and took her husband away. During the altercation, the police twice used an electric shock baton on her mother-in-law. On December 26, 2000, Ms. Li took her baby with her to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. She was arrested in Tiananmen Square. She and her baby were detained in the Fengtai Police Station in Beijing for three days. After her release, Ms. Li and her baby were forced to wander the streets to avoid further illegal arrests. After six months, she took her baby back to her hometown to visit her family. The police threatened her with another detention. Ms. Li was forced to take her baby with her to wander the streets, becoming homeless once again.

Nursing Mother Detained for Over One Month

Zhao Hongbo, female, 26, an employee of the 208 Team, No. 2 Mine, No. 1 Oil Explorations Factory, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province, resident at 4-4-1-501 Jingxia Dengfeng Village, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.

On December 19, 2000, Ms. Zhao Hongbo, went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. The police from the Tiananmen Qianmen Police Station in Beijing arrested her and transferred her to the Miyun County Police Station in Beijing. They detained her for four days. Then they escorted her back to the Sa District Police Station in Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province, where they incarcerated her for one month. Ms. Zhao was then transferred to another detention center and detained for 15 days. All this time, while she was incarcerated, she was nursing her baby. On February 21, 2001, the Party Secretary of the No. 2 Mine, No. 1 Oil Explorations Factory, Zhang Jixian, fined Ms. Zhao 15,000 Yuan (the average monthly income for an urban worker in China is 500 Yuan), confiscated four months' salary, totaling about 2,800 Yuan, and withheld her salary several times, totaling an additional 3,000 Yuan. On August 22, 2002, the local police arrested Ms. Zhao again for giving her colleagues VCDs that contained Falun Gong information.

Forced to Become Homeless with Newborn Baby

Mr. Zhou Yongnian's wife, resident of Tongzhou District, Yangzhou City, Jiangsu Province.

On February 19, 2000, Mr. Zhou Yongnian and his wife were arrested and detained for a month because they practiced the Falun Gong exercises outdoors. At that time, Mrs. Zhou was two months pregnant. After they were released, the police continued to threaten them relentlessly. On October 1, 2000, the Tongzhou District Police Station arrested Mr. Zhou Yongnian after he and his wife appealed to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. On April 6, 2001, the Tongzhou District Court sentenced him to a nine-year term. On December 8, 2000, during a search of Mr. Zhou's home, the Tongzhou District Police Station illegally took possession of all his valuables, including cash. Since then, their home has been searched and ransacked three times. The Tongzhou Police Station put Mrs. Zhou and her 28-day-old baby under constant surveillance. She was not allowed to answer phone calls and was followed if she went out. Because of this relentless persecution, she fled from her home with her newborn baby even though she had no money. Her and her baby's whereabouts are unknown.

Nursing Mother Taken to Brainwashing Class

Hou Huiru, female, 28, a teacher of the Xinhua Elementary School, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.

Since Ms. Hou Huiru practices Falun Gong, Zhao Wenting, the principal of the Xinhua Elementary School, suspended Ms. Hou from teaching classes. Zhao also withheld money from Ms. Hou's salary and detained her at the school. After releasing her, Zhao then hired two security guards to monitor Ms. Hou day and night. Later, Zhao Wenting, together with officers from the "610 Office", forcibly took Ms. Hou and her husband to an anti-Falun Gong brainwashing class, leaving their nine-month-old baby, who was still in need of breast-feeding, unattended.

Persecution Against Children



Photo overleaf:

Jane Dai of Australia with her daughter, Fadu, at the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva 2002. Ms. Dai's husband, Chenyong Chen, was tortured to death by Chinese police; Ms. Dai learned of his death while browsing a Falun Dafa web site.

Assistance from media and the Australian government eventually brought Mr. Chen's ashes to Australia.

Little Fadu often asks for her father -- but how does one explain the nature of evil to a child who has barely learned to speak?

Have I Lost Mom Too?

Zou Rongfa was born in November 1999. At that time, her father, Zou Songtao, was held in a detention center because he had gone to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. Mr. Zou was not released until the end of December 1999. He had been in and out of jail many times because he was a Falun Gong practitioner.



Rongfa is waiting for her Mom to come back.

The director of the Taixi Police Station, Gong Guoquan, once handcuffed Mr. Zou to an iron chair. The director beat him with the sole of his shoe, causing his head to bleed and swell to twice its size, beyond the point of recognition. He was unconscious for more than 20 minutes.

In July of 2000, Mr. Zou was sent to the Qingdao City Labor Camp. He was later transferred to the Wangcun Labor Camp in Zibo City at the end of September 2000. On the morning of November 3, 2000, policemen Zheng Wanxin, Shao Zhenghua, and others took Mr. Zou into an interrogation room, shocked him with electric batons, and killed him within two hours. Rongfa lost her father.

After the death of Mr. Zou¹, the police kept harassing and closely watching Rongfa's mother, Zhang Yunhe. In February 2002, the police arrested Ms. Zhang Yunhe and detained her at the Dashan Detention Center, Qingdao City. The police refused to release any information about her to her family. Zou Rongfa thus was separated from her mother.



Rongfa's father, Zou Songtao, who was tortured to death, and mother, Zhang Yunhe, who is currently detained

Rongfa had to stay with her grandmother, who was over 60 years old. However, her grandmother became ill and died in August 2001 from the pain of losing her son-in-law and being separated from her daughter.

Rongfa has lost her father, her mother, and her grandmother, the three people she loved the most. Whenever she misses her family, she steps up on a little stool, and reaches up and kisses her Daddy's box of ashes.

Two-Year-Old Child was Deprived of Parents' Care

1. **Hu Ming**, 2, male, Beijing City
2. **Hu Qianfeng**, male, 30, Hu Ming's father, employee of the Capital Steel Factory of Beijing, Beijing
3. **Ma Li**, female, Hu Ming's mother, employee of the Special Steel Division of Beijing's Capital Steel Factory, Beijing

Little Hu Ming turned two on June 30, 2002. However, he was without his parents on this special day. His father, Hu Qianfeng, was detained at Beijing's Tuanhe Forced Labor Camp and his mother, Ma Li, was being held at Beijing's Xinan Forced Labor Camp for Women.

Hu Ming has rarely seen his father. Two weeks before he was born, a group of policemen broke into his parents' home. They took his mother for interrogation from 11 p.m. to 1 p.m. the next day. Despite her late-term pregnancy, Ms. Ma was forced to sit on a small round stool with no back support. She was not given any food or water and was not allowed to sleep. The police also arrested Mr. Hu, shocked him all over his body with an electric baton, and then sentenced him to one year in a forced labor camp.

Ms. Ma was released only because she was so close to giving birth to her baby. She was without her husband at her side. She did not even know where her husband was. Worried about her husband and feeling helpless to raise a child all by herself, Ms. Ma spent many days in tears.

The authorities still would not leave little Hu Ming and his mother alone. One day, the authorities arrested Ms. Ma and her toddler and took them to a brainwashing center. In June 2001, when Hu Ming was almost a year old, his father was released. Under horrifying torture and against his will, Mr. Hu consented to the police's demand to give up practicing Falun Gong. However, fearing that his consent was gained only through coercion and not a genuine renouncement against Falun Gong, the officials in the "610 Office" forced Mr. Hu and his wife to continue attending the brainwashing class. The couple weren't even allowed to be home with Hu Ming on his first birthday. Hu Ming has been left in the custody of his grandparents. After his parents were released from the brainwashing class, they had to leave their home to avoid further persecution.

In September 2001, a security guard arrested Ms. Ma while she handed out Falun Gong flyers. She was sentenced without trial to one year in a forced labor camp. Hu Ming's father was arrested again in November 2001 and was sent to a forced labor camp, where he has been cruelly tortured with electric batons and deprived of sleep for extended periods of time. The persecution of Falun Gong has ripped apart this otherwise very happy family. How many countless others are suffering?

1. AP, November 8, 2000, "A Falun Gong Member Died"

Four-Year-Old Child Without Parents' Care

1. **Huhu**, male, 4, Beijing
2. **Yu Chao**, male, Huhu's father, male, 30, network engineer, Beijing
3. **Chu Tong**, female, Huhu's mother, 32, lecturer in the Institute of Microelectronics at Tsinghua University, Beijing

On April 25, 2000, Huhu's father, Mr. Yu Chao, went to Tiananmen Square to appeal for Falun Gong. Because of this, he was detained for one month and was then sentenced to one year of forced labor. Later he was allowed to serve the sentence outside the labor camp.



Huhu - a four-year-old boy

On October 27, 1999, when Huhu's mother, Ms. Chu Tong, went to Tiananmen Square to appeal for Falun Gong, she was brutally beaten by the police. Then she was arrested and detained in the No. 7 Section of the Beijing City Police Department. She was sentenced to one and a half years in prison without any legal procedure. After her release, she wrote an article exposing the persecution she had received in prison and published her "solemn declaration" expressing her intention to continue cultivating Falun Gong. She and her husband, Mr. Yu, were forced to leave their home with their son Huhu to avoid further persecution.

The police kept tracking them and even closely watched the apartment of Huhu's grandparents. The options that the small family had were limited. Soon, the police captured Huhu's parents. Huhu has been separated from his parents and is cared for by a friend.

in the camp could hear her cries of pain. The policeman also told her he would come back the next day and continue the torture. When her term of detention was finally over, Tianzi's body was marred with wounds from the torture.

Family Broken Apart, 14-Year-Old Child Left Home Alone

1. **Qu Yao**, male, 14, Liaoyang City, Liaoning Province
2. **Qu Yongjiu**, male, father of Qu Yao, salesman at Xinfeng Corporation, Liaoyang City, Liaoning Province
3. **Yao Mei**, female, mother of Qu Yao, Liaoyang City, Liaoning Province

At approximately 6 a.m. on July 4, 2002, Mr. Qu Yongjiu left his house to buy breakfast for his son Qu Yao, but the police from the Liaoyang County Public Security Bureau forcefully arrested him. Five policemen then broke into Mr. Qu's house. Qu Yao, Mr. Qu's 14-year-old son, was the only one at home. The police ransacked the house and arrested Qu Yao. The police did not release the teenager until several hours later. He suffered severe mental stress from the incident.

The police arrested Qu Yao's father to get information about his wife, Ms. Yao Mei, who had left home to escape police persecution. Currently, only Qu Yao is left at home, and he has no one to take care of him. He does not know how to cook and often goes hungry. At the time of his father's arrest, he was preparing for his final exams. There was much stress from school. What he needed most was his parents' care and support. Yet, he even had difficulty finding food to eat. His mother could not come home because she would be arrested if the police saw her.

The police from the Political Security Department in Liaoyang County Public Security Bureau sent Mr. Qu to the Shoushan Detention Center. He was ruthlessly beaten there, and, without any legal reason, sentenced to labor reeducation for two and a half years.

14-Year-Old Girl Shocked with Electric Baton for Four Hours

Han Tianzi, female, 15, resident of Liaoning Province

At the end of July 2000, Tianzi was sent to the Longshan Forced Labor Camp in Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, because she had gone to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Officer Tang Li and officer Damu of the labor camp forced her to squat down in the office for a long time and threatened to shock her with electric batons if she refused to give up Falun Gong. The authorities also threatened to send her to reform school. Because Tianzi was steadfast in her belief in Falun Gong, they shocked her with an electric baton for almost four hours. Other practitioners

16-Year-Old Driven to Homelessness by State Brainwashing

I am a 16-year-old high school student and I have practiced Falun Gong for more than six years. Falun Gong has benefited me in so many ways. It has taught me true responsibility, to always be considerate of others, and to conduct myself by the principles of "Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance" in my daily life.

On April 25, 1999, my mother and I participated in the peaceful petition to the Chinese government for Falun Gong. Since then, our lives have been turned upside down. The personnel from my local residence office and the police station have harassed me many times at my school and at home. But I did not give up practicing Falun Gong since I had done nothing wrong. However, I feel pain from the forced break-up of my family. My parents have been detained illegally many times. My mother was forced to leave home to avoid the persecution. I miss her very much, but I cannot see her.

Once when the police detained my mother, they also came to my school, took me to the principal's office, and surrounded me in an intimidating manner. At the beginning, they told me that I could see my parents as long as I agreed to persuade my parents to renounce Falun Gong. When I rejected this, they started to scold and threaten me. They shouted at me one after another. This happened many times, and once I was so scared that I cried. Fortunately, many teachers at my school encouraged and helped me during these difficult times.

On April 30, 2001, they came to my school again and took me to the local residence committee office. There they handed me a phone. My mother was on the other end. I sensed that my mother had agreed to give up practicing Falun Gong. Eager to find out what happened to her, I agreed to go with the police to see my mother, who had been detained at a brainwashing detention center in Hulufa in the Fangshan District. On the way, I heard from a policeman that this place had once held more than 1,000 Falun Gong practitioners.

I did see my mother, and asked her what happened and why she gave up her belief. She did not answer me. I felt sad for her, but quickly found that I myself had been deceived and abducted by the police, who then tried to force me to write a statement renouncing Falun Gong. They took me to a room and threatened to keep me in the room until I complied. To threaten me, they also pointed to a man who was being forced to run nonstop as torture.

I felt both angry and strange. I was angry because there could be no reason for them to take away my personal freedom. I did not violate any law! I felt strange wondering why that man was running nonstop, why my mother would give up her belief.

That evening, just before going to sleep, when I saw the awful black and blue bruises on my mother's back, shoulders, and arms, I simply burst into tears. These bruises were clearly

marks of torture. I suddenly understood how my mother was forced to give in. In the brainwashing center, the torturers took turns brainwashing and threatening her and did not allow her to sleep for several days. They tortured her by various means, including making her stand facing the wall, kicking her, punching her, and forcing her to run around the courtyard for six hours, just like that man I saw running. They even threatened to have a dog bite her. My mom was finally coerced to act against her conscience.

I was shocked by the bloody and cruel facts. During the days that followed, the police took turns to bombard and threaten me. I could not even think clearly. I was forced to write notes to "repent" and to renounce Falun Gong.

Once we were released from the brainwashing center, my mother came to her senses and resumed her practice of Falun Gong. To avoid further torture, she fled from our home. She would rather lead a vagrant's life than to live against her conscience. The evil officials then came after my father and me. On one evening in September 2002, several women from my local residence office and policemen from the local police station took my father and me to the Hulufa brainwashing center again. There, the police forced me to give my fingerprints and forced me to write 8 pages of lies about Falun Gong. I did it against my will. I just wanted the nightmare to end.

The suffering didn't stop there. Every day thereafter I was forced to go to the brainwashing center. These people also forced me to provide information to them so they could track down my mother. I resisted, but the pressure was so great. I was on the brink of mental collapse. In those awful days, I often wondered: if they did not want me to be truthful to my conscience, then what kind of person did they want me to become?

I was released in early October, 2002. I felt humiliated in my heart that I had betrayed my conscience. I wanted to persist in my belief in "Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance." To avoid being sent back to the brainwashing center, I have now left my home and the school that I liked so much. I've been forced into homelessness, just like my mom.

The Persecution of A 14-Year-Old and Her Family

1. **Li Guozhen**, female, 83 resident of Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province
2. **Wang Guihe**, male, 52, resident of Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province
3. **Zhong Yu**, female, 37, resident of Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province
4. **Wang Yuli**, female, 14, resident of Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province

On September 16, 1999, at approximately 9 p.m., the police went into Mr. Wang Guihe's home and arrested Mr. Wang; his wife, Ms. Zhong Yu; his 83-year-old mother, Li Guozhen; and his fourteen-year-old daughter, Wang Yuli. They were arrested because they practiced Falun Gong. Yuli and her grandmother were released the next day. When they returned home, they found that not only had all the Falun Gong books and materials been confiscated, but also all the money they kept in the house had been taken. Yuli's mother was kept in police custody for more than 20 days.

Her father, Wang Guihen, was detained in the Nanchang Forced Labor camp.

Due to pressure from the government, his company fired him on the second day of his arrest. He was sentenced to one year in a forced labor camp. When on December 25, 1999, Yuli and her family were allowed to see her father, they were shocked at how frail he looked because of the brutal torture and up to 18 hours a day of hard labor every day.

In February 2000, her mother was arrested again for making two phone calls to her overseas relatives (who are also Falun Gong practitioners). Yuli and her 83-year-old grandmother were left at home again with no money. Her mother was released after more than two months of torture. Her father, Mr. Wang, was not released until July 2000.

On December 16, 2000, Yuli, her mother, grandmother, and father went to Beijing to tell the truth about Falun Gong to the government. They were arrested on December 19 in Tiananmen Square. They were beaten very badly while being detained.

Ms. Yuli was returned to her home in Nanchang City. She had to live alone because the rest of her family was being held in custody. Her grandmother was released on January 10, 2001. Later, Yuli and her grandmother were arrested again and sent to Nanchang No. 27 North Road Detention Center. They were to be kept there for three months. The police said that they would not be released until a fine of 40,000 Yuan was paid. Yuli's mother and father have been sentenced to a forced labor camp and the police will not tell the family where they are being detained.

Mother Detained, Three Children Left Unattended

Dong Peilan, and her three daughters aged 8, 10, and 13

Both Ms. Dong Peilan and her husband, Zhao Lanzhou, are Falun Gong practitioners. In January 2000, Ms. Dong Peilan was arrested because she appealed to the government in Beijing for Falun Gong. She was then detained in the No 1. Labor Camp in Gansu Province for one year. After her release on August 25, 2002, she was again arrested while in a local store. Her husband had been forced to leave home over a year ago to avoid arrest and torture and has been missing ever since. Now, their three little girls have been left alone with no one to take care of them.

The three children went to Tianshui Police Station three days in a row, crying for the release of their mother. The police refused to free her. The oldest daughter, who was 13, could not bear this tragic situation and ran away from home. She has been missing ever since. The other two daughters, 8 and 10 years old, are having a hard time living by themselves.

High School Student Forced to Leave Home

I am a 17-year-old high school student. In June 2001, before an important examination at school, my teachers and the school authorities called me into their offices several times to tell me not to give the true answer to the Falun Gong questions in the examination. However I did not want to lie, so I wrote down the truth about Falun Gong for the questions on the examination. The city education administrator, Yao, and school teacher, Zheng, twice threatened me for this and wanted to send me to a forced labor camp.

When they came to my house, I managed to escape and thus avoid being captured and tortured. The authorities and the policemen of Sanjie Town threatened my parents. They told my parents that if they did not turn me in, they would arrest my parents and confiscate our land. The authorities, Dong Xiquan and Wang Jiubing, also beat my parents. On September 3, 2001, to prevent further torture, my parents left home. We are all wandering on the streets. I have not been able to attend school since we became homeless.

An-Eight-Year-Old Girl Died from Mistreatment

Gao Jingyu, female, 8 years old, granddaughter of Mr. Gao, 59-year-old man living in Jiuxian Village, Changping County, Beijing.



Mr. Gao had three major operations in his life because of poor health, but his illnesses were never cured. In June 1999, Mr. Gao started to practice Falun Gong. Since then, both his physical and mental health have been greatly improved. On March 5, 2000, because Mr. Gao refused to give up practicing Falun Gong, the village officials sent him to the nearby Gaoyakou Military Training Center and forced him to be brain-washed.

During Mr. Gao's detention in the military training center, he learned that his granddaughter, Gao Jingyu, had been hospitalized with leukemia. Mr. Gao was released from the training center so he could be with his granddaughter. After staying in the hospital for thirteen days, doctors sent her home with some medicine. A month later, she was hospitalized again because her situation worsened. After being admitted to the hospital for the second time, her situation continually became worse. Finally her doctors said that they would not be able to cure her illness. Jingyu was sent back home again. Everybody in Mr. Gao's family was saddened by this.

Because of this desperate situation, Mr. Gao said to his family "Let Jingyu practice Falun Gong with me. Falun Gong has cured so many illnesses in my body. I think Falun Gong can save her." From that day on, Mr. Gao started teaching his granddaughter the Falun Gong exercises. Miracles happened soon. Jingyu, who had been so weak and unable to stand, started to recover and even walk. Soon, she wanted a bike, and could ride a fair distance. The whole family was very happy to see the changes in the little girl. Following her recovery, her grandmother, father, and mother started practicing Falun Gong one after another. Gao Jingyu's father would carry her on his back, and they did the exercises together in a public place. A few days later, she was able to walk from home to the practice

site by herself. Everybody in the village witnessed her incredible recovery.

On July 20, 2000, Mr. Gao and other practitioners in the village went to do the exercises as usual. When they reached the practice site, they saw that the village and town officials, the head of the town's military department, and the town's police officers were waiting there with three cars.

The police officers rudely ordered all the practitioners to form a line and forced Jingyu's father to run while carrying her on his back. After he ran to the gas station which is about 400 meters away from the practice site, the officers forced Mr. Gao, his granddaughter, and the other practitioners to get into the car, but made Jingyu's father run in front of the car while the officers were driving. Jingyu was so scared watching her father run. She asked her grandfather "Why do the police make father run in front of the car? What will happen if the car hits my father?" Her father had to keep running all the way until he reached the town's police station, three kilometers away. Yet he still could not rest.

The officers forced him to jump up and down in front of his daughter and they even hit him. The police then detained all the practitioners, including little Jingyu. She weakly lay down on the concrete slab, anxious, scared, and confused. She was released and taken back home by her mother after being kept in the cell for more than six hours. Mr. Gao and ten other practitioners were later sent to Gaoyakou Training Center, and were closely watched. On July 23, they were released.

On the morning of July 24, 2000, Mr. Gao locked the gate to their yard, and did the exercises with four other family members. A little while later the village official and police officers came and arrested all five of them, including Jingyu. She was released an hour later. The others were detained in the police station for more than 30 hours. After coming back from the police station, Jingyu's situation quickly became worse. She began to vomit blood. On August 18, 2000, Jingyu closed her innocent and confused eyes for the last time and left this world.

An eight-year-old child, diagnosed with an incurable disease by the hospital, had gained a little hope by practicing Falun Gong, but finally lost her life after the inhuman treatment received from the heartless police who had lost their conscience and blindly followed the government irrational demands.

An Outstanding Student Stripped of Education, Left Homeless

Yin Xiaotian, male, 15, a middle school student, resident of Changchun City, Jilin Province

Since July 20, 1999, because Xiaotian went to Beijing twice with his parents to appeal for the right to practice Falun Gong, the Anmin Elementary School in Changchun City stripped him of his right to participate in the activities for honor students. He was punished with open criticism in front of the entire school. They also wrote on Xiaotian's record "Went to appeal in Beijing twice and will not give up Falun Gong even after much coaching. As such, he has caused a lot of damage to the school."

In the summer of 2001, Xiaotian was accepted at the Chaoyang No.1 Middle School in the Chaoyang District, Changchun City due to his outstanding scores. When the principal of the No.1 Middle School got his record from the Anmin elementary school, he found out that Xiaotian was a Falun Gong practitioner. Therefore, he was forced to renounce Falun Gong, or not be allowed to attend the school. Since Xiaotian refused to give up Falun Gong, he was sent to the No. 69 Middle School, the lowest ranking middle school in Changchun City.

On the first day of school, Xiaotian was forced to renounce Falun Gong, or else not be allowed to attend class. He was also threatened with being sent to the police station if he refused to give up Falun Gong. Therefore, Xiaotian was stripped of his right to attend any school and obtain an education because he refused to renounce Falun Gong.

Starting in July 1999, Xiaotian's father, Yin Xueqing, was detained at the Chaoyanggou Labor Camp in Changchun City for a year because he went to appeal for the right to practice Falun Gong. His mother, Chen Yanmei, was detained at the Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp in Changchun City for one year, and then her term was extended for more than half a year without reason. During that year, Xiaotian did not have anybody to take care of him, and he had to live in other people's homes. After being released, his father was again sentenced to two years of forced labor because he practices Falun Gong.

While Xiaotian's father detained at the Chaoyanggou Labor Camp, and his mother became homeless to avoid further persecution. Xiaotian again became a child with no one to take care of him.

A Teenager was Force-Fed with Harmful Drug

Li Mingwei, a male middle school student at the Experimental Middle School, Anqiu City, Shandong Province

One morning in early March, 2001, while Mingwei was still sleeping, eight city officials and policemen broke into his home and arrested him and his mother, leaving his 12-year-old sister home alone. They were detained in Anqiu City. The Anqiu city official, Song Baojie, had emptied two houses there for the purpose of detaining and brainwashing Falun Gong practitioners.

Li Mingwei started a hunger strike to protest the illegal detention. Five days later he was sent back to school, where he was detained in a small room. Under orders from the Anqiu city official Wei, and as punishment, the school sent him to the Anqiu City People's Hospital for force-feeding. They injected him with an unknown drug that made his whole body numb. They tried to insert a tube into his nose and down to his stomach, but failed because the tube was too thick. They then used some equipment to force open his mouth so they could insert it into his stomach. His mouth bled profusely due to this torture.

The school officials tried to force Li Mingwei to write a statement saying he was not going to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. If he refused, they told him they would lock him up and not allow him to go back to class. A teacher closely watched him during the day while two students watched him at night. He was forced to watch materials defaming and lying about Falun Gong.

In July 2001, Li Mingwei went to Beijing again to appeal to the government to stop the persecution. He was arrested and sent back to school, where he was detained for the whole summer. Li Mingwei started another hunger strike and was again released.

One day, he was called from his class to the school office. Several teachers surrounded him and attacked him verbally. One of the school directors, Jiang Dongpo, slapped him on his face more than ten times.

To avoid further persecution, he had to leave home and wander about.

A Teenager was Sent to a Brainwashing Class

1. **Li Zhongwen**, male, 17, Jingxing County, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province
2. **Bai Yuzhi**, Li Zhongwen's Mother, 40, worked in the Jingxing County Industry and Business Council,
3. **Li Dongliang**, Li Zhongwen's Father.

On July 20, 1999, when Li Zhongwen was 14 years old, his mother, Bai Yuzhi, was illegally arrested and sentenced to three years of forced labor for practicing Falun Gong. In 2000, his father, Li Dongliang, was also illegally sentenced to three years of forced labor for practicing Falun Gong. Li Zhongwen, also a Falun Gong practitioner, has had to live by himself ever since. The police have ransacked Zhongwen's home several times. He has not seen his parents in over two years. Once when Zhongwen went to visit his father, the guards demanded that he first write a letter renouncing Falun Gong. Zhongwen left with tears in his eyes.

In May 2002, Zhongwen was arrested by the Jingxing police and put into a brainwashing class. In the brainwashing class, much physical and mental abuse was exerted to force Zhongwen to give up his belief in Falun Gong. He was also expelled from school.

Child Left Unattended While Mother Suffers

Fang Siyi, female, 28, hairdresser, Jilin City, Jilin Province. After July 20, 1999, Ms. Fang Siyi was arrested and detained several times because she went to appeal for Falun Gong. Her husband, who had had a good relationship with her in the past, divorced her due to the pressure and the propaganda spread by the government. He also refused to pay child support for their few-months-old child and even helped the police to arrest Ms. Fang.

In May and June of 2001, Ms. Fang was detained in the No. 3 Detention Center, Jilin City. In order to regain her freedom, she started a hunger strike. In fear that her death might cause them problems, the policemen released her. However, she was rearrested before she had a chance to fully recover from the previous torture. To avoid the persecution, she was forced to jump from a second-floor window. Although she broke her left foot, she managed to escape the arrest. Ms. Fang was arrested again in mid-September 2002. The police ransacked her house and took away 810 Yuan in cash, and other valuables. She was detained in No. 3 Detention Center in Jilin City. Under the order of Jilin City's "610 Office" and Jilin Police Department, she was soon transferred to Jilin Women's Forced Labor Camp in Changchun City, where she was almost tortured to death. This is also one labor camp where quite a few practitioners have been tortured to death.

Ms. Fang's three-year-old son is not able to see her, her friends and relatives took turns caring for him.

A 12-Year-Old's Predicament

Yuan Yuan, male, 12, China

Yuan Yuan's mother was given custody of him when she divorced her husband a few years ago. In 1998, Yuan Yuan and his mother began to practice Falun Gong. They benefited both mentally and physically.

In April 2000, Yuan Yuan's mother was illegally detained for practicing Falun Gong. As a punishment, the court changed Yuan Yuan's custody to his father. Yuan Yuan's mother was later released, but was rearrested in 2001. After her release, Yuan Yuan requested that his custody be returned to his mother. His father always used violence to control him and often vented his anger at Yuan Yuan. One time he injured Yuan-Yuan's head, and the boy could not lay his head on a pillow for more than 10 days. His grades in school also declined.

In October 2001, Yuan Yuan filed a petition to the court to return custody to his mother. According to the law, if a child is over ten years of age, the court should consider the child's wish. Yuan Yuan had the right to choose to be with his mother. Yet the court used the fact that his mother practices Falun Gong as an excuse and ruled that custody should be given to the father. This 12-year-old boy's appeal to be with his mother was rejected.

Mother and 15-Year-Old Son Tortured

Ms. **Sui Cun**, age 44, is a resident of Heijinh Township, Tangyuan County, Heilongjiang Province. On the night of January 14, 2001, eight people from the local police station and the "610 Office" broke into Ms. Sui's home and took her to the police station. At the police station, policemen Zhou Tiegang and Deng Jian beat Ms. Sui to force her to give up practicing Falun Gong. Policeman Ren Changjun also used an electric baton to shock her head and body. When the policemen were exhausted from beating Ms. Sui, they brought in two thugs from detention center to torture her.

The police threatened to beat Ms. **Sui's two sons** and to send her whole family to jail. Later, they detained her elder son for 24 hours and slapped the fifteen-year-old boy in the face over thirty times, causing his face to swell horribly.

Ms. Sui was held in custody for 5 days and 4 nights. Every night policemen beat and tortured her. At the end of each beating, they handcuffed her to the heating pipes in a standing position, so she could not sleep. The police also handcuffed her to a door handle, forced her to open the door each time they went through, and spat on her face each time they went through. In April 2001, Ms. Sui was sentenced to one-year of forced labor in the Jiamusi Labor Camp.

Statement from Chen Ying's Mother

On August 19, 1999, CCTV broadcast a report about Chen Ying, a first-year student at Shuren High School in Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province. The report stated that Chen Ying, after attempting suicide a few times, had died from jumping off a train. This report did not tell the true story.



Chen Ying and Her Mother

Chen Ying had practiced Falun Gong since May 1996. She was healthy both physically and mentally. She was an intelligent student with an excellent character and was always willing to help others. At school, she was vice-president of her class and active in extracurricular activities. She was an honor student for her excellence in academics, sports, and morality, and had received many awards. Her teachers and classmates also spoke highly of her. At home, she was a good helper to her mother and her neighbors were quite fond of her.

On July 22, 1999, CCTV announced the ban on Falun Gong. That evening, Chen Ying went to Beijing to appeal for the right to practicing Falun Gong. On July 29, a relative found her at Tiananmen Square in Beijing and took her back to Jiamusi City by train. When the train stopped at Qinhuangdao City, Chen Ying left when the relatives went to a store. The relative contacted Qinhuangdao Railway Station for help, but they were unable to find her. Chen Ying was later arrested in Beijing and put on a train with a train crew officer assigned to watch her. During a two-hour break at a station, Chen Ying escaped while left unattended. On August 2, Chen Ying was arrested in Beijing again and sent to Jiamusi City's Liaison Office in Beijing; however, she managed to escape the next day.

On August 4, Chen Ying's father, her school principal, and a school security officer arrived in Beijing to take her home. They searched for her for a week but could not find her. A person in charge of the Liaison Office promised to inform Chen Ying's family members and the school principal as soon as she was found. On August 15, Chen Ying was again arrested in Beijing, but no one notified either the school or her family members. On August 16, Chen Ying was escorted back towards Jiamusi City. On the way to Jiamusi City, at around 2:34 p.m., Chen Ying went to the washroom and jumped off the train from

the washroom window. The train ran about another 10 km before it fully stopped. The head of the train crew and Officer Li rushed to find Chen Ying and sent her to the Fengrun Hospital in Fengrun City.

At about 5:00 p.m. on August 16, one police officer took me from my workplace to a police station. I was told that I would not be allowed to see my daughter if I still practiced Falun Gong. Because I wanted to see my daughter, I lied and told them that I no longer practiced Falun Gong. They did not tell me that my daughter was already dead. When we arrived at the Fengrun Hotel in Fengrun City after 9:00 p.m. on August 17, Officer Li told us that they had discontinued her oxygen supply on the evening of August 16 when she could not be revived. They had then sent her body to the Fengrun Crematory for freezing.

On August 18, in order to see my daughter's body, I was forced to lie again, on a TV interview conducted by the Tianjin TV station on behalf of CCTV, by saying that I had completely stopped practicing Falun Gong. Then, on the same day, I was accompanied by police officers and taken to the crematorium to see my daughter's body. However, I was not allowed to see the cremation, and was forced to leave Fengrun City after 2:00 p.m..

Now, I must tell the truth. What I said to the police and media reporters were all lies, including the story that was published in the "Sanjiang Evening Newspaper".

On March 29, 2000, I went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong as my daughter had done before. I was arrested on the train from Shenyang City to Beijing and sent to a detention center. On April 3, 2000, I was escorted back to Jiamusi City by staff from both my workplace and the police station. I was detained at a detention center for 47 days.

16-Year-Old Girl Tortured in the Police Station

I am 16 years old, and was expelled from school because I am a Falun Gong practitioner. The local police station gave orders to watch my family closely, day and night.

In the evening on September 9, 2001, my younger brother and I went out to post some Falun Gong leaflets. After that, we spent the night at a friend's house. Early the next morning, when I got home, I found that the director of the police station was interrogating my mother, trying to find out where I was. Later they arrested me, and took me to a room on the second floor of the local police station.

I was forced me to sit on a small stool. There were two iron rings on the floor, one meter apart. I felt strange. I just tried to stand up and leave the room. However the policeman pushed me back to the stool. Half an hour later, a policeman came in to interrogate me. He ordered me to lift my head. When I refused, he pulled my hair. He shouted, "You and your brother posted some leaflets, is that right?"

I said, "It has nothing to do with my brother. I did it by myself."

He asked, "Where did you get the leaflets?"

I did not answer him. When he didn't get an answer, he got very angry. He slapped my face. I fell to the ground, and tears started rolling down my cheeks. He pulled my hair and kept on asking.

He said, "Someone reported that you posted more than 10 leaflets. If you tell me who gave the leaflets to you, I will release you." I told myself that I would never betray other Falun Gong practitioners.

He slapped me many times, and left. Soon, another tall policeman came in with some shackles. He pushed me to the two iron rings on the floor and shackled my right hand to one of them. He sat down in front of me and kicked my chin and head with his leather shoes. He kept asking questions. Then he stood up and slammed my head into the wall. He left without getting any answer from me.

Next, two policemen came in, one with an electric baton, and the other with pen and paper. They shackled my left hand to the other ring so that I could not move at all. They shocked me, and repeatedly slapped me, as they kept questioning me. To prevent others from hearing my screams, they locked the door. They shocked my hand, head, and even my neck. The shock was so intense that I lost control of my bladder. I was menstruating at the time. Both urine and blood streamed down from my pants. The shackles cut deep into the flesh of my hands. I started crying from the pain.

At last they asked me to stand up. I was too weak to stand. My head felt dizzy, my body kept shaking, and I could not even open my eyes.

I told them, "Before, when I watched TV, I learned that shackles and electric batons are only for bad people. I am just 16 year old and haven't done anything wrong. Yet you use them on me like I'm a common criminal."

"You spread leaflets," one policeman said.

I told them, "I just tried to tell people the facts about 277 Falun Gong practitioners being tortured to death. I didn't commit any crime." They were speechless.

In the evening, I was taken to a detention center.

Wang Lixuan and Her Eight-Month-Old Son Tortured to Death in Tuanhe Labor Camp

1. **Wang Lixuan**, ²⁻⁵ female, 27, resident of Nangou Village, Qixiasikou Town, Yantai City, Shandong Province
2. **Meng Hao**, son of Wang Lixuan, 8 months old.

On October 21, 2000, Ms. Wang Lixuan and her Eight-month-old son, Meng Hao, were arrested by the officials from the local Shandong government's liaison office and detained at Tuanhe Labor Camp in Beijing. They had been on their way to Beijing to appeal to the central government to end the persecution of Falun Gong.



Ms. Wang Lixuan and her son,
Meng Hao

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

Family members of Ms. Wang have also been persecuted. Her sister, Ms. Wang Lihui, was sent to a labor camp merely because she practiced Falun Gong at Yantai University. Her brother was also sent to a labor camp for practicing Falun Gong at Jinan Industrial College.

2. WoonsocketCall.com [RI]: June 30, 2001, Joseph Fitzgerald, Staff Writer, "Students stage protest march to nation's capital"
 3. Geocities, July 22, 2001, "Falun Gong Practitioners Light a candle for freedom in Malta"
 4. Foster's Online, Jennifer L. Saunders, "Falun Gong holds walk in Portsmouth to expose mass killings in China"
 5. Reuters, April 18, 2001, Sue Fleming, "Falun Gong members urge world to condemn China"

Teenage Boy Shocked with Electric Baton and Severely Beaten

Men Ying and **Men Long** are sister and brother. They are teenaged Falun Gong practitioners from Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province.

On November 16, 2000, they went to Tiananmen Square to appeal to the central government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Several police officers grabbed their banner, reading "Falun Gong Is Good," and beat them.

The police officers dispersed the crowd that had gathered. Using extreme force, they dragged the practitioners to a police van and took them to the Tiananmen police station. At that time, 30 practitioners were detained there. At midnight, the practitioners were transferred to the Anshun police station. Men Long was sent alone to a secret place. Several police officers took turns beating this teenage boy severely. They stripped off his clothes and forced him to stand on the cement floor, which was covered with cold water. They poured cold water down his body, exposed him to a cold wind, and beat him with a leather belt all over his body.

After beating him, the officers prepared another basin of cold water. They forced Men Long to put his hands in the water, and then put an electric baton in the water to shock him. When he took his hands out of the water, the officers handcuffed his hands behind his back and beat him viciously. The police officers even said, "If you still do not give up practicing Falun Gong, we will beat your penis until it is useless."

Then these police officers forced an electric baton into Men Long's mouth and shocked him, rendering him unable to speak for several days. Later, they transferred him to the Tongzhou Detention Center of Beijing. There, the police officers instigated two prisoners to beat his face with shoes; they stopped only when they were exhausted. When the police officers took Men Long out of the detention center, a policeman stomped on his chest very hard. Finally, they handed him to police officers from Shuangcheng City. He had been beaten so severely that he could not walk and had to be carried by others.

In just two days, the police had turned a healthy young boy into an unrecognizable one who could not even walk on his own.

Elementary School Student and Her Father Became Displaced Persons

Xuan Xuemei, female, 5th grade student, class 4 at Xinqi Primary School in Boli County of Heilongjiang Province

Xuemei and her mother are Falun Gong practitioners. After repeated arrests, Xuemei's mother fled from her home to avoid further persecution. On March 5, 2001, the authorities of Boli County, Heilongjiang Province forced every teacher and student in the Xinqi Primary School to sign documents slandering Falun Gong.

To avoid signing the documents, Xuemei asked to leave. But two days later, the County again sent people to make videos of every teacher and student signing the anti-Falun Gong statements. Xuemei again asked to leave. Xuemei's mother is wanted by police. They exerted pressure on the school to force Xuemei to sign the statements and aid them in tracking down her mother.

Teacher Yi Bo was assigned to coerce Xuemei into denouncing Falun Gong. She threatened the little girl for three hours. After returning to class, Xuemei was called to the principal's office again. There were three or four police officers waiting for her. They asked her questions like "Is Falun Gong good?" and "Is Li Hongzhi good?" They also asked her about her mother's whereabouts.

Xuemei was finally allowed back to class, but the teacher again tried to pressure her to stop practicing Falun Gong. The teacher told her the only way she could attend school was to give up her practice. Eventually Xuemei had to leave school.

Because of these kinds of threats, Xuemei's father decided to leave home with her, and they are now homeless.

Girls Forced to Listen while Mother was Tortured

Two teenage girls, one 13-years-old and one 11, from Xushui County, Hubei Province, were arrested along with their mother for participating in a group Falun Gong exercise section at the County Square. The policemen beat their mother from head to toe in order to find out who the organizers were for the group Falun Gong exercises. Some of them pulled her hair, others twisted her arms and still others punched her in the eyes. Her eyes became blurred and then she went blind. Blood gushed out of her mouth nonstop. While their mother was being severely beaten, the girls were also interrogated by the police in the next room. These two girls were also forced to listen to how their mother was being tortured - all the kicking, shouting and belligerence.

Forced Divorce and Coerced Family Violence



Photo overleaf: Ms. Lu Shuqiu with her daughter.

For appealing to the authorities not to persecute Falun Gong, Ms. Lu was imprisoned and tortured for eight months in Heizuizi Women's Labor Camp. Frequent force-feedings and electric shocks destroyed her health and damaged her stomach and heart muscle.

The labor camp released Ms. Lu to avoid responsibility for her death. She managed to recover, but was then rearrested and tortured to death in Jilin City's liaison office in Beijing.

(For the full story, please go to page 36)

Husband Sent Wife to Mental Hospital for Psychiatric Torture

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



Ms. Lu Hongfeng

In March 2000, the Education Bureau of Lingwu City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region suspended Ms. Lu because she signed an appeal letter to the government opposing the persecution of Falun Gong. As a result, she was dismissed from her position as vice-principal.

Ms. Lu's husband, Qin Yuhuan (Secretary General of the Communist Party Committee of No. 1 Construction Company in Lingwu City), took part in persecuting her. On May 6, 2000, he beat her and kicked her out of their home. On June 7, 2000, Qin Yuhuan, Dong Yun, head of the Hospitalization Department of the Lingwu City Mental Hospital, and Nurse Tao Zhijun abducted Ms. Lu and took her to the Lingwu City Mental Hospital. In the hospital, Ms. Lu was tied to a bed and forcibly injected and force-fed with large amounts of nerve-damaging chemicals. One doctor later revealed that one of the drugs was imported from Germany, and a single tablet was enough to cause an average person to lose consciousness for three days; however, Ms. Lu was forced-fed 24 tablets every day. Ms. Lu was tortured in the mental hospital for over 50 days, and by the time she was sent home in July 2000, her central nervous system had already been severely damaged. However, her husband continued to beat her and feed her large doses of nerve-damaging drugs. On September 6, 2000, she eventually died from the mental and psychological abuses.

To cover up his crime of murder, Qin blamed Ms. Lu's death on Falun Gong. The local government spread the fabricated story about Ms. Lu's death through newspapers and on TV, instead of reporting the true situation.

Heavy Fines Broke Ms. Wang's Family, and She Died from Persecution

Wang Xiuyun, female, 47, resident of Huadian City, Jilin Province

Since July 20, 1999, Ms. Wang Xiuyun had been arrested and detained many times for going to Beijing to appeal to the government for an end of the persecution of Falun Gong. The police had extorted over 30,000 Yuan from Ms. Wang's family. Ms. Wang's husband could not endure the persecution and divorced her. To avoid further arrests and persecution, Ms. Wang had been living on the streets.



Ms. Wang Xiuyun

On June 3, 2002, Ms. Wang and eight other Falun Gong practitioners were kidnapped and incarcerated at the Political Security Division of the Huadian City Police Department. The police beat Ms. Wang savagely, hung her up, shocked her with electric batons, forced her to sit still on an iron stool for long periods of time, and suffocated her by pulling a plastic bag over her head.

On October 9, 2002, the Huadian City Court staged a secret trial for Ms. Wang and sentenced her to 12 years in prison. Ms. Wang filed an appeal to challenge the sentencing and went on a hunger strike for 49 days, but the police continued torturing her. As a result, she developed pulmonary edema and pleural effusion. For three months, she had difficulty breathing and had to sit upright all day and night because of the orthopnea. She was hospitalized at the end of November 2002.

After three days in the hospital, Ms. Wang's condition remained critical. However, the police forcibly took her back to the detention center against the doctor's warning. On December 7, 2002, Ms. Wang had to be returned to the hospital because of her worsening condition. Four days later, despite her critical condition, and despite the pending appeal, the police took her from the hospital and sent her to the Heizuizi Prison in Changchun City, Jilin Province. She died ten days later.

1. Radio Free Asia: "Three More Falun Gong Practitioners Died Abnormally"

Forcibly Divorced and Tortured in Jail Hospital

Sun Yuncheng, female, an employee of a satellite-tracking center, Xi'an Province.

In December 2000, Ms. Sun Yuncheng was illegally sentenced to one and a half years in jail for going to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. Her husband, a military officer with the rank of divisional commander, was forced to quit his job because Ms. Sun practiced Falun Gong. Ms. Sun was further threatened that if she did not give up her Falun Gong practice, both she and her husband would lose their jobs. When Ms. Sun refused to denounce Falun Gong, they were both dismissed from their jobs. Under the intense pressure, her husband was coerced to. Ms. Sun lost her family, her job, her apartment, and became a homeless person. On September 12, 2002, police from the Beilin Police Station illegally arrested Ms. Sun and confiscated 41,700 Yuan. They interrogated her for two days and nights with her hands cuffed behind her back, with one hand pulled over her shoulder and the other one pulled up from the waist. The handcuffs broke the skin and cut into her flesh. Later, her arms were hung up over her head and she was forced to squat down for over ten hours. At the same time, police used sticks to twist her arms.

To protest and resist the persecution, Ms. Sun went on a hunger strike, and was sent to the Jail Hospital in Ankang City, where she continued the hunger strike. Police doctors tortured her in various ways and injected her with unknown drugs. Each time before she was injected, she would be bound to a bed for about ten hours, causing her hands to bruise. She was left to sleep on a bare bed with no quilts or sheets. She was not allowed to use the toilet, and had to urinate in her pants. During her hunger strike, she frequently vomited yellow fluids, and her urine was a red color. Some nights, she could not go to sleep. Even in such a situation, she was force-fed; the prison police would forcibly insert the tube into her mouth. Sometimes the tube was inserted into her windpipe. Almost every time, her nose or mouth would bleed because of the tube insertion. Once, after the police failed to insert the tube into her mouth after more than ten tries, the angry head nurse, Liu Qi, forcefully struck Ms. Sun's mouth. In the end, the police could not break her will, and released her. She is currently homeless.

Father Forced to Send Daughter to a Mental Hospital

Cheng Weihong, female, resident of Yanshan District, Jinan City, Shandong Province.

In April 2000, Ms. Cheng Weihong went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was arrested and sent to the Shandong Provincial Mental Hospital by the police from Heping Road Police Station in Lixia District. In the mental hospital, she was forced to take drugs and given injections that caused muscle spasms in her neck and severe loss of her mental faculties. After Ms. Cheng was released from the hospital, the police ordered her parents to monitor her. The local police also monitored her parents' house every day. Later, the local authorities ordered her father to send Ms. Cheng to the mental hospital again, or else lose their house and suffer arrest and jailing of other family members. Ms. Lu's father pleaded to the Secretary of the District Political and Legal Committee. However, nobody cared about his appeal because persecuting Falun Gong was the national policy. Under the pressure, Ms. Lu's father sent his daughter back to the mental hospital against her will.

The Tribulations of Disabled Bo Minghua and Her Family

Bo Minghua, female, over 50, resident of Huainan City, Anhui Province. She is blind.

Ms. Bo Minghua is a Falun Gong practitioner who has been blind since birth and cannot care for herself. On August 21, 2000, merely for her practice of Falun Gong, the police interrogated her at the Huainan City Panji District Police Station for three days and nights, without allowing her to sleep. Then they sent her to the Hefei City Women's Labor Camp. The labor camp did not accept her because of her blindness.

At around midnight on August 21, 2001, Wang Huaijing and Xu Hong from the Politics and Security Section of the Huainan City Panji District Police Station, Huainan City, Anhui Province again ransacked Ms. Bo's home, this time sending her husband for brainwashing in Huainan City. Ms. Bo and her daughter were separately detained at the Huainan City Panji District Police Station. On the third day, Ms. Bo was sent for brainwashing because she refused to give up Falun Gong. She was forced to write a so-called "transformation statement." The second day after her release she immediately wrote a solemn declaration that the "transformation statement" was invalid. This both exposed and shocked the police. They tried to arrest her again, so she had to leave home. Ms. Bo is now living on the streets.

Under Intense Pressure, Ms. Zhang's Husband Divorced Her

Zhang Yufen, female, an instructor at the Changchun Technology and Engineering University in Jilin Province

Ms. Zhang Yufen was an excellent young instructor at the Changchun Technology and Engineering University. However, she was persecuted simply because she refused to stop practicing Falun Gong. In 2001, Ms. Zhang scored the second-highest grade on the admissions exam and was accepted to a PhD program at the university. However, the director of the Office of Graduate Studies removed Ms. Zhang's name from the PhD program because Ms. Zhang was a Falun Gong practitioner.

At the end of April 2002, the university's Party Secretary, Wang Guozhong, cut off Ms. Zhang's salary. The university authorities also forced Ms. Zhang's husband to send her to a brainwashing center. They deceived Ms. Zhang's husband, telling him that everything would be fine in the brainwashing center, and that all of Ms. Zhang's withheld salary would be returned to the couple. Under pressure, Ms. Zhang's husband cooperated with the university authorities, enabling them to kidnap Ms. Zhang and force her to attend the Xinglongshan brainwashing center in Changchun City.

While Ms. Zhang was detained in the brainwashing center, the authorities further forced her husband to divorce her. In the brainwashing center, Ms. Zhang was persecuted in various ways. She was locked in a solitary confinement room and forced to read government propaganda materials slandering Falun Gong. Ms. Zhang tried to escape from the brainwashing class, but fell from the fourth story of a building. She broke her neck during the fall, and her present condition is extremely serious.

Forced to Divorce and Tortured in a Psychiatric Hospital

Hu Keling, female, a teacher at the Shiyan Middle School of Laixi City, Shandong Province.

On December 28, 2001, Ms. Hu Keling was arrested simply because she visited the home of another Falun Gong practitioner. Ms. Hu's husband, Gao Ruibo, was a Communist Party leader in Diabu Town. Because he was under pressure and wanted to protect his position, Gao divorced Ms. Hu. The Municipal Court cooperated with the Laixi city authority to expedite the process and "legalize" the divorce on the second day. The court not only gave all of their property to Gao, but also ordered Ms. Hu to pay 400 Yuan per month in child support for their daughter.

Because he cooperated with the authorities, Gao was promoted, and became a Communist Party leader in Laixi City. Gao proudly intensified his persecution of his ex-wife. He beat Ms. Hu many times, causing her head and body to become very bruised. Her legs and feet were swollen. When Ms. Hu practiced the Falun Gong exercises, he would urinate on her. Gao even tried to forcibly send Ms. Hu to a mental hospital, but Ms. Hu managed to escape. While Ms. Hu was forced to become homeless, Gao deceived their daughter, causing her to develop hostility toward her mother.

When Ms. Hu was forced to flee from her home, Gao cooperated with the Laixi City "610 Office" to have Ms. Hu arrested. Eventually, Gao's information led to Ms. Hu's second arrest in late September 2002. Gao then signed documents to send Ms. Hu to the Laixi City Mental Hospital, although he was Ms. Hu's ex-husband and had no legal right to do so.

Ms. Hu suffered vicious psychiatric torture in the mental hospital. She was tied to a bed, beaten, shocked, forcibly injected, and fed nerve-damaging drugs. According to a witness, Ms. Hu's entire body is swollen, and her life is in imminent danger.

Wang Xingui Forced to Leave Home

Wang Xingui, female, farmer from Hejiadian, Shandan Village, Wushan County, Gansu Province.

Ms. Wang Xingui, her husband, Mr. Huang Yuanyi, and their two children are all Falun Gong practitioners. Since the July 1999 banning of Falun Gong in China, they have been arrested, detained, beaten, and fined many times. Their home has also been ransacked frequently and they have become destitute. On November 23, 2000, to avoid being detained, the couple was forced to leave home and live on the streets. On December 22, 2000, they went to Beijing to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Mr. Huang's mother and two of his children also went to Beijing to appeal in early January 2001. Mr. Huang, his mother, and the children were arrested and escorted back to Wushan County. Police released only the 10-year-old daughter. Mr. Huang, his mother, and the 18-year-old son are still being detained. Mr. Huang's 66-year-old father could not bear the persecution of his family and committed suicide; the family was not permitted to hold a funeral for him.

In Beijing, Ms. Wang was detained at the Xuanwu District Detention Center, where she was forced to sleep on the cement floor without any covers. She refused to give her name and address and was beaten by three prison guards. In protest, Ms. Wang began a hunger strike. Fearing that she would die from the hunger strike and the cold, the police dragged her out of the detention center and left her on a street in Beijing on the evening of the 19th day of her hunger strike. She was on the verge of death. She cannot return to her home because she would most likely be arrested again, and so she must live in exile in other provinces.

Ms. Wang's grandmother-in-law, who is over 80 years old, lives alone with no one to take care of her. Ms. Wang's 15-year-old son is having a very difficult time working on the farm to support two families, and Ms. Wang's 10-year-old daughter is in foster care.

Forcibly Divorced and Dead from Torture in a Labor Camp

Hou Youfang, female, 48, a physics teacher at Xipo Village Middle School of Jinchang City, Gansu Province.

Ms. Hou Youfang went to Beijing to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. As a result, she was dismissed from the school and fined more than 9,000 Yuan (the average monthly income of an urban worker is 500 Yuan). Her family could not afford such a large sum of money. Under the pressure, her husband divorced her, thereby keeping his job secure. In August 2001, Ms. Hou was sent to Ping'antai Labor Camp in Lanzhou City, Gansu Province because she practiced Falun Gong. On November 29, 2002, Ms. Hou was tortured to

death at the labor camp. Her ribs and pelvis were severely fractured, her internal organs were badly injured, and her body had hemorrhaged internally. Shortly after her death, the police sent her body to be cremated.

Yu Ruiying and Her Husband Became Homeless to Avoid Further Persecution

1. **Yu Ruiying**, female, 47, resident of Haiyang City, Shandong Province
2. **Qi Xuekuai**, male, Yu Ruiying's husband, resident of Haiyang City, Shandong Province

On July 21, 1999 Ms. Yu Ruiying went to Beijing to appeal to the central government to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. Ms. Yu was arrested and escorted back to Haiyang City, and detained at an anti-Falun Gong Brainwashing Class. After her release, she wrote a letter to the local political department explaining how she had benefited from practicing Falun Gong. Once again Ms. Yu was sent to the brainwashing class. On February 4, 2000, Ms. Yu was held in custody just for having stepped outside of her house. The next day, she practiced Falun Gong exercises outdoors and was detained for fifteen days.

Through her husband's workplace the police tried to pressure Ms. Yu to renounce Falun Gong. They told her husband Mr. Qi Xuekuai that he had three options: he would have to prevent her from appealing or practicing Falun Gong or they would suspend his salary, he would have to pay for someone to keep surveillance on her, or they would send her to the mental hospital and he would have to pay for the drugs used on his wife.

Her husband chose the first option. Therefore, he had to report to the work place everyday about his wife. Mr. Qi was unable to work for a month due to the mental pressure. Yet the police of the Haiyang City Police Station kept on threatening him. Finally Mr. Qi could not bear the pressure any more and left, leaving Ms. Yu and their daughter at home.

On July 20, 2000, Ms. Yu went to visit her mother. The police from the Haiyang Police Station with camera in hand came to arrest her, fortunately, she had already left for her younger sister's house. Then, the police headed her sister's house immediately, but Ms. Yu managed to escape, however, she could not return home anymore. The police constantly threaten Ms. Yu's daughter, a high school student. This younger girl's performance at school is adversely affected by the aggravating situation.

Torture Methods

1. Forced to stand for a long time

A victim is forced to stand still, facing a wall, all day long. This punishment is often combined with the deprivation of food, water, sleep, and the use of the toilet. This abuse usually lasts several days. If victims cannot hold still they will be severely beaten.

This torture has a number of variations, including:

1.1 Back Against the Wall: A victim is forced to stand or kneel down with the back against the wall, head dropped forward, and both hands pulled up from behind.

1.2 Standing in the "Army Corps" Posture: A victim is forced to stand under the scorching sun. The feet are planted on the fiery ground, sometimes without shoes or socks. Besides the agony of standing for a long time, the victim suffers sunburn.

1.3 Exhausting an Eagle: A victim is forced to stand on a tall stool. When victims fall from exhaustion, the police will viciously beat them and force them back on to the stool.

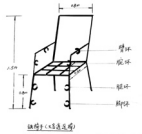
1.4 Body-Folding: A victim is forced to stand with both legs straight and close together, and bend the head down as far as it will go toward the feet, in front of the knees. The fingers point to the ground, and the head is upside down, forcing the body into a contorted posture.

2. Forced to Sit for a Long Time

A victim is forced to sit still for a long time, often for many days. This punishment is often combined with the deprivation of food, water, sleep, and the use of the toilet. This torture can result in poor blood circulation to the lower limbs, necrosis in the buttocks, and nerve damage from the waist down.

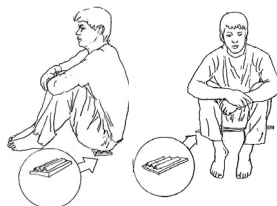
There are several variations of this torture, including:

2.1 Iron Chair Sitting: A victim is shackled to a chair made of iron wires for more than a week. The wires hurt the victim's buttocks.



2.2 Board Sitting: A victim is forced to sit on rough wooden boards.

2.3 Triangle Board Sitting: Sitting on an iron board with sharp peaks and grooves. This often causes the victim's hips to bleed and fester.



3. Forced to Squat for a Long Time

A victim is forced to squat still for a long time, often for many days. This punishment is often combined with the deprivation of food, water, sleep, and the use of the toilet. This torture can result in poor blood circulation to the lower limbs, muscle spasms, and nerve damage.

There are several variations of this torture, including:

3.1 Riding a Horse: A victim is forced to squat down with the legs apart and both arms raised forward parallel to the ground.

3.2 Squatting on a Square: A victim is forced to squat in a square floor brick measuring 30 by 30 cm [approximately 1 ft. by 1 ft.] for a long time. The head must be raised and the feet cannot cross the demarcated line.

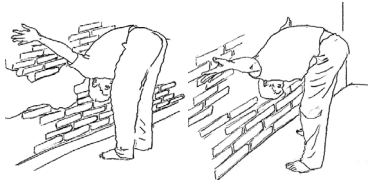
3.3 Squatting in a Corner: A victim is forced to a corner of a room using tables or boards, leaving only a small space, and forced to squat down.

3.4 Squatting with Heels up: A victim is forced to squat over nails sticking out of the ground under one's heels, and must keep the heels raised to avoid the nails.

4. Riding an Airplane

This was an infamous torture in China during the Cultural Revolution. A victim's head is bent down and hands are pulled up and stretched outwards to both sides of the body (like the wings of an airplane). The victim is forced to stay still in this position for a long time. This punishment is often combined with the deprivation of food, water, sleep, and the use of the toilet.

4.1 Backing up an Airplane: This is a variation of "riding an airplane". A victim must bend over while holding the legs straight. Then, with the feet close together, the arms are lifted as high as possible, with the hands touching the wall.



5. Forced to Run for a Long Time

A victim is forced to run non-stop for over ten hours, or else suffer a harsh beating.

6. Forced to Stand Outside on a Winter Night; Forced to Stand in Snow or on Ice with Bare Feet

A victim is forced to stay outside in the biting cold overnight, or stand in snow or on ice. Countless Falun Gong practitioners have suffered this torture, including women and the elderly. Some are even stripped naked.

7. Forced to Stay in Closed Chamber in the Heat of Summer

A victim is locked in a closed room with no window in the summer heat. Many Falun Gong practitioners have suffered this torture. Sometimes the police even pour hot water on the floor to make the chamber "steamier".

8. Deprivation of Sleep, Food, Water; Deprivation of Use of Toilet, Sanitary Napkins, Shower, Change of Clothes; Prohibition of Eye Contact and Talk; Bombarded with Deafening High-Pitch Sounds, Shined with Intense Light

Police have exploited any and every basic physiological need or sense to torture Falun Gong practitioners. Anyone not obeying will be viciously beaten.

9. Pouring Boiling Water or Icy Water over Head

This usually is the first punishment one receives in jail. Many Falun Gong practitioners have suffered this "routine" torture.



10. Handcuffs and Shackles

To Chinese police forces, handcuffs and shackles are not merely devices of mobility restraint, but also torture equipment. Many handcuffs and shackles that cannot be seen in other parts of the world are used by Chinese police: those that are very tight and cut into wrists and ankles, those that are self-tightening, those that have spikes, and so on. Following are several variations of tortures with handcuffs and shackles.



10.1 Handcuffed Behind the Back:

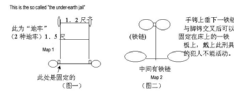
A victim handcuffed in this way cannot use the bathroom, eat or sleep.



10.2 Carrying a Sword over the Back: A victim's hands are tied behind his back with one hand over the shoulder and the other hand against the lower back. The police then apply a great deal of force to pull the two hands toward one another and handcuff the two hands together. Usually, this torture causes victims to faint in just 20 minutes. However, police handcuff practitioners this way for as long as four hours.



10.3 Hell Cuff: This is a device intended for murderers or death row inmates. The pliers-shaped clasps dig into a victim's wrists and ankles. A victim wearing a "hell cuff" cannot stand, squat, move, or sleep.



10.4 The Foot Shackle Combined with Handcuffs: One of a victim's hands is handcuffed to the other hand between the legs. The shackle weighs over 20 pounds. The victim cannot go to sleep, walk, stand, use the bathroom, or eat a meal. They have to walk in a half-squatting and bowing position. Police often torture practitioners this way for weeks.



10.5 Running in Chains: Several victims are handcuffed and shackled together and forced to run non-stop.

11. Solitary Confinement

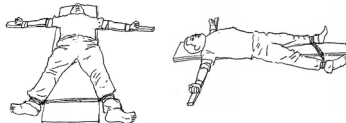
Solitary confinement, widely condemned around the world, is among the cruelest tortures. In China, police have used tortures beyond usual solitary confinement against Falun Gong practitioners. Following are only a few of the examples:

11.1 Locked in Small Cell: A small cell is a room of less than three square meters. It has no window, no bed, no water, and no toilet. A victim is locked in a small cell for months, having to eat, sleep, and excrete 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 the victim in the small cell door so the victim cannot sleep for many days.



11.2 Locked in Iron Cage: The height of the cage is shorter than a victim's height. The width and length are calculated so that the person can neither stand straight nor lie down. The victim is often handcuffed to the rail and cannot sleep. Many Falun Gong practitioners have been locked up this way for as long as 120 days. They are mentally and physically tortured.

11.3 Tied to a Death Board: This variation of solitary confinement was originally conceived for and used on death row criminals. The victim is tied to an iron or wooden board for weeks with four limbs stretched out and locked, and cannot move at all. The victim is tied down at all times, having to be fed by someone else, but sleeping and excreting are all done on the board, for this reason the victim is often stripped naked. The victim suffers not only from solitary confinement, but also the excruciating pain of feeling their whole body atrophying. Many practitioners have lost their lives from this torture.

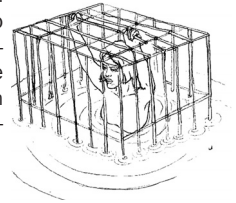


11.4 Leaning Against a Big Board: This is a variation of the "death board" torture. The victim is forced to lie down on a bed made of a wooden board with



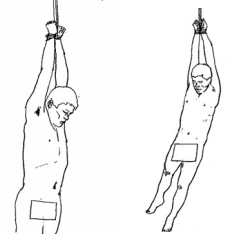
out any padding for many days at a time with feet and hands fixed to the bed.

11.5 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.



12. Cuffed and Hung up

Hung up by handcuffs, in its most simple form, causes excruciating pain. Chinese police have added many cruel variations to this torture. Most Falun Gong practitioners jailed have suffered this in one form or another. The following are just a few examples:



12.1 Tying up the horse: A victim is handcuffed and shackled, and the arms are pulled up behind the back, with the head down, and then tied up with a rope that also loops around the neck. Then the police pull the end of the rope to tighten it around the practitioner as much as possible. This torture can cause death.

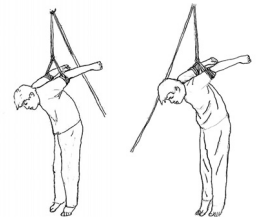
12.2 Hanging a Cage: A victim's hands are twisted behind his back and handcuffed. The police then pull the hands over the head and hang him up in the air until the feet are off the ground.

12.3 Big Hang: A victim is hung upside-down by the feet. This is a deadly torture, and some Falun Gong practitioners have died from this.

12.4 Hung up from Behind: With both hands tied or cuffed behind the back, the victim is hung up by the arms or the handcuffs, with both feet off of the ground, or just touching the ground. Both hands and arms will soon lose feeling and will go numb from lack of blood circulation. Countless Falun Gong practitioners have suffered this brutal torture. Some have even been hung up for several days.

13. Tying the Ropes

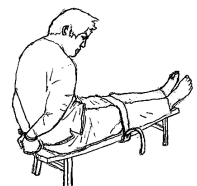
A thin rope is used to tightly encircle the neck and the rope is wrapped around the victim's arms. Then the police use all the force they can muster to tighten the rope. The rope becomes tighter and tighter around the body of the practitioner, cutting into the flesh and making it more and more difficult for him to breathe. The pain is so intense that the victim sometimes loses control of the bladder. In many cases the rope was tightened to the point of breaking a practitioner's arm. Sometimes the practitioner is hung from a high place with the rope as well. Sometimes there are spikes on the rope. When the rope is tightly fastened, it cuts into the flesh, which is extremely painful. This torture is known to cause death if used twice in a row; however, some practitioners have suffered this up to 10 times in a row.



14. Tiger Bench

A victim is tied on a narrow wooden or iron bench by the thighs and knees, with hands tied behind the back. Increasing number of boards or bricks inserted under his feet creates excruciating pain.

The police often use this device to immobilize Falun Gong practitioners to force-feed them.

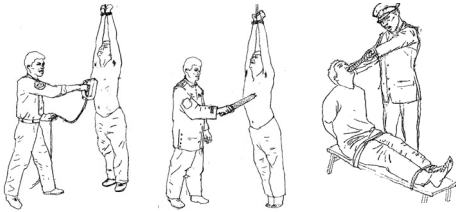


15. Live Hemp Torture

Hemp is a perennial plant. Its stems and leaves are covered with fine hairs and sharp, poisonous thorns. After contact with hemp, the skin immediately becomes inflamed, extremely itchy, and painful. This torture was used against underground Chinese Communist Party members during China's civil war in the 1940's, and was banned after the Chinese Communists assumed power in 1949. But police now use fresh hemp stalks to slap Falun Gong practitioners' faces, or strip practitioners naked and throw them onto a pile of hemp.

16. Electric Baton Shock

This is by far the most common torture used by the police against Falun Gong practitioners. Practitioners have been shocked with as many as a dozen batons at a time, with voltages as high as 30,000 volts, often for several hours. Countless practitioners have suffered flesh burns, some having ears, hands, or feet charred from the electric shocks.



The police have shocked practitioners' eyes, nipples, and penises. The police have also forced these batons into practitioners' mouths or vaginas to shock them.

Many Falun Gong practitioners have died from electric baton shocks.

17. Beating Buttocks

Literally, this torture is called "passing the board". A victim is forced to lie on the ground and beaten viciously with a board, club, or baton, dozens or hundreds of times. This often causes the buttocks to become black and blue.

18. Force-Feeding

This is another torture commonly used by police against practitioners, and it is the number one cause of deaths of Falun Gong practitioners. Almost every Falun Gong practitioner who has gone on a hunger strike in detention has suffered from force-feeding. Many practitioners not even on hunger strikes have also been tortured using this method.



The purpose of police force-feeding is never to nourish, but rather to punish practitioners and to cause so much pain that they will renounce Falun Gong practice. To that end, the police have used many different means to cause excruciating pain and injury, including:

18.1 Inserting and Withdrawing the Feeding Tubes Repeatedly: The police usually use a tube inserted through a practitioner's nose to force-feed. Often, even when the tube is already inserted, the police pull it out again and re-insert it. This can be repeated many times. Many practitioners have died from the tube piercing through their lungs.

18.2 Leaving the Feeding Tubes in Stomach: This is another way to cause pain. Practitioners tortured this way are usually handcuffed.

18.3 Knocking off Teeth to Force-Feed: To force practitioners to open their mouths, the police resort to the most barbaric violence, knocking out practitioners' teeth, tearing apart practitioners' lips, or even poking holes in practitioners' cheeks.

18.4 Force-Feeding Saturated Salt Water: This causes intense pain in the gut. Many practitioners have died from this because of the resulting dehydration.

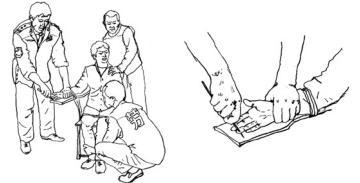
18.5 Force-Feeding Vinegar/Liquor: Several Falun Gong practitioners have died from this.

18.6 Force-Feeding Hot Pepper Oil/Mustard Oil/Boiling Water: These cause burns and intense pain in the esophagus, stomach, and intestines.

18.7 Force-Feeding Urine/Feces

19. Bamboo Sticks under the Fingernails

The police hammer sharp bamboo sticks into the fingers of the practitioners through the tip of the fingernails. In the process of the hammering, the fingernail will get torn off completely. The police first hammer the bamboo stick into one finger. If the practitioner still refuses to yield, the police will hammer bamboo sticks into successive fingers until they mutilate all 10 fingers.



20. Burning

The police have used cigars and cigarette lighters to burn fingers, toes, faces, nipples, vaginas, and other parts of practitioners' bodies. While burning them, the police say, "I will stop when you give up Falun Gong."

21. Hot and Spicy Chicken Legs

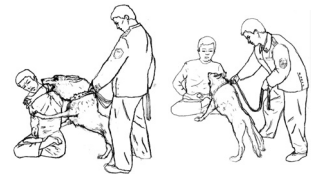
A victim is forced to lie on the ground. The inmates then take turns jumping high up in the air and then landing on the upper legs of the practitioner with one foot.

22. Bed Pressing

A victim is handcuffed and shackled and forced to sit down on the ground. A bed is then placed over his head and several people get on the bed pressing down and jumping on the bed. This often causes the victim to lose control of the bladder and bowels.

23. Dog Bites

Police have let loose dogs to attack Falun Gong practitioners in a number of detention centers and labor camps.



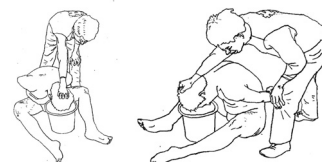
24. Suffocation

The police pull a plastic bag over the head of a practitioner. While the practitioner is suffocating and gagging, the police will ask, "Will you give up Falun Gong?"

Sometimes the police use thick paper soaked in water to cover the faces of practitioners to suffocate them.



25. Forcing Head into Bucket of Urine



26. Sexual Torture

In addition to the tortures that the police use on both male and female Falun Gong practitioners, the police use many female-specific tortures against Falun Gong practitioners. These include:

- Rape / gang rape
- Forced abortion
- Pinching / pinching off or biting off of nipples
- Needling nipples
- Electric baton shock of nipples and vaginas
- Bottle / baton rape
- Stuffing dirty socks into vagina / anus
- Burning the vagina with a cigar
- Inserting and rotating brushes inside the vagina

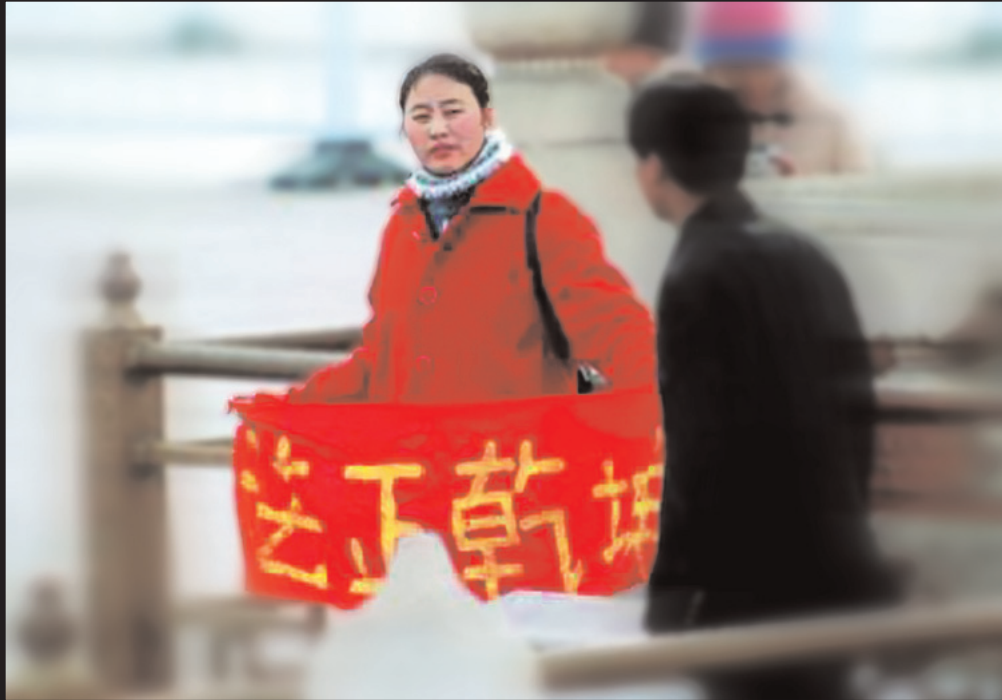


The Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group is a volunteer group dedicated to the human rights cause of Falun Gong practitioners. Our main activities include the collection, compilation of human rights violation cases against Falun Gong practitioners, and the submission of these cases to the United Nations, governments of world countries, and international human rights organizations. We also seek to publicize the Falun Gong crisis to bring about public awareness.

We welcome your suggestion and participation.

The Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group
flghrwg@faluninfo.net

For updated information on Falun Gong, please visit: <http://www.faluninfo.net>



A practitioner displays a banner in support of Falun Gong as a plainclothes policeman approaches to arrest her on Tiananmen Square in Beijing