State Terrorism and Genocide in China

The persecution is built entirely on lies and fabrications, such as the staged Tiananmen "Self-Immolation" incident, with the sole purpose of turning the public against Falun Gong and prolonging the campaign to eliminate the people who embrace it.

As Falun Gong's popularity grew, so did the unfounded suspicions and fears of China's president. When the number of practitioners exceeded the membership of the Communist Party, he declared Falun Gong illegal nationwide on July 20, 1999. The persecution escalated to unimaginable levels of brutality as practitioners refused to renounce their belief in the practice that had so enriched their lives.

In August 2001, the International Education Development Bureau issued a statement that condemned the persecution of Falun Gong, calling it "state terrorism." The Bureau asked the UN Subcommission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and the international community, to stop such terrorist behavior:

> *"In our investigation, the only deaths have been at the hands of the Chinese authorities; families have been broken up because family members have been killed by the regime; people have been broken down, not by Falun Gong, but by extreme torture, incarceration in mental hospitals with brutal treatment, hard labour in labour camps and other such practices. As was reported in the International Herald Tribune on August 6, 2001, the regime admits that it has officially sanctioned violence against practitioners in order to wipe out Falun Gong…."*

The regime's campaign to "wipe out" Falun Gong practitioners in China is calculated, systematic state terrorism that constitutes genocide by all definitions of the word. Its implementation is organized by the "610 Office," established on June 10, 1999, specifically for this purpose.

Under the Jiang regime, many kind people who believe in Truth, Compassion, and Tolerance have been beaten and tortured to death at the hands of the 610 Office. Some were burned alive, some were tied to motorcycles and dragged to their death, and others were thrown to their death from high buildings. Even infants, the handicapped, and senior practitioners are not spared from this torture. Death reports are received daily. So that no evidence is left behind, the bodies are immediately cremated. There were reports of three unconscious practitioners cremated while still alive.

Ever since July 1999, mental hospitals in China have participated in the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Every day, practitioners are forced to take or are forcibly injected with large doses of drugs that are harmful to the nervous system. In addition, they are subjected to electric shocks to destroy their minds.

Persecutors of Falun Gong use the most barbaric and horrific torture methods known to human civilization. An incomplete report shows over 100 methods being used to torture Falun Gong practitioners.

Thousands of children and adolescents have been hurt and seriously affected. Many children are detained along with their parents, put into orphanages, or left alone in empty houses. Many are deprived of their rights to go to school, attend college, or find a job simply because they practice Falun Gong. Some of them are sent to labor camps or prisons, and tortured to death.

At all costs, the deaths of tortured practitioners are kept away from the scrutiny of the outside world. Foreign correspondents' cameras and film are often confiscated, and no third-party investigation has ever been allowed. Practitioners' families are put under great pressure to remain silent; they are threatened and abused, often tortured. As a result, people outside as well as inside China are completely unaware of the genocide that is being perpetrated by the regime.

The policy of strictly controlling and manipulating information has been the cornerstone of Chinese communist rule almost from its inception. This is particularly evident in the brutality of the Tiananmen Square massacre, the cover-up of the AIDS crisis in rural China, and in past and current denials of severe human rights abuses. Now the spread from China of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) has vividly revealed the dangerous and damaging potential of such a policy. The cover-up and subsequent misinformation about SARS has created an environment of international distrust. The deceptive nature of Jiang's propaganda campaigns has harmed both China's own citizens and the world. Given this historical pattern of deliberate duplicity, we must confront the fact that the Jiang regime has also lied about other national policies and procedures, including the systematic persecution of Falun Gong.

Washington, D.C.

China's Gestapo: The "610 Office"

The "610 Office," officially called the "Office of the Leadership Team to Handle the Falun Gong Issue," derives its name from its date of establishment: June 10, 1999. The director is former Vice-Premier Li Lanqing, and the deputy directors are Yuan Yin and Political-Legal Secretary Luo Gan. Luo is the primary person responsible for policy implementation.

The 610 Office, established within the Chinese Communist Central Committee, is also established in each state and city and spans all levels of government. It was formed by Jiang Zemin as an independent and tightly organized operating entity to act as the headquarters for the regime's systematic persecution of Falun Gong and other targeted groups.

The 610 Office not only has authority above the law, Party and governmental organizations, public security organs, the courts and judicial departments, and all other governmental offices, but also has the authority to direct news and media institutions in every region. In particular, the policies of the 610 Office, such as "defame their reputation, bankrupt them financially, destroy them physically" and "consider it suicide if beaten to death," amount to coordinating, assisting, and directly carrying out the genocide ordered by Jiang in his campaign against Falun Gong. The death toll rises daily as thousands suffer illegal detention in mental hospitals, prisons, and forced-labor camps. **The crimes committed by the organization of terror known as the 610 Office are no less than the crimes committed by the Gestapo, under Hitler's direction, in persecuting the Jewish people during World War II.**

The 610 Office not only persecutes Falun Gong practitioners, but also extends the persecution to include their family members, friends, coworkers, and neighbors. If one family member persists in practicing Falun Gong, other members of the family can lose their jobs, be expelled from school, or even be sent for brainwashing. If a workplace has Falun Gong practitioners who persist in the practice or go to Beijing to appeal, the management may suffer punitive measures, be removed from their positions, or be fined, and the entire workforce may have their salaries or bonuses affected. The society has even adopted the system of guarantees by association. This means that if Falun Gong practitioners leave their districts to appeal, police staff of the local police stations will be punished and may lose their jobs. Similarly, the local government officials will face punitive fines and may even be removed from their positions.

The 610 Office manipulates the public, incites hatred, and instills terror by:

- Depriving all Chinese citizens of their right to information, not only blocking factual information about Falun Gong in newspapers, on radio, and on television, but also by blocking thousands of websites and policing the Internet.
- Forcing the entire populace to watch defamatory television programs study newspapers and articles that slander and bring false charges against Falun Gong.
- Demanding that every citizen demonstrate support for Jiang Zemin's policy of suppression against Falun Gong by conducting a nationwide signature campaign that includes even elementary school students.

The 610 Office extends the persecution overseas by ordering Chinese embassies and consulates worldwide to monitor and follow overseas Falun Gong practitioners, hire ruffians to harass them, and cancel their passports at will. Through defamation and fabrications, the 610 Office has deceived millions worldwide. The persecution of Falun Gong is in reality a terrorist persecution of all humanity.

Luo Gan: Standing Member of the Central Politburo, National Affairs Committee Member, National Affairs Department Party Member, Secretary of the Central Political-Legal Committee, Deputy Director of the Central 610 Office

Li Lanquing: Standing Member of the Central Political-Legal Committee, Deputy Director of the National Affairs Department, Director (Team Leader) of the Central 610 Office

Yuan Yin: Deputy Director of the Central 610 Office

708 Practitioners Tortured to Death

(As of May 24, 2003)

Ma Yanfang, 34

Li Mei, 28

Sun Shaomei, 37

Yang Mei, 23

Gao Jingyu, 8

Wang Lixuan and her baby (not yet 8 months old)

Chen Ying, 17

Chu Congrui, 19

Li Jingchun, 47

Zhang Guiqin, 37

Lou Aiqing, 34

Lu Hongfeng, 37

Yin Shuyun, 46

Qi Fengqin, 43

Sun Hongyan

Sun Xiaobo,

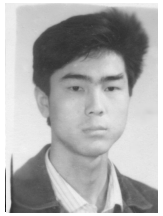
Sun Lianxia

Shi Bei, 49

Tian Baozhen, 40

Wang Qiuxia, 48

Wang Aijuan, 43


Liu Chun

Ren Pengwu, 33

Zhang Zhenzhong, 22

Zou Songtao, 28

Cai Mingtao, 27

Ding Yan, 32

Li Wenrui, 37

Wang Bin, 47

Du Xu, 35

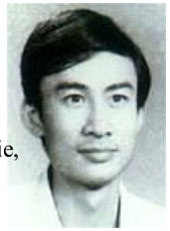
Chen Aizhong, 33

Zhou Zhichang, 45

Zhang Zhiyou, 45

Yuan Jiang, 29

Zong Hengjie, 34


Gao Xianmin, 41

Zhao Xin, 33

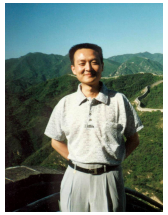
Chi Yulian, 44

Mo Shuijin, 64

Chen Zixiu, 59

Zhou Chunmei, 62

Li Baifan, 40


Zuo Zhigang, 33

Wang Yongdong, 35

Liu Shusong, 28

Peng Min

Liu Yufeng, 64

Zhang Fu, 32

Xu Zhilian, 31

Zhao Yayun, 54

Ren Jinhuan

Zhang Zhenggang, 36

Shocking Facts, Horrific Murder

Cremated While Still Alive

According to media reports, the Ministry of Public Security issued secret orders on how to handle cases in which Falun Gong practitioners were beaten to death. The orders stated that dead practitioners need not be identified and should be immediately cremated locally.

Wang Huajun

Wang Huajun, from Baiguo Town, was sent to the Houzishan House of Seniors for detention. Later, she was sent to the Macheng City Public Security Bureau and tortured until she was near death. Then on April 18, 2001, with the whole town under martial law, police burned her alive in Jinyuan Square, claiming that a Falun Gong practitioner had committed "self-immolation." According to eyewitnesses, Wang was lying on the ground and when the fire started to burn, she tried to get up. The police panicked because they were afraid she would call out the truth. But Wang was so weak from the torture that she could no longer stand up. Finally, when the fire had gone out completely, it was evident that the front of her body was burned while her back remained untouched by the fire. Moreover, there were deep knife wounds in her throat and the back of her head.

Li Mei

Li Mei, 28 years old, was illegally sent to Hefei Women's Labor Camp due to her determination to practice Falun Gong. She was tortured there, which resulted in internal injuries and caused her to lose consciousness. She was sent to the 105th military hospital emergency room. On February 1, 2001, when her family members went to see her body, they were forbidden to bring cameras. The doctor proclaimed death without explaining the cause. Fearing that evidence of torture would be exposed, the deputy of Anhui Province, the director of the Anhui Public Security Bureau, and other officials ordered Li Mei's body be cremated. At the crematory, Li Mei's family discovered that she was still warm, and her nose and mouth stuffed with cotton. Police guarded the crematory and all people were denied entry. In an attempt to cover up evidence and keep the truth from being disclosed, government officials put pressure on Li Mei's family.

Zhang Zheng Gang's family

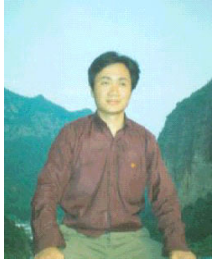
Zhang Zheng Gang, 36, was from Huaian City, Jiangsu Province. On March 2, 2000, he was arrested by Huaian police. On March 25, he was brutally beaten, which caused injury to his brain. He was sent to the First Hospital of Huaian City for emergency treatment but lapsed into a coma. On March 30, the medical examination showed that he still had weak heartbeats and was still breathing. About 50 police officers arrived and imposed a curfew at the hospital. A few of them pushed Zhang's family members and other patients around, and took Zhang, still alive, to the crematorium. Zhang's body was cremated without the consent of his family.

Police Throw Female Practitioner Out Fourth-Floor Window

Yu Xiuling, a 32-year-old villager from Liaoning Province, was taken from her home by the police on September 14, 2001, because she practiced Falun Gong. She was sent to Shijiazi Detention Center. On September 19, Yu was sent to the Longcheng district public security sub-bureau where police tried to force her to renounce Falun Gong and reveal the source of Falun Gong materials, but she refused.

Two officers handcuffed her to a heater and beat her for 13 hours, until she was near death. Someone suggested sending her to a hospital for emergency treatment, but another said, "Don't send her to the hospital. It would be hard for us to give an explanation if the treatment could not save her." To cover up their crime, the officers threw her, still alive, out of a fourth-floor window. She died from the impact. Her body was sent for cremation on that same evening. Police notified her husband that his wife had died from "jumping off a building."

Eyewitness Account: Hospital Cover-Up



Peng Ming

Peng Ming, a Dafa practitioner from our site in Wuhan, Hubei Province, was arrested because he traveled to Beijing to appeal and produced materials that supported Falun Dafa. On January 9, 2001, in Qingling Detention Center in Hubei Province, police beat him and fractured his neck and spine, leaving him paralyzed from the neck down. The No. 7 Hospital in Wuhan, where he was taken, acted under orders of the 610 Office and refused to treat him. They told his family that he was meant to die in the hospital and that they could not leave until he died.

On March 9, reporters from CCTV's *Focus Interview* program and the Wuhan TV station came to the hospital to interview Peng and his family. This time the hospital had a different attitude. They treated his wounds as they turned his body over in order to make him face the camera. They even told the reporter that they had provided the best doctors, best equipment, and most effective medications to treat Peng Ming! Mr. Peng and his family immediately revealed their lies. Peng told the reporter how his condition was the result of beatings. He mentioned again and again that it was the vicious persecution and not practicing Falun Gong that put him in this condition. But the reporter did not pay any attention.

Young and Old Tortured to Death

Wang Lixuan, 27 years old, lived in Xixia City of Shandong Province. She had a son, Meng Hao, who was under eight months old.

Since July 20, 1999, she had gone eight times, while pregnant, to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong; she had benefited from Falun Gong and felt it was important to tell the government the truth in person. She was arrested and subjected to vicious beatings and mistreatment. The last time she was arrested was in September 2000.

She was later unlawfully transferred to Beijing Tuanhe Labor Re-education Camp. Her family didn't receive any notification regarding her "re-education." In October, her family suddenly received a death notification for both Wang Lixuan and her son, issued by the Tuanhe Labor Camp.

When her family arrived in Beijing, they found the frozen corpses of Lixuan 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 waist. There were two deep bruises on her son's ankles. There were also two black-and-blue spots on his head and blood in his nose. It was deduced that the bruises may have been caused when the 8-month-old baby was hung upside down by the ankles.

Liu Yufeng, 64 years old, was a retired factory worker in Wendeng City of Shandong Province.

On July 18, 2000, Liu was arrested and sent to the Wendeng Detention Center because he took part in the Falun Gong group practice at Huilong Mountain.

On July 22, the Wendeng Detention Center called his daughter and told her to take Liu home. When Liu was carried out by his son-in-law, he could neither move nor speak. He was in a coma. Around 10:00 a.m. of July 22, Liu was taken home; at 7:00 a.m. on July 23, he died.

Autopsy by legal medical experts showed that extravagated blood was discovered in his right eyerim. There were cuts and bruises on his face, and black-and-blue marks left by electric shocks on his throat, chest, and legs. It was discovered that the second, third, and forth ribs on both sides of the body were fractured. The upper third of the sternum was broken. His whole body was covered with bruises and injuries. This elderly gentleman clearly died from torture.

Tortured in Mental Hospitals

With Drugs and Electric Shocks

Ever since July 1999, at least 91 mental hospitals in China have participated in the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Several thousand physically and mentally fit Falun Gong practitioners are being illegally detained in mental hospitals. Every day, they are forcibly administered large doses of drugs that are harmful to the nervous system. Some known drugs include Perphenazine, Chlorpromazine, Fluphenazine, and Fluorohydroxypiperidine. In addition, they are subjected to high-voltage electric shocks as a means of torture. The deaths of 10 practitioners from such torture have been verified.

Ma Yanfang, a female factory worker, walked for over 10 days to appeal in Beijing. Afterward, she was arrested and locked in her factory for several months, where she was tortured. Even though she was very healthy both physically and mentally, she was forced into a mental hospital, where she was tortured to death.

Lu Hongfeng, 37, was the vice principal of the Number 1 Elementary School of Lingwu City, Ningxia Province. She was fired and had her rank taken away after she signed an open letter to the provincial assembly urging a stop to the persecution of Falun Gong in the spring of 2000. Her husband Qin Yuhuan, Chair of the Communist Party Committee at the Number 1 Construction Company in Lingwu City, beat Lu and threw her out of their home on May 6.

Homeless, Lu continued to publicly tell the truth about the persecution of Falun Gong. Her husband, further angered, forcibly abducted her on June 7 and had her bound to a bed in Lingwu Mental Hospital. She was held there for more than 50 days with the collaboration of hospital officials, and was forced to take high doses of drugs.

Lu was sent home in late July 2000, her health weak and precarious. Her husband continued to torture and force medication on her. Lu died on September 6.

Shi Bei, a 49-year-old woman who, according to her daughter, had no mental illness but was nevertheless forced into the Seventh Hospital of Hangzhou City (a psychiatric hospital) in Zhejiang Province. She was sent there in May 2000 because she did not want to give up Falun Gong. The staff members of the hospital, under pressure from the police, gave her forced injections of sedatives in large doses. They did not give her any food for a whole week, in order to prevent her from speaking on her own behalf. In the end, Shi Bei starved to death. Officials from the hospital refused to make comments to the reporter.

Su Gang was a 32-year-old computer engineer working at the Qilu Oil Chemical Company. His family stated that he was in good health and had no mental illness. He had been repeatedly detained by the security department of his workplace for refusing to renounce Falun Gong. The *Washington Post* reported: "After traveling to Beijing on April 25th to protest for the ban on Falun Gong, he was arrested again; on May 23rd, his employer, a state-run petrochemical company, approved commitment papers that authorized the police to admit him to a mental hospital. According to Mr. Su's father, the doctors injected Mr. Su twice a day with an unknown substance. When Mr. Su emerged a week later, he could not eat or move his limbs normally." He could not remember what happened to him in the hospital and he stopped speaking. On June 10th, the previously healthy young man died.

The World Psychiatric Association, with members from about 120 psychiatric organizations around the world, passed a resolution on August 26, 2002, during its 12th congress in Yokohama, Japan, to send an independent committee to China to investigate the role of psychiatric institutions in the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners and others.

The Persecution of Scholars

In nearly 60 countries around the world, people can practice Falun Gong freely. In over 100 colleges and universities in the United States, there are people who practice Falun Gong. In Taiwan, Falun Gong is taught in some high schools and colleges. However, in mainland China, many college professors have been fired from their jobs only because they refuse to give up Falun Gong; many students have been expelled from school. Some are even sent to prisons and detention centers, and tortured to death.

Zhao Xin was a lecturer at Beijing University of Industry and Commerce. On June 19, 2000, she went to the ZiZu Yuan Park to practice. She was stopped and sent to the park's police substation. Later, she was transferred to a detention center supervised by the Hai Dian police. She was beaten; three spinal vertebrae were fractured, leaving her in critical condition. The police sent her to the Hai Dian hospital without notifying her family and employer. When she arrived at the hospital, she was still handcuffed and wearing shackles. Zhao miraculously survived but was blind in the left eye and paralyzed from the neck down. In the following months, she endured unspoken pain. She passed away six months later on December 11, 2000.

Six Scholars Sentenced to Prison for Distributing Falun Gong Materials

According to the Information Center for Human Rights and Democracy in Hong Kong, of the six scholars sentenced to prison terms on December 13, 2001, four were graduate students from the renowned Tsinghua University. They were sentenced to 3 to 12 years in prison for downloading Falun Gong material from the Internet and distributing it.

29-Year-Old Tsinghua Alumnus Died From Torture

Yuan Jiang was the deputy general manager of the Information Technology Engineering Corporation in Lanzhou City. He was also the main Falun Gong contact person in Gansu Province. He was well respected in his company for being a devoted, caring person. But later, he was removed from his position and demoted to chief technology officer because he did not give up practicing Falun Gong.

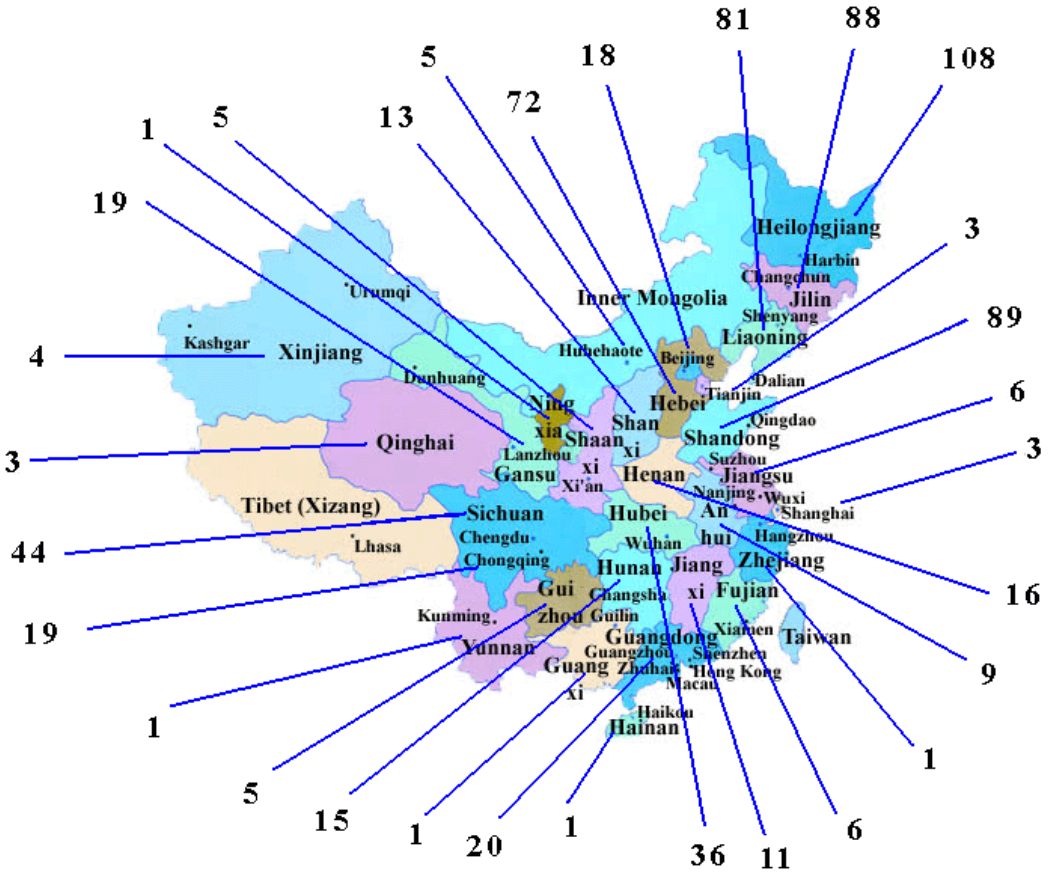
After the persecution began on July 20, 1999, Yuan had been illegally detained for six months. In January 2001, he was forced to leave home due to incessant harassment from local police and the 610 Office. On September 30 of that year, he was captured again. At the request of the police, his former employer provided one of the company's facilities in Lanzhou to be used as the "torture center." Hatchet men quickly gathered there. It was said that various instruments of torture were shipped in two trucks. Because Yuan knew a lot of practitioners across China, his captors viciously tortured him to obtain information. At the end of October, Yuan miraculously escaped. Because he was very weak, he had to hide in a cave and remained in a coma there for four days. Outside, two thousand police and military personnel turned the place upside-down searching for Yuan. After the police left the area, Yuan crawled out of the cave and, with unbelievable will power, reached a practitioner's home. He was well taken care of there, but his injuries were too extensive. On November 9, 2001, Yuan Jiang passed away.

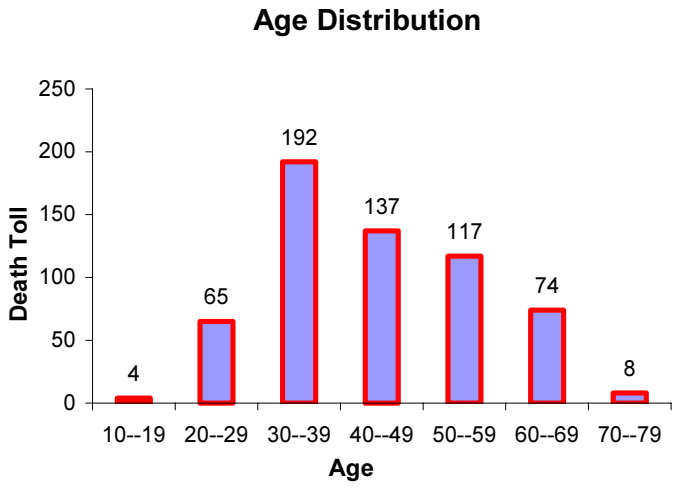
Statistical Distribution of Falun Gong Practitioners Killed in the Persecution

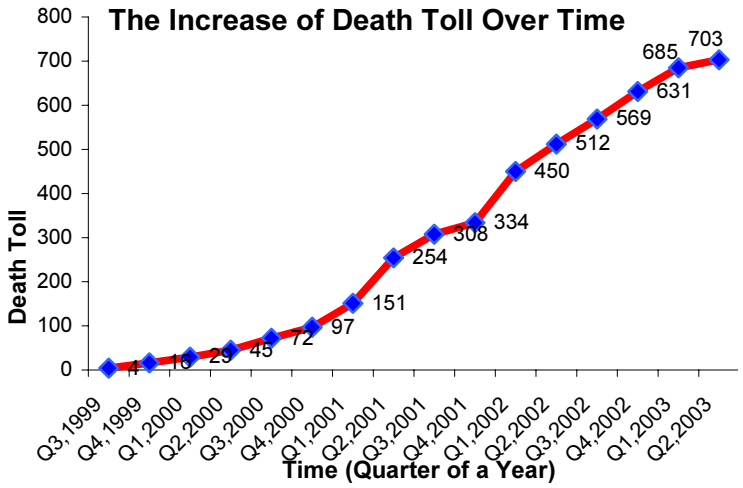
(As of May 22, 2003)

Vicious torture and murder of Falun Gong practitioners happen all over China. Within the past three years beginning on July 20, 1999, it is verified by outside sources that more than 705 practitioners have been tortured to death in over 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. As access to information in many small counties and villages is limited, the statistics are incomplete. According to internal government statistics, the actual number of practitioners who died after being arrested had reached 1,600 by the end of 2001. In June 2001, two mass killings occurred in Heilongjiang Province – 25 practitioners were killed within two days.

The following numbers indicate how many practitioners have been tortured to death in each province. Shandong Province and three other provinces in northeast China have the highest death rate, and the numbers are accelerating daily.







Evidence of Brutal Torture

Head wounded from beating

Beatings led to full-body paralysis

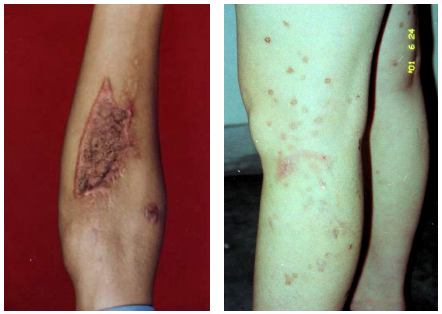
Bruises on whole body caused by beatings

Shot and wounded by police

Forced to stand in the snow, causing severe frostbite

Scorched by Chinese police using a red-hot iron, which caused 13 third-degree burns

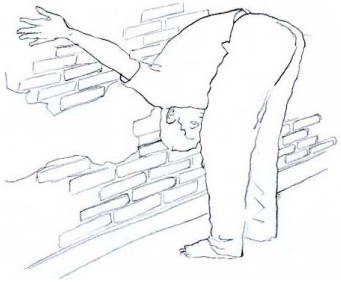
Arm broken as a result of beating



Tortured by electric needle

Torture Methods Used

On Falun Gong Practitioners in Chinese Detention Centers and Forced-Labor Camps



Backing Up an Airplane:
Practitioners are forced to bend over while keeping legs straight and extending arms against the wall. If they cannot bear it, prisoners and designated torturers beat them.

Carrying a Sword on the Back:
Usually, this position causes extreme pain in just 20 minutes. However, the policemen handcuff practitioners this way for as long as four hours.

Solitary Compartment:
The dimensions of the cage are less than a person's height, so one can neither stand up nor lie down. Except for a small barred door, all openings are tightly sealed. No light comes in. Practitioners are at times locked up for 120 days.

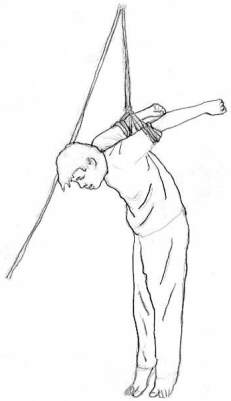
Handcuffed Behind the Back:
To keep practitioners from doing Falun Gong exercises, police handcuff them. They cannot use the bathroom, eat, or sleep.

Deathbed or Big Letter Board:
This torture method is used on practitioners who are on a hunger strike and do not yield to unreasonable demands. Guards and prisoners force-feed them through a tube inserted in the nose. Many practitioners have died this way.

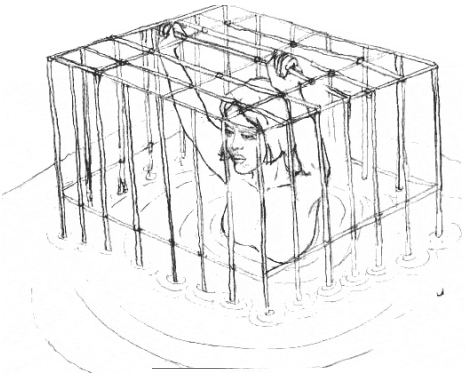
Limbs Shackled Together:
The shackle weighs over 20 pounds. Police often leave practitioners this way for a long time so they cannot sleep, walk, stand, use the bathroom, or eat. They have to move in a half-squatting and bowing position.

Triangle Iron Board:
After sitting on the iron board, practitioners' hips bleed and fester endlessly.

The Tiger Bench:
Torture method used on practitioners. Usually, hard objects are inserted beneath the practitioner's shins or ankles to increase the pain.



Tying the Ropes:
"Hanging up once" means the rope is tied one time. As a severe punishment, the rope is tied twice at the most for criminals who try to escape from detention centers. But the police tie Falun Gong practitioners eight or nine times.



Water Jail:
Practitioners are thrown naked into a tiny cage filled with dirty water. Many have died this way.

Electric Baton:
This device is the one most often used to torture Falun Gong practitioners. High-voltage batons—usually 30,000 volts—are used to shock practitioners' sensitive and private parts. Sometimes, multiple batons are used together.

In the cell, people often hear crying from the hallway and see bruises all over Falun Gong practitioners' bodies from the beatings. Some practitioners faint and are dragged away by guards, policemen, or common criminals. The practitioner's life circumstances are uncertain.

The Living Hell of Labor "Re-Education" Camps

In June 2001, the "Wanjia tragedy" shocked the world when long-term, brutal persecution at the Wanjia Labor "Re-Education" Camp in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, led to the deaths of three Falun Gong practitioners and left twelve other practitioners on the verge of death. In January 2002, another five Falun Gong practitioners were tortured to death at the same camp. In November 2000, Wang Lixuan and her nearly eight-month-old infant son were both tortured to death at the Tuanhe Labor Camp in Beijing. In April 2001, Falun Gong practitioner Zheng Wei, a disabled man, died as a result of persecution in the Dalian "Re-Education" Facility in Liaoning Province. In October 2000, eighteen female Falun Gong practitioners were stripped and thrown into the male criminals' cells at the Masanjia Labor Camp in Shenyang City, Liaoning Province. In August 2001, more than 130 Falun Gong practitioners at the Masanjia Labor Camp held a hunger strike to protest the constant brutality.

Wu Lingxia and her son before the persecution

Graphic evidence of **Zhao Yayun**, who was tortured to death at the Wanjia Labor Camp in Harbin City, showing a large area of black and purple bruises on her lower back.

Li Huiqi was refused medical parole by the Shijiazhuang Labor Camp. Severe torture left her completely paralyzed.

Wu Lingxia when she was sent home after developing liver cirrhosis and severe abdominal swelling as the result of torture at the Xigemu Labor Camp in Jiamusi City.

Tuanhe Labor Camp

Located in Daxing County in the Beijing area, the Tuanhe Labor Camp is notorious for its brutal persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Early in 2001, they beat up Heilongjiang Province Falun Gong practitioner **Lu Changjun** and broke his spine, which resulted in paralysis.

In March of 2002, Chinese overseas student **Zhao Ming**, who was later successfully rescued by international organizations and sent back to Ireland to resume his studies at Trinity College, suffered cruel tortures such as high-voltage electric shocks while he was detained in this forced-labor camp. Zhao Ming said that in the camp, he was so badly beaten by ten criminals that he was unable to walk for two weeks. Before his release, five policemen bound his legs, feet, body and head, and used six electric batons at the same time to shock him all over his body. Each baton carried more than 20,000 volts.

Zhao Ming

Xiao Qingsong, severely tortured at the Huanxiling Labor Camp in Jilin City and the Yinmahe Labor Camp in Jiutai City. He was left in a comatose state, his eyes sunken in their sockets, his body bone-thin, his abdomen inflated and swollen, and his thighs thickened from extreme swelling. He later died as the result of the brutal torture.

Woman Suffers Mental Breakdown From Torture at the Masanjia Labor Camp

Li Jinghua

Li Jinghua, 34, and her husband practiced Falun Gong and, after the persecution began in 1999, were arrested and detained on several occasions. Li was subjected to brainwashing and subsequently sent to Masanjia Forced Labor Camp for refusing to compromise her beliefs.

At Masanjia, Li was severely abused both physically and mentally. She was beaten for practicing the Falun Gong exercises and in January 2000 was forced into hard labor making clothing. Laboring long hours every day and being beaten when failing to finish the quotas, Li was under extreme mental pressure. The camp authorities made Li work from 6:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, with overtime lasting as late as 3:00 a.m. when it was necessary to meet a certain quota. On one job destined for overseas export, she was forced to work continuously with no rest for thirty-six hours straight, missing two regular meals with no extra meals for the overtime. When she did eat, she was given only a partially cooked steamed bun and a pickle for breakfast, and a small amount of rice for lunch.

On July 6, 2000, Li was forced to undergo brainwashing that lasted for several weeks. She was put under pressure every day until midnight, was followed everywhere, and made to eat in a small cell. Upon refusing to compromise, she was put into isolation and forced to remain in a contorted position for long periods. At one time, she had to hold the position for seventy-two hours without sleeping, and was beaten if she moved. She was also made to eat and relieve herself in the cell, and suffered from intense summer heat, no ventilation, and countless mosquito bites. Yet she still refused to cooperate, so infuriated guards began shocking her hands, feet, chest, and neck with high-voltage electric batons. One guard forced her to write a statement renouncing Falun Gong while she was in this condition. As officials realized that her statement wasn't voluntary or sincere, they continued to brainwash and torture her.

At one point, when she lost consciousness, officials revived her and forced her into holding the "flying dove" position for four days and nights in a small isolated cell. Because Li still firmly refused to compromise, the guards were at their wits' end, and sent her back for more hard labor. Her fellow practitioners saw the electric shock wounds on her body, and watched her fall into depression. When her one-year term in the forced-labor camp expired, officials extended it indefinitely because she refused to renounce her belief. She started a hunger strike to resist the persecution and refused to take part in any more slave labor, so she was subjected to more electric shocks. Every morning she was taken away somewhere and sent back at night in such poor condition that she stared blankly and talked to nobody. Several days later she suffered a mental breakdown. She became incontinent and would leave her clothes in a tub of water. Later she was sent to a mental hospital in Shenyang City. Her family had to take care of her there and pay a 4,000 Yuan medical fee (500 Yuan is the average monthly salary for an urban worker in China). She was sent home in May of 2001 and has still not recovered.

Brainwashing: A Tool of Terror

The term “brainwashing” refers to the specific physical and psychological torture methods employed by the Chinese authorities in an effort to “re-educate,” “transform,” or “change the minds” of Falun Gong practitioners so that they renounce their beliefs.

Officials go to great lengths to force practitioners into writing “repentance statements.” They fanatically torture practitioners physically and mentally, coax and threaten them, and repeatedly force them to watch news videos that attack Falun Gong and its founder. Using any torture method imaginable to force practitioners to break down and renounce their beliefs, they have created a hell on earth. In the August 5, 2001, issue of the *Washington Post*, a front page article cited the words of a victim of the persecution, “In the past two years, I witnessed the ugliest things people are able to do.”

A Human Tragedy

Lin Chengtao family

Lin Chengtao, 37, was an Assistant Research Scientist at the University of Medical Science in China. He was an important figure in the National "863" High-Tech Research Program and the U.S. Chinese Medicine Foundation CMB Project. This young scholar, who is also a Falun Gong practitioner, is now being severely persecuted in Tuanhe Labor Camp for upholding his belief and standing by the truth.

He was abducted by police in October 2001 and sent to Tuanhe, where he was beaten, deprived of sleep, and tortured with electric shock batons carrying 30,000-volt charges. His wife, a music teacher, was also arrested in 2001 for practicing Falun Gong and sent to the Xin'an Labor Camp where she was subjected to intense brainwashing. It was reported that she succumbed to the mental torture and renounced her belief in Falun Dafa. In this state, she sent letters suggesting that various methods of torture be used to force Lin into giving up his belief. The result of brainwashing sessions, obviously, is the transformation of a compassionate, caring person into someone who would persecute her own husband. Police forced Lin to read his wife's letter repeatedly. Unable to endure this blow, he was seen rushing into the hallway, shouting. His mental condition has remained severely damaged.

The original term of Lin's illegal sentence was due to expire on December 19, 2002, but the unit leaders claimed, "He should never have thought he could get out of here before being completely transformed." Tuanhe Labor Camp denied any responsibility for his breakdown, labeling Lin insane and sending him to an outside hospital.

Tortured to Death

Liu Zhi

Falun Gong practitioner **Liu Zhi** was kidnapped to the city's brainwashing center by police officers from the Jintie police station in Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province, on August 20, 2002. On August 25, Jinzhou City 610 Office authorities notified Liu Zhi 's family of her death. Immediately after, the local police department cremated Liu's body without consent from the family.

Ding Wen

Falun Gong practitioner **Ding Wen** lived in Shiyan City, Hubei Province. He had been illegally detained for brainwashing in Zhangwan District, Shiyan City. He was tortured to death on January 14, 2002, and his body was surreptitiously cremated on January 16, 2002. The police, in an effort to keep the news from being made public, threatened witnesses.

Tan Yongjie Tortured by Police
Burned with Red-Hot Metal

Tortured by Chinese Police, Suffers 13 Third-Degree Burns from a Red-Hot Iron

Treated at Houston's Park Plaza Hospital

On the evening of April 26, 2001, Mr. Tan was arrested for distributing flyers that urged the Chinese government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Because he refused to sign documents renouncing his beliefs, police beat and tortured him repeatedly.

On June 2, three guards once again tortured Mr. Tan and tried to force him to sign the documents saying he would give up practicing Falun Gong. When he refused without saying a word, the guards tied him to a post and heated an iron rod until it glowed red. They then burned his legs with the rod thirteen times, all the while asking him if he would give up practicing Falun Gong.

American doctors later determined that these were third-degree burns that reached all the way to the muscle tissue. Thinking that Mr. Tan would not be able to run away, the guards left him outside, unsupervised. Mr. Tan mustered all his strength to escape, and went to Hong Kong. From there, he secretly boarded a cargo ship, which took him to Long Beach, California, after two long and agonizing weeks. A kind person on his way to Florida offered him a ride, and dropped him off in Houston. Mr. Tan had no money and did not know where to go. Local police discovered him and sent him to the Star of Hope Shelter. On July 13, Mr. Tan's wounds cracked open and he was admitted to the Park Plaza Hospital. Even after extensive skin grafting, his wounds are still horrible to look at now.

Crimes in Broad Daylight

On Tiananmen Square, uniformed and plain-clothes police brutally beat innocent practitioners (regardless of their age and gender) in broad daylight. They have held knives to practitioners' throats and guns to their heads. It is not difficult to imagine what goes on behind closed doors.

Police holding a knife to the throat of a harmless practitioner (AP)

Two policemen beat a female practitioner (AP)

Not allowed to speak the truth (AP)