

May 2003

PSYCHIATRIC ABUSE in CHINA

A Newsletter compiled by concerned psychiatrists and medical professionals in the U.S.

In an effort to expose the lies and propaganda of China's regime in its policy of genocide toward Falun Gong

Violations of the WPA's Standards Are Unacceptable

With the exception of foreign companies operating in China, there are no independent associations in China. All parts of society are controlled by the Party. Those individuals who head the Chinese Psychiatric Association hold their positions at the pleasure of Party chiefs. The same is true of the heads of other Chinese medical associations or the heads of hospitals, clinics, and other facilities. Once the Party adopts a line, everyone in China is required to show enthusiastic support for the policy. Dissenting opinions are not allowed.

Given this social structure, the profession of psychiatry has no meaningful independent existence in China. Our profession, like all parts of society, is required to serve the Party's political goals, and because of the effects of some psychiatric treatments, the profession is unfortunately suitable for advancing police-state

goals. The individual psychiatrist has no resources for standing outside the Party's control, and failure to do the Party's bidding results in sanctions that may range from losing a promotion to summary execution. The abuses of psychiatry in China are not an aberration, and are not due to misunderstanding or a failure of education. They are rather the explicit goals of government policy. If this fact is not understood, any attempts to respond to such abuse are doomed to be misguided and might even prove harmful.

We may understand the tremendous pressure put on China's psychiatrists, but this does not excuse the abuse in which they engage. At the same time, this abuse of psychiatry in China forces upon the World Psychiatric Association (WPA) issues of the gravest character, ones that threaten the very integrity of the psychiatric profession itself. The

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U.S. Citizen Charles Li, M.D., Illegally Imprisoned in China

Dr. Charles Li, an alumnus of the University of Illinois, was arrested in China on January 22, 2003. Dr. Li is a U.S. citizen who practices Falun Gong. Regime officials charged Li with intending to interrupt state-run television broadcasts, and in a show trial two months later, he was sentenced to three years in prison.

Fair Legal Proceedings Unlikely. A U.S. consular official was granted a 30-minute meeting with Dr. Li on January 28 and was told that Dr. Li would be allowed only one 30-minute meeting per month. Li denied the charges when talking with the U.S. official and stated that he believed Chinese officials were treating him like a political prisoner because he practices Falun Gong. The consular official provided Charles with a list of attorneys during the brief meeting.

Legal representation and a fair trial, however, are virtually nonexistent in the People's Republic of China. In its 2002 annual human rights report, the U.S. State Department expresses that China's criminal procedures were "not in compliance with international standards" and that "the lack of due process in the judicial system remained a serious problem." And although China's constitution provides for an independent judiciary system, as the State Department documents, "in practice the Government and the CCP, at both the central and local levels, frequently interfered in the judicial process and directed verdicts in many high-profile cases."

State-Run Media Used to Brainwash Public. As is evident by the recent attempts to cover up information pertaining to the SARS epidemic, regime officials go to great lengths to control the dissemination of information to China's own citizens as well as the international community. The U.S. State Department, in its 2002 human rights report,

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International Organization Investigates the Persecution of Falun Gong

On January 20, 2003, the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) was founded by a group of individuals of conscience in North America to stop the persecution of Falun Gong and its practitioners. The founders realized that although the scope, depth, and brutality of this persecution have drawn worldwide attention, with many nations openly condemning the atrocities and calling on the Chinese government to cease such behavior, it requires more than moral reprehension and diplomatic measures to stop this human tragedy. Institutions, organizations, and individuals involved in the persecution including Jiang himself need to be held accountable for their criminal conduct.

WOIPFG's mission is to identify and locate the perpetrators of these crimes, and collect evidence to prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law. The organization works with Interpol, the International Criminal Court, and the international community at large to facilitate the necessary legal actions. The Nuremberg Tribunal and the Bosnia War Crimes Trial have clearly shown the world that crimes against humanity will not be tolerated. However, countless lives have already paved the road to this costly realization. The founding of WOIPFG provides an opportunity to stop history from being repeated. For more information, please visit: <http://www.upholdjustice.org>

Lawsuits Charge Jiang Zemin with Crimes Against Humanity

Several lawsuits have already been filed, with more to follow, against China's former head of state Jiang Zemin and the Falun Gong Control Office (known as the "610 Office"). Jiang established the 610 Office, with branches throughout China, for the sole purpose of systematically carrying out a brutal campaign to exterminate Falun Gong practitioners through defamation, torture, and killing. For more information, visit the [website www.flgjustice.org](http://www.flgjustice.org)

U.S. lawsuit against Jiang and 610 Office.

On October 18, 2002, individual plaintiffs filed a class action lawsuit in the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois, against Jiang Zemin and the 610 Office). The complaint was filed under seal, and the defendants were served on October 22 by alternate service upon security agents designated by the courts as appropriate substitutes for personal service.

The lawsuit is a civil action for compensatory and punitive damages for torts committed in violation of international and domestic law, namely the Alien Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. § 1350) and the Torture Victims Protection Act (106 Stat. 73 (1992)). The plaintiffs are members of and represent a designated class of Falun Gong practitioners. Specific causes of action pleaded in the complaint are torture; genocide; the right to life; the right to liberty and security of the person, and to be free of arbitrary arrest and imprisonment; the freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to associate freely; violations of the above-cited rights and protections as embodied in customary international law; and conspiracy to commit violations of civil rights within the jurisdiction of the U.S.

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Wake-Up Call?

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 Cultural Revolution, 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; likewise the cover-up and subsequent misinformation about SARS has created an environment of international distrust. The deceptive nature of China's propaganda campaigns has harmed both its own citizens and the world. Given this historical pattern of deliberate duplicity, we must confront the fact that the Chinese government has also lied about other national policies and procedures, including the systematic persecution of Falun Gong. We must face the reality that internal investigations will likely be equally duplicitous, that psychiatric abuses of Falun Gong practitioners and others indeed occur. And we must act.

Two Human Tragedies: Scholar Suffers Mental Breakdown from Torture, and Wife Succumbs to Brainwashing



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 Forced 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.

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defines the People's Republic of China as "an authoritarian state in which the Chinese Communist Party (CCP or Party) is the paramount source of power." The report goes on to say that "The Government strictly regulated the establishment and management of publications, controlled the broadcast media, censored foreign television broadcasts, and at times jammed radio signals from abroad. During the year, publications were disciplined for publishing material deemed objectionable by the Government, and journalists, authors, and researchers were harassed, detained, and arrested by the authorities."

The regime also utilizes the state-run media to spread propaganda against Falun Gong while sentencing practitioners to forced-labor camps, psychiatric facilities, and brainwashing centers in an effort to maintain a total information blockade. It is well documented that police beat, torture, and even kill Falun Gong practitioners. Despite this risk, several attempts at breaking through the information blockade to interrupt broadcasting have been successful. The Falun Dafa Information Center reported that following a broadcast on March 5, 2002, of programs supportive of Falun Gong in northeastern China, "a furious president Jiang Zemin has ordered a series of executions targeting all persons involved and other practitioners of Falun Gong throughout China. Jiang is said to have ordered, 'Kill them without mercy,' immediately following the event. Other cities and provinces across China have now reportedly compiled, following the president's command, lists of specific Falun Gong practitioners to execute."

At the time of the March 5 broadcast, over 5,000 people were arrested in Changchun and many beaten to death, as the city was turned upside down. The regime will stop at nothing in its attempt to keep the truth concealed about a persecution based on lies and fabrications. Pressure from the international community has proven highly effective in helping to get Falun Gong practitioners, their family members, and other prisoners of conscience released. Please contact the U.S. State Department, or your Senators and Representatives with a fax or phone call urging diplomatic action to gain the release of Dr. Li. For more ways to help, visit the Friends of Falun Gong website at <http://www.fofg.org>.

Abuse of Psychiatry Linked to Propaganda Against Falun Gong

Beginning on July 20, 1999, former PRC Party leader Jiang Zemin began a massive campaign of abuse in an attempt to "eradicate" the meditation practice of Falun Gong. Incredibly, but perhaps predictably, Jiang's propagandists have taken the claim that the government's actions are "for the good of" Falun Gong practitioners and made it a central feature of their propaganda. Practitioners are said to be psychotic, homicidal, and suicidal, and the government's campaign is therefore said to be a necessary massive public health measure.

So our colleagues can better understand the ongoing psychiatric abuse of Falun Gong practitioners in China, we will examine cases that reveal the basis for the government propaganda regarding Falun Gong and mental health. **Consideration of these cases shows that the government's propaganda campaign includes the participation of China's psychiatrists as an indispensable element.** At the root of this connection lies the logic of the totalitarian state. This logic has perverted psychiatry in China and introduced the practice of torture into a profession whose sole concern should be the relief of suffering. Understanding the true root of the psychiatric abuse in China helps one better understand how to approach the urgent task of reform.

"Self-Immolation"—the pivotal event that led to the escalation of the persecution

The most notorious case advanced by China's regime to "prove" the mental illness of Falun Gong practitioners is the so-called self-immolation incident that occurred on January 23, 2001, in which several individuals identified by the government as practitioners are said to have set fire to themselves in Tiananmen Square. Within the hermetically sealed media environment of China itself, the film of this incident, which was replayed daily on television for months after the event, had an undeniable effect on public opinion, initially helping to cause a skeptical public to accept the government's claims regarding the pernicious character of Falun Gong.

Outside of China, where reporters can look in-

dependently at the facts, the government's version of this incident was almost immediately called into question. The CNN reporters who happened to be on the scene at the time, and who were expelled from China almost immediately afterward, raised the first questions. The government claims that the footage came from CNN, but CNN employees insist that police confiscated their film within moments after the incident began. Their story is corroborated by the film itself, some of which was shot from angles above the square, angles not available to any Western camera crew. The rest of it features close-ups, but the wide-angle shots from above do not show the CNN crew filming these closeups, while they do show someone working in concert with the police on the square doing the filming. The CNN camera crew also stated that they saw five figures involved in the incident, with no child on the scene, while the government claims there were seven people who set themselves on fire, one of whom was a child, Liu Siying.

Phillip Pan of the *Washington Post* revealed in a February 26th article that neighbors of Liu Chunling, the woman who died on the Square and the mother of Liu Siying, had never seen or heard of her practicing Falun Gong. What they did know was that she worked as a cocktail waitress and beat her mother and her child—all behaviors very uncharacteristic of Falun Gong practitioners.

A February 14th report in the *National Review* revealed its conclusion neatly in the title "Beijing is Burning—More Lies from the PRC." A February 7th *New York Times* article observed that some Chinese were already becoming increasingly skeptical of the government's account. **In fact, close examination of the government broadcast reveals a long list of details that suggest the incident was staged, and new evidence based on technologies such as voice verification continues to be presented. You may see this video for yourself at: <http://www.faluninfo.net>.**

The "self-immolation" case is the most spectacular case used by the regime in its attempt to show that Falun Gong practitioners are subject to suicide and other disturbed behavior. Typical of this

What Is Falun Gong?

Falun Gong, also known as Falun Dafa, is an ancient practice for the mind and the body. Through a combination of studying the text, performing the exercises, meditating, and following the principles of Truthfulness, Compassion, and Forbearance, practitioners strive to become better people.

Falun Gong has roots in traditional Chinese culture. It was taught in private for thousands of years before being made public in 1992 by Mr. Li Hongzhi. Millions of people all over the world have chosen to make the practice of Falun Dafa a part of their daily lives. In 1998, health surveys of 30,000 practitioners were performed in China. They showed a 60% rate of complete recovery from previous illnesses. Many people also stopped abusing drugs and alcohol after embracing the practice.

This peaceful spiritual practice has not always been the object of enmity of the Chinese government. In 1993, at the Oriental Health Expo in Beijing, Falun Gong was recognized as the "Star Qigong School" and Mr. Li Hongzhi received the Award for "Advancing Boundary Science" and for "Qigong Master Most Acclaimed by the Masses." Mr. Li Hongzhi was also awarded the "Honor Certificate Conferred by a Foundation Under the Ministry of Public Security of China" in December 1993. The Ministry of Public Security published a report in the newspaper in September 1993, and a thank-you letter was issued from the foundation under the same ministry in August 1993. Before the persecution, many newspapers and magazine articles listed the numerous health benefits of practicing Falun Gong and praised Falun Gong for the money its practitioners saved the government due to their no longer needing health care.

The practice quickly spread by word of mouth throughout China, and is now practiced in more than 50 countries. Recognized for his contributions, Mr. Li has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize every year since 2000. Feeling threatened by the practice's quickly growing popularity, Jiang Zemin initiated a campaign to completely eliminate Falun Gong from the country in July 1999.

For information about the practice of Falun Gong, visit www.falundafa.org. For more information about the ongoing persecution, visit <http://www.faluninfo.net>.

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case and the others advanced by the government is that no third-party investigation has ever been allowed, and no one accused of taking part has been shown independently to be a Falun Gong practitioner.

The use of psychiatric patients who allegedly have murdered or committed suicide

In order to discredit Falun Gong, the government regularly takes actual cases of suicide, homicide, or psychotic behavior, and attributes them to the practice of Falun Gong. This mind-control tactic of deceit and fabrication has resulted in the creation of terror in millions of people.

The suicide of Li Youlin is a typical example. The following is an eyewitness account of how the police handled his case. Li Youlin was trying to make ends meet by repairing bicycles on the streets, but the City Management Department confiscated his tools along with his cart for not having a license. A neighbor said that Li started to abuse alcohol. One morning someone found his body hanging on a tree on the mountain and called 110, the police emergency number. When the police arrived, the neighbors were also there to witness the scene. Li's wife told everyone the truth about her husband's suicide. The police lowered his body and took it to the family's home. In the afternoon, the police came back to the house and carried Li's corpse back to the mountain. They also placed a picture of Mr. Li Hongzhi [the teacher of Falun Gong] and some alcohol at the scene. Having done that, they hung Li's body up again and then took pictures and videotapes of this staged scene. Then, his wife no longer talked about his real cause of death and claimed that Li's death was linked to Falun Gong.

The homicide case of Fu Yibin was also used in propaganda. In November 2001, Fu killed his wife and father, and severely injured his mother, during a psychotic episode. According to relatives, Fu had an eight-year history of psychotic episodes, some of which included violent outbursts. Years before the murders, he violently beat his mother while having paranoid delusions and command hallucinations, and was under their influence again when he committed murder. There was no evidence that he had ever been a Falun Gong practitioner as the propaganda claims. No forensic psychiatric exam of Fu was performed, and no third-party investigation was allowed. A month later, he appeared in an interview on state-run television (CCTV), displaying agitation and disorganized speech, talking about how he thought that by killing his family he would save their souls.

Unfortunately, Fu Yibin's story is a prime example of how regime officials use a disturbed psychiatric patient during a full bloom psychotic state for its propaganda against Falun Gong, instead of providing medical evaluation and appropriate treatment. In other cases, the government simply fabricates incidents and then blames Falun Gong. For example, the November 28, 1999, issue of the *Xi-an Worker* newspaper published a "Special Report" claiming that a woman named Zhi-wen Zhang had burned her daughter to death, and then killed herself, all because of Falun Gong. *Voice of America* reported on an independent investigation carried out by the Hong Kong Center for Human Rights and Democracy (despite China's ban on such investigations). That investigation found that "the people, location, time, and story in that report were all fabricated... There did not exist a lady named Zhi-wen Zhang at all."

Qigong-induced mental disorder—another excuse to cover up psychiatric abuse

Qigong-induced psychosis is a culture-bound disorder that was formally included in the Chinese Classification of Mental Diseases (CCMD-II) in 1989 and has been utilized to frame Falun Gong. Practitioners are forced into mental hospitals and then labeled as having qigong-induced mental disorder when the real reason behind their admittance

is to persecute them for practicing Falun Gong.

The well-known painter Ms. Qi Bingshu, 60, was involuntarily admitted to Daliushu Mental Hospital in Dabeiyao Town for appealing to the authorities on behalf of Falun Gong. She was detained for over a year, forcibly given intravenous injections, and labeled with "Qigong mental disorder." Prior to being admitted she was mentally healthy and looked like a 40-year-old woman, but soon after the torture started she lost her hair and developed a constant tremor. She could not paint anymore.

Pre-existing psychiatric conditions blamed on Falun Gong

There have been a few cases of individuals who had been mentally ill prior to practicing Falun Gong. Propagandists then seize upon their continuing mental illness as evidence of the destructive effects of Falun Gong itself. Robin Munro, in *The Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* (June 2002), reports a case of a young male worker who appeared to have a mental illness. This individual had been known to have mental illness since 1992. In 1997, his family, hearing that Falun Gong could cure illnesses, urged him to begin practicing. In cases like this one, the government further victimizes people by subjecting them to media publicity such as television and radio interviews, in an attempt to spread the propaganda.

But of course, these cases involving pre-existing conditions do not establish the government's claim of a causal relationship between Falun Gong and mental illness. Blaming Falun Gong for a pre-existing mental condition is doubly unwarranted since the texts of Falun Gong explicitly forbid anyone with a mental illness from practicing it. Moreover, the teachings of Falun Gong prohibit any violence, not to mention any killing, whether suicide or homicide. However, the government confiscates and burns Falun Gong texts to keep them from the public. The peaceful nature of Falun Gong practitioners should now be beyond

doubt, and such non-violence is firmly rooted in principle. Falun Gong is now practiced in over 50 countries outside China. There have been no reports of the mental health problems or violence that the Chinese government claims Falun Gong causes.

The facts as we know them stand in sharp contrast to the claims made by the Chinese government. Prior to the persecution of Falun Gong, there had been no reports inside China of Falun Gong causing mental illness, even though the numbers of practitioners in China had grown to between 70 and 100 million by 1999. Massive surveys of tens of thousands of practitioners done by credible medical professionals in China showed a strong correlation between several indicators of mental health – less stress, a greater sense of well-being, and a more harmonious family life – and the practice of Falun Gong. And in Taiwan, where several hundred thousand people practice Falun Gong, there has been no evidence or reports of mental illness connected to the practice.

China's psychiatrists contribute to the government's information blockade

The government's behavior in handling cases of mental illness supposedly caused by Falun Gong only supports the conclusion that these propaganda claims are lies. Officials threaten or bribe family members, quickly cremate victims' bodies without forensic examination, and detain any eyewitnesses aware of the truth. Investigations by third-party international organizations such as Amnesty International are blocked. Foreign journalists attempting to report on such cases (or even merely on Falun Gong) are detained, harassed, have their licenses revoked, and may be deported. If the truth does manage to leak out to the international community, the regime makes every effort to ensure that the

Woman Suffers Mental Breakdown from Torture at the Masanjia Labor Camp

Li Jinghua, 34, and her husband both 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 required quotas, Li was under extreme mental pressure. The concentration 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 overtime between the regular shifts. 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 Jinghua was forced to undergo a course of brainwashing that lasted for several weeks. She was put under severe pressure every day until midnight, was followed everywhere, and made to eat in a small cell. Upon refusing to compromise, she was then put into isolation and forced to remain in a contorted, bent position for long periods. At one time, she had to hold the position for seventy-two hours without sleeping, and was cursed or 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. A guard named Zhang Yan 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 scars caused by the electric shocks on her chest and neck, and watched her fall into depression. She was beaten whenever she practiced the Falun Gong exercises. When her one-year term in the forced-labor camp expired, the authorities 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.

Ten Methods of Terror Used During Brainwashing

—A Personal Testimony About the Fushun City Labor Camp

Brainwashing classes are spread throughout China by the 610 Office to forcefully “transform” steadfast practitioners. Well known for their ruthless, ferocious ways are Masanjia, Wanjia, and Fushun City among hundreds of others. The Fushun City Labor Camp is in Wujiapu of Dongzhou District. In order to mentally and physically torture Falun Dafa practitioners, the local officials set up a so-called “Fushun Ideology Education Workshop” to cover up what is actually a brainwashing session that infringes on citizens’ freedom of belief. The following was adapted from the testimony of a Falun Gong practitioner imprisoned there.

I was tortured inhumanely in the class. Now I’m disclosing the truth to the world. “Inhumane” is the most appropriate description for what was done to me.

(1)Fingers stabbed with needles:

First one’s arms and legs are tied down, then pressed down, and then the fingers are stabbed.



(2)**Sleep deprivation:** This is the most “peaceful” form. One sits or stands facing the wall or is hung. No movement is allowed. If one moves, one will be cuffed and kicked by the thugs on duty from the labor camp. Some practitioners were tortured for six days and six nights without being allowed to sleep.

(3)**Electric baton:** This is “routine” and “legal” and something in no need of explanation. We were treated to an electric baton more frequently than we were treated to a meal, sometimes until the battery in the baton ran out.



(4)**Malicious beatings (cuffs and kicks):** Beatings could occur at any time. If the police team leaders get tired, they then order, threaten, encourage, or force prisoners to beat practitioners. If we’re injured, we can recover; if we are disabled, we have to be responsible for ourselves; if we are beaten to death, that would be suicide.

(5)**Confinement:** No procedure is followed or reason given. If you don’t

“regret” (practicing Falun Dafa), then you are confined forever. The confinement cell is a little over two meters long, and around one meter wide. One is fixed to an iron ring in a corner of the cell and also to the highest point on the cell’s iron door. In this way, a person can neither stand straight nor sit. Sometimes the person is even hung up. One time, a female practitioner was hung like this for seven days and seven nights; her legs became seriously swollen and lost all feeling. In the end, instead of walking out by herself, she was carried out.



(6) **“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.



(7) **Used as punching bags for boxing practice:** Practitioners are used as dummies for practicing “straight and extended cuffs” with boxing gloves on. This is very cruel and inhuman treatment.

(8) **Violent “conversation”:** Practitioners who are sent to “talk” usually go at dinnertime and come back at breakfast time. This is an endless cycle. When some practitioners came back, their faces looked yellow and they couldn’t even open their eyes. Their faces were swollen and their noses were bloody, and they walked in with crippled legs. This is the most common means of “Education and Correction.”

(9) **Life imprisonment and financial persecution:** Incarceration in brainwashing schools (some are in labor camps), has two unique features: (a) There is no term. The practitioners will never be released without writing “three statements” (denouncing Falun Gong). This is equivalent to life imprisonment. (b) Money is extorted in the form of brainwashing fees. Besides

Overview of Psychiatric Abuse in China

For the past four years, China’s communist regime has conducted a brutal and systematic persecution of Falun Gong practitioners, per order of former head of state Jiang Zemin, to “eradicate Falun Gong by any means.” **It is a sad truth that many mental health hospitals in China can now be listed along with state prisons and forced-labor camps as government facilities for persecution and torture.**

Under orders from police, mental health personnel torture non-mentally ill detainees with high dosages of antipsychotic medications, high-voltage electric shocks, and other horrific methods in order to carry out the regime’s genocidal campaign against Falun Gong.

- Well over 1,000 normal, healthy Falun Gong practitioners have been incarcerated and abused in mental hospitals.
- At least 91 psychiatric institutions have engaged in psychiatric abuse and malpractice. Among them are several “Ankang” hospitals (psychiatric hospitals) owned and administered by the Ministry of Public Security.
- Over 100, 000 have been illegally sent to forced-labor camps where they are often subjected to extreme psychological abuse as well as physical torture.
- More than 500 have been sentenced to prison terms of up to 18 years. They are often denied adequate food and medical attention and subjected to physical as well as mental abuse, and brainwashing.
- Over 100,000 have been illegally arrested, detained, and/or subjected to brainwashing sessions. Families have been broken apart, and friends, neighbors, colleagues, and co-workers implicated by association.
- 676 deaths resulting from police beatings and torture have been confirmed as of May 7, 2003, with sources inside China disclosing numbers exceeding 1,600 by October 2001.

Brainwashing

The term “brainwashing” has historically been used to describe a process by which an individual is intentionally and intensely bombarded with information and experiences that will result in a complete reversal of the individual’s previous strong-held thought. Although current research has shown that such effects are temporary and that the actual change process is much more complex, the term “brainwashing” will be used throughout this newsletter to refer to the specific physical and psychological torture methods employed by Chinese authorities in an effort to “re-educate,” “transform,” or “change the minds” of Falun Gong practitioners so that they renounce their beliefs. The brutality of this so-called “re-formation” has caused harm to tens of thousands of Chinese citizens during repeated political movements over the past fifty years of communist rule, including the Cultural Revolution. Brainwashing methods under the Jiang regime have proven even more destructive, often causing permanent damage or death.

Tuanhe Labor Camp

Located in Daxing County of 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, suffered cruel tortures such as high-voltage electric shocks while he was detained in this labor camp. Zhao Ming said that in the labor camp, he was so badly beaten up by 10 criminals that he was unable to walk for two weeks. Before his release, five policemen bound his legs, feet, body and head, and used 6 electric batons at the same time to shock him all over his body. Each baton carried more than 20,000 volts.

taking money, they also take practitioners’ houses and land. Some practitioners who have been illegally sent to labor camps were transferred to “forced transformation” if they didn’t compromise when their terms at the labor camps were over.

(10) **Using collaborators:** Collaborators (people who once claimed to practice Falun Dafa but now denounce it) use distorted thinking to verbally and emotionally attack Falun Dafa practitioners. If there is no effect, then cruel beatings, curs-

ing, and long periods of physical punishment will be used. I would not even dare to believe this had I not experienced and witnessed it myself.

We Fushun Falun Dafa practitioners appeal to all the compassionate people in the world. Please be concerned about the Falun Dafa practitioners who are illegally detained and inhumanely tortured in the Fushun Labor Camp, and please help stop the Jiang Zemin regime’s persecution of them.

Psychiatric Abuse and Death Cases Reported Since the Yokohama WPA

Despite the resolution by the World Psychiatric Association (WPA) at its 2002 congress to proceed with a third-party investigation of the ongoing psychiatric abuse in China, there have been new cases, some concluding in death. The Chinese Psychiatric Association (CPA) continues to deny abuse of psychiatry in face of evidence provided by international media and eyewitnesses of the severe abuse occurring in mental hospitals. The psychiatric community is no longer deceived by the so-called "cooperation" on the part of the CPA. The "internal investigation" carried out by the CPA was merely a cover up to pacify and deceive the international medical community. The CPA is sacrificing medical ethics in its attempt to save face.

Following is a partial list of representative cases involving psychiatric abuse since August 2002:

Xiao Guiying was reported as having been tortured to death in Yueyang City Mental Hospital, Hunan Province. Her husband colluded with police in her abduction and arrest. After over a year and a half of detention, she was sent to the Yueyang City Mental Hospital, where she was subjected to torture resulting in her death in March 2003. Her work unit claimed that she died of lung cancer.

Jiang Rongzhen, 42 years old, was tortured to death while detained in the Harbin City Drug Rehabilitation Center, Heilongjiang Province. Jiang's body was covered with cuts and bruises, and marks left by electric shock were visible. An eyewitness stated, "There were holes on her forehead and bumps on the back of her head." She was pronounced dead on November 20, 2002. Authorities claimed that she died of a heart attack.

Hu Keling's husband reported his wife to the police on the evening of December 28, 2001, for practicing Falun Gong, and divorced her the next day. Upon failing a health examina-

tion at the labor camp, she was sent back home. Ms. Hu, a teacher at the Laixi Experimental Middle School in Shandong Province, became homeless for nine months until her ex-husband arranged her arrest with the 610 Office's Director, Yu Ruizhen, in October 2002. He colluded with the 610 Office, the principal, a school director, and the Chengguan Police Station to secretly detain Hu in the Laixi Second People Hospital, Shangdong province.

On January 11, 2003, a doctor in the United States called the Laixi Second People Hospital. The doctor of this hospital indirectly confirmed that Ms. Hu was still there, but refused to give out any information.

Zhang Jinlan, 53 years old, was released by the Ankang Jail Hospital, Shan'xi Province, when she was in critical condition. She had been illegally sentenced to a forced-labor camp for one year in December 2000 for going to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. Shortly after her release, she traveled back to Beijing but was escorted back home and sentenced to another year in a forced-labor camp. The camp, however, transferred her to a detention center where she was shackled for five months. It was reported that both feet were covered with running pus and blood. She was then sent to brainwashing sessions organized by the Xian City 610 Office.

When the brainwashing failed, she was sent to the Ankang Hospital, Shanxi Province, which is operated by the Public Security Bureau. When she went on a hunger strike to protest the persecution, a police doctor injected her with unknown drugs for seven consecutive days, causing total body paralysis, and unconsciousness. The hospital sent a "critical situation notice" to her family and subsequently released her. Mrs. Zhang is presently paralyzed lying in bed and unable to recognize anyone. Nevertheless, her home is still under 610 Office surveillance and her family's phone is

tapped.

Mental Hospital Used as a Torture Chamber

A Mental Hospital in Pengzhou City, Sichuan Province, has illegally detained Falun Gong practitioners since 2000. In August 2002, over twenty Falun Gong practitioners were illegally detained at the city detention center. They conducted a group hunger strike to protest the illegal detention. The police transferred over ten of them to the mental hospital where they were forced to receive three intravenous bottles of salt water per day. They were also forcibly injected with drugs and forced fed. The chief of the mental hospital, his wife, and his relative collaborated to tie Falun Gong practitioners to beds. Nurses assisted them in inserting feeding tubes into practitioners' noses to pour the food in, often causing bleeding. Furthermore, the tubes were left inserted for prolonged periods and were black upon removal.

Currently, the following Falun Gong practitioners from Pengzhou City are still detained in the mental hospital: **Diao Xiuzhu** and **Zeng Qingfang** from Mengyang County, **Qing Guangrong** from Jiulong Town, **Chen Fang** from Shabai Village, Jiulong Town, **Xu Dequn** (Chen Fang's mother), **Li Yongxian** from Longfeng County, **Cai Daofeng** and **Zhang Yuju** from Nanyang Town, **Wang Yiyang** from Li'an Village.

The following is a partial list of practitioners from Pengzhou City who were illegally detained and tortured, and have been released due to illness, on bail, and other reasons: **Liu Bangxiu** from Zhuwa County (released to see her critically ill son when family leveraged their house and spent 2000 Yuan), **Jiang Qunhua** from Mengyang County (released because of illness), **He Xiaoqin** and **Liu Zhaoxiang** from Leixin Village, **Yang Qiru** and **Jiang Daili** from Xinxing Town, **Zhou Shanhui** from

Junle County, **Zhou Guanghua** from Aoping County, **Shen Bing** from Baiju County, **Chen Guifen** from Pengzhou Electrics Power Ltd., **You Quanfu** from Hengda Medical Manufactory in Chengdu City, **Wu Wenguang** from Tianxing Lighting Company in Pengzhou.

Qian Bangyou from Yangliu Village, Nanyang Town, was also released. On April 1, 2003, the hospital asked his only family member, his 73-year-old father, to take him home due to his poor physical condition resulting from torture. He vomited blood to such an extent that he could no longer be force-fed. The hospital also forced his father to write a statement declaring, "If Qian Youbang died, his death had no relationship with the 610 Office, no relationship with the Municipal Detention Center, no relationship with the local government and no relationship with the mental hospital."

Nurse Detained in Work Place by Chairman of the Psychiatry Department

My name is Peng Qingqing, and I am a Registered Nurse. At 9 a.m. on October 30, 2002, I was kidnapped from my home to my own work place. They had scared and threatened my family to send me to psychiatric hospital again. (I was incarcerated before in a psychiatric hospital in June 2001). They told me that the reason they detained me was because they were afraid that I would go to Beijing to appeal during The Sixteenth Communist Party Conference. They stated that they wanted me to rest a few days in the mental hospital for the purpose of "protecting me."

Those responsible for detaining me were the Public Security Bureau in Wuchang district Wuhan City; Huang Changxin, the president of Hubei Province People's Hospital; Party Secretary (last name Wu); four policemen from the hospital; and the chairman of the Psychiatry Department, Wang Gaohua.

Human Rights Watch: End Political Abuse of Psychiatry in China

In a statement issued on August 13, 2002, Human Rights Watch and the Netherlands-based Geneva Initiative on Psychiatry declared that "the Chinese government should immediately release anyone held in institutions for the mentally ill based on a politically motivated diagnosis," and that "the government should also end the longstanding practice of using psychiatric incarceration for political ends."

This statement was released in advance of the World Psychiatric Association's 2002 Congress in Yokohama. Mike Jendrzeczyk, Washington director of Human Rights Watch's Asia Division, said, "The world medical community should speak out on this important issue. The Chinese psychiatrists who bravely refuse to participate in state repression need to feel they have support from abroad."

According to the press statement, all forms of psychiatric diagnosis or treatment on the basis of the political needs of governments are explicitly forbidden under the WPA's Madrid Declaration, passed in 1996. "Human Rights Watch and the Geneva Initiative also urged the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture and Ill-Treatment to address the issue of political psychiatric abuse in China. They called on the Chinese government to conduct a systematic review of China's legislation and administrative regulations governing forensic psychiatric assessment, the interactions between police and psychiatrists, and to remove all provisions stating or implying that dissident or nonconformist beliefs provide a justifiable basis for the diagnosis of mental illness."

For more information, see the following Human Rights Watch reports:

Dangerous Minds (August 13, 2002), <http://hrw.org/reports/2002/china02>

Dangerous Meditation (January 2002), <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/china/index.htm#TopOfPage>

► VIOLATIONS

Continued from Page 1

WPA faced a similar challenge in the past – the abuse of political dissidents by psychiatrists in the Soviet Union. The actions taken by the WPA at that time helped to stop the abuse, ultimately preserving psychiatry's reputation by releasing the profession from the arms of the Soviet police state.

The challenge facing the WPA today is far more difficult. The psychiatric abuse occurring in China is the worst ever known in history. The typical cases of abuse are more severe than in the Soviet Union, often resulting in permanent, irreversible damage, and the scope of the abuse is much wider. The Soviet Union used the abuse of psychiatry as a weapon against a handful of dissidents. The Jiang Zemin regime is using it as a weapon in a genocidal campaign against millions of its own people. This situation urgently demands that we respond. At the time of this writing, there have been over one thousand Falun Gong practitioners involuntarily admitted to mental hospitals, at least eight have died as a consequence of psychiatric abuse, and many have become physically and mentally disabled. Over ninety hospitals are known to have taken part in the persecution. Over one hundred thousand practitioners have been imprisoned and over six hundred confirmed to have died by police torture.

As human beings, we have a duty to aid those who are suffering. As doctors, we have made that duty our vocation. As psychiatrists, we have a duty to preserve and enhance the ability of our profession to respond to human suffering. As scientists, we have a duty to truth, and to assuring the responsible use of discoveries whose only legitimate purpose is to relieve suffering. In whatever manner members of the WPA choose to consider us in relation to the abuse of Falun Gong practitioners in China, we must see ourselves as uniquely called upon to respond. Our compassion, our self-respect, our duty to our profession, and our responsibility for the future all call upon us to act.

For more information, visit <http://www.faluninfo.net>

U.S. State Department Reports Continued Human Rights Abuses of Falun Gong Practitioners in China

"Mere belief in the discipline [Falun Gong], without any outward manifestation of its tenets, has been sufficient grounds for practitioners to receive punishments ranging from loss of employment to imprisonment, and in many cases, to suffer torture and death"

– U.S. State Department Annual Human Rights Report, 2002

In its annual human rights report, the U.S. State Department described China as an "authoritarian state" and criticized the country's "poor" state of human rights.

Issued on March 31, the U.S. report mentioned Falun Gong more than 80 times, highlighting the severe persecution against the practice in virtually every section of the report, including "arbitrary" and "unlawful" killings, arrest and detention as well as denial of freedom of belief, speech, assembly, and association.

The report also noted that the "lack of due process in the judicial system remained a serious problem," and cited the regime's continuing use of state-run media and the police in "an intense propaganda and police campaign against the Falun Gong."

In regard to psychiatric abuse, the U.S. report outlined the continued use of high-security

psychiatric hospitals – known as "Ankang" institutions – to incarcerate "dissidents and other targeted individuals." These institutions are used to both destroy the will of individuals, while at the same time using their incarceration as a propaganda tool to promote the idea that these individuals are "insane."

Dozens of Falun Gong practitioners are reported to have died from torture and injection of unknown substances in Ankang facilities. The U.S. report highlighted the case of Mr. Jinchun Huang, "A judge in Beihai, fired from his job and admitted to a psychiatric hospital in November 1999 for refusing to renounce his belief in Falun Gong, also remained in an ankang facility at year's end. He reportedly displayed no signs of mental illness but was given daily injections of narcotics." "In August The Royal College of Psychiatrists sponsored a motion to expel China from the World Psychiatric Association (WPA) for using psychiatric facilities to incarcerate political prisoners," the U.S. report added.

To view the China section of the U.S. State Department's annual human rights report, go to the Department's website:

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/18239.htm>

Dr. Abraham Halpern Receives Distinguished Award



"It is indeed a great honor to be recognized by one of America's leading medical societies for my efforts to make known to the world the blatant misuse of psychiatry in the People's Republic of China by the wrongful detention of non-mentally-ill Falun Gong practitioners and political dissidents in psychiatric institutions..."

Abraham L. Halpern, M.D., received the Medical Society of the State of New York's President's Citizenship Award for 2003. The award was presented at the Society's annual meeting on April 5. Dr. Halpern was honored "in recognition of prolonged and distinguished service to the community in addition, and unrelated, to his professional practice." He

is Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry, New York Medical College and a former president of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law. Dr. Halpern also serves as advisory board member of Friends of Falun Gong USA, a nonprofit human rights organization established to support the freedom of belief of persons who practice Falun Gong.

In presenting the coveted award, the Medical Society noted Dr. Halpern's advocacy on behalf of "Falun Gong practitioners who have been subjected to involuntary and inappropriate psychiatric treatment and wrongful detention in psychiatric institutions in the People's Republic of China."

For more than three years, Dr. Halpern urged the World Psychiatric Association to investigate the misuse of psychiatry in the People's Republic of China. Last year during its assembly in Yokohama, Japan, the august body passed a resolution that calls for China to open its psychiatric hospitals to independent inspections and decided to send a working group to investigate.

"Dr. Halpern has done a tremendous job of exposing the Chinese government's inhumane practice," remarked Friends of Falun Gong Executive Director Alan Adler. "We congratulate him for receiving this distinguished award and extend our deepest regard for his compassion and for his unselfish commitment to this cause."

In discussing the prestigious award, Dr. Halpern noted: "It is indeed a great honor to be recognized by one of America's leading medical societies for my efforts to make known to the world the blatant misuse of psychiatry in the People's Republic of China by the wrongful detention of non-mentally-ill Falun Gong practitioners and political dissidents in psychiatric institutions; and, particularly, to demand that the World Psychiatric Association investigate the allegations that have been formally presented since February 2000 of abuse of psychiatry in China."

For more information, visit the Friends of Falun Gong website at

<http://www.fofg.org>



United to Support Falun Gong
Practitioners' Freedom of Belief

www.fofg.org

► GENOCIDE

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Swiss lawsuit filed against Jiang. On March 18, 2003, Philip Grant, president of TRIAL (Track Impunity Always), announced that former Chinese leader Jiang Zemin will face formal litigation if he ever visits Switzerland. The Swiss lawsuit is in conjunction with an international coalition to bring charges against Jiang for genocide, torture, and crimes against humanity.

International Criminal Court. On October 21, citizens and residents from Canada, the U.S., France, Australia, Ireland, Hong Kong, and China jointly submitted a legal case against Jiang Zemin and two other top Chinese officials to the United Nations Committee Against Torture, the United Nations Human Rights Committee, and the International Criminal Court for his crimes committed in instigating and carrying out the brutal persecution of Falun Gong.



Former Chinese leader Jiang Zemin faces charges of genocide, torture, and crimes against humanity in a U.S. District Court

► ABUSE AND PROPAGANDA

Continued from Page 3

Chinese people never hear about it.

There are other propaganda attacks on Falun Gong, but these have not been as successful in impacting the public as the propaganda involving mental illness. For example, the government has labeled Falun Gong as "anti-society" and "anti-government," and has made a number of attacks on the character of the founder of Falun Gong. However, the Chinese populace has been through more than fifty years of ideological campaigns by the Chinese communists, including the Cultural Revolution and the Tiananmen Square Massacre, and therefore is understandably cynical about government campaigns. They are likely to recognize charges like "anti-social" and defamation of character as old stand-by tactics of party ideologists. But certainly, the regime's greatest success in using propaganda to affect the public was evident in the public's initial reaction to the video scenes in the hospital of the girl Liu Siying, allegedly burned in the Tiananmen Square self-immolations.

One cannot deny that government propaganda tactics have had some effect on the Chinese population, and the psychiatric profession in China has been instrumental in this regard. If psychiatrists remained silent about the government's claims, that silence would speak volumes to the Chinese people. In a society in which every act has political meaning, not taking part in the campaign against Falun Gong would be instantly understood as a protest against that campaign. However, some psychiatrists of China have given this campaign credibility. By attesting to the spurious claims of mental illness, they have themselves become agents of the state's campaign of terror. By locking up practitioners in mental hospitals, China's psychiatrists send a powerful message to the population as a whole that Falun Gong is in fact implicated in causing mental illness. By torturing them with psychotropic drugs and ECT, China's psychiatrists in the end produce "patients" who certainly seem to need psychiatric care. For those who don't know the truth, this abusive use of psychiatry seems in fact to justify the government's most damaging charges against Falun Gong. For those who do know the truth, such abuse may be the most terrifying weapon in the Party's arsenal of terror.

Psychiatric Facilities Involved in the Detention and Abuse of Falun Gong Practitioners

1. 261 Mental Hospital of People’s Liberation Army, Beijing

2. Anding Hospital (a mental hospital), Beijing

3. Anhui Province Female Labour Camp and Anhui Province Mental Hospital, Anhui

4. Ankang Hospital, a mental hospital run by Tangshan Police, Hebei Province

5. Beijing Northern Suburban Rehabilitation Centre, Beijing

6. Beiluo Town Mental Hospital, Shouguang, Shandong Province

7. Beimen Mental Hospital in Suining City, Sichuan Province

8. Cangshan Mental Hospital, Fujin Province

9. Changle Mental Hospital, Shandong Province

10. Changsha Mental Hospital, Changsha, Hunan Province

11. Chengbei Mental Hospital, Kunshan, Jiangsu Province

12. China-Korea Mental Hospital, Laoshan, Shandong Province

13. Chongqing No 1 Mental Hospital, Chongqing

14. Dalian Drug Rehabilitation Centre, Liaoning Province

15. Daliushu Mental Hospital, Chaoyang District, Beijing

16. Fangcun Mental Hospital, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

17. Feixiang Mental Hospital, Hebei Province

18. Hanzhuang Mental Hospital, Pinggu, Beijing

19. Hefei Mental Hospital, Anhui Province

20. Hemujing Mental Hospital, Xinji City

21. Huilongguan Mental Hospital, Beijing

22. Huizhou Mental Hospital, Huizhou, Guangdong Province

23. Hunan Mental Hospital, 94 Chiling Road, Changsha, Hunan Province

24. Jiaozhou Mental Hospital, Shandong Province

25. Jingbei Mental Hospital, Harbin City

26. Jining Mental Hospital, Jining, Shandong Province

27. Jinjiang city Mental Hospital, Jiangsu Province

28. Kaixuan Mental Hospital, (Xiaonan Mental Hospital)

29. Laixi City Mental Hospital, Shandong Province

30. Laiyang Mental Hospital, Laiyang, Shandong Province

31. Lingwu Mental Hospital, Ningxia Province

32. Linyi Mental Hospital, Shangdong Province

33. Longgang Mental Hospital, Yancheng City, Jiangsu Province

34. Longqianshan Mental Hospital, Liuzhou, Guangxi Province

35. Lushuan Mental Hospital

36. Macheng Mental Hospital, Hubei Province

37. Mental Hospital in Handan city, Hebei Province

38. Mental Hospital in Jimuo City, Qingdao, Shandong Province
39. Mental Hospital in Kanfeng City, Henan Province

40. Mental Hospital in Laoyuan, Jilin Province

41. Mental Hospital in Lingyuan City, Liaoning Province

42. Mental Hospital in Pengzhou City, Sichuan Province

43. Mental Hospital in Qiling Town of Linzi District, Zibo, Shandong Province

44. Mental Hospital in Shanghai

45. Mental Hospital in The Eighth Division of Victory Oil Field

46. Mental Hospital in Wuwei Province, Gangsu Province

47. Mental Hospital in Xianyang City, Shanxi Province

48. Mental Hospital in Xiaogan City

49. Mental Hospital in Xinjiang

50. Mental Hospital in Yichun City, Heilongjiang Province

51. Mental Hospital in Zhuzhou City, Hunan Province

52. Mental Hospital of Guangxi Army, Guilin, Guangxi Province

53. Mental Hospital of Jiaozhou (also called Jiaozhou Psychological Recovery Centre), Jiaozhou, Shandong Province

54. Mental Hospital of Tangshan City, Hebei Province

55. Mental Illness Section of Kunlun Hospital of Zibo Mineral Bureau, Shandong Province

56. Mental Patients’ Ward at Weifang Rehabilitation Hospital (Weifang City, Shandong Province)

57. Mental Section of No 3 People’s Hospital in Wujin county, Jiangsu Province

58. Mental Section of the 5th Hospital Attached to the Medical School of Hebei Province

59. Nanjing Mental Hospital, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

60. Nanjing Psychiatric Hospital (Section 6), Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

61. Ningbo Kangning Mental Hospital, Ningbo City

62. No 6 Hospital of Pingdu City (a mental hospital) in Shandong Province

63. No 6 Mental Hospital in Baoding, Hebei Province

64. Pengzhou City Mental Hospital, Sichuan

65. Pibaping Mental Hospital, Chongqing, Sichuan Province

66. Psychiatric Department of People’s Hospital in Qishui, Shandong Province

67. Qinglongqiao Mental Hospital, Beijing

68. Qinglongshan Psychiatric Hospital in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

69. Second Mental Hospital, Xinxiang, Henan Province

70. Seventh Hospital of Hangzhou City (a psychiatric hospital) in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

The Nuremberg Medical Trials:

A Lesson from History

The history of medicine in the 20th century was darkened by the downfall of the German medical profession, when it came to light how medical professionals contributed to the Nazi atrocities committed under Hitler’s rule.

Fifty years ago in Nuremberg, twenty-three German doctors were prosecuted for their crimes against humanity. The trials revealed appalling human rights abuses and blatant misuse of medicine on the part of the doctors. Most received long prison sentences, such as **Herta Oberheuser** who was a physician at the Ravensbrueck **Concentration Camp** and an Assistant Physician to Gebhardt at the hospital at Hohenlychen. Oberheuser was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years in prison. Some others who were found guilty were sentenced to death by hanging, such as **Waldemar Hoven** who was Chief Doctor at the Buchenwald **Concentration Camp**.

- ric hospital) in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

71. Shalingzi Mental Hospital in Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province

72. Shandong Provincial Mental Hospital, Jinan, Shandong Province

73. Shenyang Mental Hospital, Liaoning Province

74. Shijiazhuang Mental Hospital, Hebei Province

75. Shulan City Mental Hospital, Jilin Province

76. Siping Mental Hospital, Jilin Province

77. Songyuan division of Yiaonan Mental Hospital, Jilin Province

78. Tangjiafang Mental Hospital, Anshan, Liaoning Province

79. Tangshan Psychiatric Hospital (5th Hospital of Tangshan), Tangshan, Hebei Province

80. Third Section of the Third People’s Hospital of Weifang for Mental Illness, Shandong Province

81. Treatment Centre for Mental Diseases in No. 102 Hospital, Changzhou, Jiangsu Province

82. Wutaishan Mental Hospital in Yangzhou City, Jiangsu Province

83. Xiaolingzi Psychiatric Hospital in Anshan, Liaoning Province

84. Xiemachang Mental Hospital, Chongqing, Sichuan Province

85. Xixia Psychiatric Recovery Centre, Yantai, Shandong Province

86. Yantai Mental Hospital in Yantai, Shandong Province

87. Yatai Mental Hospital at Wuhan University

88. Yingkou City Mental Hospital, Yingkou, Liaoning Province

89. Zhoukoudian Psychiatric Hospital, Fanshan District, Beijing

90. Zhucheng Mental Hospital, Zhucheng, Shandong Province

91. 191 Hospital (a mental hospital of the army), Guigang, Guangxi Province

For more information (currently Chinese only), please visit:

<http://www.fawanghuihui.org>

U.S. House Passes Resolution to End Persecution of Falun Gong



On July 24, 2002, the U.S. House of Representatives passed House Concurrent Resolution 188 by a unanimous vote of 420 to 0. This resolution was initiated by Florida Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, the Chair of the International Operations and Human Rights Committee, and sponsored by more than 100 members of Congress.

The resolution addresses the scope and breadth of the persecution in China as well as the illicit activities carried out by agents of the Chinese regime in the U.S. in their attempt to extend the persecution of Falun Gong to America. The text of the resolution follows.

Left: Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen: "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men and women to do nothing. Therefore, I call on my colleagues to render their support to the Falun Gong..."

H. Con. Res. 188

2d Session
(7/25/2002 14:46)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Whereas Falun Gong is a peaceful and nonviolent form of personal belief and practice with millions of adherents in the People's Republic of China and elsewhere;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has forbidden Falun Gong practitioners to practice their beliefs, and has systematically attempted to eradicate the practice and those who follow it;

Whereas this policy violates the Constitution of the People's Republic of China as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Whereas Jiang Zemin's regime has created notorious government '610' offices throughout the People's Republic of China with the special task of overseeing the persecution of Falun Gong members through organized brainwashing, torture, and murder;

Whereas propaganda from state-controlled media in the People's Republic of China has inundated the public in an attempt to breed hatred and discrimination;

Whereas the number of known deaths from torture has reached 422 so far, tens of thousands have been tortured while confined in labor camps, prisons, and mental hospitals, and hundreds of thousands have been forced to attend brainwashing classes;

Whereas official measures have been taken to conceal all atrocities, such as the immediate cremation of victims, the blocking of autopsies, and the false labeling of deaths as from suicide or natural causes;

Whereas women in particular have been the target of numerous forms of sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault, and forced abortion;

Whereas the campaign of persecution has been generated by the Government of the People's Republic of China, is carried out by government officials and police at all levels, and has permeated every segment of society and every level of government in the People's Republic of China; and

Whereas several United States citizens and permanent resident aliens have been subjected to arbitrary detention, imprisoned, and tortured in the People's Republic of China: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

1. the Government of the People's Republic of China should cease its persecution of Falun Gong practitioners, and its representatives in the United States should cease their harassment of citizens and residents of the United States who practice Falun Gong and cease their attempts to put pressure on officials of State and local governments in the United States to refuse or withdraw support for the Falun Gong and its practitioners;

the United States Government should use every appropriate public and private forum to urge the Government of the People's Republic of China—

(A) to release from detention all Falun Gong practitioners and put an end to the practices of torture and other cruel, inhumane, and degrading treatment against them and other prisoners of conscience; and

(B) to abide by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by allowing Falun Gong practitioners to pursue their personal beliefs; and

- 2 the United States Government should investigate allegations of illegal activities in the United States of the Government of the People's Republic of China and its representatives and agents, including allegations of unlawful harassment of United States citizens and residents who practice Falun Gong and of officials of State and local governments in the United States who support Falun Gong, and should take appropriate action, including but not limited to enforcement of the immigration laws, against any such representatives or agents who engage in such illegal activities.

Psychiatric Abuse in China

A Symptom of Disease

Due to compelling evidence provided by international human rights groups and Western scholars like Robin Munro, the World Psychiatric Association (WPA) finally decided to investigate psychiatric abuse in China, an overdue but still fruitful undertaking.

The situation had become so precarious for the Chinese regime that it changed its strategy, from complete denial of psychiatric abuse to admittance, all the while holding fast to its claim that its mental patients are truly mentally ill. Dr. Alan Stone, a well-known author on Chinese psychiatry, defended the actions of his Chinese friends by blaming poor training, poor standards, and poor practice.

To truly evaluate the information and opinions from different perspectives, one has to conduct a reality check on the context in which these poor practices have occurred.

Propaganda, economic and political leverage, and terror are the three powerful tools China's authoritarian regime use regularly to entangle its own people into political campaigns such as during the Great Cultural Revolution, or more recently, with Falun Gong. People in China are fed with all the news they need to easily agree with the regime yet feel terrified if their mentalities lie outside communist ideology. To people who are afraid of knowing the truth, a collective denial is the best psychological defense. Psychiatrists in China are no exception. They have to make a choice -- following the Chinese leadership or following their own conscience, or as most are doing now, simply keeping silent in denial.

Like all academic associations in China, the Chinese Society of Psychiatry (CSP) is an agency controlled and sponsored by the Chinese regime. With the tradition of putting politics first, the leaders of the CSP can only repeat to the WPA the slanders of Jiang's propaganda.

Poor training, poor standards, and poor practice? have been problems in Chinese psychiatry for a long time. Under severe pressure during the Great Cultural Revolution, several prominent Chinese psychiatrists committed suicide or switched fields. Western psychiatric theories were criticized against Mao's thoughts.

However, they cannot explain the sudden explosion of psychiatric abuse (or as the Chinese would claim, the onset of the peculiar, rapidly spreading mental illness) in China during recent years. It is the political force that has driven some corrupt, unethical, and poorly trained psychiatrists to realize their political ambition. On some occasions, psychiatrists and psychiatric facilities were forced to do so. It does not amount to systematic abuse of psychiatry according to Dr. Stone's standards, but an overqualified element of systemic abuse of human rights against people the regime does not like.

By the same token, the abuse of psychiatry in China cannot be regarded as an independent entity of disease itself, but one of the symptoms of a notorious disease called dictatorship. Therefore, WPA investigators may be able to enter China out of mercy, or tactics of the Chinese regime, but they surely will not have any better luck than the UN weapon inspectors in Iraq. After America figures out that a change in the regime is the cure for the threat from the Iraqi dictator, it should not be too difficult to see what must be done to stop the abuse of psychiatry in China.

For more information, please visit:
<http://www.asianresearch.org>